

**ATTITUDE OF UNDERGRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE
STUDENT TOWARDS AGEISM AND ELDER ABUSE IN
PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATION RELATED TO
GERONTOLOGY**

**THE THESIS SUBMITTED AS FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN ARTS AT JADAVPUR
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NOVEMBER 2022

Dedicated to my Elders.....

In-Laws Parents.....

Late Shri Durgapada Ray

Late Smt. Puspa Ray

&

Parents.....

Shri Amulyacharan Pramanik

Smt. Renuka Pramanik

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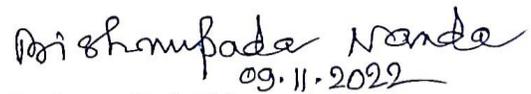
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Date: 09.11.2022

Mrs. Tara Pramanik

PREFACE

As a social human being I always have a dream to do something for the society. As an academicians of the Department of Education of higher studies, when I engaged myself in this research work, I chose such an area thinking that I could give something to the society. For professional reason, I have always had to stay away from the elderly people in my family. Even if we want to, we cannot run to those lonely people and many others like me are unable to give them long-term companionship. But nowadays elderly parents are not better off together with their children under the same roof. Along with in old age physical inability, mental dysfunctions, social isolation, depression, verbal abuse, emotional abuse, financial abuse, loneliness inevitably come. So the second childhood is not as pleasant as the first childhood. Seeing the plight of these elderly people in the society, the question arises in my mind, how much the young generation is concerned about these elderly people? Do they even think about their or their own age future protection? Are they in any way worried or remorseful about the lack of values in the society or in the family, where the elderly are neglected and abused? Because with over age no one can hold back the inevitable signs of aging. So many people call it dark phase. I entered this study to find answers to many questions like how much the young generation is aware of their aging process and age related crisis and care, what are their responsibilities, what should they do. But as the research progressed, I realized that it is not possible to bring this awareness through value education alone. This study therefore suggests the introduction of value added Educational Gerontology at the school level as a far-reaching solution which is much needed to protect the elderly in the society. Although statistical analysis shows negative as well as positive or sensitive attitudes, the picture of society suggests that younger generation believe in the principle of "Will see when it happens". From the interview of residents of old age home revealed strangely tragic and weird experiences. It is feared that in our world number of old age home will gradually be increased with selfishness of nearest and dearest. I hope the youth, the educationalists and sociologists of the society will understand that as there are no such speculation about ageism and elder abuse connecting with education before, so it will undoubtedly be a boon for the educational and social sectors. From the beginning to the end there has been a latent appeal in the research to give dignity, respect and protection to the elderly, which is gradually disappearing. The heart of the thesis can become a carrier of Indian heritage and culture "Pitrideba Vaba Matrideba Vaba".

Kolkata

Date: 09.11.2022

Mrs. Tara Pramanik

Research Scholar

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviations used in the study:

UG	- Under Graduate
PG	- Post Graduate
EA	- Elder Abuse
EG	- Education related to Gerontology or Educational Gerontology
SAA	- Student's Attitude Scale based on Ageism
SAEA	- Student's Attitude Scale based on Elder Abuse
WHQ	- Question based on What, Who, Why, How
SPSS	- Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
ANOVA	- Analysis of Variance
SD	- Standard Deviation

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INTRODUCTION

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CHAPTER I

1.1 Introduction:

To every human being family is such socializing organization and emotional network where shelter and security are to be found when the members are facing any difficulties in life. To survive meaningfully a greater involvement, inter dependence and intimate interaction among all the members of a family makes the human relation more strong. As a result the older persons of the family live a secure and safety life with definiteness. But in today's time the tradition of joint family in Indian culture is disappearing gradually as well as rapidly. Love, affection, honesty, and value based relationship, the main bonding power of a joint family are in a state of degradation. Rather the citizen of modern society are likely to be separate in a nuclear family including only husband, wife and their children without any trouble or embarrassment. It has made the older members unsecured that leads them to leave their own home and consequently they are bound to stay in other outside institution for care like old age home.

India has the second-largest senior population in the world (over 60 years old) after China, which has 150 million of them, according to the 2011 census. The report "Elderly in India 2016," produced by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, describes the terrible demographic situation for older persons. The old age dependence ratio in India as a whole increased from 10.9 percent in 1961 to 14.2 percent in 2011. For men, the ratio was 13.6 percent, while for women, it was 14.9 percent. According to the 2011 Census, in the 60–64 age range, 76% of people were married, 22% were widowed, and 2% were either never married or divorced, along with the most prevalent visual and locomotor disabilities. “On the other side as per National Sample Survey conducted in 2004, in rural areas 50% of elderly persons had MPCE (Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure) less than Rs. 470/-. In urban areas 53% elderly persons had MPCE less than Rs. 915/-”. (Elderly in India, 2016)

HelpAge India Report, 2015 namely ‘National Survey-A Youth Perspective on Elder Abuse’ revealed very heart-rending statement about elder abuse. The report (2015) said that the elder abuse existence pattern in nursing home was 41%, in public place was 48% and in home it was 55%. City wise elder abuse exists in Delhi was 84.5%, in Mumbai it was 82.0% and in Kolkata it was 70.0%. In the list of primary abusers daughter in law possessed the highest position (34.7%) following the next abusers as son (23.8%), other close relatives (10.5%), son in law (9.1%), grand children (7.7%), daughter (7.5%), neighbours (4.7%), care-givers (1.0%) and strangers (0.9%). (National Survey, 2015)

So this physical and economical dependency creates a mental crisis in elderly persons. The parents, grandparents and the other older adults like widow female member or aged disabled persons of the family become as the burden to their own adult children who are typically born from the womb of that neglected or deprived mother, and even from the same blood relation. As a result, many elderly people find it more challenging to live with their adult children than to live alone, and many are

forced to live apart from them. Older people have little choice but to move permanently into an old age home in these situations.

This type of social deprivation and value crisis is now increasing in a rapid mode. In our day to day life the new generations becomes habituated with the trend that they are seen in our society. There is no sense of regret or repentance in the mind of the own child or in the grand child's mind regarding this subject. In familial matter as most of the cases show the torture on daughter in law by their mother in law and father in laws, but in opposite these laws parents are also becoming victim of the torture by their own children, daughter in law even by son in law. The constitution of our country has recommended various Acts and Laws against this crime; the Human Rights Department has done enormous activity to protect this crime. But the indolence is hidden in our social system. The carelessness of obeying the social manner, busy selfish life schedule and trend of disrespect to older person are the main causes of negligence of Acts and Laws.

This is a big problem not only in our society but also all over the world. This is not a problem of family; this is a problem of whole human society. Behind this problem there is a dangerous future alteration or consequences that we all have to see. If we don't resist the trend the result will be very painful to each of us.

“According to some studies, India is ageing much faster than previously thought and may have nearly 20 per cent population of 60 years and above by 2050. The government recently stated in Parliament that India will have 34 crore people above 60 years of age by 2050 that would be more than the total population of the US. The numbers are even higher than projected by other international agencies like UN and HelpAge. The agencies had projected the 60-plus population in India to rise to nearly 32 crore by 2050.” (Demographic time bomb, 2018, para1, 2)

1.1.1 Ageism and other associated contexts

1.1.1.1 Baby Boomers

Following the end of World War II there were feelings of victory, security, joy and prosperity in peoples' mind and young couples felt good about bringing children into these happy times. They were very successful to give minimum three babies in average per fertile woman in between the period of 1946 to 1964. This was estimated by U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1989. Since right after the Civil War (1865-1900) in this highest birth rate time i.e. 1946 to 1964 those who born are referred as the Baby Boomers or Baby Boom Generation. For a long historical period baby boomers are seen to have the growth of products and programmes to fulfill the needs of their own

family. Now our ageing society has reached at the age of 65 in 2011 with the first wave of the baby boom generation that indicates a rush of older adult population towards 2030 (Foos et. al., 2008).

1.1.1.2 Ageing

Ageing is a biological process that results in getting older. The accumulation of a person's changes—which may include physical, psychological, and social changes—takes place over the course of a lifetime. Ageing is a reality not only for the human being, but for the other animals, fungi, bacteria, plants also. Population ageing becomes as a thirist area at present (Ageing, 2019). The steady markdown in physiological and mental function that comes with getting older is referred to as ageing. Human beings undergo some functional changes as part of this unavoidable process, such as loss of muscle and bone mass, decline in sexual activity, menopause (for women), mild memory loss, slower metabolism, declines in pulmonary, kidney, and immune functions, endocrine changes, and gradual loss of hearing, smell, and vision. (Ageing and Health, 2021)

1.1.1.3 Old age

In our human ageing process chronological time plays a vital role. When human being reaches to the biological age of sixty, then they are called properly old aged people. In most of the developed countries 60 years is the beginning of old age. Though there are many conflicts in the decision making opinion about the standard measurement of old age, nevertheless the present researcher considers 60 years as the beginning of old age, accompanying various types of physical decline and social deprivation. Culturally, socially and historically 'old age' is stigmatized as a stage of limited regenerative abilities, susceptible to disease, injuries and sickness. (Old age, 2020). At this age elderly person required a caregiver.

1.1.1.4 Senior Citizen:

Citizen is called senior when the person reaches at the retirement age (55/60/62/65) which varies country to country. In 1938 Isaac Hirschfeld coined the term 'Senior Citizen' (Old age, 2020). Generally the citizen who is qualified for some discount at particular public place or field of public demand, are called Senior Citizen (Senior citizen, 2019). Synonymously we can term them as elderly persons or older adults. Commonly senior citizen gives advice from their past experiences and can lead to current leaders. As they are retired member of any organization, they should be definitely a pension holder. Traditionally it is expected that the elderly or senior citizens will be respected by the young generation or heir. Even who are not a recognized service-holder pensioner, rather a common family member with long age and life experience, he/she also will be treated as a senior citizen, because they can instruct or advice at any problem or path of life for their successor.

1.1.1.5 Elderly population:

'Elder' and 'older' means advance in age. But we should keep in mind that the word 'Elder' is applied for people only and 'older' is used to describe things as well as people (What's the

Difference Between ‘Elder’ and ‘Older’? 2019). Regarding chronological age there are many contradictory opinions for elderly person who has retired. Though nowadays the age for retirement is differed by profession, while the majority of industrialised nations follow WHO's definition of "elderly," which is the chronological age of 65. (Kowal & Dowd, 2001), yet for ‘Elderly population’ we should fix the age of sixty years to define as Elderly. In wider sense elderly people or older adults are the predecessor, who lived in former days for a long period. Elderly population includes the age of 60 to 100+ years having authority by virtue of age and experience. For a long period the fertility rate is decreasing and working-age population is also declining and as a result the baby boomers are becoming older with their age and elderly population increases. Due to rising dependency ratio ‘Elderly Population’ is called as ‘Demographic burden’ (Elderly Population, 2019).

1.1.1.6 Ageism:

The first director of the National Institute of Ageing, was Robert Neil Butler who has coined the term ‘Ageism’ in 1969. According to him ageism is a combination of three connected elements-old age, aging process and the prejudicial attitudes toward people (Ageism, 2020). Ageism is a phrase that causes older people to be marginalised in our society, which has a detrimental effect on their health and way of life. To older people ageism becomes as an everyday new challenge, because it is not countered widely like racism or sexism. Everywhere older persons are restricted from social service, stereotyped in the media, discriminated from the employment section. Ageism marginalizes and excludes the older people from the main stream normalized society or community. Nowadays it is widespread and an insidious practice towards older people. Ageism is such a state when one person experiences ageism, it can impact on his/her confidence level, job prospects, financial situation and quality of life. When society treats person unfairly because of their over age, then it is also called ageism. Due to age discrimination an older person may be refused from membership to a club, or trade association, may lose a job, and may receive a lower quality of service in a shop or restaurant or public place (Ageism ageuk, 2017).

The National Report (2017) of HelpAge India wanted to focus on assessing the general mental state of the elderly when they step out of home, how the elderly feel when interacting with others and service providers while engaging in outside activities, what safety precautions they take to guard against unfavourable situations or behaviours, and how much support they receive from family and friends. Sample was both male and female who were age of 60 years. A vital condition was there for the sample. At least two activities carried out by them were required. Activities were like visiting bank, office, hospital, medical shops, cinema halls, restaurants community celebrations or place of worships. They should be a group who frequently leaves, or they should have experience using transportation such as buses, trains, auto rickshaws, rental cars, shopping centres, vegetable markets, and electricity bill payment offices. Focus group discussions were conducted with people of 65-72 years and older as a qualitative measurement. Research findings shows that elders felt easier to visit the known places than a new place. Elders who took public bus from those 2 out of 3 reported that they were offered seats regularly in bus, but 16% elders

reported for rude behaviour from bus conductor and driver. Elders who did not take bus and metro rides they had a negative perception about the travelling by bus and metro. Elders acknowledged that they encountered rudeness in business settings like pharmacies or grocery stores. One older out of every five to ten experiences disrespectful behaviour from service providers at banks, post offices, hospitals, etc. This is a very severe issue. Elder abuse in public places was experienced by 44% of elderly people. In case of elder abuse Bangalore and Hyderabad showed respectively 70% and 60% high rated alert. Thus elders felt the lack of societal value and norms for them. (MaRS, 2017)

1.1.2 Context of Elder abuse

1.1.2.1 Abuse:

A kind of mistreatment with cruelty or violence in a regular and repeated mode to a person or animal. To explain the word ‘abuse’ we can use the word ‘misapply’, ‘exploit’, ‘maltreat’, ‘misuse’, ‘mishandling’ (Tracy, 2019). When something or some persons or animals face mistreatment by someone willingly for a bad purpose not one time but several times, then it should be called ‘abuse’. Through abuse one person wants to control other purposefully. When the abusive situation becomes worst then no excuse or cause or purpose is existed behind this. Abuse can come with many forms, like- verbal mistreatment, assault, violation, wrong practices, physical or mental torture, aggressive behaviour, rape, injury, crimes etc. But there is no guilty feeling in the abuser’s mind even they see the victims to suffer more or less (Abuse, 2019).

1.1.2.2 Elder abuse:

Generally abuse is a kind of maltreatment with cruelty and violence and when this abuse occurred on older person which causes harm and distress on elderly people, then it is called elder abuse. Nowadays elder abuse is a recognized form of domestic violence. This abuse happens within close relationship, such as from spouse, son, daughter-in-law, neighbours, grandchildren, daughter or son-in law, even from life partner or caregiver. Elder abuse has serious consequences like physical injury, long-time depression, increment of risk of nursing home placement, hospitalization with serious injury and even death (Elder Abuse, 2019). Nowadays elderly people has always a risk to be abused physically, mentally, sexually and financially at an increasing mode. Mainly abusers treats the elders as an unimportant- useless member of the family. The whole property of the elders is the only achievable target for the abusers.

Young people are more or less impatient about the older persons. In order to maintain our humanity for the future, young and old people must appreciate each other as well as the perspective of history. Actually our self-centered motivation is responsible for the arrogant unhappy life style which offers no respect to anyone. People now expect, and in some cases, require, to have their worth and talents valued because they are living longer and investing more time and effort into ageing more healthfully. (Why do many young people, n.d.)

Punita Govil and Swati Gupta (2016) did a study to outline the issues experienced by seniors and provide solutions to give them social and emotional stability. The research's data was based on reports of elder abuse and associated problems gathered by an NGO called HelpAge India between 2014 and 2015. 1200 elderly households of 60 years age and above were the sample. From twelve cities of eight states sample were surveyed. 50% male and 50% female- total 100 from each city the elderly members of the society responded. In order of importance, the cities were Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mangalore, Nagpur, Kanpur, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam, and Madurai. The findings showed a clear indication of the increasing tendency of elder abuse all over the India. Although the crime done by relatives, caregivers, neighbours and other near and dears but most of the cases the main perpetrators are daughter-in-law, son and daughter. Indian society showed a high rate of non-reporting tendency regarding elder mistreatment that encourages more and more the perpetrators. Report said that the main cause of abuse is emotional and economic dependence on abusers. Besides this the other reasons were apathetic attitude of society, financial crisis, erosion of values and health related issues. Most of the cases elderly people have no choice to stay alone, that's why they were often victimized. Another result was that the problem gets worse since people are unaware of the legal laws' redress mechanisms. In the part of solution research said that elderly helpline should effectively work, interpersonal relationship among family members should be strengthened, active participation of community as a whole is much more needed, Young generations are to be sensitized and active speedy and effective redress mechanism is needful to keep the life safe and secured for elderly. (Govil & Gupta, 2016)

1.1.3 Context of Education related to Gerontology

Education related to Gerontology gives the facility to learn how to care older persons in home atmosphere with chronic disease management. It is not purely Gerontology or the Geriatric treatment but the subject matter of gerontology can provide a combination of basic care giving support that will be positively associated with the primary palliative care of elderly people and moral values towards them. The young generation should be habituated with basic knowledge of Education related to Gerontology which is full of moral values, vulnerable picture of ageing process, problem management capacities, study of physical, mental, and social changes occurs in elderly persons and thus the way of care taking measures can be more profitable for their older family members as well as for their own secured future.

“Gerontology is the study of aging. It comes from the Greek words *geron*, meaning “old man”, and *-ology*, a suffix meaning “the study of”. Gerontology is a multidisciplinary field.

“It involves the scientific study of physical, mental, and social changes that occur in older people, the investigation of societal changes from an economic, historical, and

philosophical standpoint, and the carrying out of policies and procedures to aid older people with information from gerontology in mind.” (Gerontology, 2017)

1.1.3.1 Ageing related basic Curriculum

Elderly people may require support from others in order to communicate their specific needs. There are many obstacles to self-advocacy here. Information barriers, psychological/psychosocial obstacles, and physical and mental barriers can all cause issues. Psychological problems include loss of confidence, disorientation, fear of upsetting the family, sense of hopelessness, lack of familiarity with society’s new member, inability to question authority, sense of isolation, depression, fear of relation, depersonalization, etc. On the other side the physical problems include hearing loss, impaired vision, memory loss, immobility, loss of speech, diminished physical strength, other impairments in cognitive functioning, etc. Problems related to lack of information are also associated with these two, like- the aged population don’t know properly their rights, benefits, entitlements, alternatives, legal or administrative remedies, the right to complain and the way of advocacy for change, etc. (Hunt, 2006) In this situation if the young generation takes the responsibility to provide the support with a basic knowledge of education related to Gerontology which is based on the material of ageing process and solutions of the hazards of elders, the need will be assisted and barriers may be decrease.

An ageing related curriculum must contain the subjects which will create moral values or ethical sense about the life process of aged person. If we can’t create the moral value in the mind of young generation for their ancestors or for their parents- grandparents then we must have to face a dark future for everyone. Following subjects can be included in an ageing related curriculum----

1. The process of ageing
2. Biological aspects of ageing which will cover the structural, sensory, and systematic functions of physical structure
3. Psychological aspects of ageing which will cover the functional part of memory, adaptation to change, pattern of reminiscence and intelligence
4. Sociological aspects of ageing which will cover role reversal, old age crisis, limitations, knowledge about guilt, losses and death of older human being.
5. Myths and stereotypes about senior adults, myths and stereotypes about their care
6. Common illness and conditions associated with ageing like hiatus hernia, constipation, dementia, and osteoporosis, Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease, etc.(Hunt, 2004)

1.1.3.2 Gerontology:

Gerontology is the study of ageing, including biological, sociological and psychological changes. The study of older adults has evolved the longevity in the area of public health and policy which

utmost required by the older of 60 and above age, especially at the age of 70-85 and above. In reality, gerontology is a diverse field. Gerontological research examines the psychological, social, and societal effects of ageing in addition to its physical elements. (Gerontology, n.d.).

1.1.3.3 Geriatrics:

Geriatrics is a special medical discipline to focus on care and treatment of older persons. The aim of Geriatrics is to care and understand ageing so that older people can maximize their functioning and achieve a high quality of life. Geriatric deals with the problems and diseases of old age. It gives medical care and medicinal support for ageing people. Geriatrics can be considered as medical Gerontology and without Geriatrics, Gerontology is incomplete. Geriatric physicians are specially trained in the aging related diagnosis, treatment, disability and prevention of disease of older people. When at the age of 75 years various chronic illness surrounded with physical impairment and cognitive impairment, then the person need geriatric treatment or care. Geriatric includes Geriatric therapy, Geriatric nutrition, Geriatric psychology, Geriatric Nephrology, Geriatric dentistry, Geriatric Neurology, Geriatric Oncology, Geriatric Rehabilitation, Geriatric Rheumatology and many others branch of medical care (Geriatrics, 2019).

1.1.3.4 Education related to Gerontology (EG)

A discipline can be called Education related to Gerontology or Educational Gerontology when ageing related value added matter can be included in the field of Education as a separate discipline or subject. People will learn or experience from the subject all the necessary knowledge about old age care, physical, mental societal changes related with ageing process and application of knowledge to policies and programmes. Individual can make plans for his or her own life course and needs. Educational Gerontology will give the lesson to human being for care taking of his or her close relatives or older members of family and outside of the family who is age of 60 and above and who are suffering most due to multiple health hazards, gradual deterioration, functional decline, psychological dysfunctions, etc. Educational Gerontology normalizes the concept of individual about their inevitable and inescapable 'old age' as a biological process of growing older. Through Educational Gerontology (EG) individual will be acquainted with all the stereotypes, prejudices of old age, i.e. Ageism. The subject will educate people about all types of elder abuse and the duties toward a senior citizen or older people in family or public place. When education will add Gerontological component, then the subjects itself becomes a value-oriented area or field to learn with humanity. Ubiquitously Educational Gerontology can improve the quality of life and promote the well-being of communities of elderly people. (Nunez, et al. 2007).

1.1.3.5 Importance of Education related to Gerontology for the Young Society

The ageing of the population is currently portrayed as an issue that will have a significant influence on our young society. These portrayals are typically unfavourable, and as a result, we currently face and will continue to experience some difficulties. There should be a significant increase in gerontological programmes and courses in schools and colleges in order to adequately address the requirements of the ageing population. However, there is an extreme need right now for the

inclusion of gerontological components in the curriculum. However, nobody gives that any thought or concern. The needs of the ageing population are increasing, and younger pupils must focus on understanding how the ageing process affects them personally, as well as how it affects their families and society at large. Thus, early instruction in topics relating to ageing has the ability to dispel myths and spur interest in treating older people with dignity and respect from an early age. (Davis & Bennett, 2015)

According to research by Lichtenstein & colleagues (2001), teachers' use of teaching materials about happily ageing or gerontology in regular classes may alter middle school students' perceptions of seniors. The purpose of the study was to see whether Positively Aging lessons and activities could change young children's negative perceptions of older adults. The Positive Aging teaching resources were structured into 12 integrated multidisciplinary sections and 276 activities with geriatrics and gerontological components. Students were initially instructed to sketch an image of an average senior citizen and to answer a series of questions about the person's age, activities, feelings, ideas, and relationship with them. The drawing's quality was not graded, but four raters divided the textual comments and drawing into three categories: negative, neutral, and positive images of older people. The results demonstrated a better improvement in the children's drawings of seniors when Positively Aging teaching materials were used. In addition, the study sought to affect the whole school, not just a particular class. According to research, girls are more inclined than males to depict the elderly in a favourable light. There is no difference between being socioeconomically disadvantaged or selecting based on ethnicity, according to the study. The present controlled study shows that, despite numerous obstacles, the Positive Aging Teaching programme on geriatrics and gerontology can enhance the Middle School students' perceptions of senior persons, according to the researchers. (Lichtenstein et al., 2001)

1.1.4 Relation between Ageism and Elder Abuse

Given this context, the current researcher decides to look into how undergraduate and graduate students view the elderly because, in our society, the majority of parents believe that their daughters, in particular, should get married between Madhyamika and Graduation or afterward. Then after marriage they all more or less enter in a new in-laws family life where blood related relationship is not existed, rather they start a life with some completely unknown non blood related human beings in a new pattern also. Initially the so called relationship bonding is missing there. Here is the point to exhibit that how patiently the young generation will take care of their older relatives. Actually this caretaking totally depends on the moral virtue or ethical value of human mind that takes place in the younger generation through hereditary pursuance. Here each and every parent plays a vital role to look after many instances of caretaking older people in front of their children; they are the main conductor to create family relationship bonding with moral support that will be infiltrated in the characteristic feature of the younger member of the family. The moral value will grow in the children mind seeing the smooth relation of the parent – grandparent. In present era the smoothness of relationship is very much lacking in our society. As the consequences the joint family tradition becomes very obsolete and the relationship bonding is also scattered and

abolished. In that place forms a nuclear family where there is no existence of any in-laws members or grandparents or any ancestors, rather only the husband wife and their child. This trend is creating a valueless and heartless family system.

Simran Biggs & Irja Haapala (2013) wanted to focus on the relationship among elder mistreatment, ageism and human rights, though this type of relationship was not so known matter to investigate previously. They observed in their study that the reasons of mistreatment is underlying in interpersonal relationships, social negative attitudes of ageism. On the other side human rights have put the light on relations between the state and the individual which should be more important area of concentration of public. Karl Pillemer, David Burnes & Andie MacNeil (2021) have followed the concept of ageism given by WHO, where ageism is the practise of discriminating against or categorising older individuals. From the several studies it was found that the ageist stereotypes leads to elder abuse. Though there is no sufficient direct empirical research that can shed light on the relationship issue of ageism and elder abuse, however it is speculated from various research related to age, ageing, ageism and elder abuse or mistreatment that through ageism when elderly people devalues their own or the young devalues the older people, then it creates a huge societal tolerance for elder mistreatment. Not only that the researchers have also proposed that, there is a great scope to collect data regarding the relationship between ageism and elder abuse from both elderly people and young generation. The model also suggests that this relationship is moderated by the extent to which an elderly person has internalized societal ageism. Consequently the ageism carry negative views of themselves on the basis of their age. Thus they are viewing themselves as unworthy or undeserving which tend to be more likely to experience elder mistreatment and to tolerate the abusive behavior without grasping any protective measures. So a very strong connection between ageism and elder abuse has been declared by these researcher.

In every sphere of urban and the adjacent suburban area, even nowadays in rural area also the husband and wife are busy to earn money and their children are also engaged in a rat race of competition for searching a glamorous stable future. They have no time to spend a quality time with their parent in laws or grandparents. In that crisis situation the researcher will try to investigate that how much positive feelings are existed in the younger generation, how much they have information about ageism and elder abuse, and also to focus on their attitude and future necessity of aging related curriculum at school or college level that could grow up the sensitiveness towards the elderly persons where we know very well that we all are already passing through with an ageing process and the dark day is not so far in our life. It will come and definitely come in everybody's life span.

1.2 Historical Background of the Study

1.2.1 Srimad Bhagavat Gita on Elder Neglect

Long ago in Srimad Bhagavat Gita, Vani 12.3.42 it was predicted some possibilities to be happen in future regarding the negligence of parents. The Vani is followed by a significant explanation--

*“na rakṣiṣyanti manujāḥ
sthavirau pitarāv api
putrān bhāryām ca kula-jām
kṣudrāḥ śiśnodaram-bharāḥ”*
(SB 12.3.42, 2017) (Vanisource, 2017)

According to the Vani of Gita parents will not be protected by their son, rather they will throw by their children in future. Even after a certain time the men will no longer protect their wives and elderly parents also. The young generation will concentrate on satisfying their own bellies and genitals to care more of themselves. At present day the same situation is happening. Old age home is becoming the only shelter for those unfortunate elderly parents who are left by their own son and son- in –law or daughter and daughter- in –law forcefully. In spite of being own blood they don’t show respect to elderly member anymore. Due to this reason elderly people are regarded as a burden of the family. The most neglected and unfortunate parents spends rest of the life at old age home thinking about their happy moments and struggle time. This culture has seriously affected the emotion of each individual person. That is why parents have started refusing to live with their children. (Kaliyug, 2017)

1.2.2 Aging according to Advaita Vedanta

Aging is a disaster in our secular society. Here we will find an explanation of the age of compulsion or old age according to Advaita Vedanta. Everyone knows that as the body gets older, the substance decreases, the sensory perception changes and the symbol of energy changes, the reaction takes time. As the mind gets older, the memory becomes weaker. In this way the ability to learn decreases, interest in the outside world decreases, etc. For some, this process starts, falls for others, but after a while, it will affect everyone. Some may say this is life, one has to accept it. It is true but who is able to accept that truth?- when hair falls out, when visual or hearing loss occurs, when one can do it day by day - is it really no problem? In old age, when the body breaks down and the mind gets reckless, it is the same condition that the person survives or dies. From that place a man should find or analyze his own true soul within himself. But to know what I am, I have to search and transcend the whole realm of my own consciousness.

Nisargadutta Maharaj said that, it is not a universal view, but the secular mentality thinks that one comes here with the birth of the body and leaves with the death. In all, man has to experience

positively his material, mental or spiritual nature. This is what almost everyone calls life. There is nothing beyond birth-death and experience. The fact is that man is moving from the moment he is born to the moment he dies. India has had an ashram system for thousands of years. Life is divided into four stages called ashrams. People are born with organs and they do not recognize themselves as souls. But this way of gaining life, death and experience is exclusively designed by the Ashram model, where the person finds his own true self. The beginning and the end of old age is when celibacy transcends domesticity and reaches the stage of these two ashrams of Banaprastha Sannyasa. At the time of Banaprastha Ashram, a person over 50 years of age retreats from social life, devotes himself more to the spiritual life and renounces property and all ambitions at this stage by going to the fourth ashram monastery. This stage of property and ambition is abandoned to all candidates and from now on it is only a stage for self-realization and gaining knowledge as well as enlightenment.

According to Advaita Vedanta, the Indian Ashramic model says that at no point in life does one feel that all options are gone and that the health impairments of old age will be accepted as less tragic as the body has already lost its identity. But surprisingly, in India, older people are considered to be black and inferior when they enter into spirituality and become devoted at Sannyas Ashrama. The younger generation then points the finger at the older ones to show that they can no longer live with creativity and are no longer fit to go to night parties. This is where the frustration among the old people comes down and they get stuck in the wall. However, the push or experience of the first two stages of the Ashram practice and the experience or push of this monastic stage are not the same. However, for those who have been on the path to spirituality from a very young age, it will be a little easier to understand the difference between these two levels of spirituality. In this case, the concept of knowledge is very important because a spark of truth can burn a mountain of lies.

At the age of fifty and onwards, every man can say goodbye to his ambition as he moves towards breadth. It is not that everything in our earthly existence will be perfect, there will always be some imperfections, so we search for the truth even after Banaprastha and Sanyasa old age. A particular problem in our society is the inability to distinguish financial inquiry from spiritual inquiry. This means that for those who have not withdrawn their pension and have no property in their household life, this household stage enters in Banaprastha. We have to live with it. It cannot be changed. However, it is a great relief for truth seekers to surrender to Banaprastha, they can be relieved of the frustration and secrecy and productivity of frustration. And in this way, if we can put them on the priority list of life, then people can feel a deep satisfaction in life. Because for self-realization in old age we need an orderly and peaceful life, peace of mind and boundless sincerity. (Advaita Vedanta-Aging, 2012)

1.2.3 Christian Culture and Bible Verses about the old age

There is a proper approach to appreciate senior citizens. We shouldn't be terrified of getting older because, according to the Bible, old age is a blessing from the Lord. The next generation of

Christians has a duty to treat the old with respect, kindness, and care. Older Christians have a responsibility to impart their wisdom and counsel to the younger generation because they have experienced a variety of hardships themselves. Elderly Christians never genuinely get old; rather, they only age when they cease pursuing the expansion of God's kingdom. The Bible says that for an elderly person his daughter-in-law can give him back the useful care and services and new life in comparison with seven sons of that old people. When all the hair has turned gray of an old man, then to carry him for his safety is a noble work. An old man should not be pushed away when all his strength is gone. Old people always carry a plenty of wisdom and their advice is so precious to take any decisions. Because wisdom comes with age. So gray hair is a crown of glory. We should not talk harshly with older people, we should respect the presence of them and their words, not only that but also we have to wait until they finish speaking. (Chery, 2017)

1.2.3.1 Honour thy father and thy mother

The Bible has numerous examples of how family members and other people should treat elderly folks. *“Honour thy father and thy mother”* is one of the most important Commandments from the Hebrew Bible. Here honour means child must provide the food, drink and clothing to the parents. The elderly parents also should nurture them within the family and care outside providing them all the lifelong needs with satisfaction. Originally the meaning is that respecting the human parents is equal to respecting God. In 20:12 (NIV) Exodus stated that “Honour your father and your mother, so that you may live long in the land the Lord your God is giving you.”

In **Judaism the Legends of the Jews Vol.III** describes:

“...Honor the body that bore thee, and the breasts that gave the suck, maintain thy parents, for thy parents took part in thy creation. For man owes his existence to God, to his father, and to his mother, in that he receives from each of his parents five of the parts of his body, and ten from God. The bones, the veins, the nails, the brain, and the white of the eye come from the father. The mother gives him skin, flesh, blood, hair, and the pupil of the eye. God gives him the following: breath, soul, light of countenance, sight, hearing, speech, touch, sense, insight, and understanding...but if people do not honor their parents, God say: It is good that I do not dwell among men, or they would have treated Me superciliously, too.”

(Honour thy Father and thy Mother, 2018).

The Bible says that both men and women have a responsibility to honour their parents equally. They are required to heed everything their parents say to them. Never should a child embarrass a

parent or act haughtily around a parent. Children are not allowed to contradict, interrupt, or interfere with their parents while they are sleeping. Saint Paul is one of the most important figures of the Apostolic Age, who taught the Gospel of Christ to the First Century World. Paul is addressed as the recipient or mentor of the First and Second Epistles to **Timothy** who met him during Paul's second missionary journey. Being a disciple of **Saint Paul**, Timothy was instructed by Paul regarding the physical care of aged widows. A widow should make her children and grandchildren learn to practice of religion first that will add value in caring the own family and simultaneously she should make them learn to repay their parents and grandparents as God. (Timothy 5:4 NIV)

In the Catholicism of Christian Religion it was said that adult children have a duty to honour their parents by providing all types of materialistic support with morality during their illness and old age. Son and daughter would show the respect and gratefulness for the life. Love, care, motivation and the efforts given by parents and grandparents to be paid them back in some extent. We got a summarized commentary on that context expressed by **John Wesley** are as follows:

“1. An inward esteem of them, outwardly expressed, 2. Obedience to their lawful commands (Ephesians 6:1-3), 3. Submission to their rebukes, instructions and corrections, 4. Acting with consideration of parental advice, direction and consent, 5. Giving comfort and providing for physical needs of aged parents.”

In New Testament Christian, **Matthew Henry**, the six-volume biblical commentary Exposition of the Old and New Testaments explains since the commandment to honour one's father and mother applies to both biological and substitute parents, it is important to note.

1.2.3.2 Viewing the elderly through the lens of the Bible and the Church's Magisterium

Old age, according to the Bible, is not the culmination or end of one's spiritual existence; rather, it is a stage of life during which we find a vast reservoir of experiences and skills that help us to comprehend what is crucial for our survival. The younger members of our community should get the opportunity for their growing knowledge ingredients the manifestation of these unrevealed experiences of elderly. The most surprising and almost limitless creativity possessed by the elderly would enrich the life span of younger generation. Therefore, we should encourage these experiences and creativity at every stage of life. According to **Sister Maria Angeles Infante**, the sacred Scriptures view old age as a gift that renews and urge us to live each day with an openness to God and our neighbours. As a result, old age should be given the respect it deserves in front of our descendants and our younger generations.

There are many moral instructions in the Bible regarding the **relationship of Father and son** from which three are mentioned as following:

Reject not the traditions of old men which they have learned from their fathers (Sirach 8:9)

Ask your father and he will inform you, ask your elders and they will tell you (Deuteronomy 32:7)

My son, take care of your father when he is old; grieve him not as long as he lives. Even if his mind fail, be considerate with him; revile him not in the fullness of your strength (Sirach 3:12-13)

A blasphemer is he who despises his father; accused of his Creator, he who angers his mother (Sirach 3:16). (Angeles, 2011)

A very positive side of old age is revealed in Pope John Paul II's address at the World Assembly on Aging in Vienna in 1982, which was sponsored by the United Nations:

It is the time when men and women must reap the harvest of the experience of their whole life, make an apportionment between what is essential and what is subsidiary and attain a level of great wisdom and deep serenity. It is the period when they can devote a great deal of time, or even all their time, to loving their familiars or casual acquaintances with the disinterestedness, patience and discreet joy so admirably displayed by many old people. It is also, for believers, the blessed opportunity of meditating on the splendors of the faith and of intensified prayer. The rich promise of these values and their survival are linked to two inseparable conditions. First, the elderly themselves must whole-heartedly accept their age and appreciate its potential. The second condition is that modern society must become capable of recognizing the moral, emotional and religious values enshrined in the mind and heart of the old, and it must strive for their integration in our civilization, which suffers from a disturbing gap between its technical level and its ethical level [John Paul II, Message to the World Assembly on Aging, 1982]. (Angeles, 2011)

In true sense John Paul II wanted to conclude here that by providing palliative care a life and its dignity should be protected until its natural end, so that as long as possible the elderly becomes enable to remain self-sufficient. The elderly are given a large role in education and culture, and they are urged to comprehend how modern society has developed in order to assist them get over their fear of change. (Angeles, 2011)

1.2.3.3 Bible Verses about Caring for the Elderly Parents

Bible verses about caring for elderly parents describes very valuable comments:

Timothy 5:8 states “*But if anyone does not provide for his relatives, and especially for members of his household, he has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever.*” He wishes to convey the idea that a person who cannot support his family or home has denied his faith and is therefore worse than an atheist. Children and grandchildren of widows should be taught to practise godliness within their own families and to give back to their parents in order to satisfy God. In the verse of *Timothy 5:4* it is seen that the people who are lovers of self, lovers of money, proud, arrogant

abusive disobedient to their parents, without self-control, brutal, reckless, unappeasable, heartless lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God, they are always are ungrateful and unhappy in their life. We should honour for widows and church will care for those who are truly widows. **1 Timothy 5:1-2** states, *“Rebuke not an elder, but intreat him as a father; and the younger men as brethren; the elder women as mothers; the younger as sisters, with all purity.”* It is intended to imply that every elder guy should be considered as a father and every older woman as a mother. The older guys in our family, whether we are brothers or sisters, should not be corrected; instead, we should support and care for them. As one's children start to submit to the elderly, he or she must run his or her own household with the utmost decorum.

Exodus and **Deuteronomy** have commented similarly on respect of parents. Similarly **Deuteronomy 5:16** says that they have said to honour everyone's father and mother as the Lord or God who gives the opportunity to land on this earth for the long journey. **Ephesians 6:2-3** told *“Honor your father and mother” This is the first commandment that includes a promise.*), *“that it may go well with you and that you may live long in the land.”* **Ephesians** also made a point regarding children honouring and obeying their parents. Fathers should raise their children in the discipline and instruction of the Lord rather than provoking them to wrath. **Hebrews** advised us to follow the results of our elders' way of life and to emulate their faith since they are the greatest observers of our life's route. Our elders are the ones who taught us God's word and served as our leaders. (**Hebrews 13:7** says *“Remember your leaders, those who spoke to you the word of God. Consider the outcome of their way of life, and imitate their faith.”*)

In Bible Proverbs mentioned a vital comment on the caring of the elderly, i.e. *“Gray hair is a crown of glory; it is gained in a righteous life. (Proverbs 16:31)”* Here the meaning of ‘crown of glory’ is the lots of experiences of elderly people, which are very much significant for the future generations and their life leading purpose. As stated in **Proverbs' verse of 30:17** *“The eye that mocks a father and scorns to obey a mother will be picked out by the ravens of the valley and eaten by the vultures.”* The effects of demeaning the elderly were perceived as if a child mocked a father and he scorned to submit to a mother's wishes, being plucked up by ravens or devoured by vultures. Proverbs said a safety life could be given to the children by his parents through guiding as a counsellor. **Proverbs 23:22** states, *“Hearken unto thy father that begat thee, and despise not thy mother when she is old.”* Therefore, all youngsters should respect their fathers, who gave them life, and refrain from disliking their mothers as they are older. The Bible forewarned us against abusing our parents as they age. Jesus is our example in this situation since He told his mother to think of the disciple as her son while also telling the disciple to think of his mother as his own ancestor when He observed his mother being cared for by a disciple whom He loved.

Proverbs 22:6 said *“Train up a child in the way he should go; even when he is old he will not depart from it.”* If each parent properly trains up their children the way of he should go through the life, then in old age the child will not detouch from them. Anyone who curses their parents will have their lamp extinguished and face complete darkness. In this context **Proverbs 17:6** said *“Grandchildren are the crown of the aged, and the glory of children is their fathers.”* At the old

age every older person depends on their children, they want to survive grappling with the arms of their children and grandchildren. Being a grandfather or grandmother they honour their descendants as the crown of head. So every parent will glorify the path of respecting the older that should be followed by their children.

Titus 2:2-3 interprets the gentle nature of older men and women nicely. An elder man should be self-controlled, dignified, sober-minded, sound in his love and religion, and steadfast. The same rules apply to older women: they should act reverently and refrain from gossiping or abusing alcohol. They must provide moral lessons. If every aged man and woman are proprietor of such gentle nature then it compulsorily will flow away their children's character. They should transmit their positive inner qualities or nature to the descendants. They will teach us what is good for us or not. The Bible instructs us as requiring following the lead of the elders. *1 Peter 5:5* teaches "*Likewise, ye younger, submit yourselves unto the elder.*" We are generally at ease accepting youth as one of our Gods. But according to Bible teaching, we should obediently heed the advice of elders when they lead us according to God's laws and when they are wise in doing so. They should be our submission.

If someone curses their parents, they will undoubtedly be executed. Likewise, if someone approaches the old man with fear in their eyes, assuming the old man to be God or the Lord, they will undoubtedly be blessed by God. Elderly persons should never be physically or verbally abused and should always be treated with special respect. However, it also entails giving them a gracious space while paying attention to and honouring their thoughts, desires, and ideas. *Leviticus 19:32* says "*Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honor the face of the old man, and fear thy God: I am the LORD.*" Hoary head refers to an elderly person's head covered in grey hair, and rise up signifies that when an elderly person enters the room, we should stand to honour them. (100 Bible Verses, n.d.).

1.2.4 Elderly Reverence in Hindu Culture

The Hindu culture reverences elder people since its birth time. Elders were always considered to be the progenitors of spiritual instruction and training. In Hindu culture some particular manners or behaviourism were maintained in the society. The senior citizens were placed in a respectable and more exalted position. Some forms of those etiquettes till now we are trying to save in some of the Hindu family. Elderly persons are received by standing up. They are not called by their names rather they are addressed by some conventional title like Mr, Mrs, Ms, Dr., Grandpa, Grandma, Uncle, Mammy, and Papa. Adding the word 'Ji' to the first or last name of elders is another kind of reverence. During the communication with elders younger generation must not use the street languages, abusive, boastful vulgar or sarcastic words. In a group discussion of elderly persons any junior cannot address any question or converse without the permission of elders. When a junior person walks with a senior person he or she should walk with him parallel or a step behind, but walking ahead of elders is deemed as disrespectful manner. At a public place such as assembly hall or court room elders are offered seats first before others occupy the same. To cross door juniors

opens and offers to walk out the elders first, and then the junior will cross the door. Any kind of bad habits or inebriations like smoking, drinking liquor, chewing gum, expressing over behaviour of love, anger, and bad temperament in the presence of elders are considered as rude. Sitting with leg dangling, stretching feet to the direction of elders, folded arms is deliberated as dishonorable. (Chapter: 10, 2018)

1.2.5 Elderly Reverence in Islamic Culture

The **Islamic community** places the older adults at the top of the hierarchy of social status, where elderly people are given higher respect for their power of wisdom, experience and holy place in the eyes of Allah. So whenever possible the opinions of elders are obeyed and their wishes are attended in Muslim society. In the explanation of **Quran and Hadith** it is very clear that attitudes and behaviours toward one elder should be a gentle or modest submission. During the time of interaction with elders Muslims have to show deference at all level, especially in the relationship of grandfather and grandson. A younger Muslim should talk to his elders in a very slow, calm, gentle manner. They adult will walk in front and the children will stay behind. This is the right way to communicate. If in any conversation a younger Muslim becomes angry or argumentative, it will be considered as disrespectful, and elders are always be allowed to speak first. In a group meeting the eldeers are always given priority and the decision is taken in most cases. When Muslim youths address or approach someone older than them, they do not call them by the nickname but by the right relationship title. When the elders enter the room, the younger ones will stand up and salute them. In Muslim families, older people are placed in higher seats. Older people in the family are the ones who are influential and their decisions are unanimously accepted. Again, when an elderly person becomes physically and mentally disabled, the younger members of the family will serve him with the utmost love and care, this is the rule. In Islamic society, it is considered extremely shameful and criminal to send older people to a nursing home or to provoke them and ignore them. (Bradley, 2017)

1.2.5.1 The Islamic view on elderly abuse

In **Islamic society** elders play a vital leadership role in the family with their wisdom and guidance and the younger members may benefit from them. Commonly it is scene that for three generations they live together under one roof. As the **Hadith** states “Paradise lies at the feet of mothers”, so in Muslim families the mother has a huge influence on the children. But the patriarchal family says that the grandmothers and grandchildren accept the words of the oldest grandfather as the last word. Nursing homes do not exist in the Middle East Muslim society, but serving elderly people at home and their parents when someone is ill is a spiritual opportunity and a service to God. It is considered a heinous crime to be impatient and show contempt for adults. In that case Islam instructs to treat adults with patience. Islam also says that the entire Muslim community should treat the elderly with kindness and selfless respect. According to Quranic admonitions the fact of elder abuse is a despicable act always, because the **Quran** emphasises again and time again the need of constantly showing deference to older people and aged parents. **Surat Al-‘Isra’** 17:23-24

states: "If one or both of them reach old age with you, do not say to them a word of disrespect, or scold them, but say a generous word to them. And act humbly to them in mercy, and say, 'My Lord, have mercy on them, since they cared for me when I was small.'" The **Hadith** (a collection of the Prophet Muhammad's saying) warns against mistreating the elderly. **Hadith** says, "Anyone who does not...acknowledge the right of our old people is not one of us." It also says "If any believer grows a grey hair in Islam, he will have light on the Day of Resurrection." According to **Quran and Hadith** the children who care for their parents are definitely blessed by the Allah. Even though all of the children must take care of their elderly parents, the eldest son in this situation bears the most duty. Any types of physical, mental, financial support are to be provided by the children to the parents in the later years of their life, they should not sent in any home or nursing home unless the medical emergency grows. (Bradley, 2017)

1.2.6 Buddhist belief regarding respect of the elderly

Respecting parents is one of the most important aspects of **Buddhism**. In Buddhist philosophy, it is said that due respect should be shown to the elders in the family. This stage of aging is a time of great suffering for the young generation. In Chinese culture, in Buddhist philosophy, 'Filial Piety' conveys many valuable messages about caring for the elderly. In Confucian philosophy, this 'Filial Piety' speaks of respecting the parents, the elderly, and the ancestors of the family. 'Filial Piety' means to show love, respect, support and courtesy to the parents and elders of the family, to grieve over their grief, to be equally distressed by their death and suffering. It is said here that just as the parents sacrifice life to raise their child and save him from any calamity, in the same way that child has the same responsibility to take care of the parent and to give back when he grows up. In general, most people suffer from the disease in their age when both their body and mind begin to become infirm. Therefore, it is the responsibility of every young child to provide proper service to their parents and grandparents in their last life. Not only this, the young generation will also be bound to bear the personal needs and financial responsibilities of these elderly people. 'Filial Piety' teaches that children should always follow the words and advice of senior citizens of the family as they have the most experience and knowledge throughout their lives. Presently Buddhist organizations celebrate special days to draw the attention to the care of the elderly. Even in the courtyard adjacent to the Buddhist temple, initiative is taken to meet the younger generation and these older generations together. (Stuart, 2017)

1.2.6.1 Old Age in Buddhist Culture

In **Tripitaka** the description of old age given by Buddha is very clear. Vuddha indicates the elderly person who is sufficiently aged, then Mahallaka indicates that human being reaches in a state of worn out thing at the old age and Vayoanuppatta indicates the end stage of life (A.I.68) Thus **Buddha** gave some symbolic descriptions of old age, including "broken teeth, grey hair, wrinkled skin, fall in vigour, and failing of the facilities" (S.II, 2). The average lifespan back then was significantly lower than it is today, hovering around 80, 90, or even 100 years. Fear of death,

loneliness, illness were common as the old age problem that time. Actually, all illnesses are innate and only become more prevalent in old age. While they cannot be totally avoided, they can be lessened or delayed. In a similar manner, psychological issues related to ageing can be reduced with the appropriate mindset. Once an elderly person came to Buddha and asked him for something cheerful and energetic or comforting benefit to lighten his old age sickness, physical frailty and psychological unhappiness. In response, the **Buddha** advised him to practise the mantra "Though my body be sick, my mind shall not be sick." (Section III, 1, "*Aturakayassa me sato cittam anaturam bhavissati*") The Buddha emphasised that life's quality is more significant than its quantity. Whoever maintains his health by abstaining from alcohol and tobacco, eating well, and engaging in regular exercise must look forward to growing older. Buddha also advised against crying and mourning when old age finally arrives because a wise and honourable disciple has disarmed the sorrow-poisoning arrow. Buddha once remarked, "Having supported me, I will support them in return" in reference to ageing parents (*bhato nesambharissami*, D.III, 189). It is meant that grandchildren, the young generation should keep a healthy relationship with their grandparents with suitable love and care for them, so that both of them realise the need to stay together and feel cared for each other. (Old age, n.d.)

1.2.7 Ageing in Sikh Culture

In Sikh culture spirituality is based on God awareness (Naam simran) throughout the living life. Sikh way of life follows three inter connected terms- 'Udham' which means timely initiative and action, then 'Ghaal' which means intense and sustained effort, and the next one is 'Nadar' which means the God's grace that is sought through daily prayer in humility. The entire concept of living a successful and spiritual life in Sikh Community means through constant God awareness and own effort a human being gains the divine grace. Even Sikh community thinks the physical fitness and activeness at old age period depends on that God consciousness. Sikhism says that one should be fully prepared to accept all the challenges of old age, maintain a clean and healthy life so that every person does not become a burden on his or her family in their old age. So smoking and drinking are completely forbidden in Sikh culture. It also speaks of maintaining adequate control over food intake, drinking, sleeping, and maintaining a healthy life. Elderly Sikhs are generally the provider of knowledge through Nadar or Guru's words. 'Nam Simrani' is the only way to get rid of all the troubles of old age. It is the duty of boys and girls at this age to provide a comfortable care for these elderly people who will be considered as Gurus for the family. In order to provide peace of mind, they should occasionally recite some verses from Gurugranth Sahib with care. At this age, adults cannot take care of themselves, so they need to provide the necessary support to their children, relatives and other service providers. (Singh, n.d.).

1.2.8 Culture wise belief about ageism and elder respect

In **Ancient Roman society** elders were regarded as a precious resource for their wisdom. The people who are of 70s, they were expected to be a person of more wisdom and experiences. According to Dr. Karen Cokayne of the University of Reading, it was believed that every older

person is established in a place of dignity as a much more knowledgeable and experienced person with hard work, acquisition of knowledge and long experience of living in different situations in the world.

In **African American culture**, death is celebrated as a great opportunity for life. Because death is a normal rhythm of life that completely destroys the fear of old age. In this religion, the human community believes that through the physical death of a person, he can rise above all his sorrows and pains, where he can find the way to salvation.

Also in **Native American society**, death is considered as an important event in life, although fear of death plays a major role. In many tribal communities, with over 500 people in this Native American nation who believe that older people are just a storehouse or resource of knowledge and life experience. It is hoped that they should continue to share their accumulated knowledge and experience with the young members of their families.

Elders are highly respected in Korea. The **Korean culture** is influenced by the Confucian principle of filial piety that focuses on a basic importance of respecting one's parents. Korean children have been socialized in such a way that they are taught that it is their duty to show respect and care for any elderly person inside or outside the family. This 'Filial piety' and showing brotherly respect is the core of Korean society that is firmly taught to their children from a very young age. Birthdays of people over the age of 60 are celebrated together with their children and thanks to the modern medical system for keeping them alive for so long. Similarly, at the age of 70, there is a big family celebration called 'KohCui' against the same purpose.

In **Chinese culture** it is hoped that adult children will take care of their elderly parents who send their parents and grandparents to a retirement home or old age home with carelessness, those children get a place of disrespect in society as bad children. But this tradition of Chinese society is becoming increasingly vulnerable due to the nuclear family system and Westernization. So now a large number of nursing homes are being adopted as shelters for the elderly.

In **Greek culture** elderly people are respected and honoured as a central peak of the family. Here in the Greek society old men are called as 'Geronda' and the Abbesses are called as 'Gerondissa' those are indeed identified as full of wisdom and very close to God.

Finally in **Indian culture** elders are treated as the head of the family. On the joint family tradition when the elders play a key role to raise their grandchildren, in turn the younger members also have the duty to support the elders with proper respect. As the oldest person in the house and as a pious and dutiful person, he protects the family with important advice in any social event, marriage ceremony, and resolution of family conflicts and even in any investment. They are the last word in any important decision. According to Achyut Bihani, neglecting any old man and sending him to an old age home is considered as a major social stigma in Indian culture. However, due to the influence of westernization and globalization, respect for elders is gradually losing importance in Indian culture. (Ellison, 2017)

If we try to find the history of aging we have to focus the light on the cultural background of various countries. There is a Confucian tradition called **Filial piety**, laid down in the cultures of China, Japan, India, Korea and other Eastern cultures. This is a virtue of respect for one's father, elders, ancestors, and predominates. Similar priority is given on the family of Mediterranean, Latin, Middle-Eastern, African and Native American cultures. But comparatively in Western culture (Europe, North America) the treatment and view of the elderly is more complex, because in many countries group of young people are taught to emphasize attributes like individualism and independence. As a result this motivation reinforces the Protestant ethic that the value of an individual is based on his or her ability to work, which diminishes in old age. (Confronting Aging, 2021)

1.2.9 Child's responsibility to parents according to Pitamah Bheeshm

Being a most elderly person Pitamah Bhishma gave a few words regarding respect of old aged person. He said every children should serve for their parents. When a child serve their parents in complete harmony, then his or her fame will not only be the subject of this world, but also it will become the subject of next world. The human being will not become victorious until they show heartiest love and respect for their master. Pitamah Bhishma also said if a great old man supports some unrighteousness and injustice, he also has to bow down to the religion at the end of life. This is an unbreakable truth (Pitamah Bheeshma, 2016). Young children should never physically or emotionally harm their elders; instead, they should always endeavour to safeguard their family, country, treasury, weapons, friends, and the city in which they dwell. Prior to anything else, one must fulfil their obligation to uphold "Dharma," which teaches them to always show deference and respect for authority figures. Children should learn the Dharma to be compassionate toward all living things, humans, emotions, and suffering. The lesson will be taught to the child by their parents at the start of their growing life, and one should always attempt to assist them and keep them out of any form of problems. From generation to generation it will bring a peaceful livelihood to mankind (Pant, 2017).

1.2.10 History of Protective Services Units on Ageing and Elder Abuse

Elder abuse first came to the national scene in the 1970s, though the formal initiatives to help vulnerable elders started at least two decades ago. When the Public Welfare Officials faced the vulnerability and distressful status of older population they started to develop a new approach to providing services as "Protective Services Units" that includes social services, legal assistance and guardianship together. In 1950s U.S. Congress passed legislation as part of the Social Security Act with provided project related funds to the states. But the efforts of Protective Service Units were very costly that was proved through some findings of the study of U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1966. Despite the result U.S. Congress amended the Social Security Act to mandate protective service unit to all states for adults in 1974. The target population were the exploited and neglected older adults. In 1980s, elder abuse was included under the umbrella of family violence as a very positive effect and broadened the range or scope of constituency groups

interested in this issue through a workshop held by Surgeon General Louis Sullivan. In 1981 Congress proposed legislation to establish a national centre on elder abuse, but the proposal never reached to the result. Then in 1989 Claude Pepper of Florida introduced that proposal as an amendment to the Older American Act. Thus the issue of elder abuse had been recognized finally in federal legislation with very small support of finance. At the very beginning, the need to protect elderly people from abuse was not very important, it was just an aging issue where public welfare social services were involved. But then gradually a certain number of people became interested and anxious with this aging issue and they started working on it. The US Congress and the media jointly focus on this issue and present it as a matter of anxiety and concern at the doorsteps of the public. (Wolf, 2001)

1.2.11 History of Gerontological Society of America

Nearly seven decades of excellence Gerontological Society of America (GSA) has provided wonderful leadership in the field of Ageing. GSA gifted a well-arranged year wise history of greatest accomplishments on its 65th anniversary. The society originated with some participants of Woods Hole Conference held in 1937. In 1939, 24 scientists and physicians of Ageing society was formed the Club of Research with those conference member. The Society is formally established in 1945 at St. Louis, MO, New York to promote the scientific study of ageing, where the first Annual Scientific Meeting was held on 1949. In 1946 the first issue of The Journal of Gerontology was published. There are four types of membership sections in which two basic science sections are Biological Sciences and Psychological & Social Sciences; two others are applied sections where Social Work & Administration and Health Sciences are included. The division of the section held in 1952. In 1954 a Society newsletter was started, and then a student membership category was created in 1960. Just after one year i.e. 1961 The Gerontologist began to publish. In 1970 some changes happened in the organization. GSA moved its headquarters from New York to Washington, DC and The Academy for Gerontology in Higher Education (presently known as The Association for Gerontology in Higher Education) was founded as a separate organization in 1974. In that year GSA became instrumental in the founding of the National Institute of Aging. After 12 years GSA formed its Task Force on Minority Aging Issues and just in next year 1988 GSA started its Interest Group Programme. The National Academy of Aging Society was founded in 1994 by GSA. Now in the year of 1995 The Public Policy & Aging Report was published first time. With this initiative GSA celebrated its 50th anniversary. In 1996 for the first time opened the digital door for GSA namely Geron.org. The Association for Gerontology in Higher Education was incorporated as a GSA unit. After twelve years in 2010 on 65th Anniversary the GSA Innovation Fund was launched, GSA's Corporate Advisory Panel was formed. From 2014 the online networking platform of GSA went live. GSA's first online peer-reviewed open access journal started its journey in 2017. The name of the online journal is Innovation in Aging. The 21st IAGG World Congress of Gerontology and Geriatrics was also held at GSA. Now the GSA becomes as a renowned Gerontological Society in the World. (The Gerontological Society, n.d.).

1.2.12 Historical Perspective of Geriatric Health Care

In Oriental and East Tradition human civilization had a long tradition of respecting elders and aging was accepted as an essential phenomenon of life and is well accepted with dignity. The social and physical well-being of the aged population, however, is becoming a crucial concern for India. One of the biggest demographic shifts in recent history is the fraction of the population that is getting older. In the year of 1950 there were 205 million people, who were age of over 60, then in the year 2000 there was 606 million people aged over 60, and by the year 2050 it is estimated that there will be two billion elderly people in our world. Numerous factors, such as urbanisation, migration, dissolution of the joint family system, rise in dependency status of older adults, shift in the role of women from housewives to self-earners, etc., have an impact on the position and status of the elderly in India, undermining the care or protection they have historically enjoyed.

In Hinduism the Ashram system was divided into four parts of those last two parts deals with the elderly. In **Vanaprastha/ Hermitage** the people of 50-75 ages' shifts their focus more towards inner spiritual practices of meditation, contemplation and prayer. This time lifestyle becomes more simplified and in that deep aging process they would play the role of a matured mentor for growing children and the community. The last phase **Sanyasa/ Renunciate** with the age of 75-100 plus the elder person becomes as an elder teacher of spiritual knowledge, where the political, professional and social engagements are not existed in any form of their involvement. Thus as a culminating principle of human action the '**Moksha**' would be the main aim of old age.

Ancient Indian Scriptures - Manusmriti:

Manusmriti is a part of Smriti Literature. It is also a composition between 200 BC and 200 Christian era which explains the Hindu Law and work of Ancient India. The 2,684 verses of twelve chapters of Manusmriti enlightened us various ways. From those verses 6 are very relevant to indicate the respect and care for elderly—

- **Chapter II/ 121:** A normal person can be the owner of increasing power of four things - length of life, knowledge, fame and strength; if the person habitually salutes and constantly pays reverence to the aged people.
- **Chapter IV/141:** Aged person will always be in a honourable position, no one allowed to insult the aged men for any reason and in anywhere.
- **Chapter IV/179-180:** By any chance such a situation is created where any type of debate or verbal dispute happens, the junior should avoid quarrel with elderly people, and they would not show typical controversy or continue wrangling with their elderly.
- **Chapter VII/38:** We all should worship the aged Brahmanas who is a pure hearted, highly educated, noble-minded and eminent person, who know the Veda, and for this reason we shall be honoured even by Rakshasas, i.e. evil soul.
- **Chapter VIII/312:** In spite of condemnation, or blameworthy approach of aged or sick men, litigants or obstinate infants a King must always forgive them, if he desires his own welfare. A king ought to be a power or symbol of tolerance.

- **Chapter VIII/395:** All the honourable men, an aged or needy man, a sick person, miserable person or a man of high birth should always get honour and respect from the King. The King also treats them kindly and would be patient with a **Srotriya**, i.e. elderly Brahman.

In **Apasthambha Dharma Sutra** it was said in Directive (PRASNAI, PATALA 2, KHANDA 5/13) that every pupil should bow the older aged people living in their family or in the same village before taking the first meal in the morning. The Directive of **Gautam Dharma Sutra (Chapter V.25)** describes that before his eating the owner of the family will attend them who are living in his house. He should feed his guests, sick people, the infants, the pregnant woman, female whom he protects, and specially the very aged person of the family at first, after that he should go for his food. According to the **Vasishtha Dharma Sastra** it was explained that if we meet any aged men we should make way for them without avoiding the duty of humanity (CHAPTER XIII58). If by any chance a situation becomes complex with produced conflicting documents, in spite of that aged men must be counted as a reliable person, reliance may be placed on the statement of aged person at that situation (CHAPTER XVI.15). An elderly Brahman or Srotriya is always free from taxes, so a very aged man also is free from the taxes. They are not to pay any taxes because they are the real pathfinder (CHAPTER XIX.23). **Baudhayana Dharma Sutra (PRASNA 1, ADHYAYA 10, and KANDIKA 18/11)** describes that as aged men are not in a state of fighting with any people, so a warrior should not fight with aged men at any reason.

In the religion of **Islam** elderly is taught to be unkind and disrespectful if they are sending to a home. Muslims consider serving one's parents as a duty and they think it an honour, blessing and opportunity for great spiritual growth to look after and care for parents. In the religion of **Sikhism** younger are to learn to respect for elders, every sons have an important duty to care for their parents. It is largely accepted in the Sikh Society. (Narayana et.al. 2007)

1.2.13 HelpAge India- The organization for Deprived Older Person

HelpAge India is an Indian organization which works for elders. With the mission of working for the cause and care of disadvantaged older persons and improvement of their quality of life the organization was established in 1978. It works at the federal, state, and social levels to offer comprehensive universal pension, high-quality healthcare, elder abuse prevention, and many other dignified services. HelpAge India was established in Delhi in 1960 and began its journey there. Sections 12A and 80G of the Income Tax Act granted the society certificates of exemption in 1961. With the initiative of this organization various programmes have been run throughout the India.

Professor Cecil Jackson Cole was the founder of HelpAge International and two other prominent contributor of HelpAge India (1078) were Sir John F. Pearson and Samson Daniel.

“The name of those programmes are—

- i. Mobile Healthcare Unit (MHU)
- ii. Restoration of Vision

- iii. Cancer and Palliative care
- iv. Geriatric Physiotherapy
- v. Support a Gran
- vi. Elder Helplines
- vii. Old Age Home /Day Care Centres
- viii. Livelihood Support
- ix. Student Action for Value Education (SAVE)
- x. Digital Literacy for Elders
- xi. AdvantAge Card Programme

HelpAge India is thankful to several institutions and organizations for awarding and recognizing from them. The awards are as follows—

- i. Chairman’s Challenge Award from Prudential Process Management Services (PPMS), along with ₹ 5519.
- ii. NGO Leadership & Excellence Award 2015, by ABP News for its work toward the elderly cause.
- iii. Times Social Impact Award, by Times Group as best NGO in the health sector, namely Mobile Medical Units.
- iv. Vayoshreshtha Samman (National Award for Senior Citizens), (2014) as an outstanding organisation working for three decades for the cause of the elderly.
- v. Bharat Nirman Institutional Award in honour of their excellent work (2014).
- vi. Leadership and Excellence Award 2014 by ABP News and World CSR Congress.
- vii. ICAI Award for Financial Excellence 2011-12 for transparency and excellence in financial reporting in the not-profit sector.
- viii. ICAI Award for Financial Excellence 2010-11 for transparency and excellence in financial reporting in the not-profit sector.
- ix. Award for Outstanding Contribution to Social Welfare 2011
- x. Best NGO Award by Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE).

Health Care Leadership Award 2012 for outstanding contribution in promoting inclusive healthcare in the ‘NGO IN Healthcare’ category.” (HelpAge India, 2018)

1.2.13.1 Report on Elder Abuse in India by HelpAge India 2014

A noticeable increment is seen in the report of elder abuse 2014 that is not a normal indicator of vulnerability of older adults. The percentage of elder abuse jumped over at 50% in 2014, where the previous year (2013) rate was only 23%. Half of the elderly admitted to experience abuse regularly. The most common abuse were the verbal abuse (41%), disrespect (33%), and neglect (29%). It was proved that the main perpetrators are from the family in most of the cases where 61% daughter-in-law and 59% son plays a vital role. The main causes of the abuse were emotional (46 percent) and financial (46 percent) dependence on the abuser (45 percent). 28 percent of participants admitted to experiencing abuse for three to five years in 2013, but that percentage rose to 46 percent in 2014. 59 percent of senior citizens kept family concerns private and did not tell

anyone outside the family about the abuse. It can be because no one or no organisation is trusted to handle the issue. Only 12 percent of victims reported abuse to the police, even though 64 percent of victims were aware of the police helpline. However, "raising economic independence" (30 percent), "strengthening intergenerational connection" (21 percent), and "creating self-help groups as aid providers to older persons" are the successful actions done by all aged to deal with the case of abuse (14 percent). (Main Findings, 2014).

1.2.13.2 Senior Citizen Guide for Policy and Programmes, HelpAge India, 2016

HelpAge India always takes enormous challenges to solve the various problems of older persons throughout the years. In this Revised Edition 2016 of Senior Citizen Guide HelpAge India tried to face this enormous challenge where they have decided to make dedicated effort to do advocacy at all levels for ensuring the rights of older persons. They includes some important matters under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, for which Nodal Union Ministry are responsible. These important matters are—‘National Policy on Older Persons’, the ‘Implementation strategy of National Policy’, ‘Vayoshrestha Samman’, ‘Training of Manpower for Care of Senior Citizen’, ‘Concessions and Facilities for Senior Citizens’ given by Different Ministries and Department of Govt., Schemes of the Ministry and National Council for Senior Citizen. HelpAge India wants to provide legal Rights to the senior citizen through ‘Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007’, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, etc. to give economic security the Senior Citizen Guide provides some schemes like ‘Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme’, ‘Social Pensions in Various States and Union Territories in India’, ‘Post Retirement Benefits For Employees of Central Government’, ‘National Pension System’, ‘Atal Pension Yojana Scheme’, ‘Old Age Allowance in Punjab’, etc. main objective of HelpAge India is to contribute for health care and protection. To implement the objective HelpAge India has taken initiatives for some Insurance Schemes regarding health and pension. Under this schemes they provide ‘Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana’, ‘Varishtha Mediclaim for Senior Citizens’, ‘HOPE’, ‘Group Medical Insurance Scheme’, ‘Jan Arogya Bima Policy’, ‘Senior Citizen Mediclaim Policy’, ‘LIC Jeevan Akshay’. ING Golden Years Retirement Policy’, Smart Invest Pension Plan, etc. Besides these there are many types of banking account facilities, banking loan facilities from IDBI Bank, Baroda Bank, ICICI Bank, Indusind Bank, Allahabad Bank, PNB Bank for senior citizens and the facilities are guided by HelpAge India. HelpAge India also guides senior citizens about travel concessions, Old age home placement, learning opportunities with various helpline and telephone numbers properly. (Senior Citizen Guide, 2016).

1.2.13.3 National Report of HelpAge India -2017

The National Report's main objectives were to evaluate how elderly people feel about themselves in general when they leave their homes, how they interact with others and service providers while engaging in outdoor activities, what safety precautions they take to protect themselves from unfavourable situations or behaviours, and how much support they receive from family and friends. Both qualitative and quantitative research techniques were used in this joint study. Using

a standardised questionnaire, door-to-door visits are used in quantitative methods to conduct interviews on paper. Sample was both male and female who were age of 60 years. A vital condition was there for the sample. At least two activities carried out by them were required. Activities were like visiting bank, office, hospital, medical shops, cinema halls, restaurants community celebrations or place of worships. They should be a group who frequently leaves, or they should have experience using transportation such as buses, trains, auto rickshaws, rental cars, shopping centres, vegetable markets, and electricity bill payment offices. In qualitative measure focus group discussions were carried out among age group of 65-72 years and above. Total sample size was 4615 from 19 towns, 11 tire 1, 4 tire 2 and 4 tire 3 towns. Research findings shows that elders felt easier to visit the known places than a new place. Elders who took public bus from those 2 out of 3 reported that they were offered seats regularly in bus, but 16% elders reported for rude behaviour from bus conductor and driver. Elders who did not take bus and metro rides they had a negative perception about the travelling by bus and metro. Elders admitted that they faced rudeness at the commercial transaction like chemists or vegetable stores. One older out of every five to ten experiences disrespectful behaviour from service providers at banks, post offices, hospitals, etc. This is a very severe issue. Elder abuse in public places was experienced by 44% of elderly people. In case of elder abuse Bangalore and Hyderabad showed respectively 70% and 60% high rated alert. Thus elders felt the lack of societal value and norms for them. (MaRS, 2017)

1.2.14 Report on India Ageing -2017 by UNFPA

The report was published by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The Indian elderly population has been increasing at a rapid mode. According to the India Aging Report 2017, the elderly population above the age of 60 will increase by 8% in 2015 and from there by 19% in 2050. According to estimates, the proportion of elderly persons in the nation will approach 34% by the end of the century. Estimates suggest that by the end of this century, the number of elderly people in the country will reach close to 34 percent. It is more likely that women in their 60s and 80s are aging much faster than men. The proportion of older persons living alone without spouse was highest in Tamil Nadu in 2011 (26 percent) in comparison with the year of 2005/06 (13.7 percent). Report declared against the needs for elderly is very much depressive. Particularly women are more miserable predicament in case of food –nutrition, employment, health, housing, social engagement, care of caregiver, finance, safety and security and participation in family affairs. The financial deprivation of women happen in highest percentage (93.3%). As a chronic disease amongst the elderly arthritis will increases the risk rate of 29.3% in 2011 which is projected to 96.7% in 2050 in million cases. (United Nations Population Fund, 2017).

1.2.15 View of Swami Vivekananda on Elderly Parents

Swami Vivekananda has told elderly persons and the parents are the visible representative of God. Because parents are always willing to forgo a lot to make sure that their children spent a quality life that is admirable and conductive. The parents always pray for a treasured life for their children until the death of their own. In that case a good child should please his /her parent in household

life mentally and physically. The children should not use any harsh words towards their parents and even at the old age period situation. In front of the elderly persons they should not utter any bad jokes, even it will be very sinful work to show restlessness, anger or temper to parents at their old age sufferings. Swamiji said the children should must bow their head always to their parents. Children should remember that parents are prime source of their existence, so despite of thousands of troubles we should be courteous, provide for their need and help on moral ground. We should take care of them at their old age and respecting them is the only way of showing gratitude. Worshipping of parents or elders is equivalent to worshipping of God. (Prakash, 2016)

1.2.16 View of Sri Sathya Sai Baba on Elderly Parents

Indian guru Sri Sathya Sai Baba was also a generous philanthropist. He had extraordinary aptitude for dance, acting, and religious music. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the rise to fame of this saint. Sathya Sai Baba has founded 'Sathya Sai Organisation' to enable its members for the development of spiritual advancement. "Sathya Sai Baba established a network of free super speciality and general hospitals, clinics, drinking water projects, a university, auditoriums, ashrams and schools." (Sathya Sai Baba, 2020). People generally believe that 70 years of age is the deadline of human life though now that people live till 80, 90, and 100 years old. Children need to take much more care of their elderly parents at this time. But the image of society speaks another story. The young generation then consider them as burden of society, unnecessary object of society. But the real truth is elsewhere. Whenever these people turn 70, their spiritual strength or mental energy awakens in them with courage and enthusiasm, but before that they are as normal as the other people. That's why older people think of themselves as revealing the secrets of life. It is now a big mistake for the younger generation to speak in many harsh languages to the older generation beyond the ability of the younger generation to feel that heavenly power. It is a grave mistake for them. Because a person's biography does not go as planned. If we can be followed by older adults, we can improve our own quality of life. The radiant energy that can be seen in a person over the age of 70, was not present in his youth too. But at the moment he is a man of mature knowledge, so the younger generation can give the best advice when it comes to deciding what to do. Physical strength is not the all. The abundance of knowledge and great thinking that these older people possess is very valuable to young people. They don't really care about the valuable advice and counsel. In this way they are also deprived of great ideals. This should not happen in any way if they have to maintain a diet for physical reasons but care should be taken to ensure that the old man get status according to the ability of the family. In the past, kings made important decisions on the advice of sages, and guided life by making the most important decisions. In the same way the eldest of the dynasty, led the way in life with important decisions. Sathya Sai Baba wanted to show the 'Embodiments of love' through the programme "Bhima Ratha Santhi". The main theme is shown here as the character 'Bhima' the young generation, whose father 'Vayu' or 'Pawan' is infinitely strong who can lift the big tree up from the root i.e. the store of strength and infinite knowledge of elders is established in this ceremony. (Baba, 2005)

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Chapter-II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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CHAPTER-II

2. Review of related Literature

2.1 Introduction: Significance of the review of related literature

A review of related literature is a process of identification, evaluation and synthesis of a literature which is relevant for a particular field of research. It highlights the knowledge, acceptance and current state of thinking which has already been done in that particular field. As a literature it provides main database, debates, trends and gaps, so it helps a researcher to find out or address the knowledge gap. A review of literature actually presents much more than a relevant summary. Through the literature review the researcher will be able to identify the problems or issues remain unsolved, the emerging trends or new uncommon approaches, controversial or conflict based area which are still remain unfocused. The literatures also focus that what has been already established, discredited and accepted in his/her field. After a clear observation and explanation of these sources researchers can be able to extend or build their own research area followed by the knowledge gap. (Huett, 2011) "It's a bit like finding pieces of a jigsaw puzzle and putting them together. Once they are put together, you can see clearly where the missing pieces are and what they might look like. You can then go looking for the missing pieces". (Literature Review Purpose, 2017)

2.2 Review of related literature on Ageism

2.2.1 Studies conducted on Ageism in India

Sukhpal Kaur, Anoop Kumar K.P., Baljeet Kaur, Bhawana Rani, Sandhya Ghai and Monaliza Singla (2014) have investigated on "**Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Care of Elderly Among Nursing Students: An Indian Perspective**".

Examining nursing students' attitudes and knowledge about geriatric care is the goal of the current study. 267 undergraduate nursing students were selected through purposive sampling. Questionnaire was developed by the researcher on knowledge (containing 28 multiple questions) and attitude (containing 16 items) regarding elderly care. By distributing the questionnaire among the experts, content validity was ensured. The five-point Likert scale, which ranges from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree," was used to measure attitude. Each question was given a score between 1 and 5, with 5 representing "strongly agree" and 1 representing "strongly disagree." The entire administration took between 20 and 30 minutes. The data gathered was analysed using SPSS (16). Inferential statistics (Pearson Correlation test) and descriptive statistics (mean, S.D., range) were both applied. The study's findings indicate a strong relationship between knowledge and attitude about caring for the elderly. Maximum number of subjects (76.4%) had good knowledge about elderly care. 64.6% of the students had positive attitude regarding care of elderly, neutral attitude showed 30.1% and only 5.3% of the subjects showed negative attitude towards elderly care. Most of all participants were female who has shown more positive attitude than male in

Indian situations towards elderly care as their knowledge increases though comparison between male and female was not made statistically in this current study. 60 percent of respondents believed that regular checkups, health fairs, and health education were necessary to promote older health. They added that love, quality care, sympathy and assistance are required to help those elderly who are unable to perform daily life activities and if the students are provided relevant education of good knowledge of gerontology and Geriatric care. The added that love, quality care, sympathy and assistance are required to help those elderly who are unable to perform daily life activities and if the students are provided relevant education of good knowledge of gerontology and Geriatric care, the service will be far better to older persons.

Swati Gupta, Sreenivasan Venkatraman, Nagaraju Kamarthi, Sumit Goel, Swati Goel & Tanushree Keswani (2014) have performed a research work on **“Assessment of the attitude of undergraduate dental students toward the geriatric population”**.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate dentistry students' attitudes regarding the ageing population. 565 undergraduate students from Meerut's Subharti Dental College made up the entire sample. The data were gathered using the self-administered Geriatric Attitude Scale from UCLA (The University of California, Los Angeles). The questionnaire's 14 items were broken down into three categories of statements: (a) General Social Statements, (b) Statements about financial support of the elderly, (c) Statements about the physical situations and health care of the elderly. Cronbach coefficient alpha was used as the statistical measure to check reliability of the scale. To compare between the mean score of two different classes and the gender probability was considered at the 0.05 level of significant. From the results researchers have found that the internal consistency of the UCLA Geriatric scale was 0.681. There was no significant differences in between male and female as well as the two classes' i.e. third year undergraduate students and final year undergraduate students. The mean of attitude score suggested a relatively positive attitude toward the elderly following the Indian traditional cultural values and beliefs of respecting, listening and taking care of elderly. Research result also explored that the future dentistry will not see the decline in India, rather, we need to develop our knowledge and abilities when it comes to managing or caring for the old. Researchers have concluded from the findings that to give quality care to the elderly dental students should give proper training and introduce Geriatric dentistry as a separate subject so that positive attitude, skill full knowledge and management power could be developed in the students to serve older people.

Anna Azulai (2014) have done a research work on **“Ageism and Future Cohorts of Elderly: Implications for Social Work”**.

The aim of this research was to explore an overview of ageism across several professions or community who are helping the older adults group for their social justice. In this paper ageism was discussed to give a torch on older adults. The researcher have tried to define ‘Ageism’ in different way. Anna Azulai stated that according to Wilkinson and Ferraro (2002) at this old age every person loses his physical attraction, intellect, sexual and productivity ability. Ageism can be

defined as a system of oppression against older adults. Much less attention have been paid on the research of ageism in comparison with racism and sexism in the last few decades. The author wanted to express his concern and to develop an argument about the increasing tendency of ageism as Baby Boomers reach to retirement years, and then implication for social work was discussed. Ageism has many dimensions and that is why it is difficult to define. Although ageism refers to people of any age group, but it refers specifically to the group of older adults. It is also true that concept of ageism exists among the social work professionals or members. Not all types of stereotyping are negative in terms of age, there are some positive stereotypes. For example, many people think that elderly people can be very wise with their experience. While searching for the origin of the word ageism, many researchers have seen that in some cases in communal life older people live in a place of honour by the young generation and gain respect. Many young people have to move away from the elderly members of the joint family because of the pursuit of industrial expansion and livelihoods, consequently the elderly are in status without emotional support and increasingly affected by the generation gap that is being created today a loneliness. Recent research scholars have been using the terms to reduce the age-affective losses like- 'successful', 'resourceful', 'healthy', 'positive' ageing that has been reflecting anti-ageing societal values and aspirations. Various qualitative and quantitative investigations by Palmore (2004), Yilmaz, Kisa & Zeyneloglu (2012), express that there is an existence of mixed culture (positive and negative) of Ageism and the co-existence of ageism with other forms of oppression in the general population around the globe. If all the social workers who take care of the elderly are engaged in stereotyping older people and have prejudices or age related discrimination against them, then this will be really problematic. Finally the researcher wants to say that in the coming days we will not be able to stop the wave of ageism in any way, so the social workers should send the message to the masses through their work so that older people are considered sensitive from a personal level and need to be improved through the better educational programme in Gerontology.

Shiv Prakash, Sourav Kumar & Vedprakash Sharma (2019) have performed a research on **“Youth’s Attitude towards elderly people in Indian Society-A Cross Sectional Comparative Study”**.

The study's goals included evaluating graduate and postgraduate students' views about senior people as well as comparing those of young people who live with elderly people and those who do not have elderly family members in their homes. Researchers used a descriptive and cross sectional comparative research design. Data were collected through simple random sampling method. Benaras Hindu University and the Mahatma Gandhi Kasha Vidyapith in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, together had 150 young adults as students. 50 percent of the kids in this sample lived with elderly people in group 1 and 50 percent of the students in group 2 did not. Both groups' ages ranged from 18 to 29. On the sample, a sociodemographic questionnaire and the KAOP (Kogan's Attitude toward Old People Scale) were used. Researchers have utilised SPSS, version 20, to perform descriptive statistics and t-tests for statistical analysis. A separate t-test was employed to compare the two groups. Findings indicate that students who live with elderly people have a more optimistic

outlook on life than do pupils who do not. Further, it is claimed that in order for the younger generation to comprehend the significance of the old in society, good education is necessary.

2.2.2 Studies conducted on Ageism in Abroad India

Karl Edward Frenandes (1981) from IOWA State University has done a research work on "**Children's Attitudes toward the Elderly**".

This investigation's main goal is to learn more about kindergarteners' sentiments about the elderly. The seniors here might be classified as personalised or non-personalized. The term "personalised elderly" refers to any male or female older than 65 who the kindergarten student has daily, monthly, or weekly interaction with in a more-or-less regular manner. Then non-personalized elderly are those who are age of approximately 65 years old and not a specific regular contacted person with children. They may be the outsiders of the family or unknown elder person with whom the children did not meet ever or met very irregularly. To test the relationship between a child's age or sex and their attitudes toward the elderly, the relationship between a parent's age and sex and their attitudes toward the elderly, the relationship between a child's attitudes toward personalised and non-personalized elderly, etc., null hypotheses were created. A total of 184 letters were sent out through the schools to the families asking them to participate in this study with the mother, father, and kid. 90 families refused to participate and 94 families agreed. Again from the 94 families 14 families were eliminated because of incomplete data. The total sample included two sets of twins, two sets of kindergarten-aged children (41 boys and 41 girls), and 80 mothers and fathers. Seven kids from the Child Development Laboratory School at Iowa State University participated in a pilot study with the following objectives: (i) development of the clear instruction for the children, (ii) observation of child's comprehension and performance level of the tasks. (iii) Possible revision of the tasks, (iv) Observation of child's comprehension and performance level on revised tasks. Experimenters used a questionnaire and tape recorder to collect the responses. Experimenter administered the CATE - Children's Attitudes towards the Elderly (Jantz, Seefeldt, Galper & Serock, 1976) in a revised form to all the children individually. (The CATE contains some subtests of picture series, Semantic Differential and Concept of age). 2nd instrument 10 item semantic differential checklist was used to assess parents' attitudes to non-personalized elderly. A detailed scoring key was developed by the researcher for the revised instrument. Subjective items were scored by to train the others who were totally unaware about the objectives of the study. The data were analysed using the Product Moment Correlation, chi-square analysis, and two-tailed matched pair t-test. The results of the current survey revealed favourable opinions toward both personalised and non-personalized seniors. Although male children exhibited a preference for the younger man, they also reported having more positive feelings toward the elderly. The findings of this study also demonstrated that kindergarteners had not yet developed distinct feelings or responses towards elderly people, unlike young children.

Gregory F. Sanders, James E. Montgomery, Joe Pittman and Corolyan Balkwell (1984) have conducted a research work on "**Youth's attitudes toward the elderly**".

The study's main goal was to evaluate young people's attitudes toward the elderly. The second sought to forecast how differently college students' attitudes of ageing would be based on their family size, sex, and prior interactions with senior citizens. The researchers focused on six groups of elderly people, ages 65-74, 75-99, and 100, with a total sample size of 157 college students (35 male and 122 female). Twenty-item Semantic Differential Scale was used by researchers to gauge college students' sentiments toward six different groups of elderly people. The scale's items were bipolar extreme goals. The students came from universities in the Southeast. Analyses using ANOVA were applied. According to the study's findings, college students' perceptions of elderly persons are significantly influenced by their age. With age division, a pronounced decline in positive attitudes toward the elderly has been observed. Young-old and old-old groups showed the most significant differences. Another significant study indicates that opinions toward younger elderly groups were most strongly influenced by the target's sex. The impact of sex appears to diminish with ageing.

Brain Power (1993) has performed a research work on “**Attitudes of young people to ageing and the elderly**” under National Council for Elderly.

The objective of the research was to study the attitudes of young people to ageing and elderly from European country. Total number of selected sample were 166. A questionnaire was developed and administered by the researcher on the students from two different colleges. An important assumption in this study was that, after completion of second level education the young people will shouldered the responsibility or challenge of dealing with elderly population. The findings showed that a maximum number of respondents said that they would like to live to be 75 years to 80 or more years old. But they had a mixed feeling of fear and anxiety about growing old. A large part of respondents felt that they have a friendly relationship with their elderly family member, but the other part of the respondents said that they have no social interaction with any 60 year old aged person in their family and surroundings. It is very strange to say that a small percentage of young respondents (School students) are concerned with the welfare of any section of the elderly community.

Erdman Palmore (2001) has shown interest in ageism area and investigated on “**The Ageism Survey: First Findings**”.

The survey was carried out in order to respond to three research questions. What is the prevalence of ageism in our society and others? Was one of the queries? Which ageist practises are more common? Which elder subgroups report experiencing ageism more frequently? To reduce its complexity, the researcher created a survey instrument with 20 questions about ageism, all of which were negative in nature. Total sample was 84 who are 60 years above. Attitudes, stereotypes, personal and institutional discrimination were included as main components in the survey. The Chronbach's Coefficient Alpha was used to evaluate internal reliability. Factor analysis was employed in the data analysis section in place of the Chi-square or Wilcoxon two sample test. The survey participants were told to assign a number to each experience or item as follows: Never = 0,

Once = 1, and More than one = 2. The results showed that the majority of respondents believed ageism to be pervasive and common. One-fifth of respondents claimed to have encountered the average items, with each instrument item having been reported as having been experienced by one or more people. During interpretation of result researcher faced some ambiguity with ageism. There may have been an ageism occurrence somewhere, but it was not recorded either because it was not recognised as ageism or because the victim did not want to acknowledge their experience. On the other hand, the sample interpreted the incidence as ageism because of hypersensitivity. It may not have actually been an instance of ageism, but it was regarded as such someplace because it happened and was an example of ageism. However the instrument appeared reasonably as reliable and valid to measure the prevalence of ageism which would be useful in attempts to reduce ageism, researcher hoped. He also suggested that it may make people more aware about many forms of ageism.

Amie M. Ragan and Anne M. Bowen (2001) have performed a study on **"Improving attitudes regarding the elderly population the effects of information and reinforcement for change"**.

The main purpose of this research was to judge how provision of correct information in University students brings positive attitude toward elderly people. The other purpose was to challenge negative attitude using positive reinforcement on the students whether their attitude can be developed for strengthen toward elderly people. A total of 112 individuals, including 72 "subject pool" participants and 40 volunteers from the upper section of psychology courses, were from the University of Wyoming's psychology department. Three groups were formed from the participants. This was an experimental research where all participants have completed experiment through the fast administration of the Aging Semantic Differential (ASD). The researcher derived the baseline attitudes readings from the step. The usage of a video tape presentation was then used to provide correct information about older individuals. There was a chance to experience a sizable cognitive gap that would require adjustment. Priced using the ASD are 32-item objective pairs. The scoring scale ranged from 1 (negative) to 7. (Positive). As an illustration, some of the pairs are: traditional, poor-rich, unfriendly-friendly, sad-happy. That examine three elements: I instrumentally ineffective (ii) autonomously dependent (iii) and (iv) personally acceptable (or unacceptable) (v). According to the study's findings, the majority of participants initially had negative sentiments regarding elderly people. However, following the intervention, which involved watching a 30-minute film presentation, it was noted that there was a significantly higher level of overall attitudes than the preceding median score. The findings also demonstrated that while simply knowledge initially improved everyone's opinions, those in the experimental group who also received additional reinforcement continued to have a favourable attitude toward older adults.

Susan Feldman, Dr. Helen Mahoney and Prof. Terence Seedsman from Victoria University of Technology, Victoria (2001) have done a research work on **"Intergenerational curriculum: A two stage primary school project for promoting positive images of ageing"**.

The study's primary goals were to improve young children's knowledge and understanding of the possibilities, potentials, risks, and hazards as well as the significance of older people in families and society, in order to eliminate any negative stereotypes about older people and help them understand that ageing is a normal part of life. The essence of this entire research is to focus on recognition about ageing by the primary school children. Children need to understand the diversity of ageing. Ageing is an integral part of our life- this sense of reality should have to inject to the children's mind. Through application of this innovative curriculum it was expected that children will gather the experiences on ageing, bad effects of prejudices about ageing and they will orient with a range of healthy and productive living. Researchers have selected 8 to 10 years old children from primary level education because this age level is totally a level of flexibility, plasticity and fluidity. It was an experimental project where 8 Melbourne primary schools were selected to test over 248 students. A pre- and post-test was conducted using the "Children's Views on Ageing" questionnaire (Newman & Marks, 1997). During the intervention the older people were also involved and surveyed. After the intervention teachers were given a small questionnaire regarding any changes they might have noticed in the children. In this research the children have ample opportunities to give qualitative comments, to draw pictures of older people from various insights and informal discussions. Children were asked questions on ageing and how the body changes, and they were also told to picture themselves as seniors. The result of the analysis revealed with a positive light from the corner of children who has proved in maximum cases that they are very much close and associated with their grandparents or older one. Many of the children shows the physical, mental, social emotional accompany in the process of growing older. Three particular dimensions were focused in the result of study- (a) family relationship, (b) physical changes and (c) intergenerational connections. From the qualitative comments given by some children it is very clear that they feel their deep connections with older people who play an important ongoing role in their lives. Children were given a sense of continuity between generations via the intergenerational curriculum. The children made sure that information and experience were passed down from one generation to the next somewhere. The richness of this study is that after getting the post-test result researchers noticed that those little boys and girls are ready to accept the challenges of life as an older person and they suggested to be a good human being to secure their future forever.

Amy M. Horgan and Bronwyn S. Fees (2003) have done a research on **“Children's Perceptions of Older Adults”**.

From Kansas State University, the researchers wanted to focus whether the intergenerational programming facilitates positive attitudes toward relationships between older adults and children. In this study it is hypothesized that these children and older adult members will develop a deeper relationship of understanding and appreciation between them through at least one year of intergenerational programming. 78 children were the sample from 3rd grade and 8th grade class. All participants were engaged in the international program called PATH. Focused groups were conducted using a structured interview format. The questions of interview were related to senior citizen and it was five stepped questionnaire format. To analyze data the researchers used a

qualitative inductive approach. The assessed attitude of two age group was compared. Findings of the research also showed two way descriptions. Children of primary ages viewed older adults by their physical characteristics or features like wheelchair or grandfather or grandmother with cane. On the other hand children of 8th grade class described more abstract thinking that is wisdom and experience of adults. This study proved that the intergenerational programming called PATH was a strong way to develop positive attitude of children toward older adults.

Michael J. Malec (2005) of University of Florida has done a unique research work on **“Young adults’ attitudes toward older adults: the influence of contact with a ‘Most familiar’ older adult, intimacy and young adult demographics”**

The study's goal was to investigate the relationship between intergroup contact situational characteristics and young adults' views about senior citizens. The older persons in this study are referred to as the "most familiar" group, and by looking at the views of young adults, the impact of contact with a "most familiar" older adult was explained here. All senior persons are 65 years of age or older. 171 college students, both male and female, ranging in age from 18 to 35, made up the total sample size. The investigator used 32 item Ageing Semantic Differential (ASD) and the 17-item Miller Social Intimacy Scale. Data analysis was carried out using t-tests and regression analysis. (1) There is no correlation between a young adult's attitudes toward a particular older person who is "particularly acquainted" to him or her and those attitudes regarding older people in general. (2) The frequency of contact a young adult has with a most familiar older adult in their life and their sentiments toward older persons generally were not found to be significantly correlated. (3) The study's findings also demonstrated a link between a young adult's closeness to a most familiar person and his or her opinions about older people in general. (4) The results show that, in the end, no statistically significant association between gender and young adults' attitudes toward older persons in general was discovered. (5) Another finding from the study is that a young adult's race and sentiments about older people in general are related. (6) There was no discernible connection between a young adult's age and their opinions about senior citizens in general. (7) There was no connection between time spent sharing a home with an elderly person and a young adult's sentiments regarding senior citizens in general.

Mladen Davidovic, Zorana Djordjevic, Predrag Erceg, Nebojsa Despotovic, and Dragoslav P. Milosevic (2007) have conducted a research on **“Ageism: Does it Exist Among Children?”**

The study set out to investigate how children, nurses, and senior patients felt about ageing, healthy ageing, and living a long life. Total sample size was 162, including 56 school children of 10-16 years old, 48 nurses from Gerontology clinic of 20-47 years old and 58 elderly patients of 65-85 years old. Dementia patients were excluded from those elderly subjects or sample. These elderly patients underwent therapy for a persistent ailment in a hospital geriatric ward. The individuals were given a questionnaire, which only had three straightforward questions, independent of their age, education level, or social standing. (1) Is old age unattractive? (2) Is old age attractive? (3) Is old age attractive? (2) What age is considered old? (3) What can you do to increase your chances

of living a long life? Subjects were allowed to respond in their own words and provide a succinct justification. Findings indicate that a sizable portion of youngsters do not find old age to be unattractive, and those who have expressed a negative attitude about ageing (not to old people) have explained that they find old age to be unappealing since it is closer to death. In this study the children opined that a certain age, 35-80 years which is valued by mean is 63 years is a representing number of old man which is very similar to well-known definition of old age. In response to third question almost of them considered healthy diet and regular physical exercise for longevity. Excluding a few numbers of nurses responded to old age not as unattractive phase. They remarked if a person is in a good health condition then his or her old age is not unattractive. But most of the elderly patients have shown a negative attitude towards ageing and old age. Because of their chronic illness and sufferings. Thus “majority of children have positive perception and attitude about an old age, which leads us to conclusion that ageism is adopted later in life. This finding should encourage us to develop strategies to prevent formation of prejudices against elderly.”(Davidovic et al., 2007)

Marcelo Arnold Cathalifaud, Daniela Thumala, Anahi Urquiza and Alejandra Ojeda (2008) have conducted a research on **“Young People’s Images of Old Age in Chile: Exploratory Research”**.

A widespread unfavourable perception of ageing was found in this study. This study's goal was to convey the perception of young children's awareness of old age. A sample of 60 university students was subjected to a semantic differential test. The tool was composed of a set of 16 adjective pairs that were created specifically to describe old age. A 7 point distance was maintained to mark the extreme positive and negative mode of objectives. The sample design was non- probabilistic based on convenience sampling model technique and non- random selection technique. It's noteworthy to note that more than 68 percent of the students polled believe that men and women in their senior years and older are conservative. Senior citizens were viewed negatively by 59 percent of the respondents. Thus, the conclusion of the research focused on the unfavourable and pessimistic perceptions of old age, which will pose a significant challenge to their aspirations for the future. Because as they grow older, these young individuals will encounter the same types of misconceptions. For this reason Cathalifaud, et.al concluded that they believed to expose such images of old age to the young society so that it can change and mitigate their future unexpected consequences.

Linda J. Allan and James A. Johnson (2008) have analyzed a problem namely **“Undergraduate Attitudes toward the elderly: The Role of Knowledge, Contact and Aging Anxiety”**

The objectives of the study was to assess the attitudes of undergraduate students of Canada toward the elderly with the connection of knowledge, contact and ageing anxiety. Total 113 samples participated in this project. Researcher used three types of tools to collect data- (1) Facts on Aging Quiz, (2) Anxiety about ageing Scale. (3) Fraboni Scale on Ageism. The bulk of the sample's participants were single (85.8 percent). Data analysis advanced with the use of path, bivariate, and descriptive analysis. Gender, age, knowledge, and anxiety were shown to be potential explanatory

variables for ageism from bivariate analysis; knowledge, ageism, home environment, and work contact were found to be potential explanatory variables for anxiety. The study clearly demonstrated the potential benefit of raising awareness of ageing as a means of lowering anti-elderly attitudes. The study's findings showed that participants who lived with one or more elderly relatives experienced greater levels of ageing anxiety than participants who did not. Not even that participants' levels of worry about ageing were lessened by the frequency with which they interacted with senior people at work. The study's findings make it evident that the fear of ageing mediates the relationship between experience—in the form of knowledge of ageing and contact—and unfavourable views toward the old.

Philip O. Sijuwade (2009) has done an investigation on **“Attitudes towards old age: A Study of the self-image of aged”**.

With the aim of examining how older people perceive themselves and how social perceptions of older people affect these perceptions. Its nature is explanatory and descriptive. A random sample of 25 seniors, aged 60 to 75, was chosen. Information was gathered via a questionnaire. The questionnaire's key topics were changes in personality, lifestyle, and religiosity with age, gender-specific responses to ageing, the greatest and worst aspects of ageing, elder abuse, common myths and misconceptions about the elderly, tips for effective ageing, etc. Miller and Dodder's (2000) Aging Quiz was given to participants to gauge their familiarity with the topic and to dispel any preconceived notions. From the research findings we can see most of the respondents accepted they were old, but some aged persons stated themselves as physically aged but not mentally. They opined until they were dependent, they were not aged. On a psychological level, the majority of them felt pressured to alter their personalities. As a result of being confined to their home and receiving fewer visitors, they developed social isolation. According to the majority of respondents, people's perceptions of the elderly were primarily negative, which is a strong indication of the social image's outcome. The younger generation began to think that the elderly are difficult and continuously complaining. The study concluded by stating that there was an urgent need for age and ageing sensitivity. Children should learn to respect and understand older people. Finally, it is important to approach cultural preconceptions with awareness.

Daniel J. Van Dussen & Robert R. Weaver (2009) have done a researchwork on **“Undergraduate Students' Perceptions and Behaviors Related to the Aged and to Aging Processes”**.

The study's goal was to determine how pupils perceived and behaved around older people, ageing process and the relevance of ageing education for various other area of study. Through a survey investigation on 546 sample of undergraduate students it was performed in Midwestern University. Final findings suggest favourable attitudes. Students who were close contact with ageing persons and senior students showed positive response than the other students. But attitudes was found to be sporadic or no effect on the basis of gender, GPA and ageing courses taken.

J Drennan, MP Treacy, A Phelan, S Quin, A Lafferty, A O'Loughlin, G Fealy, McNamara, C Naughton, G Bury, M Connolly, M Butler, L Delaney, C Kelleher, C Harmon (2009) have carried

out an extensive and detail review on **“Public Perceptions of Older People and Ageing”** on behalf of NCPOP (National Centre for the Protection of Older People).

The goal of this review study was to determine what was already known about public perceptions of older persons, their ageing, and the factors that influence them. Three main electronic databases were the searching tools for this review. Those are Cochrane database, MEDLINE (Pubmed), and PsycInfo. January 1989 to July 2009 was the searching period. The review was done by the researchers on the focus areas include- **Firstly**, the perceptions and stereotypes of older people, The **second** is information that affects how older people are perceived by the general public, and the **third** is the effect of perceptions and stereotypes on older people's health, social support, and general wellbeing. In part of conclusion the researcher team have explore an important key fact that public perception towards older people can impact both positively and negatively. To establish positive outcome they gave importance on the educational awareness program intergenerational programs etc because they find through extensive literature review that negatives stereotypes, social exclusion, isolation, degradation and marginalization of older people are the common factors which exists in a random practice mode in the Irish society. The Iris governments in should construct and age friendly society where elders to be valued and respected. “The gender of both the perceiver and of the older person, age, level of knowledge and understanding, nature and quality of contact with older people, cultural influences, advances in modernization, and the media all play pertinent roles in the stereotyping of older people and whether this group is positively or negatively perceived.” (Drennan et al, 2009)

Nazia A. Khan & Kelly Cotter (2010) have conducted a research study on **“Student attitudes about older adults: Caring and cultural assimilation”** at California State University, Sacramento.

They intended to look into how varied cultural backgrounds and the students' concern for the elderly affected attitudes about older people. There were 88 people in total that were investigated. Along with a demographic survey, the sample was assessed using the Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMA-REVISION) and the Kogan's Attitude toward Old People Scale (KAOP). According to the research's findings, students who have cared for older individuals have higher mean scores for positive sentiments about them than students who have not. This distinction lacked statistical significance. Once more, pupils who had less exposure to western culture scored higher on positive attitude but not significantly higher. Last but not least, the results imply that opinions toward elderly people are not greatly influenced by time spent with them.

A.Rashid, Ong Eng Keat, wong Eleanor ShuYi (2012) have performed a research work on **“The Attitude Towards Ageing Among Residents of an Elderly Care Institution in Penang Maysiya”**.

Researchers wanted to know how inhabitants of one of the largest privately operated senior care facilities in Penang, Malaysia, felt about getting older. This cross-sectional study used the Attitude towards Aging Questionnaire (AAQ) to gauge older people' body mass index, quality of life, and

functional independence in everyday activities. All participants were of 60 years old and above. Out of 200 residence 151 became sample with their written consent. The Attitude to Ageing Questionnaire (AAQ), which has three domains—psychological growth, psychological loss, and physical change—was utilised by the researcher to gather the data. In addition, a questionnaire prepared specifically for this study was created to gather demographic data. The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index was used to gauge the quality of the sleep (PSQI). Through the WHOQOL-BREF, the quality of life was evaluated. The Barthel Index was utilised by the researcher to evaluate each participant's functional independence in their ADLs. PASW was used to evaluate the data (Version 18). Additionally, a t-test and regression analysis were utilised. The psychological loss and psychological growth component of the current study highlighted the significance of relationships to other residents and one's own assessment of one's own health. Education and marital status were additional factors in the current investigation. However, linear regression reveals a strong association between ageing attitudes and life satisfaction and sleep quality.

Maria Celia de Freitas and Marcia de Assuncao Ferreira (2013) conducted a research on "**Old age and elderly people: Social Representations of Adolescent Students**".

The research was conducted at a public high school with the aim of understanding the key components of social representations regarding senior people and old age among adolescent students. Due to ongoing intergenerational interactions within the family and in society, young people are increasingly expressing their prejudices, beliefs, and preconceptions about the elderly population. But in reality the active participation of elderly people in society is undeniable. At present a large part of these older adults are family heads based on their good financial stability. Most of the cases the conceptions and actions towards old age by young people are wrongly produced. It is urgently necessary to encourage changes in how older people, old age, and caring attitudes toward older folks are perceived in order to debunk and dispel false beliefs, stereotypes, prejudices, and feelings held by young people. The researcher was interested in learning the fundamental components of school-aged teenagers' social representations of old age and the elderly in light of the aforementioned. 14-18 year old adolescence from secondary Education were included as sample. Sample size was 172, who answered the questionnaire FEWT (Free Evocation of Words Technique) with 688 evocations. The samples were created by the researchers sometimes during class breaks in the classroom and other times in the building's hallways. They were instructed to list the first four words that came to mind when they heard positive or motivational sayings about old age or older people. After that, students were told to arrange the terms according to diminishing relevance. The singular/plural and male/female forms were united in order to make the material uniform based on repeated evocations of memories. The EVOC (Ensemble de Programmes Permettant L'Analyse des Evocations) version 2000 was used to arrange the elements and words in an implicit hierarchy and to handle the acquired data. In result section we can find the representation according to school age adolescence about old age people. The elements of frequent evocations with good ranking was described as positive and negative and somewhat physical and mental aspect by the participants. Into the positive evocational thought the elements

were-- Experiences, thoughtfulness, patience, knowledge and wisdom, responsibility, attention, bonding with grandchildren, need of care and kindness, rest, long life and past happenings, respect, joy and love, priorities, mode of advice. On the other hand students of adolescents evocated the negative zone or thoughts by the elements of-- grey hair, solidarity, lack of health, level of dependence, problems associated with old age, disrespect, frailty, illness & weak memory, forgetfulness, boring time, repetitive past history, disease fatigue, wrinkles, fear, sadness. The above distribution of elements where you located primarily to think of old age for elderly people by the adolescent participants. The study shows the fundamental importance of specialized gerontology training in order to improve intergenerational relations.

Yun-e Liu, Ian J. Norman, Alison E. While (2013) have conducted a systematic review work on **“Nurses Attitudes towards Older People: A Systematic Review”**

The study's goal was to investigate the global literature on registered nursing students' perceptions of senior citizens. A review of 25 papers from eight databases spanning publications in English and Chinese since 2000 was conducted. The findings reveal positive, negative and neutral attitude together toward older people. The attitude of registered nursing student was associated with some variables like age, gender and level of education. It was established that knowledge of ageing, which may be connected to individuals' favourable sentiments toward older people, would boost an individual's commitment to working with older people. The nursing industry has an increasing need for improvement in study patterns and design programmes.

Oliver C Robinson (2013) study on **“Values and adult age: Findings from two cohorts of the European social survey”**.

As a component of the European Social Survey (ESS), the goal of this study was to evaluate human values in a global sample. Based on two sample cohorts, gender and twelve industrialized nations it was predicted that there was a relation between values and adaptive aging. Those values are considered to assess here are very much related with human life particularly with age differences. The components of values are- 1. Tradition conformity and security for conservative values. 2. Stimulation, self-direction and hedonism for openness to change values. 3. Universalism and benevolence for self-transcendent values. 4. Power and achievement for self- enhancement values. Thus, the purpose of this study was to investigate the impacts of age, gender, and cohort on values and to determine whether these effects were consistent across national boundaries (Robinson 2013). Information was gathered from 30 nations in and around Europe. Five waves of the survey were undertaken in 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010; each wave included a distinct cross-sectional sample that was representative of the participating countries. To investigate the impact of gender, age, and cohort on some values, a multi-factor ANOVA was used. The outcome demonstrated how values fluctuate openly, with conservative values positively correlated with age and self-enhancement values inversely correlated with age. While the relationship between self-transcendent values and age between young adulthood and midlife was positive, it was not the same between midlife and old age.

Young Shin Lee, Seon –Hi Shin and Philip A. Greiner (2015) have done a research on **“Can education change attitudes toward ageing? A quasi-experimental design with a comparison group”**

To examine the impact of learning experiences on university student’s attitudes toward older people Pre- and post-test comparisons were done in a quasi-experimental study by the researchers. on 147 nursing and non-nursing student in total. The nursing students who are the intervention group, were under of a gerontology course, on the other hand the non-nursing group was not involved in any of the course. All communications between the researchers and participants were done through emails, with online access. Attitudes between the two groups of participants showed difference in several aspects like greater positive attitudes, less positive emotions. It was happened because nursing students are already learned on ageing phenomena of physical, emotional and social aspects. However, the study's findings revealed that the students' attitudes about older people were significantly impacted by what they learned and experienced in the gerontology course. The nursing students have made improvements in their views toward older people and have displayed less negativity than the non-nursing group.

Margarida Abreu and Nilza Caldevilla (2015) have conducted a study on **“Attitudes toward Aging in Portuguese nursing students”**

The major goal of this study was to evaluate nursing students' views toward ageing in Portugal. In this descriptive study 140 nursing students were selected as sample from 270 population of public nursing school in the city of Porto. A four factor categorized questionnaire with five point Likert Scale was used. The four components were: (a) expectations for activity, (b) sentiments about ageing, (c) expectations for satisfaction, and (d) fear of death. The reliability of instrument was 0.88 and 0.98. The researchers have found that Portuguese nursing students have shown a negative attitude toward aging due to lack of cognition or knowledge about depression, health hazards and life activities of older people. The researchers suggest to prepare the students with a curriculum of integration and sharing values and competent cultural pattern that will be helpful for students during clinical education training.

Dr. Alice Coffey, Catherine Buckley, Elaine Murphy, Professor Geraldine, McCarthy, Professor D. Uta Gaidys, Dr. Julita Sansoni, Marjut Arola, Dr. Dagnija Deimante-hartmane, Sabrina Auer, Elisabetta Corvo and Professor Dr Corinna Petersen-Ewert (2015) have conducted a study on **“Attitudes to older people and Perceptions of working with older people of students of health and social care.”**

The goal of the study was to determine how health and social care students felt about working with seniors and their attitudes toward ageing. This was a qualitative descriptive and correlational study. The sample consisted of 160 students from one European University and 955 questionnaires were collected. Overall, respondents' attitudes toward older persons were positive, and there were hardly any differences between the mean (SD) scores among the five European nations. Due to the discrepancies in the quantity of experience that students reported having with senior citizens, it

may be concluded that creative approaches to teaching and training in gerontology will enhance students' favourable attitudes. The perceptions of dental and occupational therapy students were more favourable than those of the other students like Social work students, Medical students, Nursing students, Physiotherapy students and Dietician students. Though the differences between groups were statistically significant. The results of the study revealed a positive linear association between the variables, demonstrating that people who had more positive attitudes toward ageing also experienced more favourable effects from working with older adults.

Z.A. Tabari, F.B. Ghaedi, J. H. Hamissi & S. Eskandari (2015) have performed an investigation on **“Assessment and attitude of university students about elderly: Preliminary study”**.

The current study wanted to assess the attitude of dental students of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences of Iran. The researchers of this study assessed the curriculum and responsiveness of undergraduate dental students from the demand of geriatric care. 201 students were randomly selected in this cross-sectional study. An assessment tool that is self-administered and includes the Rozencranz and McNevin's Aging Semantic Differential scale (ASD) was applied. Attitudes were measured through three dimensions- (a). Instrumental-Ineffective (I-I), (b). Autonomous-Dependent (A-D), and (c). Personal acceptability-Unacceptability (Pa-U). Data was analyzed through SPSS (Version 21). Mean, SD, Univariate analysis with Chi-square test and variance analysis in 0.05 level of significance. The study's findings indicate that students had a favourable attitude toward the elderly and that they would like to work with them in the future (70.6 percent). Out of the 220 dental students that participated in the sample, 201 responded to the survey, with 57.2 percent of the female students and 42.8 percent of the male students showing the similar attitude toward the elderly. There was no differences between male and female students regarding the positive attitude towards elderly care because the cultural and religious trend of Iran does not provoke the young people to dishonour their older adults. Moreover they had already two months of experiences of treating elderly patients. Even more positive attitude were shown from the students who had at least one elder member in their family. The study came to the conclusion that geriatric dentistry's future was not one of decline, but rather one of support for the advancement of knowledge and abilities in the careful management of the aged. The results also demonstrated the need for greater expertise and understanding in the care of the elderly so that their quality of life can continue to improve.

Mateusz Cybulski, Elzbieta Krajewska-Kulak and Jacek Jamiolkowski (2015) has investigated on the **“Perception of the Elderly by Youth and seniors in Poland”**.

With the objectives to get opinion of youth and seniors regarding aging and old age health behaviours and health problems related with ageing the researchers have gathered total 800 samples from four different zones. There were 200 junior high school pupils, 200 college students from the Faculty of Health Sciences at the Bialystok Medical University, 200 people living in public nursing homes, and 200 people attending third-generation universities. Cybulski et.al. applied a self-made questionnaire containing 54 questions which was divided in two parts- one

for opinion about ageing and old age and two for opinion about health problems connected with old age. Here, the proportion test and the chi-squared test have both been conducted with the Bonferroni adjustment. Nearly a third of respondents (31%) were found to be unwilling to respect the elderly, according to the results. In the conclusion part the researchers wanted to decide if a positive image about ageing and health problems of elderly to be clearly increased and if the current existing stereotypes concerning old age to be broken, the next generation needs to be well educated on ageing, old age, and the health issues related to this period of life.

In the University of Anglia, Naoko Kishita, Paul Fisher and Ken Laidlaw (2015) have conducted a study on **“What are the attitudes of different age groups towards contributing and benefiting from the wider society and how are these experienced by individuals in those age groups? Looking forward to 2025 and 2040, how might these evolved?”**

Computerized searches of cross-sectional and longitudinal studies on attitudes about ageing were conducted for the study. Research data was gathered from 22 studies on age stereotypes in the media and 66 articles on attitudes about ageing. Understanding psychological predictors of attitude toward ageing as well as sociodemographic characteristics was the main goal of this study project. Evaluation of the role that traditional and social media have played in framing such representations of ageing was another goal. The findings as described there – **Firstly**, due to severity of physical symptoms presence of psychological difficulties like depression and dementia, attitude to ageing became negative. **Secondly**, healthcare professionals express more positive attitude to ageing with their therapeutically help and frequent social contact. **Thirdly**, it was proven that attitude of student population towards elderly can be improved through increasing knowledge of ageing. That will facilitate more and more positive interactions between younger and older generation, **fourthly or lastly**, there is a low level coverage of ageing related topic in TV, newspaper as well as in college or school level syllabus or textbooks.

Phramaha Kraison Chotipanyo (2016) has performed research work on **"Buddhist promoting mental health of the elderly in the community"**.

The research provides three objectives-- 1. To study Buddhism with promoting mental well-being of older adults in Umang community. 2. To present the model of promoting and 3. To study the way of temple development and centre of promoting. This was a qualitative participatory action research. For the collection of data interview, observation and focus group discussion were used as the tools of research. The research was situated or happened among the elderly Thailand population, where the temple development has a important role in the way of Buddhism to promote the mental health of elderly. It was proved in the results of the research that religious places development, religious ceremony, religious parties, development of Buddha teaching--these are very good components in promoting mental health and well-being of the elderly in the Umang community of Thailand.

Ulrike Fasbender & Mo Wang (2017) have performed a research work on **“Negative attitudes toward older workers and hiring decisions: Testing the moderating role of decision makers’ core self-evaluations”**

The study's goals were to: (1) forecast the relationship between avoiding hiring older persons and attitudes about older workers; and (2) demonstrate the unfavorability of choosing the oldest suitable applicant in a recruiting circumstance. The researchers explored the influence of unfavourable views about older workers on hiring decisions and looked at core evaluations by the role of decision-makers using a sample of 102 participants from various industries. As a systematic strategy, they used a vignette study and a structured online questionnaire in the current study to help attain both internal and external validity. For data analysis, ANOVA was applied. According to the findings, there was a correlation between hiring older workers and having negative sentiments toward older workers. Organizations were advised to strengthen their hiring practises and diversity management initiatives by balancing the ages of applicants.

Guler Duru Asiret, Tugce Turten Kaymaz, Ebru Ozturk Copur, MsN & Imatullah Akyar (2017) have done a research work on **“Ageism Attitude towards Elderly: Young Perspective”**

The study's goal was to ascertain how young people felt about ageism. 78 18 to 25 year old community-dwelling youth were the subject of the study. Asiret et al. used a sociodemographic survey and the Ageism Attitude Scale to gather data for their cross-sectional descriptive study (AAS). In this study the attitudes towards ageism were more positive in that participants who often took care of elderly for a long time and who are influenced by the Turkish culture and religious values. On the other hand positive attitudes were more common among the single individuals, who are highly educated and better established. The result of the research revealed that unmarried or single individuals had higher mean scores on the AAS (Ageism Attitude Scale) than those who were married and this difference was statistically significant. Additionally, the mean scores on the subscale "Negative Ageism" were greater for singles than for married people. The researcher suggested that Government should take initiatives to educate children about ageing and older adults so that positive attitudes towards elderly can increase and sustain. Inclusion of National legislation and policies are also needed here.

Somkiat Eiamkanchanala, Nuttapol Assarut and Suwance Surasiengsunk (2017) have performed a research work on **“Attitudes towards the elderly and social interaction: Approach toward an intergenerational society”**.

The purpose of the study was to better understand how people felt about the elderly and how they interacted with them in a society where there was harmony between the generations. The study attempted to explore the attitude not for a specific group, but for the population of the society at large. The population was divided into two segments- lifestyle and value system. For the segmentation of lifestyle and values two methods were used. At first researchers have used people’s activities (A), interests (I) and opinions (O) to measure lifestyle and values. Then they used a values and lifestyle Scale (VALs) to measure the values and lifestyle of public or society

population. Based on these combined techniques people were classified into subgroups. Thus the investigators identified the type of attitudes of each subgroup and style of interaction of them with the elderly. This study was conducted in the Bangkok Metropolitan City, where 1020 people between the ages of 18 and 59 were chosen using quota sampling in accordance with the population's distribution by gender, occupation, and age. The 1020 respondents were divided into 16 subgroups, which were then subdivided into 7 major groups. These major groups included: (1) College students, (2) Male and female office workers, (3) Company owners, (4) Informal workers, (5) First jobbers, (6) First track young managers, (7) Company support staff, and (8) Government officers. A questionnaire that included questions about lifestyle, values, and demographics, attitude toward the old, and social interaction was used to gather the data. A total of 45 items, including 28 lifestyle measurement items and 17 values measurement items, were modified for this study. A focus group of 15 respondents was created to whom 10 questions about social interaction were asked during the study. Principal component analysis with varimax rotation was used to examine the measurement. The researchers obtained seven lifestyle assessment components from the measurement's final constructs: concern for community, fashion and party consciousness, price comparison worry, leadership oriented, fast-paced living, immediate member concern, and weight concern. On the other hand, the researchers discovered five value measuring factors: quality of life, future planning, future savings, regularity of compromise, compliance, and independence. The Cronbach's alpha co-efficient and two step cluster analysis were used. The research findings explored the result through level of categories, discussed as below:

- (a) There is a high level of social interaction between the subgroups of female college students, senior merchants and freelancers, and first jobbers, because living within same household they took help and experienced guide for educational programme or any other homemade activities from the elderly that carried out to promote a good interaction between them. But ultimately they show negative attitude towards elderly.
- (b) Although there was little social interaction among the groupings of male office workers, first-track young managers, company support staff, and government officials, they all displayed positive attitudes. They frequently overlook to contact with others, especially the elderly, as a result of their greater self-interest and involvement in work-related activities. But it does not mean that they have a negative attitude towards elderly. Because they generally utilized the knowledge and experience of elderly for the progress of their work field. Rather they accept elderly as business mentor or resource person positively.
- (c) The third subgroup demonstrated a poor level of social engagement or a negative or neutral attitude. General social interaction through cultural participation, cross-generation sports or art activities which incorporate both side interaction, should be employed to improve the positive attitude and interaction.
- (d) Some undesirable characteristics of elderly were found in this research-isolation and living in the past, disability to adopt with the environmental changes, poor hygiene and untrustworthiness, uninteresting and lacking of knowledge. These negative attitudes naturally contributes a low level of social interaction. In this context researchers suggested

to create positive changes in the elderly through promotion of public library, senior clubs, educational programmes for elderly on how to adapt to changes, programme to promote how to utilize mobile and communication devices, so that the elderly can continue to be connected with their families and friends. Researchers also suggested to introduce educational programmes in elementary school level and for kind of intergenerational activities to carry out.

Devinder Kaur, Ajit Singh, Ponnusamy Subramaniam, Nor Najwatul Akmal Ab. Rahman, Fatima Zahra Rusly, Shazli Ezzat Ghazali (2018) have conducted an investigation on **“Knowledge and Attitude towards Ageing among Health Science University Students”**.

The researcher sought to evaluate the knowledge and attitudes of Malaysian health science students toward ageing in order to assess the need for skilled and experienced healthcare knowledge, which is crucial at this time because cultural values, norms, and social structures are always thought to affect attitudes. In this cross-sectional study health science students were invited to participate following purposive sampling. From 908 students only 786 students have completed the questionnaires. Students of Clinical Programme were from the discipline of Physiotherapy, Occupational therapy, Speech therapy, Audiology, Dialectics, Diagnostic Imaging and Radiotherapy and Optometry. Again students of nonclinical program were from Nutritional sciences, biomedical sciences, Environmental health and Industrial training. To measure attitude and knowledge researchers used Facts on Aging Quiz 1 (FAQ 1) consisting 25 true/false statements and Kogan's Attitude towards Older People (KAOP) consisting 34 items. Data analysis was done through SPSS (version 22.0). Using Pearson's correlation, the relationship between FAQ 1 and KAOP score was evaluated. According to the study's findings, attitudes toward older people and knowledge of ageing are significantly positively correlated. The majority of students, regardless of the programme type, had a medium degree of knowledge and modestly positive attitudes on ageing, according to the results. According to the researchers' recommendations based on their findings, the current curriculum should include a geriatric care module based on community needs, and interactive educational programmes involving students of health science and senior citizens may be beneficial.

Gaire Bipula & Khagi Bina Rana (2020) have carried out a research on **“Attitude of the Youth towards the Elderly People in the Selected Community in Lalitpur District of Nepal”**.

The study's goal was to determine how young people in Lubhu 8, Lalitpur, Nepal's Mahalaxmi Municipality, felt about the old. The age range of the sample in this community-based cross-sectional study was 18 to 40 years. Total 380 sample were contacted through structured interview schedule. Youth were selected randomly from primarily selected household of a particular area i.e. Lubhu. From every 7th household they were picked, but somewhere according to the situation the researcher used consecutive and lottery method for selecting the sample. Questionnaire were divided into three parts- (i) Questions of Part A contained the demographic characteristics, (ii) Questions of Part B contained 34 items with 6 point Likert scale of modified Kogan's Old People

Scale (KOPS), (iii) Questions of Part C contained self-made 15 items based on objective, literature review and guidance of supervisor. Median and mean score were calculated to measure positive and negative attitude. For positive items of KOPS the reliability range was .66 to .77, for negative items of KOPS the reliability range was .73 to .83 and for total scale Chronbach's alpha was .73. Chronbach's alpha for self-made questionnaire was .69. Every day the 14 to 16 interview session were conducted and each session took 20-30 minutes. Data was analyzed through SPSS 16. The researchers utilised the inferential statistics chi square Test, Mann Whitney U test, and Kruskal-Wallis test along with the descriptive statistics frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation. According to the study's findings, 66.1 percent of respondents had a good attitude, while 33.9 percent had a negative attitude. They also found that men had a more positive attitude than women, which may be because women are more frequently responsible for caring for elderly people, who are occasionally seen as a burden. There was no conclusive evidence of a relationship between attitude level and family structure or occupation. However, there is a strong correlation between gender and attitudes toward the old as well as between work and attitudes about caring for the elderly. The young people all demonstrated a favourable attitude toward caring for the elderly.

2.3 Review of related literature on Elder abuse

2.3.1 Studies conducted on Elder abuse in India

Aruna Dubey, Seema Bhasin, Neelima Gupta and Neeraj Sharma (2011) conducted a research on **“A study of elderly living in old age home and within family set up in Jammu”**

The goal of this study was to compare how elderly people living in old age homes and in families fared. In this comparative study total sample was 60 who were 60 years old and over. Purposive sampling technique was used here. Among them 30 were from family setup and 30 were from old age home. Specially designed interview schedule and house to house survey observation technique were used to collect the data. This study compared the overall sentiments, interpersonal connections, and particular preferences of senior people. According to the data, older women who live in households have more pleasant general attitudes than those who live in nursing homes, because family dwellers were maintaining good relation and social interaction with the elderly. But elderly, living in old age home, felt loneliness, depressive mental status and a dissatisfaction in their life. The researchers concluded that the preservation of our tradition of joint family system and a generation bonding in between younger and older people are very much needful for this crisis hour.

Vaishali Gaikwad, Sudeepa D & Suvarna Madhukumar (2011) have performed a research work on **“A community based study on elder abuse and depression in Bangalore rural”**.

The goal of the current study is to concentrate on the frequency of elder maltreatment and the characteristics of depression in senior Bangalore rural residents. The study also concentrated on socioeconomic and demographic elements that heighten the risk of elder abuse. Total 127 elderly

persons of 60 above years old were selected as sample through random sampling. A pretested questionnaire was used to elicit elder abuse and a GDS (Geriatric Depression Scale) was used to diagnose the depression level of elderly patient of a medical college of Bangalore rural. Through statistical application of percentages and chi-square test the data analysed. Findings reveal that most of the cases son is the main support or care-giver to older parents. The most frequent types of abuse were found to be psychological, followed by financial and physical abuse. Main reason behind the elder abuse were the tendency of opting nuclear or smaller family due to their busy lives and change in social fabric or cultural values due to modernization as well as urbanization. The age group of 65 to >75 are more vulnerable group as found in the current study. Also female group was highlighted for more abuse. The findings indicate that the primary abusers are the son and daughter-in-law, but older people who are more or less financially secure and have regular social contacts are probably better able to withstand threats and abuse. The researchers have found that victims of mistreatment have a high prevalence of depression, so the study proved that elder abuse was significantly associated with depression.

Subha Soneja (2011) with acknowledgement of Anupama Datta, research associate HelpAge India has performed a research work in New Delhi on "**Elder Abuse in India- Country Report for WHO**".

The study's goals included identifying the signs of elder abuse, raising awareness of it among primary healthcare professionals, and developing a plan for its abolition or prevention. Focus group discussions were utilised to gather information from the participants rather than one-on-one interviews. Two groups of sample were addressed- the older persons and the primary health care workers who were residing in urban society of Delhi. Very tactfully the word 'Abuse' was avoided by the Focus group during interaction. In the findings of the research shows that the major reason for abuse was mainly economic dependence. According to the entire community of Focus group lack of value system and negative attitude of the younger generation were the most obvious reasons for neglect and maltreatment. The primary health care workers unit felt the need of introduction of counselling service for the elderly persons as well as the caregivers of the family that could be a big solution of this major problem.

S C. Tiwari, Nisha M. Pandey and indrapal Singh (2012) have done a study on "**Mental health problems among inhabitants of old age homes: A Preliminary Study**".

A well-trained study team used clinical interviews based on SCAN as well as the Survey Psychiatric Assessment Schedule (SPAS), Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE), and Mood Disorder Questionnaire (MDQ). A total of 45 senior citizens agreed to take part in this investigation. Seven old age homes in Lucknow were randomly divided into three different types. Tiwari et al (2012) have shown the limitation as the sample was very small that could not be generalized on general population. But from the findings it was clear that more or less all the inhabitants of old age home were having physical aberrations with which depression was the most common as mental illness. The causes of this susceptible stage were discovered to be increased

psychological pressures, minimal family support, a lack of medical care and facilities, financial dependence, etc.

Haley Sanner (2013) performed a study on elderly of modern society. The title of the research was **“Old and alone: Analyzing the developed and inherent social avenues for elderly in a modernizing society”**, which is a project based research in Nepal.

The goal of the study was to examine the established and innate social networks for seniors in the setting of contemporary society. Modernization has led to an increase in urban migration and the existence of globalised labour, which has changed family structure toward the nuclear family pattern and created an uncertain distribution of caregiving duties among family, the individual, the government, and the community. The goal of the study was to discuss these conflicting duties of a network support system. Semi-structured interviews, casual discussions, and observational methods were used to gather qualitative data. Interviews were done to learn more about the social climate of old age homes, the variety of amenities and care options OAHs provide, as well as the causes of their rising popularity. According to the findings, religion is a key aspect of people's life since it provides everyone with a time pass for social interaction and mental serenity. Here, it was discovered that food, especially tea, was a social magnet in both developed and undeveloped social arenas. It was found that elders were engaged in a purposeful role to pass time with multiple income generating activities like production of candle wicks, renting of homes and bee-keeping. In comparison with poor elders, the middle-class urban elderly has shown their feeling of boredom due to the separate of generational lifestyles. According to research, many senior people are now involved in volunteer work and civic participation. This is a hopeful development that should be supported in order to combat isolation, loneliness, and a lack of meaning in life in the ageing community.

Vanitha D (2014) performed a research work on **“Institutional care of the elderly: a study of old age homes in Hassan City Karnataka India”**.

The study's goals were to understand the issues with the physical and mental health of the elderly, as well as to understand institutional care given by the old age homes. At that time in Hassan City 51497 old age people are availing government pension. The types of data was both quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative data were collected from 100 samples from the old age homes with structured interview schedule and through in-depth interview from stakeholders, caregivers, and other health professional qualitative data were gathered. The study showed that majority of the respondents had only income from their property, they were no longer dependent on others for financial requirement, but the reality was despite of this independency they did not get acceptance in the family. From the findings we can see that majority of the respondents were in a satisfaction level at the old age home. They almost opined that it could be better than what they got from their own children and own homes. Proper diet, regular health checkup, regular exercise, regular meditations, and prayers and recreational activities in the institutional environment have very much positive effect on the elderly people.

Yatish Kumar and Anita Bhargava (2014) have done a research on **“Elder abuse in Indian families: Problems and Preventive Actions”**.

Here in this research it was objectivized that how many types of abuse are there, impact of abusive behaviour of family member and the adequacy of social security. In this paper newspaper columns were used as a source of collected data and content analysis was used to analyze the quantitative data. Here Kumar et al shows 10 out of 16 newspapers revealed that elderly persons are experiencing one or more type of abuse across the India. Some sub issues were emphasized against abuse like false health concern, familial financial support, financial crisis, food problem, and health care problem, no respect, verbal abuse etc. The researchers said timely intervention of policies and imperatives measures are important to overcome the concerned loss or abandonment of human resource.

Yadav Lalan (2014) has conducted a research in the city of Delhi on **“A Sociological Study of Old Persons Residing in an Old Age Home of Delhi, India”**.

The study was conducted to find out the answer office specific question about capability to provide proper provisions for free and happy life leaving homely atmosphere in old age home. Total 55 respondents from old age home were surveyed by interview schedule. The researcher has taken two dimensions mainly-- (i) Family relationships of the respondents, (ii) The justifications for moving into an old age home. In contrast to the quick dimension, it was found that most elderly people migrated into nursing homes as a result of social neglect and the negligence of their family members. It was discovered from another dimension that elderly people reside in nursing homes owing to their loneliness. According to this poll, 25 percent of respondents had no boys and did not want to live with married daughters, and 40 percent of respondents had tense relationships with their sons. Another 30 percent had no one to care for them. Five percent of respondents preferred an independent, tranquil life.

S. Chandrika, P. Radhakumari, & B. DeviMadhabi (2015) have done a comparative study on **"Quality of Life of Elderly Residing in Old Age Homes and Community in Visakhapatnam City"**.

The objective of the study was to compare the quality of life of senior residents of nursing homes and the general population. This cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out in the Andhra Pradesh city of Visakhapatnam. 100 people made up the sample (50 from old age home and 50 from general community). Sociodemographic traits such age, gender, socioeconomic status, education, marital status, and religion were study variables. The elderly were surveyed using a Telugu version of the World Health Organization's Quality of Life questionnaire, which has 26 items. Four dimensions were there in a questionnaire: physical, psychological, social, and environmental. ANOVA test and t-test done through SPSS package. The research findings revealed that elderly living in community are in better position with physical and social domain. But for the elderly living in old age home are comparatively in a better position with environmental aspect than the community elderly.

Muthuvenkatachalam Srinivasan and Sandhya Gupta (2015) have performed an investigation work on **“Attitude of Family towards Elder Mistreatment: Cultural Perspective in Rural North India”**.

The researchers wanted to investigate that how much cultural perspective of Rural North India was responsible for the mistreatment of elderly person by the family members. The research showed a positive responses of the family of Rural North India against the elder mistreatment. A quantitative cross-sectional survey has carried out in this study. Eighty village participants' answers to a socio-demographic profile questionnaire and a self-created 34-item Likert scale were used to compile the results. The outcome shows that everyone who took part agreed that elder abuse and neglect are crimes, and that it is their duty to stop such abuse and neglect. The majority of the participants believed that in some places, the behaviour of the elderly provokes maltreatment. According to Srinivasan et al., public education and awareness are essential for the prevention of abuse and neglect. The media and social networking sites can also be effective tools for raising public awareness. According to the study's findings, more women believed that elderly women are more likely to experience abuse and neglect, while more men thought that elderly abuse and neglect are more common in families with poor socioeconomic and cultural standing. Most joint family members, as opposed to those from nuclear families, believe that elder abuse increases when older people act provocatively.

Jaspreet Kaur, Jasbir Kaur & N. Sujata (2015) have performed a research work on **“Comparative Study on Perceived Abuse and Social Neglect among Rural and Urban Geriatric Population”**.

The goal of the study was to compare how elders living in rural and urban Pohir and Jamalpur sections of the Ludhiyana district viewed social neglect and abuse, respectively. In order to gather data using the Likert scale, researchers have used the cluster sampling methodology and interview methods. There were 200 total individuals in the sample, 100 of them came from urban and 100 from rural areas. The subjects were 60 years of age or older. With the use of the SPSS programme, they used descriptive and inferential statistics for data analysis. Findings shows that elderly of rural areas perceived more physical abuse than elderly of urban area, not only that the female elderly who are illiterate they were also found significantly more vulnerable than male. It has been established that there is a strong correlation between psychological abuse and educational status, meaning that as education levels rise, so do psychological abuse rates. Result also shows the emotional and social neglect are very common in urban areas in comparison with rural areas. It was found that who are financially dependent on the other family members they have perceived more financial abuse from the caregivers. Unmarried or widower are mostly in vulnerable condition.

HelpAge India (2015) made a research report on **“National survey- A Youth Perspective on Elder Abuse”**.

A national study was carried out in India by MaRs Monitoring and Research Systems Private Limited, a division of HelpAge India (2015), to assess young people's perceptions of elder abuse. Over the past five years, there have been yearly multi-City surveys on elder abuse. The fundamental areas of inquiry were the young adult's understanding of the quality of life lived by senior people, personal experience of elder abuse episodes, and perception regarding various reasons of abuse, including differences in attitudes and behaviours between generations. In this research quantitative survey was used with the help of a fully structured questionnaire. The survey's sample included the following 10 cities: Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Nagpur, Kanpur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, and Madurai. The sample size was 100 men and 100 women (a total of 200), with 50% of respondents being working men (sons), 25% being females at home (daughter/daughter-in-law), and 25% being working women (daughter/daughter-in-law). The target group was 25 to 45-year-old men and women who lived with elderly parents. The interviews were conducted using systematic sampling and a random start. The research yields some incredibly pitiful findings. According to the research report, 73% of young people believe that elder abuse occurs, 34.7% believe that their daughter-in-law is the main abuser, and 23% believe that their son is the main abuser. 72.4 percent of youth reported feeling the most abuse in the form of "using harsh words and behaving rudely to an elder." According to 29% of youth, "physical abuse and beating up" is a common kind of abuse. Regarding the abuse remedy, the results also display some really intriguing information. 86.9% that is majority of youth suggest that to prevent elder abuse the elderly should live in a joint family, because most of the elderly living in nuclear families are facing abuse high rate today.

S. Sampath Kumar, S. Girijakumari & V. Brindha (2015) have investigated on **“Understanding elderly abuse-A special reference to elderly in an urban slum of Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu”**.

The purpose of the investigation was to understand or identify the prevalence of elderly abuse at Jawahar Nagar, Coimbatore, and Tamil Nadu. The research has been conducted on 80 elderly people. This descriptive study used interview schedule through Elder Abuse Suspicion Index (EASI) tool. The tool has two dimensions. The first dimension covered the demographic profile, the other dimension covered 6 items of which 5 items include reliance on people, affiliation with the people, feel shamed or threatened, unwanted touching ways and about the incident of physically torture. The sixth and final item was evaluated by the caregiver, who was in charge of identifying the warning indications of abuse, such as poor eye contact, a withdrawn demeanour, malnutrition, hygiene problems, cuts, unsuitable clothes, medication compliance concerns, and bruising. According to the results, 70% of the sample was between the ages of 60 and 70 and had one or more health issues, such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, or asthma. From the other section the researchers have found that 56% of them depended on others for carrying out their daily living activities, 30% have complained to face psychological abuse and freedom less life, 19% told to be abused physically and 19% elderly reported to experience financial abuse from son, daughter-in-law and son-in-law.

Sonam Kumari, Mithilesh Verma and Sangeeta Gupta (2016) has performed a research work on **“Reason of shifting people in old age home”**.

The purpose of the research was to better understand why elderly people were being moved to nursing homes. Two old age homes were taken for study from where 120 (60+60) respondents or samples were selected to random sampling. In this study age, caste, family income, education, occupation etc. were used as the independent variables. According to the weightage of personal reason, for that the elderly people has to shift at old age home are in an order - (1) Loneliness (2) Adjustment problem (3) Misbehaviour of son and daughters in law (4) Having no son (5) life threats from children (6) Children who are unable to be kept because of mental or physical sickness; (7) and, last but not least, the relocation of children abroad. This was revealed in the research findings. Kumari et.al (2016) have recommended that elderly people should be educated to get proper right to live their life, a relevant and culture sensitive curricula should be introduced for community nursing and care. A regular vocational training should be provided by experts in old age home.

Punita Govil & Swati Gupta (2016) have conducted a research on **“Domestic Violence against Elderly People: A Case Study of India”**.

The goal of this paper was to concentrate on the data that was already accessible on the dependency ratio of elderly people. Another goal of the study was to outline the issues that older people encounter and offer solutions to help them feel socially and emotionally secure. The research's data was based on reports of elder abuse and associated problems gathered by an NGO called HelpAge India between 2014 and 2015. The sample consisted of 1200 senior households with members 60 years and older. A sample of twelve cities from eight states was polled. 100 older members of society from each city, 50 percent male and 50 percent female, responded. Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mangalore, Nagpur, Kanpur, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam, and Madurai were among the cities. The findings showed a clear indication of the increasing tendency of elder abuse all over the India. Crime reported against the domestic violence on elderly in maximum number the states are gradually gives a horrible data. Maharashtra with 3981 cases, Madhya Pradesh 3438 cases, Tamil Nadu 2,121 cases, and Andhra Pradesh 1,852 cases. Delhi has reported 89% crime, Madhya Pradesh has reported 60.2% in crime, Andaman and Nicobar Island has reported 47.2% crime, Goa 44.6%, Chhattisgarh 41.6%, Andhra Pradesh 38.3%, and Maharashtra 35.8%. Not only that, but a total of 1115 murder cases have been reported, with 171 of them coming from Tamil Nadu, followed by 170 each from Uttar Pradesh, 170 each from Maharashtra, and 167 each from Madhya Pradesh, etc.

Although neighbours, relatives, carers, and other close friends and family members have committed crimes, in the majority of these instances, the principal offenders are the daughter-in-law, son, and daughter. Indian society demonstrated a significant percentage of non-reporting tendency about elder abuse, which encourages the abusers more and more. According to a report, dependence on abusers for emotional and financial support is the main reason for abuse. Besides

this the other reasons were apathetic attitude of society, financial crisis, erosion of values and health related issues. Most of the cases elderly people have no choice to stay alone, that's why they were often victimized. Another result was that the situation worsens since people are unaware of the legal requirements' redress mechanisms. In the part of solution research said that elderly helpline should effectively work, interpersonal relationship among family members should be strengthened, active participation of community as a whole is much more needed, Young generations are to be sensitized and active speedy and effective redress mechanism is needful to keep the life safe and secured for elderly.

Ms Isha (2016) has conducted a study on **“Quality of life in old age homes in Punjab: A study of institutionalized elderly”**.

The study was conducted with three purposes— firstly, the researcher wants to study the demographic and socio economic profile of the duelist staying in the old age homes. Secondly researcher wants to explore the reasons that compelled the elderly to stay in old age homes, and last but not least, the researcher is interested in learning what the elderly think about the services and provisions that are offered at old age homes as well as any recommendations they may have. From 25 Punjabi senior living facilities, a total of 311 samples were chosen at random. The data collection method employed was a structured interview schedule. The study covered three types of old age homes. Some of them run by government, by NGO and by private concern partially. In findings socio-economic demographic characteristics state that, majority of the residents of home fall in the 'young old category' in which majority of the elderly were male and widowed, belong to Hindu religion. According to the study's findings, family disputes were one of the main causes of people moving into nursing homes. The result also indicates that pervasiveness of institutional services and facilities is high and non-governmental old age homes provide a high level satisfaction in comparison with government old age homes.

Sweta Sachan (2016) has done a research work on **“Analysis of problems, abuse and neglect experienced by elderly in Ludhiana city.”**

The study's initial goal was to pinpoint the issues, abuse, and neglect that older members of various families in Punjab state's Ludhiana city suffered. The study's second goal was to find out how common depression and aging-related adjustment issues are among the elderly. In total, 300 respondents aged 65 to 85 were gathered (each 100), evenly distributed across three socioeconomic groups: low, middle, and high. Socio-demographic information was collected through a self-structured personal information sheet. For main data collection 5 types of scale and questionnaires were used. These are (1) Socio-economic status scale, (2) PGI Health Questionnaire, (3) The Geriatric Depression Scale, (4) The Social Adjustment Scale, and (5) A self-structured interview schedule pertaining to abuse and neglect. We can see from the findings section that there were sizable variances in the physical and psychological issues that elderly people from various socioeconomic strata suffered. More physical problems were found for female whereas male elderly experienced more psychological problems. Age wise significant differences were also be

found. Compared to senior people from middle-class and upper-class backgrounds, those from lower socioeconomic strata faced more physical and psychological abuse or neglect. Depression was more common in older women from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. A significant difference between abused and non-abused older persons was found in terms of depression, financial, interpersonal, and social adjustment, according to the results.

Samjhana Thapa (2017) has done research work on **“Abandonment of elderly people in Nepal- Elderly people's perspectives”**

The objective of the research was to focus on the family bond of relationship of elderly people with their children feelings and expectations of them who were abandoned by their own children. The study's goal was to determine whether or not the elderly are cared for and warmly welcomed into their families by their children. In this qualitative research data was collected through semi-structured interview with two elderly people along with a short group discussion and data analysis was done with thematic approach. The result of the research findings was the subject of despondency. The result describes that the elderly people are not warmly welcomed by their family members. Some of them do not have good relationship with their children, so most of the elderly people are living in the elderly care home without their own children and grandchildren. They are left behind in solitude lifestyle. Due to the influence of modernization and western culture the young generations are more interested to live in a nuclear family and they are giving up the traditional way of living as a member of joint family.

MaRS Monitoring and Research Systems Private Limited, (2017) has done a survey on **“How India treats its Elderly: A HelpAge India National Report-2017”**

The National Report sought to assess the general mental health of the elderly when they leave their homes, how they interact with people and service providers while engaging in outdoor activities, what safety precautions they take to guard against unfavourable interactions or behaviours, and how much support they receive from family and friends. It was a hybrid research project that incorporated both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Using a standardised questionnaire, interviews were conducted using the quantitative technique door to door. Sample was both male and female who were age of 60 years. A vital condition was there for the sample. At least two activities carried out by them were required. Activities were like visiting bank, office, hospital, medical shops, cinema halls, restaurants community celebrations or place of worships. They should have expertise using transportation such as buses, trains, auto rickshaws, rental cars, malls, vegetable markets, and offices where electricity bills are paid, or they should be a group that frequently leaves. In qualitative measure focus group discussions were carried out among age group of 65-72 years and above. Total sample size was 4615 from 19 towns, 11 tire 1, 4 tire 2 and 4 tire 3 towns. Research findings shows that elders felt easier to visit the known places than a new place. Elders who took public bus from those 2 out of 3 reported that they were offered seats regularly in bus, but 16% elders reported for rude behaviour from bus conductor and driver. Elders who did not take bus and metro rides they had a negative perception about the travelling by bus

and metro. Elders admitted that they faced rudeness at the commercial transaction like chemists or vegetable stores. One senior out of every five to ten who receives harsh treatment from service providers at banks, post offices, hospitals, etc. is a very severe problem. 44% of elders' experienced elder abuse at public place. In case of elder abuse Bangalore and Hyderabad showed respectively 70% and 60% high rated alert. Thus elders felt the lack of societal value and norms for them. (MaRS, 2017)

Sunita Rai, Prakriti Khanal and Hans Nath Chalise (2018) have performed a study on **“Elderly Abuse Experienced by Older Adults Prior to Living in Old Age Homes in Kathmandu”**.

The goal of this study was to investigate the type of maltreatment they endured before to moving into old age homes in Kathmandu Metropolitan City. This study, which included both qualitative and quantitative components, demonstrates that elder abuse is a widespread issue that does not just present in Nepal. Old age homes were not very widespread at that period, and in Nepali tradition, older people prefer to live at home with their kids. However, the study attempted to investigate the issue of elder abuse faced by older people living in their own homes before they go into old age homes, which is a rapidly worsening picture of Kathmandu in the past ten years. In this cross-sectional study 76 elderly people were treated as sample who were of 60 years and above. Five different old age home were surveyed. Face-to-face interviewing and a semi-structured questionnaire were employed to collect the data. Respondents had the right to decline and end the interview at any time. SPSS was used to analyse the data (Version 20). Simple frequency tables, percentages, means, and the chi-square test were used in the statistical study. The study's findings were displayed in a frequency table that was divided into six categories. Age, sex, married status, education, economic situation, occupation, and disability were those. According to the results, 47 percent of respondents reported neglect as their primary form of abuse, with emotional abuse (37 percent), financial abuse (32 percent), and physical abuse coming in second and third, respectively (8 percent). According to the research, inability to care for oneself (72.7 percent), the spouse's absence or death (47.7 percent), a lack of caregivers (34.1 percent), and lack of property were the main causes of elder abuse (27.3 percent). According to study, elder abuse negatively affects seniors' health and well-being, and both the rate of abuse and the quality of life are declining at the same time. As a result the elders feel happy in the new set-up of living arrangement in old age home in comparison with their prior residence i.e. their previous residential setting. So Govt. should make strict policy to control elder abuse.

Neha Seth, Akhilesh Yadava, Nitesh K. Adichwal, Sachin B. Kamble (2019) have done a research entitled **“Elder abuse and its association with socio-demographic variables in India”**.

The study's goal was to investigate the relationship between demographic factors and elder abuse in India. This study made use of the "Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India (BKPAI)" survey. In this study, 9852 old persons made up the sample, and state, age group, caste, education, marital status, immigration status, occupation, type of dwelling, sex, health condition, and

economic dependency were among the demographic factors that were taken into account. Descriptive statistics, the Chi-square test, and binary logistic regression were used in the investigation. The result shows that in society and community the violence, neglect, disrespect against elders exist seriously. Not only had that but the result become statistically significant with all those demographical variables also. It has been demonstrated that SC and ST category elders have a 1.9 times lower likelihood of being abused than General and OBC category elders. The study concluded by explaining that the massive number of elder abuse occurs as a result of a society's erosion of values, apathy, financial hardships, and elders' health-related concerns. It is impossible to limit the violence without the active involvement of community people and youth sensitization. Legal action should be done to address the issue, as well as raising elders' understanding of social reporting.

Sembagamuthu Sembiah , Aparajita Dasgupta, Chandrashekhar S. Taklikar, Bobby Paul, Lina Bandyopadhyay, and Jayeeta Burman (2020) have performed a research work on **“Elder abuse and its predictors: a cross-sectional study in a rural area of West Bengal, eastern part of India”**.

The study's goal was to identify the growth of elder abuse and associated risk factors. Data on the types and prevalence of elder abuse were gathered for this cross-sectional study in rural West Bengal areas of eastern India. The questions from Actual Abuse Tool was applied on the older people. To reveal the factors associated with elder abuse logistic regression analysis was used through SPSS. The reliability and validity of the tool was with Chronbach's alpha 0.68. It was found from the result that the respondents who belongs form nuclear family were more vulnerable than the respondents from joint family. The SC and OBC category showed 2.6 and 1.9 higher odds respectively of being abused than the general and ST category. For the upliftment of the healthcare system and social professionals with responsibilities towards older people it is necessary to raise awareness among the population and to magnitude the awareness campaign.

2.3.2 Studies conducted on Elder abuse in Abroad India

Tavengwa Nhongo (2001) carried out a research work on **"Elder abuse in the health care services in Kenya."**

The study's goals were to examine older individuals' and healthcare professionals' perspectives on the context, reasons behind, and solutions to elder abuse in Kenya's primary healthcare system. Data was collected from the different sites (hospitals) to gather information from different socio-economic status. A good preparatory work was done here that included the formation of a research team, training of the research team, review of project documents and literature, developing a guide for focus group discussions. The sample size was 55 data collection took place through detailed write-up, conducted interview, tape recording and group discussions. Content analysis was mainly done here for data analysis. In spite of the fact that older people's roles in families and communities continue to be crucial, they are frequently devalued in modern African society, according to the research's findings summary. For instance, a female patient complained that although she must

purchase all of her medical supplies, paramedics frequently remove them from her without her consent and use them on other patients. The nurses admitted that they had a very individualised approach to patient care in the other part of Kenya, with senior patients receiving special attention. The older person was exposed to the whims and moods of the things because there was no governing policy or tradition. Therefore, the construction of health care systems and regulations that guarantee the preservation of senior citizen rights must be spearheaded by the government. In order to make sure that patients are supported and treated properly, it was also proposed that hospital administration develop policies and mechanisms to oversee the work of healthcare professionals.

Christen Erlingsson (2007) has performed a research on **“Elder Abuse explored through a prism of perceptions: Perspectives of Potential Witness”**.

The overall aim of this thesis was to gather profound awareness of elder abuse through research and comparison of opinions received by four groups of expats, older persons, family members and professional volunteers group of Sweden. For these four groups of sample data was collected through multiple techniques, like literature review, modified Delphi technique, interviews. For analysis of data content analysis, descriptive statistics and qualitative content analysis technique were used. The research revealed diversified conclusions. One conclusion said from the findings is that tolerance for abusive situations is an important issue. Second conclusion is that the shame of all parties that is abused, abusers and witness to abuse is an essential element in elder abuse situations. The researchers finally has concluded that the compassion is most vital issue for the abused, abuses and as well as for the potential support provider also, because a key to unlock the elder abuse is the ability for compassion.

Samira Alsenany (2010) has performed a research work on **“An exploration of the attitudes, knowledge, willingness and future intentions to work with older people among Saudi nursing students in baccalaureate nursing schools in Saudi Arabia”**.

The study's goal was to examine nursing students in Saudi Arabia's attitudes, knowledge, willingness, and future intentions about working with the elderly. There were 132 faculty members and a sample size of 566 from baccalaureate nursing schools. The purpose of the study was to investigate the connections among students' attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioural control, and behavioural intentions. The study used a hybrid methodology that combined a qualitative and quantitative approach. A few open-ended questions were included in the survey questionnaire to gather and examine opinions on gerontological education. This study made use of the Kogan's Attitudes toward Older People Scale, the Facts on Aging Quiz, a measure of students' readiness to work with senior citizens, and a measure of behavioural intent. The statistical software SPSS (Version 15) was used to analyse the data for both descriptive and inferential purposes. A discussion of three basic group was conducted also in the 3rd phase of methodology application. According to the study's findings, most nursing students in the integrated gerontological nursing programme exhibited a lack of fundamental understanding of the physical and behavioural

elements of the ageing process. In light of this, the research examined the critical need for nursing students to be adequately prepared with interdisciplinary knowledge and abilities in the care of the elderly. The availability of trained expert teachers as good role models was also stressed by the researchers. On the other hand, because of the cultural, social, and religious context of Saudi Arabia, nursing students often displayed favourable and positive views and a willingness to care for older people.

Kyu-Taik Sung, Bum Jung Kim and Fernando Torres- Gil (2010) AP done a research work on **“Respectfully treating the elderly: Affective and behavioural ways of American young adults”**

The main focus of this study is on how young generation respect or disrespect older adults in American society. Nowadays young generation expresses their random attitude by neglecting, disregarding or disrespecting their older family members, neighbours, old teachers, relatives and other holders in their workplace or surroundings. The study sought to document the propensities of some young individuals to abuse and neglect older people who are unwell and feeble. Unfortunately the elderly becomes valueless in the society as they are mistreated and disregarded by younger section using bad languages and humours. The study explored the forms of elder respect or disrespect by younger generation based on two different types of data. 521 college students were selected as subjects. The researchers investigated the behavioural expressions of elder respect most frequently displayed by young persons using a questionnaire survey. Face-to-face interviews were done in the second phase to gather tales and narratives about college students' acts of respect or contempt. 11 types of behavioural and affective forms of elder respect were cited here. The forms of elder respect are as follows--

Acquiescent (complying and listening), Care (giving care and service), Linguistic (using proper language), Salutatory (greeting), Consulting (seeking advice), Presentational (holding polite manners), Precedential (giving precedence), Gift (presenting gifts), Spatial (furnishing seats of honour), Victual (swerving choice foods), Celebrative (celebrating birthdays).

From the above 11 forms the first outstanding 6 forms of elder respect has emerged those indicate specific ways in which younger generation respect older adults. Through this comprehensive and often practiced typology of behavioral forms researchers have assessed quality of elder care and moral aspect of intergenerational relationships. The researchers concluded here by explaining that there may be some obligations or constraints in behind of the malpractice or mistreatment to elder care because of social and environmental factors, financial dearth, long distance from parents, obligations from wives or husbands or children i.e. marital life. Moreover elder respect depends on many cultural application like the students' position in the family, social groups, organization, and society, workplace situation, upbringing environment, company of co-workers, responsible family members etc. However, in a few instances, the respect for elders appeared to be driven more by individuals' own preferences than by societal or environmental pressures. According to the researchers' findings, there are many ethnographic attitudes. Students of Latino and Asian descent

frequently noted a propensity to give in to the elderly. Similarly, Caucasian immigrants from Lithuania, Hungary, and Armenia expressed themselves. The failure to effectively execute this commitment to submit to their elders was acknowledged by a number of participants from various ethnic communities.

India M. Cook (2012) has done a research work on **“A Study of Attitudes toward Elder Abuse among African, American, Korean and Chinese Caregivers”**

The research specifically addressed the topic, "What is the prevalence of elder abuse in different cultures around the world?" To examine the culture three countries were chosen here- Africa, America, Korea and China. This research focused on neglect, physical, mental, emotional and financial abuse faced by elderly persons. A cross cultural perspective has taken to compare the inner culture of three countries. In this study the researcher used descriptive and exploratory research design. For this study, 32 caregivers who provide care for elderly people aged 60 and older were taken into consideration, including nurse practitioners, registered nurses, social workers, doctors, psychiatrists, relatives, and advocacy services. The T-square test was used to compare how three countries' opinions about elder abuse differed. The language barrier that arose during the administration and completion of the research questionnaire is one significant flaw in the study. Another limitation was the fear to talk about elder mistreatment in relation to investigation from the caregivers' corner. It was proposed that there is no connection between the carers' attitude toward elder abuse and their level of education. The study's findings shed a lot of light on the current information gap about how elder abuse is seen by different ethnic groups.

Agewell Foundation Research and Advocacy Centre (2013) has conducted research titled **“Study on Perceptions towards Human Rights of older persons”**.

The survey was conducted to evaluate the circumstances of elderly people and to concentrate on the human rights violations that may have occurred. From all age groups the big sample of 32100 respondents were interviewed throughout the country by some dedicated, experienced and qualified volunteers who were guided already by some proper guidelines, instructions and training. Respondents were interviewed through internet, phone and personal interaction. Sampling character was random sampling. The research findings report showed that 83.3 percent respondents admitted that the company of older persons is good for all round development of children. They opined that the human rights of older persons are given priority in the country, but for the very fast changing mode of the society violation of human rights and elder abuse are increasing at present. It was seen that almost half of the respondents are agreed that older people compromise and don't complain about their abuse or vulnerable condition.

Ozden Dedeli, Emel Yildiz and Zohre Kiyancicek (2013) have investigated on **“Perceptions of Elder Abuse, Neglect and Attitudes toward Ageism: Volunteers Public Non-Health Staff and Tradesmen in Manisha/ Turkey.”**

The aim of this study was to investigate how professional groups that assisted the elderly had attitudes toward ageism, perceptions of elder abuse, and neglect. In total, 399 volunteers from the Manisha/Turkey police, iman/hodja, constabulary, and tradespeople took part in this descriptive and cross-sectional survey. Data were gathered using a questionnaire made up of the Ageism Attitude Scale (AAS), which has 23 items and three dimensions: (a) Restricting the lives of the old, and (b) Positive ageism. Negative ageism is (c). 68 questions were asked about sociodemographic characteristics and opinions on elder abuse and neglect. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (version 16.0) was used to conduct descriptive and ANOVA analyses on the data. The majority of the participants believed that older people should be placed in nursing homes if they are subject to abuse and neglect in the home. They believe that those who have negative attitudes toward older people are more likely to maltreat and neglect them. According to the study, participants are very sensitive to elder abuse and neglect. Respect for senior citizens is a tradition among the people of Asia and Europe, of which Turkey is a part, and it is this fact that led to the change in attitude. According to the study's findings, volunteers should be prepared to assist in cases of elder abuse and neglect and should receive further training in this area.

Kieran Murphy, Sheila Waa, Hussein Jaffer, Agnes Sauter & Amanda Chan (2013) have performed a research work on **“A Literature Review of Findings in Physical Elder Abuse”**.

The primary goal of the study was to evaluate the medical literature in order to report on the different kinds of physical injuries associated with elder abuse and the methods used to spot them. The database of numerous papers from PubMed, CINAHL, EMBASE, and TRIP that were searched from 1975 to 2012 was used to conduct the research. Here, a variety of cross-sectional research, case-control studies, case series, and case reports were examined to describe the physical injuries that were documented in hospital emergency rooms or medicolegal reports. Total 574 papers were searched from the database from which only 9 articles were reviewed and presented 839 injuries. The upper extremity, maxillofacial, dental, neck, lower extremity, skull and brain are the main area of physical injury as revealed through the article. But in most of the cases social context remains crucial to find out the incidence. So there a culture of violence is created and continued in the family. As risk factors mainly dementia and depression were documented for elder abuse. According to the study, transgenerational violence occurs when abused children turn on their parents as an ongoing cycle of domestic violence. A startling finding from the study was that elder abuse victims might be of any gender and that it seemed to happen more frequently on weekends and in the evenings as a result of increased social engagement and alcohol consumption on the part of the abusers.

Gail Low, Anita E Molzahn and Donald Schopfloch (2013) have studied on **“Attitudes to Aging mediate the Relationship between Older Peoples Subjective Health and Quality of Life in 20 Centuries”**.

The goal of the study was to ascertain whether older persons' attitudes toward ageing affected the relationship between their health and quality of life. A cross-sectional survey study was conducted.

4593 persons between the ages of 60 and 100 who participated in the sample were drawn from 20 centuries. The data from the WHO QOL- OLD field study were subjected to a secondary analysis by the researchers. The sample size was 4593. An AAQ scale (Attitudes to Aging Questionnaire) containing 24 items, was applied on the participants. The questionnaire represented three subscales: psychological loss, psychological growth and physical change. Item response categories range of 5 point scale was- strongly agree to strongly disagree. “The internal consistency reliability in this study was 0.86 for the whole instrument, and 0.81 for physical change, 0.74 and 0.81 for psychological growth and loss respectively” (Low et al., 2013). 50 languages have been used to translate the WHOQOL-BREF. To assess general quality of life across cultures, a scale with four domains—physical (7 items), psychological (6 items), social interactions (3 items), and environmental (8 items)—was developed. Multilevel regression analysis were conducted to predict the scale results. The pattern of results indicated that views toward the physical and psychological effects of ageing as well as participant contentment with health had a substantial impact on quality-of-life ratings. Participants who were unhappy with their health had more negative opinions toward the physical changes that came with age. Age has been observed to give a sense of hope for retaining health-related resources and physical wellbeing, in contrast with a good state of health. The results also showed that social interaction provides a chance to improve people's feelings of identity and belonging. One important thing is that this study was the first cross-cultural study with a large number of samples, which certainly enhanced the multiple factors or aspects to maintain quality of life in old age.

Vegard Skirbekk and KS James (2014) have conducted a study on “**Abuse against elderly in India-The role of Education**”.

With the objective of ascertaining that education is most strongly related to elderly abuse the researchers have conducted this cross sectional analysis. Sample were selected from 7 states of India. These states are West Bengal, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu. Through this countrywide survey, a total of 9852 senior citizens from 8329 households were questioned. First, researchers aimed to ascertain whether and how recently older people experienced abuse after the age of 60. If the response was "yes," further detailed questions about five different categories of abuse—including physical, verbal, economic, disrespectful, and neglect—as well as the causes of such violence, were then posed to the sample. The goal of the study was to determine the association between educational attainment and the occurrence of abuse, therefore the researchers divided the elderly's educational attainment into four categories. The result of the research demonstrated that the majority of elderly who experienced abuse come from within the family. 11% of the elderly faced some form of maltreatment together. Women experienced higher prevalence than men. Because verbal abuse can be used as a tool by family members or others to coercively transact money, property, etc., it appears to be the most important issue in those communities. The study's findings also revealed that over half of the participants didn't attend school at the time, and the average educational level among senior people in India was relatively low. The study discovered that as one's educational level rose, the likelihood of

experiencing abuse decreased consistently. The elderly who achieved at least 8 years of education they were found to experience lowest level of abuse. Researchers wanted to draw attention to another crucial element, namely cognitive ability, as a potential sign that might be connected to abuse reduction. Surprisingly, the outcome should show greater levels of violence in the wealthier sections. The most important finding, however, was that education consistently reduced elder abuse even after controlling for wealth and other significant factors. This is because education can increase one's economic stability, elevate one's status and opportunities, and increase one's capacity for taking action to prevent abuse.

Yasemin Kavlak, Selda Yildiz and Ozgur Akin Tug (2015) have performed a research work on **“Nurses’ Attitudes towards Older People: Report from a Single Institution Study”**.

The study's goal was to assess nurses' perceptions of older individuals and to determine the factors which discriminates the elderly and influence these attitudes. It was a descriptive study. To collect data and Ageism Attitude Scale (AAS) of three domains and 23 items were used along with a questionnaire containing personal and occupational questions. 244 nurses from 652 of total employed voluntarily participated and completed their work. The AAS scale was scored in accordance with the five point Likert scale, developed by Vefikulucay in 2008. For analyzing that data IBM SPSS statistics program was used. According to the findings, there were substantial differences in the average ageism attitude scale total and subdimension scores of nurses who had received training on old age and those who did not view the elderly as a singular population in the hospital. The average AAS total and sub dimension scores of the participants varied significantly depending on their age, level of education, marital status, and kind of employment.

Bruna Moretti Luchesi, Tiago da Silva Alexandre, Nathalia Alves de Oliveira, Allan Gustavo Brigola, Luciana Kusumota, Sofia Cristina Iost Pavarini, Sueli Marques (2016) have conducted a research on **"Factors associated with attitudes toward the elderly in a sample of elderly caregivers"**.

The goal of the study was to identify the elements that contributed to early caregivers' attitudes toward the young. The researchers were from School of nursing, Department of Gerontology, that's why they were interested to enquire the problem. The sample size of elderly caregivers was 313, from which 75.4% were women. They have completed a cross-sectional household interview. Through Neri Scale participants were evaluated regarding the functional and cognitive status, general health, demographics, care recipient characteristics, life satisfaction, perceived stress and depressive symptoms. In this research result more negative attitudes were found with association of being older, living in an urban setting, higher level of perceived stress of dependent earlier person. Finally, the findings emphasise the need for public measures that encourage more positive views regarding ageing and that attempt to change some determinants of those attitudes, including perceived stress, a less fulfilling life, etc.

keshab Bahadur Chand (2017) has conducted a research on **"Building Community of Elderly- A Finnish Institutional Care Perspective"**

The study's goal was to examine how an old age home in Finland, from the institutional perspective, builds a sense of community among its elderly residents and their social life. The study's primary goals were understanding the pattern of elderly community life inside the residential care system in Finland as well as analysing the functional process of fostering a sense of community feeling among the elderly in old age homes. Semi-structured interviews and non-participatory observation were used in this qualitative study to gather data and information. For the interpretation of data thematic analysis was used. Three female working staff- responsible manager, social worker and a nurse were interviewed in this study. According to study results, social workers are in charge of giving senior citizens care and support, they need to have the theoretical and practical skills for care. Because interpersonal skill and empathy are significant aspects of communication. To be a responsible manager of old age home a person must monitor, supervise, evaluate the quality of care, work performance of support staff, budgeting, planning, developing programme and policies etc. along with communication skills. According to the findings of this study, the development of an older community in residential settings depends on the extent of their participation and long-term interaction, both of which are strongly correlated with the residents' physical and mental health. The more they cared and treated well by the nurses or the manager and social workers, the more they likely to involve and communicate. So building community of old people is nothing but a collective effect.

Jinan Usta, Rana El Jarrah, Nabil Kronfol & JoAnn M. Farver (2021) have done a research on **“Perspectives of Elder abuse in Lebanon”**.

The current study aims to concentrate on the abusive behaviours toward older individuals with predisposing factors that occur in Beirut, Lebanon from the point of view of many stakeholders. The research sample were 88 elderly who were living in home or institution, their family members, caregivers and 49 stakeholders who were the medical professionals, institution directors or government officials. The results of the study point to two common risk factors that there are some families that have a history of abuse against older people and the lack of awareness of caregiver about the physical changes accompanied by ageing. Eliminating elder abuse from Lebanon society demands a multifaceted approach to broaden understanding of protective policies and caregivers' knowledge of physiological changes associated with ageing as well as accurate information about the problem of senior mistreatment.

E-shien Chang & Becca R. Levy (2021) have performed an investigation on **“High Prevalence of Elder Abuse during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Risk and Resilience Factors”**.

The study's goal was to determine the likelihood that elder abuse will occur during the coronavirus pandemic in the US as well as the risk and resiliency factors related to it. Researchers have conducted the survey through online during the quarantine period of April- May, 2020. The online platform were Amazon MTurk and Lusid. A total of 897 older adults who can read and write English and are at least 60 years old were included in the sample. The researchers used a previously established method to assess the prevalence of elder maltreatment. Examining pandemic-related

elements in the social, interpersonal, and individual contexts of elder abuse was the goal. Four measuring scales were used- (i) A three item scale to examine sense of community following the statements from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), (ii) A four item measuring scale to examine the physical distancing behaviour from 1 (not a priority) to 6 (essential), (iii) A three item scale to examine pandemic related financial strain from 1 (not at all) to 5 (a great deal) and (iv) A ten item elder abuse assessment scale to examine the elder abuse. For data analysis they have applied multivariate logistic regression. To compare prevalence before and after the pandemic, they computed the absolute difference (percent) and used chi-square testing. Findings shows that one in five older persons (21%) reported elder abuse and a pattern of increase of 83.6% from prevalence has been seen than before of pandemic. 95% risk were associated with the financial strain at the individual level. The spirit of community finally became apparent as a steadfast barrier to elder abuse.

2.4 Review of related literature on Education related to Gerontology

2.4.1 Studies conducted on Education related to Gerontology in India

No previous research are available on Studies conducted on Education related to Gerontology in India according to my concern or limited knowledge.

2.4.2 Studies conducted on Education related to Gerontology in Abroad India

Rose Awuor Mwonya (1987) from Iowa State University has analyzed on “**Factors influencing teaching ageing-related concepts in secondary schools**”.

With the objective of addressing the need for teaching about ageing related concept or subject in secondary schools the study has progressed. A 34-items Likert-type Older People scale (OPS) was used with 7 point response mode ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. 391 vocational home economics teachers of IOWA were the target population. Kogan’s Attitudes toward Older People Scale was applied on them. 300 teachers provided usable data for the investigation. Respondents or samples were of age range of 22-67 with average of 13 years teaching experience. In the data analysis part descriptive statistics (means, frequency, and percentage) was calculated. Using the varimax rotation the principal components OPS factor was analysed. The emphasised on three factors or dimensions mainly. The analysis of first factor showed stereotypical negative behaviours of older people. The co-efficient alpha reliability estimate was .73. The second factor was related to attractiveness of older people. In that case reliability alpha was related with the wisdom of old people for which reliability alpha was .58. Ultimately it was proved that ageing related education delivered through pre service and in service period can assist professionals and paraprofessionals in their work with older people.

Thea Scott, Victor Minichiello and Colette Browning (1998) have studied a research problem on “**Secondary School Students’ Knowledge and Attitudes towards Older People: Does An Education Intervention Program Make Difference?**”

The study's goal was to assess how an educational intervention programme affected students' attitudes and knowledge at six secondary schools in Melbourne and Australia. The sample in this quasi-experimental study was polled twice: once before and once after the intervention. The goal of the intervention was to improve pupils' understanding of ageing. The sample sizes for the study's pre-intervention and post-intervention periods were 155 and 129, respectively. The depth of connection of the students with their grandparents was also measured. A questionnaire containing 30 items based on Palmore Facts on Aging (PFAQ) was chosen for survey. At the participating schools, six different interventions were carried out, each with a different teacher and in a different social setting. From the calculation of pre and post intervention percentage it is important to note the students have shown some misconceptions. **Firstly**, students had the misconception that doctors gave older patients significant priority when, in reality, geriatric practise is given a low rank among medical experts. **Secondly**, they believed that 1/10 of older persons lived in long-term institutions and that 15% of the population was over the age of 65. **Thirdly**, students imagined the majority of older people often became irritated or angry. **Fourthly**, they have a misconception that older people are generally of lacking characteristics like very short tempered, boring, unable to change and not reliable workers.

The research findings indicated that the educational intervention had little effect on students' preconceptions about ageing when compared to before and post intervention. The results also demonstrate the significance of direct or indirect interaction with older people for young people's perceptions of older people, which positively impacts the perception of older people by the younger generation.

A recommendation emerging from this study is that any program aimed at teaching students about the aging process must have this experimental interactive component with older people built into the curriculum.....There is an urgent need to teach them about concepts which gerontologist have come to take for granted such as 'healthy and successful aging'.....(Scott et.al., 1998)

Michael J. Lichtenstein, Linda A. Pruski, Carolyn E. Marshall, Cheryl L. Blalock, Douglas L. Murphy, Rosemarie Plaetke, Shuko Lee (2001) have done an analysis on **“The Positively Aging Teaching Materials Improve Middle School Students’ Images of Older People”**

The goal of the study was to demonstrate how instructors' use of teaching materials on positively ageing in normal classes could alter middle school students' perceptions about seniors. This Positive Aging teaching materials were developed by the partnership of Aging Research and Education scientists from University of Texas & the Middle School Educators from San Antonio together. The purpose of the study was to see whether Positively Aging lessons and activities could change young children's negative perceptions of older adults. The Positive Aging teaching resources were structured into 12 integrated multidisciplinary sections and 276 activities with geriatrics and gerontological components. Students were initially instructed to sketch an image of an average senior citizen and to answer a series of questions about the person's age, activities,

feelings, ideas, and relationship with them. The quality of the drawing was not graded, but four raters divided the drawing and written replies into three groups: photos of older people that are negative, neutral, and positive. 50 students completed the pilot test thus. Using Kappa Statistics and polychoric correlation the result were compared. The difference between the positive-neutral-negative distributions of drawings was examined using the chi-square test and marginal homogeneity. The sample size was 224. The results demonstrated a better improvement in the children's drawings of seniors when Positively Aging teaching materials were used. In addition, the study sought to affect the whole school, not just a particular class. According to research, girls are more inclined than males to depict the elderly in a favourable light. There is no difference between being socioeconomically disadvantaged or selecting based on ethnicity, according to the study. The present controlled study shows that, despite numerous obstacles, the Positive Aging Teaching programme on geriatrics and gerontology can enhance the Middle School students' perceptions of senior persons, according to the researchers.

John A. Krout & Zenon Wasyliv (2002) have performed a research work on **“Infusing Gerontology into Grades 7-12 Social Studies Curricula”**

The objective of the study was to describe a model process which would be the informational exposure to middle and high school students about the aging population and the stereotypes of older adults. The model has arisen through collaboration between a community of middle or high schools and a comprehensive institution with a focus on undergraduate education. The model included some considerable aspects—involving student teachers in aging and gerontology infusion, developing a general plan to empower teachers group, developing a plan of evaluation and execution, infusion materials and identification of institutional, faculty, and teacher interest in infusion. The students were subjected to one set of facilitated interview questions to help them understand the background and current concerns of old age and intergenerational dialogue.. Near about 1000 students of seventh and eighth grade were incorporated gerontology into their lesson plans which covered 75 class periods. Teachers decided how and where gerontological themes should integrate into the social studies curriculum during the infusion process. The results showed that the collaboration between a community of middle or high schools and primarily undergraduate comprehensive colleges not only resulted in the development and implementation of crucial gerontology lessons in social studies curricula, but also in the production of a core of social studies teachers who served as mentors for their peers and enthusiastic supporters of the inclusion of gerontology issues in the social studies curriculum. The researchers worked to prove that there will be more room for gerontology infusion in school level curriculum in the future if experienced teachers, school administrators, national professional teacher associations, local and state education departments, national gerontology organisations, and textbook publishers work together. Thus lives of elderly society will be better and enriched.

Stacey R. Kolomer, Terri Lewinson, Nancy P. Kropf and Scottt E. Wilks (2006) have performed a research work on **“Increasing Aging Content in Social Work Curriculum: Perceptions of Key Constituents.”**

The study's goal was to determine if the University of Georgia School of Social Work's BSW (Bachelor of Social Work) and MSW (Master of Social Work) programmes' curricula should include material on ageing. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative methods. Initially the students of BSW and MSW were asked to complete a brief survey that would evaluate Gerontological content from their foundation Social Work courses. The first group of sample was first year students who had no knowledge of Gerontology at all. The second group of sample was current students who had recently acknowledged with foundation course of Gerontology. The second step of the project involved surveying a focus group to determine what specific knowledge, abilities, and resources were required to enhance the ageing content in the BSW and MSW foundation curricula. 63 students from MSW and 33 students from BSW- total 96 students completed the survey. In the 96 samples, 84% of the participants were classified as Caucasian, 10% as African American, 2% as Asian, 3% as Hispanic, and 1% as other. Students, faculty, field instructors, former social workers, professionals from nearby ageing agencies, and senior citizens from the neighbourhood served as participants. Therefore, the sample's age range was from 21 to 75 years old. The investigators ran and facilitated a total of eight focus groups. Six questions about practical knowledge and skills for working with older individuals made up the focus group questionnaire. Responses were collected through type recorders, microphones and hand-written notes. Three main categories were used to examine the data: resources, curricular content, and community partnerships. According to the research findings, the students strongly and resoundingly reported that the existing curriculum lacked ageing information in all of the foundation subjects. Some participants thought that because students are only exposed to the negative effects of ageing, they only see it as a dismal time and that healthy and active ageing has received far less attention. The researchers concluded that intergenerational family support should be a vital part of the content, where alternative family life styles such as grandchildren raised by grandparents, intergenerational households, gay/ lesbian families and single parent families should be included. It also recommended that a partnership between the school and local aging societies may build a linkage within the community. So the result of research blindly supports for the infusion of aging content across the curriculum as a sustainable development to accommodate the needs of an ageing society.

Victor Manuel Mendoza- Nunez, Maria de la Luz Martinez-Maldonado & Elsa Correa- Munoz (2007) have investigated on **“Perceptions on the importance of Gerontological education by teachers and students of undergraduate health sciences”**

The study's goal was to examine how teachers and students at the National Autonomous University of Mexico felt about the implementation of gerontology education. In this cross-sectional study, 122 undergraduate students and 26 teachers were interviewed and given a questionnaire on their professional practise priorities and geriatrics and gerontology education. Interview was also applied. For the infusion and application of Gerontological education there were some significant difficulties in relation to theoretical knowledge, teaching skills, procedures, personal relationship, etc. Using SPSS (Version 12.0) statistical programme data were analyzed. Mean, percentages and

Chi-square testing was used. Information was coded in the qualitative data analysis section using the following categories: Clinical treatment with the elderly, Psychological and Biological Aspects of Aging, and Sociological Aspects of Aging. In the findings portion we can see both students and teachers acknowledged the importance of integration of biological, health and behavioural sciences for the development of profession. What do you think is the most significant area in the teaching of gerontology? Based on the teachers' responses to the question there are four priorities that are evidently the result of the investigation. Clinical work with senior people and research on biological, sociological, and psychological aspects of ageing are given top priority. But there was a difference between the percentage of teachers and students regarding inclusion of ageing content with education as an essential component in Gerontology programme. In that case 41% students consider education to assimilate with ageing content where only 19% of teachers judged it as essential. So result showed a negative or low importance by the teachers for education on ageing content for the professional development.

Samira AISenany and Amer A. AISarif (2014) have conducted a study on **“Gerontology Course in the nursing undergraduate curricula”**.

The purpose of this study was to examine nursing faculty members' attitudes about senior citizens and their perceptions on gerontological nursing education. Normally in Soudi Arabia culture older adult people are respectfully regarded. But the issue is that there was little to no instruction regarding the normal physical, psychological, and social ageing process in the gerontological nursing curriculum, if any disease-oriented content at all. Therefore, the study challenge sought to concentrate on the creation, implementation, and assessment of relevant interventions and programmes for continuing education to increase students' nursing knowledge and to change their attitudes about gerontology nursing. In order to better understand how 132 nursing faculty members from 3 nursing schools felt about gerontological nursing education in Saudi Arabia's undergraduate nursing curricula, we conducted 5 focus groups with them. 40 associate professors, 16 professors, and 76 clinical instructors made up the 132 faculty members. In order to provide a more complete or accurate picture of gerontology education at nursing school, a cognitive method approach (qualitative and quantitative) combination was adopted in this research effort.

To measure attitudes toward older persons, the researchers used the Kogan (1961) Attitude toward Old People Scale (ATOP Scale). It was a modified version of the ATOP Scale with 16 matched positive-negative paired items that ranged from 5 categories of "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree." The reliability was examined using the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula and the Cronbach's alpha coefficient indicator. An investigation of the study's validity was conducted by a panel of 12 professionals from the fields of gerontology, geriatrics, nursing, medicine, education, and research who were fluent in Arabic and English. The findings of the study indicated that more work needs to be put into preparing nursing students. In order for Soudi graduates to be sufficiently prepared to care for older persons with their sufficient ageing knowledge, the curriculum should incorporate gerontology content and relevant clinical experiences. Gerontology curricula must be constantly evaluated by nursing educators to spot any shortcomings or necessary revisions. The

nursing schools must develop and establish models for their gerontology education and ageing knowledge curricula. The nursing curriculum will include a range of potential and innovative methods for teaching nurses that will increase their understanding of the unique biological, psychological, social, spiritual, and cultural requirements of older adults. Consequently, a well-prepared nursing curriculum is necessary to maintain the standard of care.

Gokhan Kaya, Sevcan Candan, Aysegul Avsar- Tuncay, Meral Hakverdi-Can, Derya Can & Canay Pekbay (2014) have done a study on “ **Aging education in elementary textbooks**”

With an objective to examine and evaluate the quantity of aging education in primary education textbooks, whether it existed or not existed which cover the facts about elderly people, the study has progressed. In this qualitative research document analysis technique was used. The coverage of ageing education in a total of 12 textbooks covering the three topics of Life Science, Social Science, and Science and Technology in the primary education course has been carefully examined. Qualitative analysis was done through drawing and photos of textbooks which seemed to cover the elderly individuals and aging. They were of three categories- Visuals, Texts & Visuals and Texts. Each of the six researchers was required to analyse two books using pertinent themes and codes. Each book was scrutinized twice by a different individual researcher after checking it by first researcher. This kind of dual examination presented two thematic categorisation tables and until the discrepancy of codification was normalised between them, the process of codification continued by those two researchers. Thus, a total of 2589 textbook pages were examined. However, the study's findings show that only 7% of all sites contained images or text related to ageing or the elderly. This indicates that 93 percent of the text is devoid of any knowledge on ageing and the elderly. So result showed clearly that elderly people are underrepresented in regards of social position. The researchers recommended that “studies which examine textbooks as to how they cover aging and the elderly and which reveal the knowledge levels and attitudes of the students towards the elderly be carried out in the future.” (Kaya et al., 2014).

Fatemeh Ghaffari, Nahid Dehghan- Nayeri, Nasrin Navabi and Khaterch Seylani (2016) studied on “**Evolution of the master’s curriculum for elderly nursing a qualitative study**”.

The objective of the study was to find out the strengths and weakness of a geriatric nursing program at Tehran University of medical science. It has been shown from the evidence that geriatric nurses have no necessary capabilities to diagnose elderly people’s physical and mental health, they lack the necessary skills to handle the difficulties involved in caring for the elderly. Therefore, in this situation, it is essential to equip those nurses for working in the ageing area in order to assist senior patients in overcoming impairment so that they may be empowered and build self-care abilities. This is feasible if the postgraduate programme in this field were more clinically oriented and competency-based.

It was a qualitative study, and the data were gathered through purposive sampling. Graduates of Tehran University's geriatric nursing programme and faculty members were included in the study's population. With 16 participants, 16 in-person interviews and 2 focus groups were held (13

students or graduate and 3 faculty members of geriatric nursing department). Interviews continued until data saturation was reached. To analyze the data conventional content analysis procedure was used. The interviews were analyzed through Graneheim and Lundman's approach. **Firstly**, data were recorded and were transcribed immediately. The data were coded in three steps: first, codes were extracted, then codes were compared and classified according to similarities and differences, and finally themes were identified. The transcripts were then read several times to gain a complete and deep understanding of the participants' experiences. The research findings shows three categorical results. The findings were "incentives to enter geriatric nursing", "lack of employment groundwork" and "lack of practical implementation of the curriculum". The results show that some nurses simply wanted to have post graduate qualification through Master's degree geriatric nursing without any personal preferences and the desire for a successful career. **Secondly** most students wanted to get promoted within the organization after graduation where coveted managerial or supervisor post where are waiting for them. **Thirdly**, the students accepted this master's degree as an easy opportunity to enter in nursing course, because there is no recruitment for high ranking for high competition of marks. **Fourthly**, some participants lay a charge regarding insufficient groundwork to attract graduates into this field. Results for the purposes of specialization—improving the capacity to address issues related to ageing and changing nurses' attitudes toward the elderly—are likewise unsatisfactory. The surprising conclusion is that the majority of students do not perceive a difference between their previous and current roles and do not use their knowledge of the field in clinical practice. As a result, this leads to irritation and a feeling that the information that is being obtained through the curriculum is pointless. **Fifthly**, there is a few opportunities for establishment for the group of geriatric nursing graduates, rather due to lack of career prospects there exists an uncertainty in this job. Somewhere lack of suitable working field is also career threatening because the organizational authority wanted to give importance on Bachelor's degree than their Master's degree to make the credit of MS degree with less importance. **Sixthly**, for the undeveloped skills of nurses they blamed on overlapping lessons, insufficient time, inaccurate lesson planning and lack of provision of aging specialist or resource person to teach in this field. **Seventhly**, from various aspects the curriculum of Bachelor's and Master's level is actually almost same, Students therefore believe that their time and energy wastage represents a threat to their future. **Lastly**, the major finding is that the lack of practical implementation of curriculum. Culture based elderly care should be knowledgeable through the curriculum, that has not been done. Because there is important gap of culture based value in Islamic-Arabian culture and culture of industrial societies regarding care of elderly people.

Stephanie Webb, Jill Chonody, Rob Ranzijn, Jonet Bryan & Mikaela Owen (2016) have carried out a study on "**A Qualitative Investigation of Gerontological Practice: The Views of Social Work and Psychology Students, Faculty and Practitioners**".

The study's objective was to examine the barriers to working with older persons from a human services perspective. In this cross sectional study a self-administered online survey was applied. Qualitative and quantitative both components were assimilated in this study. Australian academic

faculty students and practitioners from the fields of social work and psychology were invited to serve as the sample. Although the online poll initially had 441 participants, the sample size was eventually determined to be 252. Participants' attitudes toward working with older individuals were investigated using an open-ended questionnaire with three items. After collecting the data from students, practitioners and faculty the data analysis was made through an SPSS data file (version 17.0). The primary themes and subthemes of the responses were gleaned through thematic analysis. According to the study's findings, most respondents agreed that working with and learning about older individuals was important. The students and practitioners thought that one benefit of gerontological work was learning from senior citizens. Individualism was exhibited by psychology participants, but social work participants were more concerned with social justice. Social obligation and diminishment of discrimination towards older adults was the concentration factor of social workers whereas the students of psychology concentrated on experience of the individual and the personality characteristics. The fact that all three groups and all disciplines agreed on the importance of the ageing population and acknowledged that there is a corresponding rise in demand for professions in gerontology was a significant point of agreement. Nevertheless, the investigation's findings revealed a negative attitude toward gerontological research or the inclusion of age-related content in university curricula.

Maria Manese (2017) has conducted a research project on **“A Curriculum and Literature Review on the integration of Gerontology in Health Related Programs in Alberta and in Canada.”**

The project's initial goal was to close the knowledge and skill gap that existed between what is taught about gerontology in formal education and what is required in the workplace. In the second phase of the study, interviews with gerontological nurses, healthcare assistants, and laypeople involved in the care of senior citizens were done as a survey instrument. The research's next stage was a comparison of the literature's findings and focus groups with gerontologists and laypeople. From the literature review the most important gaps in Gerontologic Education at entry level nurses explored the need of recognition, assessment and management of Geriatric syndromes and interprofessional communication. The research has focused on the psychological aspects of care where team management life problem solving, decision making and interprofessional collaboration, planning, interventions, implementing new strategies, etc. It was anticipated that the study's findings would contribute to ensuring and covering the spectrum of gerontological concepts that would be improved with clinical practise, policy, and education of health social care workers who work with senior citizens.

2.5 Review of related literature on Relationship between Ageism and Elder abuse

2.5.1 Studies conducted on Relationship between Ageism and Elder abuse in India

No previous research are available on Relationship between Ageism and Elder abuse in India according to my concern or limited knowledge.

2.5.2 Studies conducted on Relationship between Ageism and Elder abuse in Abroad India

Yongjie Yon, Larry Anderson, Jocelyn Lymburner, Michael Campo, John Marasigan, Robert Savage, Rose McCloskey, Sue Ann Mandville-Anstey (2010) have conducted a research on **“Is Ageism in University Students Associated With Elder Abuse?”**

The objective of the research was to investigate the association of Ageism in university students with Elder abuse. Here the university students were divided into two groups as young adults and Middle aged adults. It was a survey based research where 206 university students completed and put their opinion through a questionnaire. For analysis descriptive study method and correlation was used. Findings shows that the student’s attitude are correlated with elder abuse. Additionally, the findings show that psychological abuse is more likely to occur than physical violence.

Simran Biggs & Irja Haapala (2013) have conducted a study entitled **“Elder mistreatment, ageism and Human rights”**.

The study wanted to focus on the relationship among elder mistreatment, ageism and human rights, though this type of relationship was not so known matter to investigate previously. So the researchers objectivized that how the mistreatment is understood and responded to the individual. A simple and elaborate narrative and textual analysis was done through a series of models of gerontological approach. In results it was found that in our society a little number of reporting against elder abuse has been done than the actual number of prevalence. The researchers also showed the reasons of mistreatment is underlying in interpersonal relationships, social negative attitudes of ageism. On the other side human rights have put the light on relations between the state and the individual which should be more important area of concentration of public.

McDonald Lynn (2017) has done a research on **“Ageism and elder mistreatment: Talking the talk but not walking the walk”**.

As much as we talk or practice or express concern about Ageism & Elder abuse, we do not deal with them. In other words, the researcher's purpose here is to reveal the relationship between Elder mistreatments and ageism, and how closely they are related to each other. There has been no significant research into the field of Ageism and Elder abuse relationship, but there are some

intermediate factors that could establish the relationship between the two very strongly. Researchers have conducted textual analysis on some previous studies on Ageism and Elder abuse. After thorough analysis in the findings the current researcher has reported that their inner relationship cannot be salvaged until they have a clear understanding of the model or theory of ageism or elder abuse. There has always been a negative attitude towards ageist attitudes in society, but the fact that it is actually the cause of elder mistreatment, - this has not been scientifically proven or established, which could lead to more research in the future.

Margarida Pedroso de Lima, Maria Emilia Vergueiro, Antonio- Jose Gonzalez, Paulo Martins & Joao Garrido Oliveira (2018) have studied on “**Relations between Elder Abuse, Ageism and Perceptions of Age**”.

The aim of this research was to study that whether there is any relationship between ageism and perceptions of age with elder abuse. A total of 33 senior citizens who resided in the community in Portugal's Northern Center were included in the sample. Three type instruments were applied here. – (i) is Questions to Elicit Elder Abuse (QEEA) which is for the detection and screening of the indicators of neglect and elder abuse by 15 items. (ii) Secondly, Ageism Survey (AS) containing 20 items which is for the representation of negative personal stereotypes of ageism. (iii) Perceptions of Aging (POA), a questionnaire with a Likert scale and two items, one of which asked about how frequently or how often people in their life interact socially with older people. Interview was used also to measure the view regarding how society think of aging process. Through the use of SPSS 21.0 Chicago IL Version, data were examined. The Spearman coefficient and descriptive statistics were employed to evaluate the hypotheses. The findings indicated that there was no connection between ageism and elder maltreatment. The Ageism Survey's extensive item analysis reveals, however, that "certain ageist settings were connected with symptoms of abuse and the sense of the reduction of specific qualities with age" (Lima et al 2018).

Karl Pillemer, David Burnes & Andie MacNeil (2021) have performed a study on “**Investigating the connection between ageism and elder mistreatment**”

The study's goal was to look into how ageism and abuse of elderly people relate to one another. The investigators hypothesized that- Will ageism increase the risk of elder mistreatment? It is basically an investigation, based on thorough multiple previous study review. In this empirical research hypothetical pathways were illustrated through a conceptual model. The researchers have adhered to the WHO's definition of ageism, which defines it as the stereotyping, prejudice, or discrimination of individuals based solely on their age. Here lies three dimensions of ageism- **i.** Stereotypes in cognitive zone, **ii.** Prejudices in affective zone and **iii.** Discriminations in behavioural zone. From the several studies it was found that the ageist stereotypes leads to elder abuse. Though there is no sufficient direct empirical research that can shed light on the relationship issue of ageism and elder abuse, however it is speculated from various research related to age, ageing, ageism and elder abuse or mistreatment that through ageism when elderly people devalues their own or the young devalues the older people, then it creates a huge societal tolerance for elder

mistreatment. Karl Pillemer et al. introduced a Conceptual Model to analyze the hypothetical framework in which ageism is followed or targeted by some causal factors that leads to the Elder abuse. Exclusion, isolation, devaluation, depersonalization, infantilization, powerlessness, and blame are some elements that must be present in a perspective of interaction with sociocultural identities and inequality in policy or social norms. All these elements are the reasons for elder abuse or mistreatment which are directed by older adults themselves and as well as by the young chaps from their sense of internalized ageism. They describes elder abuse as a negative consequences of ageism, which is a major detrimental social problem. They mean to say ageism is a causal factor for elder mistreatment. They found that the respondents are enough aware about the vulnerable situation of a young woman than an order's abusive status. They came to the conclusion that this model could be used to help "older adults who experience ageism and elder mistreatment, as well as those who exhibit ageist attitudes and in turn perpetrate elder mistreatment." (2002) (Pillemer). Not only that the researchers have also proposed that, there is a great scope to collect data regarding the relationship between ageism and elder abuse from both elderly people and young generation. The model also shows that the degree to which an elderly person has absorbed societal ageism moderates this link. As a result, those who practise ageism have poor opinions of themselves based only on their age. Thus, they are more prone to witness elder abuse and tolerating the abusive behaviour without taking any preventive steps since they perceive themselves as undeserving or unworthy. So a very strong connection between ageism and elder abuse has been declared by these researcher.

E-Shein Chang, Joan K Monin, Daniel Zeltermann, Becca R Levy (2021) conducted a research on **“Impact of structural ageism on greater violence against older persons: A cross-sectional study of 56 countries”**.

This study's purpose was to explore a link between systemic ageism and the occurrence of violence against senior citizens across 56 nations. In this country level ecological study 56 countries acted as the representative of world's ageing population who were aged 60 and above. Total respondents were 82249. Data of Structural ageism were collected through the World Values Survey (WVS) of 2010-2014, United Nations and the World Bank, Global Burden of Disease (GBD). The database was provided by clinical data support, epidemiological surveillance data, survey, and insurance claims in GBD. 100000 older adults aged 70 and over in each country served as the indicators of prevalence rates of violence. The University of Washington's Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation assembled all the information. To investigate the relationship between structural ageism and the prevalence of violence, Pearson correlation was used. Bivariate and multivariate linear regression were also applied to determine the connection between these two variables. The extent of structural ageism varied greatly from nation to nation, according to the researchers. Finally findings showed that there was a significantly strong association in between the structural ageism and elder abuse or greater violence against older persons in all over the 56 countries.

2.6 Conclusion

It is a compulsory base for the successful completion of research. The researcher has made an effort to assemble some pertinent information from prior literature as well as a theoretical review of the subject from both India and abroad in this chapter. The present research wanted to focus on the attitude of undergraduate and postgraduate student towards ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology. The investigator thoroughly viewed the studies, where every literature is related to the problem area directly or indirectly. In this section the researcher made a detailed and elaborate attempt to review the available literature and tried to discover the connectivity as well as the knowledge gap from these related literature. The present investigator studied in depth for a long period regarding the research in this particular area including a number of national and international research work and after identifying critical gaps in current knowledge, the investigator has formulated her present research that links Ageism and Elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology through the attitude of UG and PG students. Thus total 89 previous literatures were reviewed by the present researcher from the area of Ageism (From India-4, Abroad India-30); Elder abuse (From India- 22, Abroad India-15); Education related to Gerontology (From India-00, Abroad India-11); and Correlation between ageism and elder abuse (From India-00, Abroad India-6). In order to offer conceptual clarity and empirical evidence to the study of the topic, the researcher also developed a research agenda.

2.7 Rational of the Study

The study helps us to update knowledge about the attitude of present generation college- university student towards ageism and elder abuse by which the elderly person i.e. parents, grandparents, father in laws and mother in laws or any other close related ancestors older adults etc. are becoming vulnerable in their own home or old age home in our day to day life. The study also wants to get the answer whether the young generation feel the necessity or importance to include aging related curriculum in the school level study.

Our nation now falls short of providing the respect, care, affection, security, and health-related amenities that older people so desperately need. As elderly persons are frequently the targets of violence and criminal activity, there are numerous examples of elder abuse that are publicised in newspapers and on television. A fundamental fact is that the society only learns about issues that are reported; the countless instances of disrespect and neglect go unnoticed. When the abusers are close relatives—usually blood relatives—the problem gets worse. Our civilization is in danger because of this trend toward insensitivity. Sincere efforts are required to address these grave issues.

We all should have the knowledge that ageing is a series of processes that begin with our birth time as a foetus and continue throughout the life we live. At the end part of the series older adults are hardly reach with a state of completely free of disease. So across the world old aged people need a very careful mental support along with proper physical health care. But all over the world the family members and close relatives of the older adult people are in a psycho-social dilemma in taking care of them, because they think it is an extra burden of duty upon themselves. Therefore,

it is necessary to consider the issues facing the elderly as a result of the current era. Till there is a low level of awareness In India about special need and care of elderly which they need, and most of the cases the care givers do not have proper knowledge regarding the sensitivity of numerous physical hazards and depressive-lonely old age phase. That is why the young generation should receive the knowledge about the old age intricacy to secure and give a comfort zone to older adults of their surroundings and of course for their own future interest.

The enviable position and honourable status in family and society of senior citizen have been seriously undermined by factors such as urbanization, westernization, industrialization, migration, rising aspiration of smooth lifestyle, demand for enjoyable consumer goods, growing individualism and changing moral values. Participation of women in white collar job and lesser number of children are also two vital reasons for increasing small nuclear family. As a result the elderly and retired person who have been deserted by their children and whose sons and daughters have left them for the sake of their occupations, run with many common social and emotional problems. They usually suffer from boredom, loneliness and depression. The situation becomes more worst when the old couples have to live alone by themselves and it gradually becomes unbearable, if one of them is a chronic patient or dead. In this circumstances they are compelled to move to old age homes as their last shelter or final heaven. (kapur, 2018).

Thus many times the senior citizens are bound to stay in outside the family that is called Old Age Home. In certain instances, the facilities provide their inmates with exemplary care by attending to nearly all elements of their lives. But in many cases these institutions are also become very irresponsible to their duty like their own family members. The present thesis looks upon the problem behind the new trend of selfishness of family members of the older adults where the young generation are watching the trend in their day to day life. The problem is selected to judge the future intentions and attitude of college students whether they are planning for such a family life or the opposite of this valueless tradition.

The Science of Gerontology is still in its infancy in India. Social worker or social scientists are researching on the various issues and problems. The Gerontological research carried out with issues related to social, psychological, health problems and various schemes for welfare of elderly persons. Even then most of the researchers come mainly from the disciplines of psychology, sociology, anthropology and social work, not from the educational field. The previous researches on ageing covered the area like inter-generational interaction, life satisfaction, problems of adjustments and coping, leisure utilization roles, consequences of demographic changes, quality of life and widowhood helplessness, etc. In this context from educational field we can demand that the research on the **“Attitude of Undergraduate and Postgraduate students towards Ageism and Elder abuse in Perspective of Education related to Gerontology”** will unfold a new horizon in the world of Educational Research. Even in the opinion of present researcher like other subject the subject of Gerontology should be included in the curriculum of school, college and university level in a compulsory mode, so that the students can get the knowledge about ageing from the before of entering in ageing process of their own, and this attempt will be very much

fruitful to create a respect and moral value about the miseries and distressful life of older adult people in their mind from the beginning of their humanity development.

The researcher will also seek to develop a concept among the students that the ageing process is such a system of our living being that each and every one will face the dark phase. This phase is dark because people refuse to face it. This is such a stage that will come to everybody's life and nobody can deny or stop his or her own ageing. But as it comes to us like a dark phase then we should be very much alert about the future caretaking. In opinion of the present researcher as environmental degradation or damage is seen to us like a dangerous future, similarly the old age miseries are also becoming as a threat to our life and society due to the disrespect and negligence of younger generation. In that case the researcher seeks to provide a motto or future plan through the attitude or behavioural intentions of younger generation towards the older adults. A plenty of research work has been done on the several aspects of education sector like problem of primary education, secondary education, higher education, teacher education, environmental education, distance education, etc. but the researcher thinks that this problem area is a totally unfocused area in the research world till now in Indian perspective of Education. In this circumstances the opinion of college and university students, who are the futures civic of the country and the future bearer of a family, towards the older adults of their own family or any outsider aged person living in the society surroundings are needed to be judged. From this we can get a clear picture whether the value system of Indian old age people care taking trend will progress with a positive or negative mode in future.

2.8 Statement of the Problem

The problem connected to the current study was described as follows: **“ATTITUDE OF UNDERGRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE STUDENT TOWARDS AGEISM AND ELDER ABUSE IN PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATION RELATED TO GERONTOLOGY”**.

2.9 Aim of the Study

Through this study “Attitude of Undergraduate and Postgraduate students towards Ageism and Elder abuse in Perspective of Education related to Gerontology” the researcher intends to investigate the level of attitude of undergraduate and postgraduate students of West Bengal towards ageism and elder abuse happening in the present society in perspective of Education related to Gerontology.

2.10 Objectives of the Study - The objectives of the research are as follows:

2.10.1 Objectives to study the Attitude of UG Students

(i) To examine the attitude of undergraduate student towards ageism in relation to demographic variables (gender, religion, category, habitat, family structure, family income, birth order of sample, marital status, stream of study, subject taken, district, the number of elderly present in the family and regularity of health checkup of elderly) in perspective of education related to gerontology.

(ii) To examine the attitude of undergraduate student towards elder abuse in relation to demographic variables (gender, religion, category, habitat, family structure, family income, birth order of sample, marital status, stream of study, subject taken, district, the number of elderly present in the family, regularity of health checkup of elderly) in perspective of education related to gerontology.

(iii) To find out the attitude of undergraduate level student towards mostly happening elder abuse in society.

(iv) To find out the attitude of undergraduate level student towards the main perpetrator of elder abuse in the society.

(v) To find out the attitude of undergraduate level student towards the reason of the case of elder abuse remain unreported.

(vi) To find out the attitude of undergraduate level student towards probable solutions of elder abuse or dealing with elder abuse.

2.10.2 Objectives to study the Attitude of PG Students

(i) To examine the attitude of undergraduate student towards ageism in relation to demographic variables (gender, religion, category, habitat, family structure, family income, birth order of sample, marital status, stream of study, subject taken, district, the number of elderly present in the family and regularity of health checkup of elderly) in perspective of education related to gerontology.

(ii) To examine the attitude of undergraduate student towards elder abuse in relation to demographic variables (gender, religion, category, habitat, family structure, family income, birth order of sample, marital status, stream of study, subject taken, district, the number of elderly present in the family and regularity of health checkup of elderly) in perspective of education related to gerontology.

(iii) To find out the attitude of postgraduate level student towards mostly happening elder abuse in society.

(iv) To find out the attitude of postgraduate level student towards the main perpetrator of elder abuse in the society.

(v) To find out the attitude of postgraduate level student towards the reason of case of elder abuse remain unreported.

(vi) To find out the attitude of postgraduate level student towards probable solutions of elder abuse or dealing with elder abuse.

2.10.3 Objectives regarding the determination of correlation

(i) To determine the correlation between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology according to the UG students.

(ii) To determine the correlation between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology according to the PG students.

(iii) To determine the correlation between ageism and elderly members present in the family.

(iv) To determine the correlation between elder abuse and elderly members present in the family.

2.11 Research Hypotheses

2.11.1 Hypotheses to study the Attitude of UG Students

H₀₁ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of gender.

H₀₂ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of religion.

H₀₃ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of category.

H₀₄ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of habitat.

H₀₅ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of family structure.

H₀₆ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of family income.

H₀₇ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of birth order.

H₀₈ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of marital status.

H₀₉ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of stream of the study.

H₀₁₀ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.

H₀11 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their district.

H₀12 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of the number of elderly people present in the family.

H₀13 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding regularity of health checkup of elderly.

H₀14 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of gender.

H₀15 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of religion.

H₀16 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of category.

H₀17 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of habitat.

H₀18 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of family structure.

H₀19 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of family income.

H₀20 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of birth order.

H₀21 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of marital status.

H₀22 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of stream of the study.

H₀23 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.

H₀24 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their district.

H₀25 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of the number of elderly people present in the family.

H₀26 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding regularity of health checkup of elderly.

2.11.2 Hypotheses to study the Attitude of PG Students

H₀1 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of gender.

H₀2 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of religion.

H₀3 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of category.

H₀4 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of habitat.

H₀5 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of family structure.

H₀6 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of family income.

H₀7 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of birth order.

H₀8 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of marital status.

H₀9 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of stream of the study.

H₀10 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.

H₀11 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their district.

H₀12 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of the number of elderly people present in the family.

H₀13 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding regularity of health checkup of elderly.

H₀14 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of gender.

H₀15 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of religion.

H₀16 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of category.

H₀17 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of habitat.

H₀18 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of family structure.

H₀19 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of family income.

H₀20 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of birth order.

H₀21 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of marital status.

H₀22 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of stream of the study.

H₀23 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.

H₀24 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their district.

H₀25 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of the number of elderly people present in the family.

H₀26 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding regularity of health checkup of elderly.

2.11.3 Hypotheses to study the Attitude through co-relational approach

H₀1 There is no significant relationship between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology according to the UG level students.

H₀2 There is no significant relationship between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology according to the PG level students.

H₀3 There is no significant relationship between the score of Ageism and Number of elderly persons present in the family

H₀4 There is no significant relationship between the score of Elder abuse and Number of elderly persons present in the family

2.12 Operational Definitions

Old age:

60 years of age is typically considered the start of old age in developed nations. Though there are many conflicts in the decision making opinion about the standard measurement of old age, nevertheless the present researcher considers 60 years as the beginning of old age, accompanying various types of physical decline and social deprivation. Culturally, socially and historically 'old age' is stigmatized as a stage of limited regenerative abilities, susceptible to disease, injuries and sickness. At this age elderly person required a caregiver. (Old age, 2020).

Ageing:

Ageing or aging is a biological process through which the human being or other creatures are becoming older. (Ageing, 2019). According to the current study, ageing is characterised by a constant functional decrease and a steady decline in physiological and psychological function as people get older. It demands long-term health care from nearest one, well-trained service and age-friendly social environment. (Ageing, n.d.). In this inevitable process human being is characterized with some functional changes, such as loss of memories, endocrinal changes, problems of immune function, and decline in pulmonary, kidney functions, gradual declines in audition, olfaction, and vision. "Beyond biological changes, ageing is often associated with other life transitions such as retirement, relocation to more appropriate housing and the death of friends and partners." (Ageing and Health, 2021)

Elderly population:

Nowadays the age for retirement is differed by profession, yet for 'Elderly population' we should fix the age of sixty years to define as Elderly. In wider sense the present researcher has defined 'elderly people' or 'older adults' as the predecessor, who lived in former days for a long period. Elderly population includes the age of 60 to 100+ years having authority by virtue of age and experience. Due to rising dependency ratio 'Elderly Population' is called as 'Demographic burden' (Elderly Population, 2019).

Ageism:

Robert Neil Butler, The first director of the National Institute of Ageing, has coined the term 'Ageism' in 1969. Ageism is connected with combination of three elements-old age, aging process and the prejudicial attitudes toward older people (Ageism, 2020). When society treats person unfairly because of their over age, then it is also called ageism. Ageism is the term used here to describe the marginalisation of older people in our society, which has a detrimental effect on their health and way of life. "Ageism refers to the stereotypes (how we think), prejudice (how we feel) and discrimination (how we act) towards others or oneself based on age." (Ageing: Ageism, 2021).

Elder abuse :

Generally abuse is a kind of maltreatment with cruelty and violence. When this abuse occurred with older person within close relationship, such as from spouse, son, son-in law, daughter, daughter-in-law, neighbours, grandchildren, even from life partner or caregiver (Elder Abuse, 2019) and causes physical, mental, sexual and financial harm and distress on elderly people, then it is called elder abuse. Nowadays elder abuse is a recognized form of domestic violence. Mainly abusers treat the elders as an unimportant- useless member of the family. The whole property of the elders is the only achievable target for the abusers. The present researcher wants to mean elder abuse in this way.

Gerontology:

Gerontology is the study of ageing, including biological, sociological and psychological changes. The study of older adults has evolved the longevity in the area of public health and policy service which utmost required by the older of 60 and above age, especially at the age of 70-85 and above. (Gerontology, n.d.).

Education related to Gerontology

The researcher wants to mean that, a discipline can be called Education related to Gerontology or Gerontological education when ageing related value added matter can be included in the field of Education as a separate discipline or subject. People will learn or experience from the subject all the necessary knowledge about old age care, physical, mental, societal changes related with ageing process and application of knowledge to policies and programmes. Individual can make plans for his or her own life course and needs. Through Gerontological Education individual will be acquainted with all the stereotypes, prejudices of old age, i.e. Ageism. The subject will educate people about all types of elder abuse and the duties toward a senior citizen or older people in family or public place.

Attitude

Attitude is an evaluative feelings or opinion about something or somebody. Somewhat it may be positive, negative neutral or mixed in nature which varies from person to person. Attitude is judged by the mental position or tendency that depends on the behaviour or status that persons are viewing according to their dispositions. It includes manner of thinking and acting toward a person, things, event or situation. In this study the researcher have measure the attitude of UG and PG students towards ageism and elder abuse.

Under Graduate students

Here under graduate students refers to the college students of B.A/ B. Sc/ B.Com, B. Ed and others bachelor level stream of engineering, management, etc. from the college of various districts of West Bengal.

Post Graduate students

Here post graduate students refers to the university students of M.A/ M. Sc/ M.Com/M. Ed/M.Phil. and others master level stream of engineering, management, etc. from the University Of Various Districts of West Bengal.

2.13 Delimitations of the study

The study was delimited as follows-

- i. Both UG and PG students were selected only from the college and university of West Bengal.
- ii. Purposive sampling technique was used to conduct the study.
- iii. Dependent variables namely attitude towards Ageism and Elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology were measured using two self-made standardized tools.
- iv.** Only 756 respondents from UG level and 700 respondents from PG level were selected as the sample of the study.

Table 2.1 Review Matrix

Sl. No.	Research Title and Author	Purpose of the Research	Methodology of the Research	Results or Findings of the Research
Studies conducted on Ageism in India				
1.	<p>“ Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Care of Elderly Among Nursing Students: An Indian Perspective”- Sukhpal Kaur, Anoop Kumar K.P., Baljeet Kaur, Bhawana Rani, Sandhya Ghai and Monaliza Singla (2014)</p>	Examining nursing students' attitudes and knowledge about geriatric care is the goal of the current study.	267 undergraduate nursing students were selected through purposive sampling in this cross sectional study. Questionnaire was developed by the researcher on knowledge (containing 28 multiple questions) and attitude (containing 16 items) regarding elderly care.	Result showed that maximum number of subjects (76.4%) had good knowledge about elderly care. 64.6% of the students had positive attitude regarding care of elderly, neutral attitude showed 30.1% and only 5.3% of the subjects showed negative attitude towards elderly care. Findings also shows that there was a significant correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding care of elderly in this study. They added that love, quality care, sympathy and assistance are required to help those elderly and if the students are provided relevant education of good knowledge of gerontology and Geriatric care, the service will be far better to older persons.
2.	<p>“Assessment of the attitude of undergraduate dental students toward the geriatric population”- Swati Gupta, Sreenivasan Venkatraman, Nagaraju Kamarathi, Sumit Goel, Swati Goel & Tanushree Keswani (2014)</p>	The purpose of this study was to evaluate dentistry students' attitudes regarding the ageing population.	565 undergraduate students from Meerut's Subharti Dental College made up the entire sample. The data were gathered using the self-administered Geriatric Attitude Scale from UCLA (The University of California, Los Angeles). The questionnaire's 14 items were broken down into three categories of statements: (a) General Social Statements, (b) Statements about financial support of the elderly, (c) Statements about the physical situations and health care of the elderly. Chronbach's coefficient alpha was used as the statistical measure to check reliability of the scale.	There was no significant differences in between male and female as well as the two classes' i.e. third year undergraduate students and final year undergraduate students. The mean of attitude score suggested a relatively positive attitude toward the elderly following the Indian traditional cultural values and beliefs of respecting, listening and taking care of elderly.
3.	<p>“Ageism and Future Cohorts of Elderly: Implications for Social Work”.-</p>	To explore an overview of ageism across several professions or community	The whole paper is based on in depth review process of previous research paper on ageism.	Finally the researcher wants to say that in the coming days we will not be able to stop the wave of ageism in any way, so the social workers should send the message to the masses through their work so that older people are

	Anna Azulai (2014)	who are helping the older adults group for their social justice.		considered sensitive from a personal level and need to be improved through the better educational programme in Gerontology.
4.	“Youth’s Attitude towards elderly people in Indian Society-A Cross Sectional Comparative Study”-- Shiv Prakash, Sourav Kumar & Vedprakash Sharma (2019)	The study's goals included evaluating graduate and postgraduate students' views about senior people as well as comparing those of young people who live with elderly people and those who do not.	Researchers used a descriptive and cross sectional comparative research design. Data were collected through simple random sampling method. Total sample were 150 young adult students from which 50 percent of the kids in this sample lived with elderly people in group 1 and 50 percent of the students in group 2 did not. A Socio-demographic Questionnaire and Kogan’s Attitude toward Old People Scale (KAOP) were applied on the sample. A separate t-test was employed to compare the two groups.	. Findings indicate that students who live with elderly people have a more optimistic outlook on life than do pupils who do not. Further, it is claimed that in order for the younger generation to comprehend the significance of the old in society, good education is necessary.
Studies conducted on Ageism in Abroad India				
5.	"Children's Attitudes toward the Elderly"-- Karl Edward Frenandes (1981) from IOWA State University	This investigation's main goal is to learn more about kindergartener s' sentiments about the elderly. Toward elderly.	., null hypotheses were created. A total of 184 letters were sent out through the schools to the families asking them to participate in this study with the mother, father, and kid. The total sample included two sets of twins, two sets of kindergarten-aged children (41 boys and 41 girls), and 80 mothers and fathers. The data were analyzed using the Product Moment Correlation, chi-square analysis, and two-tailed matched pair t-test.	The results of the current survey revealed favourable opinions toward both personalised and non-personalized seniors. Although male children exhibited a preference for the younger man, they also reported having more positive feelings toward the elderly. The findings of this study also demonstrated that kindergarteners had not yet developed distinct feelings or responses towards elderly people, unlike young children.
6.	“Youth’s attitudes toward the elderly”-- Gregory F. Sanders, James E. Montgomery, Joe Pittman and Corolyan Balkwell (1984)	The study's main goal was to evaluate young people's attitudes toward the elderly.	Twenty-item Semantic Differential Scale was used by researchers to gauge college students' sentiments toward six different groups of elderly people. Analyses using ANOVA were applied.	The results of this study stated markedly decrease of positive attitude toward elderly has been seen with the age division. The significant differences occurred between the young-old group and old-old group. Another important finding shows that sex of target was most important in affecting attitudes towards younger elderly groups. As age increases the influence of sex appears to decrease.
7.	“Attitudes of young people to ageing and the	To study the attitudes of young people	Total number of selected sample were 166. A questionnaire was developed by the researcher and it	The findings showed that a maximum number of respondents said that they would like to live to be 75 years to 80

	elderly” under National Council for Elderly”-- Brain Power (1993)	to ageing and elderly from European country.	was administered on the students from two different colleges.	or more years old. But they had a mixed feeling of fear and anxiety about growing old. A large part of respondents felt that they have a friendly relationship with their elderly family member, but the other part of the respondents said that they have no social interaction with any 60 year old aged person in their family and surroundings.
8.	“The Ageism Survey: First Findings”-- Erdman Palmore (2001)	To find out the prevalence of ageism, types of ageism and the elders who reports more elder abuse in the present society.	Researcher developed a survey instrument consisting 20 items of ageism, where only negative forms of ageism were included to minimize its complexities. Total sample was 84 who are 60 years above. The Chronbach's Coefficient Alpha was used to evaluate internal reliability. Factor analysis was employed in the data analysis section in place of the Chi-square or Wilcoxon two sample test.	The results showed that the majority of respondents believed ageism to be pervasive and common. During interpretation of result researcher faced some ambiguity with ageism. There may have been an ageism occurrence somewhere, but it was not recorded either because it was not recognized as ageism or because the victim did not want to acknowledge their experience. On the other hand, the sample interpreted the incidence as ageism because of hypersensitivity.
9.	"Improving attitudes regarding the elderly population the effects of information and reinforcement for change"-- Amie M. Ragan and Anne M. Bowen (2001)	To judge how provision of correct information and reinforcement for challenge in University students brings positive attitude toward elderly people.	A total of 112 individuals, including 72 "subject pool" participants and 40 volunteers from the upper section of psychology courses, were from the University of Wyoming. The usage of a video tape presentation was then used to provide correct information about older individuals. There was a chance to experience a sizable cognitive gap that would require adjustment. Priced using the ASD are 32-item objective pairs.	According to the study's findings, the majority of participants initially had negative sentiments regarding elderly people. However, following the intervention, which involved watching a 30-minute film presentation, it was noted that there was a significantly higher level of overall attitudes than the preceding median score. The findings also demonstrated that while simply knowledge initially improved everyone's opinions, those in the experimental group who also received additional reinforcement continued to have a favourable attitude toward older adults.
10	“Intergenerational curriculum: A two stage primary school project for promoting positive images of ageing”--	The study's primary goals were to improve young children's knowledge and understanding of the possibilities,	Researchers have selected 8 to 10 years old children from primary level education. It was an experimental project where 8 Melbourne primary schools were selected to test over 248 students. A pre- and post-test was conducted using the "Children's Views on Ageing" questionnaire (Newman & Marks, 1997). During	The result of the analysis revealed with a positive light from the corner of children who has proved in maximum cases that they are very much close and associated with their grandparents or older one. Children were given a sense of continuity between generations via the intergenerational curriculum. The children made sure that information

	Susan Feldman, Dr. Helen Mahoney and Prof. Terence Seedsman from Victoria University of Technology, Victoria (2001)	potentials, risks, and hazards as well as the significance of older people in families and society,	the intervention the older people were also involved and surveyed. Children were not only asked about old age and ageing process but they were also instructed to imagine themselves as an older person.	and experience were passed down from one generation to the next somewhere. The richness of this study is that after getting the post-test result researchers noticed that those little boys and girls are ready to accept the challenges of life as an older person and they suggested to be a good human being to secure their future forever.
11.	“Children's Perceptions of Older Adults”- Amy M. Horgan and Bronwyn S. Fees (2003)	To focus whether the intergenerational programming facilitates positive attitudes toward relationships between older adults and children.	78 children were the sample from 3rd grade and 8th grade class. All participants were engaged in the intergenerational program called PATH. Focused groups were conducted using a structured interview format. The questions of interview were related to senior citizen and it was five stepped questionnaire format. To analyze data the researchers used a qualitative inductive approach. The assessed attitude of two age group was compared.	Findings of the research also showed two way descriptions. Children of primary ages viewed older adults by their physical characteristics or features like wheelchair or grandfather or grandmother with cane. On the other hand children of 8th grade class described more abstract thinking that is wisdom and experience of adults. This study proved that the intergenerational programming called PATH was a strong way to develop positive attitude of children toward older adults.
12.	“Young adults’ attitudes toward older adults: the influence of contact with a ‘Most familiar’ older adult, intimacy and young adult demographics”- Michael J. Malec (2005) of University of Florida	The study's goal was to investigate the relationship between intergroup contact situational characteristics and young adults' views about senior citizens.	171 college students, both male and female, ranging in age from 18 to 35, made up the total sample size. The investigator used 32 item Ageing Semantic Differential (ASD) and the 17-item Miller Social Intimacy Scale. Data analysis was carried out using t-tests and regression analysis.	It was resulted that there is no correlation between a young adult's attitudes toward a particular older person who is "particularly acquainted" to him or her and those attitudes regarding older people in general. The frequency of contact were not found to be significantly correlated. The study's findings also demonstrated a link between a young adult's closeness to a most familiar person and his or her opinions about older people in general. No statistically significant association between gender and young adults' attitudes toward older persons in general was discovered. There was no discernible connection between a young adult's age and their opinions about senior citizens in general. There was no connection between time spent sharing a home with an elderly person and a young adult's sentiments regarding senior citizens in general.
13.	“Ageism: Does it Exist Among	The study set out to	Total sample size was 162, including 56 school children of 10-16 years	Findings indicate that a sizable portion of youngsters do not find old age to be

	<p>Children?”- Mladen Davidovic, Zorana Djordjevic, Predrag Erceg, Nebojsa Despotovic, and Dragoslav P. Milosevic (2007)</p>	<p>investigate how children, nurses, and senior patients felt about ageing, healthy ageing, and living a long life.</p>	<p>old, 48 nurses from Gerontology clinic of 20-47 years old and 58 elderly patients of 65-85 years old. The individuals were given a questionnaire, which only had three straightforward questions, independent of their age, education level, or social standing. (1) Is old age unattractive? (2) Is old age attractive? (3) Is old age attractive? (2) What age is considered old? (3) What can you do to increase your chances of living a long life? Subjects were allowed to respond in their own words and provide a succinct justification.</p>	<p>unattractive, and those who have expressed a negative attitude about ageing (not to old people) have explained that they find old age to be unappealing since it is closer to death. But excluding a few numbers of nurses responded to old age not as unattractive phase. They remarked if a person is in a good health condition then his or her old age is not unattractive. But most of the elderly patients have shown a negative attitude towards ageing and old age. Because of their chronic illness and sufferings.</p>
14.	<p>“Young People’s Images of Old Age in Chile: Exploratory Research”-- Marcelo Arnold Cathalifaud, Daniela Thumala, Anahi Urquiza and Alejandra Ojeda (2008)</p>	<p>This study's goal was to convey the perception of young children's awareness of old age..</p>	<p>A sample of 60 university students was subjected to a semantic differential test. The tool was composed of a set of 16 adjective pairs that were created specifically to describe old age. A 7 point distance was maintained to mark the extreme positive and negative mode of objectives. The sample design was non- probabilistic based on convenience sampling model technique and non- random selection technique.</p>	<p>The conclusion of the research focused on the unfavourable and pessimistic perceptions of old age, which will pose a significant challenge to their aspirations for the future. Because as they grow older, these young individuals will encounter the same types of misconceptions.</p>
15.	<p>“Undergraduate Attitudes toward the elderly: The Role of Knowledge, Contact and Aging Anxiety” Linda J. Allan and James A. Johnson (2009)</p>	<p>To determine the attitudes of undergraduate students of Canada toward the elderly with the connection of knowledge, contact and ageing anxiety.</p>	<p>Total 113 samples participated in this project. Researchers used three types of tools to collect data- (1) Facts on Aging Quiz, (2) Anxiety about ageing Scale. (3) Fraboni Scale on Ageism. Data analysis advanced with the use of path, bivariate, and descriptive analysis.</p>	<p>The study's findings showed that participants who lived with one or more elderly relatives experienced greater levels of ageing anxiety than participants who did not. Not even that participants' levels of worry about ageing were lessened by the frequency with which they interacted with senior people at work. The study's findings make it evident that the fear of ageing mediates the relationship between experience—in the form of knowledge of ageing and contact—and unfavourable views toward the old.</p>
16.	<p>“Attitudes towards old age: A Study of the</p>	<p>With the aim of examining how older people</p>	<p>Its nature is explanatory and descriptive. A random sample of 25 seniors, aged 60 to 75, was chosen. Information was gathered via a</p>	<p>From the research findings we can see most of the respondents accepted they were old, but some aged persons stated themselves as physically aged but not</p>

	<p>self-image of aged”-- Philip O. Sijuwade (2009)</p>	<p>perceive themselves and how social perceptions of older people affect these perceptions.</p>	<p>questionnaire. Miller and Dodders (2000) Aging Quiz was given to participants to gauge their familiarity with the topic and to dispel any preconceived notions.</p>	<p>mentally. The majority of them felt pressured to alter their personalities. As a result of being confined to their home and receiving fewer visitors, they developed social isolation. According to the majority of respondents, people's perceptions of the elderly were primarily negative, which is a strong indication of the social image's outcome. The study concluded by stating that there was an urgent need for age and ageing sensitivity. Children should learn to respect and understand older people. Finally, it is important to approach cultural preconceptions with awareness.</p>
17.	<p>“Undergraduate Students' Perceptions and Behaviors Related to the Aged and to Aging Processes”-- Daniel J. Van Dussen & Robert R. Weaver (2009)</p>	<p>To find out the students' perception and behavioural trend to the aged, ageing process and the relevance of ageing education for various other area of study.</p>	<p>Through a survey investigation on 546 sample of undergraduate students it was performed in Midwestern University.</p>	<p>Final findings suggest favourable attitudes. Students who were close contact with ageing persons and senior students showed positive response than the other students. But attitudes was found to be sporadic or no effect on the basis of gender, GPA and ageing courses taken.</p>
18	<p>“Public Perceptions of Older People and Ageing” on behalf of NCPOP (National Centre for the Protection of Older People).-- J Drennan, MP Treacy, A Phelan, S Quin, A Lafferty, A O'Loughlin, G Fealy, C McNamara, G Naughton, M Bury, M Connolly, L Butler,</p>	<p>The goal of this review study was to determine what was already known about public perceptions of older persons, their ageing, and the factors that influence them.</p>	<p>Three main electronic databases were the searching tools for this review. Those are Cochrane database, MEDLINE (Pubmed), and PsycInfo. January 1989 to July 2009 was the searching period. The review was done by the researchers on the focus areas include- Firstly, the perceptions and stereotypes of older people, The second is information that affects how older people are perceived by the general public, and the third is the effect of perceptions and stereotypes on older people's health, social support, and general wellbeing.</p>	<p>In part of conclusion the researcher team have explore an important key fact that public perception towards older people can impact both positively and negatively. To establish positive outcome they gave importance on the educational awareness program intergenerational programs etc. because they find through extensive literature review that negatives stereotypes, social exclusion, isolation, degradation and marginalization of older people are the common factors which exists in a random practice mode in the Irish society.</p>

	Delaney,C Kelleher, C Harmon (2009)			
19.	“Student attitudes about older adults: Caring and cultural assimilation” -- Nazia A. Khan & Kelly Cotter (2010)	To look into how varied cultural backgrounds and the students' concern for the elderly affected attitudes about older people.	There were 88 people in total that were investigated. Along with a demographic survey, the sample was assessed using the Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II (ARSMAREVISION) and the Kogan's Attitude toward Old People Scale (KAOP).	According to the research's findings, students who have cared for older individuals have higher mean scores for positive sentiments about them than students who have not. This distinction lacked statistical significance. Once more, pupils who had less exposure to western culture scored higher on positive attitude but not significantly higher. Last but not least, the results imply that opinions toward elderly people are not greatly influenced by time spent with them.
20.	“The Attitude Towards Ageing Among Residents of an Elderly Care Institution in Penang Maysiya” -- A.Rashid, Ong Eng Keat, wong Eleanor Shu Yi (2012)	To know how inhabitants of one of the largest privately operated senior care facilities in Penang, Malaysia, felt about getting older.	This cross-sectional study used the Attitude towards Aging Questionnaire (AAQ) to gauge older people' body mass index, quality of life, and functional independence in everyday activities. All participants were of 60 years old and above. Out of 200 residence 151 became sample with their written consent. The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index was used to gauge the quality of the sleep (PSQI). Through the WHOQOL-BREF, the quality of life was evaluated. The Barthel Index was utilised by the researcher to evaluate each participant's functional independence in their ADLs. PASW was used to evaluate the data (Version 18). Additionally, a t-test and regression analysis were utilised.	The psychological loss and psychological growth component of the current study highlighted the significance of relationships to other residents and one's own assessment of one's own health. Education and marital status were additional factors in the current investigation. However, linear regression reveals a strong association between ageing attitudes and life satisfaction and sleep quality.
21.	"Old age and elderly people: Social Representations of Adolescent Students" -- Maria Celia de Freitas and Marcia de Assuncao Ferreira (2013)	To know the key components of social representations regarding senior people and old age among adolescent students.	14-18 years old 172 adolescence from secondary Education were included as sample, who answered the questionnaire FEWT (Free Evocation of Words Technique) with 688 evocations. The EVOC (Ensemble de Programmes Permettant L'Analyse des Evocations) version 2000 was used to arrange the elements and words in an implicit hierarchy and to handle the acquired data.	In result section we can find the elements of frequent evocations with good ranking was described as positive and negative and somewhat physical and mental aspect by the participants. Into the positive evocation based thought the elements were-- Experiences, thoughtfulness, patience, knowledge and wisdom, responsibility, etc. On the other hand students of adolescents evocated the negative zone or thoughts by the elements of-- grey

				hair, solidarity, level of dependence, problems associated with old age, disrespect, frailty, illness, etc. The study shows the fundamental importance of specialized gerontology training in order to improve intergenerational relations.
22.	<p>“Nurses Attitudes towards Older People: A Systematic Review”-- Yun-e Liu, Ian J. Norman, Alison E. While (2013)</p>	To investigate the global literature on registered nursing students' perceptions of senior citizens.	A review of 25 papers from eight databases spanning publications in English and Chinese since 2000 was conducted.	The findings reveal positive, negative and neutral attitude together toward older people. It was established that knowledge of ageing, which may be connected to individuals' favourable sentiments toward older people, would boost an individual's commitment to working with older people. The nursing industry has an increasing need for improvement in study patterns and design programmes.
23.	<p>“Values and adult age: Findings from two cohorts of the European social survey”-- Oliver C Robinson (2013)</p>	The goal of this study was to evaluate human values in a global sample with age differences.	Information was gathered from 30 nations in and around Europe. Five waves of the survey were undertaken in 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010; each wave included a distinct cross-sectional sample that was representative of the participating countries. To investigate the impact of gender, age, and cohort on some values, a multi-factor ANOVA was used.	The outcome demonstrated how values fluctuate openly, with conservative values positively correlated with age and self-enhancement values inversely correlated with age. While the relationship between self-transcendent values and age between young adulthood and midlife was positive, it was not the same between midlife and old age.
24.	<p>“Can education change attitudes toward ageing? A quasi-experimental design with a comparison group”-- Young Shin Lee, Seon – Hi Shin and Philip A. Greiner (2015)</p>	To examine the impact of learning experiences on university students attitudes toward older people.	Pre- and post-test comparisons were done in a quasi-experimental study by the researchers on 147 nursing and non-nursing student in total. The nursing students who are the intervention group, were under of a gerontology course, on the other hand the non-nursing group was not involved in any of the course.	Attitudes between the two groups of participants showed difference in several aspects like greater positive attitudes, less positive emotions. However, the study's findings revealed that the students' attitudes about older people were significantly impacted by what they learned and experienced in the gerontology course. The nursing students have made improvements in their views toward older people and have displayed less negativity than the non-nursing group.
25.	<p>“Attitudes toward Aging in Portuguese nursing students”-- Margari</p>	The major goal of this study was to evaluate nursing students' views	In this descriptive study 140 nursing students were selected as sample from 270 population of public nursing school in the city of Porto. A four factor categorized questionnaire with five point Likert Scale was used	The researchers have found that Portuguese nursing students have shown a negative attitude toward aging due to lack of cognition or knowledge about depression, health hazards and life activities of older people

	da Abreu and Nilza Caldevilla (2015)	toward ageing in Portugal.		
26.	<p>“Attitudes to older people and Perceptions of working with older people of students of health and social care.”--</p> <p>Dr. Alice Coffey, Catherine Buckley, Elaine Murphy, Professor Geraldine, McCarthy, Professor D. Uta Gaidys, Dr. Julita Sansoni, Marjut Arola, Dr. Dagnija Deimante-hartmane, Sabrina Auer, Elisabetta Corvo and Professor Dr Corinna Petersen-Ewert (2015)</p>	To determine how health and social care students felt about working with seniors and their attitudes toward ageing.	This was a qualitative descriptive and correlational study. The sample consisted of 160 students from one European University and 955 questionnaires were collected.	Respondents' attitudes toward older persons were positive, and there were hardly any differences between the mean (SD) scores among the five European nations. The perceptions of dental and occupational therapy students were more favourable than those of the other students like Social work students, Medical students, Nursing students, Physiotherapy students and Dietician students. The differences between groups were statistically significant. The results of the study revealed a positive linear association between the variables, It can be decided that innovative methods of education and training in Gerontology will enriched the positive attitudes of students.
27.	<p>“Assessment and attitude of university students about elderly: Preliminary study”—</p> <p>Z.A. Tabari, F.B. Ghaedi, J. H. Hamissi & S. Eskandari (2015)</p>	To assess the attitude of dental students of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences of Iran.	201 students were randomly selected in this cross-sectional study. An assessment tool that is self-administered and includes the Rozencranz and McNevin’s Aging Semantic Differential scale (ASD) was applied. To measure attitude through three dimensions- (a). Instrumental-Ineffective (I-I), (b). Autonomous-Dependent (A-D), and (c). Personal acceptability-Unacceptability (Pa-U). Data was analyzed through SPSS (Version 21). Mean, SD, Univariate analysis with Chi-square test and variance analysis in 0.05 level of significance.	The study's findings indicate that students had a favourable attitude toward the elderly and that they would like to work with them in the future (70.6 percent). There was no differences between male and female students regarding the positive attitude towards elderly care because the cultural and religious trend of Iran does not provoke the young people to dishonour their older adults. Even more positive attitude were shown from the students who had at least one elder member in their family. The study came to the conclusion that geriatric dentistry's future was not one

				of decline, but rather they need the advancement of knowledge and abilities in the careful management of the aged. The results also demonstrated the need for greater expertise and understanding in the care of the elderly so that their quality of life can continue to improve.
28.	<p>“Perception of the Elderly by Youth and seniors in Poland”-- Mateusz Cybulski, Elzbieta Krajewska-Kulak and Jacek Jamiołkowski (2015)</p>	To get opinion of youth and seniors regarding aging and old age health behaviours and health problems related with ageing	The researchers have gathered total 800 samples from four different zones. In which There were high school students, university students from the Bialystok Medical University Faculty of Health Sciences, residents of Public Nursing Homes and members of universities of the third age. Cybulski et.al. used a self-made questionnaire containing 54 questions about ageing and health problems connected with old age. Here, the proportion test and the chi-squared test have both been conducted with the Bonferroni adjustment.	The result declared that almost one-third of participants (31%) are not willing to show respect for the elderly. In the conclusion part the researchers wanted to decide if a positive image about ageing and health problems of elderly can be clearly increased then the current existing stereotypes concerning old age can be broken. The next generation needs to be well educated on ageing, old age, and the health issues related to this period of life.
29.	<p>“What are the attitudes of different age groups towards contributing and benefitting from the wider society and how are these experienced by individuals in those age groups? Looking forward to 2025 and 2040, how might these evolved?”-- Naoko Kishita, Paul Fisher and Ken Laidlaw (2015), University of Anglia,</p>	Understanding psychological predictors of attitude toward ageing as well as sociodemographic characteristics was the main goal of this study project.	Computerized searches of cross-sectional and longitudinal studies on attitudes about ageing were conducted for the study. Research data was gathered from 22 studies on age stereotypes in the media and 66 articles on attitudes about ageing.	The findings as described there – Firstly , due to severity of physical symptoms presence of psychological difficulties like depression and dementia, attitude to ageing became negative. Secondly , healthcare professionals express more positive attitude to ageing with their therapeutically help and frequent social contact. Thirdly , it was proven that attitude of student population towards elderly can be improved through increasing knowledge of ageing. astly , there is a low level coverage of ageing related topic in TV, newspaper as well as in college or school level syllabus or textbooks.

30.	<p>"Buddhist promoting mental health of the elderly in the community"-- Phrama ha Kraison Chotipanyo (2016)</p>	<p>To study the model and method of promoting mental health of Buddhist community.</p>	<p>This was a qualitative participatory action research. For the collection of data interview, observation and focus group discussion were used as the tools of research.</p>	<p>It was proved in the results of the research that religious places development, religious ceremony, religious parties, development of Buddha teaching--these are very good components in promoting mental health and well-being of the elderly in the Umang community of Thailand.</p>
31.	<p>"Negative attitudes toward older workers and hiring decisions: Testing the moderating role of decision makers' core self-evaluations"-- Ulrike Fasbender & Mo Wang (2017)</p>	<p>To forecast the relationship between avoiding hiring older persons and attitudes about older workers; and to demonstrate the unfavourability of choosing the oldest suitable applicant in a recruiting circumstance.</p>	<p>The researchers explored the influence of unfavourable views about older workers on hiring decisions and looked at core evaluations by the role of decision-makers using a sample of 102 participants from various industries. As a systematic strategy, they used a vignette study and a structured online questionnaire in the current study to help attain both internal and external validity. For data analysis, ANOVA was applied.</p>	<p>According to the findings, there was a correlation between hiring older workers and having negative sentiments toward older workers. Organizations were advised to strengthen their hiring practises and diversity management initiatives by balancing the ages of applicants.</p>
32.	<p>"Ageism Attitude towards Elderly: Young Perspective"-- Guler Duru Asiret, Tugce Turten Kaymaz, Ebru Ozturk Copur, MsN & Imatullah Akyar (2017)</p>	<p>To ascertain how young people felt about ageism.</p>	<p>Total 78 (18 to 25 year old) community-dwelling youth were the subject of the study. Asiret et al used a socio-demographic survey and the Ageism Attitude Scale to gather data for their cross-sectional descriptive study (AAS).</p>	<p>In this study the attitudes towards ageism were more positive in that participants who often took care of elderly for a long time and who are influenced by the Turkish culture and religious values. On the other hand positive attitudes were more common among the single individuals, who are highly educated and better established. The result of the research revealed that unmarried or single individuals had higher mean scores on the AAS (Ageism Attitude Scale) than those who were married and this difference was statistically significant. Additionally, the mean scores on the subscale "Negative Ageism" were greater for singles than for married people. The research suggests that Government should take initiatives to educate children about ageing and older adults so that positive attitudes</p>

				towards elderly can increase and sustain. Inclusion of National legislation and policies are also needed here.
33.	<p>“Attitudes towards the elderly and social interaction: Approach toward an intergenerational society”--</p> <p>Somkiat Eiamkanchanala, Nuttapol Assaut and Suwance Surasiengsunk (2017)</p>	To better understand how people felt about the elderly and how they interacted with them in a society where there was harmony between the generations.	This study was conducted in the Bangkok Metropolitan City, where 1020 people between the ages of 18 and 59 were chosen using quota sampling in accordance with the population's distribution by gender, occupation, and age. A questionnaire that included questions about lifestyle, values, and demographics, attitude toward the old, and social interaction was used to gather the data. A total of 45 items, including 28 lifestyle measurement items and 17 values measurement items, were modified for this study. Principal component analysis with varimax rotation was used to examine the measurement. The Cronbach's alpha co-efficient and two step cluster analysis were used.	The researchers obtained seven lifestyle assessment components from the measurement's final constructs: concern for community, fashion and party consciousness, price comparison worry, leadership oriented, fast-paced living, immediate member concern, and weight concern. On the other hand, the researchers discovered five value measuring factors: quality of life, future planning, future savings, and regularity of compromise, compliance, and independence.
34.	<p>“Knowledge and Attitude towards Ageing among Health Science University Students”--</p> <p>Devinder Kaur, Ajit Singh, Ponnusamy Subramaniam, Nor Najwatul Akmal Ab. Rahman, Fatima Zahra Rusly, Shazli Ezzat Ghazali (2018)</p>	to evaluate the knowledge and attitudes of Malaysian health science students toward ageing in order to assess the need for skilled and experienced healthcare knowledge	In this cross-sectional study health science students were invited to participate following purposive sampling. From 908 students only 786 students have completed the questionnaires. Researchers used Facts on Aging Quiz 1 (FAQ 1) consisting 25 true/false statements and Kogan's Attitude towards Older People (KAOP) consisting 34 items. Data analysis was done through SPSS (version 22.0). Using Pearson's correlation, the relationship between FAQ 1 and KAOP score was evaluated.	According to the study's findings, attitudes toward older people and knowledge of ageing are significantly positively correlated. According to the researchers' recommendations based on their findings, the current curriculum should include a geriatric care module based on community needs, and interactive educational programmes involving students of health science and senior citizens may be beneficial.
35.	<p>“Attitude of the Youth towards the Elderly People in the Selected Community in</p>	To determine how young people in Lubhu 8, Lalitpur, Nepal's	This was a community based cross sectional study where the age of sample was 18 to 40 years. Total 380 sample were randomly contacted through structured interview schedule. Questionnaire were	According to the study's findings, 66.1 percent of respondents had a good attitude, while 33.9 percent had a negative attitude. They also found that men had a more positive attitude than women, which may be because women

	Lalitpur District of Nepal — Gaire Bipula & Khagi Bina Rana (2020)	Mahalaxmi Municipality, felt about the old.	divided into three parts-demographic characteristics, 6 point Likert scale of modified Kogan's Old People Scale (KOPS), and self-made 15 items. Every day the 14 to 16 interview session were conducted and each session took 20-30 minutes. Data was analyzed through SPSS 16. The researchers utilized the inferential statistics chi square Test, Mann Whitney U test, and Kruskal-Wallis test along with the descriptive statistics frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation.	are more frequently responsible for caring for elderly people, who are occasionally seen as a burden. There was no conclusive evidence of a relationship between attitude level and family structure or occupation. However, there is a strong correlation between gender and attitudes toward the old as well as between work and attitudes about caring for the elderly. The young people all demonstrated a favourable attitude toward caring for the elderly.
Studies conducted on Elder abuse in India				
36.	"A study of elderly living in old age home and within family set up in Jammu" -- Aruna Dubey, Seema Bhasin, Neelima Gupta and Neeraj Sharma (2011)	To compare how elderly people living in old age homes and in families fared.	In this comparative study total sample was 60 who were 60 years old and over. Purposive sampling technique was used here. Among them 30 were from family setup and 30 were from old age home. Specially designed interview schedule and house to house survey observation technique were used to collect the data. This study compared the overall sentiments, interpersonal connections, and particular preferences of senior people.	According to the data, older women who live in households have more pleasant general attitudes than those who live in nursing homes, because family dwellers were maintaining good relation and social interaction with the elderly. But elderly, living in old age home, felt loneliness, depressive mental status and a dissatisfaction in their life. The researchers concluded that the preservation of our tradition of joint family system and a generation bonding in between younger and older people are very much needful for this crisis hour.
37.	"A community based study on elder abuse and depression in Bangalore rural" -- Vaishali Gaikwad, Sudeepa D & Suwarna Madhukumar (2011)	To concentrate on the frequency of elder maltreatment and the characteristics of depression in senior Bangalore rural residents.	Total 127 elderly persons of 60 above years old were selected as sample through random sampling. A pretested questionnaire was used to elicit elder abuse and a GDS (Geriatric Depression Scale) was used to diagnose the depression level of elderly patient of a medical college of Bangalore rural. Through statistical application of percentages and chi-square test the data analyzed.	The most frequent types of abuse were found to be psychological, followed by financial and physical abuse. Main reason behind the elder abuse were the tendency of opting nuclear family and modernization as well as urbanization. The age group of 65 to >75 are more vulnerable group as found in the current study. Also female group was highlighted for more abuse. The results shows son and daughter in law are the main abusers. The researchers have found that elder abuse was significantly associated with depression.
38.	"Elder Abuse in India- Country	To identify the signs of elder abuse, raising	Instead of one to one interview focus group discussions were held to collect data from the participants.	In the findings of the research shows that the major reason for abuse was mainly economic dependence.

	Report for WHO"-- Subha Soneja (2012)	awareness of it among primary healthcare professionals, and developing a plan for its abolition or prevention.	Two groups of sample were addressed- the older persons and the primary health care workers who were residing in urban society of Delhi. Very tactfully the word 'Abuse' was avoided by the Focus group during interaction.	According to the entire community of Focus group lack of value system and negative attitude of the younger generation were the most obvious reasons for neglect and maltreatment. The primary health care workers unit felt the need of introduction of counselling service for the elderly persons as well as the caregivers of the family that could be a big solution of this major problem.
39.	"Mental health problems among inhabitants of old age homes: A Preliminary Study"-- S C. Tiwari, Nisha M. Pandey and Indrapal Singh (2012)	To study the mental health problems of inhabitants of old age homes.	A well-trained study team used clinical interviews based on SCAN as well as the Survey Psychiatric Assessment Schedule (SPAS), Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE), and Mood Disorder Questionnaire (MDQ). A total of 45 senior citizens agreed to take part in this investigation.. Three different types of old age homes were selected randomly from 7 old age homes in Lucknow.	But from the findings it was clear that more or less all the inhabitants of old age home were having physical aberrations with which depression was the most common as mental illness. The causes of this susceptible stage were discovered to be increased psychological pressures, minimal family support, a lack of medical care and facilities, financial dependence, etc.
40.	"Old and alone: Analyzing the developed and inherent social avenues for elderly in a modernizing society", which is a project based research in Nepal"-- Haley Sanner (2013)	to examine the established and innate social networks for seniors in the setting of contemporary society.	Semi-structured interviews, casual discussions, and observational methods were used to gather qualitative data. Interviews were done to learn more about the social climate of old age homes, the variety of amenities and care options OAHs provide, as well as the causes of their rising popularity.	According to the findings, religion is a key aspect of people's life since it provides everyone with a time pass for social interaction and mental serenity. Research found that many senior people are now involved in volunteer work and civic participation. This is a hopeful development that should be supported in order to combat isolation, loneliness, and a lack of meaning in life in the ageing community.
41.	"Institutional care of the elderly: a study of old age homes in Hassan City Karnataka India"-- Vanitha D (2014)	To understand the issues with the physical and mental health of the elderly.	The types of data was both quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative data were collected from 100 samples from the old age homes with structured interview schedule and through in-depth interview from stakeholders, caregivers, and other health professional qualitative data were gathered.	From the findings we can see that majority of the respondents were in a satisfaction level at the old age home. They almost opined that it could be better than what they got from their own children and own homes. Proper diet, regular health checkup, regular exercise, regular meditations, and prayers and recreational activities in the institutional environment have very

				much positive effect on the elderly people.
42.	<p>“Elder abuse in Indian families: Problems and Preventive Actions”--</p> <p>Yatish Kumar and Anita Bhargava (2014)</p>	To find out how many types of abuse are there, impact of abusive behaviour of family member and the adequacy of social security.	In this paper newspaper columns were used as a source of collected data and content analysis was used to analyze the quantitative data.	Here Kumar et al shows 10 out of 16 newspapers revealed that elderly persons are experiencing one or more type of abuse across the India. Some sub issues were emphasized against abuse like false health concern, familial financial support, financial crisis, food problem, and health care problem, no respect, verbal abuse etc. The researchers said timely intervention of policies and imperatives measures are important to overcome the concerned loss or abandonment of human resource.
43.	<p>“A Sociological Study of Old Persons Residing in an Old Age Home of Delhi, India”-</p> <p>Yadav Lalan (2014)</p>	To find out the answer office specific question about capability to provide proper provisions for free and happy life leaving homely atmosphere in old age home.	Total 55 respondents from old age home were surveyed by interview schedule. The researcher has taken two dimensions mainly-- (i) Family relationships of the respondents, (ii) Reasons for shifting to the old age home.	It was found that most elderly people migrated into nursing homes as a result of social neglect and the negligence of their family members. In this study 25 percent of respondents had no boys and did not want to live with married daughters, and 40 percent of respondents had tense relationships with their sons. Another 30 percent had no one to care for them. Five percent of respondents preferred an independent, tranquil life.
44.	<p>“Quality of Life of Elderly Residing in Old Age Homes and Community in Visakhapatnam City”--</p> <p>S. Chandrika, P. Radhakumari, & B. Devi Madhabi (2015)</p>	To compare the quality of life of senior residents of nursing homes and the general population.	This cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out in the Andhra Pradesh city of Visakhapatnam. 100 people made up the sample (50 from old age home and 50 from general community). Socio demographic traits such age, gender, socioeconomic status, education, marital status, and religion were study variables. The elderly were surveyed using a Telugu version of the World Health Organization's Quality of Life questionnaire, which has 26 items. Four dimensions were there in a questionnaire: physical, psychological, social, and environmental. ANOVA test and t-test done through SPSS package.	The research findings revealed that elderly living in community are in better position with physical and social domain. But for the elderly living in old age home are comparatively in a better position with environmental aspect than the community elderly.
45.	<p>“Attitude of Family towards</p>	To investigate that how much	A quantitative cross-sectional survey has carried out in this study. Eighty	The majority of the participants believed that in some places, the

	<p>Elder Mistreatment: Cultural Perspective in Rural North India-- Muthuvenkatachalam Srinivasan and Sandhya Gupta (2015)</p>	<p>cultural perspective of Rural North India was responsible for the mistreatment of elderly person by the family members.</p>	<p>village participants' answers to a socio-demographic profile questionnaire and a self-created 34-item Likert scale were used to compile the results.</p>	<p>behaviour of the elderly provokes maltreatment. According to Srinivasan et al., public education and awareness are essential for the prevention of abuse and neglect. The media and social networking sites can also be effective tools for raising public awareness. According to the study's findings, more women believed that elderly women are more likely to experience abuse and neglect, while more men thought that elderly abuse and neglect are more common in families with poor socioeconomic and cultural standing.</p>
46.	<p>“Comparative Study on Perceived Abuse and Social Neglect among Rural and Urban Geriatric Population”-- Jaspreet Kaur, Jasbir Kaur & N.Sujata (2015)</p>	<p>To compare how elders living in rural and urban Pohir and Jamalpur sections of the Ludhiana district viewed social neglect and abuse, respectively.</p>	<p>In order to gather data using the Likert scale, researchers have used the cluster sampling methodology and interview methods. There were 200 total individuals in the sample, 100 of them came from urban and 100 from rural areas. The subjects were 60 years of age or older. With the use of the SPSS programme, they used descriptive and inferential statistics for data analysis.</p>	<p>Findings shows that elderly of rural areas perceived more physical abuse than elderly of urban area, not only that the female elderly who are illiterate and financially dependent, they were also found significantly more vulnerable than male. It has been established that there is a strong correlation between psychological abuse and educational status, meaning that as education levels rise, so do psychological abuse rates. Unmarried or widower are mostly in vulnerable condition.</p>
47.	<p>“National survey- A Youth Perspective on Elder Abuse”-- HelpAge India (2015)</p>	<p>to assess young people's perceptions of elder abuse.</p>	<p>In this research quantitative survey was used with the help of a fully structured questionnaire. The survey's sample included the following 10 cities: Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Nagpur, Kanpur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, and Madurai. The sample size was 100 men and 100 women (a total of 200), with 50% of respondents being working men (sons), 25% being females at home (daughter/daughter-in-law), and 25% being working women (daughter/daughter-in-law). The target group was 25 to 45-year-old men and women who lived with elderly parents. The interviews were conducted using systematic sampling and a random start.</p>	<p>The research yields some incredibly pitiful findings. According to the research report, 73% of young people believe that elder abuse occurs, 34.7% believe that their daughter-in-law is the main abuser, and 23% believe that their son is the main abuser. 72.4 percent of youth reported feeling the most abuse in the form of "using harsh words and behaving rudely to an elder." According to 29% of youth, "physical abuse and beating up" is a common kind of abuse. Regarding the abuse remedy, the results also display some really intriguing information. The results also shows very interestingly regarding the solution of abuse 86.9% of youth suggest that to prevent elder abuse the elderly should live in a joint family.</p>

48.	<p>“Understanding elderly abuse-A special reference to elderly in an urban slum of Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu”--</p> <p>S. Sampath Kumar, S. Girijakumari & V. Brindha (2015)</p>	<p>To understand or identify the prevalence of elderly abuse at Jawahar Nagar, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.</p>	<p>The research has been conducted on 80 elderly people. This descriptive study used interview schedule through Elder Abuse Suspicion Index (EASI) tool.</p>	<p>According to the results, 70% of the sample was between the ages of 60 and 70 and had one or more health issues, such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, or asthma. From the other section the researchers have found that 56% of them depended on others for carrying out their daily living activities, 30% have complained to face psychological abuse and freedom less life, 19% told to be abused physically and 19% elderly reported to experience financial abuse from son, daughter-in-law and son-in-law.</p>
49.	<p>“Reason of shifting people in old age home”--</p> <p>Sonam Kumari, Mithilesh Verma and Sangeeta Gupta (2016)</p>	<p>To better understand why elderly people were being moved to nursing homes.</p>	<p>Two old age homes were taken for study from where 120 (60+60) respondents or samples were selected to random sampling. In this study age, caste, family income, education, occupation etc. were used as the independent variables.</p>	<p>According to the weightage of personal reason, for that the elderly people has to shift at old age home are loneliness, adjustment problem, misbehaviour of son and daughters in law, having no son, life threats from children, children who are unable to be kept because of mental or physical sickness; and, last but not least, the relocation of children abroad. Researchers have recommended that elderly people should be educated to get proper right to live their life, and a relevant and culture sensitive curricula should be introduced for community nursing and care.</p>
50.	<p>“Domestic Violence against Elderly People: A Case Study of India”--</p> <p>Punita Govil & Swati Gupta (2016)</p>	<p>To concentrate on the data that was already accessible on the dependency ratio of elderly people.</p>	<p>The research's data was based on reports of elder abuse and associated problems gathered by an NGO called HelpAge India between 2014 and 2015. The sample consisted of 1200 senior households with members 60 years and older. A sample of twelve cities from eight states was polled. 100 older members of society from each city, 50 percent male and 50 percent female, responded. Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mangalore, Nagpur, Kanpur, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam, and Madurai were among the cities.</p>	<p>The findings showed a clear indication of the increasing tendency of elder abuse all over the India. Crime reported against the domestic violence on elderly in maximum number the states are gradually gives a horrible data. Maharashtra with 3981 cases, Madhya Pradesh 3438 cases, Tamil Nadu 2,121 cases, and Andhra Pradesh 1,852 cases. Although neighbours, relatives, caregivers, and other close friends and family members have committed crimes, in the majority of these instances, the principal offenders are the daughter-in-law, son, and daughter. According to a report, dependence on abusers for emotional and financial support is the main reason for abuse.</p>

				Another result was that the situation worsens since people are unaware of the legal requirements' redress mechanisms. Young generations are to be sensitized and active speedy and effective redress mechanism is needful to keep the life safe and secured for elderly.
51.	“Quality of life in old age homes in Punjab: A study of institutionalized elderly”-- Ms Isha 2016	To study the demographic and socio economic profile of the elderly staying in the old age homes and to explore the reasons and to find out the perceptions and suggestions given by elderly.	From 25 Punjabi senior living facilities, a total of 311 samples were chosen at random. The data collection method employed was a structured interview schedule. The study covered three types of old age homes. Some of them run by government, by NGO and by private concern partially.	In findings socio-economic demographic characteristics state that, majority of the residents of home fall in the 'young old category' in which majority of the elderly were male and widowed, belong to Hindu religion. According to the study's findings, family disputes were one of the main causes of people moving into nursing homes. The result also indicates that pervasiveness of institutional services and facilities is high and non-governmental old age homes provide a high level satisfaction in comparison with government old age homes.
52.	“Analysis of problems, abuse and neglect experienced by elderly in Ludhiana city”-- Sweta Sachan (2016)	To pinpoint the issues, abuse, and neglect that older members of various families in Punjab state's Ludhiana city suffered and to find out how common depression and aging-related adjustment issues are among the elderly.	In total, 300 respondents aged 65 to 85 were gathered (each 100), evenly distributed across three socioeconomic groups: low, middle, and high. For main data collection 5 types of scale and questionnaires were used. These are (1) Socio-economic status scale, (2) PGI Health Questionnaire, (3) The Geriatric Depression Scale, (4) The Social Adjustment Scale, and (5) A self-structured interview schedule pertaining to abuse and neglect.	We can see from the findings section that there were sizable variances in the physical and psychological issues that elderly people from various socioeconomic strata suffered. More physical problems were found for female whereas male elderly experienced more psychological problems. Age wise significant differences were also be found. Compared to senior people from middle-class and upper-class backgrounds, those from lower socioeconomic strata faced more physical and psychological abuse or neglect. Depression was more common in older women from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. A significant difference between abused and non-abused older persons was found in terms of depression, financial, interpersonal, and social adjustment.
53.	“Abandonment of elderly people	To focus on the family bond of	In this qualitative research data was collected through semi-structured	The result describes that the elderly people are not warmly welcomed by

	in Nepal- Elderly people's perspectives”-- Samjhana Thapa (2017)	relationship of abandoned elderly people with their children.	interview with two elderly people along with a short group discussion and data analysis was done with thematic approach.	their family members. Some of them do not have good relationship with their children, so most of the elderly people are living in the elderly care home without their own children and grandchildren. Due to the influence of modernization and western culture the young generations are more interested to live in a nuclear family and they are giving up the traditional way of living as a member of joint family.
54.	“ How India treats its Elderly: A HelpAge India National Report-2017”-- MaRS Monitoring and Research Systems Private Limited, (2017)	To focus on how elderly are treated in India.	It was a hybrid research project that incorporated both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Using a standardized questionnaire, interviews were conducted using the quantitative technique door to door. Sample was both male and female who were age of 60 years. In qualitative measure focus group discussions were carried out among age group of 65-72 years and above. Total sample size was 4615 from 19 towns, 11 tire 1, 4 tire 2 and 4 tire 3 towns.	One senior out of every five to ten who receives harsh treatment from service providers at banks, post offices, hospitals, etc. is a very severe problem 44% of elders’ experienced elder abuse at public place. In case of elder abuse Bangalore and Hyderabad showed respectively 70% and 60% high rated alert. Thus elders felt the lack of societal value and norms for them.
55.	“Elderly Abuse Experienced by Older Adults Prior to Living in Old Age Homes in Kathmandu”-- Sunita Rai, Prakriti Khanal and Hans Nath Chalise (2018)	To investigate the type of maltreatment they endured before to moving into old age homes in Kathmandu Metropolitan City.	This was a qualitative as well as a quantitative study. In this cross-sectional study 76 elderly people were treated as sample who were of 60 years and above. Five different old age home were surveyed. Face-to-face interviewing and a semi-structured questionnaire were employed to collect the data. Respondents had the right to decline and end the interview at any time. SPSS was used to analyse the data (Version 20). Simple frequency tables, percentages, means, and the chi-square test were used in the statistical study.	According to the results, 47 percent of respondents reported neglect as their primary form of abuse, with emotional abuse (37%), financial abuse (32%), and physical abuse coming in second and third, respectively (8%). According to the research, inability to care for oneself (72.7%), the spouse's absence or death (47.7%), a lack of caregivers (34.1%), and lack of property were the main causes of elder abuse (27.3%). According to study, elder abuse negatively affects seniors' health and well-being, and both the rate of abuse and the quality of life are declining at the same time. Thus researchers have concluded that the elders feel happy in the new set-up of living arrangement in old age home in comparison with their prior residence i.e. their previous residential setting. So Govt. should make strict policy to control elder abuse.

56.	"Elder abuse and its association with socio-demographic variables in India" — Neha Seth , Akhilesh Yadava , Nitesh K. Adichwal, Sachin B. Kamble (2019)	To investigate the relationship between demographic factors and elder abuse in India.	This study made use of the "Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India (BKPAI)" survey. In this study, 9852 old persons made up the sample, and state, age group, caste, education, marital status, immigration status, occupation, type of dwelling, sex, health condition, and economic dependency were among the demographic factors that were taken into account. Descriptive statistics, the Chi-square test, and binary logistic regression were used in the investigation.	In conclusion part researcher explained that in society and community the violence, neglect, disrespect exist due to erosion of values, apathetic attitude of society, financial crises and health related issues of elders. It has been demonstrated that SC and ST category elders have a 1.9 times lower likelihood of being abused than General and OBC category elders. It is impossible to limit the violence without the active involvement of community people and youth sensitization. Legal action should be done to address the issue, as well as raising elders' understanding of social reporting.
57.	"Elder abuse and its predictors: a cross-sectional study in a rural area of West Bengal, eastern part of India" — Sembagamuthu Sembiah , Aparajita Dasgupta, Chandrashekhar S. Taklikar, Bobby Paul, Lina Bandyopadhyay, and Jayeeta Burman (2020)	To identify the growth of elder abuse and associated risk factors.	Data on the types and prevalence of elder abuse were gathered for this cross-sectional study in rural West Bengal areas of eastern India. The questions from Actual Abuse Tool was applied on the older people. To reveal the factors associated with elder abuse logistic regression analysis was used through SPSS. The reliability and validity of the tool was with Chronbach's alpha 0.68	It was found from the result that the respondents who belongs form nuclear family were more vulnerable than the respondents from joint family. The SC and OBC category showed 2.6 and 1.9 higher odds respectively of being abused than the general and ST category. For the upliftment of the healthcare system and social professionals with responsibilities towards older people it is necessary to raise awareness among the population and to magnitude the awareness campaign.
Studies conducted on Elder abuse in Abroad India				
58.	"Elder abuse in the health care services in Kenya" — Tavengwa Nhongo (2001)	To examine older individuals' and healthcare professionals' perspectives on the context, reasons behind, and solutions to elder abuse in	Data was collected from the different sites (hospitals) to gather information from different socio-economic status. The sample size was 55 data collection took place through detailed write-up, conducted interview, tape recording and group discussions. Content analysis was mainly done here for data analysis.	In spite of the fact that older people's roles in families and communities continue to be crucial, they are frequently devalued in modern African society, according to the research's findings summary. The nurses admitted that they had a much individualised approach to patient care in the other part of Kenya, with senior patients receiving special attention. So there is a need for the government to

		Kenya's primary healthcare system.		initiate the establishment of health care policies and structures that ensures the protection of the rights of senior citizen. It was also proposed that hospital administration develop policies and mechanisms to oversee the work of healthcare professionals.
59.	“Elder Abuse explored through a prism of perceptions: Perspectives of Potential Witness”-- Christen Erlingsson (2007)	To explore and compare the perception of elder abuse by four groups of experts, older persons, family members and professional volunteers group of Sweden.	For these four groups of sample data was collected through multiple techniques, like literature review, modified Delphi technique, interviews. For analysis of data content analysis, descriptive statistics and qualitative content analysis technique were used.	The research revealed diversified conclusions. One conclusion said from the findings is that tolerance for abusive situations is an important issue. Second conclusion is that the shame of all parties that is abused, abusers and witness to abuse is an essential element in elder abuse situations. The researchers finally has concluded that the compassion is most vital issue for the abused, abuses and as well as for the potential support provider also, because a key to unlock the elder abuse is the ability for compassion.
60.	“An exploration of the attitudes, knowledge, willingness and future intentions to work with older people among Saudi nursing students in baccalaureate nursing schools in Saudi Arabia”-- Samira Alsenany (2010)	to examine nursing students in Saudi Arabia's attitudes, knowledge, willingness, and future intentions about working with the elderly.	There were 132 faculty members and a sample size of 566 from baccalaureate nursing schools. The study used a hybrid methodology that combined a qualitative and quantitative approach. A few open-ended questions were included in the survey questionnaire to gather and examine opinions on gerontological education. This study made use of the Kogan's Attitudes toward Older People Scale, the Facts on Aging Quiz, a measure of students' readiness to work with senior citizens, and a measure of behavioural intent. The statistical software SPSS (Version 15) was used to analyse the data for both descriptive and inferential purposes.	According to the study's findings, most nursing students in the integrated gerontological nursing programme exhibited a lack of fundamental understanding of the physical and behavioural elements of the ageing process. In light of this, the research examined the critical need for nursing students to be adequately prepared with interdisciplinary knowledge and abilities in the care of the elderly. The availability of trained expert teachers as good role models was also stressed by the researchers. On the other hand, because of the cultural, social, and religious context of Saudi Arabia, nursing students often displayed favourable and positive views and a willingness to care for older people.
61.	“Respectfully treating the elderly: Affective and behavioural ways of	To investigate how young generation respect or disrespect older adults in	521 college students were selected as subjects. Applying a questionnaire survey the researchers explored the behavioral forms of elder respect that are mostly often practiced by young adults. The researchers investigated the behavioural expressions of elder	The researchers concluded here by explaining that there may be some obligations or constraints in behind of the malpractice or mistreatment to elder care because of social and environmental factors, financial death, long distance from parents, obligations

	American young adults”-- Kyu-Taik Sung, Bum Jung Kim and Fernando Torres-Gil (2010) AP	American society.	respect most frequently displayed by young person’s using a questionnaire survey. Face-to-face interviews were done in the second phase to gather tales and narratives about college students' acts of respect or contempt 11 types of behavioural and affective forms of elder respect were cited here.	from wives or husbands or children i.e. marital life. But for several cases the trend of elder respect seemed to be motivated by their own personal choice rather than social and environmental compulsions. The researchers stated in their result some attitude of ethnographic variety.
62.	“A Study of Attitudes toward Elder Abuse among African, American, Korean and Chinese Caregivers”-- India M. Cook (2012)	To examine the prevalence of elder abuse in various cultures in Africa, America, Korea and China.	In this study the researcher used descriptive and exploratory research design. For this study, 32 caregivers who provide care for elderly people aged 60 and older were taken into consideration, including nurse practitioners, registered nurses, social workers, doctors, psychiatrists, relatives, and advocacy services. The T-square test was used to compare how three countries' opinions about elder abuse differed	It was proposed that there is no connection between the carers' attitude toward elder abuse and their level of education. The study's findings shed a lot of light on the current information gap about how elder abuse is seen by different ethnic groups.
63.	“Study on Perceptions towards Human Rights of older persons”-- Agewell Foundation Research and Advocacy Centre (2013)	To evaluate the circumstances of elderly people and to concentrate on the human rights violations that may have occurred.	From all age groups the big sample of 32100 respondents were interviewed throughout the country by some dedicated, experienced and qualified volunteers who were guided already by some proper guidelines, instructions and training. Respondents were interviewed through internet, phone and personal interaction. Sampling character was random sampling.	The research findings report showed that 83.3 percent respondents admitted that the company of older persons is good for all round development of children. They opined that the human rights of older persons are given priority in the country, but for the very fast changing mode of the society violation of human rights and elder abuse are increasing at present. It was seen that almost half of the respondents are agreed that older people compromise and don't complain about their abuse or vulnerable condition.
64.	“Perceptions of Elder Abuse, Neglect and Attitudes toward Ageism: Volunteers Public Health Staff and Tradesmen in Manisha/Turkey”-- Ozden Dedli, Emel	To investigate how professional groups that assisted the elderly had attitudes toward ageism, perceptions of elder abuse, and neglect.	In total, 399 volunteers from the Manisha/Turkey police, iman/hodja, constabulary, and tradespeople took part in this descriptive and cross-sectional survey. Data were gathered using a questionnaire made up of the Ageism Attitude Scale (AAS), which has 23 items and three dimensions: (a) Restricting the lives of the old, and (b) Positive ageism. Negative ageism is (c). 68 questions were asked about socio-demographic characteristics and opinions on elder	According to the study, participants are very sensitive to elder abuse and neglect. Respect for senior citizens is a tradition among the people of Asia and Europe, of which Turkey is a part, and it is this fact that led to the change in attitude. According to the study's findings, volunteers should be prepared to assist in cases of elder abuse and neglect and should receive further training in this area.

	Yildiz and Zohre Kiyancicek (2013)		abuse and neglect. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (version 16.0) was used to conduct descriptive and ANOVA analyses on the data.	
65.	“A Literature Review of Findings in Physical Elder Abuse”-- Kieran Murphy, Sheila Waa, Hussein Jaffer, Agnes Sauter & Amanda Chan (2013)	To evaluate the medical literature in order to report on the different kinds of physical injuries associated with elder abuse and the methods used to spot them.	The database of numerous papers from PubMed, CINAHL, EMBASE, and TRIP that were searched from 1975 to 2012 was used to conduct the research. Here, a variety of cross-sectional research, case-control studies, case series, and case reports were examined to describe the physical injuries that were documented in hospital emergency rooms or medico legal reports. Total 574 papers were searched from the database from which only 9 articles were reviewed and presented 839 injuries.	According to the study, transgenerational violence occurs when abused children turn on their parents as an ongoing cycle of domestic violence. A startling finding from the study was that elder abuse victims might be of any gender and that it seemed to happen more frequently on weekends and in the evenings as a result of increased social engagement and alcohol consumption on the part of the abusers.
66.	“Attitudes to Aging mediate the Relationship between Older Peoples Subjective Health and Quality of Life in 20 Centuries”-- Gail Low, Anita E Molzahn and Donald Schopfloch (2013)	To ascertain whether older persons' attitudes toward ageing affected the relationship between their health and quality of life.	A cross-sectional survey study was conducted. 4593 persons between the ages of 60 and 100 The data from the WHO QOL- OLD field study were subjected to a secondary analysis by the researchers. An AAQ scale (Attitudes to Aging Questionnaire) containing 24 items, was applied on the participants. The WHOQOL- BREF has been translated into 50 languages. Multilevel regression analysis were conducted to predict the scale results.	The pattern of results indicated that views toward the physical and psychological effects of ageing as well as participant contentment with health had a substantial impact on quality-of-life ratings. Age has been observed to give a sense of hope for retaining health-related resources and physical wellbeing, in contrast with a good state of health. The results also showed that social interaction provides a chance to improve people's feelings of identity and belonging.
67.	“Abuse against elderly in India- The role of Education”-- Vegard Skirbekkand KS James (2014)	To understand the relationship between educational level and prevalence of abuse.	This is a cross sectional analysis. Sample were selected from 7 states of India. Those states are Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. A total of 9852 elderly from 8329 households were interviewed through this national level survey.	The result of the research demonstrated that the majority of elderly who experienced abuse come from within the family. 11% of the elderly faced some form of maltreatment together. Women experienced higher prevalence than men. Because verbal abuse can be used as a tool by family members or others to coercively transact money, property, etc., Researchers wanted to draw attention to another crucial element, namely cognitive ability, as a

				potential sign that might be connected to abuse reduction. Surprisingly, the outcome should show greater levels of violence in the wealthier sections.
68.	<p>“Nurses’ Attitudes towards Older People: Report from a Single Institution Study”-- Yasemin Kavlak, Selda Yildiz and Ozgur Akin Tug (2015)</p>	To examine the attitudes of nurses towards older people and to determine the factors which discriminates the elderly and influence these attitudes.	It was a descriptive study. To collect data Ageism Attitude Scale (AAS) of three domains and 23 items were used along with a questionnaire containing personal and occupational questions. 244 nurses from 652 of total employed voluntarily participated and completed their work. The AAS scale was scored in accordance with the five point Likert scale. For analyzing that data IBM SPSS statistics program was used.	There were substantial differences in the average ageism attitude scale total and sub dimension scores of nurses who had received training on old age and those who did not view the elderly as a singular population in the hospital. The average AAS total and sub dimension scores of the participants varied significantly depending on their age, level of education, marital status, and kind of employment.
69.	<p>"Factors associated with attitudes toward the elderly in a sample of elderly caregivers"-- Luchesi BM, Alexandre TD, de Oliveira NA, Brigola AG, Kusumota L, Pavarini SC & Marques S (2016)</p>	To identify the elements that contributed to early caregivers' attitudes toward the young.	The researchers were from School of nursing, Department of Gerontology. The sample size of elderly caregivers was 313, from which 75.4% were women. They have completed a cross-sectional household interview. Through Neri Scale participants were evaluated regarding the functional and cognitive status, general health, demographics, care recipient characteristics, life satisfaction, perceived stress and depressive symptoms.	Finally, the findings emphasize the need for public measures that encourage more positive views regarding ageing and that attempt to change some determinants of those attitudes, including perceived stress, a less fulfilling life, etc.
70.	<p>"Building Community of Elderly- Finnish Institutional Care Perspective"-- Keshab Bahadur Chand (2017)</p>	To examine how an old age home in Finland, from the institutional perspective, builds a sense of community among its elderly residents and their social life.	Semi-structured interviews and non-participatory observation were used in this qualitative study to gather data and information. For the interpretation of data thematic analysis was used. Three female working staff- responsible manager, social worker and a nurse were interviewed in this study.	According to study results, social workers are in charge of giving senior citizens care and support, they need to have the theoretical and practical skills for care. According to the findings of this study, the development of an older community in residential settings depends on the extent of their participation and long-term interaction, both of which are strongly correlated with the residents' physical and mental health. So building community of old people is nothing but a collective effect.

71.	<p>“Perspectives of Elder abuse in Lebanon”--</p> <p>Jinan Usta, Rana El Jarrah, Nabil Kronfol & JoAnn M. Farver (2021)</p>	<p>To concentrate on the abusive behaviours toward older individuals happening in Beirut, Lebanon.</p>	<p>The research sample were 88 elderly who were living in home or institution, their family members, caregivers and 49 stakeholders who were the medical professionals, institution directors or government officials.</p>	<p>The results of the study pointed out two common risk factors that there are some families that have a history of abuse against older people and the lack of awareness of caregiver about the physical changes accompanied by ageing. Eliminating elder abuse from Lebanon society demands a multifaceted approach to broaden understanding of protective policies and caregivers' knowledge of physiological changes associated with ageing as well as accurate information about the problem of senior mistreatment.</p>
72.	<p>“High Prevalence of Elder Abuse during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Risk and Resilience Factors”--</p> <p>E-shien Chang & Becca R. Levy (2020)</p>	<p>To determine the likelihood that elder abuse will occur during the coronavirus pandemic in the US.</p>	<p>Researchers have conducted the survey through online during the quarantine period of April- May, 2020. The online platform were Amazon MTurk and Lusid. A total of 897 older adults who can read and write English and are at least 60 years old were included in the sample. A previously validated measure was applied to evaluate the prevalence of elder abuse by the researchers. For data analysis they have applied multivariate logistic regression. To compare prevalence before and after the pandemic, they computed the absolute difference (percent) and used chi-square testing.</p>	<p>Findings shows that one in five older persons (21%) reported elder abuse and a pattern of increase of 83.6% from prevalence has been seen than before of pandemic. 95% risk were associated with the financial strain at the individual level. The spirit of community finally became apparent as a steadfast barrier to elder abuse.</p>
Studies conducted on Education related to Gerontology in Abroad India				
73.	<p>“Factors influencing teaching ageing-related concepts in secondary schools”--</p> <p>Rose Awuor Mwonya (1987) from Iowa State University</p>	<p>To address the need for teaching about ageing related concept or subject in secondary schools the study has progressed.</p>	<p>A 34-items Likert-type Older People scale (OPS) was used with 7 point response mode ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. 391 vocational home economics teachers of IOWA were the target population. Kogan's Attitudes Toward Older People Scale was applied on them. Respondents or samples were of age range of 22-67 with average of 13 years teaching experience. In the data analysis part descriptive statistics (means,</p>	<p>Ultimately it was proved that ageing related education delivered through pre service and in service period can assist professionals and paraprofessionals in their work with older people.</p>

			frequency, and percentage) was calculated.	
74.	<p>“Secondary School Students’ Knowledge and Attitudes towards Older People: Does An Education Intervention Program Make Difference?”-- Thea Scott Victor Minichiello and Colette Browning (1998)</p>	To assess how an educational intervention programme affected students' attitudes and knowledge at six secondary schools in Melbourne and Australia.	The sample in this quasi-experimental study was polled twice: once before and once after the intervention. The goal of the intervention was to improve pupils' understanding of ageing. The sample sizes for the study's pre-intervention and post-intervention periods were 155 and 129, respectively. The depth of connection of the students with their grandparents was also measured. A questionnaire containing 30 items based on Palmore Facts on Aging (PFAQ) was chosen for survey.	In comparison with pre and post intervention the research findings showed that the educational intervention had a little impact on the misconceptions of students about ageing. The research findings indicated that the educational intervention had little effect on students' preconceptions about ageing when compared to before and post intervention. The results also demonstrate the significance of direct or indirect interaction with older people for young people's perceptions of older people, which positively impacts the perception of older people by the younger generation. <i>“There is an urgent need to teach them about concepts which gerontologist have come to take for granted such as ‘healthy and successful aging’.....”</i> (Scott et.al., 1998)
75.	<p>“The Positively Aging Teaching Materials Improve Middle School Students’ Images of Older People”-- Michael J. Lichtenstein, Linda A. Pruski, Carolyn E. Marshall, Cheryl L. Blalock, Douglas L. Murphy, Rosemarie Plaetke, Shuko Lee (2001)</p>	To demonstrate how instructors' use of teaching materials on positively ageing in normal classes could alter middle school students' perceptions about seniors.	The Positive Aging teaching resources were structured into 12 integrated multidisciplinary sections and 276 activities with geriatrics and gerontological components. Students were initially instructed to sketch an image of an average senior citizen and to answer a series of questions about the person's age, activities, feelings, ideas, and relationship with them. Using Kappa Statistics and polychoric correlation the result were compared. The difference between the positive-neutral-negative distributions of drawings was examined using the chi-square test and marginal homogeneity. The sample size was 224.	The results demonstrated a better improvement in the children's drawings of seniors when Positively Aging teaching materials were used. girls are more inclined than males to depict the elderly in a favourable light. There is no difference between being socioeconomically disadvantaged or selecting based on ethnicity, according to the study. Finally the researchers have proved that in spite of a lots of barriers, the present controlled study demonstrates the Positive Aging Teaching programme on Geriatrics and Gerontology in curricular elements can improve the Middle School students’ images of elderly people.
76.	<p>“Infusing Gerontology into Grades 7-12 Social Studies Curricula”--</p>	To describe a model process which would be the informational exposure to	The model has arisen through collaboration between a community of middle or high schools and a comprehensive institution with a focus on undergraduate education. The model was based on mainly	The collaboration between a community of middle or high schools and primarily undergraduate comprehensive colleges not only resulted in the development and implementation of crucial gerontology

	John A. Krout & Zenon Wasyliw (2002)	middle and high school students about the aging population and the stereotypes of older adults.	infusion of gerontology, developing a general plan to empower teachers group, developing a plan of evaluation and execution. The students were subjected to one set of facilitated interview questions to help them understand the background and current concerns of old age and intergenerational dialogue. Near about 1000 students of seventh and eighth grade were incorporated gerontology into their lesson plans which covered 75 class periods.	lessons in social studies curricula, but also in the production of a core of social studies teachers who served as mentors for their peers and enthusiastic supporters of the inclusion of gerontology issues in the social studies curriculum. The researchers worked to prove that there will be more room for gerontology infusion in school level curriculum in the future if experienced teachers, school administrators, national professional teacher associations, local and state education departments, national gerontology organizations, and textbook publishers work together.
77.	“Increasing Aging Content in Social Work Curriculum: Perceptions of Key Constituents” -- Stacey R. Kolomer, Terri Lewinson, Nancy P. Kropf and Scottt E. Wilks (2006)	To determine if the University of Georgia School of Social Works BSW and MSW programmes curricula should include material on ageing.	The study employed both qualitative and quantitative methods. In first phase the students of BSW and MSW were asked to complete a brief survey that would evaluate Gerontological content from their foundation Social Work courses. The sample's age range was from 21 to 75 years old.	The researchers concluded that intergenerational family support should be a vital part of the content where alternative family life styles such as grandchildren raised by grandparents, intergenerational households, gay/ lesbian families and single parent families should be included. So the result of research blindly supports for the infusion of aging content across the curriculum as a sustainable development to accommodate the needs of an ageing society.
78.	“Perceptions on the importance of Gerontological education by teachers and students of undergraduate health sciences” -- Victor Manuel Mendoza-Nunez, Maria de la Luz Martinez-Maldonado & Elsa Correa-Munoz (2007)	To examine how teachers and students at the National Autonomous University of Mexico felt about the implementation of gerontology education.	In this cross-sectional study, 122 undergraduate students and 26 teachers were interviewed and given a questionnaire on their professional practice priorities and geriatrics and gerontology education. Using SPSS (Version 12.0) statistical programme data were analyzed. Mean, percentages and Chi-square testing was used. Qualitative data analysis was done on the basis of biological aspects of ageing, sociological aspects of ageing, and psychological aspects of ageing and clinical practice in elderly.	In the findings portion we can see both students and teachers acknowledged the importance of integration of biological, health and behavioural sciences for the development of profession. There was a difference between the percentage of teachers and students regarding inclusion of ageing content with education as an essential component in Gerontology programme. In that case 41% students consider education to assimilate with ageing content where only 19% of teachers judged it as essential. So result showed a negative or low importance by the teachers for education on ageing content for the professional development.

79.	<p>“Gerontology Course in the nursing undergraduate curricula”-- Samira AISenany and Amer A. AISarif (2014)</p>	<p>To examine nursing faculty members' attitudes about senior citizens and their perceptions on gerontological nursing education.</p>	<p>In order to better understand how 132 nursing faculty members from 3 nursing schools felt about gerontological nursing education in Saudi Arabia's undergraduate nursing curricula, they conducted 5 focus groups with them. 40 associate professors, 16 professors, and 76 clinical instructors made up the 132 faculty members. To measure attitudes toward older persons, the researchers used the Kogan (1961) Attitude Toward Old People Scale (ATOP Scale). It was a modified version of the ATOP Scale with 16 matched positive-negative paired items that ranged from 5 categories of "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree." The reliability was examined using the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula and the Cronbach's alpha coefficient indicator.</p>	<p>The findings of the study indicated that more work needs to be put into preparing nursing students. In order for Soudi graduates to be sufficiently prepared to care for older persons with their sufficient ageing knowledge, the curriculum should incorporate gerontology content and relevant clinical experiences. The nursing curriculum will include a range of potential and innovative methods for teaching nurses that will increase their understanding of the unique biological, psychological, social, spiritual, and cultural requirements of older adults.</p>
80.	<p>“Aging education in elementary textbooks”-- Gokhan Kaya, Sevcan Candan, Aysegul Avsar- Tuncay, Meral Hakverdi-Can, Derya Can & Canay Pekbay(2014)</p>	<p>To examine and evaluate the quantity of aging education in primary education textbooks, whether it existed or not existed which cover the facts about elderly people, the study has progressed.</p>	<p>Qualitative analysis was done through drawing and photos of textbooks which seemed to cover the elderly individuals and aging. They were of three categories- Visuals, Texts & Visuals and Texts. Each of the six researchers was required to analyze two books using pertinent themes and codes. The researchers applied dual examinations here. Thus total 2589 pages of textbooks were analyzed.</p>	<p>The study's findings show that only 7% of all sites contained images or text related to ageing or the elderly. This indicates that 93 percent of the text is devoid of any knowledge on ageing and the elderly. So result showed clearly that elderly people are underrepresented in regards of social position. The researchers recommended that “studies which examine textbooks as to how they cover aging and the elderly and which reveal the knowledge levels and attitudes of the students towards the elderly be carried out in the future”.</p>
81.	<p>“Evolution of the master’s curriculum for elderly nursing a qualitative study”-- Fateme Ghaffari, Nahid Dehghan-</p>	<p>To identify the advantages and weakness of a geriatric nursing program at Tehran University of</p>	<p>It was a qualitative study, and the data were gathered through purposive sampling. Graduates of Tehran University's geriatric nursing programme and faculty members were included in the study's population. With 16 participants, 16 in-person interviews and 2 focus groups were held (13 students or</p>	<p>From the research findings it was founded that some nurses simply wanted to have post graduate qualification, to get promoted to managerial or supervisor post in the organization. The interesting finding is that most of the students do not feel the change in between their prior and present position, and they do not apply</p>

	Nayeri, Nasrin Navabi and Khaterch Seykani (2016)	medical science.	graduate and 3 faculty members of geriatric nursing department). The interviews were analyzed through Granehrim and Lundman's approach.	their expertise in clinical practice. So this creates frustration and as well as a sense of futility of the education. Lack of career prospects and uncertainty of job or suitable working field the course was career threatening. Somewhere nurses blamed on overlapping lessons, insufficient time, inaccurate lesson planning, lack of practical implementation of curriculum.
82.	"A Qualitative Investigation of Gerontological Practice: The Views of Social Work and Psychology Students, Faculty and Practitioners"-- Stephanie Webb, Jill Chonody, Rob Ranzijn, Jonet Bryan & Mikaela Owen (2015)	To examine the barriers to working with older persons from a human services perspective.	In this cross sectional study a self-administered online survey was applied through open-ended questionnaire. Australian academic faculty students and practitioners from the fields of social work and psychology were invited to serve as the sample. Although the online poll initially had 441 participants, the sample size was eventually determined to be 252. Participants' attitudes toward working with older individuals were investigated using an open-ended questionnaire with three items. Data analysis was made through an SPSS data file (version 17.0). Thematic analysis was used to extract the main themes and subthemes of responses.	Most respondents agreed that working with and learning about older individuals was important. The students and practitioners thought that one benefit of Gerontological work was learning from senior citizens. The fact that all three groups and all disciplines agreed on the importance of the ageing population and acknowledged that there is a corresponding rise in demand for professions in gerontology was a significant point of agreement. Nevertheless, the investigation's findings revealed a negative attitude toward gerontological research or the inclusion of age-related content in university curricula.
83.	"A Curriculum and Literature Review on the integration of Gerontology in Health Related Programs in Alberta and in Canada"-- Maria Manese (2017)	To close the knowledge and skill gap that existed between what is taught about gerontology in formal education and what is required in the workplace.	Interviews with gerontological nurses, healthcare assistants, and laypeople involved in the care of senior citizens were done as a survey instrument. The research's next stage was a comparison of the literature's findings and focus groups with gerontologists and laypeople.	The research has focused on the psychological aspects of care where team management, life problem solving, decision making and interprofessional collaboration, planning, interventions, implementing new strategies, etc. It was expected that the findings of the study would help to ensure and cover the scope of Gerontological concept that would be enhanced with the clinical practice, policy and education of health social service professionals who serve older adults.
Studies conducted on Relationship between Ageism and Elder abuse in Abroad India				
84.	"Is Ageism in University Students	To investigate the association of Ageism in university	Here the university students were divided into two groups as young adults and Middle aged adults. It was a survey based research where 206	Findings shows that the student's attitude are correlated with elder abuse. Additionally, the findings show that

	<p>Associated With Elder Abuse?"-- Yongjie Yon, Larry Anderson, Jocelyn Lymburner, Michael Campo, John Marasigan, Robert Savage, Rose McCloskey, Sue Ann Mandville-Anstey (2010)</p>	<p>students with Elder abuse.</p>	<p>university students completed and put their opinion through a questionnaire. For analysis descriptive study method and correlation was used.</p>	<p>psychological abuse is more likely to occur than physical violence.</p>
85.	<p>"Elder mistreatment, ageism and Human rights"-- - Simran Biggs & Irja Haapala (2013)</p>	<p>To focus on the relationship among elder mistreatment, ageism and human rights.</p>	<p>A simple and elaborate narrative and textual analysis was done through a series of models of gerontological approach. In results it was found that in our society a little number of reporting against elder abuse has been done than the actual number of prevalence.</p>	<p>The researchers also showed the reasons of mistreatment is underlying in interpersonal relationships, social negative attitudes of ageism. On the other side human rights have put the light on relations between the state and the individual which should be more important area of concentration of public.</p>
86.	<p>"Ageism and elder mistreatment: Talking the talk but not walking the walk"-- McDonald Lynn (2017)</p>	<p>To reveal the relationship between Elder mistreatments and ageism, and how closely they are related to each other.</p>	<p>Researchers have conducted textual analysis on some previous studies on Ageism and Elder abuse.</p>	<p>In the findings the current researcher has reported that their inner relationship cannot be salvaged until they have a clear understanding of the model or theory of ageism or elder abuse. There has always been a negative attitude towards ageist attitudes in society, but the fact that it is actually the cause of elder mistreatment, - this has not been scientifically proven or established, which could lead to more research in the future.</p>
87.	<p>"Relations between Elder Abuse, Ageism and Perceptions of Age"-- Margari da Pedroso de Lima, Maria Emilia Vergueiro, Antonio- Jose Gonzalez, Paulo</p>	<p>The aim of this research was to study that whether there is any relationship between ageism and perceptions of age with elder abuse.</p>	<p>A total of 33 senior citizens who resided in the community in Portugal's Northern Center were included in the sample. Three type instruments were applied here. – (i) Questions to Elicit Elder Abuse (QEEA) of 15 items. (ii) Secondly, Ageism Survey (AS) containing 20 items (iii) Perceptions of Aging (POA), a Likert scale questionnaire containing 2 items. Interview was used also to measure the view</p>	<p>There was no connection between ageism and elder maltreatment. The Ageism Survey's extensive item analysis reveals, however, that "certain ageist settings were connected with symptoms of abuse and the sense of the reduction of specific qualities with age" (Lima et al 2018).</p>

	Martins & Joao Garrido Oliveira (2018)		regarding how society think of aging process. Through the use of SPSS 21.0 Chicago IL Version, data were examined. The Spearman coefficient and descriptive statistics were employed to evaluate the hypotheses.	
88.	“Investigating the connection between ageism and elder mistreatment” -- Karl Pillemer, David Burnes & Andie MacNeil (2021)	To look into how ageism and abuse of elderly people relate to one another.	In this empirical research hypothetical pathways were illustrated through a conceptual model. The researchers have adhered to the WHO's definition of ageism, which defines it as the stereotyping, prejudice, or discrimination of individuals based solely on their age. Here lies three dimensions of ageism- i. Stereotypes in cognitive zone, ii. Prejudices in affective zone and iii. Discriminations in behavioural zone.	From the several studies it was found that the ageist stereotypes leads to elder abuse. Not only that the researchers have also proposed that, there is a great scope to collect data regarding the relationship between ageism and elder abuse from both elderly people and young generation. As a result, those who practice ageism have poor opinions of themselves based only on their age. Thus, they are more prone to witness elder abuse and tolerating the abusive behaviour without taking any preventive steps since they perceive themselves as undeserving or unworthy. So a very strong connection between ageism and elder abuse has been declared by these researcher.
89.	“Impact of structural ageism on greater violence against older persons: A cross-sectional study of 56 countries” -- E-Shein Chang, Joan K Monin, Daniel Zelterman, Becca R Levy (2021)	To explore a link between systemic ageism and the occurrence of violence against senior citizens across 56 nations.	In this country level ecological study 56 countries acted as the representative of world's ageing population who were aged 60 and above. Total respondents were 82249. The database was provided by clinical data support, epidemiological surveillance data, survey, and insurance claims in GBD. 100000 older adults aged 70 and over in each country served as the indicators of prevalence rates of violence. To investigate the relationship between structural ageism and the prevalence of violence, Pearson correlation was used. Bivariate and multivariate linear regression were also applied to determine the connection between these two variables.	The investigators have noticed that there was a vast variation in the levels of structural ageism in country to country. Finally findings showed that there was a significantly strong association in between the structural ageism and elder abuse or greater violence against older persons in all over the 56 countries.

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Chapter-III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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Chapter- III

Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

The current study stepped forward to look into the attitude of UG and PG students towards Ageism and Elder abuse in perspective of Education related to Gerontology. The descriptive study method was used to conduct the research. Both quantitative and qualitative method were used to collect and analysis of the data. To establish an error free findings it was necessary to select a representative sample from college and university students from West Bengal. The required tools for collecting the relevant data were formulated. The relevant details of different aspects of the study were given as below.

3.2 Research Design

The descriptive survey method was employed in the study's execution.

3.3 Population: The undergraduate and postgraduate students from various districts of West Bengal were the population for the present study.

3.3.1 Population pattern of college and university

- **Students of Under Graduate Level:** 756 students were taken from various colleges from various districts of West Bengal. The undergraduate level includes B.A., B.Sc., B. Com. and BBA students.
- **Students of Post Graduate Level:** 700 students were taken from various colleges from various districts of West Bengal. The postgraduate level includes M.A., M.Sc., M. Com. and MBA students.

Table-3.3.1.1 showing the rate of responses

Types of Institutions	Numbers of questionnaires distributed	Numbers of questionnaires returned after filled by the respondent	Percentage of return rate of the questionnaires (%)
Under graduate level	821	756	92.08
Post graduate level	729	700	96.02
	Total 1550	Total 1456	93.94

The investigator personally communicated with the respondents with prior necessary permission and appointment of college principal, departmental HOD and faculty members of colleges and universities. On due date and time the researcher directly faced the students and gave necessary instructions about the questionnaire. The students were clearly clarified how to fill up the forms. Here two way process of data collection were used - offline and online. Before corona pandemic the researcher has started the data collection, but suddenly the Covid -19 situation has come and public life line has stopped for an uncertain period. Then she has constructed a google form containing the questionnaire with permission of supervisor. The online mode data collection was not so easy for her. She has to contact the departmental HOD or principal to get the permission, then she met with students on Google meet, then circulated the link of google form to them, gave necessary instructions regarding the questionnaire. Thus through live online class the sample were directly connected. It took overall 40 to 60 minutes for each session. Without the help of online mode data collection, it was not possible to submit the report within stipulated time. Finally 756 (92.08%) questionnaires from the UG level and 700 (96.02%) questionnaires from the PG level were returned. Total 1550 sample were contacted in both the offline and online, and total 1456 questionnaires were returned after properly filled up by the UG and PG standard respondents.

3.4 Sampling Technique

Sample were collected using purposive sampling technique.

3.5 Variables

3.5.1 Dependent variables:

The following were the dependent variables of the study-

Table 3.5.1.1 showing the categorization of dependent variables

Dependent Variables	1. Undergraduate Students' attitude toward Ageism
	2. Undergraduate Students' attitude toward Elder abuse
	3. Postgraduate Students' attitude toward Ageism
	4. Postgraduate Students' attitude toward Elder abuse

3.5.2 Independent variables:

The following were the independent variables of the study-

Table 3.5.2.1 showing the categorization of independent variables

Sl.No.	Independent Variables	Categorical variables
1	Gender	Male/Female
2	Religion	Hindu/Muslim/Christian
3	Category	General/SC/ST/OBC
4	Habitat	Urban/Semi urban/Rural
5	Family structure	Joint/Nuclear/Broken
6	Family income	Below 10000 10000-30000 30000-50000 Above 50000
7	Birth order of sample	First/Second/Third/More
8	Marital Status	Married/Unmarried
9	Stream of Study	Arts/Science/Commerce
10	Subject Taken	Accountancy, Anthropology, Bengali, Botany, Chemistry, Economics, Education, English, Geography, History, Mathematics, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Sanskrit, Sociology, Zoology, Others
11	District	Alipurduar, Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Coochbehar, Dakshin dinajpur, Darjeeling, Hoogly, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Jhargram, Kalimpong, Kolkata, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Medinipur, Purulia, South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur.
12	Number of elderly person(s) present in the family	None/One/Two
13	Regularity of health checkup of elderly members	In every month/ When required

Table-3.5.2.2 showing details of the demographic characteristics as independent variables of UG level

Independent variable	Categorical Variable	n=756	Percentage
Gender	Male	323	42.72
	Female	433	57.28
Religion	Christian	56	7.41
	Hindu	607	80.29
	Muslim	93	12.30
Category	General	417	55.16
	OBC	119	15.74
	SC	192	25.40
	ST	28	3.70
Habitat	Rural	329	43.52
	Semi-Urban	137	18.12
	Urban	290	38.36
Family structure	Broken	74	9.79
	Joint	331	43.78
	Nuclear	351	46.43
Monthly Family Income	Below 10000	178	23.55
	10000-30000	423	55.95
	30000-50000	115	15.21
	Above 50000	40	5.29
Birth order	First	383	50.66
	Two	214	28.31
	Three	61	8.07
	More	98	12.96
Marital status	Married	76	10.05
	Unmarried	680	89.95
Stream of study	Arts	531	70.24
	Commerce	23	3.04
	Science	202	26.72
Subject taken	Accountancy	11	1.46
	Anthropology	54	7.14
	Bengali	41	5.42
	Botany	10	1.32
	Chemistry	20	2.65
	Economics	13	1.72
	Education	232	30.69

	English	99	13.10
	Geography	32	4.23
	History	37	4.89
	Mathematics	40	5.29
	Others	64	8.47
	Physics	10	1.32
	Political Science	32	4.23
	Psychology	6	0.79
	Sanskrit	35	4.63
	Sociology	4	0.53
	Zoology	16	2.12
District	Alipurduar	21	2.78
	Bankura	13	1.72
	Birbhum	22	2.91
	Bardwan	27	3.57
	Coochbehar	21	2.78
	Dakshin dinajpur	41	5.42
	Darjeeling	38	5.03
	Hoogly	26	3.44
	Howrah	27	3.57
	Jalpaiguri	31	4.10
	Jhargram	18	2.38
	Kalimpong	10	1.32
	Kolkata	164	21.69
	Malda	30	3.97
	Murshidabad	12	1.59
	Nadia	34	4.50
	North 24 Parganas	57	7.54
	Paschim Medinipur	17	2.25
	Purba Medinipur	35	4.63
	Purulia	11	1.46
South 24 Parganas	91	12.04	
Uttar Dinajpur	9	1.19	
Number of elderly present in the family	None	244	32.28
	One	479	63.36
	Two	33	4.37
Regularity of health checkup of elderly	In every month	566	74.87
	When required	190	25.13

Table- 3.5.2.3 showing details of the demographic characteristics as independent variables of PG level

Independent variable	Categorical Variable	n=700	Percentage
Gender	Male	436	62.29
	Female	264	37.71
Religion	Christian	31	4.43
	Hindu	566	80.86
	Muslim	103	14.71
Category	General	435	62.14
	OBC	88	12.57
	SC	160	22.86
	ST	17	2.43
Habitat	Rural	189	27.00
	Semi-Urban	153	21.86
	Urban	361	51.57
Family structure	Broken	41	5.86
	Joint	315	45.00
	Nuclear	344	49.14
Monthly Family Income	Below 10000	190	27.14
	10000-30000	361	51.57
	30000-50000	108	15.43
	Above 50000	41	5.86
Birth order	First	382	54.57
	Two	201	28.71
	Three	51	7.29
	More	66	9.43
Marital status	Married	141	20.14
	Unmarried	559	79.86
Stream of study	Arts	324	46.29
	Commerce	25	3.57
	Science	351	50.14
Subject taken	Accountancy	13	1.86
	Anthropology	24	3.43
	Bengali	55	7.86
	Botany	44	6.29
	Chemistry	31	4.43
	Economics	12	1.71
	Education	116	16.57
	English	29	4.14

	Geography	74	10.57
	History	13	1.86
	Journalism/MSW/Mass Communication	1	0.14
	Mathematics	71	10.14
	Others	70	10.00
	Physics	17	2.43
	Political Science	42	6.00
	Psychology	25	3.57
	Sanskrit	10	1.43
	Sociology	29	4.14
	Zoology	24	3.43
District	Alipurduar	18	2.57
	Bankura	22	3.14
	Birbhum	32	4.57
	Burdwan	23	3.29
	Coochbehar	24	3.43
	Dakshin dinajpur	20	2.86
	Darjeeling	31	4.43
	Hoogly	12	1.71
	Howrah	1	0.14
	Jalpaiguri	5	0.71
	Jhargram	8	1.14
	Kalimpong	10	1.43
	Kolkata	249	35.57
	Malda	26	3.71
	Murshidabad	11	1.57
	Nadia	56	8.00
	North 24Parganas	14	2.00
	Paschim Medinipur	25	3.57
	Purba Medinipur	24	3.43
	Purulia	8	1.14
South 24Parganas	69	9.86	
Uttar Dinajpur	12	1.71	
Number of elderly present in the family	None	213	30.43
	One	434	62.00
	Two	53	7.57
Regularity of health checkup of elderly	In every month	235	33.57
	When required	465	66.43

3.6 Research Instrument or Tools

3.6.1 Structured Demographic Data Sheet: It was developed by the current researcher under supervision of her guide to collect the demographic information from the respondents.

3.6.2 Scale of Attitude

After a detailed and extensive review of the related literature the researcher did not find any readymade and appropriate tool to use in this field. Therefore, the present investigator formulated a questionnaire with two different dimensions and standardized it with the support of her supervisor. The information was gathered using this self-administered, pre-validated questionnaire (Appendix-C). By passing the instrument between three experts, the content validity was proven. The final form of the scale was constructed by selecting 30 statements which are most relevant, least ambiguous and which cover or represent the different intensities of the attitude. They are then arranged in a random order. The items correlational methods are also used in evaluating the individual statements. The score for each item is correlated with the total score. Only those items that correlate significantly with the total score are selected. It serves in eradicating statements that are unclear or not of the same type as the rest of the scale in order to check for internal consistency. (Koul, 2018).

The attitude of positive and negative statements are expressed by five point Likert scale where the scoring pattern is like the following table-

Scoring Pattern

Table 3.6.2.1 showing the scoring pattern for positive Items:

Strongly Disagree (SD)	Disagree (D)	Neutral (N)	Agree (A)	Strongly Agree (SA)
1	2	3	4	5

Table 3.6.2.2 showing the scoring pattern for Negative items:

Strongly Disagree (SD)	Disagree (D)	Neutral (N)	Agree (A)	Strongly Agree (SA)
5	4	3	2	1

The total 30 items are divided into two dimensions. First 13 items expresses the degrees of intensity of feelings or opinion towards ageism and the last 17 items are for the expression of feelings about elder abuse. The item number 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13 are considered as positive items and 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12 are considered as negative items under the dimension of ageism. On the other part item number 15, 17, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27 are considered as the positive items and 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30 are considered as the negative items under the dimension of elder abuse. The

maximum possible scores would be 150 and the minimum possible scores would be 30. Along with these 30 items another tool of 4 WH Questions (31, 32, 33, 34) were distributed which is featured with multiple options. Scale was implemented using a purposive sample of 1456 students from various districts of West Bengal.

Table 3.6.2.3 showing the Dimension wise item number

DIMENSIONS		ITEM NUMBER (P13+N17+4)=34	
		Positive (13)	Negative (17)
AGEISM (A)	13 items (5 point Likert scale)	1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13	2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12
ELDER ABUSE (EA)	17 items (5 point Likert scale)	15, 17, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27	14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30
	+ 4 items (WHQ) MCQ	31, 32, 33, 34	

3.6.2.1 Student's Attitude Scale based on Ageism (SAA)

To measure and assess the student's attitude towards Ageism a scale SAA (Scale of Attitude towards Ageism) was developed by the present researcher under supervision of the guide. It was a bi-dimensional instrument made up of 13 statements, six of which expressed behaviour favourably and seven of which expressed behaviour adversely. It was a 5-point Likert-type test that evaluated the students' attitudes toward ageism on both positive and negative levels. Responses of the participants on the present tool has provided a general overview of their attitude towards ageism in perspective of education related to gerontology.

3.6.2.2 Student's Attitude Scale based on Elder Abuse (SAEA)

To measure and assess the attitude of students towards elder abuse the scale SAEA was developed by the present researcher under supervision of the guide. Here lies 17 items based on the dimension of elder abuse. 5 point Likert scale was used to assess positive and negative items. It was a bi-dimensional instrument made up of 17 statements, six of which expressed positive behaviour and ten of which expressed abusive behaviour. Responses of the participants on the present tool has provided a general overview of their attitude towards elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology.

3.6.2.3 WH Questions based on Education or Curriculum related to Gerontology

To assess the attitude of students towards the basic concept about the perspective of Gerontology a scale/ an instrument was developed by the present researcher under supervision of the guide. It was consisted of only 4 MCQ type items where each items offers 5 to 7 choices or alternatives. The purpose of the WH Questions Frame is to compare between the attitude of students (UG & PG) on the basis of the statement which describes the 4 dimensions- (1) **What:** Mostly happening elder abuse in our society, (2) **Who:** Main perpetrators of elder abuse (3) **Why:** Reasons behind the case of elder abuse remain unreported (4) **How:** Dealing effectively with random elder abuse.

3.7 Reliability and Validity of the Scale

Chronbach's Alpha were computed to determine the reliability of the questionnaire. The entire scale's reliability coefficient, which was 0.70, indicated that the scale has sufficient reliability to measure the construct. The scale's alpha coefficients were also determined to assess its reliability. The reliability of the measurement was shown by the Chronbach's alpha coefficient, which ranged from .666 to .706 for each factor and was 0.70 for all items. Individual dimensions' Chronbach's alpha coefficients ranged from .669 to .703 for the SAA scale and .666 to .706 for the SAEA scale. Every criterion validated the measurement's dependability. Responses of the participants on the present tool has been provided a general overview of their attitude towards ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology.

Validity of the tool was established through content validity. The draft questionnaire was circulated to three professionals or experts for selecting the items from the draft tools. After 21 days the first draft questionnaire was given to the same professionals again for final selection of the items. The content validity of the scale of ageism (SAA) and Elder abuse (SAEA) was also established along with the construct validity by Pearson correlation, where the correlation of each and every item is significant at the 0.01 level as described in the above table.

3.8 Interview Schedule: (Appendix-D)

In the second phase to assess the attitude towards ageism and elder abuse the researcher has used an open ended semi structured interview schedule. To get valuable addition of opinions for qualitative analysis of the study the interview schedule was applied in three phases. Set I was for the UG & PG students. Set II was prepared for the teachers and experts and Set III was applied for the elderly people residing in old age home. Every interview took 15 to 30 minutes in average. The respondents were participated spontaneously and free to answer the questions. The unwilling persons were barred from this session. Face-to-face interviews and Telephonic interviews were done to gather stories and anecdotes about the pupils' actual acts of respect or contempt.

3.9 Procedure of Data collection

Two stages of the investigation were completed. In the first stage, a survey using a questionnaire was carried out to determine people's attitudes regarding ageism and elder maltreatment in light of

gerontology-related education. The investigator typed all the questionnaires, reprinted them, and personally distributed them to all the respondents in order to collect the pertinent data. The completed surveys, along with the demographic data sheet, were gathered, carefully reviewed, cleaned, quantified, and systematically tabulated for additional analysis. In the second stage, interviews were conducted to gather stories and experiences pertaining to the aforementioned subject.

3.10 Tabulation and Analysis of Data: Data tabulation and analysis was done using R version 3.6.2, Microsoft Excel 2013 and Statistical package for the Social Science (SPSS) Version-21. The findings and analysis of the study has been conducted in the next chapter-IV.

References

Kaul, L., (2018). *Methodology of Educational Research*. Vikas Publishing House PVT LTD., Ramnagar, New Delhi.

Chapter-IV

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CHAPTER-IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

Statistical analysis: For the dependent variables i.e., Attitude towards Ageism and Elder abuse two distinct composite scores were created for UG and PG students. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis has been done. The responses of the 5-point Numbers were generated from the Likert scale (such as, strongly disagree was numerically represented by 1, disagree was represented by 2, neutral was represented by 3, agree was represented by 4 and strongly agree was represented by 5). Higher scores indicate that participants have a high sense of attitude toward ageism as well as elder maltreatment. The total score was calculated by adding the replies to each item. Analysis of the data was conducted in two parts. At the beginning, item wise analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics percentages. Descriptive statistics were used to understand the distribution of both the scores against the demographic variables. Then the hypotheses were tested using descriptive statistics mean, SD and inferential statistics independent t-test, one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were done to check the statistical difference in the mean composite score of attitude towards ageism and elder abuse between two groups and more than two groups (respectively) of demographic characteristics such as, gender, marital status, category, religion, habitat, birth order, family structure, stream of study, subject taken, district, number of elderly member present in the family, regularity of health checkup of elderly. Comparison table of frequency and percentage are represented to check if there are any differences between attitude of the students of UG and PG on the basis of different dimensions of education or curriculum related to Gerontology highlighting the elder abuse. The relationship between attitude toward ageism and elder abuse, attitude toward ageism and the number of elderly family members, and the correlation between attitude toward elder abuse and the number of senior family members was examined using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation (r). The researcher have used bar graph, pie chart, box and whisker plot to represent the data graphically.

4.2 Analysis of Quantitative Data

4.2.1 Analysis conducted based on Items:

Table 4.2.1.1 showing Item wise Analysis based on Scale of Attitude towards Ageism (SAA) for UG students

	Response→		1	2	3	4	5
Sl.No.	Items						
1	Everyone should know about the loneliness of aged people.	N=756	38.00	21.00	33.00	141.00	523.00
		%	5.03	2.78	4.37	18.65	69.18

2	Sometimes older members of the family are used to repeat the same old events, which I don't like.	N=756	124.00	156.00	180.00	145.00	151.00
		%	16.40	20.63	23.81	19.18	19.97
3	I don't like the tendency of dependence of parent on their children.	N=756	65.00	34.00	50.00	118.00	489.00
		%	8.60	4.50	6.61	15.61	64.68
4	Whenever I think that I may lose my authority at the old age I feel anxious.	N=756	128.00	132.00	140.00	126.00	230.00
		%	16.93	17.46	18.52	16.67	30.42
5	Knowledge of Ageing related subject with problems and solutions of old age life will inculcate values and respect towards elderly in young generation.	N=756	17.00	16.00	55.00	172.00	496.00
		%	2.25	2.12	7.28	22.75	65.61
6	Sometimes I imagine me at the age of sixty years and later life.	N=756	130.00	105.00	130.00	171.00	220.00
		%	17.20	13.89	17.20	22.62	29.10
7	Old aged people are the burden of our society.	N=756	25.00	12.00	25.00	94.00	600.00
		%	3.31	1.59	3.31	12.43	79.37
8	I have no tension about the distress and troubles of my old age life.	N=756	187.00	105.00	141.00	177.00	146.00
		%	24.74	13.89	18.65	23.41	19.31
9	I won't like growing old.	N=756	142.00	104.00	130.00	123.00	257.00
		%	18.78	13.76	17.20	16.27	33.99
10	At the old age period it is very heart-rending (painful) to spend life for an unmarried person as well as to spend a widowhood life for any married couple.	N=756	97.00	59.00	114.00	152.00	334.00
		%	12.83	7.80	15.08	20.11	43.92
11	Older adult people need value added long term care at their old age.	N=756	29.00	10.00	29.00	166.00	522.00
		%	3.84	1.32	3.84	21.96	69.05
12	At extreme old age period our society does not give social importance to old aged persons.	N=756	267.00	200.00	126.00	100.00	63.00
		%	35.32	26.46	16.67	13.23	8.33
13	The only young generation can stand beside the older adults during their insecurity and isolation at old age period.	N=756	30.00	45.00	54.00	164.00	463.00
		%	3.97	5.95	7.14	21.69	61.24

Item 1. It was observed from this item 5.03% (N=38) respondents were strongly disagreed, 2.78% (N=21) were disagreed somewhat, 4.37% (N=33) were neutral, 18.65% (N=141) were agreed somewhat, and 69.18% (N=523) were strongly agreed.

Item 2. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 16.40% (N=124) respondents were strongly disagreed, 20.63% (N=156) were disagreed somewhat, 23.81% (N=180) were neutral, 19.18% (N=145) were agreed somewhat, and 19.97% (N=151) were strongly agreed.

Item 3. In response to this item that 8.60% (N=65) respondents were strongly disagreed, 4.50% (N=34) were disagreed somewhat, 6.61% (N=50) were neutral, 15.61% (N=118) were agreed somewhat, and 64.68% (N=489) were strongly agreed.

Item 4. It was found from the item that 16.93% (N=128) respondents were strongly disagreed, 4.50% (N=132) were disagreed somewhat, 18.52% (N=140) were neutral, 16.67% (N=126) were agreed somewhat, and 30.42% (N=230) were strongly agreed.

Item 5. It was observed from this item 2.25% (N=17) respondents were strongly disagreed, 2.11% (N=16) were disagreed somewhat, 7.28% (N=55) were neutral, 22.75% (N=172) were agreed somewhat, and 65.61% (N=496) were strongly agreed.

Item 6. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 17.20% (N=130) respondents were strongly disagreed, 13.89% (N=105) were disagreed somewhat, 17.20% (N=130) were neutral, 22.62% (N=171) were agreed somewhat, and 29.10% (N=220) were strongly agreed.

Item 7. In response to this item that 3.31% (N=25) respondents were strongly disagreed, 1.59% (N=12) were disagreed somewhat, 3.31% (N=25) were neutral, 12.43% (N=94) were agreed somewhat, and 79.37% (N=600) were strongly agreed.

Item 8. It was found from the item that 24.73% (N=187) respondents were strongly disagreed, 13.89% (N=105) were disagreed somewhat, 18.65% (N=141) were neutral, 23.41% (N=177) were agreed somewhat, and 19.31% (N=146) were strongly agreed.

Item 9. It was observed from this item 18.78% (N=142) respondents were strongly disagreed, 13.76% (N=104) were disagreed somewhat, 17.20% (N=130) were neutral, 16.27% (N=123) were agreed somewhat, and 34% (N=257) were strongly agreed.

Item 10. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 12.83% (N=97) respondents were strongly disagreed, 7.80% (N=59) were disagreed somewhat, 15.08% (N=114) were neutral, 22.11% (N=152) were agreed somewhat, and 43.92% (N=334) were strongly agreed.

Item 11. In response to this item that 3.84% (N=29) respondents were strongly disagreed, 1.32% (N=10) were disagreed somewhat, 3.84% (N=29) were neutral, 21.96% (N=166) were agreed somewhat, and 69.05% (N=522) were strongly agreed.

Item 12. It was found from the item that 35.32% (N=267) respondents were strongly disagreed, 26.46% (N=200) were disagreed somewhat, 16.67% (N=126) were neutral, 13.22% (N=100) were agreed somewhat, and 8.33% (N=63) were strongly agreed.

Item 13. It was observed from this item 3.97% (N=30) respondents were strongly disagreed, 5.95% (N=45) were disagreed somewhat, 7.14% (N=54) were neutral, 21.69% (N=164) were agreed somewhat, and 61.24% (N=463) were strongly agreed.

Table 4.2.1.2 showing Item wise Analysis based on Scale of Attitude towards Ageism (SAA) for PG students

	Response→		1	2	3	4	5
Sl.No.	Items						
1	Everyone should know about the loneliness of aged people.	N=700	21.00	20.00	15.00	130.00	514.00
		%	3.00	2.86	2.14	18.57	73.43
2	Sometimes older members of the family are used to repeat the same old events, which I don't like.	N=700	96.00	140.00	97.00	193.00	174.00
		%	13.71	20.00	13.86	27.57	24.86
3	I don't like the tendency of dependence of parent on their children.	N=700	44.00	32.00	28.00	153.00	443.00
		%	6.29	4.57	4.00	21.86	63.29
4	Whenever I think that I may lose my authority at the old age I feel anxious.	N=700	105.00	165.00	75.00	173.00	182.00
		%	15.00	23.57	10.71	24.71	26.00
5	Knowledge of Ageing related subject with problems and solutions of old age life will inculcate values and respect towards elderly in young generation.	N=700	13.00	15.00	25.00	168.00	479.00
		%	1.86	2.14	3.57	24.00	68.43
6	Sometimes I imagine me at the age of sixty years and later life.	N=700	103.00	105.00	72.00	217.00	203.00
		%	14.71	15.00	10.29	31.00	29.00
7	Old aged people are the burden of our society.	N=700	22.00	14.00	11.00	117.00	536.00
		%	3.14	2.00	1.57	16.71	76.57
8	I have no tension about the distress and troubles of my old age life.	N=700	119.00	114.00	91.00	235.00	141.00
		%	17.00	16.29	13.00	33.57	20.14
9	I won't like growing old.	N=700	114.00	88.00	71.00	194.00	233.00
		%	16.29	12.57	10.14	27.71	33.29

10	At the old age period it is very heart-rending (painful) to spend life for an unmarried person as well as to spend a widowhood life for any married couple.	N=700	62.00	113.00	46.00	170.00	309.00
		%	8.86	16.14	6.57	24.29	44.14
11	Older adult people need value added long term care at their old age.	N=700	15.00	17.00	14.00	165.00	489.00
		%	2.14	2.43	2.00	23.57	69.86
12	At extreme old age period our society does not give social importance to old aged persons.	N=700	237.00	245.00	70.00	89.00	59.00
		%	33.86	35.00	10.00	12.71	8.43
13	The only young generation can stand beside the older adults during their insecurity and isolation at old age period.	N=700	21.00	61.00	39.00	148.00	431.00
		%	3.00	8.71	5.57	21.14	61.57

Item 1. It was observed from this item 3% (N=21) respondents were strongly disagreed, 2.86% (N=20) were disagreed somewhat, 2.14% (N=15) were neutral, 18.57% (N=130) were agreed somewhat, and 73.43% (N=514) were strongly agreed.

Item 2. It was found from the item that 13.71% (N=96) respondents were strongly disagreed, 20% (N=140) were disagreed somewhat, 13.86% (N=97) were neutral, 27.57% (N=193) were agreed somewhat, and 24.86% (N=174) were strongly agreed.

Item 3. In response to this item that 6.29% (N=44) respondents were strongly disagreed, 4.57% (N=32) were disagreed somewhat, 4% (N=28) were neutral, 21.86% (N=153) were agreed somewhat, and 63.29% (N=443) were strongly agreed.

Item 4. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 15% (N=105) respondents were strongly disagreed, 23.57% (N=165) were disagreed somewhat, 10.71% (N=75) were neutral, 24.71% (N=173) were agreed somewhat, and 26% (N=182) were strongly agreed.

Item 5. It was observed from this item 1.86% (N=13) respondents were strongly disagreed, 2.14% (N=15) were disagreed somewhat, 3.57% (N=25) were neutral, 24% (N=168) were agreed somewhat, and 68.43% (N=479) were strongly agreed.

Item 6. It was found from the item that 14.71% (N=103) respondents were strongly disagreed, 15% (N=105) were disagreed somewhat, 10.29% (N=72) were neutral, 31% (N=217) were agreed somewhat, and 29% (N=203) were strongly agreed.

Item 7. In response to this item that 3.14% (N=22) respondents were strongly disagreed, 2% (N=14) were disagreed somewhat, 1.57% (N=11) were neutral, 16.71% (N=117) were agreed somewhat, and 76.57% (N=536) were strongly agreed.

Item 8. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 17% (N=119) respondents were strongly disagreed, 16.29% (N=114) were disagreed somewhat, 13% (N=91) were neutral, 33.57% (N=235) were agreed somewhat, and 20.14% (N=141) were strongly agreed.

Item 9. It was observed from this item 16.29% (N=114) respondents were strongly disagreed, 12.57% (N=88) were disagreed somewhat, 10.14% (N=71) were neutral, 27.71% (N=194) were agreed somewhat, and 33.29% (N=233) were strongly agreed.

Item 10. It was found from the item that 8.86% (N=62) respondents were strongly disagreed, 16.14% (N=113) were disagreed somewhat, 6.57% (N=46) were neutral, 24.29% (N=170) were agreed somewhat, and 44.14% (N=309) were strongly agreed.

Item 11. In response to this item that 2.14% (N=15) respondents were strongly disagreed, 2.43% (N=17) were disagreed somewhat, 2% (N=14) were neutral, 23.57% (N=165) were agreed somewhat, and 69.86% (N=489) were strongly agreed.

Item 12. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 33.86% (N=237) respondents were strongly disagreed, 35% (N=245) were disagreed somewhat, 10% (N=70) were neutral, 12.71% (N=89) were agreed somewhat, and 8.43% (N=59) were strongly agreed.

Item 13. It was observed from this item 3% (N=21) respondents were strongly disagreed, 8.71% (N=61) were disagreed somewhat, 5.57% (N=39) were neutral, 21.14% (N=148) were agreed somewhat, and 61.57% (N=431) were strongly agreed.

Table 4.2.1.3 showing Item wise Analysis based on the Scale of Attitude towards Elder Abuse (SAEA) for UG students

	Response		1	2	3	4	5
Sl.No.	Items						
14	I think when a person becomes aged; he or she should take away from home to old age home.	N=756	20.00	13.00	21.00	63.00	639.00
		%	2.65	1.72	2.78	8.33	84.52
15	Every day I take care of older adults of my family in any way.	N=756	18.00	30.00	96.00	218.00	394.00
		%	2.38	3.97	12.70	28.84	52.12
16	I have no time to spend half an hour in a day with old aged member/ members of my family.	N=756	34.00	27.00	46.00	169.00	480.00
		%	4.50	3.57	6.08	22.35	63.49
17	The news of elder abuse published in newspaper, T.V., Face book and other social media are sensitive to me.	N=756	15.00	12.00	36.00	153.00	540.00
		%	1.98	1.59	4.76	20.24	71.43

18	The time to think about the elder abuse and the security is yet to come.	N=756	73.00	43.00	54.00	145.00	441.00
		%	9.66	5.69	7.14	19.18	58.33
19	Every older person has to share a plenty of conversation with others, but nobody wants to listen it.	N=756	404.00	214.00	64.00	45.00	29.00
		%	53.44	28.31	8.47	5.95	3.84
20	I fear to be rejected by younger generation at my old age.	N=756	189.00	180.00	153.00	100.00	134.00
		%	25.00	23.81	20.24	13.23	17.72
21	If elder abuse in family life becomes as a regular practice, then young generation will take it as normal part of the human life.	N=756	52.00	39.00	67.00	164.00	434.00
		%	6.88	5.16	8.86	21.69	57.41
22	Talking in slang language with the older adults is one type of elder abuse.	N=756	19.00	14.00	20.00	102.00	601.00
		%	2.51	1.85	2.65	13.49	79.50
23	Sometimes I also enjoy the taunting and teasing moment to old aged person with my friends.	N=756	47.00	40.00	53.00	136.00	480.00
		%	6.22	5.29	7.01	17.99	63.49
24	I worry to think about that the possibility of elder abuse will increase at old age home or nursing home in future.	N=756	211.00	207.00	161.00	79.00	98.00
		%	27.91	27.38	21.30	10.45	12.96
25	Through active and prompt administrative action the number of elder abuse incidents can be decreased.	N=756	23.00	40.00	82.00	217.00	394.00
		%	3.04	5.29	10.85	28.70	52.12
26	In any way I make my chance to spend some quality times with the aged member of my family every day.	N=756	25.00	35.00	87.00	217.00	397.00
		%	2.65	4.63	11.51	28.70	52.51
27	It is proven that 'Hugging' is an important therapy for the service of older adults.	N=756	21.00	25.00	110.00	172.00	428.00
		%	2.78	3.31	14.55	22.75	56.61
28	I don't like to spend my time with any of older adult person in the family or outside of the family.	N=756	45.00	53.00	60.00	154.00	444.00
		%	5.95	7.01	7.94	20.37	58.73

29	Sometimes our parent behaves rudely and badly on their elders in front of us.	N=756	115.00	162.00	114.00	104.00	261.00
		%	15.21	21.43	15.08	13.76	34.52
30	There is no space of any older person in my future family planning of life.	N=756	37.00	18.00	37.00	110.00	554.00
		%	4.89	2.38	4.89	14.55	73.28

Item 14. It was found from the item that 2.65% (N=20) respondents were strongly disagreed, 1.72% (N=13) were disagreed somewhat, 2.78% (N=21) were neutral, 8.33% (N=63) were agreed somewhat, and 84.52% (N=639) were strongly agreed.

Item 15. In response to this item that 2.38% (N=18) respondents were strongly disagreed, 3.97% (N=30) were disagreed somewhat, 12.70% (N=96) were neutral, 28.84% (N=218) were agreed somewhat, and 52.12% (N=394) were strongly agreed.

Item 16. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 4.50% (N=34) respondents were strongly disagreed, 3.57% (N=27) were disagreed somewhat, 6.08% (N=46) were neutral, 22.35% (N=169) were agreed somewhat, and 63.49% (N=480) were strongly agreed.

Item 17. It was observed from this item 1.98% (N=15) respondents were strongly disagreed, 1.59% (N=12) were disagreed somewhat, 4.76% (N=36) were neutral, 20.24% (N=153) were agreed somewhat, and 71.43% (N=540) were strongly agreed.

Item 18. It was found from the item that 9.66% (N=73) respondents were strongly disagreed, 5.69% (N=43) were disagreed somewhat, 7.14% (N=54) were neutral, 19.18% (N=145) were agreed somewhat, and 58.33% (N=441) were strongly agreed.

Item 19. In response to this item that 53.44% (N=404) respondents were strongly disagreed, 28.31% (N=214) were disagreed somewhat, 8.47% (N=64) were neutral, 5.95% (N=45) were agreed somewhat, and 3.84% (N=29) were strongly agreed.

Item 20. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 25% (N=189) respondents were strongly disagreed, 23.81% (N=180) were disagreed somewhat, 20.24% (N=153) were neutral, 13.23% (N=100) were agreed somewhat, and 17.73% (N=134) were strongly agreed.

Item 21. It was observed from this item 6.88% (N=52) respondents were strongly disagreed, 5.16% (N=39) were disagreed somewhat, 8.86% (N=67) were neutral, 21.69% (N=164) were agreed somewhat, and 57.41% (N=434) were strongly agreed.

Item 22. It was found from the item that 2.51% (N=19) respondents were strongly disagreed, 1.85% (N=14) were disagreed somewhat, 2.65% (N=20) were neutral, 13.49% (N=102) were agreed somewhat, and 79.50% (N=601) were strongly agreed.

Item 23. In response to this item that 6.22% (N=47) respondents were strongly disagreed, 5.29% (N=40) were disagreed somewhat, 7.01% (N=53) were neutral, 17.99% (N=136) were agreed somewhat, and 63.49% (N=480) were strongly agreed.

Item 24. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 27.91% (N=211) respondents were strongly disagreed, 27.38% (N=207) were disagreed somewhat, 21.30% (N=161) were neutral, 10.45% (N=79) were agreed somewhat, and 12.96% (N=98) were strongly agreed.

Item 25. It was observed from this item 3.04% (N=23) respondents were strongly disagreed, 5.29% (N=40) were disagreed somewhat, 10.85% (N=82) were neutral, 28.70% (N=217) were agreed somewhat, and 52.12% (N=394) were strongly agreed.

Item 26. It was found from the item that 2.65% (N=25) respondents were strongly disagreed, 4.63% (N=35) were disagreed somewhat, 11.51% (N=87) were neutral, 28.70% (N=217) were agreed somewhat, and 52.51% (N=397) were strongly agreed.

Item 27. In response to this item that 2.78% (N=21) respondents were strongly disagreed, 3.31% (N=25) were disagreed somewhat, 14.55% (N=110) were neutral, 22.75% (N=172) were agreed somewhat, and 56.61% (N=428) were strongly agreed.

Item 28. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 5.95% (N=45) respondents were strongly disagreed, 7.01% (N=53) were disagreed somewhat, 7.94% (N=60) were neutral, 20.37% (N=154) were agreed somewhat, and 58.73% (N=444) were strongly agreed.

Item 29. It was observed from this item 15.21% (N=115) respondents were strongly disagreed, 21.43% (N=162) were disagreed somewhat, 15.08% (N=114) were neutral, 13.76% (N=104) were agreed somewhat, and 34.52% (N=261) were strongly agreed.

Item 30. In response to this item that 4.89% (N=37) respondents were strongly disagreed, 2.38% (N=18) were disagreed somewhat, 4.89% (N=37) were neutral, 14.55% (N=110) were agreed somewhat, and 73.28% (N=554) were strongly agreed.

Table 4.2.1.4 showing Item wise Analysis based on the Scale of Attitude towards Elder Abuse (SAEA) for PG students

	Response		1	2	3	4	5
Sl.No.	Items						
14	I think when a person becomes aged; he or she should take away from home to old age home.	N=700	18.00	11.00	10.00	93.00	568.00
		%	2.57	1.57	1.43	13.29	81.14
15	Every day I take care of older adults of my family in any way.	N=700	19.00	44.00	53.00	270.00	314.00
		%	2.71	6.29	7.57	38.57	44.86

16	I have no time to spend half an hour in a day with old aged member/ members of my family.	N=700	26.00	41.00	32.00	193.00	408.00
		%	3.71	5.86	4.57	27.57	58.29
17	The news of elder abuse published in newspaper, T.V., Face book and other social media are sensitive to me.	N=700	9.00	18.00	14.00	156.00	503.00
		%	1.29	2.57	2.00	22.29	71.86
18	The time to think about the elder abuse and the security is yet to come.	N=700	63.00	50.00	30.00	162.00	395.00
		%	9.00	7.14	4.29	23.14	56.43
19	Every older person has to share a plenty of conversation with others, but nobody wants to listen it.	N=700	352.00	233.00	44.00	42.00	29.00
		%	50.29	33.29	6.29	6.00	4.14
20	I fear to be rejected by younger generation at my old age.	N=700	166.00	218.00	89.00	134.00	93.00
		%	23.71	31.14	12.71	19.14	13.29
21	If elder abuse in family life becomes as a regular practice, then young generation will take it as normal part of the human life.	N=700	57.00	47.00	24.00	195.00	377.00
		%	8.14	6.71	3.43	27.86	53.86
22	Talking in slang language with the older adults is one type of elder abuse.	N=700	18.00	22.00	5.00	125.00	530.00
		%	2.57	3.14	0.71	17.86	75.71
23	Sometimes I also enjoy the taunting and teasing moment to old aged person with my friends.	N=700	36.00	35.00	36.00	173.00	420.00
		%	5.14	5.00	5.14	24.71	60.00
24	I worry to think about that the possibility of elder abuse will increase at old age home or nursing home in future.	N=700	178.00	229.00	118.00	111.00	64.00
		%	25.43	32.71	16.86	15.86	9.14
25	Through active and prompt administrative action the number of elder abuse incidents can be decreased.	N=700	17.00	41.00	45.00	229.00	368.00
		%	2.43	5.86	6.43	32.71	52.57

26	In any way I make my chance to spend some quality times with the aged member of my family every day.	N=700	16.00	54.00	55.00	239.00	336.00
		%	2.29	7.71	7.86	34.14	48.00
27	It is proven that ‘Hugging’ is an important therapy for the service of older adults.	N=700	13.00	24.00	48.00	197.00	418.00
		%	1.86	3.43	6.86	28.14	59.71
28	I don’t like to spend my time with any of older adult person in the family or outside of the family.	N=700	35.00	45.00	33.00	188.00	399.00
		%	5.00	6.43	4.71	26.86	57.00
29	Sometimes our parent behaves rudely and badly on their elders in front of us.	N=700	136.00	205.00	60.00	124.00	175.00
		%	19.43	29.29	8.57	17.71	25.00
30	There is no space of any older person in my future family planning of life.	N=700	23.00	11.00	19.00	132.00	515.00
		%	3.29	1.57	2.71	18.86	73.57

Item 14. It was observed from this item 2.57% (N=18) respondents were strongly disagreed, 1.57% (N=11) were disagreed somewhat, 1.43% (N=10) were neutral, 13.29% (N=93) were agreed somewhat, and 81.14% (N=568) were strongly agreed.

Item 15. In response to this item that 2.71% (N=19) respondents were strongly disagreed, 6.29% (N=44) were disagreed somewhat, 7.57% (N=53) were neutral, 38.57% (N=270) were agreed somewhat, and 44.86% (N=314) were strongly agreed.

Item 16. It was found from the item that 3.71% (N=26) respondents were strongly disagreed, 5.86% (N=41) were disagreed somewhat, 4.57% (N=32) were neutral, 27.57% (N=193) were agreed somewhat, and 58.29% (N=408) were strongly agreed.

Item 17. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 1.29% (N=9) respondents were strongly disagreed, 2.57% (N=18) were disagreed somewhat, 2% (N=14) were neutral, 22.29% (N=156) were agreed somewhat, and 71.86% (N=503) were strongly agreed.

Item 18. It was observed from this item 9% (N=63) respondents were strongly disagreed, 7.14% (N=50) were disagreed somewhat, 4.29% (N=30) were neutral, 23.14% (N=162) were agreed somewhat, and 56.43% (N=395) were strongly agreed.

Item 19. In response to this item that 50.29% (N=352) respondents were strongly disagreed, 33.29% (N=233) were disagreed somewhat, 6.29% (N=44) were neutral, 6% (N=42) were agreed somewhat, and 4.14% (N=29) were strongly agreed.

Item 20. It was found from the item that 23.71% (N=166) respondents were strongly disagreed, 31.14% (N=218) were disagreed somewhat, 12.71% (N=89) were neutral, 19.14% (N=134) were agreed somewhat, and 13.29% (N=93) were strongly agreed.

Item 21. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 8.14% (N=57) respondents were strongly disagreed, 6.71% (N=47) were disagreed somewhat, 3.43% (N=24) were neutral, 27.86% (N=195) were agreed somewhat, and 53.86% (N=377) were strongly agreed.

Item 22. It was observed from this item 2.57% (N=18) respondents were strongly disagreed, 3.14% (N=22) were disagreed somewhat, 0.71% (N=5) were neutral, 17.86% (N=125) were agreed somewhat, and 75.71% (N=530) were strongly agreed.

Item 23. In response to this item that 5.14% (N=36) respondents were strongly disagreed, 5% (N=35) were disagreed somewhat, 5.14% (N=36) were neutral, 24.71% (N=173) were agreed somewhat, and 60% (N=420) were strongly agreed.

Item 24. It was found from the item that 25.43% (N=178) respondents were strongly disagreed, 32.71% (N=229) were disagreed somewhat, 16.86% (N=118) were neutral, 15.86% (N=111) were agreed somewhat, and 9.14% (N=64) were strongly agreed.

Item 25. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 2.43% (N=17) respondents were strongly disagreed, 5.86% (N=41) were disagreed somewhat, 6.43% (N=45) were neutral, 32.71% (N=229) were agreed somewhat, and 52.57% (N=368) were strongly agreed.

Item 26. It was observed from this item 2.29% (N=16) respondents were strongly disagreed, 7.71% (N=54) were disagreed somewhat, 7.86% (N=55) were neutral, 34.14% (N=239) were agreed somewhat, and 48% (N=336) were strongly agreed.

Item 27. In response to this item that 1.86% (N=13) respondents were strongly disagreed, 3.43% (N=24) were disagreed somewhat, 6.86% (N=48) were neutral, 28.14% (N=197) were agreed somewhat, and 59.71% (N=418) were strongly agreed.

Item 28. It was found from the item that 5% (N=35) respondents were strongly disagreed, 6.43% (N=45) were disagreed somewhat, 4.71% (N=33) were neutral, 26.86% (N=188) were agreed somewhat, and 57% (N=399) were strongly agreed.

Item 29. From the above table it was revealed from the item that 19.43% (N=136) respondents were strongly disagreed, 29.29% (N=205) were disagreed somewhat, 8.57% (N=60) were neutral, 17.71% (N=124) were agreed somewhat, and 25% (N=175) were strongly agreed.

Item 30. It was observed from this item 3.29% (N=23) respondents were strongly disagreed, 1.57% (N=11) were disagreed somewhat, 2.71% (N=19) were neutral, 18.86% (N=132) were agreed somewhat, and 73.57% (N=515) were strongly agreed.

4.2.2 Analysis of MCQ on WH Questions for UG Level

Table 4.2.2.1 showing Item wise Analysis based on the MCQ on WH Question for UG Level

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Choice or Options	n (N=756)	%
WHQ.1	What kind of elder abuse do you opine as mostly happening to elders?	i. Disrespect	172	22.80
		ii. Beating/Slapping	39	5.20
		iii. Neglect	474	62.70
		iv. Verbally abusing	30	4.00
		v. Economic Exploitation	39	5.20
		vi. Forcible sexual contact	2	0.30
WHQ.2	Who are main perpetrators of elder abuse?	i. Son	327	43.25
		ii. Daughter in law	275	36.38
		iii. Daughter	7	0.93
		iv. Son in law	6	0.79
		v. Care giver and servant	80	10.58
		vi. Relative	61	8.07
WHQ.3	Why the elderly do not report about their abuse?	i. Distrust on Person and Agency to solve the problem	49	6.48
		ii. Did not know about the dealing with problem.	96	12.70
		iii. Privacy of the family matter.	313	41.40
		iv. Ineffective and Unknown Redressal	10	1.32
		v. Fear of retaliation.	99	13.10
		vi. They just give up.	189	25.00
WHQ.4	How can we deal effectively with random elder abuse?	i. Make them economically independent	71	9.39
		ii. Develop legal redressal	70	9.26
		iii. Develop social redressal	60	7.94
		iv. Involve youngsters in elderly care	123	16.27

		v. Sensitization of young generation through the component based on the problems and solutions of ageing and elder abuse	311	41.14
		vi. Create Self Help Groups of the elders.	33	4.37
		vii. Development of social communication.	88	11.64

Item WHQ1. It was observed from this item 22.80% (N=176) respondents opined in favour of ‘Disrespect’, 5.20% (N=39) were agreed with ‘Beating or Slapping’, 62.70% (N=474) highly supported the point ‘Neglect’, 4.00% (N=30) were agreed with ‘Verbal abuse’, 5.20% (N=39) spoke in favour of ‘Economic Exploitation’ and 0.30% (N=2) supported the ‘Forcible sexual contact’ as mostly happening elder abuse in our society.

Item WHQ2. In response to this item that 43.25% (N=327) respondents were strongly supported the option ‘Son’, 36.38% (N=275) were agreed with ‘Daughter-in-law’, 0.93% (N=7) opined for ‘Daughter’, 0.79% (N=6) were agreed with ‘Son-in-law’, 10.58% (N=80) spoke in favour of ‘Caregiver or servant’ and 8.07% (N=61) supported the ‘Relatives’ as the perpetrators of elder abuse.

Item WHQ3. In response to this item that ‘Distrust on Person and Agency to solve the problem’ was supported by 6.48% (N=49) respondents, ‘Did not know about the dealing with problem’ was supported by 12.70% (N=96) respondents, 41.40% (N=313) respondents were agreed with ‘Privacy of the family matter’, 1.32% (N=10) spoke for ‘Ineffective and unknown redressal’, 13.10% (N=99) opined in favour of ‘Fear of retaliation’ and lastly 25% (N=189) respondents supported the option ‘They just give up’ as the reason behind unreported cases of elder abuse.

Item WHQ4. From the above table it was revealed that 9.39% (N=71) respondents are agreed about the ‘Economic independence of elders’, 9.26% (N=70) spoke about the ‘Development of legal redressal’, 7.94% (N= 60) responded in favour of the ‘Development of social redressal’, 16.27% (N=123) supported the ‘Involvement of youngsters in elderly care’, 41.14% (N= 311) highly supported the ‘Sensitization of young generation through the component based on the problems and solutions of ageing and elder abuse’, ‘Create Self Help Groups of the elders’ was opined by 4.37% (N=33) and the ‘Development of social communication’ was corroborated by 11.64% (N= 88) respondents as the solution or means of dealing with random elder abuse.

4.2.3 Analysis of MCQ on WH Question for PG Level

Table 4.2.3.1 showing Item wise Analysis based on the MCQ on WH Question for PG Level

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Choice or Options	n (N=700)	%
WHQ.1	What kind of elder abuse do you opine as mostly happening to elders?	vii. Disrespect	174	24.90
		viii. Beating/Slapping	51	7.30
		ix. Neglect	372	53.10
		x. Verbally abusing	57	8.10
		xi. Economic Exploitation	37	5.30
		xii. Forcible sexual contact	9	1.30
WHQ.2	Who are main perpetrators of elder abuse?	i. Son	325	46.43
		ii. Daughter in law	241	34.43
		iii. Daughter	6	0.86
		iv. Son in law	10	1.43
		v. Care giver and servant	72	10.29
		vi. Relative	46	6.57
WHQ.3	Why the elderly do not report about their abuse?	vii. Distrust on Person and Agency to solve the problem	51	7.29
		viii. Did not know about the dealing with problem.	82	11.71
		ix. Privacy of the family matter.	233	33.29
		x. Ineffective and Unknown Redressal	19	2.71
		xi. Fear of retaliation.	134	19.14
		xii. They just give up.	181	25.86
WHQ.4	How can we deal effectively with random elder abuse?	viii. Make them economically independent	61	8.71
		ix. Develop legal redressal	66	9.43
		x. Develop social redressal	45	6.57
		xi. Involve youngsters in elderly care	72	10.29

		xii. Sensitization of young generation through the component based on the problems and solutions of ageing and elder abuse.	334	47.71
		xiii. Create Self Help Groups of the elders.	46	6.57
		xiv. Development of social communication.	75	10.71

Item WHQ1. It was observed from this item 24.90% (N=174) respondents opined in favour of ‘Disrespect’, 7.30% (N=51) were agreed with ‘Beating or Slapping’, 53.10% (N=372) highly supported the point ‘Neglect’, 8.10% (N=57) were agreed with ‘Verbal abuse’, 5.30% (N=37) spoke in favour of ‘Economic Exploitation’ and 1.30% (N=2) supported the ‘Forcible sexual contact’ as mostly happening elder abuse in our society.

Item WHQ2. In response to this item that 46.43% (N=325) respondents were strongly supported the option ‘Son’, 34.43% (N=241) were agreed with ‘Daughter-in-law’, 0.86% (N=6) opined for ‘Daughter’, 1.43% (N=10) were agreed with ‘Son-in-law’, 10.29% (N=72) spoke in favour of ‘Caregiver or servant’ and 6.57% (N=46) supported the ‘Relatives’ as the perpetrators of elder abuse.

Item WHQ3. In response to this item that ‘Distrust on Person and Agency to solve the problem’ was supported by 7.29% (N=51) respondents, ‘Did not know about the dealing with problem’ was supported by 11.71% (N=82) respondents, 33.29% (N=233) respondents were agreed with ‘Privacy of the family matter’, 2.71% (N=19) spoke for ‘Ineffective and unknown redressal’, 19.14% (N=134) opined in favour of ‘Fear of retaliation’ and lastly 25.86% (N=181) respondents supported the option ‘They just give up’ as the reason behind unreported cases of elder abuse.

Item WHQ4. From the above table it was revealed that 8.71% (N=61) respondents are agreed about the ‘Economic independence of elders’, 9.43% (N=66) spoke about the ‘Development of legal redressal’, 6.57% (N= 45) responded in favour of the ‘Development of social redressal’, 10.29% (N=72) supported the ‘Involvement of youngsters in elderly care’, 47.71% (N= 334) highly supported the ‘Sensitization of young generation through the component based on the problems and solutions of ageing and elder abuse’, ‘Create Self Help Groups of the elders’ was opined by 6.57% (N=46) and the ‘Development of social communication’ was corroborated by 10.71% (N= 75) respondents as the solution or means of dealing with random elder abuse.

4.3 Analysis conducted based on hypothesis

4.3.1 Hypotheses to study the Attitude of UG Student towards Ageism

H₀1 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of gender.

Table- 4.3.1.1 showing mean, SD and independent t-test on the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of gender.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	Significance	Remarks
Male	323	47.82	5.94	754	3.53	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Female	433	49.24	5.08				

From the above table it was found that the girls possess more positive attitude towards ageism than boys at UG level and the result was statistically significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of gender*” was rejected.

H₀2 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of religion.

Table- 4.3.1.2 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their religion.

Religion	N	Mean	SD
Hindu	607	48.62	5.54
Muslim	93	48.34	5.84
Christian	56	49.16	4.44

It was found from the above table that the students from Christian religion possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from Hindu and Muslim religion at UG level.

Table- 4.3.1.2a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their religion.

Religion	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	23.39	11.70	2	0.39	0.68	Not significant	Accepted
Within Groups	22844.90	30.34	753				
Total	22868.29	42.04	755				

From the above table it was observed that there was no significant mean difference in the attitude towards ageism among UG students on the basis of their religion. Because the result of one way ANOVA ($F=0.39$, $p=0.68$) was not statistically significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of religion*” was accepted.

H₀₃ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of category.

Table- 4.3.1.3 showing mean and SD of the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of category.

Category	N	Mean	SD
General	417	48.95	5.22
SC	192	48.18	5.70
ST	28	45.24	6.41
OBC	119	49.03	5.66

It was found from the above table that though the students from general category is highest in numbers, but from the mean score it is observed that the OBC category possess more positive attitude towards ageism just before the next positive attitude of general category. The students who belongs from SC, and ST category shows less positive attitude towards ageism.

Table-4.3.1.3a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their category.

Category	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	428.70	142.90	3	4.79	0.0026	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Within Groups	22439.60	29.84	752				
Total	22868.30	172.74	755				

From the above table it was found that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=4.79$, $p=0.0026$) there exists statistically significant difference at 0.01 level in the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their category. Hence, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of category.*” was rejected.

H₀₄ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of habitat.

Table-4.3.1.4 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their habitat.

Habitat	N	Mean	SD
Rural	329	48.70	5.71
Semi-Urban	137	48.01	5.57
Urban	290	48.84	5.23

It was found from the above table that the students from urban area possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from rural and semi-urban area.

Table-4.3.1.4a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their habitat.

Habitat	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	68.08	34.04	2	1.12	0.33	Not significant	Accepted
Within Groups	22800.22	300.28	753				
Total	22868.30	334.32	755				

From the above table it was observed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=1.124$, $p=0.33$), there was no statistically mean significant difference in the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their habitat. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of habitat*” was accepted.

H₀₅ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of family structure.

Table-4.3.1.5 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their family structure.

Family Structure	N	Mean	SD
Joint	331	48.29	5.73
Nuclear	351	49.30	5.25
Broken	74	47.92	5.54

It was found from the above table that the students from nuclear family possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from joint and broken family.

Table-4.3.1.5a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their family structure.

Family Structure	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	153.12	76.56	2	2.54	0.08	Not significant	Accepted
Within Groups	22715.18	30.17	753				
Total	22868.30	106.73	755				

From the above table it was observed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=2.54$, $p=0.08$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their family structure. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of family structure*” was accepted.

H₀₆ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of monthly family income.

Table-4.3.1.6 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their monthly family income.

Monthly Family Income	N	Mean	SD
Below 10000	178	48.46	5.21
10000-30000	423	48.44	5.46
30000-50000	115	48.44	5.83
Above 50000	40	49.28	6.33

It was found from the above table that the students from the family of income range above 50000/- possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students whose family income ranged below 50000/-. Next positive attitude was shown from the students of family whose monthly family income is below 10000/-. But the others two lairs of socio-economic strata shows less positive attitude towards ageism who are belonging from the family of 10000/-to 30000/- and 30000/- to 50000/- monthly income.

Table-4.3.1.6a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their monthly family income.

Family Income	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	65.89	21.96	3	0.72	0.54	Not significant	Accepted
Within Groups	22802.40	30.32	752				
Total	22868.29	52.28	755				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=0.72$, $p=0.54$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their monthly family income. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of monthly family income*” was accepted.

H₀₇ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of birth order.

Table-4.3.1.7 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their birth order.

Birth order	N	Mean	SD
First	383	48.78	5.41
Second	214	48.29	5.70
Third	61	48.93	5.43
More	98	48.59	5.52

It was noticed from the above table that the students whose birth order is placed in third position they possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are placed in 1st, 2nd or others birth order.

Table-4.3.1.7a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their birth order.

Birth order	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	40.26	13.42	3	0.44	0.72	Not significant	Accepted
Within Groups	22828.04	30.36	752				
Total	22868.30	43.78	755				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=0.44$, $p=0.72$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their birth order. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of birth order*” was accepted.

H₀₈ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of marital status.

Table-4.3.1.8 showing mean and SD and independent t-test on the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their marital status.

Marital Status	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	Significance	Remarks
Married	76	47.88	5.36	754	-1.25	Not Significant	Accepted
Unmarried	680	48.71	5.52				

From the above table it was found that the unmarried students possess more positive attitude towards ageism than married students at UG level and the result was statistically not significant. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of marital status*” was accepted.

H₀₉ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of stream of the study.

Table-4.3.1.9 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their stream of study.

Stream of Study	N	Mean	SD
Arts	531	48.89	5.44
Commerce	23	47.09	6.58
Science	202	48.13	5.50

It was observed from the above table that the students’ from arts faculty possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from the Science and Commerce stream.

Table-4.3.1.9a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their stream of study.

Stream of Study	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	139.09	69.54	2	2.30	0.10	Not significant	Accepted
Within Groups	22729.21	30.18	753				
Total	22868.30	99.72	755				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=2.30$, $p=0.10$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of stream of study. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of stream of the study*” was accepted.

H₀10 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.

Table-4.3.1.10 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.

Subject Taken	N	Mean	SD
Accountancy	11	48.82	4.96
Anthropology	54	50.15	5.60
Bengali	41	48.07	6.47
Botany	10	47.50	5.72
Chemistry	20	48.85	3.72
Economics	13	49.85	4.98
Education	232	48.03	5.34
English	99	49.51	4.60
Geography	32	49.72	5.18
History	37	50.32	5.51
Mathematics	40	48.23	4.79
Physics	10	53.20	7.52
Political Science	32	49.94	5.17
Psychology	6	49.50	5.01
Sanskrit	35	48.83	6.03
Sociology	4	52.75	3.10
Zoology	16	49.19	3.27
Others	64	45.13	6.24

It was found from the above table that the students’ from Physics, Sociology, Anthropology, psychology, Political Science, Economics, History, Zoology, Geography and English possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany, Bengali, Sanskrit, Education, and Accountancy. Result also shows that the students from others discipline like Hospitality management, Information Technology, Computer & Engineering, BBA, MBA, Microbiology, Medical Sc., Library & Information, Geology, Comparative Literature, B. Ed, etc. possess markedly less positive attitude towards ageism at UG level.

Table-4.3.1.10a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.

Subject taken	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	1609.10	94.65	17	3.29	≤ 0.01	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Within Groups	21259.20	28.81	738				
Total	22868.30	123.46	755				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=3.29$, $p \leq 0.01$), there exists statistically significant difference at 0.01 level in the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline*” was rejected.

H₀₁₁ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their district.

Table-4.3.1.11 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their district.

District	N	Mean	SD
Alipurduar	21	49.29	5.46
Bankura	13	47.23	4.85
Birbhum	22	41.36	7.43
Burdwan	27	48.89	4.99
Coochbehar	21	50.00	4.64
Dakshin dinajpur	41	49.59	6.05
Darjeeling	38	49.29	3.90
Hoogly	26	47.81	6.20
Howrah	27	50.22	5.40
Jalpaiguri	31	49.74	4.50
Jhargram	18	48.33	5.86
Kalimpong	10	54.70	3.71
Kolkata	164	48.74	4.41
Malda	30	46.53	6.22
Murshidabad	12	48.25	6.72
Nadia	34	48.21	5.83
North 24Parganas	57	46.88	6.16
Paschim Medinipur	17	49.41	4.65

Purba Medinipur	35	49.69	4.36
Purulia	11	48.64	7.76
South 24Parganas	91	49.65	5.08
Uttar Dinajpur	9	45.11	6.23

It was found from the above table that the students' from the district of Kalimpong, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Dakshin Dinajpur, Howrah, Coochbehar, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur and Paschim Medinipur possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from the district of Kolkata, Jhargram, Hoogly Barwan, Murshidabad, Nadia and Purulia. Result also shows that the students from others district like Uttar Dinajpur, North 24 Parganas, Malda and Birbhum possess markedly less positive attitude towards ageism at UG level.

Table-4.3.1.11a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their district.

District	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	2386.45	108.48	22	3.88	≤ 0.01	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Within Groups	20481.84	27.94	733				
Total	22868.29	136.42	755				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=3.88$, $p \leq 0.01$), there exists statistically significant difference at 0.01 level in the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their district. Therefore, the null hypothesis "*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their district*" was rejected.

H₀12 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of number of elderly people present in the family.

Table-4.3.1.12 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of elderly people present in the family.

No. of Elderly Person present in the family	N	Mean	SD
None	244	49.20	5.36
One	479	48.36	5.60
Two	33	48.21	4.94

It was observed from the above table that the students who are not with any elderly person in the family, possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are with one or two elderly person in their family.

Table 4.3.1.12a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of number of elderly person present in the family.

Number of Elderly person present in the family	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	121.65	60.82	2	2.01	0.13	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	22746.65	30.21	753				
Total	22868.30	91.03	755				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=2.11$, $p=0.13$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of the number of elderly person present in the family. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of number of elderly people present in the family*” was accepted.

H₀13 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding the regularity of health checkup of elderly.

Table-4.3.1.13 showing mean and SD and independent t-test on the attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding the regularity of health checkup of elderly.

Regularity of health checkup of elderly	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	Significance	Remark
In every month	566	48.55	5.66	754	0.66	Not significant	Accepted
When required	190	48.86	5.03				

From the above table it was found that the students who support the regularity of health checkup as when the elderly required, possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who supported the monthly basis checkup. But the result was statistically not significant. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding the regularity of health checkup of elderly*” was accepted.

4.3.2 Hypotheses to study the Attitude of UG Students toward Elder abuse

H₀14 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of gender.

Table-4.3.2.1 showing mean, SD and independent t-test on the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of gender.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	Significance	Remark
Male	323	65.81	7.43	754	3.53	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Female	433	67.68	6.97				

From the above table it was found that the girls possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than boys’ students at UG level and the result was statistically significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of gender*” was rejected.

H₀15 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of religion.

Table-4.3.2.2 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their religion.

Religion	N	Mean	SD
Hindu	607	34.71	12.29
Muslim	93	66.79	7.63
Christian	56	67.19	7.28

It was found from the above table that the students from Christian religion possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from the faith in Islamism and Hinduism at UG level.

Table-4.3.2.2a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their religion.

Religion	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	194.66	97.33	2	1.87	0.16	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	39206.63	52.07	753				
Total	39401.29	149.40	755				

From the above table it was observed that there was no significant mean difference in the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their religion. Because the result of one way ANOVA ($F=1.87$, $p=0.16$) was not statistically significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of religion*” was accepted.

H₀16 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of category.

Table-4.3.2.3 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their category.

Category	N	Mean	SD
General	417	66.65	7.62
SC	192	66.60	7.78
ST	28	67.05	7.60
OBC	119	66.80	7.62

It was found from the above table that though the students from general category is highest in numbers, but from the mean score it is observed that the ST category possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse just before the next sensitive attitude of OBC category. The students who belongs from General and SC category shows less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse.

Table-4.3.2.3a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their category.

Category	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	1284.31	428.10	3	5.45	≤ 0.01	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Within Groups	38116.97	50.70	752				
Total	39401.28	478.80	755				

From the above table it was found that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=5.45$, $p \leq 0.01$) there exists statistically significant difference at 0.01 level in the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their category. Hence, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of category*” was rejected.

H₀₁₇ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of habitat.

Table-4.3.2.4 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their habitat.

Habitat	N	Mean	SD
Rural	329	66.57	7.94
Semi-Urban	137	66.52	8.06
Urban	290	66.61	7.98

It was found from the above table that the students from urban area possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from rural and semi-urban area.

Table-4.3.2.4a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their habitat.

Habitat	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	348.36	174.15	2	3.36	0.04	Significant at 0.05 level	Rejected
Within Groups	39052.92	51.86	753				
Total	39401.28	226.01	755				

From the above table it was observed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=3.36$, $p=0.04$), there exists statistically significant difference at 0.05 level in the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their habitat. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of habitat*” was rejected.

H₀18 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of family structure.

Table-4.3.2.5 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their family structure.

Family structure	N	Mean	SD
Joint	331	66.49	8.21
Nuclear	351	66.41	8.49
Broken	74	66.52	8.10

It was found from the above table that the students from broken family possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from joint and nuclear family.

Table-4.3.2.5a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their family structure.

Family Structure	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	222.26	111.13	2	2.14	0.12	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	39179.02	52.03	753				
Total	39401.28	163.16	755				

From the above table it was observed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=2.14$, $p=0.12$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their family structure. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of family structure*” was accepted.

H₀19 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of monthly family income.

Table-4.3.2.6 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their monthly family income.

Monthly Family Income	N	Mean	SD
Below 10000	40	67.01	7.75
10000-30000	178	66.37	8.62
30000-50000	115	66.71	7.94
Above 50000	423	66.41	8.49

It was found from the above table that the students from the family of income range Below 10000/- possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students whose family income ranged above 10000/-. Next sensitive attitude was shown from the students of family whose monthly family income is 30000/- to 50000/-. But the others two lairs of socio-economic strata shows less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse who are belonging from the family of 10000/-to 30000/- and above 50000/- monthly income.

Table-4.3.2.6a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their monthly family income.

Family Income	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	251.43	83.81	2	2.14	0.12	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	39149.85	52.06	753				
Total	39401.28	135.87	755				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=2.14$, $p=0.12$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their monthly family income. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of monthly family income*” was accepted.

H₀20 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of birth order.

Table-4.3.2.7 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their birth order.

Birth order	N	Mean	SD
First	383	66.29	8.88
Second	214	66.33	8.75
Third	61	66.95	7.87
More	98	66.52	8.46

It was noticed from the above table that the students whose birth order is placed in third position they possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are placed in 1st, 2nd or others birth order.

Table-4.3.2.7a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their birth order.

Birth order	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	74.16	24.72	3	0.47	0.70	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	29327.13	52.30	752				
Total	29401.29	77.02	755				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=0.47$, $p=0.70$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their birth order. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of birth order*” was accepted.

H₀21 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of marital status.

Table-4.3.2.8 showing mean and SD and independent t-test on the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their marital status.

Marital Status	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	Significance	Remarks
Married	76	65.97	7.76	754	0.41	Not Significant	Accepted
Unmarried	680	66.98	7.16				

From the above table it was found that the unmarried students possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than married students at UG level and the result was statistically not significant. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of marital status*” was accepted.

H₀22 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of stream of the study.

Table-4.3.2.9 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their stream of study.

Stream of the study	N	Mean	SD
Arts	531	66.43	8.71
Commerce	23	67.14	7.53
Science	202	66.13	9.35

It was observed from the above table that the students' from Commerce faculty possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from the Arts and Science stream.

Table- 4.3.2.9a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their stream of study.

Stream of Study	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	161.52	80.76	2	1.55	0.21	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	39239.77	52.11	753				
Total	39401.29	132.87	755				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=1.55$, $p=0.21$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of stream of study. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of stream of the study*” was accepted.

H₀23 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their discipline.

Table-4.3.2.10 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their discipline.

Subject Taken	N	Mean	SD
Accountancy	11	67.11	7.40
Anthropology	54	66.60	8.43
Bengali	41	66.24	9.26
Botany	10	65.89	9.98
Chemistry	20	65.87	10.06
Economics	13	66.75	8.77
Education	232	66.56	8.66
English	99	67.13	7.54
Geography	32	67.06	7.72
History	37	67.51	6.93
Mathematics	40	65.48	11.02
Others	64	65.95	10.06
Physics	10	65.96	10.03

Political Science	32	65.65	10.61
Psychology	6	66.87	8.08
Sanskrit	35	66.56	9.25
Sociology	4	66.85	8.56
Zoology	16	66.72	8.84

It was found from the above table that the students' from English, Accountancy, History, Sociology, Bengali, Sanskrit, Education, Anthropology, psychology, Economics, Zoology, Geography and possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Political Science and others discipline like Hospitality management, Information Technology, Computer & Engineering, BBA, MBA, Microbiology, Medical Sc., Library & Information, Geology, Comparative Literature, B. Ed, etc. possess less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse at UG level.

Table-4.3.2.10a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their discipline.

Subject taken	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	1425.40	83.85	17	1.63	0.05	Significant at 0.05 level	Rejected
Within Groups	3797.89	51.46	738				
Total	5223.29	135.31	755				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=1.63$, $p=0.05$), there exists statistically significant difference at 0.05 level in the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their discipline. Therefore, the null hypothesis "*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline*" was rejected.

H₀24 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their district.

Table-4.3.2.11 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their district.

District	N	Mean	SD
Alipurduar	21	66.67	9.26
Bankura	13	64.98	13.75
Birbhum	22	64.68	12.58

Burdwan	27	65.32	11.38
Coochbehar	21	66.18	10.03
Dakshin dinajpur	41	64.86	12.10
Darjeeling	38	68.17	6.05
Hoogly	26	65.00	12.10
Howrah	27	67.22	7.36
Jalpaiguri	31	67.51	7.61
Jhargram	18	66.64	8.91
Kalimpong	10	67.03	8.18
Kolkata	164	64.45	13.01
Malda	30	64.76	12.50
Murshidabad	12	65.61	11.56
Nadia	34	64.35	13.11
North 24Parganas	57	66.36	9.97
Paschim Medinipur	17	67.06	8.57
Purba Medinipur	35	66.56	9.27
Purulia	11	64.87	12.65
South 24Parganas	91	66.60	9.24
Uttar Dinajpur	9	66.18	10.52

It was found from the above table that the students' from the district of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Howrah, Kalimpong, Paschim Medinipur, Jhargram, Coochbehar, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur, North 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur, and Bardwan possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from the district of Kolkata, Hoogly, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura, Dakshin Dinajpur, Nadia and Purulia possess less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse at UG level.

Table-4.3.2.11a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their district.

District	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	3333.79	151.54	22	3.08	≤ 0.01	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Within Groups	36067.49	49.21	733				
Total	39401.28	200.75	755				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=3.08$, $p \leq 0.01$), there exists statistically significant difference at 0.01 level in the attitude towards elder

abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their district. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their district*” was rejected.

H₀₂₅ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of elderly people present in the family.

Table-4.3.2.12 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of elderly people present in the family.

No. of Elderly Person present in the family	N	Mean	SD
None	244	66.48	8.60
One	479	66.09	9.47
Two	33	67.15	7.49

It was observed from the above table that the students who are with two elderly persons in the family, possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are with one elderly person in their family or none.

Table-4.3.2.12a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of number of elderly person present in the family.

Number of Elderly person present in the family	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	159.08	79.54	2	1.53	0.22	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	39242.21	52.11	753				
Total	39401.29	131.65	755				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=1.53$, $p=0.22$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of the number of elderly person present in the family. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of elderly people present in the family*” was accepted.

H₀26 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding the regularity of health checkup of elderly.

Table-4.3.2.13 showing mean and SD and independent t-test on the attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding the regularity of health checkup of elderly.

Regularity of health checkup of elderly	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	Significance	Remarks
In every month	566	66.67	7.20	754	1.41	Not significant	Accepted
When required	190	67.52	7.27				

From the above table it was found that the students of UG who support the regularity of health checkup as when the elderly required, possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who supported the monthly basis checkup. But the result was statistically not significant. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding the regularity of health checkup of elderly*” was accepted.

4.3.3 Hypotheses to study the Attitude of PG Students toward Ageism

H₀1 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of gender.

Table-4.3.3.1 showing mean, SD and independent t-test on the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of gender.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	Significance	Remark
Male	436	49.55	5.95	698	0.70	Not Significant	Accepted
Female	264	49.86	5.47				

From the above table it was found that the girls’ students possess more positive attitude towards ageism than boys’ students at PG level and the result was not statistically significant. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of gender*” was accepted.

H₀2 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of religion.

Table-4.3.3.2 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their religion.

Religion	N	Mean	SD
Hindu	566	49.74	5.71
Muslim	103	49.35	5.98
Christian	31	49.32	6.35

It was found from the above table that the students from Hindu religion possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from Muslim and Christian religion at PG level.

Table-4.3.3.2a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their religion.

Religion	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	17.09	8.55	2	0.26	0.77	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	23253.01	33.36	697				
Total	23270.10	41.91	699				

From the above table it was observed that there was no significant mean difference in the attitude towards ageism among PG students on the basis of their religion. Because the result of one way ANOVA ($F=0.26$, $p=0.77$) was not statistically significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of religion*” was accepted.

H₀3 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of category.

Table-4.3.3.3 showing mean and SD of the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of category.

Category	N	Mean	SD
General	435	49.69	5.80
SC	160	49.91	5.17
ST	17	45.88	7.77
OBC	88	49.81	6.04

It was found from the above table that though the students from General category is highest in numbers, but from the mean score it is observed that the SC category possess more positive attitude towards ageism just before the next positive attitude of OBC category. The students who belongs from General and ST category shows less positive attitude towards ageism.

Table-4.3.3a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their category.

Category	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	255.13	85.04	3	2.57	0.05	Significant at 0.05 level	Rejected
Within Groups	23014.98	33.07	696				
Total	23270.11	118.11	699				

From the above table it was found that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=2.57$, $p=0.05$) there exists statistically significant difference at 0.05 level in the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their category. Hence, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of category.*” was rejected.

H₀4 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of habitat.

Table 4.3.3.4 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their habitat.

Habitat	N	Mean	SD
Rural	189	49.53	5.41
Semi-Urban	153	49.37	6.34
Urban	361	49.86	5.70

It was found from the above table that the students from urban area possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from rural and semi-urban area.

Table-4.3.3.4a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their habitat.

Habitat	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	31.16	15.58	2	0.47	0.63	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	23238.94	33.34	697				
Total	23270.10	48.92	699				

From the above table it was observed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=0.47$, $p=0.63$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their habitat. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of habitat*” was accepted.

H₀₅ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of family structure.

Table-4.3.3.5 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their family structure.

Family Structure	N	Mean	SD
Broken	41	47.71	6.99
Joint	315	49.77	5.85
Nuclear	344	49.80	5.51

It was found from the above table that the students from nuclear family possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from joint and broken family.

Table-4.3.3.5a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their family structure.

Family Structure	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	166.98	83.49	2	2.52	0.08	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	23103.13	33.15	697				
Total	23270.11	116.64	699				

From the above table it was observed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=2.52$, $p=0.08$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their family structure. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of family structure*” was accepted.

H₀6 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of monthly family income.

Table-4.3.3.6 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their family income.

Family Income	N	Mean	SD
Below 10000	190	49.49	6.72
10000-30000	361	49.96	5.26
30000-50000	108	48.95	5.79
Above 50000	41	49.74	5.91

It was found from the above table that the students from the family of income range 10000/- to 30000/- possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students whose family income ranged above 50000/-. Next positive attitude was shown from the students of family whose monthly family income is below 10000/-. But the other lair of socio-economic strata shows less positive attitude towards ageism who are belonging from the family of 30000/- to 50000/- monthly income.

Table-4.3.3.6a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their monthly family income.

Family Income	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	74.39	24.8	3	0.74	0.53	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	23195.72	33.33	696				
Total	23270.11	58.13	699				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=0.74$, $p=0.53$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their family income. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of monthly family income*” was accepted.

H₀₇ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of birth order.

Table-4.3.3.7 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their birth order.

Birth order	N	Mean	SD
First	382	49.40	5.75
Second	66	49.55	5.82
Third	51	49.16	5.77
More	201	51.92	5.38

It was noticed from the above table that the students whose birth order is placed in after third position they possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are placed in 1st, 2nd and 3rd position of birth order.

Table-4.3.3.7a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their birth order.

Birth order	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	379.32	126.44	3	3.84	0.01	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Within Groups	22890.79	32.89	696				
Total	23270.11	159.33	699				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA (F=3.84, p=0.01), there exists statistically significant difference at 0.01 level in the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their birth order. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of birth order*” was rejected.

H₀₈ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of marital status.

Table-4.3.3.8 showing mean and SD and independent t-test on the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their marital status.

Marital Status	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	Significance	Remark
Married	141	50.56	5.76	698	2.07	Significant at 0.05 level	Rejected
Unmarried	559	49.44	5.76				

From the above table it was found that the married students possess more positive attitude towards ageism than unmarried students at PG level and the result was statistically significant at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of marital status*” was rejected.

H₀9 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of stream of the study.

Table-4.3.3.9 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their stream of study.

Stream of the study	N	Mean	SD
Arts	324	50.24	5.06
Commerce	25	50.80	4.80
Science	351	49.05	6.36

It was observed from the above table that the students’ from Commerce faculty possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from the Arts and Science stream.

Table-4.3.3.9a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their stream of study.

Stream of the study	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	274.19	137.1	2	4.16	0.02	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	22995.91	32.99	697				
Total	23270.10	170.09	699				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA (F=4.16, p=0.02), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of stream of study. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of stream of the study*” was accepted.

H₀10 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.

Table-4.3.3.10 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their discipline.

Subject Taken	N	Mean	SD
Accountancy	13	54.38	2.43
Anthropology	24	50.04	4.72
Bengali	55	50.60	5.93
Botany	44	51.41	4.98
Chemistry	31	46.29	7.85
Economics	12	51.08	4.87
Education	116	49.50	4.87
English	29	49.76	4.31
Geography	74	50.58	4.62
History	13	51.92	4.03
Mathematics	71	50.86	6.17
Others	71	46.70	7.10
Physics	17	49.41	4.66
Political Science	42	47.62	6.72
Psychology	25	49.52	4.76
Sanskrit	10	50.10	5.04
Sociology	29	51.83	4.20
Zoology	24	49.17	6.44

It was found from the above table that the students' from Accountancy, Sociology, Botany, Bengali, Sanskrit, Education, Anthropology, Economics, History, Mathematics, Geography and English possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from Physics, Chemistry, psychology, Political Science, Zoology, and. Result also shows that the students from others discipline like Hospitality management, Information Technology, Journalism, Mass communication Computer & Engineering, BBA, MBA, Microbiology, Medical Sc., Library & Information, Geology, Comparative Literature, B. Ed, etc. possess markedly less positive attitude towards ageism at PG level.

Table-4.3.3.10a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their discipline.

Subject taken	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	2041.01	113.39	18	3.64	≤ 0.01	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Within Groups	21229.10	31.17	681				
Total	23270.11	144.56	699				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=3.64$, $p \leq 0.01$), there exists statistically significant difference at 0.01 level in the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their discipline. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline*” was rejected.

H₀₁₁ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their district.

Table- 4.3.3.11 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their district.

District	N	Mean	SD
Alipurduar	18	50.94	6.46
Bankura	22	50.09	4.80
Birbhum	32	44.78	6.43
Burdwan	23	49.70	5.41
Coochbehar	24	50.08	4.68
Dakshin dinajpur	20	47.80	5.46
Darjeeling	31	51.35	4.79
Hoogly	12	50.58	5.18
Howrah	1	51.00	--
Jalpaiguri	5	49.40	3.36
Jhargram	8	51.50	6.48
Kalimpong	10	46.00	5.72
Kolkata	249	50.51	4.89
Malda	26	45.08	7.19
Murshidabad	11	51.09	5.32

Nadia	56	50.09	7.74
North 24Parganas	14	49.79	3.79
Paschim Medinipur	25	50.64	4.18
Purba Medinipur	24	50.92	3.67
Purulia	8	45.00	11.55
South 24Parganas	69	50.62	4.10
Uttar Dinajpur	12	45.25	7.10

It was found from the above table that the students' from the district of Darjeeling, Kolkata, Jhargram, Hoogly, Murshidabad, Alipurduar, Nadia, Howrah, Coochbehar, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur and Paschim Medinipur possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from the district of Bardwan, North 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, and Result also shows that the students from others district like Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Kalimpong, Malda, Purulia and Birbhum possess markedly less positive attitude towards ageism at PG level.

Table-4.3.3.11a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their district.

District	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	3110.42	148.12	21	4.98	≤ 0.01	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Within Groups	20159.69	2973.00	678				
Total	23270.11	3121.12	699				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=4.98$, $p \leq 0.01$), there exists statistically significant difference at 0.01 level in the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their district. Therefore, the null hypothesis "*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their district*" was rejected.

H₀12 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of elderly people present in the family.

Table-4.3.3.12 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of elderly people present in the family.

No. of Elderly Person in the family	N	Mean	SD
None	213	50.00	5.70
One	434	49.40	5.90
Two	53	50.49	4.84

It was observed from the above table that the students who are with two elderly persons in the family, possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are with one elderly person or none in their family.

Table-4.3.3.12a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of number of elderly person present in the family.

Number of Elderly person in the family	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	89.63	44.81	2	1.35	0.26	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	23180.48	33.26	697				
Total	23270.11	78.07	699				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=1.35$, $p=0.26$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of the number of elderly person present in the family. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of number of elderly people present in the family*” was accepted.

H₀13 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding the regularity of health checkup of elderly.

Table-4.3.3.13 showing mean and SD and independent t-test on the attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding the regularity of health checkup of elderly.

Regularity of health checkup of elderly	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	Significance	Remarks
In every month	235	50.03	5.87	698	-1.18	Not significant	Accepted
When required	465	49.48	5.55				

From the above table it was found that the students who support the regularity of health checkup as monthly basis, possess more favourable attitude towards ageism than the students who supported it as when required. But the result was statistically not significant. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding the regularity of health checkup of elderly*” was accepted.

4.3.4 Hypotheses to study the Attitude of PG Students toward Elder abuse

H₀14 There will be no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of gender.

Table-4.3.4.1 showing mean, SD and independent t-test on the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of gender.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	Significance	Remark
Male	436	65.66	6.98	698	4.46	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Female	264	68.05	6.71				

From the above table it was found that the girls possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than boys at PG level and the result was statistically mean significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of gender*” was rejected.

H₀15 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of religion.

Table-4.3.4.2 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their religion.

Religion	N	Mean	SD
Hindu	566	65.62	10.55
Muslim	103	65.54	10.54
Christian	31	66.24	9.12

It was found from the above table that the students from Christian religion possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from the faith in Hinduism and in Islamism at PG level.

Table-4.3.4.2a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their religion.

Religion	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	27.54	13.77	2	0.28	0.75	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	33940.57	48.7	697				
Total	33968.11	62.47	699				

From the above table it was observed that there was no significant mean difference in the attitude towards elder abuse among PG students on the basis of their religion. Because the result of one way ANOVA ($F=0.28$, $p=0.75$) was not statistically significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of religion*” was accepted.

H₀16 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of category.

Table-4.3.4.3 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their category.

Category	N	Mean	SD
General	435	65.55	10.69
SC	160	65.40	10.94
ST	17	65.38	11.05
OBC	88	65.58	10.65

It was found from the above table that though the students from general category is highest in numbers, but from the mean score it is observed that the OBC category possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse just before the next sensitive attitude of General category. The students who belongs from SC and ST category shows less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse.

Table-4.3.4.3a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their category.

Category	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	732.87	244.29	3	5.12	≤ 0.01	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Within Groups	33235.24	47.75	696				
Total	33968.11	292.04	699				

From the above table it was found that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=5.12$, $p \leq 0.01$) there exists statistically significant difference at 0.01 level in the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their category. Hence, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of category*” was rejected.

H₀17 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of habitat.

Table-4.3.4.4 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their habitat.

Habitat	N	Mean	SD
Rural	189	65.99	9.77
Semi-Urban	153	65.39	10.95
Urban	361	65.14	11.14

It was found from the above table that the students from rural area possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from urban and semi-urban area.

Table-4.3.4.4a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their habitat.

Habitat	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	206.47	103.23	2	2.13	0.12	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	33761.64	48.44	697				
Total	33968.11	151.67	699				

From the above table it was observed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=2.13$, $p=0.12$), there was statistically no significant mean difference in the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their habitat. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of habitat*” was accepted.

H₀18 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of family structure.

Table-4.3.4.5 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their family structure.

Family structure	N	Mean	SD
Joint	315	65.36	11.17
Nuclear	344	65.42	10.96
Broken	41	66.07	9.33

It was found from the above table that the students from broken family possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from joint and nuclear family.

Table- 4.3.4.5a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their family structure.

Family Structure	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	562.72	281.36	2	5.87	≤ 0.01	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Within Groups	3305.39	47.93	697				
Total	3868.11	329.29	699				

From the above table it was observed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=2.14$, $p\leq 0.01$), there exists statistically significant difference at 0.01 level in the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their family structure. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of family structure*” was rejected.

H₀19 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of monthly Family Income.

Table-4.3.4.6 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their monthly family income.

Family Income	N	Mean	SD
Below 10000	190	66.14	9.27
10000-30000	361	65.28	11.30
30000-50000	108	65.43	11.00
Above 50000	41	65.09	0.60

It was found from the above table that the students from the family of income range Below 10000/- possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students whose family income ranged above 10000/-. Next sensitive attitude was shown from the students of family whose monthly family income is 30000/- to 50000/-. But the others two lairs of socio-economic strata shows less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse who are belonging from the family of 10000/-to 30000/- and above 50000/- monthly income.

Table-4.3.4.6a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their monthly family income.

Family Income	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	302.61	100.87	3	2.09	0.10	Not Significant	Rejected
Within Groups	3365.5	48.37	696				
Total	3668.11	149.24	699				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA (F=2.09, p=0.10), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their monthly family income. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of monthly family income*” was accepted.

H₀20 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of birth order.

Table-4.3.4.7 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their birth order.

Birth order	N	Mean	SD
First	382	65.22	11.49
Two	66	65.23	11.34
Three	51	65.35	11.01
More	201	66.11	9.37

It was noticed from the above table that the students whose birth order is placed in third position they possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are placed in 1st, 2nd or others birth order.

Table-4.3.4.7a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their birth order.

Birth order	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	189.45	63.15	3	1.30	0.27	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	33778.66	48.53	696				
Total	33968.11	111.68	699				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=1.30$, $p=0.27$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their birth order. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of birth order*” was accepted.

H₀21 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of marital status.

Table-4.3.4.8 showing mean and SD and independent t-test on the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their marital status.

Marital Status	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	Significance	Remark
Married	141	67.42	6.83	698	1.63	Not Significant	Accepted
Unmarried	559	66.35	6.99				

From the above table it was found that the married students possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than unmarried students at PG level and the result was statistically not significant. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of marital status*” was accepted.

H₀₂₂ There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of stream of the study.

Table-4.3.4.9 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their stream of study.

Stream of the study	N	Mean	SD
Arts	324	65.20	11.45
Commerce	25	65.17	11.51
Science	351	65.04	11.86

It was observed from the above table that the students’ from Arts faculty possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from the Commerce and Science stream.

Table-4.3.4.9a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their stream of study.

Stream of Study	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	730.24	365.1	2	7.66	≤0.01	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Within Groups	3327.86	47.7	697				
Total	4058.10	412.80	699				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA (F=7.66, p=≤0.01), there exists statistically significant difference at 0.01 level in the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of stream of study. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of stream of the study*” was rejected.

H₀23 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.

Table-4.3.4.10 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.

Subject Taken	N	Mean	SD
Accountancy	13	59.59	18.02
Anthropology	24	64.78	12.26
Bengali	55	65.44	11.29
Botany	44	64.78	12.20
Chemistry	31	65.52	11.15
Economics	12	66.82	7.87
Education	116	65.59	10.92
English	29	65.59	10.72
Geography	74	65.58	10.81
History	13	65.38	11.38
Mathematics	71	63.55	14.36
Others	71	65.38	11.41
Physics	17	63.66	14.17
Political Science	42	64.30	13.15
Psychology	25	62.18	15.83
Sanskrit	10	66.76	8.27
Sociology	29	63.08	14.86
Zoology	24	65.02	12.00

It was found from the above table that the students' from English, Chemistry, History, Bengali, Sanskrit, Education, Economics, Zoology, Geography and others discipline like Hospitality management, Information Technology, Computer & Engineering, BBA, MBA, Microbiology, Medical Sc., Library & Information, Geology, Comparative Literature, B. Ed, etc. possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from Anthropology, Mathematics, Physics, Botany, Political Science and Sociology. But the students from Accountancy and Psychology possess less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse at PG level.

Table- 4.3.4.10a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.

Subject taken	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	2641.01	146.70	18	3.19	≤0.01	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Within Groups	31327.09	46.00	681				
Total	33968.10	192.70	699				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=3.19$, $p \leq 0.01$), there exists statistically significant difference at 0.01 level in the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline*” was rejected.

H₀24 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their district.

Table-4.3.4.11 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their district.

District	N	Mean	SD
Alipurduar	18	62.04	16.15
Bankura	22	64.36	13.30
Birbhum	32	63.80	14.18
Burdwan	23	64.69	12.73
Coochbehar	24	66.36	9.95
Dakshin dinajpur	20	62.95	14.95
Darjeeling	31	68.35	5.81
Hoogly	12	62.64	15.19
Howrah	1	62.55	15.45
Jalpaiguri	5	64.80	12.64
Jhargram	8	65.34	9.93
Kalimpong	10	64.47	13.07
Kolkata	249	63.29	14.64
Malda	26	61.80	16.12
Murshidabad	11	65.97	10.64
Nadia	56	62.53	15.57
North 24 Parganas	14	64.41	13.27

Paschim Medinipur	25	64.39	13.11
Purba Medinipur	24	64.39	13.10
Purulia	8	66.37	9.69
South 24Parganas	69	63.34	14.55
Uttar Dinajpur	12	62.19	16.01

It was found from the above table that the students' from the district of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Kalimpong, Paschim Medinipur, Jhargram, Coochbehar, Murshidabad, North 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur, Bankura, and Bardwan possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from the district of Howrah, Kolkata, Hoogly, Malda, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Nadia and Purulia possess less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse at PG level.

Table-4.3.4.11a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their district.

District	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	4881.97	232.50	21	5.42	≤ 0.01	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
Within Groups	29086.14	42.90	678				
Total	33968.11	275.40	699				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=5.42$, $p \leq 0.01$), there exists statistically significant difference at 0.01 level in the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their district. Therefore, the null hypothesis "There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their district" was rejected.

H₀25 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of number of elderly people present in the family.

Table-4.3.4.12 showing mean and SD on the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of number of elderly people present in the family.

No. of Elderly Person in the family	N	Mean	SD
None	213	64.99	11.91
One	434	64.95	11.89
Two	53	65.47	10.94

It was observed from the above table that the students who are with two elderly persons in the family, possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are with one elderly person in their family or none.

Table-4.3.4.12a showing one way ANOVA based on attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of number of elderly person present in the family.

Number of Elderly person in the family	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	df	F-value	p-value	Significance	Remarks
Between Groups	105.52	52.76	2	1.09	0.34	Not Significant	Accepted
Within Groups	33862.58	48.58	697				
Total	33968.10	101.34	699				

From the above table it was revealed that on the basis of the result of one way ANOVA ($F=1.09$, $p=0.34$), there was no statistically significant mean difference in the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of the number of elderly person present in the family. Therefore, the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of number of elderly people present in the family*” was accepted.

H₀26 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding the regularity of health checkup of elderly.

Table-4.3.4.13 showing mean and SD and independent t-test on the attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding the regularity of health checkup of elderly.

Regularity of health checkup of elderly	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	Significance	Remarks
In every month	235	68.06	6.27	698	-4.08	Significant at 0.01 level	Rejected
When required	465	65.81	7.19				

From the above table it was found that the students who support the regularity of health checkup in every month, possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who supported the checkup as when required. But the result was statistically significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding the regularity of health checkup of elderly*” was rejected.

4.4 Graphical Representation of Data

4.4.1 Graphical representation of response of UG level

Figure- 4.4.1.1 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Gender at UG level

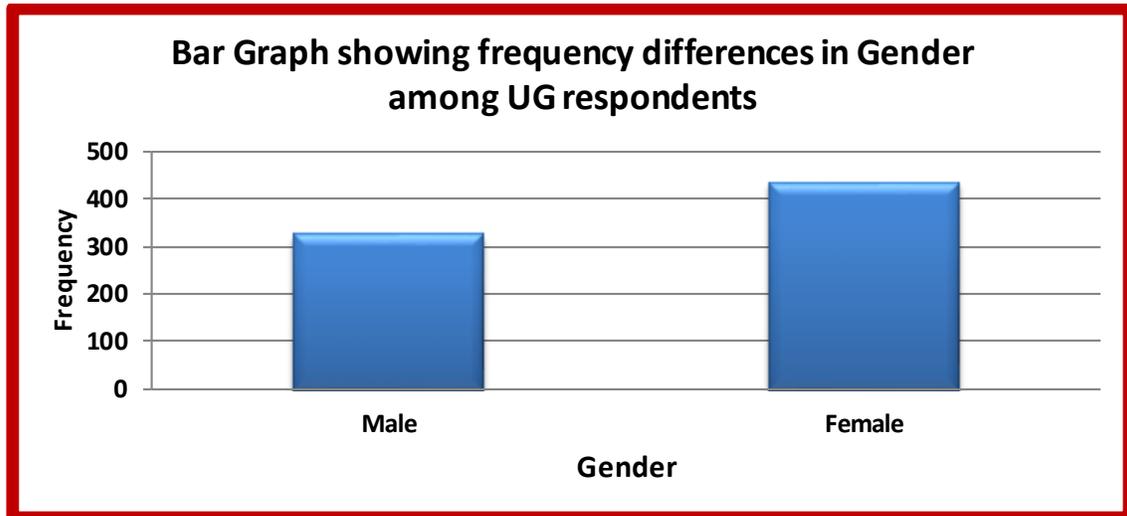


Figure- 4.4.1.2 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Religion at UG level

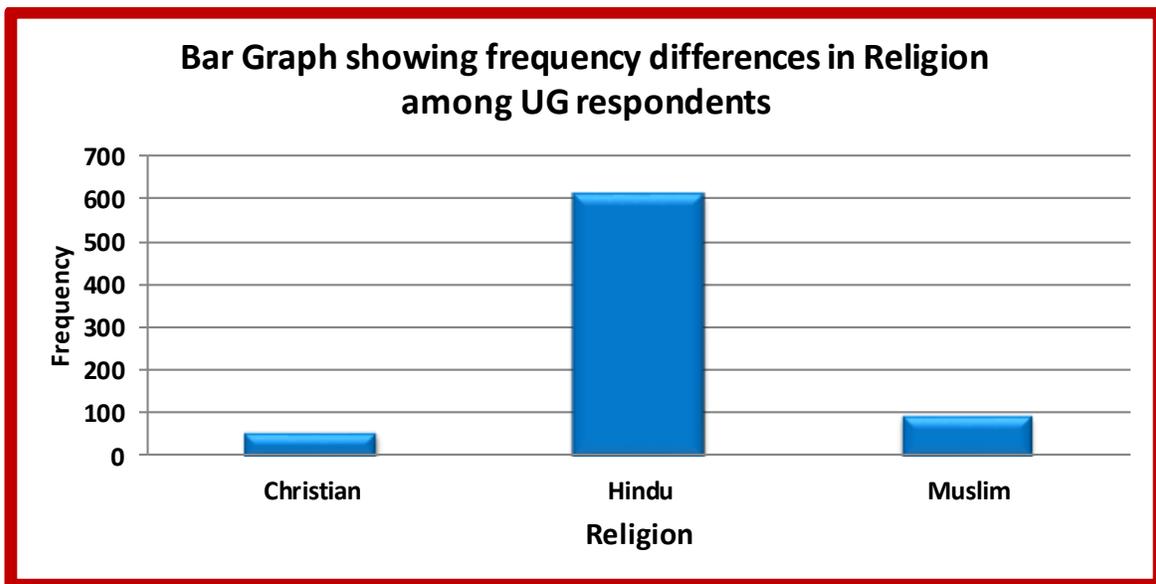


Figure- 4.4.1.3 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Category at UG level

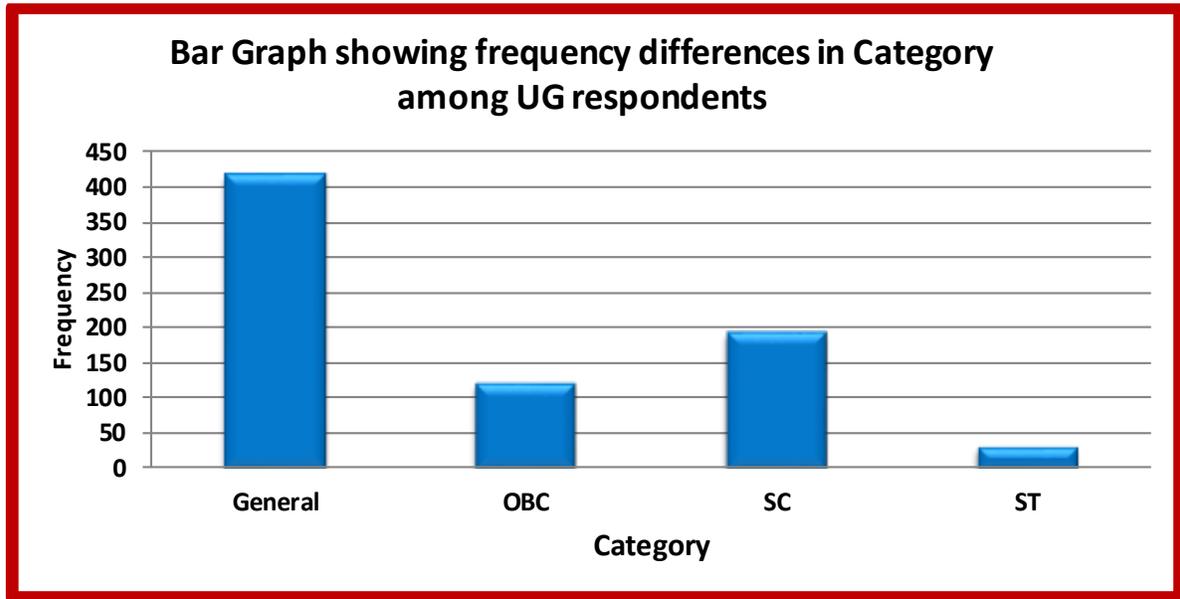


Figure- 4.4.1.4 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Habitat at UG level

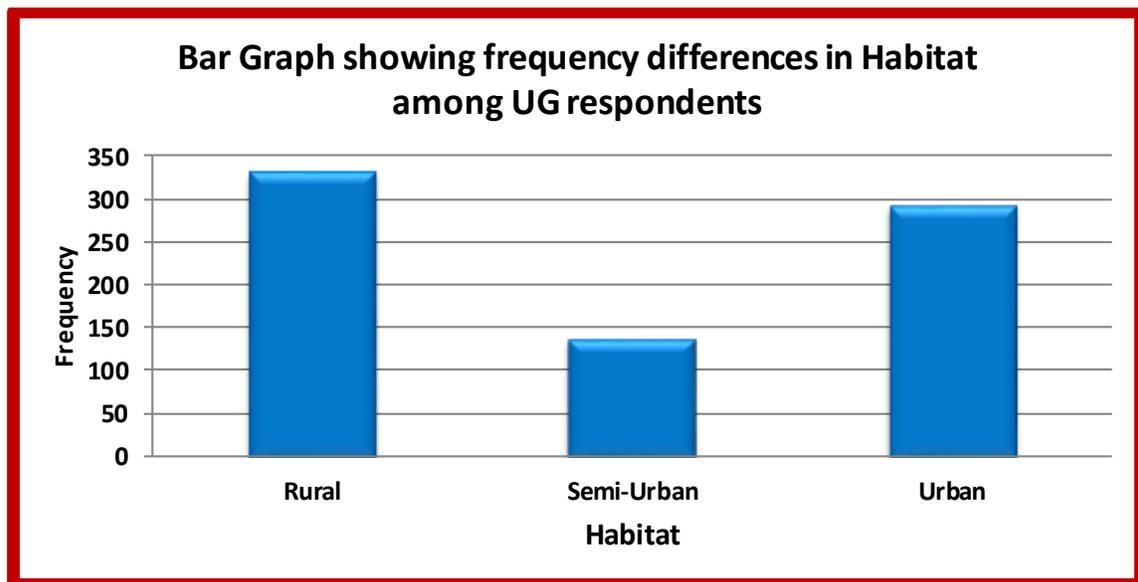


Figure- 4.4.1.5 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Family structure at UG level

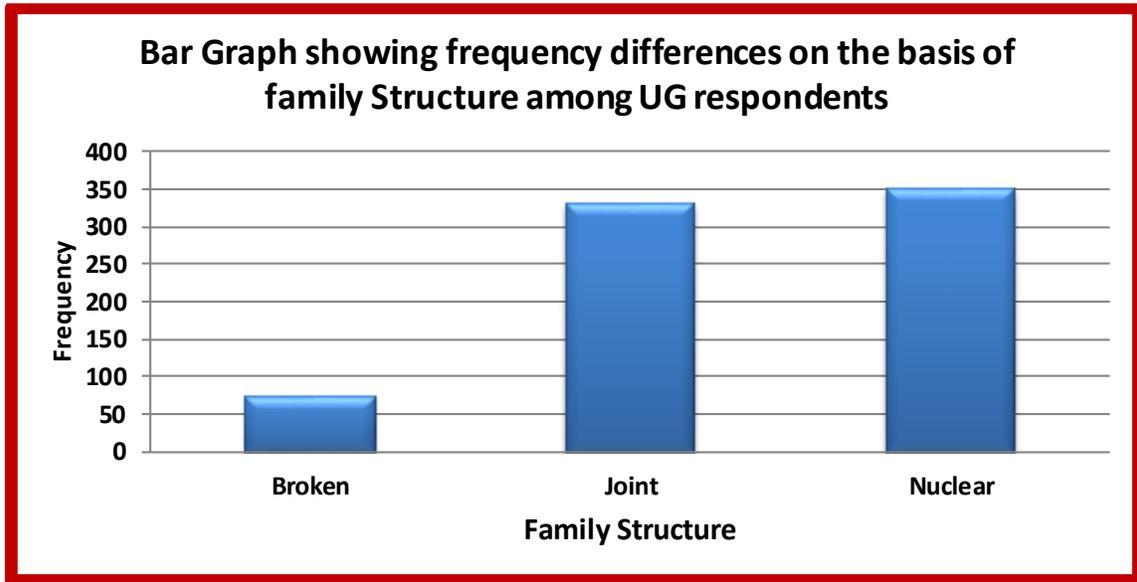


Figure- 4.4.1.6 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Monthly Family income at UG level

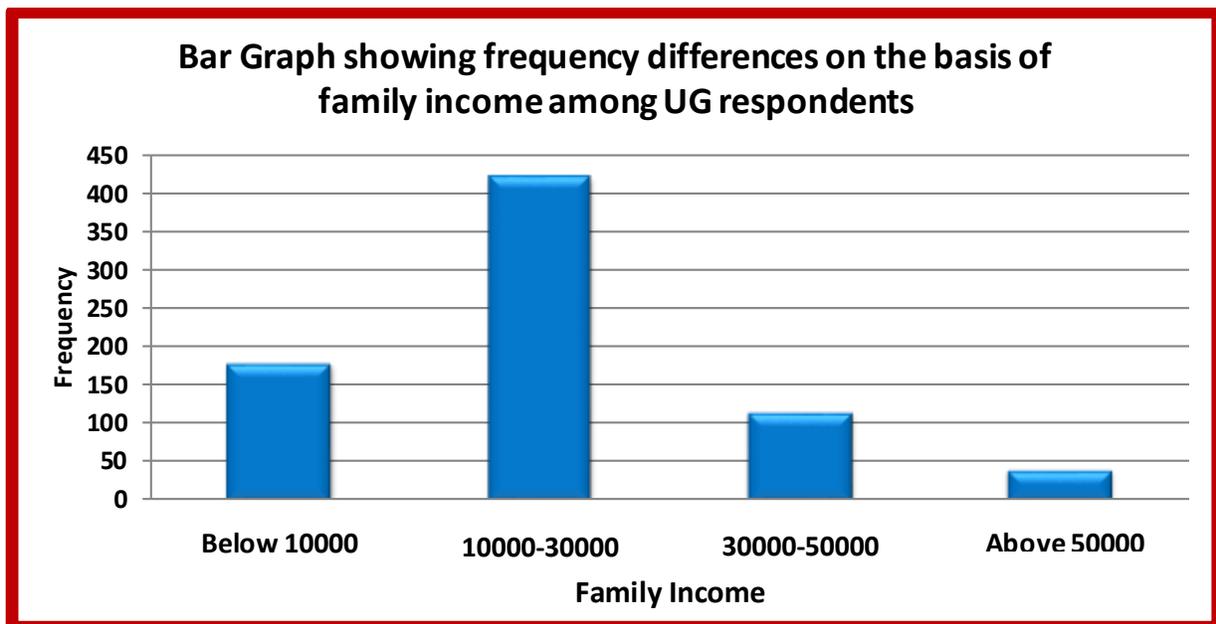


Figure- 4.4.1.7 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Birth order at UG level

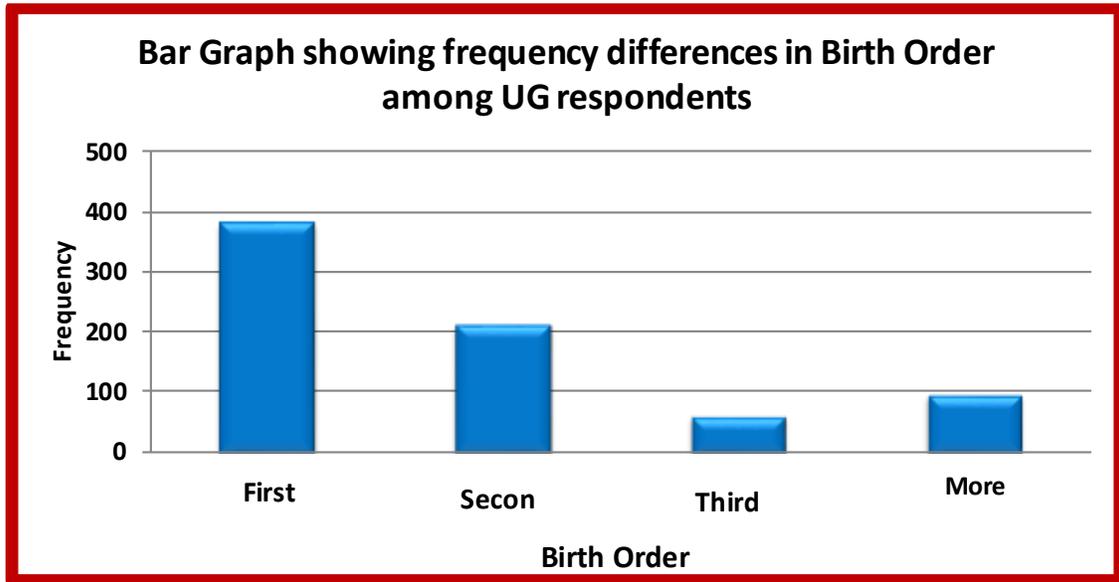


Figure- 4.4.1.8 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of marital status at UG level

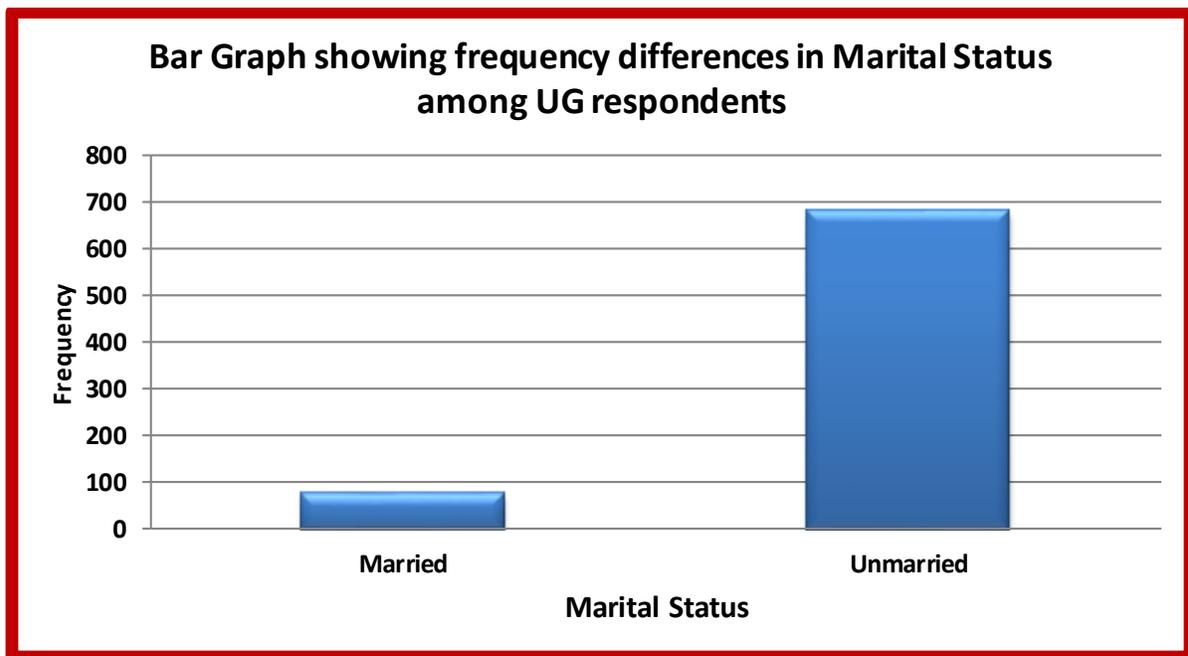


Figure- 4.4.1.9 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Stream of study at UG level

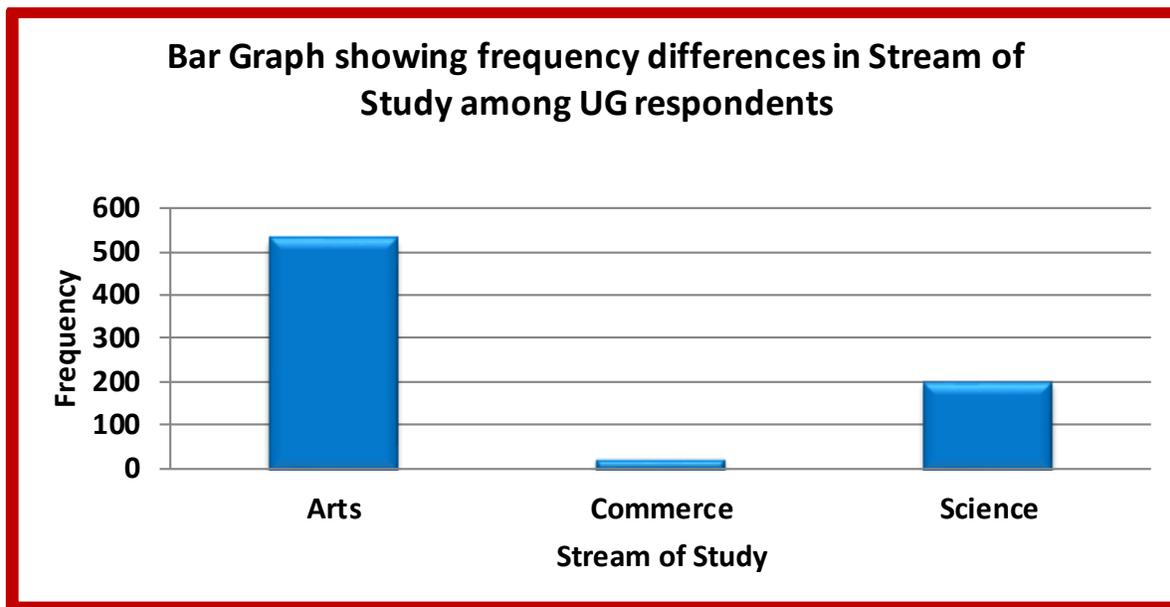


Figure- 4.4.1.10 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Subject taken at UG level

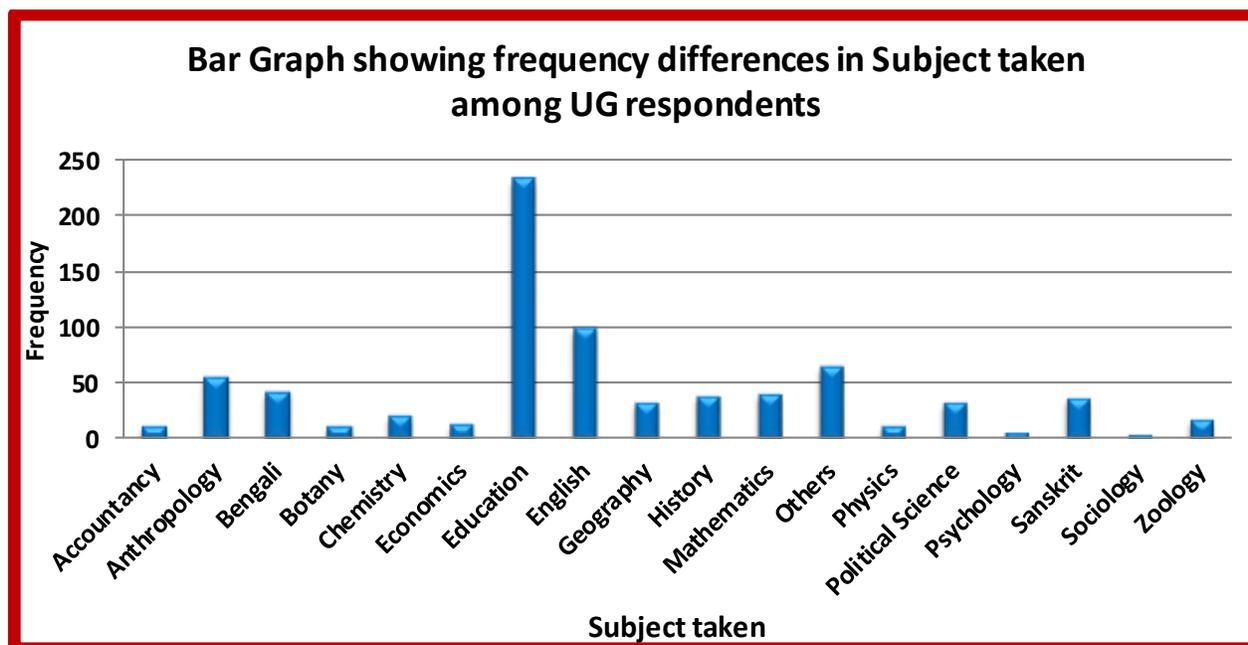


Figure- 4.4.1.11 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of District at UG level

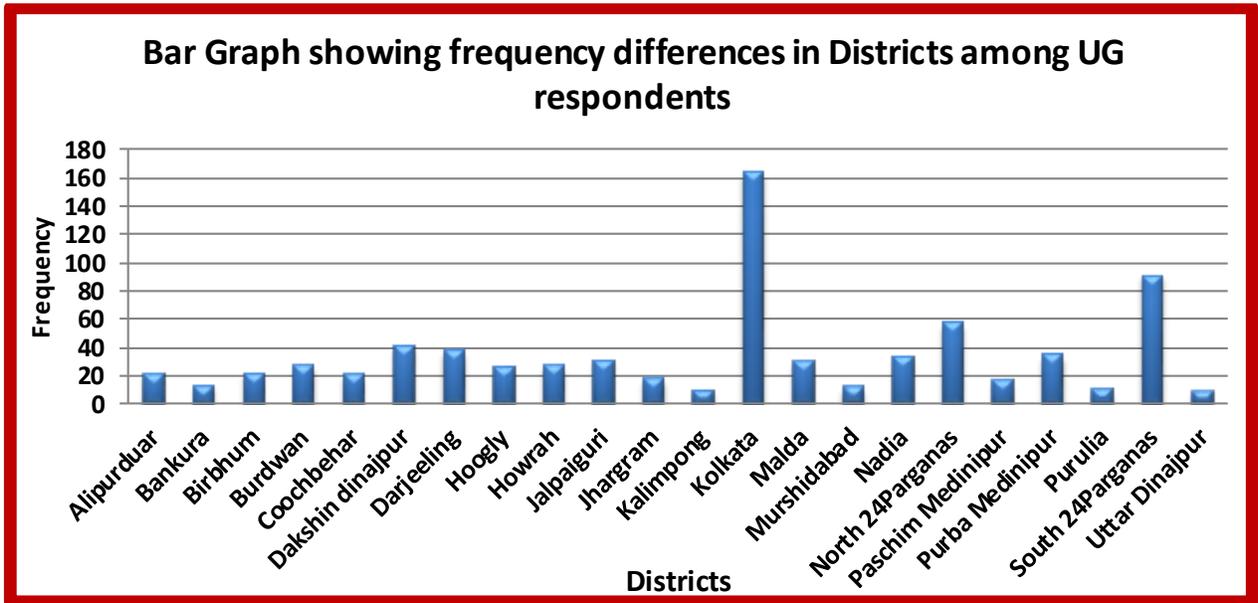


Figure- 4.4.1.12 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Number of elderly person present in the family at UG level

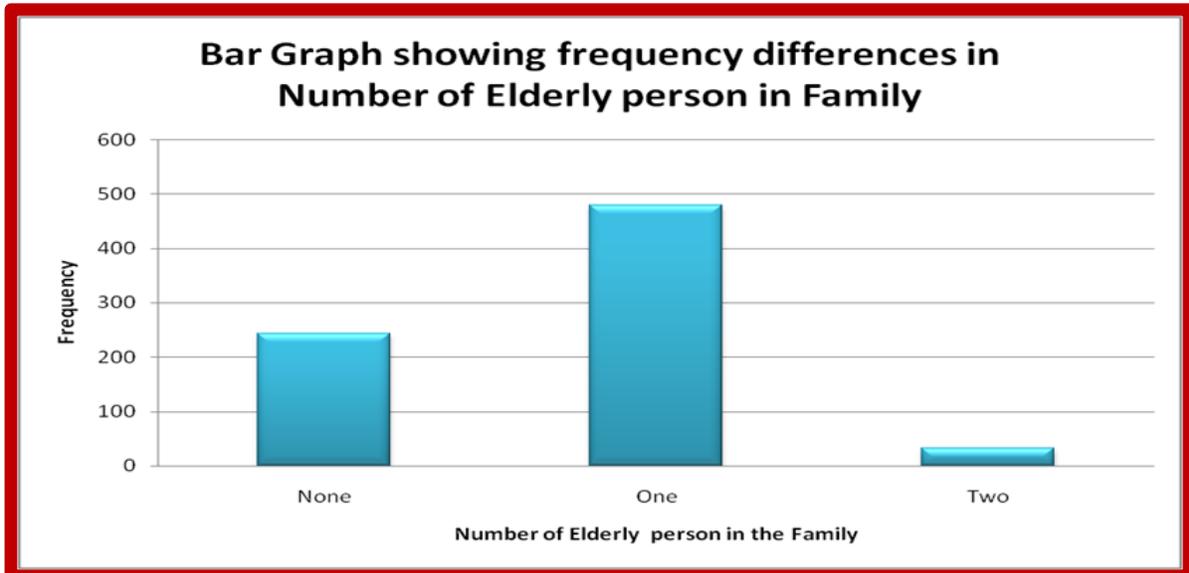
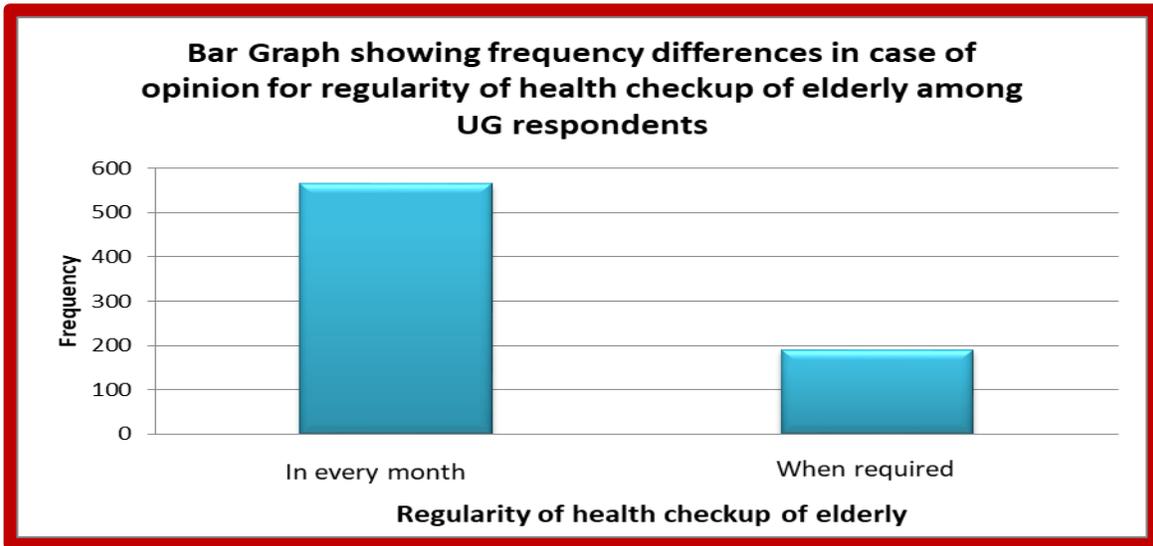


Figure- 4.4.1.13 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Regularity of health checkup at UG level



4.4.2 Graphical representation of response of PG level

Table 4.4.2.1 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Gender at PG level

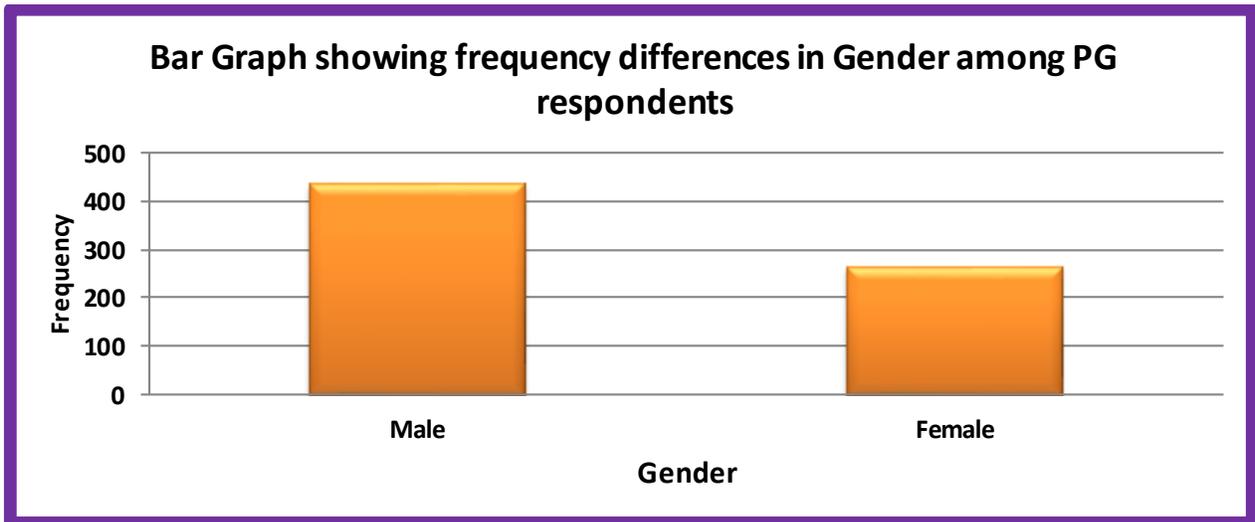


Table 4.4.2 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Religion at PG level

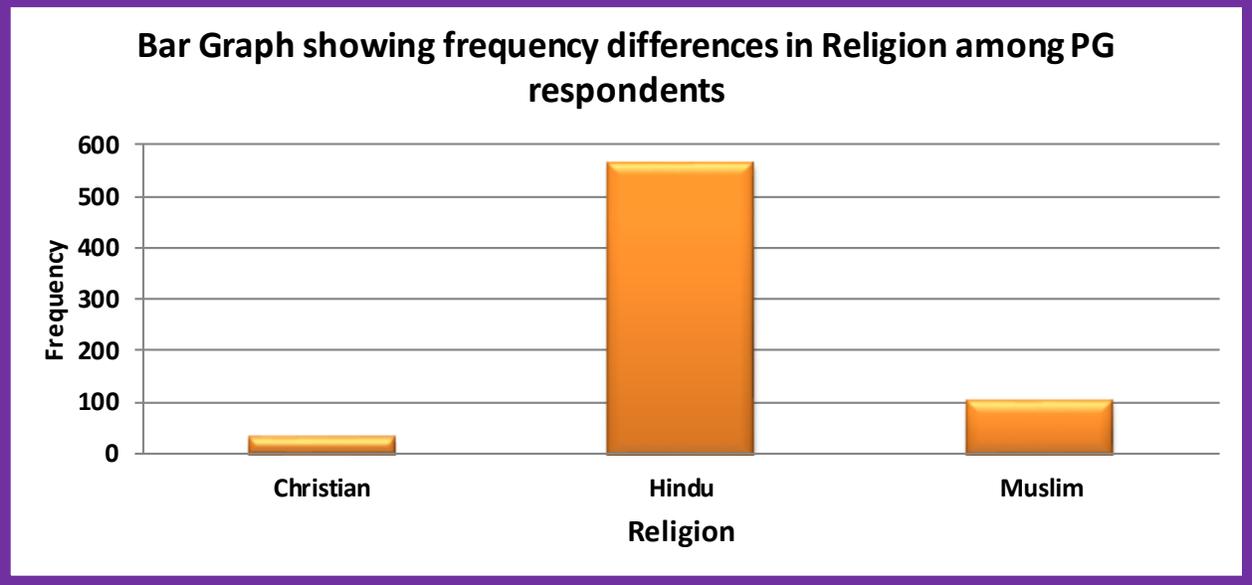


Table 4.4.2.3 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Category at PG level

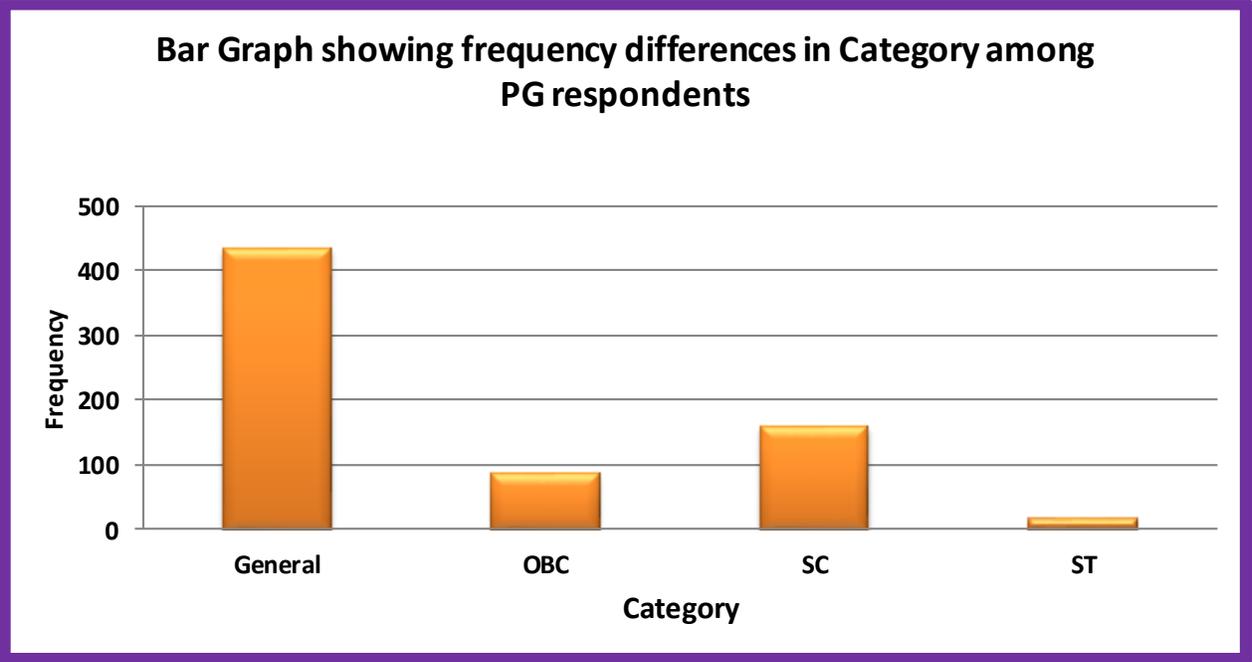


Table 4.4.2.4 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Habitat at PG level

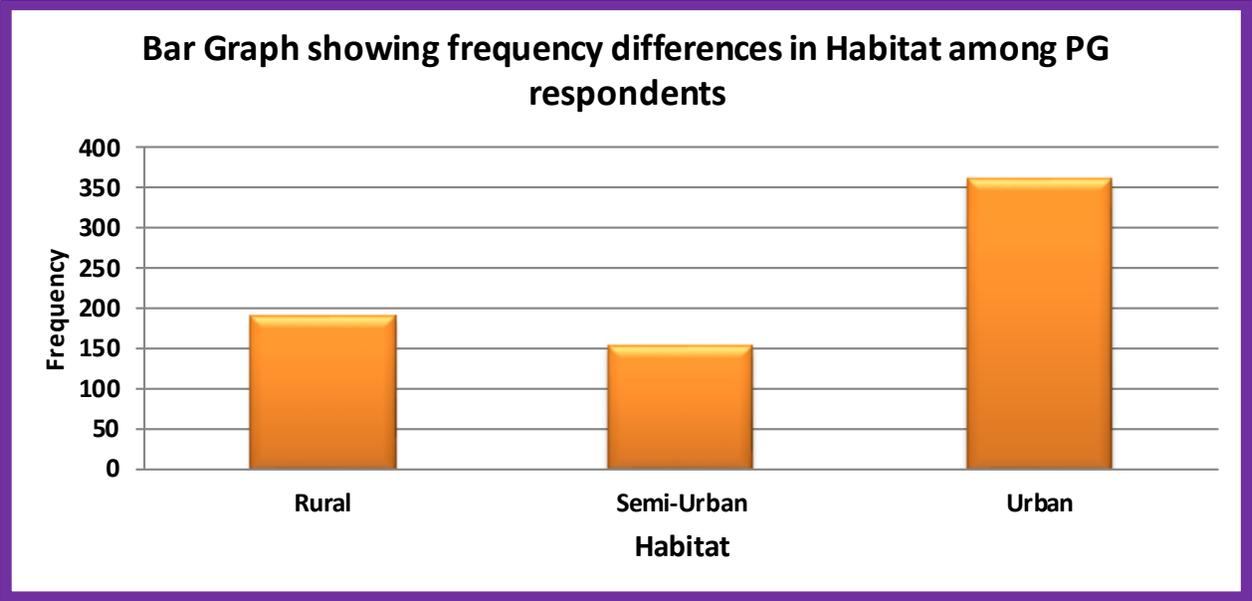


Table 4.4.2.5 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Family structure at PG level

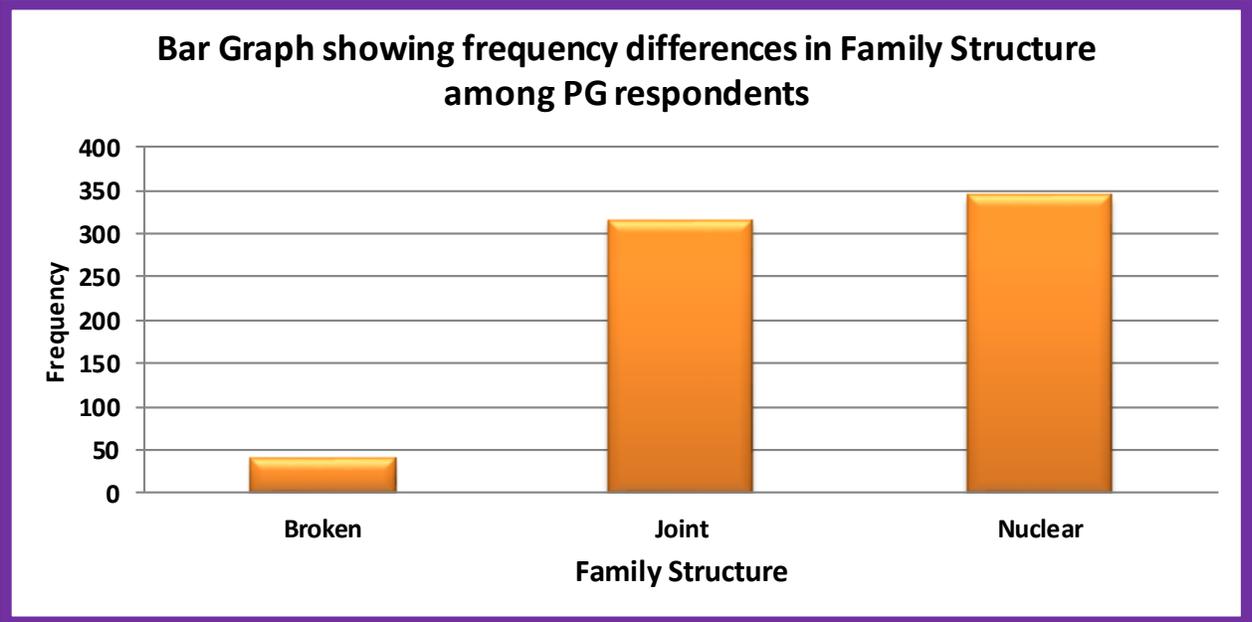


Table 4.4.2.6 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Monthly Family income at PG level

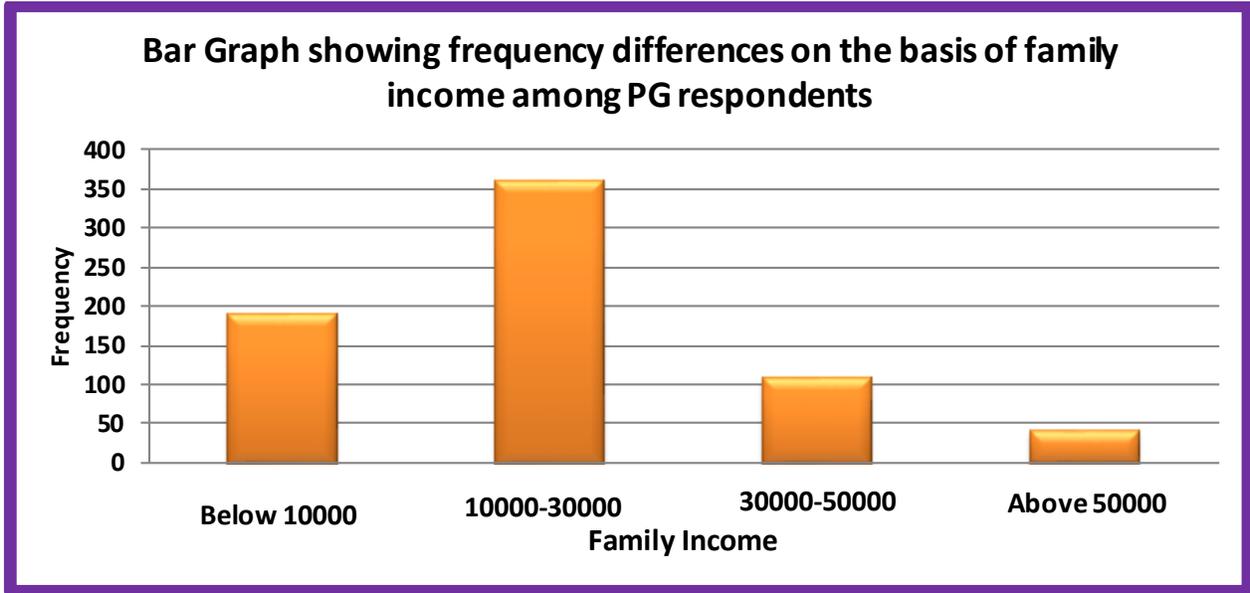


Table 4.4.2.7 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Birth order at PG level

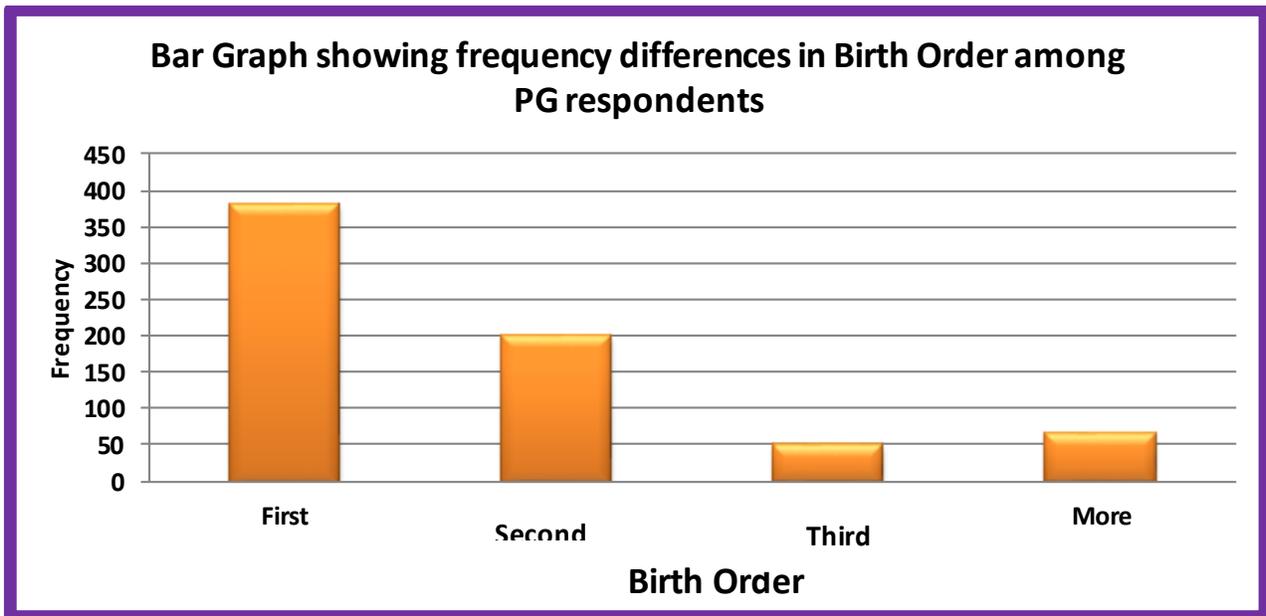


Table 4.4.2.8 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of marital status at PG level

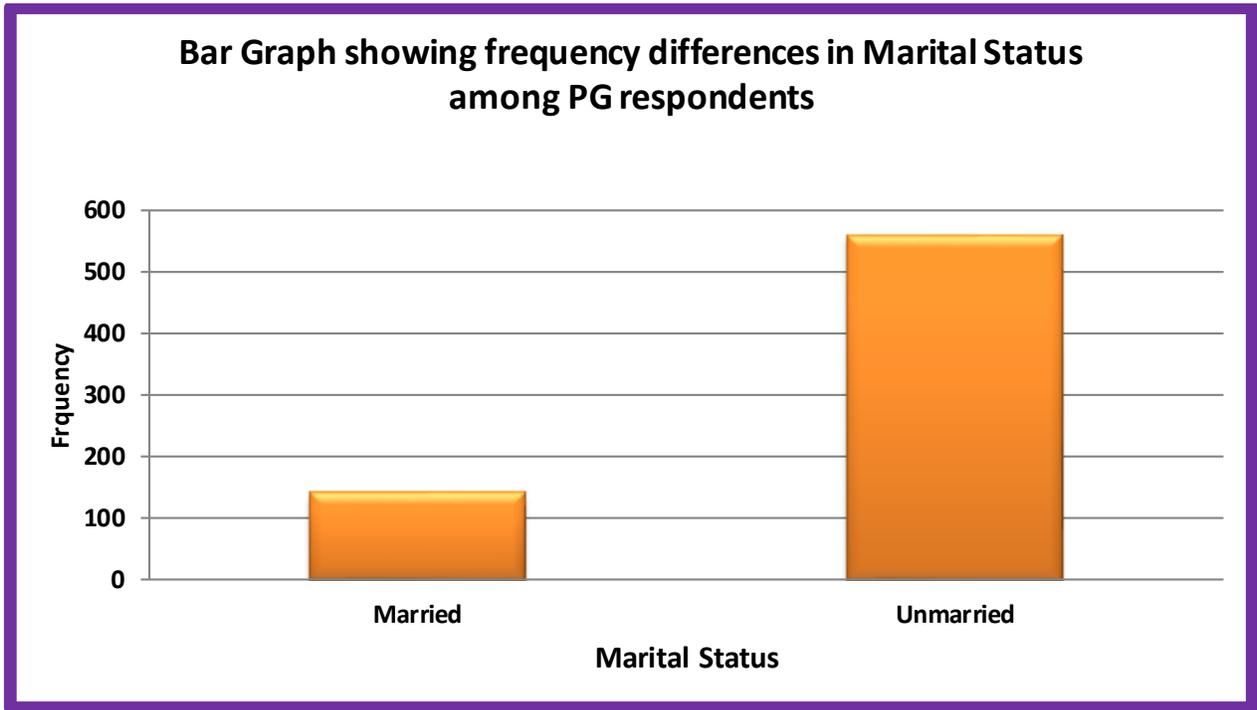


Table 4.4.2.9 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Stream of study at PG level

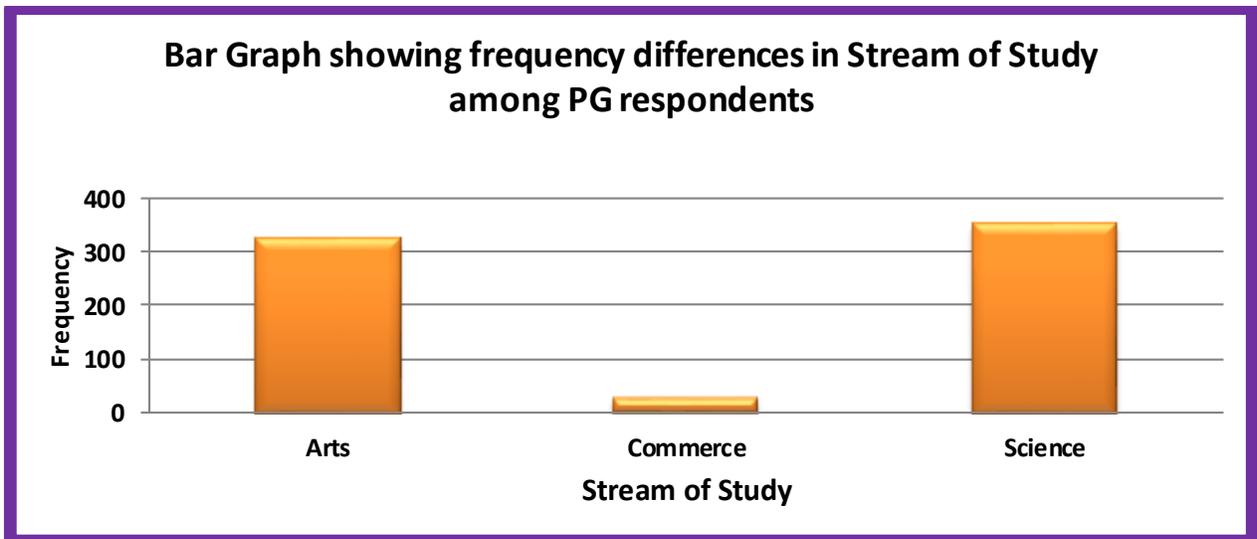


Table 4.4.2.10 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Subject taken at PG level

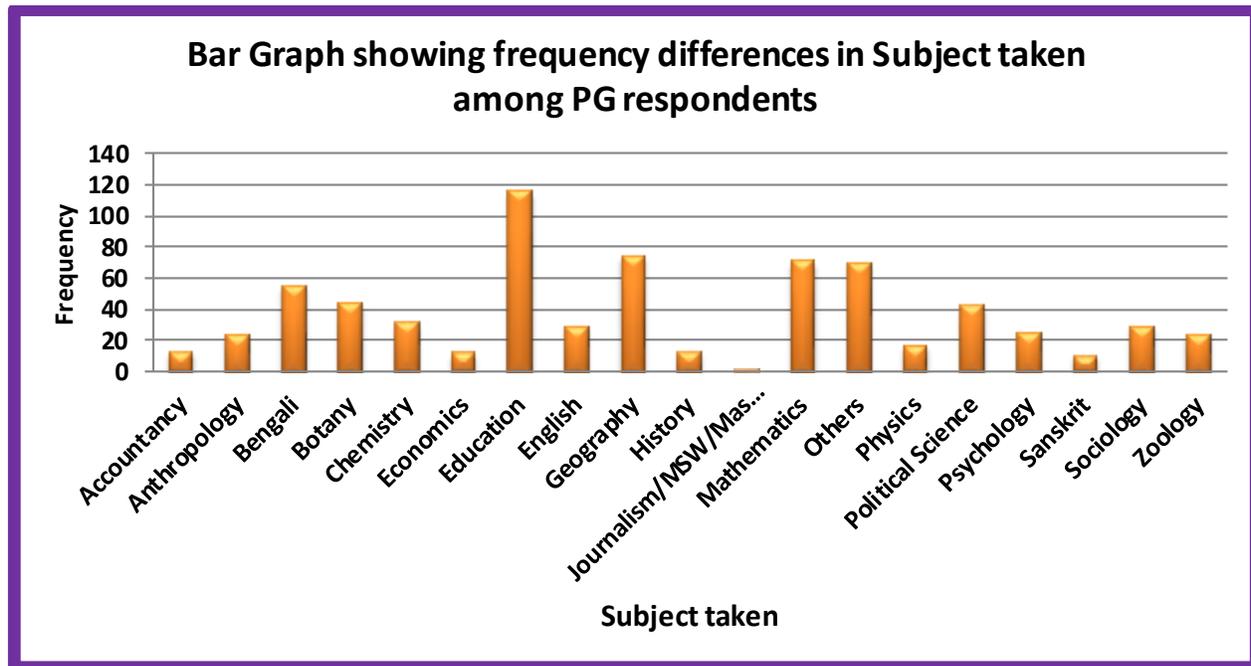


Table 4.4.2.11 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of District at PG level

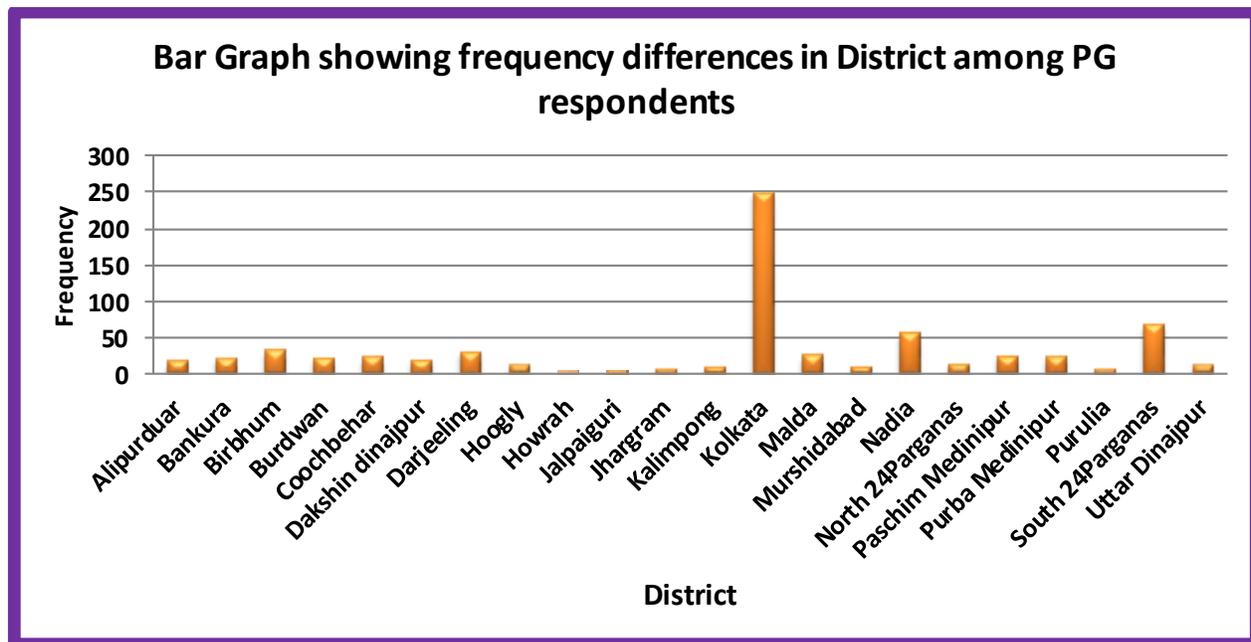


Table 4.4.2.12 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Number of elderly present in the family at PG level

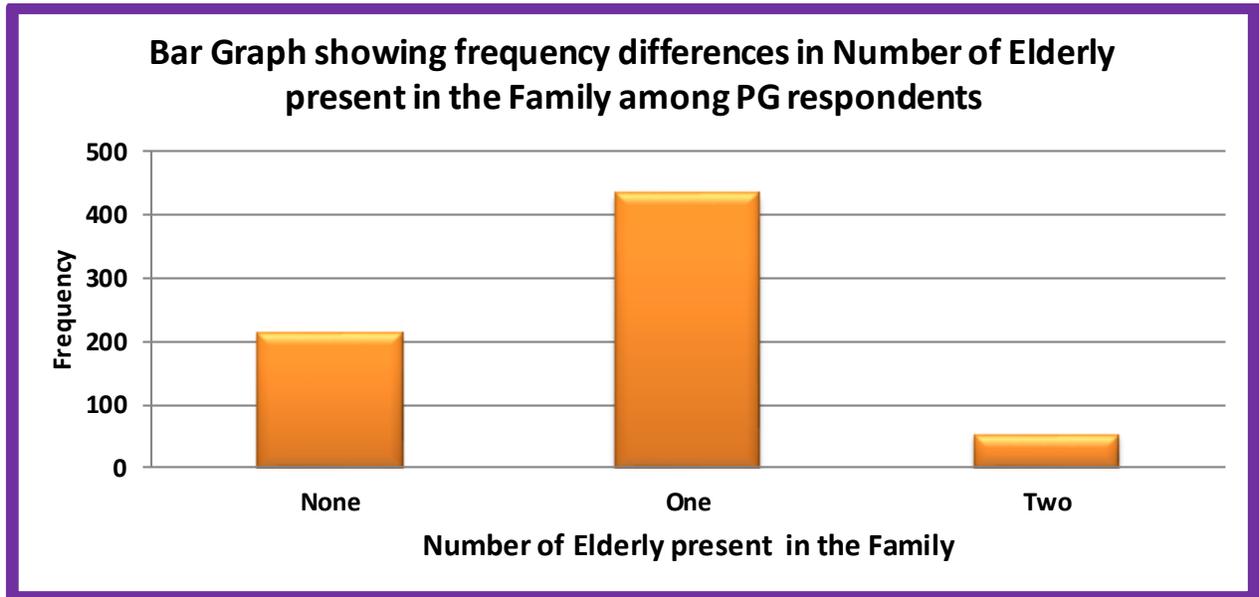
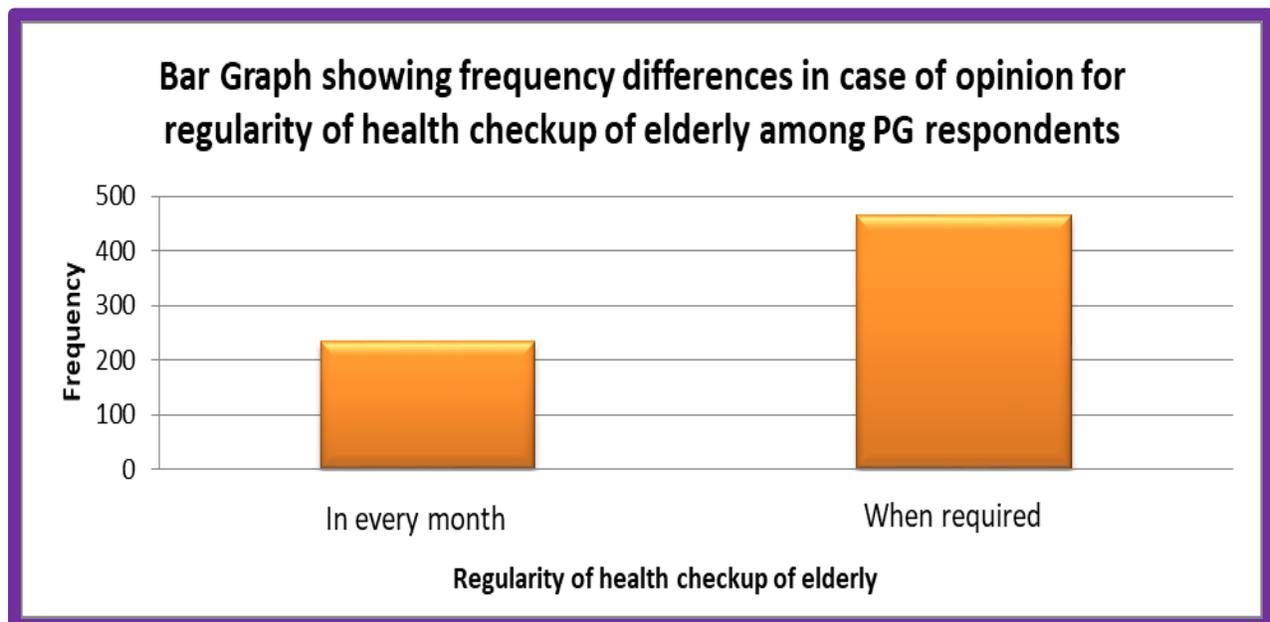


Table 4.4.2.13 showing graphical representation of response on the basis of Regularity of health checkup at PG level



4.5 Comparative Analysis between UG and PG based on WH Questations:

WHQ1.

Table-4.5.1 showing N and % on the attitude towards **WHQ1** of UG and PG students on the basis of their choices of mostly happening elder abuse.

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Choice or Options	N	%
WHQ.1 at UG level	What kind of elder abuse do you opine as mostly happening to elders?	i. Disrespect	172	22.80
		ii. Beating/Slapping	39	5.20
		iii. Neglect	474	62.70
		iv. Verbally abusing	30	4.00
		v. Economic Exploitation	39	5.20
		vi. Forcible sexual contact	2	0.30
WHQ.1 At PG level	What kind of elder abuse do you opine as mostly happening to elders?	i. Disrespect	174	24.90
		ii. Beating/Slapping	51	7.30
		iii. Neglect	372	53.10
		iv. Verbally abusing	57	8.10
		v. Economic Exploitation	37	5.30
		vi. Forcible sexual contact	9	1.30

According to the students of UG and PG level the kind of elder abuse (EA) mostly happening in our society is neglect (53.10% to 62.70%). The second highest kind of EA is disrespect for both level of students (22.80% to 24.90%). They also opine the forcible sexual contact to elders are happening comparatively lower percentage (0.30% to 1.30%). The others kind of EA like Beating or slapping, verbal abuse, economic exploitation lies in between the range of 4.00% to 8.10% for both the students.

Figure 4.5.1a showing graphical representation of frequency difference in mostly happening elder abuse as opined by UG students

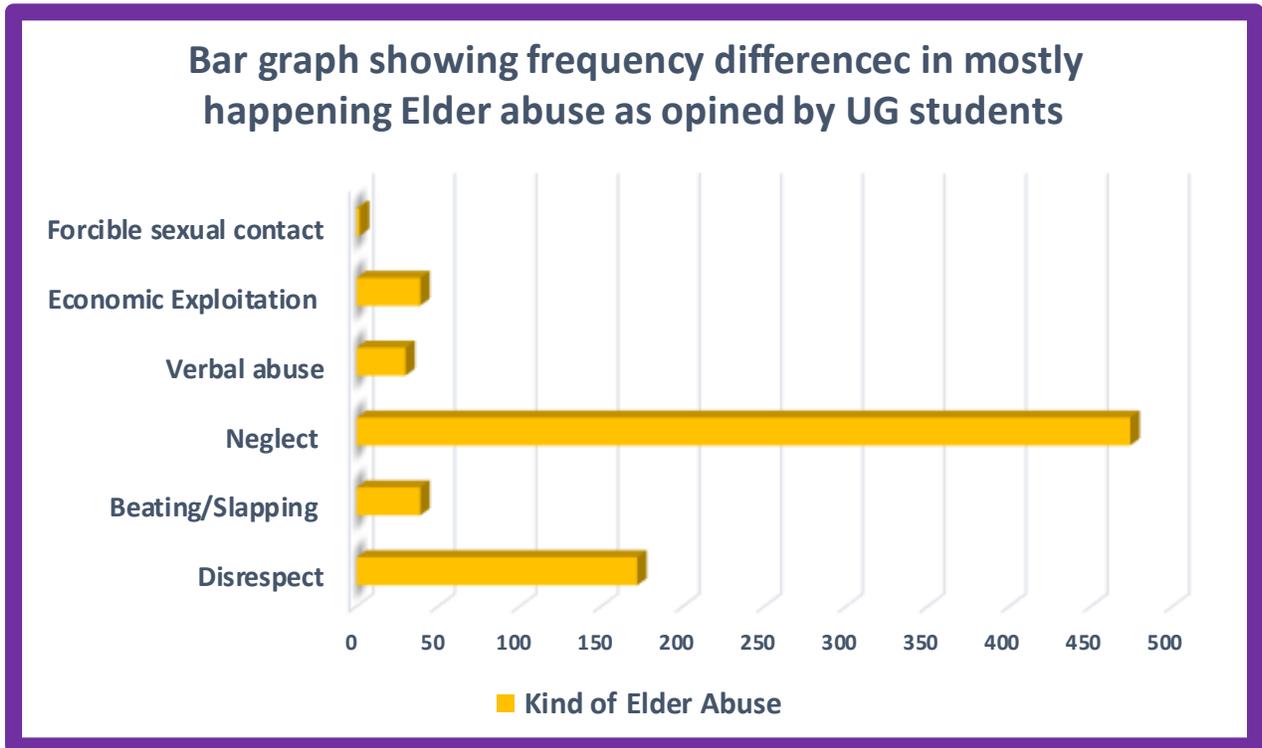
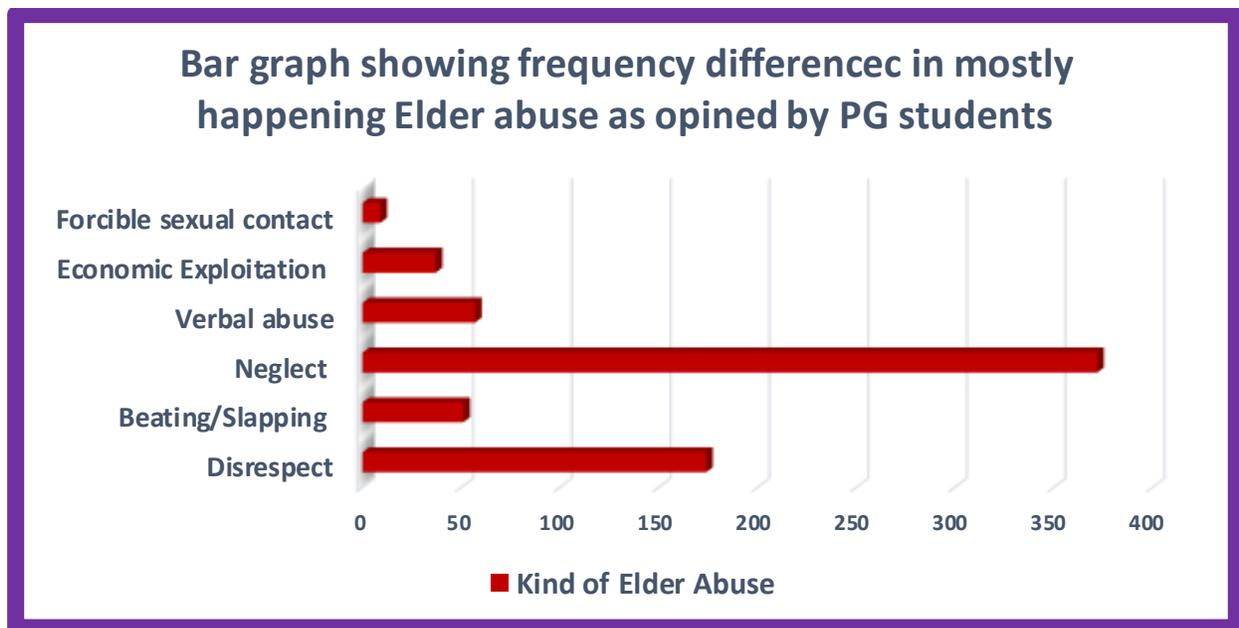


Figure 4.5.1b showing graphical representation of frequency difference in mostly happening elder abuse as opined by PG students



WHQ.2

Table-4.5.2 showing N and % on the attitude towards WHQ2 of UG and PG students on the basis of their choices of mostly responsible for elder abuse.

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Choice or Options	N	%
WHQ.2 at UG level	Who are main perpetrators of elder abuse?	i. Son	327	43.25
		ii. Daughter in law	275	36.38
		iii. Daughter	7	0.93
		iv. Son in law	6	0.79
		v. Care giver and servant	80	10.58
		vi. Relative	61	8.07
WHQ.2 at PG level	Who are main perpetrators of elder abuse?	i. Son	325	46.43
		ii. Daughter in law	241	34.43
		iii. Daughter	6	0.86
		iv. Son in law	10	1.43
		v. Care giver and servant	72	10.29
		vi. Relative	46	6.57

According to the students of UG and PG level the mostly responsible perpetrators of elder abuse (EA) in our society is son and daughter-in-law. 43.25% and 46.43% son are responsible for EA according to the UG and PG students respectively. The second highest perpetrator is daughter-in-law with 36.38% for UG level and 34.43% for PG level students. It is a shocking result that care giver and servant are also responsible for EA with a range of 10.29% to 10.58%. The other responsible persons for EA in our society are daughter, son-in-law, relative lies in between the range of 0.79% to 8.07%.

Figure 4.5.2a showing graphical representation of frequency difference in people mostly responsible for elder abuse as opined by UG students

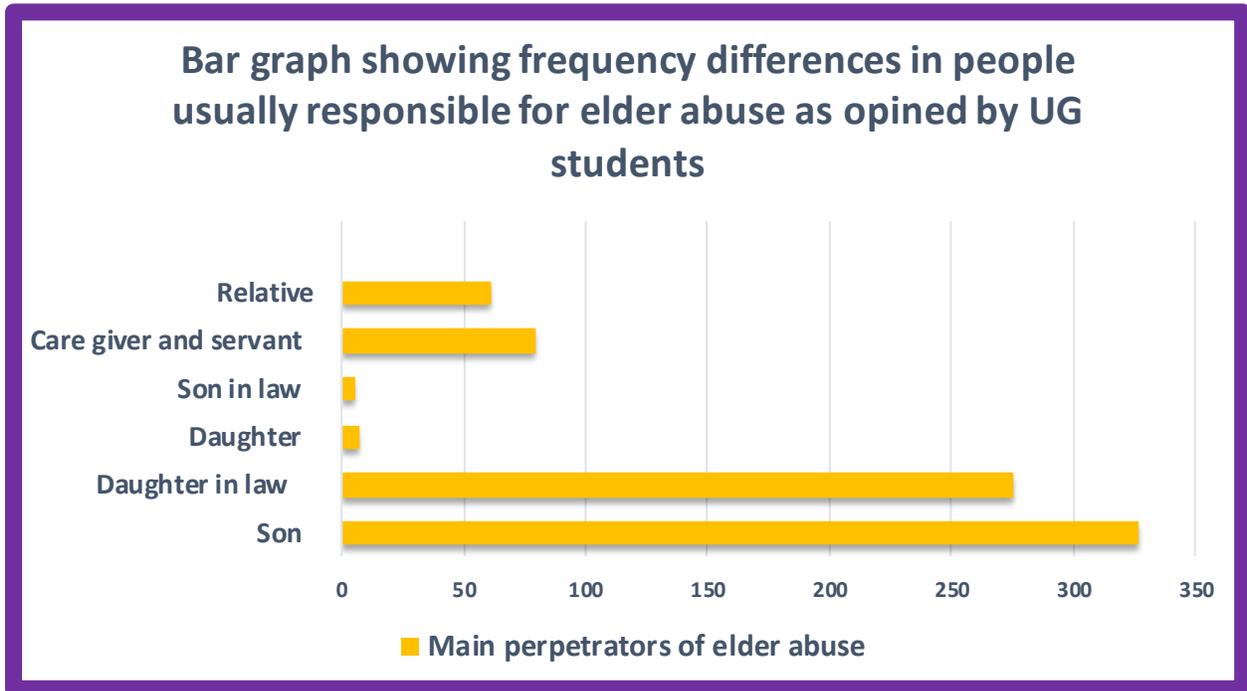
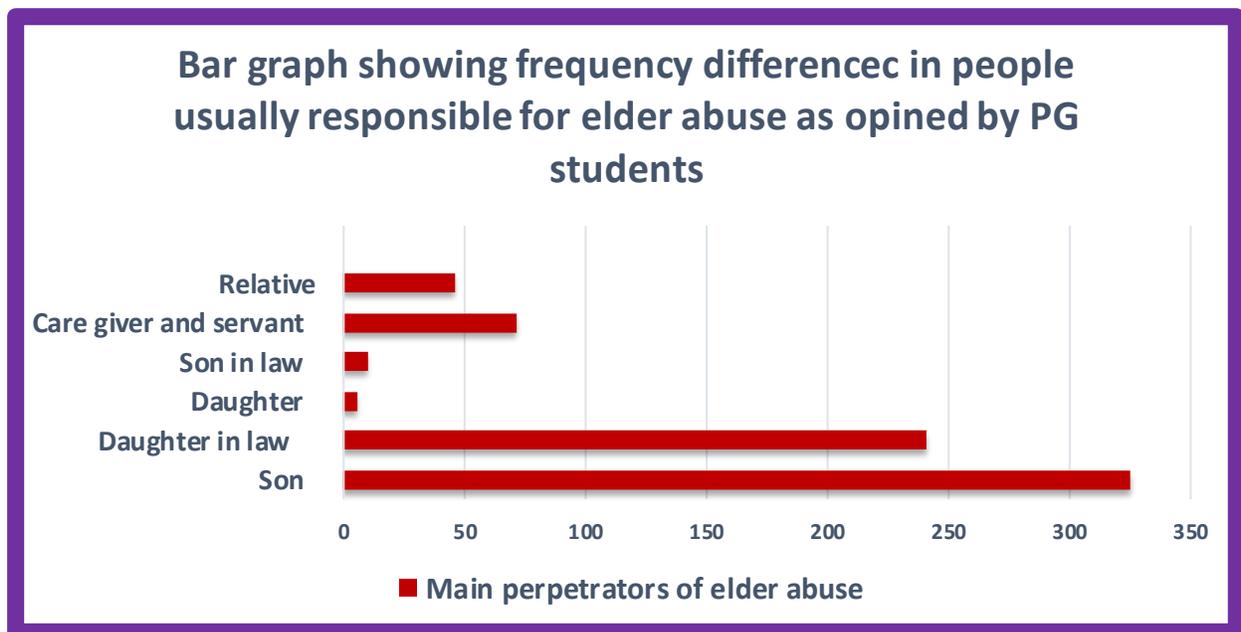


Figure 4.5.2b showing graphical representation of frequency difference in people mostly responsible for elder abuse as opined by PG students



WHQ.3

Table-4.5.3 showing N and % on the attitude towards WHQ3 of UG and PG students on the basis of their choices.

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Choice or Options	N	%
WHQ.3 at UG level	Why the elderly do not report about their abuse for this reason.	i. Distrust on Person and Agency to solve the problem	49	6.48
		ii. Did not know about the dealing with problem.	96	12.70
		iii. Privacy of the family matter.	313	41.40
		iv. Ineffective and Unknown Redressal	10	1.32
		v. Fear of retaliation.	99	13.10
		vi. They just give up.	189	25.00
WHQ.3 at PG level	Why the elderly do not report about their abuse for this reason.	i. Distrust on Person and Agency to solve the problem	51	7.29
		ii. Did not know about the dealing with problem.	82	11.71
		iii. Privacy of the family matter.	233	33.29

		iv. Ineffective and Unknown Redressal	19	2.71
		v. Fear of retaliation.	134	19.14
		vi. They just give up.	181	25.86

According to the students of UG and PG level the elderly do not report about their abuse because of the ‘Privacy of the family matte’. Highest range of 41.40% for UG students and 33.29% for PG students are agreed with this same point. Second highest reason is that elderly are often ‘give up’ which ranged from 25% to 25.86% for both the students. The option ‘Fear of retaliation’ is showing 13.10% at UG level where the students of PG level shows it as 19.14%. The reason ‘Did not know about the dealing with problem’ are supported 12.70% and 11.71% by the UG and PG students respectively. The other reasons like ‘Ineffective and Unknown Redressal’ and ‘Distrust on Person and Agency to solve the problem’ are ranged from 1.32% to 7.29%.

Figure 4.5.3a showing graphical representation of frequency difference in the reason behind not reporting the elder abuse as opined by UG students

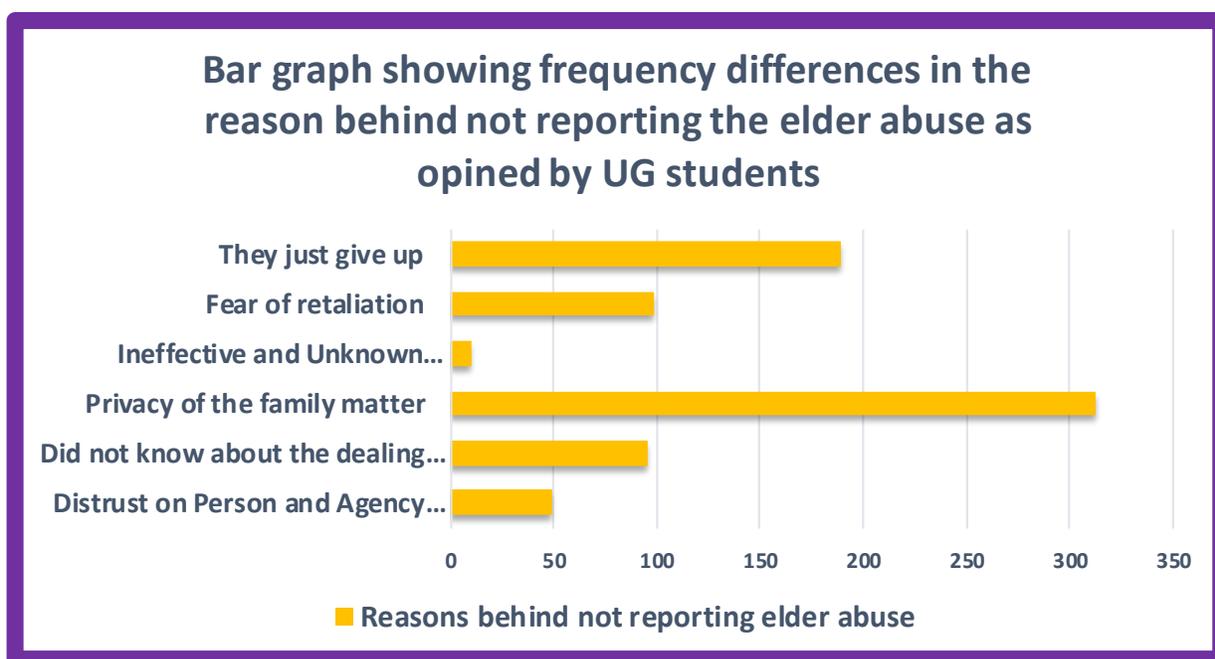
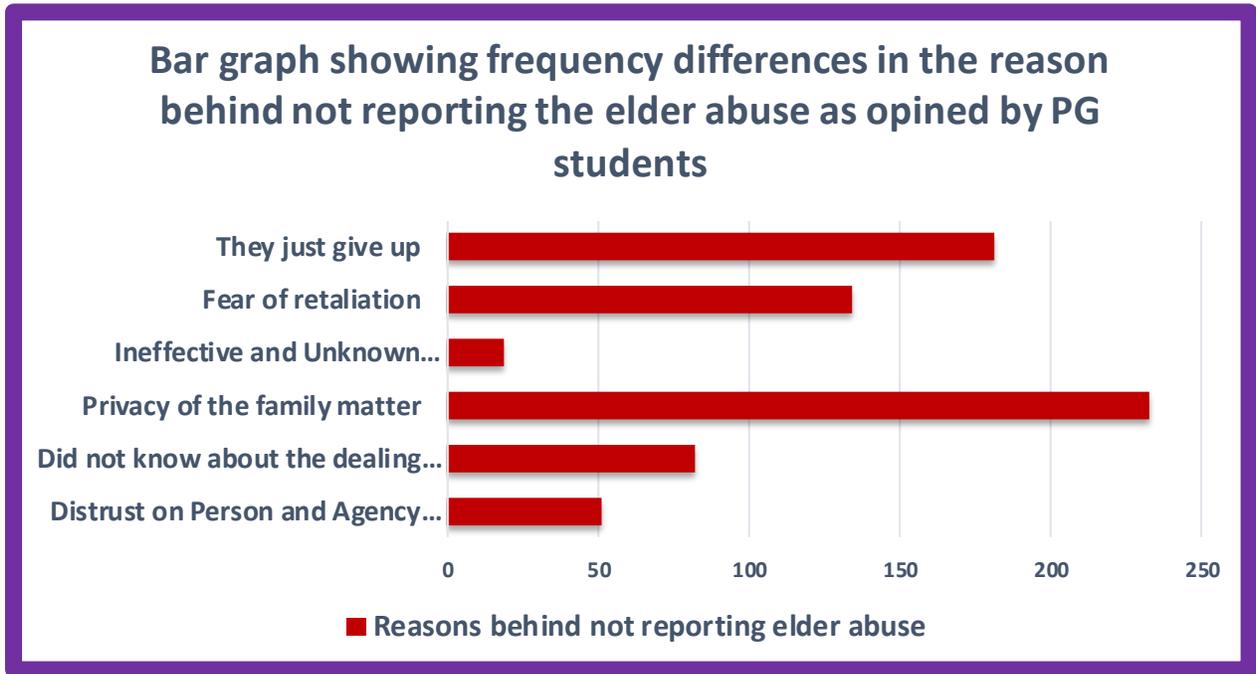


Figure 4.5.3b showing graphical representation of frequency differences in the reason behind not reporting the elder abuse as opined by PG students



WHQ.4

Table-4.5.4 showing N and % on the attitude towards WHQ 4 of UG and PG students on the basis of their choices.

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Choice or Options	N	%
WHQ.4 at UG level	How can we deal effectively with random elder abuse?	i. Make them economically independent	71	9.39
		ii. Develop legal redressal	70	9.26
		iii. Develop social redressal	60	7.94
		iv. Involve youngsters in elderly care	123	16.27
		v. Sensitization of young generation through the component based on the problems and solutions of ageing and elder abuse	311	41.14

		vi. Create Self Help Groups of the elders.	33	4.37
		vii. Development of social communication.	88	11.64
WHQ.4 at PG level	How can we deal effectively with random elder abuse?	i. Make them economically independent	61	8.71
		ii. Develop legal redressal	66	9.43
		iii. Develop social redressal	45	6.57
		iv. Involve youngsters in elderly care	72	10.29
		v. Sensitization of young generation through the component based on the problems and solutions of ageing and elder abuse	334	47.71
		vi. Create Self Help Groups of the elders.	46	6.57
		vii. Development of social communication.	75	10.71

According to the students of UG and PG level the most effective solution of elder abuse may be ‘Sensitization of young generation through the component based on the problems and solutions of ageing and elder abuse’ which supported by them 41.14% and 47.71% respectively. 16.27% of UG students opined for the ‘Involvement of youngsters in elderly care’, where 10.29% of PG students agreed with this point. Again 10.71% of PG students supported the point ‘Development of social communication’, where UG students support it with 11.64%. The others important solutions for dealing with random EA are ‘Create Self Help Groups of the elders’, ‘Develop social redressal’, ‘Make them economically independent’, ‘Develop legal redressal’ lies in between the range of 4.37% to 9.43%.

Figure 4.5.4a showing graphical representation of frequency difference in ways of dealing with the elder abuse as opined by UG students

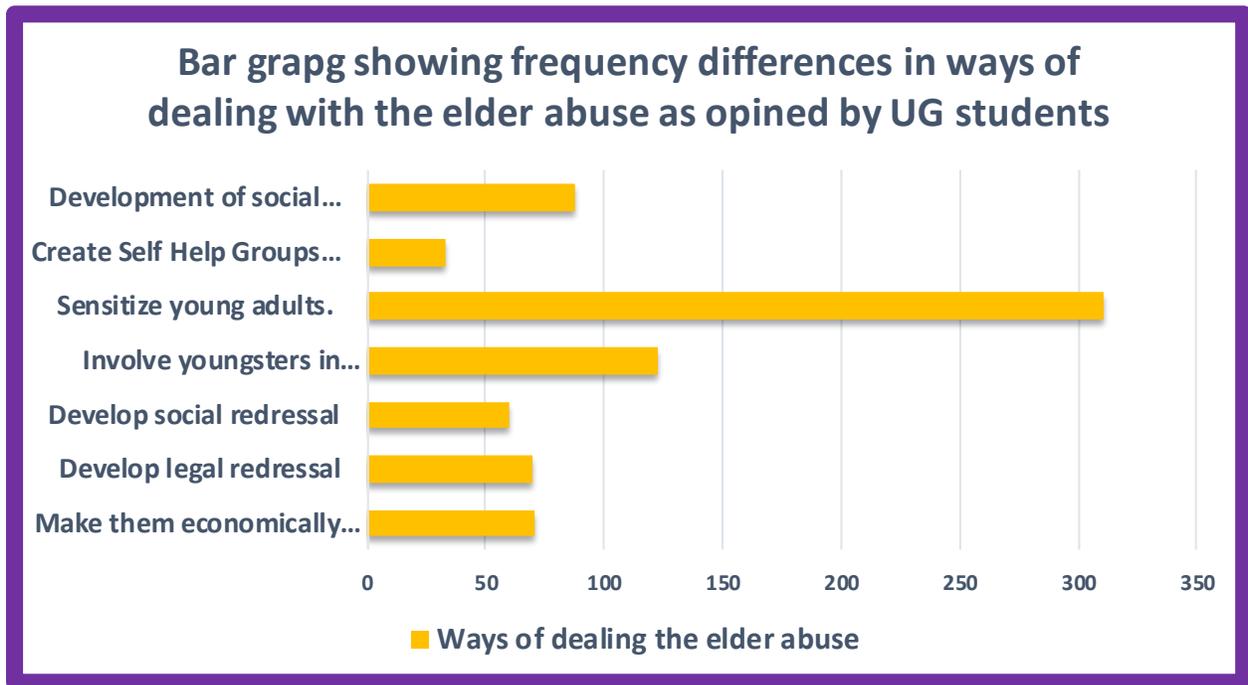
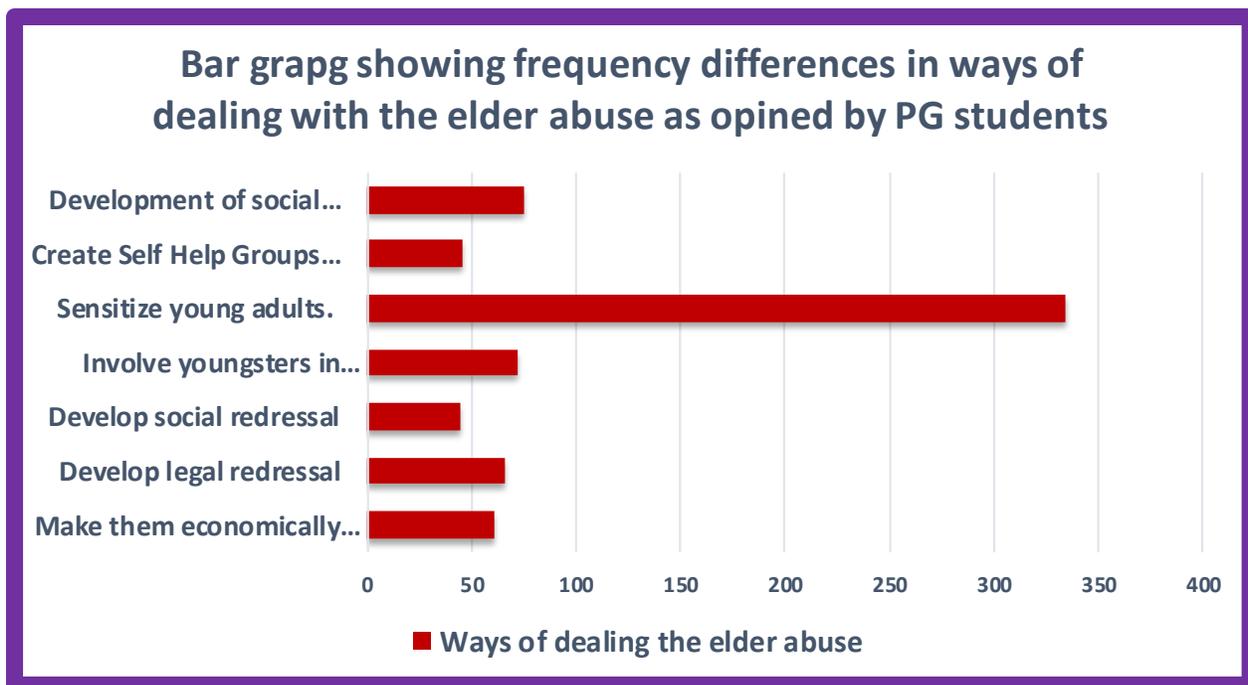


Figure 4.5.4b showing graphical representation of frequency difference in ways of dealing with the elder abuse as opined by PG students



4.6 Analysis based on Co-relational Approach:

H₀1 There is no significant relationship between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology according to the UG level students.

Table-4.6.1 showing Pearson product moment correlation (r) between the score of Ageism and Elder abuse at undergraduate level.

		Ageism	Elder abuse	Remarks
Ageism	Pearson Correlation	1	0.489	Rejected
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.001	
	N		756	
Elder abuse	Pearson Correlation	0.489	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001		
	N	756		

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the above table it was found after conducting the Pearson product moment correlation (r) that there exists a positively weak correlation between the composite score of Attitude towards Ageism and Elder abuse for under graduate participants, but the result was significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant relationship between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology according to the UG level students*” was rejected.

H₀2 There is no significant relationship between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology according to the PG level students.

Table-4.6.2 showing Pearson product moment correlation (r) between the score of Ageism and Elder abuse at postgraduate level.

		Ageism	Elder abuse	Remarks
Ageism	Pearson Correlation	1	0.531	Rejected
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.001	
	N		700	
Elder abuse	Pearson Correlation	0.531	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001		
	N	700		

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the above table it was found after conducting the Pearson product moment correlation (r) that there exists a positively moderate correlation between the composite score of Attitude towards Ageism and Elder abuse for postgraduate participants, but the result was significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant relationship between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology according to the PG level students*” was rejected.

H₀₃ There is no significant relationship between the score of Ageism and Number of elderly persons present in the family.

Table-4.6.3 showing Pearson product moment correlation (r) between the score of Ageism and Number of elderly persons present in the family.

		Ageism	Elder abuse	Remarks
Ageism	Pearson Correlation	1	0.052	Accepted
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.049	
	N		1456	
Elder abuse	Pearson Correlation	0.052	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.049		
	N	1456		

Correlation is not significant at 0.05 level (2-tailed).

From the above table it was found after conducting the Pearson product moment correlation (r) that there exists a positively negligible or very week correlation between the composite score of Attitude towards Ageism for all the participants, The result was not significant at 0.05 level and as well as 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant relationship between the score of Ageism and Number of elderly persons present in the family*” was accepted.

H₀₄ There is no significant relationship between the score of Elder abuse and Number of elderly persons present in the family.

Table-4.6.4 showing Pearson product moment correlation (r) between the score of Elder abuse and Number of elderly persons present in the family.

		Ageism	Elder abuse	Remarks
Ageism	Pearson Correlation	1	0.08	Rejected
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.003	
	N		1456	
Elder abuse	Pearson Correlation	0.08	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.003		
	N	1456		

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the above table it was found after conducting the Pearson product moment correlation (r) that there exists a positively negligible or very week correlation between the composite score of Attitude towards Elder abuse for all the participants, but the result was significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis “*There is no significant relationship between the score of Elder abuse and Number of elderly persons present in the family*” was rejected.

4.7 Summary of the hypotheses tested at a glance

Table 4.7.1 showing the result summary of the hypotheses for UG Students

Sl. No.	Hypotheses	Remarks
1	H ₀ 1 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of gender.	Rejected
2	H ₀ 2 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of religion.	Accepted
3	H ₀ 3 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of category.	Rejected
4	H ₀ 4 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of habitat.	Accepted
5	H ₀ 5 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of family structure.	Accepted
6	H ₀ 6 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of monthly family income.	Accepted
7	H ₀ 7 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of birth order.	Accepted
8	H ₀ 8 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of marital status.	Accepted
9	H ₀ 9 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of stream of the study.	Accepted
10	H ₀ 10 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.	Rejected
11	H ₀ 11 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their district.	Rejected
12	H ₀ 12 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of number of elderly people present in the family.	Accepted
13	H ₀ 13 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among undergraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding regularity of health checkup of elderly.	Accepted
14	H ₀ 14 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of gender.	Rejected
15	H ₀ 15 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of religion.	Accepted
16	H ₀ 16 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of category.	Rejected
17	H ₀ 17 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of habitat.	Rejected
18	H ₀ 18 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of family structure.	Accepted
19	H ₀ 19 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of monthly family income.	Accepted
20	H ₀ 20 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of birth order.	Accepted
21	H ₀ 21 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of marital status.	Accepted
22	H ₀ 22 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of stream of the study.	Accepted
23	H ₀ 23 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.	Rejected
24	H ₀ 24 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their district.	Rejected
25	H ₀ 25 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of number of elderly people present in the family.	Accepted
26	H ₀ 26 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among undergraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding regularity of health checkup of elderly.	Accepted

Table 4.7.2 showing the result summary of the hypotheses for PG Students

Sl. No.	Hypotheses	Remarks
1	H ₀ 1 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of gender.	Accepted
2	H ₀ 2 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of religion.	Accepted
3	H ₀ 3 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of category.	Rejected
4	H ₀ 4 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of habitat.	Accepted
5	H ₀ 5 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of family structure.	Accepted
6	H ₀ 6 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of monthly family income.	Accepted
7	H ₀ 7 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of birth order.	Rejected
8	H ₀ 8 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of marital status.	Rejected
9	H ₀ 9 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of stream of the study.	Accepted
10	H ₀ 10 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.	Rejected
11	H ₀ 11 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their district.	Rejected
12	H ₀ 12 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of number of elderly people present in the family.	Accepted
13	H ₀ 13 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards ageism among postgraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding regularity of health checkup of elderly.	Accepted
14	H ₀ 14 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of gender.	Rejected
15	H ₀ 15 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of religion.	Accepted
16	H ₀ 16 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of category.	Rejected
17	H ₀ 17 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of habitat.	Accepted
18	H ₀ 18 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of family structure.	Rejected
19	H ₀ 19 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of monthly family income.	Rejected
20	H ₀ 20 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of birth order.	Accepted
21	H ₀ 21 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of marital status.	Accepted
22	H ₀ 22 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of stream of the study.	Rejected
23	H ₀ 23 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their subject or discipline.	Rejected
24	H ₀ 24 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their district.	Rejected
25	H ₀ 25 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of number of elderly people present in the family.	Accepted
26	H ₀ 26 There is no significant mean difference in attitude towards elder abuse among postgraduate students on the basis of their opinion regarding regularity of health checkup of elderly.	Rejected

Table 4.7.3 showing the result summary of the hypotheses through co-relational approach

Sl. No.	Hypotheses	Remarks
1	H ₀ 1 There is no significant relationship between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology according to the UG level students.	Rejected
2	H ₀ 2 There is no significant relationship between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology according to the PG level students.	Rejected
3	H ₀ 3 There is no significant relationship between the score of Ageism and Number of elderly persons present in the family	Accepted
4	H ₀ 4 There is no significant relationship between the score of Elder abuse and Number of elderly persons present in the family	Rejected

4.8 Overall Attitude at a Glance

Table 4.8.1 showing the Maximum-Minimum value for the overall attitude towards Ageism and Elder abuse

Dependent Variable	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	SD
Attitude towards Ageism	65	25	48.63	5.50
Attitude toward Elder abuse	85	41	66.88	7.22

Attitude score of the students towards the Ageism revealed the average value was 48.63 with standard deviation 5.50 ranging from 25 to 65. Similarly in attitude score towards the elder abuse the average value was 66.88 with standard deviation 7.22 ranging from 41 to 85 as shown in above table.

Table 4.8.2 showing the Median value for the attitude towards Ageism

Ageism	Frequency	%
Highly Positive (>39)	701	92.7249
Moderately Positive (Median=39)	11	1.45503
Less positive(<39)	44	5.82011

To explain the overall attitude the present researcher stated that as the median value is 39 for attitude towards Ageism, so it can be declared that the students who belongs to the range of above 39, they showed highly positive attitude (92.72%). In the opposite students who belongs to the range of below 39, they showed less positive attitude (5.82%).

Table 4.8.3 showing the distribution of total scores of attitude towards ageism

Box-whisker diagram showing the distribution of Total Scores of Attitude towards Ageism

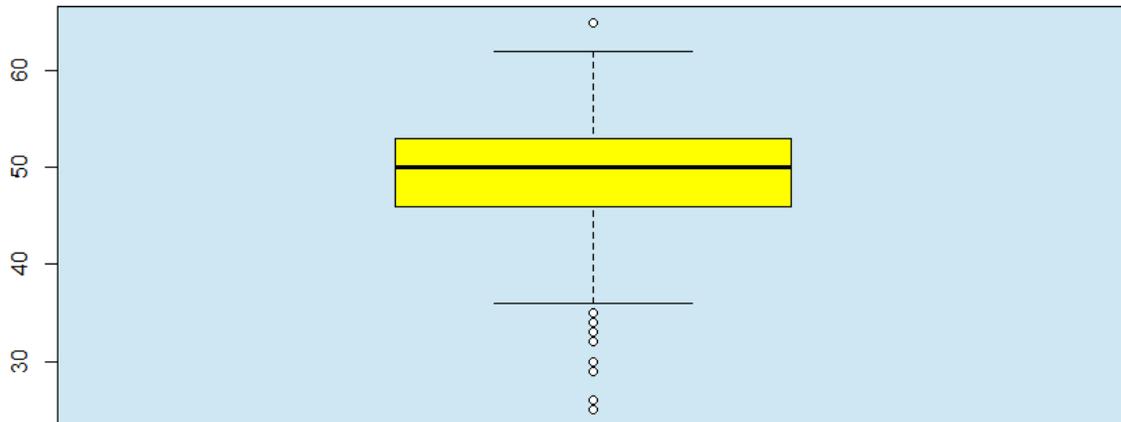


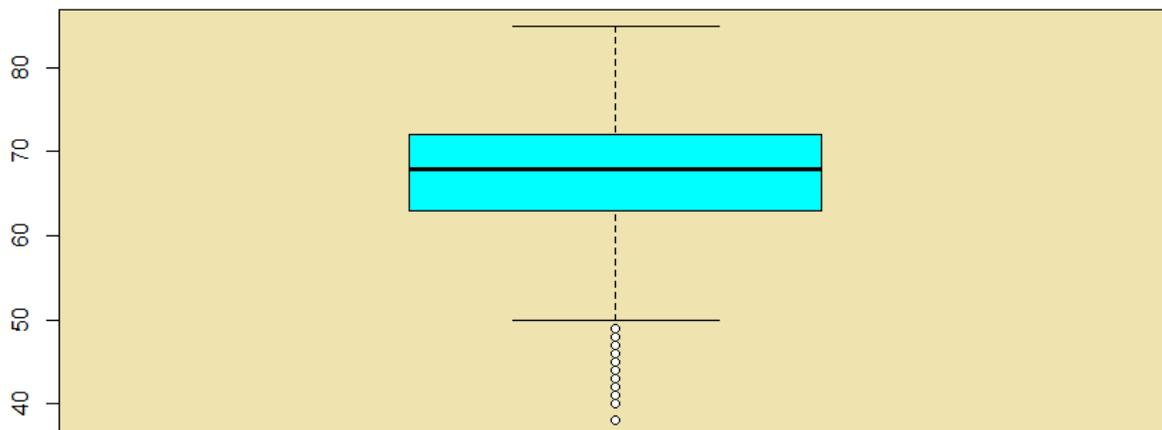
Table 4.8.4 showing the Median value for the attitude towards Elder abuse

Elder Abuse	Frequency	%
Highly Sensible(>51)	731	96.69
Moderately Sensible (Median=51)	4	0.53
Less Sensible(<51)	21	2.78

To explain the overall attitude the present researcher stated that as the median value is 51 for attitude towards Elder abuse, so it can be declared that the students who belongs to the range of above 51, they showed highly sensible attitude (96.69%). In the opposite students who belongs to the range of below 39, they showed less sensible rather negative attitude (2.78%).

Table 4.8.5 showing the distribution of total scores of attitude towards elder abuse

Box-whisker diagram showing the distribution of Total Scores of Attitude towards Elder Abuse



The above **Box and Whisker Plots** have been used to show the distribution of dataset within the population. The five-point summary (Upper whisker, Upper hinge, Median, Lower hinge and Lower whisker) falls within the chart along with the median and outliers. Through this plot the range of values and the existence of outliers within the dataset can be easily understood. As the present research has been conducted on 1456 sample i.e. a huge numbers of dataset, so the diagram helps to compare clearly the distribution of attitude towards the two dimensions- Ageism and Elder abuse at a glance. Here the middle value indicates the median value (Q_2) represented by the line in the centre of the box, the upper hinge indicates the top end of the interquartile range and the lower hinge indicates the bottom end of the interquartile range. So the Interquartile Range (IQR) represents the difference between lower and upper quartiles (Q_1-Q_3). Also the boundary of lower whisker (the line extending from the box at lower side) to upper whisker (the line extending from the box at upper side) considers the distribution or spreading of total population. These two points are for minimum and maximum values respectively.

4.9 Analysis of Qualitative Data

4.9.1 Introduction

Current researchers have conducted several interviews for qualitative analysis. Since the sample of this study is student-centered, a number of student interviews have provided insights and opinions on some issues related to aging, aging problems, elder abuse, and gerontological education. Not only the students but also the opinions of the elderly people collected from the old age home and some significant direct remarks have been added here for more informative analysis according to the instructions of the supervisor. Along with that there are some important opinions of teachers and experts on this subject. Attempts have been made to record each interview via video camera, but in all cases recording permission has not been obtained. Again, many could not be persuaded to give interviews anywhere. It was quite difficult to collect interviews especially in the case of old age homes because the authorities did not allow it everywhere. Due to the presence of this corona pandemic somewhere and for the safety of the elderly, permission was not granted for the interview. It took an average of 15 to 30 minutes to complete each interview.

4.9.2 Interview from the Students

Interview of Students

Interview 1

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Sample-1

There are elderly grandparents at his home. Asked how much quality time he could spend with them, he said that under the pressure of school and college exams and studies, there was no time to talk with them anymore. He said that when they go to social gatherings with older people, they have to think about whether they have any problem. So not too much is taken with one. He admitted that the repetitive speech of their grandparent causes them annoyance but they get angry without realizing it. He has never imagined or thought about himself over the age of 60, but he agrees that the next generation can ignore them. Asked about the old age home, he said very honestly, "*Bayos hole Briddhashrome deoyai valo jodio tanra eti pochhondo koren na. Asole amra sobai nijeder subidharthe nuclear family tei thakte chai. Eta amader moner kotha.*" According to him, it is the younger generation's responsibility to witness elder mistreatment somewhere that, "*Prothomei nirjatonkarider bojhate hobe, jodio onyer poribare upojachok hoye bolte jaoyata kotota thik hobe bujhte parchhina*". So he has a mental conflict about the duty.



Interview 2

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Sample-2

Grandmother is in seventies at her home. She doesn't want to go to any social fun event or gatherings with her grandmother because her grandmother can't keep up with the modern generation. She can't use a smartphone. She can't search YouTube resources. She sometimes imagines herself in her sixties, thinking that when she reaches old age she may not be able to adapt to the next generation like her



grandmother, it will be a big question in her life, so she has to adapt. She was questioned about the safety of all the elderly who are left by their own children, who are getting married, holding a new service away from home and leaving their aging parents behind at home in the elder Abuse that is happening all around us. She replied that even if the children become established, they should think that at one time their parents made people with their last resources. She thinks that they should think about their career and take their parents with them, at least in front of them. After commenting on this, she

was asked if she would take on the physical and mental responsibilities of her parents when they will become older. She replied *"jakhon amra chhoto chhilam takhon ei baba mayerai tander shesh somboltuku diye amader kato jotner songe hantte cholte shikhiyechen, tai tanra jakhon ei bayose pounchhaben ei sontandero dayitwo theke jay tander dekhashona korar o dayitwo neoyar"*. She was asked- what he wanted to say as a solution to the problem of compulsion and oppression of the elderly. In response she said a very nice thing. She said, *"Amader somaje narider 'menstrual problem' niye onekrokom chokkhulojjar byapar royechhe. Kintu onek dharoner sochetonotar programme korar fole dhire dhire sei kusongskar gulo chole jacheh. Thik serokomi Jodi chhatro chhatrider briddho briddhader jibon somosya sombondhe bojhano jaytahole ero ekta somadhan asbe nishchoy"*. She also said, now every student should taught how to protect people in old age, how to take care of them, how to deal with them. Adapting, how to investigate their grievances, why and how they should be given time - if all these lessons are given then it will be good for the future. If some education or books can be provided to them, it will bring a good result for the future generation.

Interview 3

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Sample-3

Prithwish is from the district of Malda. He said he sometimes imagines himself to be over 60 years old. To him birth and death are two very real things and so everything is uncertain. Time and age are changing so fast that when he grows old he will have no expectations from his children. Instead, he wants to open a school to teach small children in his spare time so that he can get up every morning and spend the rest of his life looking at the innocent faces of the children. About Elder Abuse, he said



that Elder Abuse usually happens in almost every family in one way or another, even in many aristocratic families. But in his words - *"Bayosko manushder jodi tader manobik odhikargulo sombondhe socheton korano jay tahole valo hoy. Gramer dike bivinno Mohila songthon ba sahajyokari songstha theke koyekjon protinidhi hisebe barite barite giye Jodi somostigoto vabe tader bojhanon jay valo hoy. Kauke konovabe dosharop kore noy, borong dui torofer sohabosthan koriye diye Jodi*

somosyar somadhan kora jay dekhte hobe. Chhotokhato dwando astei pare kintu seta jate hingsrotar porjaye chole na jay sei surokkha tuku nishchit korar jonyo ei sob songthon ke egiye aste hobe." Asked about the intergenerational bonding, he said that in the past, in the joint family system, the closeness of grandchildren with grandparents was much greater than in the present nuclear family system. In his words - *"Adhunikota joto berechhe totoi sontaner baba mayera vabte shuru korechhe je oi briddha briddhar songe melamesha korle hoyto tader sontanra backdated hoye theke jabe. Adhunik hote parbe na, tader modhye sei purono gramyo dhyandharona chole asbe- evabei manosik shunyosthan barchhe."* If some of the basic things are known like psychologically awareness, awareness of human rights and how a person's thinking changes with age, then the oppression of the elderly will continue to decrease. He said that education of values is important and at the same time there is a need for awareness about constitutional rights. If the teaching of aging and values can be applied jointly to the students, it will be very good for the future. His regret is that much of what we study is very theoretical, there is very little practical part to cope up with practical life. He rightly said that the education system is still running according to the policy of 1986. Only the New Education Policy of 2020 has come just recently.

Interview 4

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Sample -4

There is a 71-year-old eldest parental uncle at home who is in a healthy condition without any physical problems. When asked if she knew anything about 'Elder Abuse', she said the old man in the house next door had gone away to be abused for a long time by his son-in-law. No neighbors protested. She added that *"Amar mone hoy proshashoner ei byapare ekta baro vumika neoyar achhe. Nikatoborti club guli jodi egiye ase ebong jubosomaj dayitwa ney tobei er suraha hote pare."* She was asked if she had ever imagined herself in his late 60's. She said "Yes", she is worried about how much care she will receive or be deprived of in the future. On the street, she sees a lot of old people begging, who have no one to speak to. She imagines herself in that situation and thinks that one day such a situation may come to her. She suffers from considerable uncertainty and skepticism about her own future as she sees the news of the surrounding violence on TV and in the newspapers." Age will never stop and the incidence of elder abuse is on the rise in the society, she said when asked if she thought of a solution, *"Choto Bela theke school er baccha der subject e ba antoto class 11, 12 er syllabus e bayosko somporkito kono topic include kora jay tahole hoyto ei obosthar unnoti hobe"*. She has repeatedly emphasized on the young generation to come forward. She also said that the government needs to do various awareness programs, even if necessary, to go door to door to make people aware. She thinks mental abuse is a big deal. Older people may not realize that their children are repeatedly abusing them for money. So they need to be aware of this. They do not know that they are being abused. So as a solution, she says, *"Briddhoder bojhate hobe nirjatito hole tanra ki ki korben, ki dhoroner podokkhep neben, pulisher kachhe kivabe jogajog korben seigulo tander janano dorkar."* She was asked that if she has ever heard of 'The Gerontology subject'. She said that she had never heard of this name before, but when the present researcher told her that this is the science of aging, which deals with various aspects of the care of the elderly, dealing with all kinds of physical, mental and emotional problems, then after hearing this, she said that if any such educational material can be included in the school-college syllabus, it will not create extra pressure on the class module at all but the new generation will be able to learn a lot. The younger generation will have a different respect for the elderly.



Interview 5

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Sample-5

Subrata has a very close relationship bonding with their Grandparents at home. But his Dida is physically ill and sometimes he became afraid to put himself in that place. He says it is not right for children to leave older people at home. As a solution of neglecting the elderly at home, he says, "*Age*



barir lokjonke bojhano uchit. Karon 60 bochhor bayoser beshi hoye gele sei manushguli bacchar moto hoye jay. Amader oi somoy tander dekhshona koratai uchit. Etodin janra amader dekhlen tander oi vabe fele rekhe chole asa kimba ajotno kora ekdom uchit noy." He said that it would be very good if the children who migrated abroad for work could keep their parents with them, otherwise at least they should leave them with reliable relatives. However, he does not know the reason behind this neglect or abuse of the elderly. He opined on the ageing

related subject- if it could be brought as a subject of study, it will be good for our future. He said "*Eti alada kono subject hisebe ele katojon porbe jana nei, tobe Jodi antoto ekta chapter hisebe kothao antorvukto kora jay tahole sobai porte parbe, nahole seti syllabus er upor barti chap toiri korte pare.*"

Interview 6

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Sample-6

Suman is an engineering student. He had some clear statements over the ageism and elder abuse.

Some straight cut comments were heard in his words. As he said, "*Barora chirokal adhipoty korte pare na, kothao giye tander thamte hoy, jaygata chharte jante hoy. Jodi chharte na paren setai ashroddha ar asommaner karon hoye danray.*" He

also said – "*60 er urddhe bayosta sotyii most unattractive ekta phase, jatoi amra boli na keno eta 2nd childhood, kintu shishur moto kore jatno ba valobasa takhon tader deoya jay na.*" He,

however, could not give a good answer to the question as to why care could not be given. As a conclusive commentary on the

widespread practice of elder abuse, he said: "*Shudhu youth sensetization koralei hobe na, Briddho briddhader modhyeo sovhetonota ana dorkar, manosikotar poriborton ana dorkar, jate sontanra byasto thakle tara tader pashe kono caretaker ke swacchonde mene nite paren, seta nijer barite hok ba briddhashromei hok.*"



Interview 7

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Sample-7

When the student was asked if she had seen or heard of any elder abuse in the surrounding environment, she said her village is in West Midnapore. Most of the women there are very hardworking in every family and do a lot of work even in old age but they are less abused comparatively. Asked if the elders of the family feel comfortable going to a party with them, she said usually they walk at a very slow pace and takes time to eat. They prefer to eat vegetarian without oil and spices. For all these reasons, it is not common to go to a party with older people. Regarding family bonding, she said, ***“Chhele boumar cheyeo nati natnider songe thakuma daduder onek beshi strong bonding dekha jay, tai ei dui generation ke kakhono alada kora uchit noy.”*** When asked



about the reasons behind this neglect of the elderly in our society, she blamed social change as well as emotional change by adding, ***“Barorao kono kharap byabhar diye thakle takhon biporit protikriya hisebe ei nirjaton ba kharap byabohar tader proti fire aste pare. Abar keu Jodi borabor khub ajotno pay o valobasar ovab pay sekhane egulo ghote”.***

According to her, just two seats on public buses are not enough for the elderly, the number of seats should be increased and there should be values of humanity in everyone

to share the seat to elderly people travelling in any public transport. In the context of neglect or abuse of the elderly, she said, ***“Somoy poribortoner songe songe onek kichhui poribartan hobe. Ekkhetre shilpi Nachiketar Briddhasromer upor ganti khub prasongik. Jeta aj bacchake shekhano hochhe setai poroborti kale oi baba mayer jonyo fire asbe.”*** She said that if any subject could be brought on gerontological component at school level, it should be practical based. ***“Ei bishoyok je subject-e asuk na keno seti practical based hote hobe. Jemon Social work er moto kore soptahe ekdin kore chhatro-chhatrider kono old age home kichhu na kichhu kajer dayitwa vag kore deoya jay sekkhetre shishuder modhye mulyobodhtao jemon barano jabe temni tara noitikotao shikhbe.”***

Interview 8

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Sample-8

Pinki's Grandma is now of 70's. She called her Grandma as "Thamma". Her deep relationship with Grandma was expressed through her words. Whenever she goes out, she thinks she should tell her Grandma. Grandma has diabetes and arthritis pain, besides no other chronic disease. When asked if she has ever imagined putting himself in the place of an old woman, she replied, ***"I love being in the present, when it will be seen later, I believe that what I do, my children will do later. Prottyekti bayosko manuser monta ekta shishur moto hoye jay ei somoy, ar tanra tander nati natnider songo chay vishonvabe ei somoytay."*** The family member of the next door neighbour play with an old woman rudely, talk harshly, but no one can protest for fear of trouble," she said. She can't even protest because there are only two seats in the bus but she feels bad. She said, ***"Eto eto degree niye porashona kore kono lav nei jodi na barir briddh briddha ke chhelemeyera jatno kore, barir sei asohay manushguloke songo dite hobe, tader kosto antor theke bujhte hobe."*** She was questioned that what would it be like to have an elder's study? She replied - ***"Bayoskoder upor alochonar kono bishoy Jodi subject hisebe antei hoy tobe ta nursery level thekei ante hobe. Chhoto theke dhire dhire shishuke bojhate hobe bayosko kara, tader ki dhoroner asubidha, ki ki somosyay tara poren, boroder songe kivabe somoy katate hobe, kivabe byabohar korte hobe ityadi. Nahole hothat kote boro boyose tader dayitwo bodh shekhano jay na."*** She wanted to say only when he learns these things from a young age will be able to deal with them as adults, so this lesson is needed from a very young age.



Interview 9

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Sample-9

Keya has never planned itself in the place of old age. However, she saw her sick grandfather in his house and felt that she too would one day grow old. Grandpa and Grandma accompanied her to every social gathering, and she did not feel ashamed. She shared an experience of elder abuse. She is an eye witness of the incident. She said that a son-in-law had neglected one of the elderly mothers-in-law of her next door. The old woman was lying on the bed with a urinal, but they were not cleaned and she was left as she was. She regrets that she never protested because she was too young. However, she admitted that during the sickness of her grandmother when she was serving her, sometimes she got annoyed. She did not want to support the old age home issue in any way. Her flat question was- ***"Keno briddhashrome rakha hobe bayoskoder? Tomake tomar ma baba etodin dekhlo ar tumi keno tader dekhbe na? Keno hobe eta?"*** But if an elderly person is completely alone at home which is not safe for him or her, in that case she has supported the old age home system. She strongly supported bringing the subject of aging or gerontology to the school level.



Interview 10

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Sample-10

There is currently no one to call older people at home in Swapan's family. Dida has died recently. Dida used to live with her younger uncle (Chhoto mama) out of four uncles. But after a few years the uncle objected that why would he take care of the mother alone? So later it was decided that Dida should have shared it with her four uncles, but Dida was not happy with that decision. Swapan never imagined herself over the age of 60, but recently saw an elder brother get married at the age of 40 and he asked that groom that, Is the marriage was necessary? The answer he gets has made him a little more experienced. He was told by his elder brother that at a certain age, extreme loneliness would come, the future would be insecure, and so he needed a partner. Moreover, in case of the future security and any kind of physical illness, at least someone will be available to take care of it that is why this marriage was happening. When asked about the child's job abroad and the horrific scene of old people lying alone in a flat, he said that he never thought of a solution because this thoughts did not



come to mind. However, in the context of the abuse of the elderly, he said, *“Protibeshider sob theke age protibad mukhor hote hobe. Maa baba ra jakhon tander somostotuku diye manush korchhen tahole tader surokkha ditei hobe. Sekkhetre protibeshi ebong club gulor vumika thaka uchit, ar ta na holepolice station er sahajyo proyojon.”* He is very enthusiastic hearing about gerontological education. He said *“Eti khubi welcoming byapar. Karon eksomoy poribesh surokkhar kono proyohon chhilo na, kintu ekhon poribesh bidyar doulotei sobai poribesh sombondhe onekta socheton hocche. Jemon somproti polythin bondher ayin karjokori hoyechhe. Seivabe ei bayos sonkranto kono subject ele chhatro chhtrira kichhuta holeo shikkha nebe. 10% shikkha bodh jonmaleo tara bujhbe briddhoder ki somosya, ki tar karon kivabe tader care kora uchit.”*

Interview 11

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Group of Sample- (4 Students together from different subject)

It was a group interview session two boys and two girls gave their opinion. They each study different subjects. It is known from the conversation that some of them imagined themselves in old age. They know that after one age they have to depend on others, various problems will come. But no solution came to their minds. Many people are annoyed when older people say the same thing over and over again - when asked about this, one of them says that he avoids this repetitive thing of grandparents and ignores it. Another said that they feel annoyed at

such a situation, but they also know in their minds that one day such a time will come for them. It was asked to them that older people usually do not complain about the abuse that has been inflicted on them, so what action can they take as a young generation? In that context, one said, *“Kichhu jinis mene niye chola uchit karon eta vabte hobe je tander bayos hoyechhe. Kintu jara ei dharoner torture kore tadero vabte hobe tarao oi bayostay pouchhobe.”* Another said they reached the



family from the club once they received news of the elderly being abused. But when they heard that the mother-in-law had been abusing the daughter-in-law of the family for so long. In such a situation, it was not possible to do anything for those who went on behalf of the club and the neighborhood.

Another student said, *“Amar barir pashei ek briddha tar protibondhi meyeke niye thake, baki tin meyer biye hoye hoye gehhe. Tara keu maa bonke dekhte asena. Kintu jakhoni oi barite bikrir kotha othe takhoni sompottir vag bantoyara korar jonyo meye jamaira chole ase ebong jor julum chalay, eti amar chokhe dekha.”* Three students from this group expressed their support for the old

age home. In their words, *“Old age home ke support korchhi. Karon jothajotho jatno na niye barite rekhe abuse korata thik noy. Chakrir karone समय दिते ना पार्ले ब्रिद्धोदर old age homei rekhe asa uchit.”* Another said the exact opposite. In his words, *“Chhoto theke Maa Baba jehetu समय दिजे manush kore gore tulchhe, sutorang sontandero tader dekhashonar dayitwo neoya uchit. Sontaner hajar kaj thakleo maa babake समय दिते हobe, tahole ar charpashe briddhasrom thakbe na.”* No

subject related to the protection of the elderly has yet come to the school level. On the discussion of this topic they opined that, *“Aboshyoi bayosko manushder surokkha somporkito kono subject school e asa dorkar. Shudhu bayojyestho manushke shroddha karo, somman karo –eituku bole dilei kaj hobe na. Er uopre govir vabe jante porashonar proyojon, tobei uddeshyo karjokori hobe.”*

A student spontaneously added, *“Ami NSS kori. Amader moto chhelera Jodi protibeshider elakay giye briddho-briddhader barite kimba old age home e giye sorasori kotha bolte pari tahole taderke onekta bujhbo, onekta sochetonota asbe. Tai nijeder swarthei nijeder vobishyotke surokkhito korte parbo. Hoyto eta swarthoporer motoi bollam. School level thelke amra Jodi jene jai bayoskale ki ki somosya, keno tanra vule jan, kivabe tader protection deoya jay—egulo age theke jana thakle onek subidhe hobe, amra tander valo vabe bujhbo.”*

Interview 12

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Group of Sample- (4 Students together from different subject)

It was a group interview where information from four students was gathered through some questions and answers. However, camera recording was not allowed here. Some of them said "*Bayoskora beshi kotha bole, kothay kothay gyan dey, eta sobsomoy valo lage na.*" One boy shared his experience that, when people get older, their appetite for food increases, they want to eat everything



but they are not given anything because of their poor digestion power. They have noticed this. According to them "*Etio majhe majhe abuse hisebe dhora jete pare. Karon sobsomoy na deoya hok majhe modhye sokh puroner jonyo kichhu pochhonder khaoyar deoya jete pare.*" In other words, they told, elderly are very lonely, that is why they repeatedly called their near one specially grandchildren and talked about same topic. But nobody gives importance to them. "*Sobai mone kore songsare*

tader proyojon shesh hoye gechhe." Their observation is that elderly people don't usually have a fear of death, they are in so much pain that they want to die early. As a solution to the neglect or abuse of the elderly, they said "*Bayosko manushder quality time dite hobe, tader jiboner valo valo muhurto niye golpo korte hobe, anonde voriye rakhte hobe. Barir nirjatonkarider bojhate hobe, nahole police protection nite hobe.*" A conflict situation aroused when two of them said that if they return home after taking police protection, they will have to be tortured again, while others two said seriously that they off course need to protest in this way. However, when inquired, it was known that none of them are aware of the 'Pranam' project of the Kolkata Police.

4.9.3 Case Studies of Elderly People

Interview of Elderly People

(Each of the following name of the cases is fictitious)

Interview 1

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph	
<p>Case-1: Age-82</p> <p>Sikha Devi lived in Saharda, West Midnapore. She is 82 years old. She has been under this Santiniketan service for eight years. Shikha Devi lost her husband and she has no child from the very beginning. As she grows older, she suffers from various irritating pains and obstacles in her life. At one point he tried to commit suicide by jumping into the river to get freedom or discharge from life. But a helpful man rescued her from there and left her in the old age home of getting care. She lived in a rented house. Talking to her, it was understood that she was living in extreme depression for a long time, losing his close nearest and dearest. She said that, "<i>Khete porte pachhi ekhane, kintu tao jeno mone sukh nei, ekhon shudhu mrityur din gunchhi. Vagoban bole kichhu nei. Erom jibon jeno ar karor na hoy.</i>" Shikha Devi is not able to adapt the shelter of this old age home. Not only that, she is now physically ill and quite distressed also.</p>	

Interview 2

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph	
<p>Case-2: Age-76</p> <p>Shibnath Babu is residing in this old age home for five years. He has been here since the brain stroke. He worked in a private company. He has brought his 'Tabla' here as hobbies as well. According to him, some relatives are forced to come to the old age home and some of them come voluntarily. Some people have moved here from many educated homes. He blamed the change in education as the cause of neglect and abuse of the elderly and also blamed himself. He said, "<i>Ei byapare ami sorasori nijekai dayi korbo, karon poroborti generation ke amrai thikmoto guide korte parini. Bayosko manush kono int kath pathor noy je godown e fele dilam. Ami ei bishoytake valo chokhe dekhi na.</i>" Asked what steps elders can take to remedy their abuse, he said if elders have the ability to stay physically healthy, they can find a way out. Otherwise, the people left in this old age home do not even come to see their family once a month, they end their duty with some money. He thinks that the society will benefit a lot if a syllabus related with gerontological material is introduced at the school level. He said, "<i>Without Education manusher backbone toiry hoy na. Ei dhoroner notun shikkha vobishyoter jonyo khubi valo hobe.</i>"</p>	

Interview 3

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Case-3: Age-82

Amala Devi has been living in this old age home for last four years. Son and daughter-in-law left her here. The old house was sold to the promoter and there was a flat, everyone shared the money. She still thinks that when the work on that new flat is completed, she will go back there and she will also get a room next to his son's house. In her words, "*Ami abar nati natnir kache firbo. Ora jatoi asontusto hok na keno amake ante elei ami fire jabo.*" Before coming here her Bouma signed a paper saying that, 'A lot of money will go into the bank in your account'. This is how they wrote the house from Amala Devi for promoting. At first she did not want to say whether she was subjected to any further torture. But later she said that she had to be beaten by his daughter-in-law because she had gone to the toilet in bed during her sick condition. In her words, "*Bouma amar upor ektu asontusto. Ekbar ami asustho hoye porechhila. Bathroom jaoyar dorkar chhilo. Eka uthe hente jaoyar kkhomota chhilo na. Onekbar dekhechhi, keu aseni. Ami shuyechhila baranday, ar ora chhilo ghore. Eto bar dekeo keu na asay ami control korte na pere bichhanay nongra kore felechhila. Takhoni bouma amar gaye haat tulechhilo.*" Amala Devi was very reluctant to say this because she did not want to say anything negative about her son and daughter in law.



Interview 4

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Case-4: Age-76

Chhaya Devi was a high school teacher. She is currently suffering from dementia. Almost forgot everything. She was talking about his grandson again and again and it was understood that he missed his grandson very much. Now no one is looking for her. She can't even remember who left her here. She was repeatedly claiming in her words, "*Eta amar jayga, ar eisob amar sompotti. Ei puro building ta amar. Sobai amar sompotti kere neoyar chesta kore, kintu keu pareni.*" She was repeating these words many times and it is known that actually her son and bauma had forcibly written off all the property. So somewhere in her mind she was saying these words again and again out of that suppressed pain and financial insecurity.



Interview 5

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Case-5: Age-75

Bikram Mukherjee, a resident of Sarat Bose Road, Kolkata, has been a resident of Shanti Niloy Old Age Home for the past five and a half years. He walks in the morning every day, reads book, enjoys nature from his window. He thinks still he is a young man. He suffers from a heart disease called 'angina pectoris' with osteoarthritis and spondylitis. He was an Advocate in the Calcutta High Court. He was unmarried, it was one of the reason behind moving to the old age home. The second reason was their old four-storied building. It has broken down which could no longer be repaired and the rest of the relatives went out buying their flat. He could have bought a flat too but he moved to this old age home thinking that no one would know if a single person fell ill or died in the flat. In his



language, *"intergenerational bonding is prime requisite to retain peace and harmony. The grandpa and grandma are kept detached from their grandchild because the child's parents think they are backdated, but we all know they had all good intensities."* He sees that there are more female elderly people in the old age home than the male and the children who come here, they come in new cars, rich enough, but they consider their parents as their liability so they send them to this old age home.

According to him, the young people should refrain from all these elder abuses. Instead of bothering them, they should understand what elders need, what will be happy about, what will they enjoy? It needs to be deeply understood by the new generation. The elders of the many family blame their own destiny for all this. So they don't want to think about the solution as if they have accepted the matter day by day. Finally he spoke of 'voluntary death' ('Swechhamrityu') which was recognized abroad but not legally recognized in India. He said, *"Amader desheo jodi erokom Swechha Mrityur bybsta thakto adikar hisebe tobe hoyto ei briddho der onekta sohayota hoto."* This last statement of Bikram Babu explains that even though he considers himself a young man in his heart, the frustration of old age loneliness remains inside. At last he strongly supported the context of the implementation of gerontological component with education into the present education system.

Interview 6

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Case-6: Age-65

Lakshmi Devi's husband was a well-known advocate who was earning a lot and seeing that, their only son was pressured to collect money from his father regularly. That is why Lakshmi Devi claims that her husband had a stroke. After the death of her father, the son did not pay the rent of the house for a long time, so it was no longer possible for Lakshmi Devi to stay in that rented house. It has been three years since she moved to this old age home. However, her son's mother-in-law had a big role in sending her to the old age home. All the care she received was from her brother-in-law (Vasurpo). After coming here, the boy does not communicate to her even on the phone. She said, "*Amar hater sonar angti ta porjonto khule niyechhe, amar mobile phone ta kere niyechhe. Tobe nati amake khub valobase, sei oder shasti debe, somoy asuk.*" She further added that she was not given proper medicines. The boy bought the calcium tablets with as little money as he had saved in her money bag. Lakshmi Devi said with a curse, "*Sarajibon ekta kajer lok rakhini. Eto kosto kore manush korechi. Tai amar chhele jevabe amake kosto dichhe, temni or chheleo oke korbe.*"



Interview 7

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Case-7: Age-74

The unmarried ex-officer Shankar Babu once worked in the Army's Food Tasting Department. After retirement, he lived with his sister for a long time. His relationship with her is very good. He loves literature so much and he still reads a lot of books from nearest library. He has knee problems. One day he secretly moved to the old age home without informing his sister because he felt that he was a liability upon her sister. He verbally talked about his future financial insecurity because he does not receive any pension or old age allowance. He does not allow any of his relatives to visit him in this old age home because he does not like it, but he himself visits them from time to time and communicates. About the Young Generation, he said, "*Ederke bojhalao era bujhbe na. Era mobile, tab e asokto. Tara manusher songe kotha bolte Jane na, somporoko patate shekheni. Intergenerational bonding na mojbhut hole elder abuse ghotbei.*" He first heard of the subject of gerontology and was very enthusiastic about the subject and supported the proposal of bringing it into the school level curriculum. He said, "*Ei subject somajer jonyo khub upokari hobe, apnar ei mohot uddeshyo sofol hok sei kamona kori. Ami spirituality te biswas kori na, tobuo bolbo apnar ei prochesta te apni aro shokti pan.*" It was a kind as well as a nice blessing for the present researcher.



Interview 8

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Case-8: Age-78

After the death of her husband, Gitali Devi lived with her daughter and son-in-law. As long as she was active, the son-in-law had no objection. But whenever she could no longer work physically, the son-in-law objected to keeping Gitali Devi with him. Similarly her only son and other 3 daughters have also refused to take charge. In such a situation she was in a nearby temple for one month with the help of the club boys. Later she came here after finding this old age home. She said in a tone of regret, *"Etodin 4 chhele meyeke manush korlam, ar aj tara bole dilo keu dekhte parbe na!! Chhele bouma jhogra kore bole dilo tomar songe kono somporko nei, tomake amra dekhte parbo na."* The reason for this elder abuse was that she felt that since she was a widow at a young age, she could not get a good education for her son and daughter, and that was probably why her children did not become good human being. So she had to come out of the house in one piece of cloth.



Interview 9

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Case-9: Age-79

From the very beginning of this interview session, Tamal Babu was afraid that all the discussions that would take place in this interview would be leaked out. She was afraid that these words would reach to his son. The current researcher reassured him in various ways and then he began to speak slowly. Tamal Babu has been a resident of this old age home for four years. He has movement problems and is a heart patient. At one time he worked as a senior inspector at LIC and Peerless. He did not reveal his personal grief because he was afraid. Rather he wanted to say that, *"Amar chhele amar khub jotno kore, niyomito monthly taka pathay. Ami ektu eka thakte pochhondo kori tai ekhane swechhay chole esechhi."*



Apparently his body language showed that she was too scared of her son and that was why he could not express his feelings. However, he said that the cause of the torture of the elderly around thus *"Bayosko nirjatoner somosto dayvar guardian der. Thikvabe manush korte pareni tara. Chhotobela thekei truti theke geche. Tai erokomta ghote."*

Interview 10

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Case-10: Age-79

Minati Devi is unmarried and she is staying in this old age home for five years. The family of the brothers has grown but she did not like to stay there. So she came here voluntarily for his own protection and freedom. The present generation is very intolerant, their endurance is low, she said about the young generation. However, she continued that when parents treat their children from an



early age, their quarrels affect these children, so every parent needs to take care of that. So far only two seats on the bus for senior citizens are in the heart of the current city. In that context, she said that just two seats are not enough for the elderly because the condition of the waist and knees of people get worse with age, they cannot stand properly. And there are very few people who get up and leave the seat, in that case the government should reserve at least one side seat on the bus for

the elderly she added. Asked for an opinion on whether there should be a discussion topic for older people at the school level, she said, *"Tahole khub upokar hoy. Akonkar sob nuclear family te bachhara tader baba maa ke chhara kauke pay na, dadu didake pay na. Fole Tara bojhe na era Kato mulyoban tader jibone. Tai tara swarthopor hoye othe, mulyobodh toiri hoy na."* Thus she supported the introduction of aging related education at school level curriculum.

Interview 11

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Case-11: Age-61

Kuntala Devi was a housewife and she was a music teacher. The child she has is an unmarried boy. She has been a resident of this old age home for ten years. Kuntala Devi's mother also spent some time in this old age home. Kuntala Devi's younger brother put a lot of pressure on her and sent her to this old age home. The younger brother insisted that she also have to stay with her mother in the old



age home to take care of her. Kuntala Devi's son works somewhere far away, so she can't stay with the son. Compared to that, the care of the old age home seems much better to her. She thinks that there is a need to raise awareness about the aging process among the younger generation from an early age. Because in many families, old parents do not get along with children, if they know everything in advance, the children can also be mentally prepared. Seeing a number of old age home culture around, she said, *"Esobar jonyo economic dik*

konovabei dayi noy. Karon nijeder songsar cholchhe ki kore? Shudhu Mayer jonyoi sobkichhur ovab hochhe? Asole Mayera poribarar bojha hoye jay. Sekkhetre briddho Babara kichhuta holeo

kodor pay.” On the contrary, she said that there are many mothers in the old age home who could not cope with their son and daughter-in-law at home, and caused extreme unrest. So the sons and daughters-in-law became restless and left them here. Kuntala Devi said to the Young, **“Maa Jodi sotyikarer valo manush hon tader jonyo ei nirjaton onek baro aporadh.”** She also strongly supports any subject or education related to gerontological material at the school level.

Interview 12

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Case-12: Age-86

Keya Devi has moved to this ashram from her home for three years. She is now 86 years old and she is bedridden. Despite having two children, there are no relatives to care her today. She describes the kind of torture that was going on her, **“Dui chhele bou jhanta mere deoyale matha thuke dito amar. Prayi erokom hoto. Natirao dekhe dekhe tai shikhlo. Amake lathi mere diye chole jeto natira. Parar lok amake ekhane rekhe gecche.”** When Keya Devi was asked to give a message to the young generation, she lamented, **“Uporwala hayto shasti deben oder. Tobuo ami bolbo valo thakuk ora. Ekhon nishchoiyi shantite ache sobai.”** Keya Devi never wants to return home. And all the property was forcibly written off by her two sons and their wives. So she has no place in that house and even if she goes back, she is afraid that she will be tortured again. Of course, she is also sure that no one will come back to him, because no one is looking for him this 3 years.



Interview 13

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Case-13: Age-67

Hasanuddin Islam worked in a bicycle company in Punjab. He is currently suffering from high blood pressure and heart disease. At the age of 67, one of his eyes was completely lost and the other he could see partially. He said angrily that no one comes to the old age home willingly or voluntarily. In earlier times, great services were rendered in the old age home. But now it has gone to the business stage. You can't stay here without spending your own money. He has been living in this old age home for five years because he has no family, no place to stay. In the context of elder torture, he said, **“Ami karor dwara otyacharito hoini, borong ami nijei amar Maa ke nirjaton korechhi. Ar tar jonyo amar kono afshosh nei.”** Maybe for some special reason it happened in his life, but the current researcher did not want to know anything deeply about that.



Interview 14

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

Case-14: Age-83

The 83-year-old school teacher from Jalpaiguri has spent several years with her daughter and son-in-law. Then one day his son-in-law left her in this old age home. She is suffering from osteoarthritis. Regrettably, she said about the current social system, nowadays there are many old age homes. But



in the old days, grandparents used to stay at home and die there, there was a mentality of doing service in the family. Now that respect has diminished. Grandpa and grandma have no relationship with grandchildren. Everyone seems to be running at the same speed. She said that she did not like this old age home at all and she felt very alone. She had to move here as she could not accept the mental torture even than the physical. The house had to be cleaned, clothes had to be washed, and slang words had to be heard there. Her daughter

never protested. Aimed at the younger generation, she said, "*Ekhon sobai shikkhito. Eta tader nijer bibeker byapar. Jara bayosko baba maa er protti ei abohela, nirjaton kore tadero Vogobaner kachhe hiseb gochhano thake.*"

Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph

The interviews presented here have a lot in common. The life story of each of them, the reason for coming to the old age home, the physical and mental condition and the opinion are some similarities from the past. Pseudonyms have been used in some cases here. Almost all of them said that they are fine when they come to the old age home. Many came voluntarily. Someone has no place to stay in their own house, someone has no their own house or property, someone has no caregiver in their house, someone's relatives have all died, someone's sons and daughters have come to the old age home for safety and security because they live far away. Most of them said their children keep in touch, inquire and send monthly financial aid. There is no significant cause or event in their case. But if there is any event or cause, they have hidden it in some cases- it was very clear by the observation of the researcher. Current researchers have had that feeling. However, some direct statements from the conversation are presented below--



Case-15: Age-82

Interview 15

Pabitra Devi is a childless widow. Resident of Shibpur, Howrah. She lived with her sister after her husband died. Later, her sister's husband became mentally disbalanced and then she had to move to this old age home. All financial expenses are borne from the sister's house. Shefali Devi has difficulty in moving normally as her hip joint was broken twice. Her remarks on intergenerational bonding, "*Bacchader thikmoto sneho valobasa dile tarao baroder sei valobasa firiyete debe.*"

 <p>Case-16: Age-84</p>	<p>Interview 16</p> <p>Minati Devi' own house was in Keshtpur Khanakul. She is a resident in this old age home for 6 years. She has knee pain and heart problems. Despite being the mother of three sons and one daughter, she has had to stay at her house for a long time like a 'sharing mother' (Vager Maa). She said about the mental abuse on the elderly, "<i>Ekhon Protyek nuclear family te ekta kore sontan, tader je ki durdosha aste cholechhe keu chintai korchhe na.</i>"</p>
 <p>Case-17: Age-67</p>	<p>Interview 17</p> <p>Piyali Devi was a resident of Chittaranjan. She is now staying in this old age home for 6 years. She is a patient of sugar and pressure. She said that she was alone at home because her only daughter lives in London, but the girl took regular inquiries. There has been no incident of torture or oppression in her life. The girl's friend helped a lot in her daughter's absence. She has nothing to say about elder abuse as social problem.</p>
 <p>Case-18: Age-73</p>	<p>Interview 18</p> <p>Manashi Devi, a 63-year-old widow, lived in Behala. She said at first that she had come to the old age home in search of freedom. She has a daughter who keeps in touch from time to time. However, she is a pension holder. So she has no problem with financial expenses. But she said very sadly, "<i>Bidhoba haoyar por barir lok keu dekheni amake, atmiyorao khub kosto diyechhe.</i>"</p>
 <p>Case-19: Age-66</p>	<p>Interview 19</p> <p>Bishakha Devi, a resident of Shyambazar, is residing in this old age home for 9 months. She lost her husband for 24 years. She lived alone in the flat as his three daughters got married. She used to eat with the help of home delivery. But her younger son-in-law left her here thinking of his safety as she was often got ill. Vidya Devi is very much pleased to her daughter and praise of her son-in-law again and again as they care for her. They bear the financial cost of this old age home. In the context of old age torture, she said, "<i>Sedik theke ami khub sukhi.</i>"</p>



Case-20: Age-80

Interview 20

Lalita Devi is presently a resident of this old age home for eighteen years. This old age home has become like a home for her. Her own relatives all live abroad. But when they return home, she occasionally visits them. She has never faced any kind of old age torture rather she has received a lot of care from her relatives. Addressing the younger generation of adult abusers, she said, "*Jader samortho achhe, bari ghar achhe tader bayoskoder dayitwo neoya uchit. Barir chhotoder samne egulo ghotchhe taraobaro hole bongsho poromporay ei dharai anusoron korbe.*"



Case-21: Age-64

Interview 21

The real home of Shankhomala Devi is in Bali, Howrah. No one lives in that house now after her husband died. Her son is living in another place. Minti Devi used to stay with her son. But her son, daughter-in-law and grandson were so busy that she felt very lonely the whole day. No one has time to talk with her. So after discussing with the boy, she voluntarily moved to this old age home. She said that some mothers-in-law are forced to move to the old age home due to the rude behaviour of their Bouma and this incident is increasing as time goes by. She added, "*Barite tara barti lok ekdom sojhyo korte parena. Husband, wife ar ekmatr sontan ei hobe tader prithibi. - etai ekhonkar mentality.*" In the context of intergenerational bonding she said, "*Nati natnira baro hole orai proshno korbe- Maa thakuma okhane keno? Dadu amader kachhe nei keno? Ei sob proshner sommukhin tader hotei hobe. Tara tader moto kore uttor debe nishchoy.*"



Case-22: Age-80

Interview 22

Dipali Devi is now quite ill at the age of 80 but the days are going on in the care of the old age home. There is inertia in her words. The sons have left her here for 9 years. The own members of the family have tortured her physically and mentally so long. She was kicked out of the house after being hit in the forehead and forced to write off all her property.

 <p>Case-23: Age-71</p>	<p>Interview 23</p> <p>Ten years after her husband died, she is now a patient of arthritis and hypertension with regular stomach problems. There is no one at home to care for her, so she has to come in this old age home. She did not want to say more than that.</p>
 <p>Case-24: Age-78</p>	<p>Interview 24</p> <p>Sailoja Devi has three married daughters. After her husband died, she was able to stay with her three daughters for few years. But for a time, none of them wanted to keep their mother with them. She rented a house far away from home and was sent there. There she had to cook and lived alone for some time. In a tone of despair, she said, <i>"Esobar jonyo ami amar vagokeyi dosh dei. Amar kopal. Ora je keno erokom korchhe..."</i></p>
 <p>Case-25: Age-72</p>	<p>Interview 25</p> <p>Sita Devi, a resident of Uluberia, is staying in this old age home for six years. Her son comes here once a month to see her. Pay the financial costs. One of her grandchildren is mentally disabled. So the boy left her here thinking that there would be a lack of care for her in the family. But she also blamed her own fortune. She did not want to give any message for the Young. She said, <i>"I want to return home."</i></p>
 <p>Case-26: Age-67</p>	<p>Interview 26</p> <p>Sima Devi is a resident of this old age home for five years. Her only daughter is Professor. The daughter has not any contact since she left her here. Doesn't even talk through phone. She can't sleep well at night and has to take sleeping pills. Sometimes in her sleep she called his daughter's name. In a tone of regret, she said, <i>"Meye prothome bolehhilo nijer kachhei rakhbe. Kintu ekhane rekhe jaoyar por ar jogajog kore na, khonjo ney na. Keno je emonta korlo ami jani na."</i></p>

4.9.4 Interview of Teachers and Experts

Interview of Teachers and Experts

Interview 1

Introduction	Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph
<p>Dr. Aditi Bose, Clinical Consultant, Social worker in India, Retired Clinical Visitor of Assisted Living, USA.</p>	<p>She was asked, does the younger generation need to be aware of the aging process from now on? She replied – <i>“Of course. In it they will learn to accept the subject of aging from a young age and at the same time awareness is necessary, so that we can slow down the aging process.”</i> Explaining the term ageism, she said that although the physical age is 60 years, the mental age of some people can be 25 years and it depends on the growth and surroundings of the individual. So it cannot be identified in this way only as positive or negative or only as black and white. She blamed the socio-economic strata for the elder abuse as well as the lack of values. Because people with low economic status do not get proper education, so there is no awareness among them. However, it also said that <i>“But highly educated family abused elders intentionally that is very illegal.”</i> From the front, the young generation showed a positive attitude towards the elderly, but later on in the family life, why they neglect the elderly – it was asked by the present researcher to her. She commented that <i>“It is due to the upbringing and lack of value system. They do what they see from a young age. But it's also just a case history she has experienced, where the younger generation sees the bad things in adults but knows how to distinguish between good and bad. So sometimes they won't copy the same behavior later. So it varies from person to person.”</i> In the USA, families start to break up at a very young age. As a result, there are more cases of elder abuse are seen in institutional care termed “Assisted Living” (concept of old age home in India) in the United States than in the home. It's not that caregivers always have a caring attitude or a helping mentality, but law enforcement in America is very strong. She added <i>“We had to go on a surprise visit in the midnight. We have to find them out that how the elders are treated by the caregivers. We have to find out the root cause of the patient's bed sore. We maintain these regularly.”</i> The present researcher questioned that Gerontology and Geriatrics both the subject are of medical clinical sector. Not everyone has the financial ability to afford and to keep the elderly in a hospital or nursing home. So we have to think about the primary health care services that can be provided from home. In that case if value-added respect, therapeutic intervention, primary health</p> 

	<p>care- all these elements of gerontology (except pure clinical or medical aspect) given in a combined mode, if ‘Gerontological Education’ as a compulsory subject can be introduced at school and college level, then how much profitable or useful it can be? Because ‘Environmental Education’ is now a separate subject in the field of education, which has made many people aware of the environment. Will it be beneficial to the young generation and mass population if Gerontological Education can be introduced in the same way? She enthusiastically accepted the offer and said <i>“By combining behavioral science and psychology with some gerontology elements, a subject could be brought up, where the elderly suffer, their emotional needs, their problems and the abuse of the elderly and its solutions - all such topics may be included. This is a very good proposal for the education and sensitization of the younger generation.”</i> She replied against the question that -Is there any correlation in between Ageism and elder abuse? – <i>“Yes, of course there is a strong correlation between them. She rationalized, ageism means that a person loses some ability in old age. In other words, the dependence of man is increasing. From the moment a person becomes dependent on others, the well-being of the person depends on how much positive care the person will give him. In that case, there may be a possibility of being abused from time to time. So as dependence increases with age, there is definitely a close relationship between ageism and elder abuse.”</i></p>
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Interview 2

Introduction	Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph
<p>Dr. Sukanya Bhadra, Associate Professor, Department of English, Vivekananda College for Women, Age-59</p>	<p>Sukanya madam lives in a nuclear family- husband, wife and their only son. She is now 59 years old and her son is settled at Landon. She is now working in a college as an Associate Professor. Every family has a mindset and future planning. Like other parents they also want their child's progress, glorious career and a peaceful future life. So she tells his son to fix a good old age home in his own capacity when she will get older. They have a house in Shantiniketan and if she would be mentally fit at that age, then she can spend the rest of her life in that house under a caretaker. She thinks that there is a lack of awareness about the life of the elderly in our society. She said, <i>"Janra immediately ei bayosta ke face korchhe na ba elder abuse er modhye diye jachhe na, tanra keui er gurutwo bujhbe na. Ar amader desh ei bayosko manushder sothik care deoyar moto obosthay unnoti</i></p> 

	<p><i>koreni ekhono.</i>” She thinks that in our country, after an age, it should be compulsory for the elderly to join this awareness program, not just to make the youth aware. In her words, <i>"Briddho briddhadero tander nijoswo surokkhar swarthe ayingato adhikarguli sombondhe jana dorkar, sochetonota dorkar, niyomitovabe taderkeo bivinn Awareness program er songe jukto korte hobe."</i> Elders also need to know their legal rights, the way to protect themselves. And at the school level students need sensitization. So she has strongly supported the issue of Gerontological Education for the school level.</p>
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Interview 3

Introduction	Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph
<p>Jamuna Kishore Kobiraj, Retired Teacher, Birsingha Bhagabati Vidyalaya, Birsingha, Paschim Medinipur. Age- 66</p>	<p>It was a telephonic interview session. Jamuna Babu is a retired high school teacher. He retired in 2016. At home there are his wife, a retired teacher and son. Asked about the human aging process, he said the younger generation needed to be aware of it and told that he deeply thinks about the fact of aging now. In the past, they did not have time to think about aging in the joint family system. But he thinks aging has become a problem in today's society. Aging becomes a problem only when older people begin to depend on others. Aging is a problem if elders do not get proper care from their children. In that case, the young generation has a responsibility. Accompanying older people should be their duty to keep them physically and mentally well. Regarding the abuse of older people, he said that in this case, it is not always the fault of the parents to make the child human. In his words, <i>"Bartoman somaj jato beshi adhunik hochhe totai manobikotar abonoti ghotchhe. Nijer unnotir kotha vabte giye tara aponjonder abohela korteo dwidha korchhe na. Bystota dekhiye shudhu Maa Baba e noy, kono protibeshi atmiyo swajoner songei jogajog rakhchhe na. Eti konovabei kamyoy noy."</i> Is value education enough in the family or gerontological education needed to protect the elderly in the future? To give a reply to this question, he strongly agrees with that. He opined that students should have a compulsory subject from an early age at the school level. In his words, <i>"Somaje je shikkha likhito vabe nei (in a written form), seta niye keu chintao korbe na. Poribare verbal lesson e khub ekta kaj hobe na. Kintu eti jodi syllabus e include kore aboshyik pathayo (compulsory) kore deoya Jay, tahole onektai foloprosu hote pare."</i> However, he thinks that such a subject should have come into the field of education many more years ago for the general public. Because Elder Abuse has now become a social disorder that has been passed</p> <div> </div>

	down through the generations. For the younger generation, he fears, leaving older people in the streets at the age of 60-70, fleeing at stations or platforms, or even leaving them in old age homes - these are very dangerous thoughts for the future of society. So if any such subject can be brought for the students then the children of every family will come under an obligation and learn the responsibilities.
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Interview 4

Introduction	Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph
<p>Sanchita Dutta, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Behala College, Age 58</p>	<p>Sanchita Madam has no any child. She is now 58. But she still live in a joint family with her husband in a large family of nieces and nephews. Yet there was a hint of despair on her face. She said with great frustration, <i>"Vaipo vaijhira ekhoni dekhe na, somman kore na. Tai vobishyote tara amader jotno nebe sei ashao kori na. Briddho bayose taka diye kono caretaker rakhar chinta kore rekhechhi. Tobe old age home e jaoyar kotha ekdomi mene nite parchhi na."</i> Sending a message to young, she said with deep pride that they would get back what they did. Because everyone has to be old. Today's young generation disrespects their fathers, uncles, grandfathers and great-grandfathers, which is increasing at a proportional rate. She herself is currently employed as a college professor. Nevertheless, she is insecure about his future. She said, <i>"Ekta kotha Biswas kori jar keu nei tar Vagoban ache."</i> Regarding the awareness of the aging process among the students, she said that not only the teachers of the school can make the child human, the real role here is that of the parents. Every parent should be aware of the fact that the moral advice of parents at home creates value in children. She also added, <i>"Rasta ghate dekhechhi Mayera tader sontander school e jatayater pothe shikkhokder sombondhe onek ajebaje kothabarta bolen ebong sei alochonay Maa o sontan ritimoto shikkhokder byapare durnam kore chole. Eguloi poroborti kale sontaner modhye selfishness toiri kore."</i> In the context of how to bring awareness, she said that the story, the drama, documentary, movie, T. V. serial should be made in such a way that there must be some messages in this regard.</p> 

Interview 5

Introduction	Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph
<p>Shachidulal Banerjee, President and founder of Navadiganta (Senior Care Home). Teacher at Navadiganta High School, Age- 68</p>	<p>Shachidulal Babu is a social worker who has been by the side of helpless and miserable people through his life, extending a helping hand to them. He has been running this social service organization called 'Navadiganta' for the last fifty years, which cares not only elderly people, but also street children and people with mental problems. He is now 68 years old. He himself served the helpless at this age with own hand. He has a self-built high school where he and his wife also selflessly teach. He also built a hospital for the elderly and a temple. The explanation he gives as the main source of the introduction of the old age home is very beautiful and authentic. He explains that in the ancient Aryan society, when there was a joint family during the English period, the father's occupation followed the son. So the family did not break up then. But as time went on, the son's occupation became different from the father's. This is where the conflict between ancient society and modern society is created and from there comes disagreement or misunderstanding and as a result the old age home has been originated. However, the practice of abandoning elderly parents as unnecessary has existed for over 100 years or more. He saw with his own eyes how the children left their elderly parents in the temple premises, how they leaving them in the old age home. He cites a practical example of the root cause of children becoming disobedient and selfish. He said the mother got on the bus and gave the seat to the child first. In the old days, the younger ones used to stand with the old ones seated. But their children are learning from their mothers how to take their place, how to fulfill only their own interests. Again where both parents are service holders they are leaving their children with a caretaker. As a result, the nature of the caretaker is entering the child. A lot of negative thoughts are being created in the mind of the child, their anger is being created towards the parents without getting affection. Again, the parents are arguing in front of the child, centering on the child. - All these things make the child rough, sympathetic, selfish. And this is gradually becoming a social disease by which the state and country, rather whole world becoming affected. He lamented that, <i>"Charidike onek child hospital achhe kintu briddhoder jonyo kono hospital nei. It is necessary to treat mental condition of the elderly. Ei bayose physical inability er thekeo tader mental shock chorom porjaye thake. Tai briddhoder manosik chikitsar upor gurutwo dite hobe onek beshi."</i> In the context of the awareness of the young generation about ageing he</p> 

	<p>said that, the mother is the first educator. Humans are extremely creative creatures. So she has to be taught love, affection, sympathy from an early age and that is what an educated mother can do. With reference of Swami Vivekananda he said, "Valo Mayer sonkhya kom bolei prithibite valo sontaner jonmo hochhe na." According to him, if gerontological education can be brought together with the teaching of values, then it should be considered as a special subject and given more importance. This type of subject can be taught from class IX or X. Sachidulal Babu is very excited to see this kind of work of the present researcher. He has honored such a work as a 'great work' and he has expressed his joy with his blessed greetings.</p>
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Interview 6

Introduction	Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph
<p>Biswajit Samaddar, Assistant Professor, Government College of Education, Banipur, North 24 Parganas, Age 36</p>	<p>He is an assistant professor at Government College of Education, Banipur. He is 36 years old. During the discussion of the problems associated with old age, he was saying that if family members adhered to certain precepts and such steps were taken, then the old people will be much better at home. He made it clear that he did not support the old age home. When the job and elderly parents both are same priority in the child's life, the situation becomes critical to take decision. In this context, he said, "Amar Baba Maa kea ami amar songe rakhte chai. Jodio bayosko manushera Flat-culture pochhondo koren na, karon ekhane tanra sei social communication ta thikmoto pan na. Tai flat e asteo chan na." He supported that at the school level, it should be welcomed a syllabus enriched with gerontological material. Because it is a unique subject and at the same time the society will benefitted tremendously, he thinks. He said in the context of describing the cause of elder abuse, "Ami bolbo proper education er ovab. Asole degree tai sob noy. Manushke manobik hote hobe. Prokrito shikkha manushke jakhon flexible kore tulbe takhoni se bayoskoder protio somman shroddha dekhabe." He added some new things about youth sensitization. For example, students now learn various things by searching YouTube on social media platforms. Similarly, if some information about the lives of older people can be posted on YouTube, it can also make the younger generation aware. He added that there should be an awareness programme regarding what should be done as a neighbor or how the people in the family should play a role.</p> <div> </div>

Interview 7

Introduction	Statement of summary with special quotations and photograph
<p>Dr. Rita Roychowdhury, Ex-Associate Professor, Vivekananda College for Women, Age 68</p>	<p>It was a telephonic interview session. Madam Rita Roy Chowdhury, after her retirement in 2013, is currently busy at home with her own studies on Ancient Indian literature and her four-and-a-half-year-old grandson. She was an Associate Professor of philosophy. She has studied ancient Indian scriptures and is still trying to spread them among the people. She has provided a fair amount of positive feedback on the need for awareness about the aging process from the young age. In this regard, she said, every person in old age has to be physically and financially dependent on others. If young people do not know in advance what hazards come with age, what kind of basic problems and emotional physical issues are created, then there will be many more problems in life. When they themselves reach that age they need their own pre-preparation of how to handle them, so awareness is very important from now on. In her words, <i>"Family is the first society. Bortomane nuclear family te 'sharing caring' gulo bachhara pay na. Fole tara self-centered, isolated hoye jachhe. Kintu joint family system e social communication ta khub strong. Actually our society depends on sharing and caring."</i> She adds a very important addition to the role of parents in man-making process of children. In hers words, <i>"Protyek piatamatar bojha dorkar je aj tanra je bij (seeds) puntchhen setai boro hoye gachh (Tree) hoye fire asbe. Dadu, thakuma, masi, pisider songe story share, tander songe eksathe khaoya, ghumono, gaan shona - esob gulo khubi proyojon."</i> Meaning, she thinks that if the children from an early age do not get the opportunity to sit and eat together and while listening to sleeping songs, sharing stories with grandparents and aunts, then affection cannot be created between them. Because working parents can give big gifts to their children but they are not able to give quality time. This is where the crisis begins. On intergenerational bonding, she said, parents understand better when they are abused by a child. But they accepted the situation thinking about the happiness of the family. In today's age of technological advancement, children living abroad can talk to their elderly parents on video calls at least once a day. Or they can take them for a couple of months at a time. As a result, grandchildren can also come in contact with their grandparents for a long time. Of course, if their child thinks it is predominant. She strongly supports the introduction of values education and gerontological education at the school level in a combined way. In this context she said, <i>"It will open a new perspective or new window to the young generation. It will be really a great step forward towards education."</i> If the young generation on which the future society depends does not know about the physical and mental health care of the elderly, then this knowledge gap will also become a limitation for their own future security. So this kind of education system should be started very soon.</p> 

4.9.5 Conclusion:

The information gathered from each of the above interviews is undoubtedly a qualitative addition to this study. The present researcher was able to interview 18 students from various colleges and universities, including two group interviews. Four students gave their opinion in each of those group interviews. However, most of the students bravely put their clear statements. However, the researcher observed that most of the students were interested in expressing their positive opinions, meaning that some of them were hiding their negative attitudes. On the other hand, it has been observed that some students want to express their views honestly by making bold statements. Although they are the younger generation, several of their opinions are considered important here. For example, some reported witnessing abuse of elderly people around their homes. They also said that they could not do much as neighbours. Rather, they say that older people need to be more aware of themselves. They need to know how they can protect themselves in old age, or what kind of legal action they can take if they are victimized, or how to complain legally - this kind of education is very much needed in our society. Many of them said that the only solution would be to sensitize the younger generation. None of the interviewees had heard of the subject of gerontology before, but after hearing about the subject they all agreed that society would greatly benefit if such a subject could be introduced educationally at school or college level. They will be more careful in respecting and looking after their elders, while also securing their own future.

The present researcher has had the opportunity to interview 26 elderly people in her research where male and female elderly people above 60 years of age expressed their views, living in old age homes in different areas of West Bengal. Many of their children have left them here due to lack of space in their homes, they said. Some children have established careers and live outside with their own families. In that case, after the death of their spouse, they became lonely and chose the old age home for safety. Many of them are going through chronic illnesses due to age. Every elderly parent has multiple children. Only one or two are found to be childless couples. About the strength of the generational bond, they answered in a very strong voice that their grandchildren will one day ask why their grandparents are in the old age home. And many still hope that their children will take them back home. Some children are giving them financial support, but without direct regular visitation. Some tried to hide their pain and say that they voluntarily moved to the old age home, while others openly expressed their anger and pain. When asked for their opinion on the new introduction or opening of the subject explaining educational gerontology, they each gave 100 percent support, which unanimously supported the present study.

In this research, the statements of 5 teachers and 2 experts have also emerged, who have given their important views on aging, age related problem-solving, painful living, physical and emotional distance between older people and their children and the weakening of intergenerational ties in various ways. Some of them are school or college teachers, some practice gerontology, and some have been managing nursing homes or old age homes for many years with the responsibility of elderly people. These experts and teachers welcome the subject of gerontology at the school level

with great enthusiasm, supporting the way in which this study attempts to measure the attitudes of the younger generation about ageism and elder abuse. The gist of their argument is that, just as such matters can protect the lives of the elderly by the hands of the young, so too can the young build their future security now. They all want to say that there should be no defect in the education of the family where the child grows up to see abuse from his relatives towards the elders. This is where the breakdown of values begins, ending in an old age home address or an uncared ending of neglected old age life.

In order to make it qualitatively richer, the present researcher has added 20 factual cases which she has collected from various **Print media** to this thesis. The explanation of all the 20 paper cuttings brought along with the pictures (Appendices-I) closely matches the explanation of the researcher's thesis, which makes clear some of the watery examples that happen around in our society. Also, the present researcher has reviewed 13 old and new Bengali Hindi movies (“Baghban” (The Gardener), “Gotro”, “Dadi”, “Dadu ki kahani”, “Aging”, “The End”, “Diabetic Tablet”, “The Pizza”, “Rent”, “Riston ka Bojh”, “Belaseshe”, “Tonic”, “Belashuru”) (Appendices-H), which also explain in some way the agony, loneliness, misery and separation of old age. Each of these **Film review** from popular movies is a reflection of our real life which helps to make this research more realistic and timely.

Chapter-V

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

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CHAPTER-V

Findings and Discussions

5. The Findings

5.1 Findings on the Attitude of Undergraduate students towards Ageism

- The girls possess more positive attitude towards ageism than boys.
- The students from Christian religion possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from the faith in Hinduism and Islamism.
- The OBC category possess more positive attitude towards ageism just before the next positive attitude of general category. The students who belongs from SC, and ST category shows less positive attitude towards ageism.
- The students from urban area possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from rural and semi-urban area.
- The students from nuclear family possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from joint and broken family.
- The students from the family of income range above 50000/-possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students whose family income ranged below 50000/-. Next positive attitude was shown from the students of family whose monthly family income is below 10000/-. But the others two stages of socio-economic strata shows negative attitude towards ageism who are belonging from the family of 10000/-to 30000/- and 30000/- to 50000/- monthly income.
- The students whose birth order is placed in third position they possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are placed in 1st, 2nd or IN other birth order.
- The unmarried students possess more positive attitude towards ageism than married students.
- The students' from arts faculty possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from the Science and Commerce stream.
- The students' from Physics, Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology, Political Science, Economics, History, Zoology, Geography and English possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany, Bengali, Sanskrit, Education, and Accountancy. Result also shows that the students from other disciplines like Hospitality management, Information Technology, Computer & Engineering, BBA, MBA, Microbiology, Medical Sc., Library & Information Science, Geology, Comparative Literature, B. Ed, etc. possess markedly less positive attitude towards ageism at UG level.
- The students' from the district of Kalimpong, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Dakshin Dinajpur, Howrah, Coochbehar, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur and Paschim Medinipur possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from

the district of Kolkata, Jhargram, Hoogly Bardwan, Murshidabad, Nadia and Purulia. Result also shows that the students from others districts like Uttar Dinajpur, North 24 Parganas, Malda and Birbhum possess markedly less positive attitude towards ageism at UG level.

- The students who are not with any elderly person in the family, possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are with one or two elderly person in their family.
- The students who support the regularity of health checkup as and when the elderly required, possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who support the monthly basis checkup.

5.2 Findings on the Attitude of Undergraduate students towards Elder abuse

- The girls possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than boys.
- The students from Christian religion possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from the faith in Hinduism and Islamism at UG level.
- The ST category possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse just before the next sensitive attitude of OBC category. The students who belongs from General and SC category shows less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse.
- The students from urban area possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from rural and semi-urban area.
- The students from broken family possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from joint and nuclear family.
- The students from the family of income range below 10000/-possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students whose family income ranged above 10000/. Next sensitive attitude was shown from the students of family whose monthly family income is 30000/- to 50000/-. But the others two stages of socio-economic strata shows less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse who are belonging from the family of 10000/-to 30000/- and above 50000/- monthly income.
- The students whose birth order is placed in third position they possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are placed in 1st, 2nd or others birth orders.
- The unmarried students possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than married students.
- The students' from Commerce faculty possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from the Arts and Science stream.
- The students' from English, Accountancy, History, Sociology, Bengali, Sanskrit, Education, Anthropology, Psychology, Economics, Zoology and Geography possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Political Science and other disciplines like Hospitality management, Information Technology, Computer & Engineering, BBA, MBA,

Microbiology, Medical Sc., Library & Information Science, Geology, Comparative Literature, B. Ed, etc. possess less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse at UG level.

- The students' from the district of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Howrah, Kalimpong, Paschim Medinipur, Jhargram, Coochbehar, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur, North 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur, and Bardwan possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from the district of Kolkata, Hoogly, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura, Dakshin Dinajpur, Nadia and Purulia possess less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse at UG level.
- The students who are with two elderly persons in the family, possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are with one elderly person in their family or none.
- The students who support the regularity of health checkup as when the elderly required, possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who support the monthly basis checkup.

5.3 Findings on the Attitude of Postgraduate students towards Ageism

- The girls possess more positive attitude towards ageism than boys.
- The students from the faith in Hinduism possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from the faith in Islamism and Christian religion.
- The SC category possess more positive attitude towards ageism just before the next positive attitude of OBC category. The students who belongs from General and ST category shows negative attitude towards ageism.
- The students from urban area possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from rural and semi-urban area.
- The students from nuclear family possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from joint and broken family.
- The students from the family of income range 10000/- to 30000/- possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students whose family income ranged above 50000/-. Next positive attitude was shown from the students of family whose monthly family income is below 10000/-. But the other stages of socio-economic strata shows less positive attitude towards ageism who are belonging from the family of 30000/- to 50000/- monthly income.
- The students whose birth order is placed in after third position they possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are placed in 1st, 2nd and 3rd position of birth order.
- The married students possess more positive attitude towards ageism than unmarried students.
- The students' from Commerce faculty possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from the Arts and Science stream.
- The students' from Accountancy, Sociology, Botany, Bengali, Sanskrit, Education, Anthropology, Economics, History, Mathematics, Geography and English possess more

positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from Physics, Chemistry, Psychology, Political Science, Zoology. Result also shows that the students from other disciplines like Hospitality management, Information Technology, Journalism, Mass communication Computer & Engineering, BBA, MBA, Microbiology, Medical Sc., Library & Information Science, Geology, Comparative Literature, B. Ed, etc. possess markedly less positive attitude towards ageism at PG level.

- The students' from the district of Darjeeling, Kolkata, Jhargram, Hoogly, Murshidabad, Alipurduar, Nadia, Howrah, Coochbehar, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur and Paschim Medinipur possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from the district of Bardwan, North 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, and result also shows that the students from other districts like Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Kalimpong, Malda, Purulia and Birbhum possessed markedly less positive attitude towards ageism at PG level.
- The students who are with two elderly persons in the family, possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are with one elderly person or none in their family.
- The students who support the regularity of health checkup in monthly basis, possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who support it as and when required.

5.4 Findings on the Attitude of Postgraduate students towards Elder abuse

- The girls' students possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than boys' students.
- The students from Christian religion possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from the faith in Hinduism and Islam at PG level.
- The OBC category possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse just before the next sensitive attitude of General category. The students who belongs from SC and ST category shows less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse.
- The students from rural area possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from urban and semi-urban area.
- The students from broken family possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from joint and nuclear family.
- The students from the family of income range below 10000/-possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students whose family income ranged above 10000/. Next sensitive attitude was shown from the students of family whose monthly family income is 30000/- to 50000/-. But the others two stages of socio-economic strata shows less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse who are belonging from the family of 10000/-to 30000/- and above 50000/- monthly income.
- The students whose birth order is placed in third position they possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are placed in 1st, 2nd or other birth order.
- The married students possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than unmarried students.

- The students' from Arts faculty possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from the Commerce and Science stream.
- The students' from English, Chemistry, History, Bengali, Sanskrit, Education, Economics, Zoology, Geography and others disciplines like Hospitality management, Information Technology, Computer & Engineering, BBA, MBA, Microbiology, Medical Sc., Library & Information Science, Geology, Comparative Literature, B. Ed, etc. possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from Anthropology, Mathematics, Physics, Botany, Political Science and Sociology. But the students from Accountancy and Psychology possess less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse at PG level.
- The students' from the district of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Kalimpong, Paschim Medinipur, Jhargram, Coochbehar, Murshidabad, North 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur, Bankura, and Bardwan possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from the district of Howrah, Kolkata, Hoogly, Malda, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Nadia and Purulia possess less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse at PG level.
- The students who are with two elderly persons in the family, possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are with one elderly person in their family or none.
- The students who support the regularity of health checkup in every month, possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who support the checkup as and when required.

5.5 Findings on Attitude of Students based on the WH Questions in Perspectives of Gerontology

- According to the students of UG if 'The kind of elder abuse (EA) mostly happening in our society' can be arranged by their hierarchical rank, it can be stated as- Neglect (1st position), Disrespect (2nd), Beating or slapping and Economic exploitation (jointly 3rd position), Verbal abuse (4th position) and Forcible sexual contact (5th position).
- According to the students of PG if 'The kind of elder abuse (EA) mostly happening in our society' can be arranged by their hierarchical rank, it can be stated as- Neglect (1st position), Disrespect (2nd), Verbal abuse (3rd position), Beating or slapping (4th position), Economic exploitation (5th position), and Forcible sexual contact (6th position).
- According to the students of UG if 'The mostly responsible perpetrators of elder abuse in the society' can be arranged by their hierarchical rank, it can be stated as- Son (1st position), Daughter-in-law (2nd position), Care giver or servant (3rd position), relative (4th position), Daughter (5th position), Son-in-law (6th position).

- According to the students of PG if ‘The mostly responsible perpetrators of elder abuse in the society’ can be arranged by their hierarchical rank, it can be stated as- Son (1st position), Daughter-in-law (2nd position), Care giver or servant (3rd position), relative (4th position), Son-in-law (5th position), Daughter (6th position).
- According to the students of UG if ‘The the reason of the case of elder abuse remain unreported’ can be arranged by their hierarchical rank, it can be stated as- Privacy of the family matter (1st position), They just give up (2nd position), Fear of retaliation (3rd position), Did not know about the dealing with problem (4th position), Distrust on Person and Agency to solve the problem (5th position) and Ineffective and Unknown Redressal (6th position).
- According to the students of PG if ‘The the reason of the case of elder abuse remain unreported’ can be arranged by their hierarchical rank, it can be stated as- Privacy of the family matter (1st position), They just give up (2nd position), Fear of retaliation (3rd position), Did not know about the dealing with problem (4th position), Distrust on Person and Agency to solve the problem (5th position) and Ineffective and Unknown Redressal (6th position).
- According to the students of UG if ‘The dealing effectively with random elder abuse’ can be arranged by their hierarchical rank, it can be stated as- Sensitization of young generation through the component based on the problems and solutions of ageing and elder abuse. (1st position), Involve youngsters in elderly care (2nd position), Development of social communication (3rd position), Make them economically independent (4th position), Develop legal redressal (5th position), Develop social redressal (6th position) and Create Self Help Groups of the elders (7th position).
- According to the students of PG if ‘The dealing effectively with random elder abuse’ can be arranged by their hierarchical rank, it can be stated as- Sensitization of young generation through the component based on the problems and solutions of ageing and elder abuse. (1st position), Development of social communication (2nd position), Involve youngsters in elderly care (3rd position), Develop legal redressal (4th position), Make them economically independent (5th position), Develop social redressal and Create Self Help Groups of the elders (jointly 6th position).

5.6 Findings on the relation between Ageism and Elder abuse for UG and PG Level

- It was observed that there was a positively weak correlation between the composite score of attitude towards Ageism and Elder abuse for under graduate participants, and a significant correlation was found between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology, according to the UG level students.

- It was observed that there was a positively moderate correlation between the composite score of attitude towards Ageism and Elder abuse for postgraduate participants, and a significant correlation was noticed between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology, according to the PG level students.

5.7 Findings on the relation between Ageism or Elder abuse and Number of elderly persons present in the family for UG and PG level

- It was found that there was a positively negligible or very weak correlation between the composite score of attitude towards Ageism and number of elderly persons present in the family for all the participants of UG and PG level, and no significant correlation was noticed.
- It was noticed that there was a positively negligible or very weak correlation between the composite score of attitude towards Elder abuse and number of elderly persons present in the family for all the participants of UG and PG level, but a significant correlation was found in between the two.

5.8 Findings from the Analysis of Interview:

The present researcher has added a good collection of information and opinion in the analysis to enhance the quality of the research. It has been observed that some students want to express their views honestly by making bold statements while most of the students were interested in expressing their positive opinions, meaning that some of them were hiding their negative attitudes. Surprisingly, older people did not want to discredit their own children. No matter how hard they try before to come to the old age home, they have mostly presented their life history in a very positive way. The researcher has guessed something more from the facial expression and body language during the interview session which is very much tragic, appalling and weird experience also. It has been seen that none of them has heard of any subject called Gerontology or Education related to Gerontology before. But after knowing about the matter, they have shown enthusiasm and interest in this regard. Teachers and experts gave important views on the current problems of the elderly, the social situation, and the abuse of the elderly, lack of values in the society, the possible picture of the future society. Each of them welcomed the proposal about the start of a new subject in the combination of elements of gerontology with the teaching of values at the school level as Educational Gerontology.

5.9 Discussion

The research revealed diversified conclusions. Since ‘Ageism’, ‘Elder abuse’ and ‘Gerontology’ are both slightly unfamiliar in our country and also negative terms, the students have filled questionnaire only after detailed discussions with the samples. It was expected of them that they would judge these two terms very carefully. Since most of the studies were conducted abroad, that’s why it was not possible to find previous studies on each of the variables used in the present study.

5.9.1 Undergraduate and Postgraduate Students' attitude toward Ageism in perspective of Education related to Gerontology

Gender: It was found in the result of the study that at both UG and PG level the girls possess more positive attitude towards ageism than boys. The study conducted by Kaur, Kumar, Kaur, Rani, Ghai and Singla (2014) supports the result of the present study. They noticed that among the participants, girls have a more positive attitude regarding caring for the elderly than boys. The findings of the current study were different from those of the studies conducted by Gupta, Venkatraman, Kamarthi, Goel, Swati Goel, and Keswani (2014). They observed that although boys and girls had different attitudes about the elderly population, there is no appreciable variation in attitudes between males and females on average. Frenandes (1981) differed from the present finding. The study shows that boys reported more positive attitudes towards the elderly but at a time they also showed that tendency to prefer associated with the younger man. Another significant conclusion from the study by Sanders, Montgomery, Pittman, and Balkwell (1984) indicates that sentiments toward younger elderly groups were most strongly influenced by the sex of the target group. The impact of sex appears to diminish with ageing. In the study by Malec (2005) of the University of Florida, it was noted that there was finally no discernible connection between gender and young adults' opinions toward older adults in general. According to Tabari, Ghaedi, Hamissi, and Eskandari's (2015) findings, there were no differences between male and female students in terms of their positive attitudes on caring for the elderly. It was reported in the study of Feldman, Mahoney and Seedsman (2001) from Victoria University of Technology that after getting the post-test result researchers noticed that those little boys and girls are ready to accept the challenges of life as an older person and they suggested to be a good human being to secure their future forever. Bipula and Rana (2020) differed with their results from the present study. They revealed that attitude of male was more positive than female and the reason may be the female are mostly involved to care the elders who are treated as burden to them sometimes. The attitude toward older people and gender were significantly correlated.

Religion: In relation with the religion from the result of the present study it was found that the students from Christian religion possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from Hindu and Muslim religion at UG level, and at PG level the students from Hindu religion possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from Muslim and Christian religion. Khan and Cotter (2010), in their study noted that pupils who had less exposure to western culture had non-significantly higher positive attitude scores. In the study conducted by Asiret, Kaymaz, Copur, MsN and Akyar (2017) the attitudes towards ageism were more positive in that participants who often took care of elderly for a long time and who are influenced by the Turkish culture and Islamic religious values. In relation to this, Tabari, Ghaedi, Hamissi and Eskandari (2015) found that there was no differences between male and female students regarding the positive attitude towards elderly care because the cultural and religious trend of Iran does not provoke the young people to dishonour their older adults. Result of the study explored by Prakash, Kumar and Sharma (2019) revealed that 91.3% respondents were from the

faith of Hinduism and a statistically significant association was found between religion as demographical character and the attitude of youth towards elderly people.

Category: It was observed in PG students the SC category possess more positive attitude towards ageism just before the next positive attitude of OBC category. The students who belongs from General and ST category shows less favourable attitude towards ageism, but in UG students the OBC category possess more positive attitude towards ageism just before the next positive attitude of General category, and the students who belongs from SC and ST category shows less favourable attitude towards ageism. Malec (2005), a researcher from the University of Florida, found a correlation between racial identity and overall sentiments toward older elders in young adults. Sung, Kim, and Gil (2010) reported certain attitudes of an ethnographic sort in their research study. Students of colour, particularly Latino and Asian Americans, frequently mentioned their propensity to give into the elderly. Similar sentiments were stated by Caucasian immigrants from Lithuania, Hungary, and Armenia. Several participants from these ethnic subgroups admitted to feeling guilty about not doing this duty of yielding to their elders appropriately. According to the findings of the survey conducted by Shiv Prakash, Sourav Kumar, and Vedprakash Sharma in 2019, "26.7 percent of respondents belong to general, 28 percent belong to other backward class (OBC), 22 percent belong to scheduled caste (SC), and 23.3 percent belong to scheduled tribe (ST)". In this instance, a statistically significant correlation between a demographical group and young people's attitudes toward the old was also noted.

Habitat: On the criterion of the habitat in the result of the present study it has been found that the students of both UG and PG from urban area possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from rural and semi-urban area. On the other side the researchers Eiamkanchanala, Assarut and Surasiengsunk (2017) have found five factors of value measurement: quality of life, planning for better future, saving for future, compromise regularity, compliance and independence. Bangkok Metropolitan City was the field of this research, where it was indicated that the differences between rural and urban area matters to attitude. Prakash, Kumar, and Sharma's (2019) study found that 59 (39.33 percent) of the 150 respondents were from rural areas, whereas 91 (60.7 percent) of the respondents were from urban areas. A statistically significant association was found between habitat as demographical character and the attitude of youth towards elderly people.

Family structure: In connection with the demographic variable as family structure it was found in the result of the present study that the students from nuclear family of UG and PG level both possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who belongs from joint and broken family. But the study result by Feldman, Mahoney and Seedsman (2001) from Victoria University of Technology, differed from it. It is abundantly obvious from the qualitative comments made by a few of the children that they feel a strong bond with the elderly members of their blended family. The result of the analysis revealed with a positive light from the corner of children who has proved in maximum cases that they are very much close and associated with their grandparents or older one when they are together under the same roof. Kishita, Fisher and Laidlaw (2015), of University

of Anglia, also noticed the opposite reaction in their result of the study as it was proven that attitude of student population towards elderly can be improved through increasing knowledge of ageing, which will facilitate more and more positive interactions between younger and older generation being the member of a joint family. The study by Horgan and Fees (2002) proved that the intergenerational programming called PATH was a strong way to develop positive attitude of children toward older adults and this intergenerational connection is possible in a joint family. Bipula and Rana (2020) differed with their results from the present study. They declared that no significant association was established between level of attitude and types of family.

Family income: Based on the family income the present study resulted that the UG level students from the family of income range above 50000/- possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students whose family income ranged below 50000/-. Next favourable attitude was shown from the students of family whose monthly family income is below 10000/-. But the other samples from other socio-economic strata shows less positive attitude towards ageism who are belonging from the family of 10000/- to 30000/- and 30000/- to 50000/- monthly income. Again at PG level the students from the family of income range 10000/- to 30000/- possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students whose family income ranged above 50000/-. Next favourable attitude was shown from the students of family whose monthly family income is below 10000/-. But the respondents whose monthly family income is between 30000/- to 50000/- possess less positive attitude towards ageism. The result of the present study is supported by Eiamkanchanala, Assarut and Surasiengsunk (2017), who mentioned in their result that lifestyle measurement like concern of price comparison, concern for community, fashion and party conscious, fast pace living, immediate member concern and quality of life, future planning, saving, regularity compromises, obedience and independence affect the attitude towards ageism. Rashid, Keat, and ShuYi (2012) demonstrate a direct connection between the quality of life and one's perspective on ageing. Functional independence in the activities of daily living by which it is clear that the standard of living or socio-economic status matters to maintain a good health of elderly in ageism concept. The result of the research carried out by Lichtenstein, Pruski, Marshall, Blalock, Murphy, Plaetke, and Lee (2001) it was found that no differences were seen in drawing the picture of a typical older persons who are marginalised socioeconomically or based on their ethnicity by middle school kids.

Birth order: In context of the variable of birth order the result of the present study stated that the UG students whose birth order is placed in third position they possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are placed in 1st, 2nd or in other birth order. For PG students whose birth order is placed in after third position they possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are placed in 1st, 2nd and 3rd position of birth order. It means that younger generation are more attached with elderly. Similarly the result of the research done by Asiret, Kaymaz, Copur, MsN and Akyar (2017) shows that the positive attitudes were more common among the single individuals of the family. According to a study by Davidovic, Djordjevic, Erceg, Despotovic, and Milosevic (2007), a significant portion of children did not find old age to be unattractive and did not exhibit a less positive attitude toward ageing (not toward old

people), but rather stated that they find old age to be unattractive because it is closer to death. However, the findings from Cybulski, Kulak, and Jamiolkowski (2015) contradict that nearly a third of younger participants (31%) are unwilling to show respect for the elderly. As a result, the younger generation needs to be properly educated about ageing and old age, as well as the health issues related to this stage of life. Another study done by Sanders, Montgomery, Pittman and Balkwell (1984) express in their result that markedly decrease of positive attitude of youths toward elderly has been seen with the age division. Young-old and old-old groups showed the most significant differences. Another significant study here is that opinions toward younger elderly groups were most significantly influenced by the target's sex. The impact of sex appears to diminish with ageing. Another study from Iowa State University by Frenandes (1981) demonstrated that kindergarteners have not yet developed distinct feelings or reactions towards elderly people that younger children have. The findings of a study conducted by Malec (2005) at the University of Florida indicate that there was finally no evidence of a significant association between gender and young adults' attitudes toward older persons in general. Additionally, it was noted that there was no connection between young adult's age and their sentiments about older people in general. On the other hand, Sijuwade (2009) disagreed with this research findings, arguing that youngsters should be taught to appreciate and understand older people because the younger generation has started to think that the elderly are always complaining and obstinate. Power (1993) concluded his study saying that it is very strange to say that a small percentage of young respondents (School students) are concerned with the welfare of any section of the elderly community. The result of the analysis given by Feldman, Mahoney and Seedsman (2001) from Victoria University of Technology, supports their result of present study. They revealed a positive light from the corner of children who has proved in maximum cases that they are very much close and associated with their grandparents or older one. Many of the children shows the physical, mental, social emotional accompany in the process of growing older also supports the findings of present study.

Marital status: It was revealed in the present study that in UG level the unmarried students possess more positive attitude towards ageism than married students and in opposite the married students of PG level possess more positive attitude towards ageism than unmarried students. In the study of Rashid, Keat, ShuYi (2012) education and marital status were other influences for the attitude towards aging. Result of the study explored by Prakash, Kumar and Sharma (2019) revealed that 88% respondents were unmarried and a statistically significant association was found between marital status as demographical character and the attitude of youth towards elderly people. According to the result stated by Guler Duru Asiret, Tugce Turten Kaymaz, Ebru Ozturk Copur, MsN and Imatullah Akyar (2017) reveals that unmarried or single individuals had higher mean scores on the AAS (Ageism Attitude Scale) than those who were married and this difference was statistically significant. Additionally, the mean scores on the subscale "Negative Ageism" were greater for singles than for married people.

Stream of study: It was resulted from the present study that the students' from UG arts faculty possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from the Science and Commerce stream. On the other side the students' from PG Commerce faculty possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from the Arts and Science stream. The study done by Kaur, Kumar, Kaur, Rani, Ghai and Singla (2014) have shown 267 undergraduate **nursing students** admitted that love, quality care, sympathy and assistance are required to help those elderly who are unable to perform daily life activities and in this study, there was a strong relationship between knowledge and attitude in connection to caring for the elderly. Research result declared by Gupta, Venkatraman, Kamarthi, Goel, Goel and Keswani (2014) also explored that the future **dentistry** will not see the decline in India, also the **dental students** should give proper training and introduce Geriatric dentistry as a separate subject so that positive attitude, skillfull knowledge and management power could be developed in the students to serve older people. In the study of Freitas and Ferreira (2013) the sample were 14-18 years old **adolescence from secondary Education** who evocated the negative zone or thoughts by the elements of-- grey hair, solidarity, lack of health, level of dependence, problems associated with old age, disrespect, frailty, illness & weak memory, forgetfulness, boring time, repetitive past history, disease fatigue, wrinkles, fear, sadness. 200 junior high school students, 200 college students from the Bialystok Medical University Faculty of Health Sciences, 200 residents of public nursing homes, and 200 students from third-generation universities participated in the research study conducted by Mateusz Cybulski, Kulak, and Jamiolkowski in 2015. According to the findings, 31% of participants are unwilling to treat the elderly with due respect. In the conclusion part the researchers wanted to decide if a positive image about ageing and health problems of elderly can be clearly increased then the current existing stereotypes concerning old age can be broken. Azulai (2014) wants to describe as the research result that in the coming days we will not be able to stop the wave of ageism in any way, so the **social workers** should send the message to the masses through their work so that older people are considered sensitive from a personal level and need to be improved through the better educational programme in **Gerontology**.

Subject taken: On the criterion of the subject taken the present study shows a mixed attitude towards ageism. The result stated that the UG students' from Physics, Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology, Political Science, Economics, History, Zoology, Geography and English possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany, Bengali, Sanskrit, Education, and Accountancy. Result also shows that the students from others discipline like Hospitality management, Information Technology, Computer & Engineering, BBA, MBA, Microbiology, Medical Sc., Library & Information Science, Geology, Comparative Literature, B. Ed, etc. possess markedly negative attitude towards ageism at UG level. The PG students' from Accountancy, Sociology, Botany, Bengali, Sanskrit, Education, Anthropology, Economics, History, Mathematics, Geography and English possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from Physics, Chemistry, psychology, Political Science and Zoology. Result also shows that the students from other disciplines like Hospitality management, Information Technology, Journalism, Mass communication Computer &

Engineering, BBA, MBA, Microbiology, Medical Sc., Library & Information Science, Geology, Comparative Literature, B. Ed, etc. possessed markedly less positive attitude towards ageism at PG level. A comparison of pre- and post-test results on 147 nursing and non-nursing students was done in a quasi-experimental design by Lee, Shin and Greiner (2015) shows attitudes between the two groups of participants who are different in several aspects like greater positive attitudes, less positive emotions. The nursing students done improvement in age bias and less negative attitudes was shown by the non-nursing group. Abreu and Caldevilla (2015) wanted to establish that Portuguese nursing students have shown a negative attitude toward aging due to lack of cognition or knowledge about depression, health hazards and life activities of older people. The research findings of Cathalifaud, Thumala, Urquiza and Ojeda (2008) focused on the unfavourable and gloomy perceptions about old age, which will provide a significant obstacle to their aspirations for the future. The sample consisted of university students studying a variety of fields. Liu, Norman, While (2013) mentioned in their result section that there is a growing need for improvement of study pattern and design programme for nursing sector. Physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, dialectics, diagnostic imaging and radiotherapy, and optometry were among the subjects studied in a study on health science university students by Kaur, Singh, Subramaniam, Rahman, Rusly, and Ghazali (2018). Students in the nonclinical programme came from the fields of nutrition, biomedicine, environmental health, and industrial training once more. According to the findings of the present study, attitudes toward older people and knowledge of ageing are significantly positively correlated. The majority of students, regardless of the programme type, had a medium degree of knowledge and moderately positive attitudes on ageing. The result of the study carried out by Coffey, Buckley, Murphy, Geraldine, McCarthy, Gaidys, Sansoni, Arola, Deimante-hartmane, Auer, Corvo and Ewert (2015) concluded in their study that students studying occupational therapy and dentistry perceived consequences as being more favourable than the other students like Social work, Medical, Nursing, Physiotherapy and Dietician students. Though the differences between groups were statistically significant.

District: It was observed that the students' from the district of Kalimpong, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Dakshin Dinajpur, Howrah, Coochbehar, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur and Paschim Medinipur possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from the district of Kolkata, Jhargram, Hoogly, Bardwan, Murshidabad, Nadia and Purulia. Result also shows that the students from others district like Uttar Dinajpur, North 24 Parganas, Malda and Birbhum possess markedly less positive attitude towards ageism at UG level. On the other side at PG level the students' from the district of Darjeeling, Kolkata, Jhargram, Hoogly, Murshidabad, Alipurduar, Nadia, Howrah, Coochbehar, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur and Paschim Medinipur possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are from the district of Bardwan, North 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, and result also shows that the students from other districts like Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Kalimpong, Malda, Purulia and Birbhum possess markedly less positive attitude towards ageism. Surprisingly at both level mean difference among the districts was statistically significant. No previous review could be found on the basis of district to defend it.

Number of elderly person present in the family: In relation with the number of elderly person present in the family it was observed from the present study that at UG level the students who are not with any elderly person in the family, possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are with one or two elderly person in their family and at PG level the students who are with two elderly persons in the family, possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who are with one elderly person or none in their family. Findings of Prakash, Kumar and Sharma (2019) shows a difference with the result of present study for UG students. In comparison to their peers who do not live with elderly folks, pupils who do so have a more upbeat outlook. Further, it is claimed that in order for the younger generation to comprehend the significance of the old in society, good education is necessary. The study conducted by Freitas and Ferreira (2013) shows the fundamental importance of specialized gerontology training in order to improve intergenerational relations. Into the positive evocation based thought of adolescent the elements were-- Experiences, thoughtfulness, patience, knowledge and wisdom, responsibility, attention, bonding with grandchildren, need of care and kindness, rest, long life and past happenings, respect, joy and love, priorities, mode of advice. On the other hand students of adolescents evocated the negative zone or thoughts by the elements of-- grey hair, solidarity, lack of health, level of dependence, problems associated with old age, disrespect, frailty, illness & weak memory, forgetfulness, boring time, repetitive past history, disease fatigue, wrinkles, fear, sadness. Final findings of research work by Dussen and Weaver (2009) suggest favourable attitudes of students who were close contact with ageing persons and senior students showed positive response than the other students that supports the PG students' opinion of present study. Malec (2005) of the University of Florida backed up the UG students' belief that there is no connection between the frequency of contact a young adult has with a most familiar older adult in their life and his or her sentiments toward older persons generally. According to the study, there is no connection between a young adult's experiences sharing a home with an older adult and their sentiments regarding older people in general. Additionally, Allan and Johnson (2008) came to the conclusion that participants who lived with one or more elderly relatives experienced more age-related anxiety than those who did not. Again, those participants who regularly interacted with senior citizens multiple times a day at work experienced decreased levels of aging-related anxiety. The results of the study conducted by Khan and Cotter (2010) indicate that interactions with elderly people do not significantly affect sentiments toward them. A contradictory result was seen in the study conducted by Power (1993) where a large part of respondents felt they have a friendly relationship with their elderly family member, but the other part of the respondents said that they have no social interaction with any 60 year old aged person in their family and surroundings. Here the study result matched with the result of present study. It is very strange to say that a small percentage of young respondents (School students) are concerned with the welfare of any section of the elderly community. Feldman, Mahoney and Seedsman (2001) from Victoria University of Technology, Victoria concluded that many of the children shows the physical, mental, social emotional accompany in the process of growing older. Three particular dimensions were focused in the result of study- (a) family relationship, (b) physical changes and (c) intergenerational connections. From

the qualitative comments given by some children it is very clear that they feel their deep connections with older people who play an important ongoing role in their lives. Children were given a feeling of connectedness between generations via the intergenerational curriculum. The study of Tabari, Ghaedi, Hamissi and Eskandari (2015) supports the result of present study for PG students. They revealed that more positive attitude were shown from the students who had at least one elder member in their family. It was proven in the research done by Liu, Norman, and While (2013) that the commitment to working with older people would be increased through the knowledge of ageing that are possibly associated with their favourable attitudes toward older adults. In the study carried out by Coffey, Buckley, Murphy, Geraldine, McCarthy, Gaidys, Sansoni, Arola, Deimante-hartmane, Auer, Corvo and Ewert (2015), it was found a positive linear association between the variables, showing that people who had more positive attitudes toward ageing also experience greater beneficial effects from working with older adults. Drennan, Treacy, Phelan, Quin, Lafferty, O'Loughlin, Fealy, McNamara, Naughton, Bury, Connolly, Butler, Delaney, Kelleher and Harmon (2009) investigated in their findings that the gender of the perceiver and the older person, age, level of knowledge and understanding, nature and quality of contact with older people, and the perceived older person's attitude are the influential factors.

Regularity of health checkup of elderly: It was found in the result of the present study that the UG students who support the regularity of health checkup as and when the elderly required, possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who supported the monthly basis checkup. On the other hand the PG students who support the regularity of health checkup as monthly basis, possess more positive attitude towards ageism than the students who support it as and when required. Kaur, Kumar K.P., Kaur, Rani, Ghai and Singla (2014) supports the findings of the present study. In their survey, 60% of the participants felt that regular checkups, health fairs, and health education were necessary to promote older health. Additionally, their research reveals a strong relationship between participants' attitudes and knowledge about aged care in this study. If the students are provided relevant education of good knowledge of gerontology and Geriatric care, the service will be far better to older persons. Gupta, Venkatraman, Kamarthi, Goel, Goel and Keswani (2014) have concluded from their findings that to give quality care to the elderly dental students should give proper training and introduce Geriatric dentistry as a separate subject so that positive attitude, skillfull knowledge and management skill could be developed in the students to serve older people. The researcher Sijuwade (2009) concluded by saying that there was an urgent need for sensitization to the elderly and ageing. Respect for and comprehension of age should be taught to children, which is supported by the results of the current study. Davidovic, Djordjevic, Erceg, Despotovic, and Milosevic (2007) found that almost all the young respondents considered healthy diet and regular physical exercise for longevity of elderly. They remarked if a person is in a good health condition then his or her old age is not unattractive. But most of the elderly patients have shown a negative attitude towards ageing and old age because of their chronic illness and sufferings. According to Khan and Cotter's (2010) research, students who have taken care of older individuals have better mean scores for positive attitudes toward them than students who have not taken care of older adults. This discrepancy lacked statistical significance. The research performed

by Asiret, Kaymaz, Copur, MsN and Akyar (2017) supports the result of the present study. They revealed that the attitude towards ageism were more positive in those participants who often took care of elderly for a long time and who are influenced. According to the findings of the Coffey, Buckley, Murphy, Geraldine, McCarthy, Gaidys, Sansoni, Arola, Deimante-hartmane, Auer, Corvo, and Ewert (2015) study, respondents had a positive attitude toward older people as a whole. It can, therefore, be concluded that creative approaches to teaching and learning about ageing will enhance students' positive attitudes. The result of the present study was supported by the result of the research done by Kishita, Fisher and Laidlaw (2015), University of Anglia. The research report expressed that healthcare professionals express more positive attitude to ageing with their therapeutic help and frequent social contact. The result of the study performed by Bipula and Rana (2020) concluded that all the youth showed their positive attitude towards the care of the elderly.

5.9.2 Undergraduate and Postgraduate Students' Attitude toward Elder abuse in perspective of Education related to Gerontology

Gender: It was found in the result of the present study that the girls possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than boys at both UG and PG level. The result was strongly supported by the research of Lichtenstein, Pruski, Marshall, Blalock, Murphy, Plaetke, and Lee (2001) where School girls are more inclined than males to depict older people in favourable ways as findings explored. In the study conducted by Chand (2017) the result demonstrated that the building community of elderly in residential setting depends on the level of their engagement and enduring interaction, those are closely related with the physical and mental health condition of the residents, where they cared and treated well by the nurses which supports the result of the present study. But in opposite Gaikwad and Madhukumar (2011) stated in their result section that female group was highlighted for more abuse. The results shows both son and daughter in law as the primary perpetrators. One another result of the research done by Govil and Gupta (2016) opposed the result of this study with their findings. They saw that elder abuse was committed by family members, caretakers, neighbours, and other close friends, but in the majority of these instances, the main offenders were the daughter-in-law, son, and daughter. As shown in a study by Srinivasan and Gupta (2015), more women believed that elderly women are more likely to experience abuse and neglect, where as more men thought that elderly abuse and neglect are more common in households with poor socioeconomic and cultural set up. According to the findings of HelpAge India Research Report (2015), 58% employed males, 64.8% women, and 63.2% women believe that elder abuse takes place in middle class family. Not even that a higher portion of men (52%) and women (48.5%) blame daughter-in law as the prime abuser, where as contrary son is blamed as prime abuser by 27% women and 29% men.

Religion: In relation with the religion the result of the study revealed that the students from Christian religion possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from the faith of Hinduism and Islam at both UG and PG level. The result of the research done by Alsenany (2010) differed from the present study stating that the nursing students showed generally a favourable and positive attitudes and desire to care for senior citizens because of Saudi

Arabic cultural, social and religious background. As per the study of Dedeli, Kiyancicek, and Yildiz's (2013), participants are very sensitive to elder abuse and neglect. The observation of respect for senior citizens, which is a tradition among the people of Turkey culture of Asia and Europe, led to a change in attitude. A study by Rai, Khanal, and Chalise (2018) introduced a fresh focus to the current investigation by revealing a religious or cultural factor. In Nepali society, older people typically prefer to live at home with their kids because the old-age home culture was not as prevalent at that time. However, the study attempted to examine the issue of elder abuse experienced by older individuals living in their own homes before they move into old age homes, which is a picture of Kathmandu that has been rapidly expanding over the past ten years. The major findings explored by Ghaffari, Nayeri, Navabi and Seylani (2016) is that the lack of practical implementation of gerontological curriculum is a barrier for nursing students. Culture based elderly care should be knowledgeable through the curriculum, that has not been done, because there is important gap of culture based value in Islamic-Arabian culture and culture of industrial societies regarding care of elderly people.

Category: The findings of the present study revealed that at the UG level, ST category possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse just before the next sensitive attitude of OBC category. The students who belongs from General and SC category shows less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse. On the other hand at PG level the OBC category possessed more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse just before the next sensitive attitude of General category. The students who belongs from SC and ST category shows less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse. There was statistically significant mean difference at both UG and PG level. According to the findings of Seth, Yadava, Adichwal and Kamble (2019), it has been demonstrated that SC and ST seniors are less likely to experience abuse than General and OBC seniors. In this context the result of the study carried out by Sembiah, Dasgupta, Taklikar, Paul, Bandyopadhyay, and Burman (2020) revealed that the SC and OBC category showed 2.6 and 1.9 higher odds respectively of being abused than the general and ST category.

Habitat: On the criterion of the habitat there was a mixed feelings or attitude towards elder abuse. The result of the present study demonstrated that at UG level the students from urban area possessed more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from rural and semi-urban area and on contrary PG level students from rural area possessed more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from urban and semi-urban area. The attitude of UG level students was supported by the result of the study of Kaur, Kaur and Sujata (2015). It revealed that elderly of rural areas perceived more physical abuse than elderly of urban area, not only that the female elderly who are illiterate they were also found significantly more vulnerable than male. The research result by Sanner (2013) stated that in comparison with poor elders, the middle-class urban elderly has shown their feelings of boredom due to the separation of generation lifestyles which supports the result of present study for PG level. The study result conducted by Gaikwad and Madhukumar (2011) supports the result of the present study where it was concluded that the main reason behind the elder abuse were the tendency of opting nuclear or

smaller family due to their busy lives and change in social fabric or cultural values due to modernization as well as urbanization. The field of the research was rural area of Bangalore. The result of the research done by Srinivasan and Gupta (2015) opposed the attitude of PG students of the present study. The majority of participants in the study felt that the behaviour of the elderly is often provocative and leads to abuse, but the family of rural North India responded favourably to this. Chandrika, Radhakumari, and DeviMadhabi (2015) reported in their result of the study that in the city Vishakhapatnam the elderly living in community are in better position with physical and social domain. When the elderly are living in old age home they are comparatively in a better position with environmental aspect than the elderly community. It proves that the elderly are most vulnerable in urban and semi-urban area, which support the result of the present study with view of PG students. Similarly the result of the research described by Luchesi, Alexandre, de Oliveira, Brigola, Kusumota, Pavarini and Marques (2016) indicated that more negative attitudes were found with association of being older, living in an urban setting, higher level of perceived stress of dependent earlier person.

Family structure: In connection with the demographic variable as family structure the result of the current study declared that both the UG and PG students from broken family possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who belongs from joint and nuclear family. In the result of the study carried by Skirbekk and James (2014) it was observed that it showed a similarity with the result of present research. It demonstrated that the majority of elderly who experienced abuse come from within the family. 11% of the elderly faced some form of maltreatment together. Women experienced higher prevalence than men. The most important issue in such societies seemed to be verbal abuse because it could be used as a tool by family members or outsiders to forcefully transact money, property, etc. According to the findings of Dubey, Bhasin, Gupta, and Sharma (2011), elderly women who live in families had more favourable overall attitudes than elderly people who live in nursing homes because family members maintain positive relationships and social interactions with the elderly. But elderly, living in old age home, felt loneliness, depressive mental status and a dissatisfaction in their life. The researchers concluded that the preservation of our tradition of joint family system and a generation bonding in between younger and older people are very much needful for this crisis hour. Thus the result is opposite of the findings of present research. A completely different result came out from the study of Vanitha (2014). He explored that majority of the respondents were in a satisfaction level at the old age home. They almost opined that the old age home could be better than what they got from their own children and own homes. Proper diet, regular health checkup, regular exercise, regular meditations, and prayers and recreational activities in the institutional environment have very much positive effect on the elderly people in the old age home. It means that the findings completely opposed the concept of joint family, nuclear family or broken family, rather they feel that they are much safer and happier with the care of old age home. The result of the research done by Kumari, Verma and Gupta (2016) supported the result of this study where they demonstrated that elderly people has to shift at old age home are in an order of (1) Loneliness, (2) Adjustment problem, (3) Misbehaviour of son and daughter-in-law, (4) Having no son, (5) Life

threats from children, (6) Children with physical or mental health issues do not want to be kept, and (7) Lastly but not the least, settlement of children at abroad. The result report of HelpAge India (2015) differed from the result of the present research. They declared that the majority (86.9%) of youth suggest that to prevent elder abuse the elderly should live in a joint family, because most of the elderly living in nuclear families are facing of high rate abuse today. The result described by Thapa (2017) supported the result of the present study stating that the elderly people are not warmly welcomed by their family members. Some of them do not have good relationship with their children, so most of the elderly people are living in the elderly care home without their own children and grandchildren. They are left behind in solitude lifestyle. Due to the influence of modernization and western culture the young generations are more interested to live in a nuclear family and they are giving up the traditional way of living as a member of joint family. The result of the present study was supported by the result of the study conducted by Gaikwad and Madhukumar (2011), where they concluded that the main reason behind the elder abuse were the tendency of opting nuclear or smaller family due to their busy lives and change in social fabric or cultural values. A study performed by Usta, Jarrah, Kronfol and Farver (2021) supported the findings of the present research pointing out two common risk factors. There are some families that have a history of abuse against older people and the lack of awareness of caregiver about the physical changes accompanied by ageing. The result of the present study was supported by the research result of Murphy, Waa, Jaffer, Sauter and Chan (2013). In order to break the cycle of domestic violence, they reveal the idea of transgenerational violence, in which mistreated children later abuse their parents. A startling finding from the study was that elder abuse victims might be of any gender and that it seemed to happen more frequently on weekends and in the evenings as a result of increased social engagement and alcohol consumption on the part of the abusers. According to Srinivasan and Gupta's (2015) study, more people from nuclear families than joint families believe that elder abuse is caused by the provocative behaviour of senior citizens. The results explored by HelpAge India Research Report (2015), stated that, 87% working women, 90% unemployed women and 86% employed men from India believe that it is good for elders to stay in joint family.

Family income: Based on the family income it was found from the result of the present study that the UG and PG students' attitude is similar here. The students from the family of income range below 10000/- possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students whose family income ranged above 10000/. Next sensitive attitude was shown from the students of family whose monthly family income is 30000/- to 50000/-. But the others two stages of socio-economic strata shows less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse who are belonging from the family of 10000/- to 30000/- and above 50000/- monthly income. In the findings part of the research by Sachan (2016) we can see that it is differed from the result of the present research. The physical and psychological issues that older people from different socioeconomic groups experienced varied tremendously. Elderly who are from low socio-economic strata they experienced more physical and psychological abuse or neglect comparatively than the elderly who are from middle and high socio-economic strata. Female elderly with low socio-economic strata faced higher level of prevalence

of depression. It was revealed from the result of this study conducted by Sung, Kim and Gil (2010) that there may be some obligations or constraints in behind of the malpractice or mistreatment because of financial dearth. Chang and Levy (2021) focused in their research result that 95% risk were associated with the financial strain at the individual level. The pattern of results reported by Low, Molzahn, and Schopflocher (2013) indicated that views toward the physical and psychological effects of ageing as well as participant contentment with health had a substantial impact on quality-of-life ratings. The findings of a study conducted by Nhongo under the auspices of the HelpAge International Africa Regional Development Center and HelpAge Kenya with funding from the World Health Organization and The International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (INPEA) in 2001 described how despite the elderly still playing important roles in families and communities in modern-day Africa, they are frequently given insufficient respect. For instance, a female patient complained that although she must purchase all of her medical supplies, paramedics frequently remove them from her without her consent and use them on other patients. Result report by Govil and Gupta (2016) pointed out that the main cause of abuse is emotional and economic dependence on abusers. Besides this the other reasons were apathetic attitude of society, and financial crisis. From the findings of the research by Kumar and Bhargava (2014) some sub issues were emphasized against abuse like false health concern, familial financial support, and financial crisis. The results of Soneja's (2011) study indicate that economic reliance was the primary cause of elder exploitation. Surprisingly, the results should show high levels of violence among the wealthier sections, as Skirbekk and James (2014) revealed in their study, which matches the findings of the current study. According to the findings of HelpAge India Research Report (2015), the 60% of respondents opined that Middle class family is a place where abuse happens most.

Birth order: In context of the variable of birth order it was found that the result of the present study expressed that the students of both UG and PG level whose birth order is placed in third position they possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are placed in 1st, 2nd or in other birth order. Soneja (2011) differed against the result of the present study. They stated that according to the entire community of Focus group lack of value system and negative attitude of the younger generation were the most obvious reasons for neglect and maltreatment. In the findings of the research done by Dubey, Bhasin, Gupta and Sharma (2011) the researchers concluded that the preservation of our tradition of joint family system and a generation bonding in between younger and older people are very much needful for this crisis hour. In the part of solution of the research completed by Govil and Gupta (2016) indicated that interpersonal relationship among family members should be strengthened, young generations are to be sensitized to keep the life safe and secured for elderly. A concept of transgenerational violence is shown by Murphy, Waa, Jaffer, Sauter, and Chan's (2013) research, in which mistreated children eventually abuse their parents, perpetuating a cycle of domestic violence.

Marital status: It was revealed from the result of this study that the unmarried students of UG level possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than married students and the married

students of PG level possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than unmarried students. Sung, Kim and Gil (2010) concluded in their study that there may be some obligations or constraints in behind of the malpractice or mistreatment to elder care because of long distance from parents, obligations from wives or husbands or children i.e. marital life. According to the findings of Lalan's (2014) study, 40 percent of respondents had tense relationships with their sons, 30 percent had no one to care for them, 5 percent desired an independent, peaceful life, and 25 percent had no sons and did not want to live with married daughters. These are all factors that contributed to their decision to move into an old age facility. According to HelpAge India's 2015 research study, 73 percent of young people acknowledge that elder abuse occurs, and 23 percent and 34.7% of young people, respectively, believe their sons are the main abusers. Gaikwad and Madhukumar (2011) stated in their result section that female group was highlighted for more abuse. The results shows both son and daughter in law are the primary perpetrators.

Stream of study: It was resulted from the present study that at UG level the students from Commerce faculty possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from the Arts and Science stream. But at PG level the students from Arts faculty possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from the Commerce and Science stream. Dedli, Kiyancicek and Yildiz (2013) recruited a total of 399 volunteers from the police, iman/hodja, constabulary, and tradespeople for their study. According to the study, participants are very sensitive to elder abuse and neglect. According to the findings of the study published by AIsenany (2010), the majority of nursing students in the integrated gerontological nursing programme exhibited a lack of fundamental understanding of the physical and behavioural elements of the ageing process. The findings of Chand's study in 2017 included interviews with responsible managers, social workers, and nurses. The findings of this study were, social workers who are tasked with caring for and supporting senior citizens must possess both theoretical and practical caregiving abilities. To be a responsible manager of old age home a person must monitor, supervise, evaluate the quality of care, work performance of support staff, budgeting, planning, developing programme and policies etc. along with communication skills. The more they cared and treated well by the nurses or the manager and social workers, the more they likely to involve and communicate. Australian academic faculty members and practitioners in the fields of social work and psychology were invited to take part in the study by Webb, Jill Chonody, Ranzijn, Bryan, and Owen (2016). Individualism was emphasised by psychology participants whereas social justice was emphasised by social work participants. Social obligation and diminishment of discrimination towards older adults was the concentration factor of social workers whereas the students of psychology concentrated on experience of the individual and the personality characteristics.

Subject taken: On the criterion of the subject taken the present research findings says that the students' from English, Accountancy, History, Sociology, Bengali, Sanskrit, Education, Anthropology, Psychology, Economics, Zoology, Geography and possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany,

Political Science and others discipline like Hospitality management, Information Technology, Computer & Engineering, BBA, MBA, Microbiology, Medical Sc., Library & Information Science, Geology, Comparative Literature, B. Ed, etc. possess less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse at UG level. On the other side the students' from English, Chemistry, History, Bengali, Sanskrit, Education, Economics, Zoology, Geography and other disciplines like Hospitality management, Information Technology, Computer & Engineering, BBA, MBA, Microbiology, Medical Sc., Library & Information Science, Geology, Comparative Literature, B. Ed, etc. who possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from Anthropology, Mathematics, Physics, Botany, Political Science and Sociology. But the students from Accountancy and Psychology possess less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse at PG level. The results of the study conducted by Alsenany (2010) revealed the critical need for **nursing students** to be prepared with interdisciplinary knowledge and abilities in the care of the elderly. The availability of **trained expert teachers** as good role models was also stressed by the researchers. On the other hand, because of the cultural, social, and religious context of Saudi Arabia, nursing students often displayed favourable and positive views and a willingness to care for older people. The result of the study conducted by Kolomer, Lewinson, Kropf and Wilks (2006) stated that the intergenerational family support should be a vital part of the **BSW and MSW** student's curriculum content, where alternative family life styles such as grandchildren raised by grandparents, intergenerational households, gay/ lesbian families and single parent families should be included. In the result of the Ghaffari, Nayeri, Navabi and Seylani (2016), Tehran University of **Medical Science faculty members and Geriatric Nursing students** who have graduated were included. Surprisingly here most students wanted to get promoted within the organization after graduation where covetable managerial or supervisor post where are waiting for them. The result also shows that some nurses simply wanted to have post graduate qualification through Master's degree in geriatric nursing without any personal interests and hope for good job prospects.

District: It was observed from the findings of the present study that the students from the district of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Howrah, Kalimpong, Paschim Medinipur, Jhargram, Coochbehar, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur, North 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur, and Bardwan possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from the district of Kolkata, Hoogly, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura, Dakshin Dinajpur, Nadia and Purulia who possess less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse at UG level. On the other hand the students from the district of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Kalimpong, Paschim Medinipur, Jhargram, Coochbehar, Murshidabad, North 24 Parganas, Purba Medinipur, Bankura, and Bardwan possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are from the district of Howrah, Kolkata, Hoogly, Malda, Alipurduar, South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Nadia and Purulia who possess less sensitive attitude towards elder abuse at PG level. At both level of UG and PG there was statistically significant mean difference. In the result of the study conducted by Govil and Gupta (2016) have shown the report on some states of India. The crime reported against the domestic violence on elderly in maximum number the states are gives a horrible data. Gradually the data graphics are Maharashtra with 3981 cases, Madhya Pradesh 3438

cases, Tamil Nadu 2,121 cases, and Andhra Pradesh 1,852 cases. Crime rates were reported to be 89 percent in Delhi, 60.2% in Madhya Pradesh, 47.2% on Andaman and Nicobar Island, 44.6 percent in Goa, 41.6 percent in Chhattisgarh, 38.3 percent in Andhra Pradesh, and 35.8 percent in Maharashtra. Not only that, but a total of 1115 murder cases have been reported, with 171 of them coming from Tamil Nadu, followed by 170 each from Uttar Pradesh, 170 each from Maharashtra, and 167 each from Madhya Pradesh, etc.

10 cities of India namely Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Kanpur and Madurai were the field of survey study conducted by National Survey: A Youth Perspective on Elder Abuse- Elder Abuse: The Indian Youth Speaks Out: A HelpAge India Research Report (2015). A significant proportion of the respondents felt that elder abuse taking place in nursing homes and homes for the elderly in Delhi. Similarly a significant proportion of the respondents in Kolkata felt that elder abuse takes place in public places. Most admission of the existence of elder abuse was found in Delhi at 84.5%, followed by Nagpur (83%), Mumbai (82%) and Ahmedabad (80%). Overall, south Indian cities exhibited lower admission by the respondents, the least being from Bengaluru, at 56.5. The youth experience in Kolkata, mirrors elder reality as surveyed in 2014 which had reported an Elder Abuse experience of 60% (Youth speaks out, 2015, p.8-41).

Number of elderly person present in the family: In relation with the number of elderly person present in the family it was observed from the present study that both the UG and PG students who are with two elderly persons in the family, possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who are with one elderly person in their family or none. A similar study done by Agewell Foundation Research and Advocacy Centre (2013) exposed in their research findings that 83.3 percent respondents admitted that the company of older persons is good for all round development of children. They opined that the human rights of older persons are given priority in the country, but for the very fast changing mode of the society violation of human rights and elder abuse are increasing at present. As per the research findings by Tabari, Ghaedi, Hamissi and Eskandari (2015), 70.6 percent of the sample desired to work with elderly people, while only 16.6 percent did not. Students who have at least one elder family member at home or in their relationship received more favourable responses. In their study, Sung, Kim and Gil (2010) noted that in some instances, the trend toward respect for elders appeared to be driven by individuals' own preferences rather than societal and environmental pressures. Intergenerational contact or direct contact with older people is important to young people's perceptions of older people, which directly promotes a successful positive attitude of younger generation toward older people, according to the findings part of the study conducted by Scott, Minichiello and Browning (1998). This finding supports the findings of the current study. The majority of participants in the study by Webb, Jill Chonody, Ranzijn, Bryan and Owen (2016) acknowledged the value of understanding and interacting with older persons. The students and practitioners thought that one benefit of generological work was learning from senior citizens.

Regularity of health checkup of elderly: It was found in the result section of this study that the UG students who support the regularity of health checkup as when the elderly required, possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who supported the monthly basis checkup. But on contrary the PG students who support the regularity of health checkup in every month, possess more sensitive attitude towards elder abuse than the students who supported the checkup as when required. Vanitha (2014) described in his/her study that almost the elderly under residential care of old age home opined as it could be better than what they got from their own children and own homes. Proper diet, regular health checkup, regular exercise, regular meditations, and prayers and recreational activities in the institutional environment have very much positive effect on the elderly people. Kumari, Verma and Gupta (2016) have recommended in their findings that elderly people should be educated to get proper right to live their life, a relevant and culture sensitive curricula should be introduced for community nursing and care. In the part of solution the research done by Govil and Gupta (2016) it was mentioned that elderly helpline should effectively work, interpersonal relationship among family members should be strengthened and active participation of community as a whole is much more needed. To preserve the life safe and secure for the elderly, young generations must be made aware of the necessity for active, quick, and efficient redress mechanisms. According to Rai, Khanal and Chalise's (2018) study, elder abuse has a negative influence on seniors' health and well-being, and both the rate of abuse and seniors' quality of life are declining at the same time. MaRS (2017) Monitoring and Research Systems Private Limited shows that one older out of every five to ten experiences disrespectful behaviour from service providers at banks, post offices, hospitals, etc. This is a very severe issue. Elder abuse in public places was experienced by 44% of elderly people. They are not cared at every steps of life. In case of elder abuse Bangalore and Hyderabad showed respectively 70% and 60% high rated alert. According to the findings of the study by Chand (2017), social workers who are tasked with supporting and caring for elderly population must possess both theoretical and practical caregiving skills in addition to communication abilities. The more they cared and treated well by the nurses or the manager and social workers, the more they likely to involve and communicate.

5.9.3 Relationship between Ageism and Elder abuse

From the results of the current study, it was noted that there was a positively weak correlation between the composite score of Attitude towards Ageism and Elder abuse for UG participants, and a significant correlation was found between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology. It was also observed from the PG level students that there was a positively moderate correlation between the composite score of Attitude towards Ageism and Elder abuse and a significant correlation was noticed between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology. Pillemer, Burnes and MacNeil (2021) declared that from the several studies it was found that the ageist stereotypes leads to elder abuse. When elderly people devalues their own or the young devalues the older people, then it creates a huge societal tolerance for elder mistreatment. They also added, though there is no sufficient direct empirical research that

can shed light on the relationship issue of ageism and elder abuse, however it is speculated from various research related to age, ageing, ageism and elder abuse or mistreatment that through ageism when elderly people devalues their own or the young devalues the older people, then it creates a huge societal tolerance for elder mistreatment. The model also demonstrates the level to which an elderly person has absorbed societal ageism moderates this link. As a result, those who practise ageism have unfavourable opinions of themselves based only on their age. These researchers have therefore concluded that there is a very substantial link between ageism and elder maltreatment. According to Lima, Vergueiro, Gonzalez, Martins and Oliveira (2018), there is no connection between ageism and elder maltreatment. The Ageism Survey's extensive item analysis reveals, however, that "some ageist situations were correlated with indicators of abuse and the perception of the decrease of some characteristics with age" (Lima et. al., 2018). Findings given by Yon, Anderson, Lymburner, Campo, Marasigan, Savage, McCloskey and Anstey (2010) shows that the student's attitude are correlated with elder abuse. Furthermore, the findings show that psychological abuse is more likely to occur than physical violence. The researchers Biggs & Haapala (2013) also showed the reasons of mistreatment is underlying in interpersonal relationships, social negative attitudes of ageism. The research findings of Chang, Monin, Zelterman, and Levy's (2021) have noted a wide range in the levels of structural ageism from nation to nation. Finally findings showed that there was a significantly strong association in between the structural ageism and elder abuse or greater violence against older persons in all over the 56 countries. McDonald (2017) declared a result as there has always been a negative attitude towards ageist attitudes in society, but the fact that it is actually the cause of elder mistreatment, - this has not been scientifically proven or established, which could lead to more research in the future.

5.9.4 Relation between Ageism or Elder abuse and elderly members present in the family

It was found that there was a positively negligible or very week correlation between the composite score of Attitude towards Ageism and Number of elderly persons present in the family for all the participants of UG and PG level, and no significant correlation was noticed. It was also noticed that there was a positively negligible or very week correlation between the composite score of Attitude towards Elder abuse and Number of elderly persons present in the family for all the participants of UG and PG level, but a significant correlation was found in between the two. The results of the study by Scott, Minichiello and Browning (1998) were different from those of the current study in that they stated that intergenerational contact or direct contact with older people is important to young people's perceptions of older people and directly promotes a successful positive attitude of younger generation towards older people. The majority of participants in the study by Webb, Jill Chonody, Ranzijn, Bryan and Owen (2016) acknowledged the value of understanding and interacting with older persons. The students and practitioners thought that one benefit of generological work was learning from senior citizens. The research result by Biggs & Haapala (2013) also showed the reasons of mistreatment is underlying in interpersonal relationships and social negative attitudes regarding ageism.

5.10 Discussion about the attitude of the students based on WH Questions in perspectives of Gerontology.

5.10.1 The attitude of the students under UG and PG based on ‘The mostly happening elder abuse in the society’:

It was found that there was a mixed feelings with similarities and dissimilarities of opinion in between the students, course pursuing under UG or PG towards ‘The mostly happening elder abuse in the society’. According to the students of UG and PG the top two kinds of elder abuse (EA) mostly happening in our society are ‘Neglect’ and ‘Disrespect’ respectively. They wanted to prioritize the ‘Forcible sexual contact’ as the minimal kind of elder abuse. But ‘Verbal abuse’, ‘Beating or slapping’, and ‘Economic exploitation’ are also admitted in average by the students. According to HelpAge India's 2015 research study, 72.4 percent of young people reported experiencing abuse in the form of "using harsh language and talking rudely to an elder." 'Physical abuse and beating up' is a common type of abuse according to 29% youth. The findings of the study revealed by Sachan (2016) demonstrated that more physical problems were found for female whereas male elderly experienced more psychological problems. According to the study of Rai, Khanal, and Chalise (2018), neglect was the most frequent kind of abuse reported by 47% of respondents. The next most prevalent forms of abuse were gradually emotional abuse (37%) financial abuse (32%), and physical abuse (14%). (8 percent). The result also supported by the findings of Yon, Anderson, Lymburner, Campo, Marasigan, Savage, McCloskey, Mandville-Anstey (2010). It was found in the research result revealed by Seth, Yadava and Adichwal, Kamble (2019) that in society and community the violence, neglect, disrespect against elders exist seriously. Skirbekkand and James (2014) aimed to draw the conclusion that verbal abuse looked to be the most significant issue in such civilizations since it might be used as a weapon by family members or others to forcibly transact money, property, etc.

5.10.2 The attitude of the students under UG or PG based on ‘The mostly responsible perpetrators of elder abuse in the society’:

It was revealed that according to the students of UG and PG the mostly responsible perpetrators of elder abuse in the society can be arranged by their hierarchical rank as- ‘Son’ (1st position), ‘Daughter-in-law’ (2nd position), ‘Care giver or servant’ (3rd position), ‘Relative’ (4th position). But ‘Daughter’ and ‘Son-in-law’ are also accountable in the role of perpetrators (5th and 6th position) as they opined similarly. Portuguese nursing students have exhibited a negative attitude toward ageing, according to Abreu and Caldevilla's (2015) study due to lack of cognition or knowledge about depression, health hazards and life activities of older people. It was appeared in the findings of the study done by Gaikwad and Madhukumar (2011) and Lalan (2014) that 40% respondent shows conflicting relations with sons, 30% have nobody to look after them, 5% wanted independent peaceful life and 25 percent do not wish to live with married daughters because they do not have any son. According to HelpAge India's 2015 research report, 73 percent of young people acknowledge that elder abuse occurs; 34.7 percent of them believe their daughter-in-law is the main abuser, while 23 percent believe their son is the main abuser. The findings given by Govil

and Gupta, 2016; Kumar, Girijakumari and Brindha, 2015; Kumari, Verma and Gupta, 2016 revealed a clear indication that although the crime done by relatives, caregivers, neighbours and other near and dears however, the primary offenders in the majority of cases are the daughter-in-law, son, and daughter. Soneja (2011) reported in her result section that according to the entire community of Focus group lack of value system and negative attitude of the younger generation were the most obvious reasons for neglect and maltreatment. MaRS (2017) Monitoring and Research Systems Private Limited, explored another kind of people who are also to be treated as the perpetrators. The fact that one elderly person out of every five to ten encounters disrespectful behaviour from service providers at banks, post offices, hospitals, etc., they claimed, is a very severe problem. Elder abuse was reported by 44% of seniors in public places. According to the research findings of Murphy, Waa, Jaffer, Sauter and Chan (2013), transgenerational violence refers to the cycle of domestic violence that results from abused children abusing their parents in later life. Skirbekkand and James (2014) concluded in the result of the research that the majority of elderly who experienced abuse come from within the family.

5.10.3 The attitude of the students under UG or PG based on ‘The reason of the case of elder abuse remain unreported’:

It was found that in the context of ‘The reason of the case of elder abuse remain unreported’ the students of UG and PG opined similar. It was found that they put the reasons in a prioritized order such as the ‘Privacy of the family matter’, ‘They just give up’, ‘Fear of retaliation’, ‘Did not know about the dealing with problem’, ‘Distrust on Person and Agency to solve the problem’ and ‘Ineffective and Unknown Redressal’ respectively. Palmore (2001) indicated in the result that the ageism was perceived as widespread and frequent by the majority of the respondents and having been experienced by one or more persons and one-fifth of respondents reported that they have experienced the average items. During interpretation of result researcher faced some ambiguity with ageism. There may have been an ageism occurrence somewhere, but it was not recorded either because it was not recognised as ageism or because the victim did not want to acknowledge their experience. On the other side, the sample viewed the incidence as ageism because of hypersensitivity. It may not have actually been an instance of ageism, but it was regarded elsewhere as an example of ageism. Kishita, Fisher and Laidlaw (2015), described that there is a low level coverage of ageing related topic in TV, newspaper as well as in college or school level syllabus or textbooks due to the unreported tendencies of elderly population. As result of the study done by Govil and Gupta (2016) explores that Indian society showed a high rate of non-reporting tendency regarding elder mistreatment that encourages more and more the perpetrators. Most of the cases elderly people have no choice to stay alone, that’s why they were often victimized. Another conclusion was that the problem gets worse since people are unaware of the legal laws’ redress mechanisms. Due to a lack of understanding, abuse is on the rise, according to Seth, Yadava, Adichwal and Kamble (2019); Sembiah, Dasgupta, Taklikar, Paul, Bandyopadhyay and Burman (2020). In order to address the issue, elders should be made aware of social reporting, and legal action should be done. It was seen in the research performed by Agewell Foundation

Research and Advocacy Centre (2013) that almost half of the respondents are agreed that older people compromise and don't complain about their abuse or vulnerable condition. As per Pillemer, Burnes and MacNeil (2021), those who believe themselves to be inferior or undeserving of treatment as a result of ageism are more likely to encounter elder mistreatment and tolerating abusive behaviour without taking any preventive steps.

5.10.4 The attitude of the students under UG or PG based on ‘The dealing effectively with random elder abuse’:

It was revealed that the students of UG and PG slightly differed with their opinion about ‘The dealing effectively with random elder abuse’. They all were supporting the given measures as ‘Sensitization of young generation through the component based on the problems and solutions of ageing and elder abuse.’, ‘Involvement of youngsters in elderly care’, ‘Development of social communication’, ‘Make them economically independent’, ‘Develop legal redressal’, ‘Develop social redressal’ and ‘Create Self Help Groups of the elders’, but the prioritized order are different according to them. In support of the findings of the present study Horgan and Fees (2003) said that the intergenerational programming called PATH was a strong way to develop positive attitude of children toward older adults. Kaur, Kumar Kaur, Rani, Ghai and Singla (2014) supported with the results of their study that love, quality care, sympathy and assistance are required to help those elderly who are unable to perform daily life activities and if the students are provided relevant education of good knowledge of gerontology and Geriatric care, the service will be far better to older persons. Azulai (2014) concluded that the social workers should send the message to the masses through their work so that older people are considered sensitive from a personal level and need to be improved through the better educational programme in Gerontology. The intergenerational curriculum gave children a sense of continuity across the generations, according to study done by Feldman, Mahoney, and Seedsman (2001) from Victoria University of Technology. There is an urgent need for raising awareness about ageing. Sijuwade, 2009; Cybulski, Krajewska-Kulak and Jamiolkowski, 2015; Kaur, Singh, Subramaniam, Rahman, Rusly and Ghazali, 2018 stated that children should learn to respect and understand older people. The younger generation should be educated properly about ageing, old age and their health problems. Liu, Norman and While, 2013; AISenany and AISarif, 2014; Kumari, Verma and Gupta, 2016 stated that there is a growing need for improvement of study pattern and design programme for nursing sector. The nursing curriculum will include a variety of beneficial and cutting-edge methods for instructing nurses that will raise their understanding of the unique biological, psychological, social, spiritual, and cultural needs of older adults. The research done by Asiret, Kaymaz, Copur, MsN and Akyar, 2017; Luchesi, Alexandre, de Oliveira, Brigola, Kusumota, Pavarini and Marques, 2016; Nhongo, 2001) suggests that Government should take initiatives to educate children about ageing and older adults so that positive attitudes towards elderly can increase and sustain. Inclusion of National legislation and policies are also needed here. A multifaceted approach is needed, according to Usta, Jarrah, Kronfol and Farver (2021) to broaden awareness of protective measures and caregivers' knowledge of age-related physiological changes

as well as the truth about the problem of elder mistreatment that is often hidden. It was concluded by Mwonya, 1987; Kolomer, Lewinson, Kropf and Wilks, 2006 that ageing related education delivered through pre service and in service period can assist professionals and paraprofessionals in their work with older people. According to the findings of the study presented by Michael, Lichtenstein, Pruski, Marshall, Blalock, Murphy, Plaetke, and Lee (2001), the Middle School students' perceptions of seniors can be improved by incorporating the Positive Aging Teaching programme on Geriatrics and Gerontology into curriculum elements. According to important research by Krout and Wasyliv (2002), the possibility of incorporating gerontology into school-level curricula in the future will increase with the collaboration of experienced educators, school administrators, national professional teacher associations, local and state education departments, and textbook publishers. Thus life of elderly society will be better and enriched.

5.11 Discussion about Qualitative analysis:

For the purpose of the qualitative addition the present researcher has conducted a bunch of interviews. There were four types of interviews where **18 students** from different colleges and universities, **26 senior citizens** from various old age home, **5 teachers** and **2 experts** have participated. The present researcher has added a good collection of information and opinion in the analysis to enhance the quality of the research. As their opinions were known from the interview of the students, they also wanted to shed light on this issue with great enthusiasm in many places. It has been seen that none of them has heard of any subject called Gerontology or Education related to Gerontology before. But after knowing about the matter, they have shown enthusiasm and interest in this regard. However, the researcher observed that most of the students were interested in expressing their positive opinions, meaning that some of them were hiding their negative attitudes. On the other hand, it has been observed that some students want to express their views honestly by making bold statements. Surprisingly, older people did not want to discredit their own children. No matter how hard they try before to come to the old age home, they have mostly presented their life history in a very positive way. The researcher have guessed something more from the facial expression and body language during the interview session which is very much tragic, appalling and weird experience also. However, it is understood that many people are now slowly and positively accepting the concept of an old age home. The feedback collected from teachers and experienced people who are experts in the field and those in charge has added valuable information to the study. They gave important views on the current problems of the elderly, the social situation, the abuse of the elderly, lack of values in the society, the possible picture of the future society, the error of parents in making children human, right-wrong, good-evil, etc. Each of them welcomed the start of a new subject in the combination of elements of gerontology with the teaching of values at the school level. They all acknowledged that the future of society would benefit when such subjects were brought to the school level. Not only sound education but the awareness and dedication too are most required for today's youngsters. Not only the interviews but **13 Film reviews** ("Baghban" (The Gardener), "Gotro", "Dadi", "Dadu ki kahani", "Aging", "The End", "Diabetic Tablet", "The Pizza", "Rent", "Riston ka Bojh", "Belaseshe", "Tonic",

“Belashuru”) (Appendix-H) and 20 cases of elder abuse from **Print Media** (Appendix-I) have been also reproduced to rationalize the result of the study. Thus, each of their important interpretations has enriched the present study by adding more quality and supporting it.

5.12 Educational Implication: Perspective of Education related to Gerontology:

Respect is the foundational element of all friendly interactions, whereas disrespect is the rejection of another person's acceptance or acknowledgement. The elderly are often treated like nothing and with little respect. Even if we sincerely disagree with the senior elder, yet we should be respectful to them. It is terribly regrettable that many families treat their elderly members more like old furniture than as integral members of the family. They are placed in nursing homes or old age facilities, where they live out the rest of their days alone. Ageing education can prepare each and every person for long life ahead of them, promote combat ageism. Gerontology- or age-related-education can aid in promoting age-related information, encouraging optimistic attitudes toward ageing, combating ageing, and avoiding negative results in old age. The secret to successful ageing is to start in young age. It might provide our kids well-informed about ageing. It is beneficial to begin making plans for their extended lives and those of their ageing family members (McGuire, 2017)

Children of today will be tomorrow's adults. Although youth are the future, the future is rooted in the past. We, therefore, cannot reject our ancestors. The world is getting older, and the average life expectancy has increased. We understand that getting older is a natural part of life and that we cannot avoid it by acting as though older people do not exist. Everyone should show some respect to our elderly family members as well as to others who are not related to us. Although the level of respect will vary, it is the foundation of society. When elderly folks speak to us, it's necessary to make an effort to listen or maintain our attention. It is simply a basic good manner and may be it will benefit us. The problem is that older people often repeat themselves, therefore, their recounting of their life narrative may provide us insight or it may make us bored. But we ought to exercise patience. Older people are typically regarded harshly and with disdain in the USA and other parts of the Western world, as well as currently in India. They do not believe that they will eventually age as well. The elderly are frequently treated poorly in nursing homes when all they need when their vision deteriorates, their hearing deteriorates, and their memories fade are love and empathy. At this point, elders should be honoured and revered, and they should always be considered members of the family, even as they approach death. Even their own children or grandchildren spoil them. Understanding them and being patient with them are key, and it's crucial to pay attention to their needs as well (Jardine, 2020)

The majority of participants in the study by Webb, Chonody, Ranzijn, Bryan, and Owen (2016) agreed that working with and understanding older individuals is important. The students and practitioners, the social work participants, and the students of psychology all three groups and all disciplines agreed on the importance of the ageing population and acknowledged that there is a corresponding rise in demand for professions in gerontology was a significant point of agreement.

Nevertheless, the investigation's findings revealed a negative attitude toward gerontological research or the inclusion of age-related content in university curricula. The results of the study conducted by Scott, Minichiello and Browning (1998) showed that the educational intervention had only a minor effect on students' misunderstandings about ageing when compared to pre- and post-intervention. The results also demonstrate the significance of direct or indirect interaction with older people for young people's perceptions of older people, which positively impacts the perception of older people by the younger generation. "A recommendation emerging from this study is that any program aimed at teaching students about the aging process must have this experimental interactive component with older people built into the curriculum.....There is an urgent need to teach them about concepts which gerontologist have come to take for granted such as 'healthy and successful aging'....."(Scott et.al., 1998). In the result of the study by Mwonya (1987) it was proved that ageing related education delivered through pre service and in service period can assist professionals and paraprofessionals in their work with older people. In their findings section, Nunez, Maldonado, and Munoz (2007) stated that both students and teachers understood the value of integrating biological, physiological, and behavioural sciences for the advancement of professions. But in that case 41% students consider education to assimilate with ageing content where only 19% of teachers judged it as essential. So result showed negative or low importance by the teachers for education on ageing content for the professional development. Similarly the study conducted by Ghaffari, Nayeri, Navabi and Seylani (2016) differed from the result of the present study. They described in their result that some nurses simply wanted to have post graduate qualification through Master's degree in geriatric nursing without any interest for a quality work and personal attachments. Not only that, most of the students desired to get promoted within the organization after graduation where covetable managerial or supervisor post were waiting for them. Lastly, the major finding is that where culture based elderly care should be knowledgeable through the curriculum that has not been done due to the lack of practical implementation of curriculum. Because there is important gap of culture based value in Islamic - Arabian culture and culture of industrial societies regarding care of elderly people. In contrary the findings of the research done by AISenany and AISarif (2014) demonstrated that the necessity for more effort in nursing students' preparation is highly needed. In order for Soudi graduates to be sufficiently prepared to care for older persons with their sufficient ageing knowledge, the curriculum should incorporate gerontology content and relevant clinical experiences. Gerontology curricula must be constantly evaluated by nursing educators to spot any shortcomings or necessary revisions. The nursing schools must develop and establish models for their gerontology education and ageing knowledge curricula. The nursing curriculum will include a variety of beneficial and cutting-edge methods for teaching nurses that will increase their understanding of the unique biological, psychological, social, spiritual, and cultural requirements of older adults. Consequently, a well-prepared nursing curriculum is necessary to maintain the standard of care. Similarly supporting the result of the present study the research findings presented by Krout and Wasyliw (2002) revealed that the collaboration between an undergraduate comprehensive college and a middle or high school community not only resulted in the development and implementation

of significant gerontology lessons in social studies curricula but also produced a core of social studies teachers who played the role of mentor for the colleagues and enthusiastic supporters for the introduction of gerontology issues into the social studies. As a result, senior citizens' life will be improved and enhanced. According to research findings presented by Michael Lichtenstein, Linda Pruski, Carolyn Marshall, Cheryl Marshall, Douglas Blalock, Douglas Murphy, and Lee Plaetke in 2001, the usage of Positively Aging teaching resources is linked to an improvement in children's drawn depictions of seniors. The study also shows that, despite numerous obstacles, the Positive Aging Teaching programme on geriatrics and gerontology can enhance the Middle School students' perceptions of senior persons, according to the researchers. Kaya, Candan, Tuncay, Can, Can and Pekbay (2014) also stated that just 7% of all pages contained images or content related to the elderly and ageing. This indicates that 93 percent of the text is devoid of any knowledge on ageing and the elderly. Thus, the results made it very evident that older individuals are underrepresented in terms of social status. The research carried out by Manese (2017) has focused on the psychological aspects of care where team management, life problem solving, decision making and interprofessional collaboration, planning, interventions, implementing new strategies, etc. In the findings of the research done by Kolomer, Lewinson, Kropf and Wilks (2006) the researchers concluded that intergenerational family support should be a vital part of the content, where alternative family life styles such as grandchildren raised by grandparents, intergenerational households, gay/ lesbian families and single parent families should be included. It also recommended that a partnership between the school and local aging societies may build a linkage within the community. So the result of the research blindly supports for the infusion of aging content across the curriculum as a sustainable development to fulfil the demands of society's elders section which highly supports the results of the present study.

5.13 Conclusion:

Diverse results were drawn from the current investigation. According to the knowledge of present researcher this study is the first of its kind so far known, which investigated the attitudes of both undergraduate and postgraduate students towards ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology, where the participants were from 22 districts from West Bengal, various subjects from arts, science and commerce and others faculty. At a glance the students' attitude score toward ageism, which ranged from 25 to 65, had an average value of 48.63 and a standard deviation of 5.50. In a similar manner, the attitude score for elder abuse ranged from 41 to 85, with an average value of 66.88 and a standard deviation of 7.22, as indicated in the table above. To explain the overall attitude the present researcher stated that as the median value is 39 for attitude towards Ageism, so it can be declared that the students who belongs to the range of above 39, they showed highly positive attitude (92.72%). On the other hand students who belongs to the range of below 39, they showed less positive attitude (5.82%). To explain the overall attitude the present researcher stated that as the median value is 51 for attitude towards Elder abuse, so it can be declared that the students who belongs to the range of above 51, they showed highly positive

attitude (96.69%) and the students who belongs to the range of below 39, they showed less positive attitude (2.78%).

In the part of item wise analysis the result of the present study explored some surprising and thought provoking findings which is not at all a good sign for the future. Since so many cross-questions were placed in the questionnaire, the attitude of the students came out very clearly. They were able to clearly express the positive and negative aspects of their attitude, meaning they could not keep any secrets on the given points. The students of UG and PG replied that they don't like that the older members of the family are used to repeat same old events. They also expressed their confusion about their tension towards old age life distress and trouble. In the case of some questions, it has been observed that the present generation does not bother with these issues of ageism or these issues have not yet entered into their level of thinking and there has been a conflict between them, so they have given mostly neutral answers for those particular items. Against an item 'I won't like growing old', students of both level (UG and PG) have their same choice. They strongly agree with this statement. It is very astonishing and dumbfounding fact that in some cases, undergraduate and postgraduate students have the similar response to a particular item, meaning they have a homogeneous attitude towards the subject. 84.52% UG and 81.14% PG students think that when a person becomes aged, he or she should take away from home to old age home. 63.69% UG and 58.29% PG students admitted that they have no time to spend half an hour in a day with old aged members of their family. 58.33% UG and 53.43% PG students think that the time to think about the elder abuse and the security is yet to come. 63.49% UG and 60% PG students admitted that they also enjoy the taunting and teasing moment to elderly person with their friends. They don't like to spend their time with any of older adult person in family or outside of the family. This was responded by 58.73% UG and 57% PG students, which is very shocking. Not only that but they also strongly want that there will be no space of any older person in their future family planning of life. Around 73.28% UG and 73.57% PG students agreed correspondingly with this statement. Actually though the statistical analysis based on independent variables says about their positive attitude, but they were found to express themselves through some cross-questions and that's why they can show truly the right level of attitude about anything good or bad without hiding the true attitude. From this it can be deduced that the young generation of all age's from 18 to 23 or 25 have more or less the same idea about some of these special issues. Coincidentally their point of view has flowed in one direction which was not only unexpected as well as stunning or threatening for the future elderly group.

From the above discussion the present researcher found a mixed feeling and attitude from the participants. It is clear from the previous literature review and also from the result of the present study that not only the students, but also general public shows their mixed attitude in different sphere of the activities with elderly, where negative attitude gives a remarkable indication and threatening to the older people of our society. Abreu and Caldevilla (2015) wanted to measure the attitudes toward aging of Portuguese nursing students. But strangely the researchers have found that Portuguese nursing students have shown a negative attitude toward aging due to lack of

cognition or knowledge about depression, health hazards and life activities of older people. Ragan and Bowen (2001) declared in their result that at first, the majority of participants had unfavourable opinions of older people. But after getting the intervention by watching 30 minutes videotape presentation, they noticed a significant increased level of overall attitudes than the prior median score. The findings also demonstrated that simply knowledge initially improved all participants' attitudes, but those in the experimental group who also received additional reinforcement maintained their improved attitudes toward older adults.

Another problem has to do with people's ignorance of the legal protections against elder abuse's appeals process. The two main causes of abusive conditions are dependent on others emotion and finance. Other factors contributing to neglect or abuse include a lack of understanding of ageism, values being lost, apathy on the part of society, financial hardships, elders' health difficulties, etc. The present researcher demands that if the concept of ageism becomes clear to the society then public will be better understood of their own future life as well as the situation of their elder member of the family. After all, it has been proved from the present research that most of the students are quite ignorant about ageing, related issues of ageism, dark phase of old age and its care or solution.

For the purpose of the qualitative addition the present researcher has conducted a bunch of interviews and added a good collection of information in the analysis. As interviewee the students, the senior citizens, the teachers and the experts gave important opinion on the present condition of the elderly, the social situation, the abuse of the elderly, lack of values in and out side of the family and, the possible picture of the future society, the defective manner of parents in nurturing their children, right-wrong, good-evil, justice-injustice, etc. Each of them supported and welcomed the proposal of the start of a new subject in the combination of elements of gerontology with the teaching of values at the school level immediately, that is, they all realize this problem as a deep problem and want a beautiful future society with a good solution. All the interviewees i.e. students, elderly people from old age home, teachers and experts gave their concern about the introduction of new subject '**Educational Gerontology**' in the curriculum of school level with full support for our own secured future.

Thus the result of this study suggested that as the elderly population are increasing and in very near future the world will be full of a maximum number of senior citizens. So the young generation as well as the older persons have their own responsibilities to protect their future with a value added, comfortable, safe and secured life. To bring positive and sensitive changes in attitude towards elderly care the social media and networking sites also can play a vital role. Only educational degree is not sufficient to make positive changes in mind of general population until they are not educated with a curriculum of aging related syllabus or the education related with Gerontology. It is definite that only police or Government alone cannot solve the situation. Each one of us have to stretch out our hands of sympathy as a dutiful or responsible citizen to strengthen the intergenerational bonding. Ageing education or value based education related to the Gerontology has to sensitize youths to rescue our lost tradition and culture of "**Pitrideba Vaba**

Matrideba Vaba". The present researcher hopes that this study will serve as a catalyst for adding a new horizon in educational field and in awakening the society that if people want to secure their future before death, they should secure and nurture their present being a responsible citizen serving to the most seniors or elders from right now.

5.14 Recommendations:

The present researcher humbly recommended following points:

- i. Present study recommends a new start of curriculum enriched with basic knowledge of Gerontology at school level.
- ii. View of the teachers' community may be an important addition towards ageism and elder abuse.
- iii. Findings of the study can explore the degraded value of present society based on elder abuse.
- iv. Research result may be a focus on ageing related curriculum.
- v. Findings of the study recommends to parents to give a value added life lessons about the care of aged people to their children.
- vi. Not only the nurse or doctor but also all the young people should know the minimum or primary level of Gerontological knowledge.
- vii. Education related to Gerontology should be compulsory in theoretical and practical syllabus for sensitization of the youth as early as possible.
- viii. As we are going to face in very near future 2030 to 2050 a world full of maximum number of older people, so the young generation must be learnt the techniques and strategies of care taking of senior citizen in their home as well as their surroundings.
- ix. To protect themselves all the senior citizens are to be aware about the policies and programmes provided by the Government. Not only that the Government also should take more initiatives for beneficial of aged community.
- x. Abused elders may be counselled about that the old age home or residential home are not a prison now, rather being a place of recreation, cultural assimilation, routine life, friendly atmosphere the concept of the elder shelters are positively changing.

5.15 Significance if the study

5.15.1 Success:

The key elements in the success of this programme are-

- i. Present researcher has investigated the attitude of undergraduate and postgraduate student towards ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology. A mixed result has been found in this context.
- ii. The result on the basis of variables used in the study like caste, marital status, birth order, stream of study, discipline, district which have not seen in any previous research.

- iii. It has been established through the result of the study that not any particular gender or religion or district is responsible for the elder abuse. It means that there is evidence of age-related abuse in all religions, genders, districts everywhere.
- iv. Correct perception of ageing or ageism are lacking in the students of both UG and PG level.
- v. The quantity of sample was 1456 which is a good enough number to satisfy the criteria of error free research.
- vi. The result of the present study will definitely indicate to the importance or necessity of the education related to gerontology, which all the general students should know about as early as possible.

5.15.2 Limitations

- i. Sample size could be increased.
- ii. Random sampling procedures might be followed.
- iii. More dependent variables like knowledge, perceptions, concept of the students can be measured in context of Ageism and elder abuse.
- iv. Data collection procedure might be done from out of West Bengal.
- v. Standardized tools can be bought if it was available, but there was no such scale to measure attitude of young students towards Ageism and elder abuse together which is related to the curriculum content of Gerontology.
- vi. The study could have been done earlier if the Covid-19 situation had not occurred.
- vii. It could be more possible to compare or to judge the attitude from specific demographic variable like caste, religion, habitat, district, discipline, stream of study and marital status, if sufficient review of related literatures were available.

5.16 Scope of further studies

- i. Knowledge and perception about ageing and age related health issues.
- ii. Sociological research on elderly residents of nursing homes.
- iii. Study on Gerontological curriculum.
- iv. Mental health problems of elderly people after retirement.
- v. Perception and attitude towards Education of Gerontology.
- vi. Value crisis and Elder abuse.
- vii. Quality of life of elderly with socio-economic focus.
- viii. Study on older people's awareness of human rights.
- ix. The psycho-emotional dimension of elderly living in old age home.

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APPENDICES

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Appendix-A: Certificate from supervisor for collection of the data

যাদবপুর বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
কলকাতা - ৭০০ ০৩২, ভারত



*JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY
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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

To Whom It May Concern

This is to certify that MRS. TARA PRAMANIK, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Vivekananda College for Women, Barisha, Kolkata-700008 is pursuing her Ph.D. Degree in Arts (Education), under the guidance and supervision of the undersigned, from the Department of Education, Jadavpur University. The title of her Ph.D. thesis is '*Attitude of Undergraduate and Postgraduate Student towards Ageism and Elder abuse in Perspective of Education related to Gerontology*'.

In order to successfully complete her Ph.D. research, Mrs. Tara Pramanik needs to collect relevant data from different Colleges, Universities, Libraries and Old Age Homes.

The undersigned hereby requests the concerned to kindly allow Mrs. Tara Pramanik to conduct her survey work and collect data from the esteemed institution. The kind cooperation of the concerned is earnestly solicited.

Date: August 1, 2019

B. Nanda 01.08.2019
[Prof. (Dr.) Bishnupada Nanda]
Supervisor & Professor
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JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY

* Established on and from 24th December, 1955 vide Notification No. 10986/1U-42/55 dated 6th December, 1955 under Jadavpur University Act, 1955 (West Bengal Act XXXIII of 1955) followed by Jadavpur University Act, 1981 (West Bengal Act XXIV of 1981)

দূরভাষ : (৯১) ০৩৩ ২৪৫৭-২৮৮২
দূরবার্তা : (৯১) ০৩৩ ২৪১৪-৬০০৮

Website : www.jadavpur.edu
E-mail : education.ju@gmail.com

Phone : (91) 033 2457-2882
Fax : (91) 033 2414-6008

Appendix-B1: Permission letter for data collection from the authority regarding no objection

Phone : 7384857305



Vidyasagar College of Education

(Code No. APE00736)

(Recognised by the NCTE & affiliated to the WBUTTEPA)

VILL. RUPANDIGHI, P. O. - PHANSIDEWA, DIST. - DARJEELING, PIN : 734434
Web: www.vidyasagarcollegeofedu.org, E-mail: vidyasagarcollegeofedn@rediffmail.com

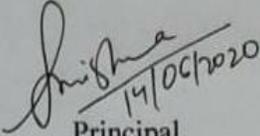
Ref. No. : Date : 14-06-2020



TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Tara Pramanik has given permission for collection of data for research purpose from Vidyasagar College of Education, Phansidewa, Darjeeling, West Bengal on 18/06/2020.

I wish her success in her academic career.



Principal

Dr. Savita Mishra
Dr. Savita Mishra
Principal
Vidyasagar College of Education
Rupandighi, P.O. Phansidewa
Dist. Darjeeling
College Code- 06002

Appendix-B2: Permission letter for data collection from the authority regarding no objection



JOGAMAYA DEVI COLLEGE
92, S. P. MUKHERJEE ROAD, KOLKATA-26 (ACADEMIC BLDG)
5A, RAJESWAR DASGUPTA ROAD, KOLKATA-26 (ADMN BLDG)
Phone number-9883177733
Email: principal.jdc26@gmail.com

.....

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Smt. Tara Pramanik, Assistant Professor of Education, Vivekananda College for Women, Barisha, kol-08 has been allowed to collect data from students of Jogamaya Devi College for her research work on 15.1.2020.

Srabani Sarkar (SRABANI SARKAR)

Appendix-B3: Permission letter for data collection from the authority regarding no objection



Bengal Institute of Technology & Management, Santiniketan

A Unit of "Multiple Educational and Manpower Development Trust (MEMDT)" under Camellia Group
Approved by AICTE, Affiliated to "Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology (MAKAUT)"
(Formerly known as West Bengal University of Technology (WBUT), Salt Lake, West Bengal, India)

Ref. No: BITM/PHD/329/2021

Dated: 11/ 12/ 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mrs. Tara Pramanik, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Vivekananda College for Women, Barisha, Kolkata-700 008 has been allowed to collect data from students of Bengal Institute of Technology & Management, Santiniketan, West Bengal for her research work on "Attitude of Undergraduate and Postgraduate Student towards Ageism and Elder abuse in Perspective of Education related to Gerontology".

We do not have any objection if she uses the students' data for her research work and wish all success for her future endeavours. In case of any further queries, kindly feel free to contact the undersigned.



Dr. H. R. Biswas
Principal
Bengal Institute of Technology & Management, Santiniketan
BITM Campus, Santiniketan-Sriniketan bypass Road,
Gopalnagar, P.O.-Dwaronda, Dist.-Birbhum,
Pin Code- 731 236, West Bengal
Mobile: (0) 9007030109 // 9434180638 (Whatsapp)
E-mail ID: hrbiswas2@gmail.com

Appendix-B4: Permission letter for data collection from the authority regarding no objection

Permission regarding interview

Inbox



sachidul baner... Yesterday
to me ▾



Madam,

We are giving the permission to take interview on 29/6/2022 Wednesday, at 10 A.M to our Senior Care Home (OAH) .

With regards

Sachidul Banerjee
Founder President

Appendix-B5: Permission letter for data collection from the authority regarding no objection

To
The Secretary
Srahda Old Age Home
72, Bhuban Mohan Roy Road
Green Park, Kolkata-700008

Subject: Request of permission for Interview of Elders

Respected Sir/Madam

This is to inform you that I Smt. Tara Pramanik, Assistant Professor, Head, Department of Education, Vivakananda College for Women, Barisha, Kolkata-8 am pursuing my Ph. D. under supervision of Prof. Bishrupada Nanda, Department of Education, Jadavpur University. The title of the research is "Attitude of Undergraduate and Postgraduate Student towards Ageism and Elder abuse in Perspective of Education related to Gerontology." In order to complete my Ph. D. work I need to collect sufficient data from various Old Age Home, Door visit or some NGO, related to elderly people.

So if you kindly allow me to take some interviews from the sheltered of your institution I will be highly obliged. It will be a great addition to my research work.

The letter of my supervisor is also attached herewith.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

Tara Pramanik
Tara Pramanik 21/06/2022

Assistant Professor,
Head, Department of Education,
Vivakananda College for Women, Barisha, Kolkata-8

SRAHDA
OLD AGE HOME
135/10C, Bhuban Mohan Roy Road,
GREEN PARK
Kolkata-700 008

H. D.
21/6/22

Dated: 21st June, 2022

Appendix-C: Questionnaires

Questionnaire on the attitude of Undergraduate and Postgraduate Student towards Ageism and Elder abuse in perspective of Education related to Gerontology

Questionnaire Prepared by TARA PRAMANIK under the supervision of Professor (Dr.) BISHNUPADA NANDA

Instruction from researcher:

Dear students, you are cordially invited to take part in a socio-educational survey. You will be able to contribute through answering the following questions with your thought, belief and knowledge. All the information furnished in this questionnaire will be kept confidential and strictly it will be used for research purpose only. This socio-educational survey will achieve its completion through your spontaneous participation.

Acknowledgement from respondents:

I confirm that I have read and understood the above information regarding the research study, I understand that any information from my side will remain confidential in this investigation. My participation is also voluntary and I am free to withdraw at any time without explaining any reason. But I am interested to take part in this study and complete the questionnaire, because I want to contribute a little bit in this investigation.

Demographic information

PART-A: General Information or Demographic Data

1. **Name: (Optional)**.....
2. **Gender:** Male/ Female/ Third gender
3. **Religion:** Hindu/Muslim/ Christian/ Others
4. **Category:** General/ SC/ST/OBC
5. **Habitat:** Urban/ Semi-urban/ Rural
6. **Family structure:** Joint/ Nuclear/ Broken
7. **Monthly Family income:** Below 10000/ 10000-30000/30000-50000/Above 50000
8. **Birth order of Sample:** 1st/ 2nd/ 3rd/ 4th/5th/6th/ More
9. **Marital status:** Married/ Unmarried
10. **Course pursuing:** Undergraduate (B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.Ed.) /Postgraduate (M.A./M.Sc./M.Com./M.Phil./M.Ed.)
11. **Class:** 1st year/ 2nd year/ 3rd year/ 1st Sem/ 2nd Sem/ 3rd Sem/ 4th Sem/5th Sem/ 6th Sem
12. **Stream of study:** Arts/ Science/ Commerce
13. **Subject taken:**
14. **Full Name of the College (For college students) or Full Name of the University (For university students)**.....

15. Your district.....

16. Area of Educational Institution: Urban/ Semi Urban/ Rural

17. Number of Elderly person (Age of 60 and above) present in the family: 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ more/
none

18. Regularity of health check-up of Elderly done or should be: In every month/ When
required

PART B: Scale for Attitude towards Ageism and Elder Abuse

Scoring Pattern

For positive Items:

Strongly Disagree (SD)	Disagree (D)	Neutral (N)	Agree (A)	Strongly Agree (SA)
1	2	3	4	5

For Negative items:

Strongly Disagree (SD)	Disagree (D)	Neutral (N)	Agree (A)	Strongly Agree (SA)
5	4	3	2	1

PART B.1: Student's Attitude Scale based on Ageism (SAA)

Choose the appropriate one according to you from the following statements.

1. Everyone should know about the loneliness of aged people.
2. Sometimes older members of the family are used to repeat the same old events, which I don't like.
3. I don't like the tendency of dependence of parent on their children.
4. Whenever I think that I may lose my authority at the old age I feel anxious.
5. Knowledge of Ageing related subject with problems and solutions of old age life will inculcate values and respect towards elderly in young generation.

6. Sometimes I imagine me at the age of sixty years and later life.
7. Old aged people are the burden of our society.
8. I have no tension about the distress and troubles of my old age life.
9. I won't like growing old.
10. At the old age period it is very heart-rending (painful) to spend life for an unmarried person as well as to spend a widowhood life for any married couple.
11. Older adult people need value added long term care at their old age.
12. At extreme old age period our society does not give social importance to old aged persons.
13. The only young generation can stand beside the older adults during their insecurity and isolation at old age period.

PART B.2: Student's Attitude Scale based on Elder Abuse (SAEA)

Choose the appropriate one according to you from the following statements.

1. I think when a person becomes aged; he or she should take away from home to old age home.
2. Every day I take care of older adults of my family in any way.
3. I have no time to spend half an hour in a day with old aged member/ members of my family.
4. The news of elder abuse published in newspaper, T.V., Face book and other social media are sensitive to me.
5. The time to think about the elder abuse and the security is yet to come.
6. Every older person has to share a plenty of conversation with others, but nobody wants to listen it.
7. I fear to be rejected by younger generation at my old age.
8. If elder abuse in family life becomes as a regular practice, then young generation will take it as normal part of the human life.
9. Talking in slang language with the older adults is one type of elder abuse.

10. Sometimes I also enjoy the taunting and teasing moment to old aged person with my friends.
11. I worry to think about that the possibility of elder abuse will increase at old age home or nursing home in future.
12. Through active and prompt administrative action the number of elder abuse incidents can be decreased.
13. In any way I make my chance to spend some quality times with the aged member of my family every day.
14. It is proven that 'Hugging' is an important therapy for the service of older adults.
15. I don't like to spend my time with any of older adult person in the family or outside of the family.
16. Sometimes our parent behaves rudely and badly on their elders in front of us.
17. There is no space of any older person in my future family planning of life.

PART-C: WH Questions based on Education or Curriculum related to Gerontology (4)

Identify the most important option according to your thought. (MCQ Format)

1. What kind of elder abuse do you opine as mostly happening to elders?

- xiii. Disrespect
- xiv. Beating/Slapping
- xv. Neglect
- xvi. Verbally abusing
- xvii. Economic Exploitation
- xviii. Forcible sexual contact

2. Who are main perpetrators of elder abuse?

- i. Son
- ii. Daughter in law

- iii. Daughter
- iv. Son in law
- v. Care giver and servant
- vi. Relative

3. Why the case of elder abuse remain unreported?

- i. Distrust on Person and Agency to solve the problem
- ii. Did not know about the dealing with problem.
- iii. Privacy of the family matter.
- iv. Ineffective and Unknown Redressal
- v. Fear of retaliation.
- vi. They just give up.

4. How can we deal effectively with random elder abuse?

- xv. Making them economically independent
- xvi. Development of legal redressal
- xvii. Development of social redressal
- xviii. Involvement of youngsters in elderly care
- xix. Sensitization of young generation through the component based on the problems and solutions of ageing and elder abuse.
- xx. Creating Self Help Groups for the elders.
- xxi. Development of social communication.

Acknowledgement from researcher: Lots of thanks for your kind co-operation and valuable time.

Signature with date.

Appendix- D: Interview Schedule

Interview Schedule on the attitude towards Ageism and Elder abuse in perspective of Education related to Gerontology

Interview Schedule Prepared by TARA PRAMANIK under the supervision of Professor (Dr.) BISHNUPADA NANDA

Instruction from researcher:

Dear respondents, you are cordially invited to take part in this Interview session for a socio-educational survey. You will be able to contribute through answering the following questions with your thought, belief and knowledge. It will take 15 to 30 minutes. You are requested to answer freely with an open mind. All the responses collected from you based on this schedule will be kept confidential and strictly it will be used for research purpose only. This socio-educational survey will achieve its completion through your spontaneous participation. If you become uncomfortable with answer of any question you can leave the session without showing any reason at any moment. It is a face-to-face and as well as telephonic interview schedule. As your consideration you can join this.

Acknowledgement from respondents:

I confirm that I have read and understood the above information regarding the research study, I understand that any information from my side will remain confidential in this investigation. My participation is also voluntary and I am free to withdraw at any time without explaining any reason. But I am interested to take part in this study and complete the interview, because I want to contribute a little bit in this investigation.

Set I: Interview Schedule for the Students

Are there any elderly people in your house? If there is an elderly person at home, what is your relationship with him/her?

Have you ever fantasized about your old age? What is your feelings about your old age?

Around us many elderly people are neglected and abused. Do you have any fears or feelings about them?

Do you go to any social events or gatherings with the elders of your family? What do you think if you go out with them? Why not go out with them?

Ever heard of a subject called gerontology? (After explaining about 'Gerontology') do you think the general public should study about gerontology?

What do you think is the solution in this case that his own relatives give him a lot of trouble in his old age?

Please give your view on the concept of 'Old age home'

Have you ever been able to protest when you saw the neglect and torture of the elderly around you in the family or outside the family, on the street, in public places? What kind of protest?

Would society benefit in any way if a new education with a values-based component and a gerontological component were made compulsory at the school level?

Set II: Interview Schedule for the Teachers and Experts

Do you feel insecure about your own future as you get older? What kind of insecurity do you feel about protecting your future in old age?

As soon as we are alive, we all go through an aging process. Do you think we all need special awareness about this aging process to protect against aging related hazards?

A large number of elder abuses are prevalent in today's society. What do you think about that?

There is so much neglect and abuse of old people all around, and because of that they have to go to old age homes. What is your opinion on this matter?

Is Socio-Economic strata in any way responsible for elder abuse or is it all a lack of values?

Ageism is not clear to most of the people and most people see 'Ageing' in a negative way. Do you think it is necessary to have a clear understanding of ageism to cope with aging and age-related crises?

Do you think there is a solution to this heinous crime of elder abuse?

Gerontology deals with age-related characteristics of older people, age-related problems, care, legal protection, etc. But very few people like nurses, doctors and students of medical sector study this subject. But do you think the subject common people need to know?

Why do you think that general people need to receive gerontological knowledge?

Only nurses and doctors with this gerontological knowledge can serve patients in old age. But elderly people also need family support, as not all families can afford to send their elders to a nursing home, hospital or old age home due to cost or reluctance or lack of awareness. In that case, how much could society benefit if they had the opportunity to acquire some knowledge of aging in advance? What is your opinion on this?

Since Gerontology is a medical based science subject, what if the general younger generation can be taught as an Educational Gerontology subject by mixing or combining gerontological components through some value education?

Today's younger generation has a “Will see when it happens” attitude towards aging. How can it be eliminated?

What can be done to sensitize the younger generation about ageing, primary geriatric care and age-related issues?

How do you think about intergenerational bonding?

Do you think there is a connection between Ageism and Elder abuse?

We believe that family education can impart a lot of value to a child. But can this aging problem area be addressed with just a few do's and don'ts?

In this period of age above 60 there is some loneliness, physical mental pain, helplessness that a person needs support from various aspects. In that case, from a young age, what preventive measures can the person take?

Would society benefit in any way if a new education with a values-based component and a gerontological component were made compulsory at the school level?

Set-III: Interview Schedule for the Elders or Senior Citizen

How old are you now? Who is in your family?

How long have you been in this old age home? What are the reasons behind taking shelter in the old age home?

How do you see old age when you reach this age?

Does anyone from home come to visit? Do people at home still check in regularly?

Do you go home sometimes?

What is your daily routine here?

How did you spend time with your grandchildren at home?

What do you love to do the most?

What kind of neglect or abuse have you faced while at home?

Did you take any remedial action when you were a victim of abuse?

In the society around us, the disrespect towards elderly people is increasing day by day. What do you think we can do as a solution?

What do you want to say to present young generation?

What do you do to keep yourself well throughout the day?

Are you physically fit? Are you suffering from any chronic illness?

How were you cared for when you were sick at home?

What do you think is the main reason behind this negligence of the young generation towards the elderly?

We all know that parents have a big role in raising children. So the number of old age homes around is increasing, is there any deficiency in raising children in the family?

Do you have a message for the people at home who left you here?

Do you think there should be awareness about age problems, solutions and care in young children from the beginning? If you think so then what do you think there is a way?

Have you ever considered taking legal action when you feel neglected and abandoned by your loved ones?

Are you financially self-sufficient to secure your future? Or do you have to rely on someone for financial support?

Fifty years ago, society did not have such an exorbitant growth of old age homes. Give your views on the concept of 'old age home'.

Express your opinion on the intergenerational bond that grandparents and grandchildren need to maintain a healthy family.

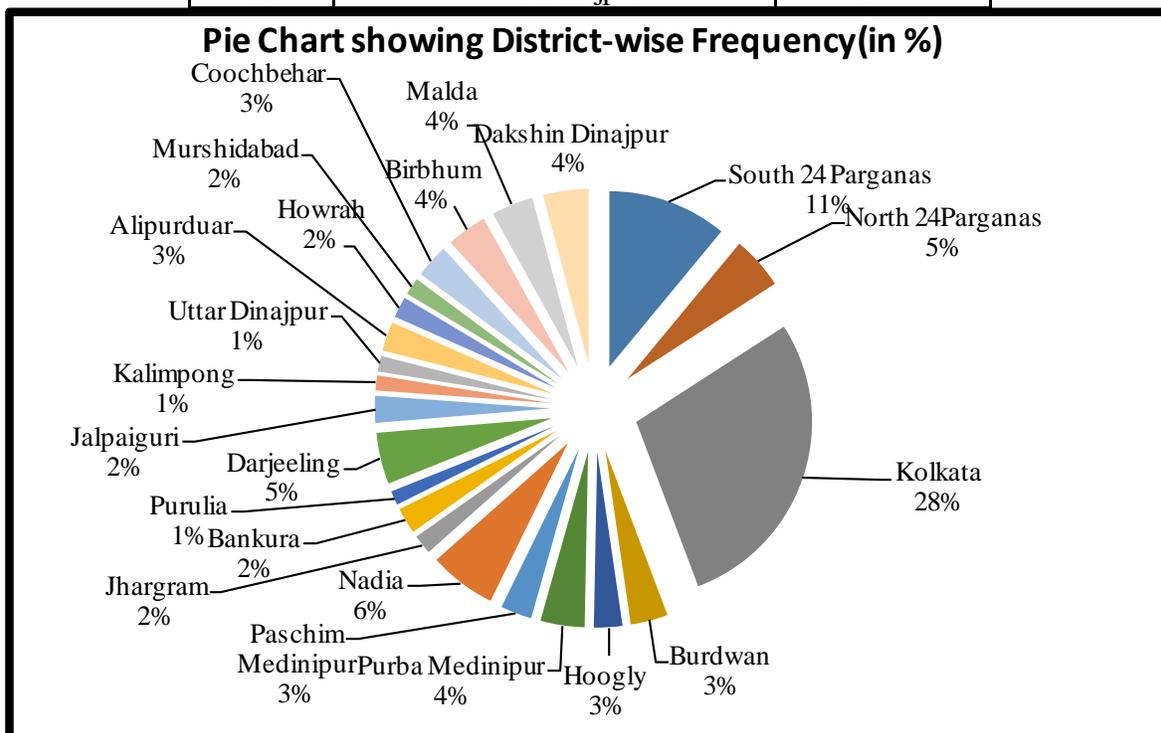
In many families, elderly people continue to suffer from neglect. But they are not public. Why are so many elder abuse cases going unreported? Do you think the media can give a solution in this regard?

Would society benefit in any way if a new education with a values-based component and a gerontological component were made compulsory at the school level?

Acknowledgement from researcher: Lots of thanks for your kind co-operation and valuable time.

Appendix-E: Districts of the respondents (W.B.) with graphical presentation

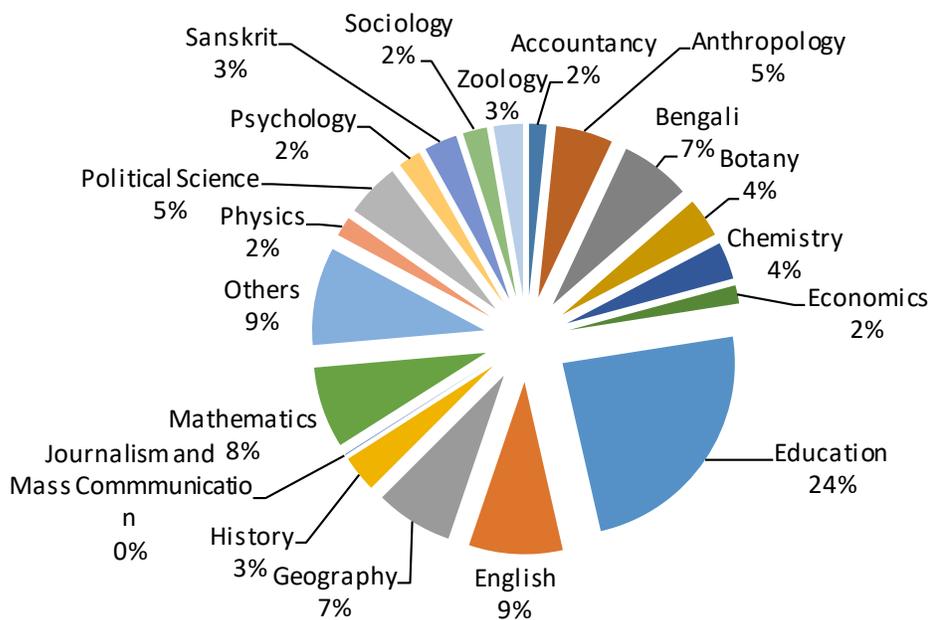
Sl. No.	District of West Bengal	% of Respondents
1	Alipurduar	2.68
2	Bankura	2.40
3	Birbhum	3.71
4	Burdwan	3.43
5	Coochbehar	3.09
6	Dakshin Dinajpur	4.19
7	Darjeeling	4.74
8	Hawrah	1.92
9	Hoogly	2.61
10	Jalpaiguri	2.47
11	Jhargram	1.79
12	Kalimpong	1.37
13	Kolkata	28.37
14	Malda	3.85
15	Murshidabad	1.58
16	Nadia	6.18
17	North 24 Parganas	4.88
18	Paschim Medinipur	2.88
19	Purba Medinipur	4.05
20	Purulia	1.30
21	South 24 Parganas	10.99
22	Uttar Dinajpur	1.44



Appendix-F: Discipline of the Respondents with graphical presentation

Sl. No.	Discipline of the Respondents	% of Respondents
1	Accountancy	1.65
2	Anthropology	5.36
3	Bengali	6.60
4	Botany	3.71
5	Chemistry	3.50
6	Economics	1.72
7	Education	23.90
8	English	8.79
9	Geography	7.28
10	History	3.43
11	Journalism and Mass Communication	0.07
12	Math	7.62
13	Physics	1.85
14	Political Sc.	5.08
15	Psychology	2.13
16	Sanskrit	3.09
17	Sociology	2.27
18	Zoology	2.74
19	Others like Hospitality management, Information Technology, MSW, Computer & Engineering, BBA, MBA, Microbiology, Medical Sc., Library & Information, Geology, Comparative Literature, B. Ed	9.20

Pie Chart is Showing Distribution of Subject Frequency (in %)



Appendix-G: Computation of Reliability and Validity of the Scale

Table is showing the item-total statistics to check the Reliability

Item No.	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Q1A	111.354	119.078	.135	.688
Q2A	112.683	115.061	.202	.684
Q3A	111.584	113.471	.309	.675
Q4A	112.609	115.256	.178	.687
Q5A	111.345	116.501	.309	.678
Q6A	112.473	117.788	.099	.694
Q7A	111.233	113.600	.455	.669
Q8A	112.749	120.965	-.002	.703
Q9A	112.448	114.527	.193	.686
Q10A	112.088	116.077	.163	.688
Q11A	111.319	115.487	.351	.676
Q12A	113.556	122.072	-.028	.702
Q13A	111.556	113.927	.335	.674
Q14EA	111.159	113.500	.505	.668
Q15EA	111.650	116.573	.253	.681
Q16EA	111.516	111.591	.461	.666
Q17EA	111.264	116.751	.324	.678
Q18EA	111.747	113.801	.266	.679
Q19EA	114.062	125.176	-.141	.706
Q20EA	113.144	120.488	.017	.701
Q21EA	111.704	116.493	.187	.685
Q22EA	111.222	116.585	.308	.678
Q23EA	111.573	111.949	.398	.669
Q24EA	113.337	121.540	-.011	.701
Q25EA	111.613	117.311	.211	.683
Q26EA	111.646	112.898	.420	.669
Q27EA	111.521	115.855	.298	.678
Q28EA	111.640	110.866	.436	.666
Q29EA	112.697	116.152	.139	.691
Q30EA	111.323	112.197	.478	.666

Table is showing the item-total statistics to check the Validity

Item No.			Item No.		
Q1A	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.222** .000 1456	Q16EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.534** .000 1456
Q2A	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.320** .000 1456	Q17EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.387** .000 1456
Q3A	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.407** .000 1456	Q18EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.374** .000 1456
Q4A	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.304** .000 1456	Q19EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.420** .000 1456
Q5A	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.378** .000 1456	Q20EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.142** .000 1456
Q6A	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.227** .000 1456	Q21EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.292** .000 1456
Q7A	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.517** .000 1456	Q22EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.376** .000 1456
Q8A	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.127** .000 1456	Q23EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.484** .000 1456
Q9A	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.321** .000 1456	Q24EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.108** .000 1456
Q10A	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.285** .000 1456	Q25EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.297** .000 1456
Q11A	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.420** .000 1456	Q26EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.493** .000 1456
Q12A	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.089** .001 1456	Q27EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.376** .000 1456
Q13A	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.421** .000 1456	Q28EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.520** .000 1456
Q14EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.559** .000 1456	Q29EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.271** .000 1456
Q15EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.335** .000 1456	Q30EA	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.544** .000 1456

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Appendix-H: Film Review

Introduction:

The present researcher reviewed some stories collected from various Hindi and Bengali films. Total 13 films related to ageism and elder abuse have been reviewed here. The stories of the films indicate that our golden tradition of respect for our elderly's losing in our society gradually. The present researcher tried to review the stories from the angle of the essence of ageism and elder abuse.

Belaseshe (Award winning movie)

Directed by Shiboprasad Mukhopadhyay and Nandita Roy

Windows Production, May 1, 2015

The story 'Belaseshe' (In the Autumn of Life) is a movie directed by Shiboprasad Mukhopadhyay and Nandita Roy and these two popular couples of directors. Majumdar Ginni and Katta have a family full of sons, daughter-in-laws, son-in-laws and grandchildren. In the 49 years of married life, they love together, save everything together and move forward together in life. In this movie,



it is seen that a relationship of dependence on each other in old age is a reality. At the same time, the loneliness of the elderly couple in old age has been highlighted. Husbands and wives spend more time together in old age and loneliness disappears, but this movie shows experimentally how much loneliness can consume husbands and wives if they are separated in old age. This is not a story of elder abuse. But when the children grow up and become established, the old parents start

moving away from their feelings. So at that time the elderly couple has to be much more dependent on each other. That dependence is mainly due to age-related physical factors. The main character is played by Soumitra Chatterjee and Swatilekha Sengupta in role of Majumdar husband and wife. (Ray and Mukherjee, 2015)

Roy, N., & Mukherjee, S. (2015, May 1). *Belaseshe*. [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://youtu.be/CXmrIqC-oAU>

Dadi

Film by Sana Ahmed

HelpAge India, 16th May, 2016

At home, the elderly grandmother lives with her son, daughter-in-law and granddaughter. One day her son brings Singara from a well-known sweet shop during returning from the office. The full family sits down to eat Singara with tea in front of that old woman. The old woman is tempted to see it. Seeing this, the old woman became greedy. She kept asking, "Is this the Singara of that



sweet shop of Nathuram? How they now makes it? They used to give nuts and spices." The old woman is going to say so many things with those words, which indirectly means that her mind wants to eat Singara. The granddaughter gave a piece of Singara to her. But the son says with a little reprimand- "No mom, you can't take it". The old woman also insisted. She does not understand that the son and the daughter-in-law are having a little fun

with her. As she was getting angry, the old woman was about to leave the house muttering a lot of sad things, the son brought the plate of Singara and held it in front of her. The old woman played it with great pleasure. In fact, all people become children in old age, this stage is called second childhood. The family members may become cautious if the elderly make a caprice or impulse like a child, but sometimes if they fulfill small hobbies, their loved ones also get satisfaction, and this also strengthens the generation bond. (Ahmed, 2016)

Ahmed, S., (2016, May 16). *Dadi*. [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://youtu.be/Z8-bAFTXoTI>

Baghban (The Gardener)

Directed by Ravi Chopra

Venus Movies, October 3, 2003

Baghban is a movie released in 2003. It is a movie based on a real family picture. Here is a story about how much old parents have been deprived of their four sons in their old age by devoting their whole lives to it. After the four sons have grown up and now the children of this well-established marriage family are fully successful in everything. A great change comes about after the retirement of their father from the job. While the father has invested everything in his Pension Gratuity Provident Fund for the children, none of the four sons are ready to serve the couple in their old age. The two characters Raj Malhotra and Pooja have played a very important role here as the deprived old man and woman. In the role of Alok Raj, Salman Khan carries the liability of the elderly couple as a stranger or messenger of God. At the old age time when husbands and



wives needed to be close to each other, they were forced to live separately for every six months in the house of each four sons. The stairs on which the child climbs for a while and when the time is up, when the stairs are no longer needed, it throws away the old parents from the family like an extra piece of broken utensils in the house. The film was produced by B.R. Chopra, starring in the lead role Raj Malhotra and Pooja as Amitabh Bachchan and Hema Malini played a marvelous character. (Chopra, 2016)

Chopra, R., (2016, September 11). *Baghban*. [Video file]. Retrieved from https://youtu.be/vKgA_-NUtjE

Aging

Directed by- Yan Eric Chalin

Short Film, October 27, 2016

An elderly woman is alone at home. Her daughter came and left with some things. A puppy dog was the only companion of the old lady. When the old mother requested for lunch the girl, she shows her busyness and lives the room within a few minutes. But she forgets to lock the door when getting out.

Meanwhile, the old woman fell asleep sitting on the sofa beside the dog.

In between two thieves come and the dog wakes up. The dog tries to wake the old woman and started shouting. At that moment the thieves are wanting to injure the dog with a slap, the old woman woke up, shouting and calling the police. The thieves ran away. The girl gets the news and runs to her Mom.



After hearing all this, she

tells her mother – “it was your fantasy”. The daughter wanted to take the old lady with her, but the old lady refused to go to with her. Here the old woman's loneliness, her irritable mood, her pride in her people, her insecurity, her daughter's distrust of the old woman - everything is highlighted. Generally older people are not cared what they say in old age, the family members don't believe in it, they are neglected in their own home by their nearest and dearest. (Chalin, 2016)

Chalin, Y.E. (2016, October 27). *Aging*. [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://youtu.be/bufHSYa16xs>

The End

What loneliness does to ageing parents? - Hindi Short film

Written and directed by Tabish Shaikh

Weekend Filmworks, Aug, 23, 2017

The film tells a story of a lonely old man. The companion at home with him is a radio, some books, a fish in an aquarium, a phone, and some old family photos, which evoke memories. The old man would occasionally hold the old family album close to his chest and cry. He has to handle all the food and drink in the market alone. Whatever he eats, makes to eat this fish with a little. When he called his son, he showed his busyness and hung up. The old person goes with a life of extreme loneliness, suffocating loneliness- no one to talk to him. There is no one to share his emotions. One day in a state of extreme despair and loneliness, he is going to cut his hand nerve with a knife and is about to commit suicide. At this critical moment the aquarium falls down on the floor and it is broken.



The fish began to move on the floor. In front of the old man's eyes, he saw his only companion lying on the floor fluttering. He picked it up with both hands and ran to the tap water. After getting water, the fish becomes alive again and starts playing. At that very moment, even for a moment, the old man finds the taste of survival again. Forgetting the despair of living, the call of death, he again expressed his desire to live for his partner. This implies that in old age a person is always looking for a mate, a partner to talk to, to be by his side, to keep in touch. If they get such friends or companions, they can get back the taste of life. But the real picture is that at this age, there is no one around the old people, rather they left alone by their own children and relatives. (Shaikh, 2017)

Shaikh, T., (2017, August 23). *The End*. [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://youtu.be/zMInuYoCilw>

Dadu ki kahani

Directed by Harsh Gupta

HelpAge India, 17th October, 2017

When people suffer from disease in the last stages of life in old age, when loneliness and depression becomes a part of life, the interest in life goes away. Then the elderly people give up. We will see such a screenplay here in this short film “Dadu Ki Kahani”. There are several beds in the same room which is under supervision of nurses. An old man is a resident of this home. The old man sometimes loses his temper and becomes irritable. A 5-year-old girl is sick in the bed next to him.



His friendship with that little child also gradually grew up. The relationship bonding is like a blood related relation of a grandfather and granddaughter. They were always happy with each other. Days go on. One day Grandpa promised the child to go to sleep today and tell a story tomorrow. The next day, seeing the baby's empty bed, the old man asked the nurse- “where the baby was?” The nurse replied that the child was a serious heart

patient and suddenly she deteriorated at last night and she died while undergoing the operation. The old man became depressed and drowned in loneliness again. A day or two later another baby boy was admitted to that bed. The old man noticed the little boy did not want to eat to eat anything from the nurse. Seeing that the Grandpa got up and sat down beside the boy and started telling him stories. As the relationship between grandfather and grandson was restored, so did the story between them. Here the movie is ended. To the lonely old people of old age, these little children are like a coating in a deep wound. Loneliness can disappear in an instant in the case of any old man or woman if they find their grandchildren by their side or spend time with them. (Gupta, 2017)

Gupta, H., (2017, October 17). *Dadu ki kahani*. [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://youtu.be/xOzpDexWo9M>

Gotro

Directed by Shiboprosad Mukherjee & Nandita Roy
Windows Films, August 23, 2019

The film tells the story of a 70-year-old Hindu widow, an elderly woman and a boy from another religion who is appointed in charge of her maintenance or care taking. At present any city is not safe for old people. A lady lives alone in a big house. Her son lives in abroad. The son finds a 29-years-old convict who is recently came out from correctional home and takes care of his mother.



A senior officer of this correctional home reassured him that the accused boy was a very good man at heart and could take care of his mother. So he hired the accused for his mother's safety. The old woman does not agree primarily. But when the day is progressing the old woman also kept her belief on that boy. According to the story, a conspiracy was trapped against the old woman and her caretaker. The protection that is needed as the only helper of old age is also evident in the movie

and at the same time it presents a wonderful story of humanity which is beyond religion. Similarly, the film says that social communication needs to be further enhanced. Shivaprasad- Nandita's picture captures the image that selfish society is in the mood to seize property of a helpless elderly person whenever it gets a chance. (Roy and Mukherjee, 2019)

Roy, N., & Mukherjee, S. (2019, July 26). *Gotro* [Video file]. Retrieved from https://youtu.be/qjydDaa_SRg

Riston ka Bojh

Written & Directed by Vijendra Verma, Six Sigma Films, 28th July, 2019

Many aspects of old age are shown in this movie. Here we see four main characters. The widow, an elderly father-in-law, who is being harassed by her daughter-in-law in various ways every day. The father-in-law has given all her property to her son long ago. On the orders of his daughter-in-law, he went out to the market with some money. On the way of market the old man saw a little girl child trying to buy some medicine for her sick father. But the girl had no sufficient money to purchase the medicine. Seeing this the old man helped her some money and bought a few vegetables with the rest. At the dinner table, the daughter-in-law was scolding the old man and talking bitterly in front of her six-years-old grandson. Although the son of that old man was there, he did not protest against the words of his wife. But the grandson says, "The teachers at his school say the poor should be helped, then Grandpa did a good job." Hearing such an answer from the child, both his parents became quite upset and went silent.



Again one day the old man had to go to pay the electric bill in outside. While trying to pay the electric bill, money was stolen from the pocket of the old man standing in line. The old man also cries helplessly thinking what danger will come upon him when he returns home. He was afraid at the thought of his daughter-in-law. Normally when a guest comes to the house, he serves the tiffin and tea following the instruction of that daughter-in-law. One day the old man decided to go to "Sahara" Old Age Home. The old man informed his son and daughter-in-law of his decision and on a certain day he reached to the old age home with his son. Going there, the boy noticed that his father had already talked a lot with the manager of the old age home. Seeing him talking in such a way, the old man's son hides and talks to the manager and asks, "Have you had a conversation before? Are you already acquainted?" Then the manager said that this old man had adopted an orphan boy from this ashram about 30 years ago, and the irony of fate that the boy is you. It is strange that in return you are leaving that father in the old age home again. After this scene, it is shown that the grandson brought Dadu, the old man back home. Returning home, the old man said, "Don't separate me from my grandson, I will not live without him." The boy regrets that he was never allowed to realize that he was a boy picked up from the street. Today's young generation wants to enjoy the pleasures of their lives by leaving the elders in the old age home, they want to be in a smooth life. The young generation of our society is gradually losing the mentality of providing services to the elderly people who are suffering from various ailments with the diseased body of the last life. This movie is an example of that. But at the end of the movie the writer nicely brings a twist where it is seen that the son of the old man was actually his adopted child whom he once adopted from that monastery and brought up by raising him for the rest of his life. In time, children have a responsibility to their parents, and that responsibility should passed from one generation to the next. (Verma, 2019)

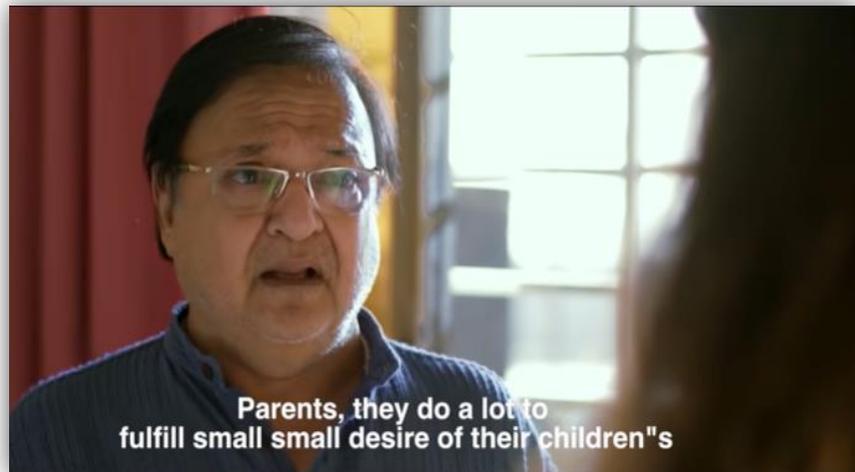
Verma, Vijendra., (2019, July 28). *Riston ka Bojh*. [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://youtu.be/YQAD9rbDNFw>

Rent

Directed by Ft. Rakesh Bedi

Six Sigma Films, 8th August, 2021

Here in this film 'Rent' we see a landlord, an aged retired person comes to his tenant to ask for rent. The tenant woman pays her monthly rent check and she asks the landlord to have tea. After drinking tea, he said to the tenants that he lives like a tenant in his own house. But on the way out, the owner of the house wants to borrow some money from the tenant and promises to pay the pension as soon as he gets it. Hearing this, the lady said- "OK. You would rather adjust it with the next month's rent." But the old owner was afraid and told her not to tell his son about it. He also insists that no need to adjust money in next month, rather he would return it separately. The girl already brought the money and gave it to the old gentleman. During the conversation, the girl attend a phone. It was her father's call. With a little annoyed, she asked his father to keep the phone at that time, she slightly got tempered on him. Meanwhile, the old owner continues to say - they are now a burden to their son. How happy they are one day to fulfill small hobbies than the child's face. And today that child thinks the old parents are the garbage of the house. The daughter-in-law snatched all the rent of the house in every month. Now the tenant woman assured- "Uncle, You will share with me when needed. I will help you as much as I can". Then the landlord of the house left from there. But the phone call that came to the girl was of her own old father, she remembers and repents. The girl calls her father and apologizes for her behaviour. The purpose of this picture is to show that not all children neglects their parents. Some children feel the pain of old age of their last life but in most cases the opposite picture is seen in our society. Such was the irony of fate that leaving his own child, he was about to reach out to the girl, and he was seeking this help to meet a daily need because of his own child had been depriving him day after day. (Bedi, 2021)



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Bedi, R., (2021, August 8). *Rent*. [Video file]. Retrieved from https://youtu.be/SJx_EKrPzDA

The Pizza (Award winning Hindi short film)

Directed by Mahendra Dongre

Six Sigma Films, October 23, 2021

The story based on life and relationship. An old man lives in flat number 702 on the seventh floor of a flat. Absolutely alone. Completely alone a widowed old man. The wife passed away four years ago. The only son-in-law now is in Australia. The ultimate loneliness is shown here, which is an ugly reality of old age. One day he ordered pizza online. Then he turned off his phone. After



a while a Pizza Boy came to deliver the pizza and did not get the phone even after repeated calls. He asked the caretaker of the flat and kept on climbing up and down knocking on different floors and no one could say the address of the old man. Meanwhile, the pizza that Pizza Boy brought cannot be returned without delivery. At such a time

he reached the seventh floor of the flat and came to the room with exact address and rang the bell. The old gentleman opens the door and introduces himself. The pizza boy wanted to leave with the pizza from outside. But on the repeated request of the old man, the pizza boy was forced to enter the old man's house. The old man took care of the boy and make seated him and talked a lot. That story was about his family, about his many happy moments, about his many sorrows. The boy gradually realizes that the old man is very alone, so he is looking for someone. He keeps telling so many stories by forcing him to sit with him because he doesn't get to spend time with her like this. The old man did not eat the pizza by himself but also gave his share to the pizza boy and they spent some time talking happily. The story evokes the pain of loneliness of the elderly and on the contrary it tries to show that the younger generation should come forward alongside the elders. They should extend their hand to stand next to any elderly person inside or outside their home or to provide any kind of service. (Dongre, 2021)

Dongre, M., (2021, October 23). *The Pizza*. [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://youtu.be/1F0CE1U5Wxo>

Tonic

Directed by Avijit Sen

Bengal Talkies & Dev Entertainment Ventures, December 1, 2021

Tonic is a film full of comedy, emotions which presents the essence of a nuclear family and the film was much related with the present day familial story. The story was directed by Avijit Sen and produced by Atanu Raychowdhury and Pranab Kumar Guha. Actor Dev plays the main role of Tonic. Poran Bandopadhyay and Shakuntala Barua play the role of the elderly couple. Jaladhar Sen a 75 year's old retired person lives with his wife, son, daughter-in-law and granddaughter. His son was so much authoritative and over possessive with his parents. To give extra care and attention somehow the relationship between father and son was hampered due to this authoritative attitude. While her son was planning to celebrate his 46th marriage anniversary, the old Jaladhar



Sen thought of celebrating their anniversary in a slightly different way. He thought that he would go on a foreign trip with his wife, a dream that they have not been able to fulfill. While trying to make a passport, he met a boy named Tonic and this is where the story unfolds. The boy named Tonic actually came to this old couple's life as a real medicine. Here the scriptwriter wants to show that even in old age a person does not want to be a house prisoner or they also want to fulfill many hobbies. Their trip to Darjeeling was valued on the

anniversary of their marriage to Jaladhar Sen and his wife. Tonic made all the arrangements and even at this old age he managed to get some enjoyable experience towards paragliding, mountaineering and rock climbing towards the end of his life. At the end of the picture, it is shown that when the old man falls ill, his son initially misunderstands Tonic but later his mistake is broken and he comes back to the family as happy as before. Because Jaladhar Sen's son and daughter-in-law realized that this boy named Tonic had been able to give his parents the opportunity and arrangement to enjoy the pleasures of old age. The film manages to entertain as well as inform, with some of the most common disabilities of old age and some ways to overcome them. With so much love and support from the younger generation, it is possible to stay physically and mentally healthy even in old age and live a happy life.

Sen, A. *Tonic* (2021, December 4) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tonic_\(film\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tonic_(film))

Diabetic Tablet

Directed by Arpita Manek

Six Sigma Films, December 20, 2021

Lunch break in the office. There are many discussions going on at the dining table about the promotion and bonus of two friends together. A friend says that his office boss informed him that he will not get any promotion or bonus this time. The boy is now remembering that when he will be returned to home with medicine for his father and he will definitely buy the diabetic tablet at ten percent discount from "Gayatri Stores" medical shop. His father is a sugar patient and he



insisted to buy it from that particular well-known medical stores. However, in lunch table while his friend colleague is telling the history of a client whom he met and insulted that elderly client by saying some raw words today. Hearing this, the boy remembered his own father. The boy reminds that his father had some medicine to eat at home. But after office time he did not go to the Gayatri store that day to buy the medicine and decided that he would take it the next day. But

when he came home, he came to know that the father did not have any medicine to eat at night. The boy had nightmares about his father's death. He wakes up the next morning and goes to the office, but that nightmare drives him away. At today's lunch table the colleague who shared his client experience with him yesterday came and informed that the old client suddenly died of a heart attack at last night. Hearing that, the boy ran out of the office and reached home and bought the medicine on the way home. He got afraid and wondered if something had happened to his father. But when he reached home and saw his father was fine. He wanted to hug his father once but could not. He handed the sugar medicine to his father. Dad said to put it in the drawer. He keeps it into drawer and saw that the sugar medicine was already there. He asked his father. Father answered in the morning, he went to Gayatri Medical stores and collect the medicine. The boy cried out in remorse. This feeling came from his age-old responsibility towards his father. So it is not true that all children neglect their parents at the last age. The misconception that children are living away from their parents or abroad for the sake of their working life is not always right in the public mind that they are unilaterally neglecting their parents. In order to save them, they cannot leave their jobs and return to their parents, so both situations need to be judged. (Manek, 2021)

Manek. A., (2021, December 20). *Diabetic Tablet*. [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://youtu.be/x-4jjokSMV4>

Belashuru

Directed by Shiboprosad Mukhopadhyay and Nandita Roy

Windows Production, May 2022

Directed by Shiboprosad and Nandita, the film stars with Soumitra Chatterjee and Swatilekha Sengupta in the lead roles of Bishwanath Babu and Arati Devi. They are both over seventy years old. All their children are established and married. This elderly couple lives with their son. The daughters come to look after him regularly. Each child shows a very caring attitude towards the parents. The film manages to show the dementia of an old woman. At the same time, it has been shown that such a patient of this age has to be cared for with care. Arati Devi is suffering from dementia. Often go out here and there. Can't remember anything. The saddest thing is that her husband Bishwanath Sarkar cares so much for her, but she has not been able to recognize him as her husband for many years. At a young age, her home country and some events or issues there are clearly in his memory. But she has forgotten the events of recent years or the people close to her. Here the two directors want to show how a person can become helpless due to old age. Despite having her own people around, she is terribly lonely. Feeding such a patient, putting him to sleep, keeping an eye on him, and consulting a doctor regularly are very necessary in this situation, which was highlighted in the film. Her husband has been carrying out all these responsibilities silently with utmost patience, i.e. a clear explanation of ageism is given here. Husband also sees the light of hope in his wife's life by embracing her. However, there were no examples of elder abuse, but rather a background of strong family ties.



Roy, N., & Mukherjee, S. (2022, July 11) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belashuru>

Appendix-I: Case studies collected from print media

Introduction:

Here the present researcher kept some cases collected from various English and Bengali newspapers. Total 20 cases of elder abuse have been presented such a picture that proves our golden tradition of respect for our elderly's loosing gradually in our society. The cases also prove the need for the value added education related with Gerontology for all.

Case Study-1

“Neglect and abuse: The reality of India's elderly people”

On the basis of 12 –city study by Helpage India, Mr. Harsh Mander reported on Hindustan Times a lamentable scenario regarding neglect and abuse of India's elderly people. The most darkest and dangerous treatment or attack on older people come from our family members or the closest relatives. The ratio of the elderly parents still living with their children is 4:3, and today India is home of more than 100 million elderly people. They now live longer than previous day because of progress of medical science. As a result the adult members of the family are bound to take care of their elder parents in most of the cases under pressure of laws and society, and for a few cases it is going to a spontaneous mode with lively relationship. But in crowded urban habitats, relationships within families have come under great strain. It was reported that there are differences of elder abuse among the cities, as Bengaluru and Nagpur report the highest elder abuse where least report shows Delhi and Kanpur. 60 per cent daughter-in-law and almost the same number of sons are the major sources of abuse against them. The elders are suffering daily from verbal abuse, neglect and disrespect at a random flow level. Harsh Mander wrote in his column as he has found in HelpAge India Report that elders were abused mainly because of their economical dependency on their children. Here are some cases of interviewed older person:

- **Motilal, an ageing plumber, East Delhi:** Still he repaired water taps for much of the time of a day, but his income is too small to maintain his own basic need. His son denies giving him enough food and money for medical treatment.
- **Mansi, an unlettered widow, East Delhi:** She was suffering from cataract. Her daughter-in-law gave her only two chapatis a day and her son refused to provide money for her cataract operation.
- **Ramanna, a flower-seller, Bengaluru:** After many years of daily rigours of street vending Ramanna couple was tired due to the old age strain and health decline. He moved with his wife to live a peaceful life in his son's house, but both of them were forced to work hard all the day like domestic servants, and their simple basic needs were also refused by their son and daughter-in-law.
- **Keshav, a shop-keeper, Kolkata:** He sold his shop in desperation to meet his needs and those of his wife, but within a few days the money was ran out and they became helpless. He lived with his four married brothers, and his wife cooked for all. But during her serious

illness no one was willing to help with money for her surgery, and they pleaded with the local councillor and got some donations. Keshav lamented that they were just counting their days until the death.

- **Ramiah, a house owner, Bengaluru:** Ramiah had a reasonable income through rented house, by which he managed his household life with his son and daughter-in law. But when he had failed his health, he spent his money from his income for medical care, the son and daughter-in-law harassed him constantly for this money.
- **Uma, a widow, Bengaluru:** Uma Devi wanted to meet her need from her husband's pension of Rs. 10,000. But every month his son would snatch the money away and refused to pay her medical costs. Now she lives alone being unable to bear it.
- **Malti, a widow, Kolkata:** Malti Devi willed her husband's property to her daughter, from the time she was beaten by her daughter-in-law with the end of a towel most of the time.
- **Mohinder, a shop-keeper, Delhi:** Mohinder had a shop for income and his own house to live. He lived with his two sons. The elder son was a regular alcoholic. He wanted to spend his father's money on alcohol and became very rude as well as distressful.
- **Manilingam, a railway pensioner, Chennai:** Manilingam was paying a decent amount of pension every month. But he was compelled to live separate life when he became unbearable of constant abuse by his daughter-in-law.

According to Mr. Harsh Mander, many young villagers desperately migrating their poor households for new work or job in the city leaving their old parents, who gradually becomes beggar or die of hunger. He did not want to judge them, but those children who are living with same home with their parents becomes worst to them and because of desperation of their non-ending demands abuse regularly most time of the day, they are very much worthless and inhuman to live a life. This was an unhappy reminder of cruel realities of elderly in India with huge melancholy stories. (Mander, 2015)

Mander, H. (2015, March 02). Neglect and abuse: The reality of India's elderly people, *Hindustan Times*. Retrieved from <https://www.hindustantimes.com/columns/neglect-and-abuse-the-reality-of-india-s-elderly-people/story-2QYQf5DNGne1yVNuMHxcpL.html>

Case Study-2

“Law not friendly to Elderly”

The news of the murder of a 94 year old woman and her 64 year old daughter-in-law in Patel Nagar has reinforced the lawyers and savants group very much. The report reminds us the case of late Latika Sarkar, whose property was grabbed by an IPS officer, but she was enough lucky as the media and many well-wishers came forward to help her. Lastly a tribunal under Maintenance and welfare of Parents and Citizens Act, 2007 saved her with support of legal action. One another instance of abuse happened with Mrs. Sudeshna, 80 year old woman, few years ago. She approached the district tribunal seeking solution against her daughter-in-law, who forcefully grabbed her three storied building and forged her signature and transferred the house in her name.

Advocate Ashutosh Lohia handled the case at that time. He said “.....Earlier society provided protection to elders as it boycotted those who maltreat their parents. Now, husband and wife work and want to become social butterflies, but can't spent time with the elderly. The Maintenance Act was enacted precisely to prevent this.”

But even today a major section of lawyers admitted that awareness about the law and its provisions remain abysmally low, and due to this reason senior citizens are suffering continuously mental and physical abuse from their children or relatives. Himangshu Rath of Agewell Foundation has clearly detected the reason of unreported cases. He said, “One of the most common reasons is the old person's fear of losing family members or support. He/ she fears that reporting the crime will result in tension and stress in old age, as the abuser may discontinue relations once accused, charged, or convicted.” Advocate Lohia added that in maximum cases a third person brainwashes the children about grabbing the property and the person takes advantage of breakdown of communication between senior parents and adult children, because they think parents are easier to manipulate in old age. Only a few literate persons are using the law and rules during their old age. That's why government should advertise widely so that the rest of illiterate older persons also can take the provision as their own purpose. Though lawyers and savants are more worried about the issue yet it is true that the process of complaint is sometimes very lengthy. Once a complaint is filed, notices are issued, statements recorded and evidence gathered- all these steps require legal assistance with a little bit coverage of time. (Garg, 2015)

Garg, A., Gohain, M.P. (2015, June 15). Law not friendly to Elderly. *Times of India, New Delhi News*. Retrieved from <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/Law-not-friendly-to-elderly/articleshow/47669603.cms>

Case Study-3

“Forgotten Parents of a Young India”

Some heart-rending incidents occurred among the inmates of Gurukul old age home of Gurgaon. Ashish Kaul's report describes some of that types harrowing news. Despite spending the last few years at an old age home, a 70-year-old mother still finds it difficult to accept the terrible fact that her own son—her own flesh and blood—has abandoned her there for the remainder of her days. She feels ashamed to be a mother. The second elder woman of 72 years old starts to describe on her own with a stone cold face. She has three productive sons: one of them is a pilot, another works as a secretariat officer for the parliament, and the third is a thriving businessman. They all had beaten their mother and gradually forced her to get out of the home. The story of an unlucky woman is really



shocking. The woman and her husband sold their home to raise funds for their children's environmentally friendly future. However, once her husband passed away, the children came to the burial service and abandoned their mother on the father's pyre. She had sustained serious burns. The information reached to the old age home as a swift of wind and she was rescued quickly. In the ashram "Gurukul," 200 elderly persons between the ages of 60 and 85 are passing their final years. Due to their deteriorating health, according to the Gurukul's coordinator Ravi Kalra, death is a frequent companion, sometimes occurring as frequently as once or twice a week. Additionally, he claims that the number of old age homes is rising as a result of the profound changes in social structure and the devaluation of moral principles. Aradhana Agrawal, a sociologist, also commented. She claims that the term "family" is changing from our family to "me, my wife, and my kids." As a result, the younger generation disdains their parents. Young Indians, according to her, "view parents more as a duty rather than as an integral part of the 'nuclear' family deserving of love and care." The majority of these older persons who have been ditched and forgotten come from middle-class or wealthy households. However, there is no justification for this savage propensity in our young, developing India. According to experts, we should create clear policies and regulations to protect the interests of elderly people in addition to a legislation for the welfare of abandoned parents. (Kaul, 2015)

Kaul. A., (2015, December 01). Forgotten Parents of a Young India. *India Today*. Retrieved from <https://www.indiatoday.in/magazine/society/story/20151207-forgotten-parents-of-a-young-india-820880-2015-11-25>

Case Study-4

“Daughter-in-law Attacks Mother-in law, Police Case Registered”

In 2017 Alapuzha has shown a cruel example of elder abuse and the case was registered by the local police station. A 75 years old widow woman, Gowrikutty was brutally attacked by her daughter-in-law, Babitha. The injury was so serious that the old woman had to admit to the Alapuzha Medical College Hospital. Her left hand and legs have suffered severe fractures from attack; her right ears and cheek were swollen after the accused slapped her face. The grand child of Gowrikutty had shot the video of attack on the mobile phone and had hand over it through mother, Nirmala Mohanan, daughter of the older woman to Times of India news reporter. Nirmala said that “she had been physically and mentally torturing my mother for the past two years after the ownership of the home and land had been changed in Babitha’s name”. Nirmala then decided to keep her mother to her own house for safety. (Sajimon, 2017)

Sajimon, P. S. (2017, January 13). Daughter-in-law Attacks Mother-in law, Police Case Registered. *Times of India*. Retrieved from <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kochi/daughter-in-law-attacks-mother-in-law-police-case-registered/articleshow/56501337.cms>

Case study-5

“Cultured’ Indians do public in public with such behaviour!”

A survey report released by the supplement ‘I am Gujrat’ of Times of India on World Elder Abuse Day, Arthur Day expresses disappearing and shameful way of life. The study has been done on 4615 elderly (2377 male and 2238 females). The report shows a shameful record. 23% of elders experience ill treatment in public places in Delhi, 61% feel people behave impatiently with them. Due to others’ negligence 38% fear accident. 62% of elders were offered a seat when travelling by bus and 53% feel Indian society discriminates against elders. 70% of Bangalore’s elderly people said that they are treated very badly at public place. It was reported that elderly people are treated badly not only Bangalore, but in Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar and Chennai also. (“Cultured’ Indians”, 2017)

Cultured’ Indians do public in public with such behaviour! (2017, June 15). *The Times of India, I am Gujrat*. Retrieved from <https://www.iamgujarat.com/latest-news/india-news/indian-aged-treated-badly-news-in-gujarati-65103/>

Case study-6

“Bridhha Make Gachher Songe Bendhe Rakhay Avijukto Chhele Bou” (Son and wife accused of tying old mother to a tree.)

The son and daughter-in-law were accused of tying the old mother to a tree with a rope. Incident is of the Chal Para area of Ward No. 20 of Rajpur Sonarpur Municipality. Some local peoples complained to Pallab Das, chairman of the municipality, that a 90-year-old woman named Mita Das was regularly tied to a tree in the street in front of her house by her son and daughter-in-law. Mita Devi's son Khokon Das is an employee of Sonarpur Land Revenue Department. Rita Das, the daughter-in-law's claim, mother-in law was tied to a tree because she was about 90 years old. Pallab Babu reached the house of the locals to look into the allegations. (“Bridhha Make



Gachher Songe”, 2017)

Bridhha Make Gachher Songe Bendhe Rakhay Avijukto Chhele Bou- Son and wife accused of tying old mother to a tree. (2017, November 14). *Anandabazar Patrika, Kolkata supplement*. P-14.

Case study-7

“Kerala: Cook Harassed Old Age Home Inmates, Shifted”

In 2017 a complaint against a cook of a government old age home at Ramavarmapuram in Kerala was launched by the inmates for a long time with charge of mental harassing. The inmates had earlier approached the State Human Rights Commission, no action was taken against the cook, and because the cook was a regularised staff and she was appointed through the employment exchange had high political connection. Due to the negligence of complaint the inmates had resorted to a sit-in protest and boycotted their lunch demanding against the cook, Reenamol. Then the social justice department director transferred the cook of the old age home. (“Kerala”. 2017)



Kerala: Cook Harassed Old Age Home Inmates, Shifted. (2017, December 02). *Deccan Chronicle*. Retrieved from <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/in-other-news/021217/kerala-cook-harassed-old-age-home-inmates-shifted.html>

Case study-8

“Shashurike Bedam Mar, Facebook Sutre Dhrityo Mahila” (The mother-in-law was beaten to death by a woman caught on Facebook.)

While scrolling of the Facebook, a video was noticed by the police officer in which it was seen that a woman was beating an old woman severely. Patuli of Garia area belongs to Banshdroini police station. Police reached the spot with the help of the video source on Facebook. According to the police, the 75-year-old woman named Yashoda Pal was suffering from amnesia. Ranjit Pal, the husband of Swapna Devi, did not protest when he saw his daughter-in-law Swapna brutally beating the old woman for picking flowers from a tree. As the old woman was unable to go to the police station herself, the investigation further revealed that Yashoda Devi was often beaten on various reasons. The old woman is so sick that she sometimes calls her son as “Dada”. A neighbour named Runtu Sengupta made a full video of the incident and made it viral on



Facebook. Commenting on the incident, psychiatrist Aniruddha Dev said that “Apathy and neglect towards the elderly is increasing day by day”. (“Shashurike Bedam Mar”, 2018)
Shashurike Bedam Mar, Facebook Sutra Dhrito Mahila -The mother-in-law was beaten to death by a woman caught on Facebook. (2018, May 31). *Anandabazar Patrika*, p-11.

Case study-9

“Elder Abuse: Mumbai Treats Seniors a Lot Better Than Other Metros”

A recent nationwide survey reveals that Mumbai is in a better position than other parts of country in the treatment of older adults. The abuse experienced by the older appears a minimum percentage with 13% in Mumbai, where in Delhi, Chennai and Mangalore the percentage of abuse are respectively 33%, 27% and 47%. Few elders in Mumbai are likely to feel disrespect (58%) due to the entrance and rat race into the digital world like mobile phones and computers by their millennial children and grandchildren, where the rate of disrespect is very high in other area of country i.e. Bengaluru (96%), Mangalore (99%), Hyderabad (81%), Amritsar (78%), and Kanpur (74%). Across 23 cities with 5014 participants the survey report reveals that Mumbai is less prone to disrespecting, verbally abusing, beating, slapping, neglecting and financially exploiting its elders than Delhi and Chennai. On the very day of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day on 15th June the report released by NGO Help Age India gave importance on elder abuse and the impact of social media and technology with awareness about redressal avenues. From the report of the NGO it was found that 60% respondents confirmed prevalence of elders’ abuse in India and near about 25% respondents admitted to being victims of disrespect, verbal abuse and neglect. Elders feel that their children do not like their way of living and want to live independently. Mr. Prakash Borgaonkar of Help Age India says “Many financially independent elders also own a house and their children live with them. But when they advise their children it is treated as interference. Many elders in metros think they are being used for household activities and managing kids.” He also found that many elderly people of Mumbai are aware of redressal mechanisms such as approaching police and courts; even they prefer to resolve issues domestically to keep confidentiality. (“Elder abuse”, 2018).

Elder Abuse: Mumbai Treats Seniors a Lot Better Than Other Metros. (2018, June 15). *The Times of India, (Mumbai Edition)*. Retrieved from <https://www.pressreader.com/india/the-times-of-india-mumbai-edition/20180615/281831464443082>

Case study-10

“Sons Primary Perpetrators of Elderly Abuse”

All over the world, more or less all the country are obsessed with the male child, but it is truly ironical that sons are the primary perpetrators of elderly abuse. According to the 15th June, 2018-report on elder abuse by Help Age India we face lots of hard truth about the distressful life of older adults. Description of the types of elder abuse shows a very highest rate for Disrespect-56%, and

then comes verbal abuse-49%, then gradually neglect-34%, economic exploitation-22%, beating or slapping-12%, unwelcome or forcible sexual contact-1%. Reporting of abuse is another important matter that is helpful for mass awareness. But 82% did not report the matter. 52% do not report to keep confidentiality of family, 34% do not know how to deal with the problem, 14% do not report due to lack of confidence in ability of person or agency to solve the problem. Ineffectiveness of available channels of reporting and redress is a cause for which reason 10% people do not report the abuse and for fear of retaliation 11% older people stay silent. If we concentrate over the perpetrators, we will be alarmed. Report says son (52%) is the main perpetrator here and it is following by 34% daughter-in-law, 14% spouse or partner, 6% own daughter, 6% grandchild, 1% parent, 1% caregiver or servant and lastly 3% son-in-law who are in very close relation. Elder abuse is most rampant in five states of India-they are gradually like this, Mangalore-47%, Ahmedabad-46%, Bhopal-39%, Amritsar-35% and Delhi-33%. Elder abuse happens with some small extent in five cities, estimated by Help Age India. Cities with least incidences of elder abuse are Jammu-12%, Mumbai-13%, Vizag-13%, Kochi-15% and Guwahati-17%. Over all national average of elder abuse is estimated 25%. (“Sons Primary Perpetrators”, 2018)

Sons Primary Perpetrators of Elderly Abuse. (2018, June 15). *Times of India*. Retrieved from <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/sons-abuse-elders-most-in-india/articleshow/64601360.cms>

Case study-11

“Social Media Connects but also Contributes to Neglect of Elderly”

On World Elder Awareness Day, 15th June, 2018, the Help Age India reveals their study report on the bad effect of social media on elderly people with connection of family time spending. As good technology social media benefits us more or less, but social media has cut into the time family members have for them, which they consider disrespectful and a form of neglect. Smart phones, computers and online conversations have snatched away the most valuable time to be closer to elderly with their family members and for this reason elderly are feeling isolated-lonely staying even in their own home jointly. From some sort of elder abuse the most common forms of abuse older people experienced were disrespect, verbal abuse and neglect. 78% respondents said that social media had decreased personal time spent with family. Though over 90% of elderly persons use social media to connect, but over 60% said it has reduced their sleep hours and increased economic loss through blackmail and spam calls. Again near about 70% of elderly also said that social media had benefitted them. (Rattan, 2018).

Rattan, T., (2018, June 15). Social Media Connects But Also Contributes to Neglect of Elderly. *Times of India*. Retrieved from <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/social-media-connects-but-also-contributes-to-neglect-of-elderly/articleshow/64594414.cms>

Case study-12

“Elderly Abuse: Patna Ranks 7th in Country”

As reported in news about Patna on June 15, 2018, the city has been ranked eighth in the nation for senior maltreatment, according to a survey study by Help Age India. According to Girish Chandra Mishra, chairman of Help Age India, Bihar and Jharkhand, 69 percent of older respondents in Patna reported to being abused, compared to a nationwide average of 60 percent. There were 218 people in the Patna survey's total sample, and of those, 35% of the elderly reported suffering different forms of abuse, including verbal abuse, neglect, contempt, and physical abuse. According to 30% of respondents, they experience such abuse on a daily or weekly basis. However, only 13% of victims report their abuse to the police since 38% of people in the city don't know what to do in these situations. Two things, computers and mobile phones, that keep the entire family, including children, occupied throughout the entire day and frequently reduce the amount of time spent interacting with their family, were blamed by 73% of senior people. In this regard, B.N. Singh, the head of the Senior Citizen Association of Bihar, presented a crucial recommendation to Patna University's chancellor. In order for the students to understand the topic, he instructed you to introduce a chapter on "Elder Abuse." (Sinha, 2018)

Sinha, S. (2018, June 15). Elderly Abuse: Patna Ranks 7th in Country. *Times of India, Patna News*. Retrieved from <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/elderly-abuse-patna-ranks-7th-in-country/articleshow/64592312.cms>

Case study-13

“Tin din bondi, Sangi char biskut” (Three days under confinement with only four biscuits)”

Auto driver Bhabonath Das and his wife Shyamoli Das went to join the programme of Jamaishosthi keeping his 80 years old mother in a closed door room. For three days the mother Shovarani Das spent her crucial time with only four biscuits and a bottle of water under confinement. She had her own house on three kathas zamin, but being promoted the house shovarani had to shift in a rented house with her second son Bhabonath Das. Her first son lived in other place. The auto driver locked the door from outside and he sealed the windows by chain, lock, wooden hook from inner side so that his mother could not contact anyhow with the neighbours and there was no scope for light and wind from outside. Thus Shovarani Devi spent three days, she tried hard to push and knock the window and door, she called aloud-cried out repeatedly. Then the fact came to under notice by the neighbours and they took initiative to open the door and unlocked Shova Devi. They reported against her son and daughter-



in-law in police station and admitted her to hospital. Getting the call from police both the sons came and they argued with each other and also with police showing their excuses of financial crisis, and trying to prove themselves flawless. In spite of that sitting in the bed at hospital Shovarani said that her son has no guilt and they cared for her enough. This is strange! This is possible for an Indian Bengali mother!! (Dutta, 2018)

Dutta, S. (2018, June 22). Tin din bondi, Sangi char biskut, (Three days under confinement with only four biscuits). *Anandabajar Patrika, Kolkata Supplement*. P-11

Case study-14

“Police chief’s son arrested after attack on 71-yr-old”

In California a 71 year old Sikh man was brutally attacked by two teenage boys on open road in a morning, from which the attacker boy was the son of an American police chief. He was also arrested by the police with charge of attempt to robbery, elder abuse and assault with a deadly weapon. CCTV footage captured the scene of torture. Sahbit Singh Natt, was doing morning walk alone. Suddenly the two boys and the old man were facing each other. After exchange of some words the old man tried to escape on his own way, but causelessly he was kicked to the ground again and again by the boy. Being a father the Union City Police Chief McAllister repented very much and he revealed his sorrow on the Facebook page. (“Police chief’s son”, 2018)

Police chief’s son arrested after attack on 71-yr-old. (2018, August 9). *The Chronicle*. Retrieved from <https://www.thechronicle.com.au/news/police-chief-son-arrested-after-attack-elderly-man/3488891/>

Case study-15

“Maake lathipeta, video dekhe greftar chhele” (Mother beaten with a stick, son arrested by police seeing live video)”

A young girl Pratyasha Ray Chowdhury, the neighbour of victim Shantiprobha Deb took a video of beaten mother by her son Vuluprasad Deb and posted it on facebook. When the video became viral then the police of Nimta Police station arrested the son. The video showed Vuluprasad was beating his 82 years old mother with a stick and ruled repeatedly. The mother Shantiprobha Devi tried to clean the floor during she was beaten. Shantiprobha Devi had her own house at Kalyani Expressway. But she had to sale the property for the development of Government road extension. The money from that sold property was divided into two parts to her two sons equally. The first son Bikash Deb



got the service after his father's death and he lived at other place. The victim stayed with his second son Vuluprasad of 52 years old, who was an unemployed. The family was managed by her mother's pension. In spite of old age the mother cooked daily till afternoon because her son went for marketing at noon. No day food was given in night to the mother. Often the neighbours heard abusive languages loudly and saw the scene of torture. They tried to protest but in return they were also reproached by Vuluprasad. Police arrested him after seeing the video and took in custody of court, but he became free with the help of bail in between two days. Very ridiculous picture of our society!! (“Maake lathipeta”, 2018)

Maake lathipeta, video dekhe greftar chhele (Mother beaten with a stick, son arrested by police seeing live video). (2018, August 10). *Anandabajar Patrika, Kolkata Supplement*. P-15

Case Study-16

“WB: Elderly Mother Left on Street with Few Clothes and Parched Rice as Couple Goes on Trip” (“Chhele Bouma Bhromone, Mayer Thain Baranday”)

A very shocking news of elder neglect published in **Ei Samay**, and **Times of India** that displaces our traditional human values of elder care. A 70 years old elderly mother, Raimani Bhattacharya was found lonely and crying on the streets of Kalianibas in West Bengal' Barrackpore area. She was left with some packets of patched rice and clothes by her youngest son Ratan and his wife, when they were busy in vacationing at 10 days Assam trip. In spite of being the private school teacher they are so indifferent about the caring of their mother that they did not think twice to leave the older member on the open street alone.



Raimani Devi was a widow and her other two children do not care for her. She admitted to her neighbours with tears that this was not the first instance of neglect, she had to face. She was often tortured by her son and daughter in law. According to the report of Ei Samay- Anandabajar Patrika she was once locked out of the house when it was terribly cold outside, and when it is intolerably hot, lights and fans were forcefully switched off in her room. But the old mother never opened her mouth fearing that her son's reputation

would be damaged. The local councillor handled the case with the help of police. (Image-“Chhele Bouma Bhromone”, 2018) (“WB: Elderly Mother”, 2018)

Chhele Bouma Bhromone, Mayer Thain Baranday. (2018, September 17). *Anandabazar Patrika*, p-14.

WB: Elderly Mother Left on Street with Few Clothes and Parched Rice as Couple Goes on Trip. (2018, September 19). *The Logical Indian Crew, West Bengal*. Retrieved from <https://thelogicalindian.com/news/elderly-mother-bengal/>

Case Study-17

“Elderly abuse prompts royal commission”

In Oakden nursing home, Seaforth, South Australia an 82 years old man, David Nabulsi was assaulted by the caregiver Prakash Paudyal. The older person was a patient of dementia and his daughter Ayda Celine installed a hidden camera suspecting abuse. Thus she came true as the caregiver filmed over a period of four days allegedly assaulting the old man. According to new government estimation there was a 177 per cent increase in the number of aged care homes where a risk to dwellers was identified repeatedly in the last financial year. To protect the alarming number of increase of elder abuse the Prime Minister Scott Morrison would announce a royal commission into the aged care sector following the case report of elderly abuse in South Australia. (Megan Palin, 2018)

Palin, M. (2018, September 16). Elderly abuse prompts royal commission. *The Chronicle*. Retrieved from <https://www.thechronicle.com.au/news/appalling-cases-of-abuse-in-aged-care-facilities-p/3522559/>

Case study- 18

“Chheleke Biswas Kori na, Bolchhen Porityakto Briddho” (The abandoned old man says he doesn't believe on his Son.)

Satyabrata babu's house was in Satgachhi Bot tala Pratapaditya Colony of South Dumdum. Six months ago, his son Indranil left his father at Sodpur railway station and fled. Since then, Satyabrata Babu has been sick and hard to get his hands on the train passengers. Some people buy medicine, some people buy clothes or some people buy food. The once well-to-do Satyabrata Babu said that he had not eaten rice well for a long time. After seeing the news of Satyabrata Babu, the neighbours may know that he is on the Sodpur platform. There was a problem at home, so the seventy-year-old father was left on the Soedpur platform. Long ago, Indranil wrote off the house from his father and sold it, and then left his father helpless, trying to escape. When the news was published in the newspaper, the relatives of Satyabrata Babu became speechless and the neighbors were practically shocked. When Indranil was asked, he said- there was a problem in his family, so he left his father on the platform and he had nothing to do. (Mandal, 2019)

Mandal, S. (2019, March 30). Chheleke Biswas Kori Na, Bolchhen Porityakto Briddho. (The abandoned old man says he doesn't believe in the boy). *Anandabazar Patrika*, p-12.



Case study-19

“Chor-Thappor Shojyashayi Briddhake, Greftar Nurse” (Slapping old woman in bed, arresting nurse).

According to police sources, the residents of Rabindra Palli of Baghayatin in Patuli police station area have complained against their nurse. Sometimes a young woman is pulling the sick old woman lying on the bed with railings by grabbing her hair and sometimes falling on her cheek. The whole incident was captured on the CCTV camera of the house. Seeing the footage, the family members of the old woman lodged a complaint with the police station. A nurse by profession, Pike was hired to look after the young woman. Sukumari Devi suffered a brain stroke two years ago and has been bedridden ever since. Age is now 85 years. The family of the old woman informed that they had arranged a nurse for the morning



and air for the night from a center on Baghayatin Station Road to take care of her. For some time they noticed a sore on their grandmother's cheek. Sukumari Devi's lips were swollen and stained again. After observing the matter for some time, the family lodged a complaint with the police station. When the nurse asked who she was, she replied that Sukumari Devi was hit by the bed railing while returning the pass. But an examination of the CCTV footage showed Winners pulling Sukumari Devi by the hair and slapping her on the cheek. (“Chor-Thappor”, 2019)

Chor-Thappor Shojyashayi Briddhake, Greftar Nurse- Slapping old woman in bed, arresting nurse. (2019, June 22). *Anandabazar Patrika*, p-10.

Case study-20

“Chhele-Bouma Dekhe na, Bihit Cheye Aborodhe Briddha” (The son and daughter-in-law do not care for her, the old woman is under siege to get justice) The incident took place on Tamluk

Panskura State Road near Chanswarpur High School of Tamluk Police Station in East Midnapore District. At seven in the morning, an old woman sat down spreading a mat in the middle of a busy road. She was surrounded by local crowd. Piary Begum, an elderly widow woman, went on a hunger strike on the road. After seeing the police arrived to deal with the long traffic jam and the situation. The



neighbours were informing that her son and daughter-in-law do not care for her. In Piary's words, "I have written off the land for my only son, but the son does not allow me to eat. I have to stay in someone else's house." On looking into the matter when police went to the house in search of her son, the boy Piyaru Mohammed was hidden somewhere in the neighborhood's place, and the daughter-in-law of that old woman demands, "We told her to stay home, she did not want to stay." According to the neighbors the unrest has been going on for several years among them. Now a few months ago, the old woman left home and stayed at a relative's house. But after returning her son from the outside on the occasion of Eid mother wanted to return home, but the request of the old woman was not accepted. ("Chhele-Bouma Dekhe na", 2022)

Chhele-Bouma Dekhe Na, Bihit Cheye Aborodhe Briddha- The son and daughter-in-law do not care for her, the old woman is under siege to get justice. (2022, May 16). *Anandabazar Patrika*, p-5.

Conclusion: These instances are especially true in case of residential care, when the elderly are treated in home settings. This is really a dark phase of life when parents face their own son and daughter-in-law both as true perpetrators for their abuse. In some societies the elder person may be viewed as a burden. Where it is normal trend in family there it gradually becomes as a family culture and the elder abuse happens like a trend. Exploitation or misuse or concealment of funds, property or assets belonging to elderly adults is the main causal factor of large amounts of elder abuse. In spite of that many old people cannot bring themselves to take away from home to old age home or to stay separate. They explain that even more than their economic dependence, it is their emotional dependence on their children, and most of all love for their grandchildren that binds them to their sons' homes, even if they suffer abuse and neglect.

Appendix-J: Presentations and Publications

**State Government Sponsored
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ON

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presenter / Delegate/ Rapporteur.*

*Title of the paper presented is Elder Abuse – An Unwanted Culture of
Indian Society and Need for Value Education.*


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in recognition of presenting the paper titled

STATE OF MENTAL HEALTH OF ELDERLY PERSONS - A SUBJECT OF ANXIOUSNESS

in the two-day international conference
held at Jadavpur University, Kolkata on 3rd & 4th January, 2020

Suranjan Das

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This is to certify that Prof. / Dr. / Sri / Smt. *Lara Pramanik*
Asst. Professor of *Vivekananda College for Women*.....

has presented a paper / actively participated in the International Seminar on Dialectics :
In Perspectives of Literature, Society and Culture on 1st March, 2020 at Burdwan
Raj College, Purba Bardhaman, West Bengal.

The title of the paper presented *বার্কস-বনাম জাভেলি : প্রত্নতত্ত্ব দ্বারা*
3 বর্ষের ইতিহাস.....

Niranjana Mandal
Dr. Niranjana Mandal
Principal
Burdwan Raj College

Giyasuddin Siddique
Prof. Giyasuddin Siddique
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ELDER ABUSE: A CRITICAL ISSUE OF MODERN SOCIETY AND ROLE OF AGEING RELATED EDUCATION

Tara Pramanik*

ABSTRACT:

Every day that we live, we are aging, as are our family and friends. As we grow older our needs and capacities begin to change. We may not be able to maintain the house and care for ourselves and others as we once did, or its facilities exceed our requirements. There was the time when Indian society was proud of its joint family system. Elders were respected and had a voice in family matters. With the passage of time, situation changed completely. Joint families are transformed into nuclear or single family. Presently the young generation and the own children of older adult people begin to disrespect them. The aged peoples are considered as the burden of the family to their own children and grand children at today. They are not safe in the home and also in the old age home. Elder abuse is a serious problem that exists all over the country. The increasing demands of the growing number of older adults want to concentrate in that the younger students must gain a value added understanding of the impact of the aging process on their lives, their families and society as a whole, i.e. aging related education.

KEY WORDS: Aging, Elder Abuse, Value, Ageing related education

INTRODUCTION:

Today's children are the future of tomorrow. Youth are the future, but the future comes from the past. So we can't refuse our ancestors. Worldwide increased life expectancy makes preparation for a long life in an ageing world. We would recognize the aging process as an inevitable part of living, and we do not escape the ageing process by pretending older people do not exist. Everyone should be afforded a certain degree of respect to our older member of family and also to out of family. It is the basis of civilization although the degree of respect will vary. It is important to try to listen or to stay engaged when old people tell us something. It is simply a basic good manner and may benefit us. But young people are impatient. In order to maintain our humanity for the future, young and old people must appreciate each other as well as the perspective of history. Actually our self-centred motivation is responsible for the arrogant unhappy life style which offers no respect to anyone. As in modern era people live longer, and spend more time and effort on a healthier aging process, they expect, even need their values to be recognized and their talents to be appreciated.

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The population of elderly in India (over 60 years) ranks second in the world. In India the population of old citizens is growing in 1901, it was 12.1 million, but it has been recorded in Census 2011 as 103.2 million. This is possible because of our modern instruments, advanced medicine, social protection, food availability, standard of living and world class treatment. In spite of that the prevalence of heart disease among elderly population is much higher in urban areas than the rural areas. Most common disability among the aged persons was locomotor disability and visual disability as per Census 2011.

The old age dependency ratio also shows an increasing trend and the ratio has risen from 10.9% in 1961 to 14.2% in 2011. The gap between female and male old age dependency ratio also has an increasing trend and the two assumed the values 14.9 and 13.6 respectively in 2011. According to 2011 census the old age dependency ratios are 15.1 and 12.4 for rural and urban areas respectively. On the other side as per National Sample Survey conducted in 2004, in rural areas 50% of elderly persons had monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) less than Rs. 470. In urban areas 53% elderly persons had MPCE less than Rs. 915.

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the study are –

- To highlight the concept of elder abuse
- To describe the painful status of older adults in Modern society
- To identify on the reasons for the erosion of moral values of present day family life
- To analyse the role of Ageing related Education for present young generation

ELDER ABUSE:

The abuse of elders by caregivers is a worldwide issue. Concept of elder abuse as relevant to the developed world is alien to the Indian society. But at present emotional, psychological disrespect and neglect existed in all the areas and while one part of the group blames it on westernisation of society and lack of value system in the once traditional family system in India, there are others in the group who somehow seemed to be blaming the older parents for the actions by the younger generation. Economic dependence is considered as a major reason for abuse. Physical weakness due to age is also another reason why abuse existed and they could not fight it. Nowadays elder abuse is gradually linked to violence and it is becoming as a family culture in our society. This unwanted culture is depreciating the nature of mentality of young generation day by day. 90 percent of elder abuse and neglect is perpetrated by someone well known to the victim, usually family members, specifically grown children and spouses.

Intergenerational and marital violence can persist into old age and become factors in elder abuse. In some instances, elder abuse is simply a continuation of abuse that has been occurring in the family over many years. If a woman has been abused during a 50-year marriage, she is not likely to report abuse when she is very old and in poor health. Certain

societal attitudes may contribute to violence against older people and make it easier for abuse to continue without detection or intervention. These factors include the devaluation of and lack of respect for older adults and society's belief that what goes on in the home is a private, "family matter." Although definitions of abuse may vary across diverse cultural, ethnic and religious communities, it is important not to ignore signs of abuse by attributing the behaviours to cultural differences. For example, some cultures do not honour the basic rights of women, and older women in these cultures may not realize they are being abused. They probably would not call for help outside the family and may not even know that help is available. (Elder abuse and neglect- In search of solutions, APA)

WHY ELDERERS ARE ABUSED?

In some societies the elder person may be viewed as a burden. Where it is normal trend in family there it gradually becomes as a family culture and the elder abuse happens like a trend. A large percentage of elder abuse causes stem from the elderly individual's family. In many cases family members are the perpetrators of physical, emotional, sexual, or financial abuse. These instances are especially true in residential care, when the elderly are treated in home settings. A major cause that is usually considered to lead to elder abuse is the disability factor in the older persons that creates a need for a caregiver who does not care enough and starts to neglect the older person. Nursing home employees in understaffed nursing homes are more likely to work overtime hours. As a result, they may become exceptionally stressed and agitated. This can increase the likelihood of physical and emotional elder abuse. This elder abuse causes may occur both intentionally and unintentionally, as staff members may allow stress to reflect onto patients.

Caregiver issues may affect the quality of care in both residential and institutional nursing settings. When caregivers face significant physical, financial or psychological issues, the issues may be reflected onto the quality of care that elderly patients receive. Domestic violence that has occurred between spouses or different generations can continue into old age. Spouses constitute a numbers of abusers in elder abuses cases. Some individuals or communities hold a lack of respect for elderly adults. They may be regarded as disposable, thus leading to an increased risk of abuse. The cost of caring for an elderly adult with physical or mental impairments can create a financial problem or physical problem for caregivers. Without necessary resources to provide thorough care the risk of abuse can increase.

A 2017 study by **World Health Organisation (WHO)** based on the best available evidence from 52 studies in 28 countries from diverse regions, including 12 low- and middle-income countries, estimated that, over the past year, 15.7% of people aged 60 years and older were subjected to some form of abuse. A systematic review and meta-analyses show the following report on elder abuse:

Types of abuse	Elder abuse in community settings	Elder abuse in institutional settings	
	Reported by older adults	Reported by older adults and their proxies	Reported by staff
Overall Prevalence	15.7%	Not enough data	64.2% or 2 in 3 staff
Psychological abuse	11.6%	33.4%	32.5%
Physical abuse	2.6%	14.1%	9.3%
Financial abuse	6.8%	13.8%	Not enough data
Neglect	4.2%	11.6%	12.0%
Sexual abuse	0.9%	1.9%	0.7%

ROLE OF AGING RELATED EDUCATION:

Various types of social deprivation and value crisis are now increasing in a rapid mode. Harassment of older people by their own family members is a new type of social deprivation. But culture always makes a difference, and presents another layer of complexity. In this context to resist the trend we need to provide a great value education system in the curriculum for our future generation. Education undoubtedly is one of the most powerful agencies moulding the character and in determining the future of individuals and nations. Thus the whole realm of education is centered on the development of the moral aspect of man. Education plays a key role in making people aware of value of family relation. Positive attitude needs to be inculcated from childhood through parents and other members of the family. Teachers and parents have some duties and responsibilities for our younger generation or students so that they show value towards elderly members with their heart.

As the student of Gerontological nursing they get the opportunity to practice theory and practical both the part of their syllabus, but for the students of general stream an ageing related curriculum can provide the theoretical knowledge about age related whereabouts that can enrich their respect to their own elderly relatives of their surroundings. As a result some values will be added to the nature of nursing or caring the older person by them in their daily life activities. Here the importance of individualized and holistic care of the older person is foremost. So the aging related education has diversified utilities in our modern society where elderly peoples are in vulnerable status. The diversified aspects of utility in this education or especially the curriculum are as follows:

- a) Through ageing related curriculum a student will know the biological, social psychological experience of growing older, their internal conflicts, developmental crises and mental health problems;
- b) To be aware about the cognitive-behavioural approaches to understanding the impact of stress of older person's school or college level students have to read the ageing related curriculum.

- c) The curriculum will give the knowledge of diversity of ageing; changing attitudes towards older people in society, the myths about ageing, concept of loss, loneliness.
- d) The curriculum can introduce the students to their country's demographic statistics and to the basic concepts of the art and science of ageing process.
- e) In ageing related curriculum psychological and social aspects of ageing will emphasize on the rethinking capacity of the students, so that social and psychological needs of the older person and their cares will be discussed in relation to the role of the child or grandson, granddaughter and other health care professionals, and stressful life background of elderly people.
- f) An ageing related curriculum must contain the subjects which will create moral values or ethical sense about the life process of aged person. If we can't create the moral value in the mind of young generation for their ancestors or for their parents- grandparents then we must have to face a dark future for everyone.
- g) Ageing education can prepare each and every person for long life ahead of them, promote combat ageism. Ageing related education can help to promote knowledge about ageing, promote positive attitudes about ageing, combat ageing and avoid adverse outcomes in old age; even it promotes ageing with optimism.
- h) Education on aging is needful because the key for successful ageing should begin during youth and be built on throughout life. It can give students an informed, balanced view of ageing. It helps to start planning for the long life ahead of them and their elderly members of family.

So the global demand of caring older adults is now a priority, and that's why we have to include the gerontological component in our school-college curricula as a serious movement or operation.

CONCLUSION:

This time old people are really should be respected and venerated, and until in their death-bed they will always remain part of the family. They are even spoiled by their own children or grand children. It is a big thing to understand and be patient with them, it's important to be sensitive to their needs too. The problems of elder abuse cannot be properly solved if the exact needs of older people – for food, shelter, security and access to health care – are not met. We should remember that our parents have worked tirelessly to give us a life full of opportunities, comfort and privilege. So when they will become older it is imperative that as their children we return the favour of caring and loving for them. Respect and care for our elders should be started with our parents, our first Gurus. Without their endless sacrifice during our early years, we wouldn't be capable of what we are today. So we need to care for our elders because they deserve to be cared for. This expression of humanity makes us human. When we act to care for our elders, our children will see that with respect and will act to care for us someday...at least we can hope they will. Actually we all are habituated to think that there is a long time distance to be an older aged person and when we will become a senior citizen then someone definitely will take care of me. So we don't feel the current emergency of implementation

of ageing related value added curriculum from early education. But we can only solve the problems of elder abuse or disrespect through the inculcation of proper value with aging related curriculum to our future descendants.

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CASE STUDY ON ELDER ABUSE IN INDIA: AN ABHORRENT FACE OF SOCIETY



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ABSTRACT: Elder abuse is a serious problem that exists all over the country.
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KEYWORDS: Ageing, Older adults, Elder abuse, Perpetrator

OBJECTIVES:

Objectives of the study are:

1. To conceptualize about Elder abuse
2. To know the information about demographic data of elder abuse
3. To describe the painful status of older adults in Modern society
4. To focus on some real case regarding elder abuse
5. To analyse the news paper report on elder abuse

INTRODUCTION :

Old age means reduced physical ability, declining mental ability, the general giving up of role playing in socioeconomic activities, and a shift in economic status moving from economic independence upon other's for support. Old age is called "dark" not because the light

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ABSTRACT:

Elder abuse is a serious problem that exists all over the country. Millions of people are the victims of elder abuse each year in the whole world. In maximum cases the elder abuse are unnoticed and ignored consciously. It's now has become as a social disease in our country perhaps all over the world. The most common place in which abuse occurs is the home. Elders are abused by own children, siblings, other relatives, or other individuals from neighbours even by the spouses. The present descriptive study has focused on some real cases of elder abuse throughout India with the help of news paper reports.

fails to shine but because people refuse to see it (Gowri 2003). U.S. Bureau of the Census (1993) provides three subcategories of the older population: The young-old (65-74 years), the middle-old (75-84 years), the old-old (85 and above). Globally, the number of cases of elder abuse is projected to increase as many countries have rapidly ageing populations whose needs may not be fully met due to resource constraints. It is predicted that by the year 2050, the global population of people aged 60 years and older will more than double, from 900 million in 2015 to about 2 billion, with the vast majority of older people living in low- and middle-income countries. If the proportion of elder abuse victims remains constant, the number of victims will increase rapidly due to population ageing, growing to 320 million victims by 2050 (Elder Abuse-WHO).

All over the world, more or less all the country are obsessed with the male child, but it is truly ironical that sons are the primary perpetrators of elderly abuse. According to the 15th June, 2018- Times of India report on elder abuse surveyed by Help Age India we face lots of hard truth about the distressful life of older adults. Description of the types of elder abuse shows a very highest rate for Disrespect-56%, and then comes verbal abuse-49%, then gradually neglect-34%, economic exploitation-22%, beating or slapping-12%, unwelcome or forcible sexual contact-1%. Reporting of abuse is another important matter that is helpful for mass

awareness. But 82% did not report the matter. 52% do not report to keep confidentiality of family, 34% do not know how to deal with the problem, 14% do not report due to lack of confidence in ability of person or agency to solve the problem. Ineffectiveness of available channels of reporting and redress is a cause for which reason 10% people do not report the abuse and for fear of retaliation 11% older people stay silent. If we concentrate over the perpetrators, we will be alarmed. Report says son (52%) is the main perpetrator here and it is following by 34% daughter-in-law, 14% spouse or partner, 6% own daughter, 6% grandchild, 1% parent, 1% caregiver or servant and lastly 3% son-in-law who are in very close relation. Elder abuse is most rampant in five states of India-they are gradually like this: Mangaladurai-47%, Ahmedabad-46%, Bhopal-39%, Amritsar-35% and Delhi-33%. Elder abuse happens with some small extent in five cities, estimated by Help Age India. Cities with least incidences of elder abuse are Jammu-12%, Mumbai-13%, Vizag-13%, Kochi-15% and Guwahati-17%. Over all national average of elder abuse is estimated 25%.



METHODOLOGY:

This paper is descriptive in nature. An attempt is made to analyze the case of elder abuse in India. The study is based on the secondary sources according to the need of the study. The data about the elder abuse in India are collected from news papers, government websites, reports, books, journals, magazines, internet sources etc.

Description of Case study:

Case: 1. Daughter-in-law attacks Mother-in-law, Police Case Registered Times of India, Sajimon P S, 13rd January, 2017, 11:08 IST

In 2017 Alapuzha has shown a cruel example of elder abuse and the case was registered by the local police station. A 75 years old widow woman, Gowrikutty was brutally attacked by her daughter-in-law, Babitha. The injury was so serious that the old woman had to admit to the Alapuzha Medical College Hospital. Her left hand and legs have suffered severe fractures from attack; her right ears and cheek were swollen after the accused slapped her face. The grand child of Gowrikutty had shot the video of attack on the mobile phone and had hand over it through mother, Nirmala Mohanan, daughter of the older woman to Times of India news reporter. Nirmala said that "she had been physically and mentally torturing my mother for the past two years after the ownership of the home and land had been changed in Babitha's name". Nirmala then decided to keep her mother to her own house for safety.

Case: 2. 'Police chief's son arrested after attack on 71-yr-old' The Chronicle, by Seniors News, 9th August, 2018, 2.47 pm

In California a 71 year old Sikh man was brutally attacked by two teenage boys on open road. In the morning, from which the attacker boy was the son of an American police chief. He was also arrested by the police with charge of attempt to robbery, elder abuse and assault with a deadly weapon. CCTV footage captured the scene of torture. Sahbit Singh Natt, was doing morning walk alone. Suddenly the two boys and the old man were facing each other. After exchange of some words the old man tried to escape on his own way, but causelessly he was kicked to the ground again and again by the boy. Being

father the Union City Police Chief McAllister repented very much and he revealed his sorrow on the Facebook page.

Case: 3. Mother beaten with a stick, son arrested by police seeing live video (Maake lathipeta, video dekhe greftar chhele)

Anandabajar Patrika, Bengali Daily News Paper, Kolkata Supplement, 10/08/2018

A young girl Pratyasha Ray Chowdhury, the neighbour of victim Shantiprobha Deb took a video of beaten mother by her son Vuluprasad Deb and posted it on facebook. When the video became viral then the police of Nimta Police station arrested the son. The video showed Vuluprasad was beating his 82 years old mother with a stick and ruled repeatedly. The mother Shantiprobha Devi tried to clean the floor during she was beaten. Shantiprobha Devi had her own house at Kalyani Expressway. But she had to sale the property for the development of Government road extension. The money from that sold property was divided into two parts to her two sons equally. The first son Bikash Deb got the service after his father's death and he lived at other place. The victim stayed with his second son Vuluprasad of 52 years old, who was an unemployed. The family was managed by her mother's pension. In spite of old age the mother cooked daily till afternoon because her son went for marketing at noon. No day food was given in night to the mother. Often the neighbours heard abusive languages loudly and saw the scene of torture. They tried to protest but in return they were also reproached by Vuluprasad. Police arrested him after seeing the video and took in custody of court, but he became free with the help of bail in between two days. Very ridiculous picture of our society!!



(Case: 3, Photograph collected from Anandabajar Patrika, 10/08/2018)

Case: 4. WB: Elderly Mother Left on Street with Few Clothes and Parched Rice as Couple Goes on Trip

The Logical Indian Crew, West Bengal, September 19th, 2018, 6:51PM

A very shocking news of elder neglect published in **Ei Samay**, and **Times of India** that displaces our traditional human values of elder care. A 70 years old elderly mother, Rashmani Bhattacharya was found lonely and crying on the streets of Kalianibas in West Bengal' Barrackpore area. She was left with some packets of patched rice and clothes by her youngest son Ratan and his wife, when they were busy in vacationing at 10 days Assam trip. In spite of being the private school teacher they are so indifferent about the caring of their mother that they did not think twice to leave the older member on the open street alone. Rashmani Devi was a widow and her other two children do not care for her. She admitted to her neighbours with tears that this was not the first instance of neglect, she had to face. She was often tortured by her son and daughter in law. According to the report of Ei Samay she was once locked out of the house when it was terribly cold outside, and when it is intolerably hot, lights and fans were forcefully switched off in her room. But the old mother never opened her mouth fearing that her son's reputation would be damaged. The local councillor handled the case with the help of police.

CONCLUSION:

In today's time the tradition of joint family in the culture of Indian society is disappearing slowly, which was based on love, affection and tradition. People have started in believing in "Nuclear Family" rather than combined or joint. It has made them to live with their own family including husband, wife and their children. Above case studies show a large percentage of elder abuse cases stem from the elderly individual's family. In many cases family members are the perpetrators of physical, emotional, sexual, or financial abuse. These instances are especially true in residential care when the elderly are treated in home settings. This is really a dark phase of life when parents face their own son and daughter-in-law both as true perpetrators for their abuse. In some societies the elderly person may be viewed as a burden. Where it is normal trend in family there it gradually becomes a family culture and the elder abuse happens like a trend. Exploitation or misuse or concealment of property or assets belonging to elderly adults is the main causal factor of large amounts of elder abuse. In spite of that many old people cannot bring themselves to take away from home to old age home or stay separate. They explain that even more than their economic dependence, it is their emotional dependence on their children, and most of all love for their grandchildren that binds them to their homes, even if they suffer abuse and neglect.

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AGEISM AND HEALTHY THERAPEUTIC PRACTICES

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Abstract:

All older adults may experience health issues and stress as they approach and pass middle age, and the support of the therapist or other health professionals may help ease the transition. Rapid and continuing increases of health hazards in the numbers of older persons of 60 years and above, have focused attention on their need for effective professional social services. Ageing and old age are the most significant two core words for Ageism, as well as this is a challenge faced by medicine in twenty first century. Older people have multiple co-morbidities (5-10 illness per person) compared to younger adults. So with a few positivity but plenty of negative stereotypes the concept of Ageism is weighed down or encumbered. The Geriatric assessment and some therapeutic measures should be conducted by an interdisciplinary team to ensure a comprehensive view of the individual.

Key words: Ageism, elderly, health, therapeutic measures, stereotypes.

Objectives: The objectives of the article is to—

- i. To focus on the old age transition of elderly.
- ii. To highlight on the stereotypes of ageism.
- iii. To get a concept on Geriatric therapeutic approaches for elderly.
- iv. To draw health issues concerns in old age.

Introduction:

Globally in the present day, most people can expect to live into their sixties and beyond. By 2050, the world's population aged 60 years and older is expected to total 2 billion, up from 900 million in 2015. Today 125 million people are aged 80 years or older. By 2050 there will be almost this many (120 million) living in China alone, and 434 million people in this age group worldwide. A longer life brings with it opportunities, not only for older people and their families, but also for societies as a whole. Additional years provide the chance to pursue new activities such as further education, a new career or pursuing a long neglected passion.

Older people also contribute in many ways to their families and communities. Yet the extent of these opportunities and contributions depends heavily on one factor i.e. the health. To older people ageism becomes as an everyday new challenge, because it is not countered widely like racism or sexism. Everywhere older persons are restricted from social service, stereotyped in the media, discriminated from the employment section. Ageism marginalizes and excludes the older people from the main stream normalized society or community. Nowadays it is widespread and an insidious practice towards older people (World Health Organization, 2019). Ageism is such a state when one person experiences ageism, it can impact on his/her confidence level, job prospects, financial situation and quality of life. When society treats person unfairly because of their over age, then it is also called ageism. Due to age discrimination an older person may be refused from membership to a club, or trade association, may lose a job, and may receive a lower quality of service in a shop or restaurant

or public place (age UK, 2017). The totality of wellbeing depends on some Geriatric approaches, which are not one or two particular specific activities; rather it works as a whole with a plenty of sensuous therapies, counselling and training approaches. The approaches include meditation, gardening or nature assisted therapy, sensory stimulation, yoga, laughter therapy, education and skill training or relaxation from humour therapy etc.

Negative Tendencies in People over 60:

Some people notice that as they proceed into the mysterious sixties they suddenly start forgetting things, they get confused, and they dither about. They starts behave like old people. People may believe that the best part of their lives is over and that retirement is the major signal that the end of life is approaching. They generally may disengage and begin to withdraw from active involvements, believing that they have done their share. At this age people may begin to give up like 'let themselves go' and wait for other people to do things for them, as an obligation- they may adopt many of the stereotypes perceived to be part of ageing. Sometimes they may assume that love and care should come their way as a right, that they need not contribute to the love and care of others, and that sexual interest has long since gone.

Elderly people may come to know six sources of demoralization:

- i. Chronic illness, pain, and the sense of being overwhelmed and helpless
- ii. Lowering of self-confidence, esteem and self-perception in relation to past achievements, present resources and future hope.
- iii. Constant stressful demands and expectations from others and from self, and lessening of the sense of personal control.
- iv. Accumulating negative beliefs, attitudes and interpretations

regarding events, other people, the world and oneself.

- v. Reduction of resources- disruption of rhythms, excessive tiredness or tension.
- vi. Absence of supportive environments, significant relationships and helpful fantasies and imagination. (Macnab,1994)

Our culture, in its flight from age and mortality, has ignored the importance of what some other cultures recognize: wisdom, intelligence, grace, harmony, ecstasy, compassion and different lifestyles, which are only achieved by certain ways of ageing and growing old. Actually we need to know a great deal more about the ageing experience. We should try to keep the elderly community physically and mentally healthy by changing their lifestyle with some good therapeutic practices. As a result the physical, mental, emotional as well as social status of senior citizen of our family could be enriched and enhanced with long-lasting energy.

Healthy Therapeutic Practices for Elders:

Older adults often experience mild or major decline as they grow older, some adults may be affected by dementia, which can lead to significant impairment in function and may influence the development of conditions such as depression, paranoia, alcohol or substance dependency, suicidal tendency and anxiety. Therapy can be helpful to older adults who may have such kind of difficulties with the transitions of aging to manage their emotions and to get enjoyable life. Some therapies are as follows—

- i). **Family Therapy:** This therapy can help people to face their fears of death, if they have such fears and deal with grief as friends and family members pass on. It also assists family members who may be caretakers of their elder relatives, as it can assist them in dealing with

their emotions. Family and caregiver support and informed and compassionate care, when offered rather than forced on an individual, can also help older adults maintain their independence with the knowledge that help is available if needed.

ii). **Cooking Therapy:** the kitchen is a familiar place that holds a lot of memories, and our older loved one are often great cooks! For those that have Alzheimer's and dementia, cooking together can help jog found memories and put a smile on their face. Also few things smell quite as good a fresh cooking makes for great aromatherapy. (List of therapeutic activities, 2017)

iii). **Music Therapy:** Music is a wonderful way to engage seniors with Alzheimer's and dementia as it evokes memories, alleviates stress, and stimulates positive interactions. Singing is also an engaging activity that can be fun for everyone. Older person can feel more comfortable, relaxed and happy. (Top 5 therapeutic activities 2015).

iv). **Art Therapy:** Art Therapy can be very therapeutic for our loved one elderly. Art can be almost anything from playing with clay, painting a picture, cutting pictures up into a collage, or even finger painting. Keeping our hands busy is a great way to get their feelings out so that they can feel better. This kind of therapy focuses on their inner imagination, perceptions and feelings. (Top 5 therapeutic activities 2015).

v). **Horticultural or Gardening Therapy:** In recent years, horticulture therapy has expanded the therapeutic effects of gardening to a new level and found new ways that it can help the elderly and patients with dementia. Sensory gardens are designed to stimulate, where plants with different scents, colours and textures are carefully chosen and planted in various patterns and designs. Aromatic flowers and herbs, variously textured surfaces, ever-green shrubs and flowering plants in different colors and

shades all play their part in awakening sensory awareness. (Horticulture, n.d.).

vi). **Humour Therapy:** Chronic pain is common in later life and is associated with negative mood states and life satisfaction. Humour can refer to a stimulus such as a comedy film, a mental process such as perception, or a response such as laughter and exhilaration. Indeed, laughter is the most common behavioral expression of a humorous experience. Humor and laughter are typically associated with a pleasant emotional feeling. Humor also leads to the release of endorphins in the brain, which help to control pain. (Tse et al, 2010)

viii). **Intergenerational Therapy:** Concerning emotional well-being, there was moderate evidence on positive outcomes from intergenerational interventions. Regarding social well-being the intergenerational activities enhance social networks and relationships with neighbors, as well as family members. There are positive benefits from intergenerational interventions in terms of improved cognitive functioning, as well as in emotional and social dimensions of well-being for older adults living in the community. Older adults, who participate in a social-oriented programme, including traditional games, showed more smiles and laughter.

There are such many types of helpful therapeutic approaches and by applying these the caregivers and family members can try to keep smiling their older loved one forever.

Conclusion:

Ideally counselling should be an ongoing process where the need for information exchange and guidance does not stop with discharge from therapy or medical care. One of the greatest challenges in health care today is finding sufficient time to spend with the older person to conduct a comprehensive assessment. The role of caregiver or the family members is a vital issue in this concern. Because close

involvement in extended families can be very satisfying. Thus we can just ignore the stereotypes of ageism.

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SUMMARY

Chapter-I

The main focus of the present study were Human ageing, Ageism, Elder abuse and the Education related to Gerontology. Ageing can be described as a progressive functional decline, and gradual deterioration of physiological and mental function with age. In this inevitable process human being is characterized with some functional changes, such as loss of muscle and bone mass, decline of sexual activity, menopause (for women), certain memory loss, lower metabolic rate, declines in pulmonary, kidney and immune functions, endocrinal changes, gradual declines in audition, olfaction, and vision, fail of tissue or organ, etc. (Ageing and Health, 2021). In most of the developed countries 60 years is the beginning of old age. Though nowadays the age for retirement is differed by profession, and most of the developed countries have accepted the chronological age of 65 years as a definition of 'elderly' followed by WHO (Kowal & Dowd, 2001), yet for 'Elderly population' we should fix the age of sixty years to define as Elderly. The first director of the National Institute of Ageing, was Robert Neil Butler who has coined the term 'Ageism' in 1969. According to him ageism is a combination of three connected elements-old age, aging process and the prejudicial attitudes toward people (Ageism, 2020). Ageism is such a term which leads to the marginalization of older people within our society and it has a negative impacts on their health and life style. To older people ageism becomes as an everyday new challenge, because it is not countered widely like racism or sexism. When society treats person unfairly because of their over age, then it is also called ageism. Generally abuse is a kind of maltreatment with cruelty and violence and when this abuse occurred on older person which causes harm and distress on elderly people, then it is called elder abuse. Nowadays elder abuse is a recognized form of domestic violence. This abuse happens within close relationship, such as from spouse, son, daughter-in-law, neighbours, grandchildren, daughter or son-in law, even from life partner or caregiver. In every sphere of urban and the adjacent suburban area, even nowadays in rural area also the husband and wife are busy to earn money and their children are also engaged in a rat race of competition for searching a glamorous stable future. They have no time to spend a quality time with their parent in laws or grandparents. In that crisis situation the researcher will try to investigate that how much positive feelings are existed in the younger generation, how much they have information about ageism and elder abuse, and also to focus on their attitude and future necessity of aging related curriculum at school or college level that could grow up the sensitiveness towards the elderly persons where we know very well that we all are already passing through with an ageing process and the dark day is not so far in our life. It will come and definitely come in everybody's life span. A research was conducted to describe the problems faced by elderly and the suggestive measures to provide social and emotional security to them by Punita Govil & Swati Gupta (2016). The data of the research was based on the reported cases of elder abuse and related issues collected by an NGO, HelpAge India in 2014 and 2015. 1200 elderly households of 60 years age and above were the sample. From twelve cities of eight states sample were surveyed. 50% male and 50% female- total 100 from each city the elderly members of the society responded. The cities were Delhi,

Kolkata, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mangalore, Nagpur, Kanpur, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam and Madurai. The findings showed a clear indication of the increasing tendency of elder abuse all over the India. Although the crime done by relatives, caregivers, neighbours and other near and dears but most of the cases the main perpetrators are daughter-in-law, son and daughter. (Govil & Gupta, 2016).

A discipline can be called Education related to Gerontology or Gerontological education when ageing related value added matter can be included in the field of Education as a separate discipline or subject. People will learn or experience from the subject all the necessary knowledge about old age care, physical, mental societal changes related with ageing process and application of knowledge to policies and programmes. Individual can make plans for his or her own life course and needs. Gerontological Education will give the lesson to human being for care taking of his or her close relatives or older members of family and outside of the family who is age of 60 and above and who are suffering most due to multiple health hazards, gradual deterioration, functional decline, psychological dysfunctions, etc. When education will add Gerontological component, then the subjects itself becomes a value-oriented area or field to learn with humanity. Simran Biggs & Irja Haapala (2013) wanted to focus on the relationship among elder mistreatment, ageism and human rights, though this type of relationship was not so known matter to investigate previously. The researcher has also presented some historical background that supports and makes the study strong. The trend of respecting elders, the consequences of disrespecting elders, ageing and associated stereotypes, ageism were discussed in the Bible, Upanishad, Vedanta, multiple culture like Hindu, Islam, Jain, Sikh, Buddhist culture were represented here. How the older people should be treated? What is the importance of elder care? What are the necessary component of ageing related curriculum? What is the need for education related to Gerontology? – all the background were established through the history of previous reports of the renowned NGO and National Reports from HelpAge India, Protective Services Units in Ageing and Elder Abuse, Gerontological Society of America, Perspective of Geriatric Health Care, etc. along with the valuable view of Swami Vivekananda, Pitamaha Bheesma, Sathya Sai Baba.

Chapter-II

Review of related literature revealed that several studies have been conducted on the Ageism, Elder abuse and the Gerontological education in general, but very limited studies are available there. Though some previous research work carried on elder abuse are seen in India, but the maximum number of available research work are from abroad India. Also the research related to Ageism and Gerontology or ageing related education are rarely published in India. Kaur et al (2014), Gupta et al (2014), Shiv Prakash (2019) intended to explore the attitude, knowledge and perception of general students, nursing students and students of dental course towards elderly people or the ageism. They have used descriptive survey or experimental method as per necessity. Findings of the studies demonstrated that students have a relatively positive or negative attitude towards older people. Some of the results indicate that proper education is needful for the young generation to

understand the importance of the elderly in the society. To measure Youth's Perspective on Elder Abuse HelpAge India (2015) conducted National Survey where the finding shows some truly pathetic results. The Research report declared that- 73% of youth accept that elder abuse exists, 34.7% youth perceive daughter-in-law as the primary abuser and 23% youth perceive son as the primary abusers. The top most abuse in the form of 'using abusive language and talking rudely to an elder' was felt by 72.4% youth. 'Physical abuse and beating up' is a common type of abuse according to 29% youth. The results also shows very interestingly regarding the solution of abuse. 86.9% that is majority of youth suggest that to prevent elder abuse the elderly should live in a joint family, because most of the elderly living in nuclear families are facing abuse high rate today. The purpose of the research carried out by Samira Alsenany (2010) was to explore the attitudes, knowledge, willingness and future intensions to work with older people among nursing students of Soudi Arabia. Kogan's Attitudes toward Older People Scale, Paltmore's Facts on Ageing Quiz, a measure of students' willingness to work with older people and a measure of behavioural intension were used in this study. From the findings of the study it is noted that the majority of nursing students from the integrated Gerontological nursing curriculum, showed a lack of basic knowledge of physical and behavioural aspects of ageing process. On the other side the nursing students showed generally a favourable and positive attitudes and willingness to take care of older people because of Saudi Arabia cultural, social and religious background. Thus total 89 previous literatures were reviewed by the present researcher from the area of Ageism (From India-4, Abroad India-30); Elder abuse (From India- 22, Abroad India-15); Education related to Gerontology (From India-00, Abroad India-11); and Correlation between ageism and elder abuse (From India-00, Abroad India-6).

The objectives of the study were (i) To examine the attitude of undergraduate and postgraduate student towards ageism in relation to demographic variables (gender, religion, category, habitat, family structure, family income, birth order of sample, marital status, stream of study, subject taken, district, the number of elderly present in the family and regularity of health checkup of elderly) in perspective of education related to gerontology. (ii) To examine the attitude of undergraduate and postgraduate student towards elder abuse in relation to demographic variables (gender, religion, category, habitat, family structure, family income, birth order of sample, marital status, stream of study, subject taken, district, the number of elderly present in the family, regularity of health checkup of elderly) in perspective of education related to gerontology. (iii) To find out the association between students' attitude of undergraduate and postgraduate level with the mostly happening elder abuse in society. (iv) To find out the association between students' attitude of undergraduate and postgraduate level with the main perpetrator of elder abuse in the society. (v) To find out the association between students' attitude of undergraduate and postgraduate level with the reason of case of elder abuse remain unreported. (vi) To find out the association between students' attitude of undergraduate and postgraduate level with probable solutions of elder abuse or dealing with elder abuse. The other objectives were (vii) To determine the correlation between ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology according to the UG students. (viii) To determine the correlation between ageism and elder abuse

in perspective of education related to gerontology according to the PG students. (ix) To determine the correlation between ageism and elderly members present in the family. (x) To determine the correlation between elder abuse and elderly members present in the family.

Total 60 null hypotheses (30 for UG and 30 for PG) were framed based on the objectives.

Delimitations of the study

The study was delimited as follows-

- i. Both UG and PG students were selected only from the college and university of West Bengal.
- ii. Purposive sampling technique was used to conduct the study.
- iii. Dependent variables namely attitude towards Ageism and Elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology were measured using two self-made standardized tools.
- iv. Only 756 respondents from UG level and 700 respondents from PG level were selected as the sample of the study.

Chapter-III

The study was designed as descriptive survey method. The population for the present study were the students from various districts of West Bengal. 756 students of undergraduate level were taken from various colleges which includes B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. BBA, etc. 700 students of postgraduate level were taken from various colleges which includes M.A., M.Sc., and M.Com. MBA, etc. Number of questionnaires distributed was 1550 and numbers of questionnaires returned after filled by the respondent was 1456. Sample were collected using purposive sampling technique. The four dependent variables were (i) Undergraduate Students' attitude toward Ageism, (ii) Undergraduate Students' attitude toward Elder abuse, (iii) Postgraduate Students' attitude toward Ageism, (iv) Postgraduate Students' attitude toward Elder abuse. The thirteen independent variables of the study were gender, religion, category, habitat, family structure, family income, birth order of sample, marital status, stream of study, subject taken, district, number of elderly person present in the family, regularity of health checkup of elderly. A pre validated self-administered questionnaire was used as a tool to obtain the data. The questionnaire was developed by the researcher after extensive literature review with the guidance of the supervisor. The content validity was established by circulating the tool among three experts. The content validity of the scale of ageism (SAA) and Elder abuse (SAEA) was established along with the construct validity by Pearson correlation, where the correlation of each and every item is significant at the 0.01 level Internal reliability was tested using the Chronbach's Coefficient Alpha. Reliability coefficient for the total scale was 0.70 suggesting that the scale has adequate reliability to measure the construct. Alpha coefficients were also calculated to determine if the scale had good reliabilities. The Chronbach's alpha coefficient of all items was 0.70 and the Chronbach's alpha coefficients for individual factors ranged from .666 to .706, representing the reliability of the measurement. The

measurement tool was divided into three sections, where the researcher used three scales – (i) Student's Attitude Scale based on Ageism (SAA) (ii) Student's Attitude Scale based on Elder Abuse (SAEA) (iii) WH Questions based on Education or Curriculum related to Gerontology. The researcher has also used an open ended semi structured interview schedule for the UG & PG students. The attitude towards positive and negative statements are expressed by five point Likert scale where the scoring pattern ranging from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree'. All items were scored from 1 to 5, where 5 stands for 'strongly agree' and 1 stands for 'strongly disagree'. The total 30 items are divided into three dimensions- Ageism and Elder abuse. The questionnaire containing 13 positive and 17 negative items. Besides these 30 items another scale of 4 WH Questions were distributed which is featured with multiple options. It was consisted of only 4 MCQ type items where each item offers 5 to 7 choices or alternatives. The purpose of the WH Questions Frame was to measure the association between course pursuing (UG & PG) and the each statement on Education related to Gerontology. In the second phase to assess the attitude towards ageism and elder abuse the researcher has used an open ended semi structured interview schedule. Every interview took 15 to 25 minutes in average. To get valuable addition of opinions for qualitative analysis of the study the interview schedule was applied in three phases. Set I was for the UG & PG students. Set II was prepared for the teachers and experts and Set III was applied for the elderly people residing in old age home. Every interview took 15 to 30 minutes in average. The respondents were participated spontaneously and free to answer the questions. The unwilling persons were barred from this session. Face-to-face interviews and Telephonic interviews were done to gather stories and anecdotes about the pupils' actual acts of respect or contempt.

Chapter-IV

Analysis of the data was conducted in two parts. First, item wise analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics percentage and later the hypotheses were tested using descriptive statics mean, SD and inferential statistics independent t-test, one-way ANOVA and Pearson product moment correlation (r). Comparison table of frequency and perentage are represented to check if there is any difference between attitude of the students of UG and PG on the basis of different dimensions of perspective of Gerontology. Data were represented graphically. Current researcher has also conducted several interviews for qualitative analysis. Since the sample of this study is student-centered, a number of student interviews have provided insights and opinions on some issues related to aging, aging problems, elder abuse, and gerontological education. Not only the students but also the opinions of the old people collected from the old age home and some significant direct remarks have been added here for more informative analysis according to the instructions of the supervisor and the demand of the study. Along with that there are some important opinions of teachers and experts on this subject.

Chapter-V

The present research revealed diversified conclusions. In the result of the analysis it was found that the girls possessed more positive attitude towards ageism than boys at UG and PG level. But for UG students the result was statistically significant at 0.01 level, where in opposite for PG students the result was not statistically significant based on the criterion of gender. Significant difference has been found in the attitude towards ageism on the criterion of category, subject, and district at both UG and PG level. In contrary at both UG and PG level significant difference has not been found in the attitude towards ageism on the criterion of religion, habitat, family structure, family income, stream of study, elderly present in the family and the regularity of health checkup. Additionally there exists significant difference in the attitude towards elder abuse on the criterion of gender, category, subject, and district. But on the criterion of religion, family income, birth order, marital status and elderly present in the family the attitude towards elder abuse there is no statistically significant difference at both UG and PG level.

It has been observed from the analysis of the interview that some students want to express their views honestly by making bold statements while most of the students were interested in expressing their mixed feelings. Surprisingly, older people did not want to discredit their own children. But the researcher has guessed something more from the facial expression and body language during the interview session which is very much tragic, appalling and weird experience also. Teachers and experts gave important views on the current problems of the elderly, the social situation, and the abuse of the elderly. Each of them welcomed the proposal about the start of a new subject in the combination of elements of gerontology with the teaching of values at the school level as Educational Gerontology.

The samples were also given four WH Questions (What, Who, Why and How) related to the perspective of Gerontology. **Firstly**, it was found that there was a mixed feelings with similarities and dissimilarities of opinion in between the students, course pursuing under UG or PG towards 'The mostly happening elder abuse in the society'. According to the students of UG and PG the top two kinds of elder abuse (EA) mostly happening in our society are 'Neglect' and 'Disrespect' respectively. They wanted to prioritize the 'Forcible sexual contact' as the minimal kind of elder abuse. But 'Verbal abuse', 'Beating or slapping', and 'Economic exploitation' are also admitted in average by the students. **Secondly**, according to the students of UG and PG the mostly responsible perpetrators of elder abuse in the society can be arranged by their hierarchical rank as-Son (1st position), Daughter-in-law (2nd position), Care giver or servant (3rd position), relative (4th position). But Daughter and Son-in-law are also accountable in the role of perpetrators (5th and 6th position) as they opined similarly. **Thirdly**, in the context of 'The reason of the case of elder abuse remain unreported' the students of UG and PG opined similar. It was found that they put the reasons in a prioritized order such as the 'Privacy of the family matter', 'They just give up', 'Fear of retaliation', 'Did not know about the dealing with problem', 'Distrust on Person and Agency to solve the problem' and 'Ineffective and Unknown Redressal' respectively. **Lastly**, it was revealed that the students of UG and PG slightly differed with their opinion about 'The dealing effectively

with random elder abuse'. They all were supporting the given measures as 'Sensitize young adults', 'Involve youngsters in elderly care', 'Development of social communication', 'Make them economically independent', 'Develop legal redressal', 'Develop social redressal' and 'Create Self Help Groups of the elders', but the prioritized order are different according to them.

At a glance the attitude score of the students towards the Ageism revealed the average value was 48.63 with standard deviation 5.50 ranging from 25 to 65. Similarly in attitude score towards the elder abuse the average value was 66.88 with standard deviation 7.22 ranging from 41 to 85 as shown in above table. But on the other side in part of item wise analysis the result of the present study explored some surprising and thought provoking findings which is not at all a good sign for the future. The students were found to express themselves through some cross-questions and that's why they can show truly the right level of attitude about anything good or bad without hiding the true attitude. From this it can be deduced that the young generation of all age's from 18 to 23 or 25 have more or less the same idea about some of these special issues. Coincidentally their point of view has flowed in one direction which was not only unexpected as well as stunning or threatening for the future elderly group.

Findings of the study would be useful for sociological study of old persons residing in old age home. In case of the further research on knowledge and perception about ageing and age related health issues, mental health problems of elderly people after retirement, quality of life of elderly with socio-economic focus – the findings of the present research would be useful. Findings also may be useful for the researcher who will work on value crisis and Elder abuse, study on Gerontological curriculum and the psycho-emotional dimension of elderly living in old age home.

Success:

The key elements in the success of this programme are-

- i. Present researcher has investigated the attitude of undergraduate and postgraduate student towards ageism and elder abuse in perspective of education related to gerontology. A mixed result has been found in this context.
- ii. The variables used in the study like caste, marital status, birth order, stream of study, discipline, district which have not seen in any previous research.
- iii. It has been established through the result of the study that not any particular gender or religion or district is responsible for the elder abuse. It means that there is evidence of age-related abuse in all religions, genders, districts everywhere.
- iv. Correct perception of ageing or ageism are lacking in the students of both UG and PG level.
- v. The quantity of sample was 1456 which is a good enough number to satisfy the criteria of error free research.
- vi. The result of the present study will definitely indicate to the importance or necessity of the education related to gerontology, which all the general students should know about as early as possible.

Limitations

- i. Sample size could be increased.
- ii. Random sampling procedures might be followed.
- iii. More dependent variables like knowledge, perceptions, concept of the students can be measured in context of Ageism and elder abuse.
- iv. Data collection procedure might be done from out of West Bengal.
- v. Standardized tools can be bought if it was available, but there was no such scale to measure attitude of young students towards Ageism and elder abuse together which is related to the curriculum content of Gerontology.
- vi. The study could have been done earlier if the Covid-19 situation had not occurred.
- vii. It could be more possible to compare or to judge the attitude from specific demographic variable like caste, religion, habitat, district, discipline, stream of study and marital status, if sufficient review of related literatures were available.

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Signature of Research Scholar 09.11.2022