

**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
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Chapter-I: 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.

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).

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). 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.

Historical Background of the Study

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

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. 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 following Review Matrix is showing the previous researches which is directly or indirectly related to this study--

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 Kamarthi, 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”.- Anna Azulai (2014)</p>	To explore an overview of ageism across several professions or community who are helping the older adults group for their social justice.	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 considered sensitive from a personal level and need to be improved through the better educational programme in Gerontology.
4.	<p>“Youth's Attitude towards elderly people in Indian Society-A Cross</p>	The study's goals included evaluating graduate and	Researchers used a descriptive and cross sectional comparative research design. Data were collected through simple random sampling method. Total sample were 150	. 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

	Sectional Comparative Study -- Shiv Prakash, Sourav Kumar & Vedprakash Sharma (2019)	postgraduate students' views about senior people as well as comparing those of young people who live with elderly people and those who do not.	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.	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 kindergarteners' 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 elderly" under National Council for Elderly -- Brain Power (1993)	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 by the researcher and it was administered on the students from two different colleges.	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.
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" --	To judge how provision of correct information and reinforcement for challenge in University students brings positive attitude	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	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

	Amie M. Ragan and Anne M. Bowen (2001)	toward elderly people.	require adjustment. Priced using the ASD are 32-item objective pairs.	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”-- Susan Feldman, Dr. Helen Mahoney and Prof. Terence Seedsman from Victoria University of Technology, Victoria (2001)	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,	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 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.	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 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 Children?”- Mladen Davidovic, Zoran Djordjevic, Predrag Erceg, Nebojsa Despotovic, and	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. 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)	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. But excluding a few numbers of nurses responded to old age not as unattractive phase. They remarked if a person is in a good

	Dragoslav P. Milosevic (2007)		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.	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.
14.	“Young People’s Images of Old Age in Chile: Exploratory Research” -- Marcelo Arnold Cathalifaud, Daniela Thumala, Anahi Urquiza and Alejandra Ojeda (2008)	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.	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.
15.	“Undergraduate Attitudes toward the elderly: The Role of Knowledge, Contact and Aging Anxiety” Linda J. Allan and James A. Johnson (2009)	To determine 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. 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.	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.
16.	“Attitudes towards old age: A Study of the self-image of aged” -- Philip O. Sijuwade (2009)	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. 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. 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.
17.	“Undergraduate Students’ Perceptions and Behaviors Related to the Aged and to Aging Processes” -- Daniel J. Van Dussen & Robert R. Weaver (2009)	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.	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.
18	“Public Perceptions of Older People and Ageing” on behalf of NCPOP (National Centre for the	The goal of this review study was to determine what was already known about public	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	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

	Protection of Older People)-- J Drennan, MP Treacy, A Phelan, S Quin, A Lafferty, A O'Loughlin, G Fealy, C McNamara, C Naughton, G Bury, M Connolly, M Butler, L Delaney, C Kelleher, C Harmon (2009)	perceptions of older persons, their ageing, and the factors that influence them.	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.	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.
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 (ARSM-A-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.
20.	"The Attitude Towards Ageing Among Residents of an Elderly Care Institution in Penang Maysiya" -- A.Rashid, Ong Eng Keat, wong Eleanor ShuYi (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.	"Nurses Attitudes towards Older People: A Systematic Review" - Yun-e Liu, Ian J. Norman,	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

	Alison E. While (2013)			need for improvement in study patterns and design programmes.
23.	“Values and adult age: Findings from two cohorts of the European social survey” -- Oliver C Robinson (2013)	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.	“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)	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.	“Attitudes toward Aging in Portuguese nursing students” -- Margarida Abreu and Nilza Caldevilla (2015)	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 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
26.	“Attitudes to older people and Perceptions of working with older people of students of health and social care.” -- 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)	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.	“Assessment and attitude of university students about elderly: Preliminary study” --	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).	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

	Z.A. Tabari, F.B. Ghaedi, J. H. Hamissi & S. Eskandari (2015)		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.	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.	"Perception of the Elderly by Youth and seniors in Poland" -- Mateusz Cybulski, Elzbieta Krajewska-Kulak and Jacek Jamiolkowski (2015)	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.	"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,	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.	"Buddhist promoting mental health of the elderly in the community" -- Phramaha Kraison Chotipanyo (2016)	To study the model and method of promoting mental health of Buddhist community.	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.	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.
31.	"Negative attitudes toward older workers and hiring decisions: Testing the moderating role of decision makers' core self-evaluations" --	To forecast the relationship between avoiding hiring older persons and attitudes about older workers; and to demonstrate the	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	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.

	Ulrike Fasbender & Mo Wang (2017)	unfavourability of choosing the oldest suitable applicant in a recruiting circumstance.	help attain both internal and external validity. For data analysis, ANOVA was applied.	
32.	“ Ageism Attitude towards Elderly: Young Perspective” - Guler Duru Asiret, Tugce Turten Kaymaz, Ebru Ozturk Copur, MsN & Imatullah Akyar (2017)	To ascertain how young people felt about ageism.	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).	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 towards elderly can increase and sustain. Inclusion of National legislation and policies are also needed here.
33.	“Attitudes towards the elderly and social interaction: Approach toward an intergenerational society” -- Somkiat Eiamkanchanala, Nuttapol Assarut and Suwance Surasiengsunk (2017)	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 coefficient 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.	“Knowledge and Attitude towards Ageing among Health Science University Students” -- Devinder Kaur, Ajit Singh, Ponnusamy Subramaniam, Nor Najwatul Akmal Ab. Rahman, Fatima Zahra Rusly, Shazli Ezzat Ghazali (2018)	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.	“Attitude of the Youth towards the Elderly People in the Selected	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	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

	Community in Lalitpur District of Nepal — Gaire Bipula & Khagi Bina Rana (2020)	Mahalaxmi Municipality, felt about the old.	schedule. Questionnaire were 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.	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.
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 Report for WHO" -- Subha Soneja (2012)	To identify the signs of elder abuse, raising awareness of it among primary healthcare professionals, and developing a plan for its abolition or prevention.	Instead of one to one interview focus group discussions were held to collect data from the participants. 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.
39.	"Mental health problems among inhabitants of old age homes: A Preliminary Study" -- -	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	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

	S. C. Tiwari, Nisha M. Pandey and Indrapal Singh (2012)		types of old age homes were selected randomly from 7 old age homes in Lucknow.	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.	"Elder abuse in Indian families: Problems and Preventive Actions" -- Yatish Kumar and Anita Bhargava (2014)	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.	"A Sociological Study of Old Persons Residing in an Old Age Home of Delhi, India" -- Yadav Lalan (2014)	To find out the answer of 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.	"Quality of Life of Elderly Residing in Old Age Homes and Community in Visakhapatnam City" -- S. Chandrika, P. Radhakumari, & B. DeviMadhabi (2015)	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 as 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	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.

			there in a questionnaire: physical, psychological, social, and environmental. ANOVA test and t-test done through SPSS package.	
45.	“Attitude of Family towards Elder Mistreatment: Cultural Perspective in Rural North India” -- Muthuven katchalam Srinivasan and Sandhya Gupta (2015)	To investigate that how much cultural perspective of Rural North India was responsible for the mistreatment of elderly person by the family members.	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 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.
46.	“Comparative Study on Perceived Abuse and Social Neglect among Rural and Urban Geriatric Population” -- Jaspreet Kaur, Jasbir Kaur & N.Sujata (2015)	To compare how elders living in rural and urban Pohir and Jamalpur sections of the Ludhiana 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 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.
47.	“National survey- A Youth Perspective on Elder Abuse” -- HelpAge India (2015)	to assess young people's perceptions of elder abuse.	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. 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.
48.	“Understanding elderly abuse-A special reference to elderly in an urban slum of Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu” -- S. Sampath Kumar, S. Girijakumari & V. Brindha (2015)	To understand or identify the prevalence of elderly abuse at Jawahar Nagar, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.	The research has been conducted on 80 elderly people. This descriptive study used interview schedule through Elder Abuse Suspicion Index (EASI) tool.	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.
49.	“Reason of shifting people in old age home” --	To better understand why elderly people	Two old age homes were taken for study from where 120 (60+60) respondents or samples were selected to random sampling. In this	According to the weightage of personal reason, for that the elderly people has to shift at old age home are loneliness, adjustment problem,

	Sonam Kumari, Mithilesh Verma and Sangeeta Gupta (2016)	were being moved to nursing homes.	study age, caste, family income, education, occupation etc. were used as the independent variables.	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.
50.	“Domestic Violence against Elderly People: A Case Study of India”-- Punita Govil & Swati Gupta (2016)	To concentrate on the data that was already accessible on the dependency ratio of elderly people.	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. 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. 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 duelist 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.	<p>“Abandonment of elderly people in Nepal- Elderly people's perspectives”-- Samjhana Thapa (2017)</p>	<p>To focus on the family bond of relationship of abandoned elderly people with their children.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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. 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.</p>
54.	<p>“ How India treats its Elderly: A HelpAge India National Report-2017”-- MaRS Monitoring and Research Systems Private Limited, (2017)</p>	<p>To focus on how elderly are treated in India.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
55.	<p>“Elderly Abuse Experienced by Older Adults Prior to Living in Old Age Homes in Kathmandu”-- Sunita Rai, Prakriti Khanal and Hans Nath Chalise (2018)</p>	<p>To investigate the type of maltreatment they endured before to moving into old age homes in Kathmandu Metropolitan City.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
56.	<p>“Elder abuse and its association with socio-demographic variables in India”-- Neha Seth , Akhilesh Yadava , Nitesh K. Adichwal, Sachin B. Kamble (2019)</p>	<p>To investigate the relationship between demographic factors and elder abuse in India.</p>	<p>This study made use of the "Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India (BKPAD)" 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
57.	<p>“Elder abuse and its predictors: a cross-sectional study in a rural area of West</p>	<p>To identify the growth of elder abuse and associated risk factors.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

	<p>Bengal, eastern part of India”—</p> <p>Sembagamuthu Sembiah , Aparajita Dasgupta, Chandrashekhar S. Taklikar, Bobby Paul, Lina Bandyopadhyay, and Jayeeta Burman (2020)</p>		<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>
Studies conducted on Elder abuse in Abroad India				
58.	<p>"Elder abuse in the health care services in Kenya"—</p> <p>Tavengwa Nhongo (2001)</p>	<p>To examine older individuals' and healthcare professionals' perspectives on the context, reasons behind, and solutions to elder abuse in Kenya's primary healthcare system.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 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.</p>
59.	<p>“Elder Abuse explored through a prism of perceptions: Perspectives of Potential Witness”--</p> <p>Christen Erlingsson (2007)</p>	<p>To explore and compare the perception of elder abuse by four groups of experts, older persons, family members and professional volunteers group of Sweden.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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, abusers and as well as for the potential support provider also, because a key to unlock the elder abuse is the ability for compassion.</p>
60.	<p>“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”--</p> <p>Samira Alsenany (2010)</p>	<p>to examine nursing students in Saudi Arabia's attitudes, knowledge, willingness, and future intentions about working with the elderly.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
61.	<p>“Respectfully treating the elderly: Affective and</p>	<p>To investigate how young generation respect or</p>	<p>521 college students were selected as subjects. Applying a questionnaire survey the researchers explored the behavioral forms of</p>	<p>The researchers concluded here by explaining that there may be some obligations or constraints in behind of the malpractice or mistreatment to</p>

	<p>behavioural ways of American young adults”-- Kyu-Taik Sung, Bum Jung Kim and Fernando Torres-Gil (2010) AP</p>	<p>disrespect older adults in American society.</p>	<p>elder respect that are mostly often practiced by young adults. The researchers investigated the behavioural expressions of elder 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 contempt11 types of behavioural and affective forms of elder respect were cited here.</p>	<p>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. 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.</p>
62.	<p>“A Study of Attitudes toward Elder Abuse among African, American, Korean and Chinese Caregivers”-- India M. Cook (2012)</p>	<p>To examine the prevalence of elder abuse in various cultures in Africa, America, Korea and China.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>
63.	<p>“Study on Perceptions towards Human Rights of older persons”-- Agewell Foundation Research and Advocacy Centre (2013)</p>	<p>To evaluate the circumstances of elderly people and to concentrate on the human rights violations that may have occurred.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
64.	<p>“Perceptions of Elder Abuse, Neglect and Attitudes toward Ageism: Volunteers Public Non-Health Staff and Tradesmen in Manisha/ Turkey”-- Ozden Dedli, Emel Yildiz and Zohre Kiyancicek (2013)</p>	<p>To investigate how professional groups that assisted the elderly had attitudes toward ageism, perceptions of elder abuse, and neglect.</p>	<p>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 abuse and neglect. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (version 16.0) was used to conduct descriptive and ANOVA analyses on the data.</p>	<p>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.</p>
65.	<p>“A Literature Review of Findings in Physical Elder Abuse”-- Kieran Murphy, Sheila Waa, Hussein Jaffer, Agnes Sauter & Amanda Chan (2013)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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 Schopflocher (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.	“Nurses’ Attitudes towards Older People: Report from a Single Institution Study”-- Yasemin Kavlak, Selda Yildiz and Ozgur Akin Tug (2015)	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.	“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)	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.	“Building Community of Elderly- A Finnish Institutional Care Perspective”-- keshab Bahadur Chand (2017)	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>	To concentrate on the abusive behaviours toward older individuals happening in Beirut, Lebanon.	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 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.
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>	To determine the likelihood that elder abuse will occur during the coronavirus pandemic in the US.	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.	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.
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>	To address 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. 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.	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.
74.	<p>“Secondary School Students’ Knowledge and Attitudes towards Older People: Does An Education Intervention Program Make Difference?”--</p> <p>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</p>	To demonstrate how instructors' use of teaching materials on	The Positive Aging teaching resources were structured into 12 integrated multidisciplinary sections and 276 activities with geriatrics and gerontological components. Students were	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

	<p>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>	<p>positively ageing in normal classes could alter middle school students' perceptions about seniors.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
76.	<p>"Infusing Gerontology into Grades 7-12 Social Studies Curricula"-- John A. Krout & Zenon Wasyliw (2002)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 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.</p>	<p>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 organizations, and textbook publishers work together.</p>
77.	<p>"Increasing Aging Content in Social Work Curriculum: Perceptions of Key Constituents"-- Stacey R. Kolomer, Terri Lewinson, Nancy P. Kropf and Scottt E. Wilks (2006)</p>	<p>To determine if the University of Georgia School of Social Work's BSW and MSW programmes curricula should include material on ageing.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
78.	<p>"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)</p>	<p>To examine how teachers and students at the National Autonomous University of Mexico felt about the implementation of gerontology education.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
79.	<p>"Gerontology Course in the nursing undergraduate curricula"--</p>	<p>To examine nursing faculty members' attitudes about senior citizens and their</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</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</p>

	Samira AlSenany and Amer A. AlSarif (2014)	perceptions on gerontological nursing education.	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.	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.
80.	"Aging education in elementary textbooks" -- Gokhan Kaya, Sevcan Candan, Aysegul Avsar- Tuncay, Meral Hakverdi-Can, Derya Can & Canay Pekbay(2014)	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.	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.	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".
81.	"Evolution of the master's curriculum for elderly nursing a qualitative study" -- Fatemeh Ghaffari, Nahid Dehghan- Nayeri, Nasrin Navabi and Khaterch Seylani (2016)	To identify the advantages and weakness of a geriatric nursing program at Tehran University of medical science.	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). The interviews were analyzed through Granehrim and Lundman's approach.	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 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	To close the knowledge and skill gap that existed between what is taught about gerontology	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	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

	Programs in Alberta and in Canada”-- Maria Manese (2017)	in formal education and what is required in the workplace.	and focus groups with gerontologists and laypeople.	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 Ab road India				
84.	“Is Ageism in University Students Associated With Elder Abuse?”-- Yongjie Yon, Larry Anderson, Jocelyn Lymburner, Michael Campo, John Marasigan, Robert Savage, Rose McCloskey, Sue Ann Mandville-Anstey (2010)	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.
85.	“Elder mistreatment, ageism and Human rights”-- Simran Biggs & Irja Haapala (2013)	To focus on the relationship among elder mistreatment, ageism and human rights.	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.
86.	“Ageism and elder mistreatment: Talking the talk but not walking the walk”-- McDonal d Lynn (2017)	To reveal the relationship between Elder mistreatments and ageism, and how closely they are related to each other.	Researchers have conducted textual analysis on some previous studies on Ageism and Elder abuse.	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.
87.	“Relations between Elder Abuse, Ageism and Perceptions of Age”-- Margarida Pedroso de Lima, Maria Emilia Vergueiro, Antonio-Jose Gonzalez, Paulo Martins & Joao Garrido Oliveira (2018)	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) 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 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.	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).
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.	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.

			Prejudices in affective zone and ii. Discriminations in behavioural zone.	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.	<p>“Impact of structural ageism on greater violence against older persons: A cross-sectional study of 56 countries”-</p> <p>E-Shein Chang, Joan K Monin, Daniel Zeltermann, Becca R Levy (2021)</p>	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.

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 publicized 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.

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”**.

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.

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

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: Research Methodology

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.

Research Design

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

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

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 is 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. 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.

Sampling Technique

Sample were collected using purposive sampling technique.

Variables

Dependent variables:

The following were the dependent variables of the study-

Table is 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

Independent variables:

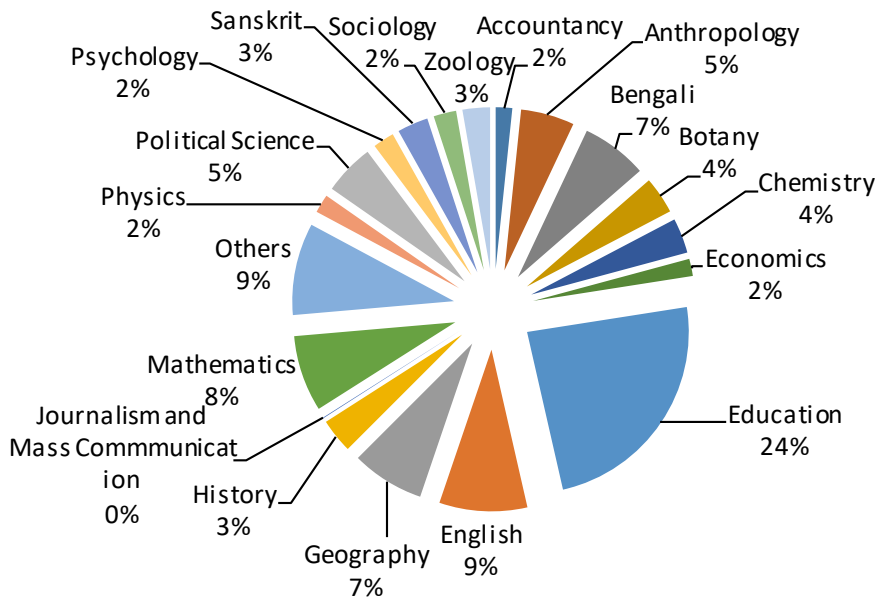
The following were the independent variables of the study-

Table 3.5.2.1 showing the categorization of independent variables

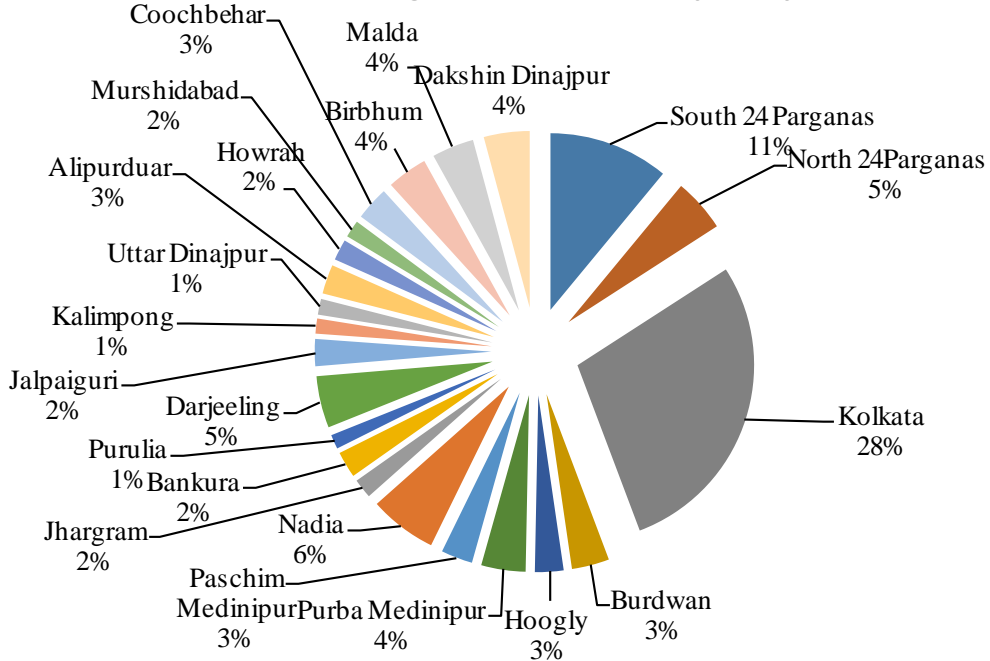
Sl.No.	Independent Variables	Categorical variables
1	Gender	Male/Female
2	Religion	Hindu/Muslim/Christian
3	Category	General/SC/ST/OBC
4	Habitat	Urban/Semi urban/Rural
5	Family structure	Joint/Nuclear/Broken
6	Family income	Below 10000 10000-30000

		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

Pie Chart is Showing Distribution of Subject Frequency (in %)



Pie Chart showing District-wise Frequency (in %)



Research Instruments or Tools

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

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. 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 is 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 is 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. There was 13 positive items and 17 negative items in total. 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 were distributed which is featured with multiple options. Scale was implemented using a purposive sample of 1456 students from various districts of West Bengal.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Interview Schedule:

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.

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.

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.

Chapter-IV: Analysis and Interpretation

Statistical analysis: 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. Comparison table of frequency and percentage 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 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.

Summary of the hypotheses tested at a glance

Table is showing the result 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 is showing the result 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 is showing the result 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

4.7 Overall Attitude at a Glance

Table 4.7.1 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 4.7.2 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 4.7.4 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%).

Qualitative Analysis

Current researchers have conducted several interviews for qualitative analysis. Since the sample of this study is student-centered, a number of student's 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 **26 elderly people** collected from the old age home above 60 years of age expressed their views, living in old age homes in different areas of West Bengal. 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. 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 order to make it qualitatively richer, the present researcher has added 20 factual cases which from various **Print media** and 13 **Film review** from 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") which also explain in some way the agony, loneliness, misery and separation of old age to this thesis.

Chapter-V: Findings and Discussions

The Findings

A mixed result has been found in this context with 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.

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. 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. After all, it has been proved that most of the students are quite ignorant about ageing, related issues of ageism, dark phase of old age and its care or solution.

Discussion:

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. 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. View of the teachers' community may be an important addition towards ageism and elder abuse. Findings of the study can explore the degraded value of present society based on elder abuse. Not only the nurse or doctor but also all the young people should know the minimum or primary level of Gerontological knowledge. 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. 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. For the purpose of the qualitative addition the present researcher has conducted a bunch of interviews. There are 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. Not only the interviews but 13 Film reviews and 20 cases of elder abuse from Print Media have been also reproduced to rationalize the result of the study.

Educational Implication: Perspective of Education related to 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. (Gerontology, n.d.). 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 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. 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.

Conclusion:

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.

Recommendations:

The present researcher humbly recommended following points that present study recommends a new start of curriculum enriched with basic knowledge of Gerontology at school level. Not only the nurse or doctor but also all the young people should know the minimum or primary level of Gerontological knowledge. Education related to Gerontology should be compulsory in theoretical and practical syllabus for sensitization of the youth as early as possible.

Limitations

- i. Sample size could be increased.
- ii. Random sampling procedures might be followed.
- iii. Data collection procedure might be done from out of West Bengal.
- iv. 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.

Appendices

In the Appendices the present researcher has included some important documents in support of the thesis:

- Certificate from supervisor for collection of the data
- Permission letter for data collection from the authority regarding no objection
- Questionnaire on the attitude of Undergraduate and Postgraduate Student towards Ageism and Elder abuse
- Interview Schedule
- Districts of the respondents with graphical presentation
- Disciplines of the Respondents with graphical presentation
- Computation of Reliability and Validity of the Scale
- Case studies collected from film review (“Baghban” (The Gardener), “Gotro”, “Dadi”, “Dadu ki kahani”, “Aging”, “The End”, “Diabetic Tablet”, “The Pizza”, “Rent”, “Riston ka Bojh”, “Belaseshe”, “Tonic”, “Belashuru”)
- Case studies collected from print media
- Presentations and Publications
- Videography and audio clips of interview in CD/DVD

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