

Self Esteem Of Working Elderly According To Age

Dayawanti¹ and Shalini Agarwal²

Student and Assistant Professor

Department of Human Development and Family Studies

School of Home Sciences

Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow India

Email address: dayawantipbt@gmail.com & s_gupt@rediffmail.com

Abstract – Old age is the closing period in the life span. It is a period where people move away from previous, more desirable period of usefulness. Age sixty is usually considered the dividing line between middle and old age. (Robins, Hedin 2001). However, it is recognized that chronological age is a poor retrieve to use in marking off the beginning of old age because there are such marked differences among individuals in the age at which aging actually begins. Old age also called senescence, in human beings, is the final stage of the normal life span. Old age is not consistent from the stand points of biology, demography (conditions of mortality and morbidity), employment and retirement and sociology for satiation and public administrative purpose, however, old age is frequently defined as 60 or 65 years of age or older. A total of 120 respondents were selected from Lucknow city. The collected data was coded, tabulated and analyzed in terms of simple frequencies, percentage, chi-square test to study the association between selected independent and dependent variables. Self-esteem scale by Rosenberg self-esteem scale Published by – **Rosenberg, (1965)**. The purpose of this study was to explore the difference of self-esteem between working and non-working elderly of Lucknow. It was hypothesized that "there is no association between age and self-esteem". The sample of 120 (60 working, 60 non working) male elderly were taken by purposive random sampling technique. The target age group range was between 60 years to 75 years. The mean score of age was ($M = 34.126$) and the standard deviation was ($SD = 4.129$). The elderly were

selected from different areas of lucknow city like south city, rajnikhand and eldeco. After taking consent from the participant, demographic details filled then in order to measure the self-esteem, Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale (RSES, 1965) was administered, individually. Descriptive statistics and chi-square test were used to analyze the data through SPSS. It was concluded that working elderly are likely to have higher self-esteem.

Keywords: Elderly, self esteem, work status and different age group.

Introduction- Old age is the closing period in the life span. It is a period where people move away from previous, more desirable period of usefulness. Age sixty is usually considered the dividing line between middle and old age. Self-esteem may be defined simply as favorable or unfavorable attitude towards self. Self-esteem can also be defined as the perception of self worth, or the extent to which a person values, prizes, or appreciates the self. Any individual could have only two kinds of self-esteem – esteem (Robins, Hedin 2001). Self-esteem is an essential contribution to the life process and is indispensable to normal and healthy self-development, and has a value for survival. Self-esteem is “an understanding of one” quality as an object – that is, now good or bad, valuable or worthless, positive or negative, or superior or inferior one is: individual assessment of self-esteem are formed through two interrelated processes. The aim of this study was to examine the role of work status. (I.e. working and non working) In relationship between time use and momentary happiness. We employed a longitudinal research design using monthly assessments via the day the aim of this study was to examine the role of work status. (I.e. working and non working) The main purpose of this study is to gain the attention of people regarding self-esteem of working and male elderly.

Objective: To assess self-esteem of elderly belonging to different age groups.

Hypothesis -

Ho1 : There exist no association between age and self-esteem.

Material and methods: The descriptive research design was used for the study. The study was carried out with the working male elderly of the lucknow city. The sample was selected from

three areas of Lucknow i.e South City, Rajnikhand, and Eldeco. 120 respondents were selected from different selected areas using purposive random sampling technique. A self made interview schedule and Rosenberg Self esteem Scale was use for assessment of self esteem of working male elderly. Statistical analysis was done by using SPSS version 20.

Result and discussion –

Table 1 : Distribution of the respondents according to age.

s.no	Age (year)	Working status
		Frequency (%)
1.	60-65	22 (36.6)
2.	66-70	14 (23.3)
3.	71-75	24 (40)
4.	Above-75	0 (0)

(figure of distribution table of age respondents)

Result in table no.1 showed that (36.6%) working respondents. and were belonging to age group 60-65 years whereas (23.3%) working respondents were belonging to age group 66-70 years and (40%) working respondents were belonging to a age group 71-75 years whereas none of the respondents was working respondent was belonging to age group above-75 year.

❖ **Ho1: There exist no association between age and self esteem.**

Table 2: x2 value between age and self esteem.

Self esteem	60-65 (year)	66-70 (year)	71-75 (year)	Above-75 (year)	Conclusion
Strongly Agree	3 (11.5)	12 (35.3)	6 (18.8)	15 (53.6)	Significant
Agree	2(7.7)	6 (17.6)	4 (12.5)	9 (32.1)	
Disagree	16(61.5)	14 (41.2)	14 (43.8)	4 (14.3)	
Strongly disagree	5(19.2)	2 (5.9)	8 (25.0)	0 (0)	

अ X2 : 32.526

अ P : .001

The data in the above table showed that as $P < .001$ there was a significant association between age and self esteem. This meant that the null hypothesis was rejected which meant that the level of self esteem may vary according to age. . The findings of this study are as par with study conducted by Ami Rokach, 2000 which showed that self esteem can be influenced by age.

Conclusion- Old age is the closing period in the life span. If is a period where people move away from previous, more desirable period of usefulness age sixty in usually considered the dividing line between middle and old age. (Robins Hedin 2001). The purpose of this study was to explore the difference of self-esteem between working and non-working elderly of lucknow. The

conclusion of this study is that the self esteem of elderly will be influenced according to age. The results shown in the table 2 showed that self esteem is influenced by the increasing age.

Reference-

- अ Acquadro C, spiritual- well-being, <http://casapalmera.com> 20/1/2014.11.00
- अ Egidia S. The meaning of old age, <http://w.w.w.Santegidia.org>. 15/9/2013.6.30pm
- अ Rosenberg, M, 1965. Society and the adolescent self-Image. New Jersey; Princeton University press Russel D., Peplau L.A. And Ferguson M.L., 1978, 'Developing A measure of Loneline", journal of personality Assessment, 42; 290-294.
- अ Schaster S., 1959, the psychology of affiliation, Stanford University press. Stoner, C., R. Hartman and R. Arora. 1990. Work- home Role Conflict in Female Owners of Small Businesses: An Exploratory Study. Journal of Small Business Management 28(1), 30-38.
- अ Robins hedin .,2001,"Self Esteem of Young older Experiencing Interparental violence And child physical Maltreatment." Journal of interpersonal Violence: , 40 (1); 353-378.
- अ Acquadro C,spiritual- well-being, <http://casapalmera.com> 20/1/2014.11.00