The main objective of the present study is to determine the relationship between telic dominance and ego-strength, and self-monitoring among retired and pre-retired elderly. This called for drawing retired and pre-retired samples, selection of tools for measuring personality variables, and analyzing the obtained data by means of statistical technique that promise the best results.

SAMPLE -

The retired \( (N=100) \) and pre-retired \( (N=100) \) subjects were drawn from Aligarh City. The age range of the retired subjects was from 61 to 70 years and pre-retired subjects was from 55 to 59 years of age. The retired and pre-retired subjects were representing to the joint and nuclear family. All the retired and pre-retired subjects were literates. The retired and pre-retired subjects represented the higher and middle socio-economic status. Subjects of both the groups were classified into the two main streams of socio-economic status on the basis of their occupation and income. Higher socio-economic status retired subjects those who were doctors, teachers, managers, engineers and they were receiving pension more than five thousand rupees per month. The retired middle socio-economic status subjects were engaged in the
profession of clerical jobs, school teaching, technical assistant, supervisor and they were receiving pension more
than two thousand rupees per month. The pre-retired subjects of high socio-economic status were those who were
engaged in professions like teaching, medical practice, engineering etc. and they were getting more than ten thousand
rupees per month. The pre-retired middle socio-economic states subjects were those who were doing jobs of school
teaching, clerk, income-tax inspector and they were receiving more than three thousand rupees and less than
five thousand rupees per month.

Break-up of the sample is given below:

\[ N = 200 \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retired</th>
<th>Pre-retired</th>
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<table>
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<th>Nuclear</th>
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<th>Nuclear</th>
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<td>27</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>54</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>MSS</th>
<th>HSS</th>
<th>MSS</th>
<th>HSS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOOLS -

Telic Dominance Scale (TDS)

The TDS developed by Murgatroyd, Rushton, Apter and Ray (1978) was used in the present study. The scale is
designed to measure individual differences in telic vs paratelic dominance. The 42 item scale measures three
personality namely, serious mindedness, planning orientation and arousal avoidance. Each sub-scale comprised 14 items. In each of the 42 items, there are three alternative courses of action, one telic one paratelic and the third not sure. And overall scores of telic dominance is computed by adding telic choices (weighted 1 per item) and not sure responses (weighted 0.5 per item). Thus, individual who receives high scores on the measure are assumed to be telic-dominant whereas those obtained low-scores are said to be paratelic dominant. Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha for the retired and pre-retired subjects were found to be 0.85 and 0.83 respectively (Arya, 1994).

Ego-Strength Scale (ESS) -

Indian adoption of Barron's ego-strength scale (Hasan, 1974) was used to measure ego-strength. The ESS comprised 32 items with the two alternative response categories that is true and false. Scoring was done by summing the responses tick mark against the false response category. Thus the frequency of negative responses on the ESS indicated the degree of ego-strength. The odd-even reliability of the adopted version of the scale has been found to be 0.78 (correlated), and the test-retest reliability at intervals of 2 and 5 weeks were found to be 0.86 and 0.82 respectively. The scale was found to correlate moderately with Neuroticism and Rotter's External-Internal
Control. The split half coefficients for the retired and pre-retired subjects were found to be .73 and .61 respectively.

Self-monitoring Scale (SMS) -

To measure self-monitoring behaviour, Snyder and Gangestad's (1986), a new 18 item measure of self-monitoring was used in the present study. Responses of the subjects were obtained in the two alternative categories (i.e., true and false). High self-monitoring individuals tend to answer in the keyed direction; low self-monitoring individuals tend to answer in the alternative direction. This measure of self-monitoring has an internal consistency (coefficient alpha) of +.70. The split-half coefficient for the retired subjects was found to be .67 and for the pre-retired subjects .60.

PROCEDURE -

Data was collected individually either at the subject's residence or office. Prior to data collection, the investigator established rapport with the subjects. Subjects were assumed that their responses will be kept strictly confidential and will be used for research purpose only. The telic dominance scale, ego-strength scale and self-monitoring scale were administered in one session. Subjects generally took more than one hour time in completely all the scales.
DATA ANALYSIS -

The data were analyzed by means of Pearson Product moment correlation method and Z-test.