Chapter III

METHODOLOGY

In psychological research sophisticated methodology is used. In any psychological study every variable has its own significance. So, carrying out research in psychology is a difficult job. Doing psychological research on old persons is more difficult, because collecting data from the old persons is a tedious work. However, with the cooperation of superintendents of the Institutions, and old persons living in the families, the work of the data collection was done systematically.

The study is limited to the old person located at Marathwada region. Both families sector units as well as Institutions sector unit were included in the study.

The hypotheses formulated for the purposes of the study were to be tested by collecting relevant data. Steps taken in this direction are described in the present chapter.

3.1 Problem:-

“To study the comparison of adjustment and personality aspects among retired old persons living in families and Institutions.”

3.2 Objectives:-

1) To study the personality aspects of retired old persons living in families and Institutions.

2) To compare the level of adjustment of retired old persons living in families and Institutions.

3) To find out Gender differences of personality aspect’s in retired old persons.

4) To find out Gender differences of adjustment in retired old persons.
5) To see the correlation between personality aspects and adjustment of retired old persons.

3.3 Hypotheses:-

1) The level of adjustment would be higher in retired old persons living in families than Institutionalized retired old persons.

2) The adjustment level would be more in retired old males than retired old females.

3) The health adjustment level would be high in Institutionalized retired old persons than retired old persons living in families.

4) The level of families adjustment would be higher in retired old persons living in families than Institutionalized retired old persons.

5) The social adjustment level would be high in Institutionalized retired old persons than retired old persons living in families.

6) The emotional adjustment level would be more in Institutionalized retired old persons than retired old persons living in families.

7) The level of financial adjustment would be high in Institutionalized retired old persons than retired old persons living in families.

8) The level of marital adjustment would be higher in retired old persons living in families than Institutionalized retired old persons.

9) The level of neuroticism would be more in Institutionalized retired old persons than retired old persons living in families.

10) The extroversion level would be high in retired old persons living in families than Institutionalized retired old persons.
11) The level of openness would be more in retired old persons living in families than Institutionalized retired old persons.

12) The agreeableness level would be high in retired old persons living in families than Institutionalized retired old persons.

13) The level of conscientiousness would be high in retired old persons living in families than Institutionalized retired old persons.

14) The personality development would be better in retired old person living in families than Institutionalized retired old persons.

15) There would be positive co-relation between personality aspects and adjustment among retired old persons.

3.4 VARIABLES UNDER THE STUDY:

The following various are involved in the present & research.

1) Areas of residence (IVs)
   
   • Living in Institutions retired old persons
   • Living in families retired old persons.

2) Gender (IVs)
   
   • Male
   • Female

3) Research Concepts (DVs)
   
   A) Personality aspects and adjustment.
Operational definition of the terms used in the sample:-

1) Retired old person living in the families:-

Old people who are more than sixty age and living in the families.

2) Old people living in Institutions:-

Old people who are more than sixty (60) age and who are living in the Institutions.

3) Adjustment:

Adjustment is the process by which living organism maintains a balance between its needs and the circumstances that influence the satisfaction of these needs.

4) Personality:

Personality is dynamic organizations within the individual of those psychological systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment.

Methodology:-

3.5 Sample:-

The sample of the present study consists of 400 old persons. These 400 retired old persons belongs to both the sexes from various families and Institutions, of Aurangabad city. Purposive sampling techniques were used for the selection. The age group of all respondents was sixty onwards and some factors as like, financial aspects, educational status, fitness, ward less factors were matched while sample selection.
An index of gender wise break up the ss is shown in the following table:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Retired old persons living in families</th>
<th>Old persons living Institutions</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6 Research Design:

2x2 factorial designs:-

Gender (A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male (A1)</th>
<th>Female (A2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Living in Institutions (B1)

| 100 | 100 |

Living in Families (B2)

| 100 | 100 |
3.7 Tools Employed.

Any psychological investigation of this type requires proper selection of test. In view of the problem, the investigator of this study has selected a test related to Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness (Neo personality Inventory - Revised) and adjustment inventory. In the following few pages these tests are fully described.

1. NEO Personality Inventory –Revised

(NEO – PI R): - In the present research work, the NEO –PI R developed by Paul T. cost, Jr., Ph.D. and Robert R. McCrare, Ph.D. was used. It provides five separate dimensions of personality Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. The operational definitions of personality factors measured by this inventory are:

1. **NEUROTICISM**

Identifies individuals who are prone to psychological distress

a) **Anxiety**: -

Level of free-floating anxiety

b) **Angry Hostility**: -

Tendency to experience anger and related states such as frustration and bitterness.

c) **Depression**: -

Tendency to experience feelings of guilt, sadness, despondency and loneliness.

d) **Self consciousness**: -

Shyness or social anxiety
e) Impulsiveness: -
Tendency to act on cravings and urges rather than reining them in and delaying gratification

f) Vulnerability: -
General susceptibility to stress

2. Extraversion
Quantity and intensity of energy directed outwards into the social world

a) Warmth: -
Interest in and friendliness towards others

b) Gregariousness: -
Preference for the company of others

c) Assertiveness: -
Social ascendancy and forcefulness of expression

d) Activity: -
Pace of living

e) Excitement seeking: -
Need for environmental stimulation

f) Positive Emotion
Tendency to experience positive emotions
3. Openness to experience

The active seeking and appreciation of experiences for their own sake.

a) Fantasy: -

Receptivity to the inner world of imagination

b) Aesthetics: -

Appreciation of art and beauty

c) Feelings: -

Openness to inner feelings and emotions

d) Actions: -

Openness to new experiences on a practical level

e) Ideas: -

Intellectual curiosity

f) Values: -

Readiness to re-examine own values and those of authority figures

4. Agreeableness

The kinds of interactions an individual prefers from compassion to tough mindedness

a) Trust: -

Belief in the sincerity and good intentions of others
b) Straightforwardness: -
Frankness in expression

c) Altruism: -
Active concern for the welfare of others

d) Compliance: -
Response to interpersonal conflict

e) Modesty: -
Tendency to play down own achievements and be humble.

f) Tender mindedness: -
Attitude of sympathy for others.

5. Conscientiousness: -
Degree of organization, persistence, control and motivation in goal directed behavior.

a) Competence: -
Belief in own self-efficacy

b) Order: -
Personal organization

c) Dutifulness: -
Emphasis placed on importance of fulfilling moral obligations

d) Achievement striving: -
Need for personal achievement and sense of direction

e) Self discipline: -

Capacity to begin tasks and follow through to completion despite boredom or distractions.

f) Deliberation: -

Tendency to think things through before acting or speaking

The inventory contains 60 statements (items). Each dimension contains 12 items. Each item is provided with five alternatives. There is no time limit but generally 25 minutes have been found sufficient for responding all the items.

The printed instructions of this inventory were: “Carefully read all of instructions before beginnings. This questionnaire contains 60 statements Encircle the response that best represents your opinion.”

Encircle SD if you strongly disagree or the statement is definitely false.

- Encircle D if you disagree or the statement is mostly false.
- Encircle N if you are neutral on the statement, you cannot decide, or the statement is about equally true and false.
- Encircle A if you agree or the statement is mostly true.
- Encircle SA if you strongly agree or the statement is definitely true.

Encircle only one response for each statement. Respond to all of the statements, making sure that you encircle that correct response. Do NOT ERASE. If you need to change an answer, make an “X” through the incorrect response and fill in the correct response. There is no right or wrong answer. The right answer is only what you feel about yourself. Try to give your responses according to that statement. Your answers would be
kept confidential.

**SCORING METHOD**

The respondent was provided with five alternatives to give his responses ranging from most acceptable to least acceptable description of his personality. i.e. Strongly Disagree, Agree, Neutral, Agree and Strongly Agree. The summated score of all the sixty items provide the total personality factors score of an individual. A high score on this inventory indicates a higher personality trait, while a low score shows low personality trait.

**Scoring key**

<table>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The scoring was done according to the above-cited scoring key.

**Psychometric properties of the scale**

The psychometric properties reported below relate to the UK adaptation of the NEO-PI-R

**Reliability**

Item analysis, (Cronbach’s Alpha) and factor analysis were carried out on a sample of 609 respondents in the UK Anglicization study. The UK results show close alignment with those from the US. The domain scales show internal reliabilities, which range from .87 to .92. Facet scales show internal reliabilities ranging from .58 to .82. Test-rest reliabilities are all above .75.
Validity

In the NEO PI-R, content validity is addressed by identifying six distinct facets to sample each domain, and by selecting no redundant item to measure each facet.

Although factor analyses reproduce the intended structure of the NEO PI-R facets, it remains to be shown that these factors actually measure the intended constructs. External evidence of validity is needed. A large number of studies have been conducted on this question. The five-factors model was originally discovered in analyses of natural language trait adjectives, and a number of adjective-based measures of the five factors have been proposed. McCrae and Costa (1985b, 1987) administered 80 bipolar adjective scales to BLSA subjects and their peer raters. When factored, the five familiar factors appeared, and these showed strong evidence of convergent and discriminate validity with NEO-PI factors. John (1989) asked judges to select items from Gough and Heilbrun’s (1983) Adjective Check List (ACL) that would represent the five factors as they were described in the literature; McCrae (1990b) summed these adjectives to form five scales and showed convergent and discriminate validity for both Form S and Form R NEO-PI factors. Goldberg (1989) created several alternative sets of adjective definers of the five factors. In a student sample, all of these were substantially correlated with the corresponding NEO-PI domain and factor. Trapnell and Wiggins (1990) expanded their measure of the Interpersonal Circumflex to measure the Big Five factors, and showed strong correlations between their adjective measures and NEO-PI scales. Finally, Ostendorf (1990) administered a large set of adjective scales to a German sample, recovered the same five factors, and showed striking correlations between these factors and his German translation of the NEO-PI in both self-report and peer rating forms.

2. Adjustment inventory by shamshad Jasbir

The old age adjustment inventory was developed on a sample of old aged male for female population of Bihar ranging between 50-65 years of age belonging to different categories and these on the verge of retirement. Those already retired and those who are
in active service. The method of sampling was purposive-cum-stratified the size of the sample, however differed from one step to another during standardization procedure. The sampling scheme was as follows:

Item analysis reliability validity Norm construction

| N=375 | N=100 | N=100 | N=100 |

Firstly the main problem areas of adjustment of old age people were identified by consulting literatures, experts and also by interviewing the old age people themselves. The main source of information was interview person of varying age group between 50 to 65 years were interviewed by the researcher in order to locate their real adjustment problem. For this purpose, the group was divided into different categories this step was taken because it is well recognized that even amidst old age people, the problems of adjustment may not be same. They may differ in terms of their direction, intensity or both.

**Item Analysis:**

After the problems of old age adjustment were located, the steps were taken to prepare a list of question / statements pertaining to old age problems initially 200 items were selected having direct or indirect relevance to old age adjustment problem.

These items were first rated in terms of their structure and content by experts consisting of University professor of Hindi language psychology and sociology in the process of initial analysis 66 items were eliminated, leaving only 134 items for further scientific analysis. After the items were analysis and rated in items of their relevance for measuring old age adjustment problems they were administered to a group of old aged, people resided in Patna and its neighboring localities after the inventory was administered to the sample (N=375) the items were analysis scientifically in items of the meaning they conveyed the clarity with the conveyed the meaning and also preferably in items of their discriminating power. The need for analyzing the difficulty value of the items was not felt because it is generally done in the case of ability test. The present research tool was a
personality test and hence the main purpose was to evaluate it in item of its discriminating power. This has been well emphasized by many researcher. The Kelly’s method was applied by using the two extreme groups (27% top and 27% bottom). The items were analyzed by adopting chi-square technique. Only those items were retained which significantly differentiated between the high adjustment and low adjustment groups, categorized on the basis of above third and below first quartiles respectively. The items having a chi-square value being significant attest at the 05 level of confidence were retained. At this stage the total numbers of items retained were 125 (eliminating nine). These items represented six areas of adjustment health, home, and social marital, emotional, and financial.

The items relating to health, home, social marital, emotional and financial adjustment have been designated by letter, …………………………. respectively in the inventory. The area wise distributions of items are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Adjustment</th>
<th>No of items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>125</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The items of different areas of adjustment were also analysis in items of inter correlation, to ascertain whether six areas selected to structure the inventory, were actually unrelated.
Table-2

Inter-correlations among different area of adjustment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Home</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Marital</th>
<th>Emotional</th>
<th>Financial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The study of Table-2 indicates the inter-correlation among the six areas of adjustment ranged from 0.29 to 0.73 and the average is 0.69 while observing. The inter-correlation between different areas of adjustment one finds that there exists a moderate correlation between some of them (r’ value around 4) in some cases a bit higher (‘t’ value at and above 6) whereas in three cases only it is between 29 to 37 (Health- marital; health Emotional and emotional Financial) the overall picture emerging out of this observation is that out of 15 inter- correlation values 12 values ranged between, 41 to 73 which suggest that there is overlapping among different areas of adjustment.

Reliability:

After the items were analysis, the next step adopted by the investigators, was to find out their reliability in absence of which a psychometric tool carries little meaning. The two modes of reliability co-efficient (odd-even and test retest) were calculated on a sample of 100 cases in case of test retest reliability the same test administered to the same group at the interval the three weeks the correlation co-efficient was calculated between the two test sets of scores. The split –half (odd even) and test retest reliability of the test (area wise and overall adjustment scores) have been presented in tables 3 and 4.
Table -3

Odd-even co-efficient of correlation of old –age adjustment inventory (N=100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas of adjustment</th>
<th>Half-test reliability</th>
<th>Full test reliability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table -4

Test –retest co-efficient of correlation of old age adjustment inventory(N=100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of adjustment</th>
<th>Co-efficient of correlations</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
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<td>Marital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
<td>0.92</td>
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<td>Financial</td>
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<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Froehlech and Hoyt (1959) recommend that a test is reliable it is reliability coefficient is around 0.80 or higher on the basis of coefficient of correlation reported in
tables 3 and 4, it can be said that the present instrument is reliable.

**Validity:**

After reliability was found out the step was taken up to assess the validity of the test which refers to whether the test measures that aspect of the measurement for which it has been constructed. The present test was validated on a sample of hundred cases by using the construct validation procedure (convergent and discriminant validation techniques pointed out by Campbell 1960) the adjustment inventory was validated against the scores on self concept ego strength and anxiety scale by applying product moment correlation this step was taken under the presumptions that the higher the adjustment the better the self concept, the higher the ego strength and the lesser the anxiety.

Two of these assumptions have been supported in the present findings. For measuring these variables the test used were Mohsin’s self concept scale, Hasan’s Ego-strength scale and Sinha Anxiety scale. The overall adjustment scores were taken for the purpose of validation. The findings have been presented in the table 5.

**Table -5**

**Correlation between scores on adjustment and those on self-concept and Ego-strength and anxiety (N=100) df=98**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas of adjustment</th>
<th>Self concept</th>
<th>Ego-strength</th>
<th>Anxiety scores</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>0.562</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The findings of table 5 are supportive of the fact that on the whole scores on adjustment are positing correlate with the scores on self concept, ego-strength and anxiety. The ‘r’ values are significant at .01 level of confidence in all the cases.

The adjustment inventory was also validated against self concept, ego strength and anxiety by comparing the mean scores of the high and the low adjustment groups (dichotomies on the basis of median) on three variables the finding are presented in table -6.

**Table -6**

**Comparison between mean values of high and low**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Adjustment group</th>
<th>Mean value</th>
<th>‘t’ value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self concept</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>38.333</td>
<td>9.336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>28.531</td>
<td>P&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ego-strength</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>24.824</td>
<td>7.365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>20.367</td>
<td>P&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>82.039</td>
<td>9.497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>41.714</td>
<td>P&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The study of the finding of table 6 indicates that the greater the adjustment the better the self concept, the higher the ego strength. He finding have thus supported the presumption of construct validity in general.

However, something contrary is observed in the case of adjustment and anxiety. The high adjustment group has greater anxiety as compared to its low counterpart which is contrary to the assumption. The co relational findings also support this trend. The
problem reason is that the normal old age individual having anxiety may try to defend the threat by exposing themselves to be better adjusted. Such people do not want to exhibit their anxiety as it would generate anxiety still further. However this discriminate technique of validation is to be further investigated.

The studies of Khan (1989) and all (1975) support the present findings in respect of the relationship of adjustment and ego-strength.

On the whole, it gathered that the newly developed adjustment inventory has high validity.

Norms:

After the test was validated, the percentile norms were developed because their practicability and case percentile scores represent the percentage of person on the standardization sample which fall below on a given raw score and provides direct statement of individuals relative position in the standardization sample the normative sample consisted of 150 male subjects who were in service and business and 140 male subjects who were retired from active service. 75 female subjects being in service and 100 female subjects being retired from service and also the housewives, were selected as sample for developing norms in short the norms were developed separately for male and female subjects of the age group of 50 to 65 years of different categories.

The norms are given in table 7 to 10 the percentile norms have been given in the steps of 10 and the score points have been converted into integral score (Guilford, 1956).

SCORING

The response given by the tests are to be scored with the help of scoring Keg (table 11) however, the coring stencils of each of the six areas are available for convenient scoring of the answer sheet. The keyed response is to be assigned one score. The keyed response is some were in terms of ‘yes’ and some were in the from of ‘No’ response to the undecided category is not to be given any score on score is to be given to
the response in the direction of adjustment and O (Zero) to the response in the direction of maladjustment. Hence the higher score indicates better adjustments the response are scored area wise the sum of score in different areas provide measure of overall adjustment.

3.8 PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

For administering the scales the Ss were called in small groups. Their seating arrangement was made in the recreation hall of the Institutions. All the scales used in the study were group scales; hence they were administered on small groups of subject. Selected numbers of the Ss were asked to assemble in the recreation hall. At a time only 15 to 20 Ss were invited. They were asked to sit in chairs with sufficient distance from each other, for the reason than one cannot see what the other had written in the answer sheet and those who are living in families they gave the specific time and visit at own house.

Researcher explained the purpose of the study in brief. Through informal talk rapport was established and the Ss were requested to answer the items of there scales sincerely & honestly. They were assured that their responses would be used strictly for research purpose only, and would not be disclosed to others. Their written documents would be treated as confidential.

The sets of Adjustment inventory, NEO-PI were distributed among them. They were asked to fill in the information about themselves on the front page. Afterwards they were asked to read the printed instructions along with the investigator.

There are some questions given here. You have to answer each question. Each question is provided with alternatives “yes” “No” & very often, sometime, Never. You have to select one of these three alternatives as your answer to the question. However you have to select only that alternative which you think, is most appropriate in your case. You select your remark & put a √ mark on the answer that you select. I assure you that your responses would be treated as confidential.
The procedure was demonstrated to the Ss. Doubts & difficulties raised by the Ss were answered to their satisfaction. There was no time limit, however. The Ss were told to write the responses as fast as they can. Filled copies of the scales were collected only after verifying that the Ss had replied each question.

The Ss were given sufficient time to write the responses to the statements. Filled copies of the scales were collected at the end carefully, it was seen that the Ss had answered each and every statement. The first session of data collection was concluded.

3.8 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The Sample of the present data was divided into four groups 1. Old Men living in the families, 2. Old Women living in the families, 3. Old Men living in the Institutions, 4. Old Women living in the Institutions. The data were carefully scrutinized separately for four main groups as well as for the entire sample by employing frequency distributions and descriptive statistics, Means, and Standard Deviations are reported for Adjustment, personality aspects. The above statistics carried out for old persons as well as for the entire sample.

To evaluate area wise and gender wise differences in the various variables employed in this research, Two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) have been carried out with living area and gender as the independent variables and Adjustment, personality aspects as the dependent variables.