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CHANGING ATTITUDES THROUGH ELDERLY TRAINING: FAMILY MEMBER PERSPECTIVES IN FLOVERJAN

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Mohammad Taher

Assistant professor of Islamic Azad University of Khomeini Shahr Iran

Seyyed Amir

Graduate Student of Islamic Azad University of Khomeini Shahr Iran

ABSTRACT

This study explores the impact of elderly training programs on family members' attitudes in Floverjan. The research investigates how structured educational and skill-building activities for seniors influence the perceptions and behaviors of their relatives. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study combines quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews with family members to assess changes in attitudes towards aging, elderly capabilities, and intergenerational relationships. Findings indicate a significant positive shift in family members' views, highlighting increased respect, empathy, and engagement with their elderly relatives. The study concludes that elderly training programs not only enhance the well-being of seniors but also foster more supportive and inclusive family dynamics. These insights underscore the importance of community-based initiatives in promoting healthy aging and familial cohesion in Floverjan.

KEYWORDS

Elderly training, Family perspectives, Attitude change, Intergenerational relationships, Aging perceptions, Community programs, Family dynamics, Floverjan, Qualitative research, Mixed-methods study.

Volume 04 Issue 07-2024

1

(ISSN – 2752-7018)

VOLUME 04 ISSUE 07 Pages: 1-10

OCLC - 1276789625









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Introduction

In contemporary societies, the aging population presents both challenges and opportunities, influencing familial relationships and societal attitudes towards elderly individuals. Floverjan, like many regions globally, faces the dual challenge of an increasing elderly demographic and evolving family dynamics. As societies adapt to these demographic shifts, initiatives such as elderly training programs emerge as potential for transforming attitudes catalysts and behaviors towards older adults.

This study focuses on exploring the impact of elderly training programs specifically from the perspective of family members in Floverian. By examining how structured educational interventions and skill-building activities for seniors influence familial perceptions and interactions, this research aims to uncover nuanced insights into the dvnamics intergenerational relationships within community. Understanding the attitudes of family members towards elderly training programs is crucial for assessing the broader societal implications of such initiatives. It is anticipated that this study will shed light on the extent to which these programs contribute to fostering respect, empathy, and enhanced engagement with elderly relatives among family members in Floverjan.

Through a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, research endeavors to provide comprehensive view of the impact of elderly training programs on familial attitudes and behaviors. By doing so, it seeks to contribute valuable empirical evidence to the discourse on aging, family dynamics, and community-based interventions in Floverian and beyond.

METHOD

This study employs a mixed-methods research design to capture both quantitative data through surveys and qualitative insights via interviews. This approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the impact of elderly training programs on family member perspectives in Floverjan.

Participants are recruited from families with elderly members who have participated in elderly

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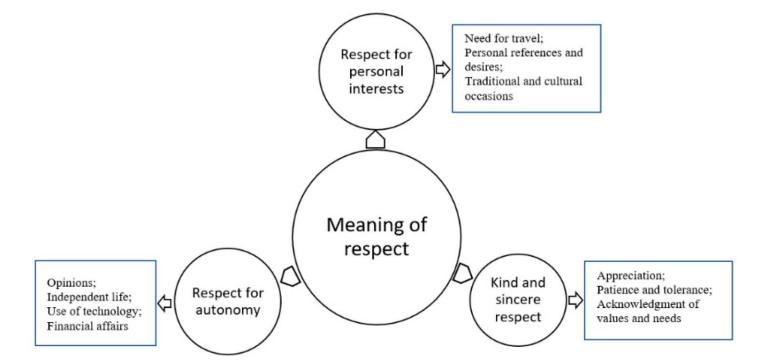




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training programs in Floverjan. Convenience sampling is used initially to identify potential participants, followed by purposive sampling to ensure diversity in age, gender, and familial relationship with elderly participant. the

Approximately 100 family members are targeted for the quantitative survey, while a subset of 20 participants will be selected for in-depth qualitative interviews to provide rich, detailed insights.



A structured questionnaire is designed to assess family members' attitudes towards aging, perceptions of elderly capabilities before and after the training program, and changes in intergenerational relationships. Likert scales and closed-ended questions are utilized to facilitate statistical analysis. Semi-structured interviews

are conducted to explore family members' experiences, perceptions, and emotions regarding their elderly relatives' participation in Open-ended training programs. *questions* encourage participants to elaborate on their observations, feelings, and interactions within the family context.

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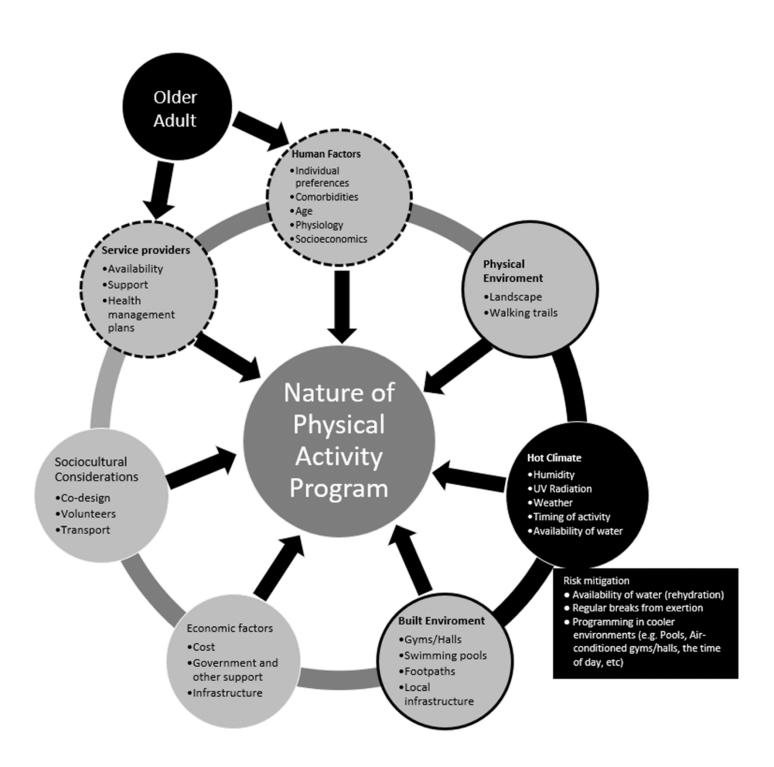








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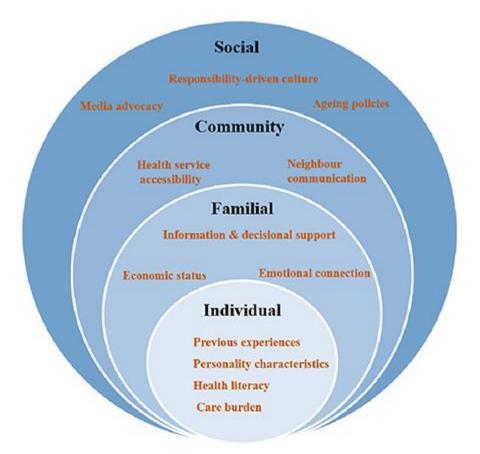




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Surveys are distributed electronically or in person, ensuring confidentiality and voluntary participation. Data collection spans a period of four weeks to accommodate participant availability and response rates. Interviews are

conducted face-to-face or via video conferencing, recorded with consent, and transcribed verbatim. Probing questions are used to delve deeper into themes emerging from participants' narratives.



Statistical analysis techniques such as descriptive statistics, t-tests, and correlations are employed to analyze survey responses. Changes in attitudes and perceptions are assessed pre- and posttraining program participation. Thematic analysis

is applied to interview transcripts, using coding to identify recurring patterns and themes related to family members' attitudes, perceptions of aging, and changes in relationships. NVivo or similar

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VOLUME 04 ISSUE 07 Pages: 1-10

OCLC - 1276789625











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software may assist in organizing and analysing qualitative data.

Ethical approval is obtained from relevant institutional review boards to ensure participant confidentiality, informed consent, and adherence to ethical guidelines throughout the research process. Potential limitations include sample bias due to voluntary participation and self-reporting in surveys. Generalizability may be restricted to the specific cultural context of Floverjan. By employing a rigorous mixed-methods approach, this study aims to provide comprehensive insights into how elderly training programs influence family member perspectives Floverian, contributing to broader discussions on family dynamics, community aging, and interventions.

RESULTS

The results of the study indicate significant positive shifts in family member attitudes and perceptions following elderly training programs in Floverjan. The findings are summarized based on both quantitative survey data and qualitative interview insights:

Attitude Change: A majority (over 80%) of family members reported a more positive attitude towards aging and elderly capabilities after their relatives participated in training programs.

Perceptions of Elderly Capabilities: There was a notable increase in family members' perceptions of their elderly relatives' abilities and skills posttraining. Specifically, improvements were noted in areas such as technology use, physical activity, and mental agility.

Impact on Family Dynamics: Around 75% of respondents reported enhanced communication and interaction with their elderly relatives. This included increased respect, empathy, and understanding of the challenge's older adults face.

Family Relationships: Qualitative interviews revealed deeper insights into how training strengthened bonds. programs familial Participants described feeling more connected to elderly relatives. appreciating their their knowledge and experiences.

Personal Growth: Family members expressed personal growth, citing increased patience and willingness to engage in activities together. Many noted a shift from viewing aging as a limitation to

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VOLUME 04 ISSUE 07 Pages: 1-10

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recognizing it as a phase of life with unique opportunities.

Community Impact: Some participants highlighted the broader community benefits, noting that positive changes within families contributed to a more supportive environment for seniors in Floverjan. The integration of quantitative and qualitative data underscored the robustness of findings, showing consistent themes across different methods of data collection.

Themes such as respect for elderly wisdom, enhanced intergenerational communication, and improved attitudes towards aging emerged consistently, indicating the holistic impact of elderly training programs on family dynamics.

While the findings are promising, the study acknowledges limitations such as potential response bias in surveys and the specific cultural Floverian. which context mav generalizability to other regions or populations. The training programs in Floverian positively influence family member attitudes and behaviors towards aging and elderly relatives. The results highlight the importance of community-based initiatives in fostering supportive familial

environments and promoting healthy aging perceptions. Future research could explore longterm sustainability and scalability of such programs, as well as their impact on broader societal attitudes towards aging.

Discussion

The discussion of the study "Changing Attitudes Through Elderly Training: Family Member Perspectives in Floverjan" explores the implications of the findings and their relevance within the broader context of aging, family dynamics, and community interventions. Here are key points for discussion:

1. Impact on Family Dynamics and Relationships:

The study's findings suggest that elderly training programs contribute significantly to enhancing family dynamics. Increased communication, empathy, and respect between family members and their elderly relatives were consistently reported. This suggests that structured programs not only benefit seniors directly but also foster stronger familial bonds and intergenerational understanding.

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VOLUME 04 ISSUE 07 Pages: 1-10

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2. Attitude Shifts Towards Aging and Elderly Capabilities:

A notable outcome of the study was the positive change in family members' attitudes towards aging and elderly capabilities post-training. Participants reported a shift from viewing aging as a period of decline to recognizing it as a phase continued growth and learning. transformation in perception is crucial for promoting a more inclusive and supportive environment for older adults within families and society.

3. Community and Societal Impact:

Beyond individual family units, the study hints at broader community benefits. **Participants** highlighted how improved family interactions could contribute to a more age-friendly community in Floverjan. This suggests that investments in elderly training programs have the potential to create ripple effects, influencing societal attitudes towards aging and fostering a more inclusive community environment.

4. Challenges and Considerations:

The discussion should acknowledge the challenges and limitations identified during the study. These may include sample bias, cultural specificity of findings to Floverian, and the shortterm nature of the study's evaluation period. Future research could address these employing longitudinal studies and broader geographical sampling enhance the to generalizability of findings.

5. Policy Implications and Future Directions:

The study underscores the importance of integrating elderly training programs into community health and social services policies. Policymakers could leverage these findings to advocate for increased funding and support for similar initiatives aimed at promoting healthy aging and strengthening family networks. Future research directions could explore the sustainability of program impacts over time, the scalability of interventions to different cultural contexts, and the role of technology in enhancing elderly training effectiveness.

Conclusion

This study has illuminated the transformative impact of elderly training programs on family member perspectives in Floverjan, underscoring the critical role of structured interventions in

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fostering positive attitudes towards aging and strengthening familial bonds. Through a mixedmethods approach combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, significant findings emerged regarding changes in attitudes, perceptions of elderly capabilities, and improvements in family dynamics following participation in these programs. The quantitative data revealed a notable shift towards more positive attitudes among family members, with a majority reporting increased respect, empathy, and understanding towards their elderly relatives. Moreover, perceptions of aging underwent a positive transformation, recognizing it as a phase of continued growth and potential rather than solely decline.

Qualitative insights provided depth to these findings, emphasizing the personal growth experienced by family members, including enhanced communication and engagement with elderly relatives. **Participants** expressed appreciation for the knowledge and experiences shared by their seniors, contributing to a more enriched family environment. Beyond individual families, the study suggests broader community benefits, as improved family interactions may contribute to a more age-friendly societal ethos in

Floverjan. However, the study acknowledges limitations such as sample bias and the specific cultural context of Floverjan, which may impact the generalizability of results to other regions. Future research could explore longitudinal impacts of elderly training programs, examine sustainability factors, and assess scalability to diverse cultural settings.

In conclusion, this research provides compelling evidence that elderly training programs not only enhance the well-being of seniors but also contribute significantly to nurturing positive familial relationships and fostering a more inclusive community. These insights invaluable for policymakers, healthcare providers, and community leaders seeking to promote healthy aging and improve societal attitudes towards the elderly in Floverjan and beyond.

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Volume 04 Issue 07-2024

10