

The Psychological Impact of the Show on the Elderly in Homes for the Aged

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There is a close link between art and life throughout history. Since the first human being looked through art for answers to his questions, and tried art in all of his basic activities, to reach something, art has been a way of knowledge about the universe and man, and the world of art is a valuable approach to man. Through it man can understand reality to help him endure and overcome it. Understanding can even increase his determination to make this reality human, as art brings man from rupture and dispersion to unity and integration. The emotions aroused by art and the experiments it conveys are deep, broad and characterized by comprehensiveness.

Key words: *Psychological, Art, Human Behaviour.*

Chapter I: (Methodological framework) **Introduction**

The theatre is one art form through which life is mastered. It possesses strength, inspiration and the ability to change society. Therefore it occupies an important rank in the developed world. It is a public means through which human beings can deal with their problems and worries. The theatre highlights social phenomena or life situations, then seeks to unleash feelings and repressed sensations and accumulations stored in the subconscious mind. It thereby expresses the depths of the human soul spontaneously. Therefore the theatre has unlimited ability to forward and address the issues of our age, and reflect people's dreams and beliefs, visions and conflicts. Thus, the theatre is a vital aspect of social life. The cleansing called by Aristotle to generate energy stimulates social change, starting with the individual change of every member of society. Aristotle confirmed this according to the principle of clarification that happens to the spectators after provoking the emotions of fear and compassion, when watching the show. Therefore, the researcher related this clarification role



of the theatre to the elderly, to know the extent of its ability to address problems that they suffer as an important and large segment of society in dire need of care, and attention, and alleviation of suffering.

It is no longer enough to understand the elderly or old age through separate study from different perspectives (medicine, sociology, psychology, etc.). The integrated study of ageing has finally evolved under the name "Science of Gerontology" (*); a new approach. Its scientists are an integrated team from different disciplines (biology, sociology, anthropology, history, political economy, etc.). They all work as a team according to specific curricula and theoretical frameworks, applying practical fingerprints to make ageing an active, rich stage that challenges the typical negative image of traditional ageing.

The world is rushing towards ageing. The world's ageing began in the middle of the twentieth century and will reach a dangerous stage in the middle of the twenty-first century. Scientific progress has increased the average age of man. This and other factors indicate that the physical and mental health of humans is continuing, into advanced stages of life. It requires us to take more care of this category of people. Human resources are the most important types of wealth in any place. Therefore the scientific study of this category is not confined to the physical aspect. Psychological and social factors also enter this picture. The problem of older persons is not only a physical health problem but a combination of psychological and social problems. The concerns of older persons are not only the physical suffering caused by the incidence of old-age diseases or some chronic diseases, but also the feelings of misery and disaster produced when they feel that they become useless in society. They also suffer loneliness and despair. There are many psychological effects and emotions that older people feel, as a result of coping with pressures and frustration. When accumulated inside the self they may result in some diseases and mental disorders. Psychotherapy is no longer confined to simply removing some of the symptoms that the individual complains of. Rather it addresses the treatment of behavioural disorders suffered by some individuals, which helps to profoundly change the personality of the patient. This can eliminate the diseases that he complains of, to achieve psychological and social harmony.

Religious, moral and ethical duty obliges us to provide care and attention to those who have spent their lives in the service of society. That is especially so when they can perform a vital social function, the simplest of which is to provide their expertise and guidance to those around them in all aspects of life. Just as society needs the hands and strength of young people, it also needs the mind and thought of the elderly so that the community can grow and flourish. The theatre, like various human activities, is the product of psychological need. Theatrical practice was creative or seen in response to the psychological needs of the creative person and the viewer. But the communication process between creatives (artist and viewer) remains a fun amusement.

Thus, the study problem in the mind of the researcher crystallized in the following question: Does the show have an impact on the psychological treatment of the elderly in the home for the aged?

The importance of research and the need for it: the importance of the current research can be determined as follows:

1. The steady increase in the number of older persons, as a result of an increase in the level of preventive, structural and therapeutic health science.
2. Society is led by the elders and it is responsible for its progress, and thus for the development of the state in all its political, social and economic institutions; attention must be paid to this category to develop humanity.
3. The role played by the theatre and its relationship with society needs to be highlighted.
4. Theatre professionals benefit from authors and directors, by highlighting the impact of the theatre, in spreading hope to the elderly through the use of the research results and suggestions.
5. It benefits governmental and community stakeholders in the field of social welfare, to build a specific strategy that contributes to the psychological and social advancement of older persons.

Research objective: The research aims to know the psychological impact of the show on older persons in the home for aged.

Research hypothesis: To achieve the objective of the research, the researcher put forward the following zero hypothesis:

There is no statistically significant difference at the level of (0.05) between average scores of elderly people who have seen the theatrical performance and average scores of elderly people who have not seen the show in the psychological impact scale.

Research limits:

Location: Iraq: Babil province: the home for aged.

Time: (2018).

Subject Limit: Study the psychological impact of the show of the elderly in the home for aged.

Determination of terminology: first: The Impact

The Impact is defined as "obtaining evidence of the existence of the object and the result," said (al-Jerjani). The Impact has three meanings, the first: the meaning of the result, which is

the sum of the thing. The second is the mark, and the third: in the meaning of part (Al-Jarjani, 1992).

The Impact at the Al-khayat is "the printed image by the influencer in the affected person and the impact in general is merely: the effect of something and in particular: what happens to the cause, or a reason, and causer " (Khayat, 1974).

Saliba defines the Impact as " the result of something and has several meanings, the first is the result, which is the sum of the thing, and the is the meaning of the mark, which is the characteristic of the thing and the third: the meaning of the news, the words of the predecessor, not on their work and the fourth of the consequences of any thing that has already been achieved ".

Second: The Self

The self is a term: Ahmed Khorshid believes that the self is “the being that is believed to be the essence that drives the life of the individual as it appears in the aspects of his activity. In some doctrines, it is a guest comes on the body and separated from it by death, and remains immortal and in others is just a function of the body and is dominated by modern thinking career direction” (Noura and Ahmed, 1990).

Al-Khawarizmi defined it as “the power in which the living body has become alive, and the evidenced is inferred from the evidence of the organism's body when conceived”: (Al-Khwarizmi, 1985).

Psychological Impact: The researcher defined it procedurally. The response that occurs to the elderly is the view of the show. It can be determined by the negative or positive nature of the degree obtained by the elderly, and according to the scale of psychological impact, which applies to him after viewing.

Third: the show

The show is a term: Bakhtin defines the show as “the area in which the self can be freed from its aggressive and repressed desires, as happens in the popular carnival”.

Another definition: The transformation of an idea or fictional character into a tangible living entity means embodying it is an act of embodiment that converts the idea or the printed lines into sounds and movements.

For Abdel Fattah Rawas Qalaa Gee, the show is a “visual and dynamic image of the text channels as the script is a format of the language of the phonetic material... It is characterized by description and dialogue to provide a vision of space and my time are the psychological activity of the characters where you play... Texts and Legends” (Jie and Abdel, 2007).

Kerr-Elam sees the show as “multiple messages that are used to create many channels or many kinds of communication channels that meet in an aesthetic or cognitive setting”. (Ilam, 1992).

The show procedurally:

A visual and audible activity aimed at stimulating and arousing the spectator, to alleviate his suffering and despair of life, instil a spirit of hope and optimism, and create a state of communication with other members of the community.

Fourth: The elderly

The elderly is a term

An “old” person is one who has entered into the age of “old” or ageing, with the recognition of what is known that this feeling starts from sixty. United Nations experts agree that he who has reached the age of 60 years is an elderly person (Agha, 1984).

Mansi and others look at the elderly as: “Psychological and mental state of individuals with no definite beginning, but relative and sense is relative” (Khalifa, 1984).

Rabie defined the elderly as “individuals who fall into old age where changes in the physical capacity, sensations and energies that accompany an individual in his or her aging are caused by the gradual injury to death by occasional means” (Mohamed, 1988).

Kenawy defined it as “a state of decay in the possibilities of psychological and social harmony of the individual, less ability to exploit his physical, mental and psychological potential in the face of life to such an extent that the environmental demands cannot be met” (Qenaoui, 1987).

The elderly as procedurally

The researcher agrees with Kenawy. He expresses the goal of the research, so you will take it as a procedure definition.

Chapter Two: Research Procedures

First: Experimental design: The experimental design refers to “planning the conditions and factors surrounding the phenomenon that we are studying in a certain way and observing what is happening”. The experimental design with partial adjustment, and the conduct of the prior and post measurement test of the psychological impact of the show, is in Table (1).

Table 1: the experimental design of the research

The group	Equivalence of the two groups	Independent variable	dependent variable	Measurement tool
Experimental		the show	Psychological impact	A tool to test the psychological impact the prior and post measurement
Control		There is no the show		

Second: The research community: The research community represents the elderly in the care of people with special needs in Babil governorate and beneficiaries (*) of the home for aged (36) elderly, with 21 elderly males, and (15) elderly females.

Third: The research sample: The researcher adopted the original research community as a sample, and divided the sample to achieve parity between the two groups in gender, age, marital status and academic achievement, to two experimental groups and control groups with an age of 18 years.

Fourth: Equivalence of the two groups: To verify the equality of the two groups, the variables that may affect the outcome of the experiment are equal: (sex, age, marital status, academic achievement) the results showed that there is no statistically significant difference between the elderly in the two groups in the previous variables and as shown in the following tables.

In Table 2, after the statistical processing of the data for the two research groups according to the sex variable, the mean of the experimental group was (37.43) and the control group was (33.89). The variance was (83.95) for the experimental group while the control was (78.63). The calculated T value was (1.081) while the T-table value was (2.001) as shown in Table 2:

Table 2: Shows the mean, variance, and calculated T value of the two groups in the sex variable

The group	Number of elderly persons	the mean	the variance	T value		Statistical significance
				Calculated	tabulated	
Experimental	18	37.43	83.95	1.081	2.001	Non-significance
Control	18	33.89	78.63			

Table 3 shows the significance of the difference between the experimental and control groups, according to the age variable. The mean of the experimental group was 44.53, the control was 41.93 and the variation for experimental was (90.33), and the control was (85.71). The calculated T value was (0.580) as shown in the following table:

Table 3: Shows the mean, variance, and calculated T value of the two groups in the age variable

The group	Number of elderly persons	the mean	the variance	T value		Statistical significance
				Calculated	tabulated	
Experimental	18	37.43	44.53	0.580	2.001	Non-significance
Control	18	33.89	41.93			

In Table 4, the mean of the experimental group was (19.27) while the control was (20.33). The variance for the experimental group was (13.35) and the control group was (12.97), a delegation that reached the calculated T value of the two research groups according to the social status variable (0.577) is as shown in the following table:

Table 4: Shows the mean, variance, and calculated T value of the two groups in the social status variable

The group	Number of elderly persons	the mean	the variance	T value		Statistical significance
				Calculated	tabulated	
Experimental	18	19.27	13.35	0.577	2.001	Non-significance
Control	18	20.33	12.97			

In Table 5, after processing the statistical data for the two groups according to the academic achievement variable, the mean of the experimental group was (35.21) and the control group (32.15). The variation was 87.93 for the experimental group while the control was 77.74%

The calculated T value (1.093) while the T-table value was (2.001) as shown in the following table:

The mean, variance and calculated T value for the two groups of research are shown in the academic achievement variable

The group	Number of elderly persons	the mean	the variance	T value		Statistical significance
				Calculated	tabulated	
Experimental	18	35.21	87.93	1.093	2.001	Non-significance
Control	18	32.15	77.74			

Above are tables (2, 3, 4, 5), The calculated T values of the variables (sex, age, marital status, academic achievement) are less than the tabular value at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (34) indicating that the two groups are equal in the above variables and can be adopted to apply the experiment.

Fifth: The research Methodology: The experimental method is the most suitable curriculum in line with the problem of the study. Its objective is adopted by the researcher to study the effect of the independent variable (the show) on the dependent variable (psychological impact). The researcher has identified the impact of other variables that may interfere with the relationship between the key variables (sex, age, marital status, academic achievement), in order for the experiment to be more controlled. The researcher selected one of the designs of the experimental curriculum of the prior and post measurement experiment for experimental group and other control according to the following steps:

1. Distribute of the sample members (36) elderly to two groups (experimental and control).
2. Apply the psychological impact measure to both groups (prior measurement).
3. Subject the experimental group to the independent variable (the show) and block it from the control group.
4. After the experiment, the two groups (post measurement) were tested to measure the impact of the introduction of the independent variable (the show) on the experimental group, but for the control group, in order to know the result of not being exposed to the independent variable and confirming the role of the last variable.

Sixth: the research tool

Construction Tool: The researcher needed to construct a measure, to determine the psychological state of the elderly. The scale was built according to the following steps:

- a) To view a number of foreign and Arabic standards and tools, as well as theoretical frameworks for research.
- b) The researcher conducted an open questionnaire with an open question: What is your point of view on life?

The researcher adopted the previous methods as a theoretical basis in the construction of the measure, as the paragraphs measuring the psychological state of the elderly were chosen (40). A number of these paragraphs were similar. Some needed to be reformulated in both linguistic and scientific terms. So the researcher did the following:

- Integrate similar paragraphs with each other.
- Reformulate some paragraphs.

The validity of the tool: For the purpose of verifying the validity of the tool to measure what was developed for him, the researcher presented her preliminary research tool (annex 1) to a group of arbitrators and experts in the field of theatre, education and psychology. It should be noted that the observations of the arbitrators concerned the amendment of the paragraphs, and the degree of agreement between the arbitrators was calculated using the Cooper equation. The paragraphs that the arbitrators agreed to have been selected and were validity (33) only (annex 1), which received a percentage (85%) and above.

The tool's exploratory application: After the researcher completed the instrument in its initial form, it was applied to an exploratory sample of (15) elderly to reassure the search tool; the analysis showed that the content includes the search tool clearly.

Stability of the tool: the researcher calculated the stability of the tool in the way of agreement between analysts, as well as the agreement of the researcher with itself over time, as two foreign investors (*) analyzed (after familiarizing them with the researcher's procedures for analysis). The researcher adopted the five-dimensional scale of estimation (Lekret's scale) and characterized the way to think. It is easy to set up in the application, and gives the examined the freedom to determine his position and the degree of positive or negative for this position in each phrase. This reveals his opinion on some partial issues which is considered valuable information for the researcher. The presence of scale grades as applied to a large sample increases the stability for a scale. Each paragraph is answered by one of five answers and corrected as follows:

1. Fully apply and take (5) degrees in the correction.
2. Apply and take (4) degrees in the correction.
3. Apply somewhat and take (3) degrees.
4. Do not apply completely and take (one degree) the correction.

The two analysts worked independently and the coefficient of agreement between the two attempts of the researcher over time was (95%) The coefficient of agreement between the researcher and the first analyst was (90%). Between the second researcher and analyst it was (91%). Therefore, the stability of the tool has been achieved.

Seventh: Sample Analysis

The play of Jokes old days

Written and directed by: Fadel Shaker

The play presented a series of different scenes. It was a simple tale aimed at amusement and entertainment. The first scene was a song of Hadiri Abu Aziz (check, Dr. Heart Check, Doctor). The soul is not pregnant yet sick and unjust. It is from the old folk songs that reflect the Iraqi spirit to cast a shadow over the show. It derives from the folkloric and popular features that reflect simplicity, purity and goodness. They are a slice of social reality, an extension in the depths of the spectators (the elderly), which made the characters close to them. Then enters the narrator who presents the scene and talks about his characters and starts his conversations. He does so in a simple way, in popular language, to attract the attention of older people. It also affirms their importance and their role in society, to instil confidence in them and to keep them away from their worries and personal problems, by directly talking to them, and standing between them to take them to business environments so that they feel they are part of it:

Narrator: May God bless you with good... And hello and a hundred welcome.... and always see you good and in dignity... Did you know that you are our parents and our great brothers and sisters...? And you are our big mothers and sisters.... We are honoured with you.... And we wish you long life and lasting health. The play. P. 1.

After that, his characters embody the events of the scene. Abu Sabti is a 70-year-old man married to a 20-year-old girl. It is an attempt to create paradoxes that stir the audience's laughter (the elderly). These two characters are characterized by their popular features. The wife intervenes (um Sabti), which scars her luck to be accompanied by a song which she sings when entering, saying:

Um Sabti: They sold me with a grain of wheat... They sold me with a grain of wheat... They do not have my family dignity, they do not have my family dignity ..., Abu Sabti enters and suffers from severe pain in his teeth, trying to relieve him of all ways and after the failure of her attempt to leave him and go to complete her sleep and continue to suffer until morning, as he goes with his wife to a doctor to ask him to take off all his teeth that surround the dark tooth and that causes pain and leave him alone.



The doctor is surprised by this request, as well as his wife when she quarrels with him.
Abu Sebti: Get away from me, you see my soul coming out, walk.

Um Sabti: O my God ... This expels me and today I wake up beside him. The play ... p 6.
Their quarrel continues to tell him that his age is not the only one left alone, but it is because she will go to her parents' home.

Then the second scene starts with the narrator to tell them about another story and another hero is the farmer (Abu Jawad) and tells them some events of the scene to enter Abu Jawad in pain and talk to the doctor.

Abu Jawad, uh, this fork did not see, peace be upon you.

Doctor: Peace be upon you, welcome my uncle ... have a seat ... ordered me.

Abu Jawad: My uncle and I planted, entered a fork in my legs and when I wanted to take it off, it broke. The play ... p8

The doctor tries to treat him but his leg is full of mud. He asks him to go wash it and then he goes back to treat it. The events continue and he returns to his home to find his wife asleep. He feels very hungry and begins to eat while cursing his wife.

Why is this acidity?

And his wife gets up to know the cause of his anger and, when you discover the secret of that, tell him that what he ate of food is the henna. It ended the play with a beautiful paradox, which impressed the elderly and raised their laughter and interaction.

The show, in the song and proverbs, change the reality experienced by the elderly, from a deteriorating health condition and its negative reflection on their psychology. It is an attempt to achieve psychological projection. It plays a large role in the therapeutic process, as it drives them to take out the negative experiences as an effective step to facing the problems and mental disorders of older persons.

Aristotle set the qualities of a dramatic personality. It is to have a similar life, which makes it convincing, called the "illusion of reality", as older persons are influenced by personalities who are approaching their attributes. The appearance of realism is more acceptable to them, as well as able to arouse their feelings. The show contained many paradoxes that aroused the spectators (the elderly) and increased their interaction with the show.

Abu Sebti: (enter when he is suffering) Uh ... uh.

Um Sabti: mocking him

Abu Sabti: (who eats the stick is not like the one who prepares) the play ... p. 4.

Comedy is the most admirable of all to people, because the present intuition and humour can reach between the deepest thoughts and opposing emotions.

Humour, fun and joking are the only human phenomena of one species invented by man to face the conditions of grief and pain. They break the barrier of seriousness, anxiety and other difficulties of life's stage. The show also depended on the personality of the narrator who created a popular purpose for us, close to the spectators who can adopt the slang dialect which is close to them. It was the basis for navigating from one scene to another, creating a state of communication and emotional participation between him and the spectators. He turned them from a static state of receiving, to actual participation in the show through their interaction with the actors, as well as the show of fashion, music and singing. These had a large role in enriching the presentation and making it influential in the elderly. Despite its simplicity, the theatre is a social phenomenon in which the director, actor and audience interact.

Eighth: Statistical methods

The researcher used the following statistical methods:

1. Percentages.
2. The mean
3. Test T-test for two independent samples.
4. Cooper's equation to achieve the validity of the tool.
5. Scott's equation to find stability.

Chapter IV (Results and its discussion)

This chapter includes an overview of the results obtained, and then discusses those results. For the purpose of validity, the zero hypothesis, the mean, the variance of the experimental and control group scores were found in the psychological effect test, and the T-test was used for two independent samples, As in Table 6:

Table 6: The mean, variance, and calculated and tabulated T value of the scores of the two groups in the psychological impact test of the show

The group	Number of elderly persons	the mean	the variance	T value		Statistical significance
				Calculated	tabulated	
Experimental	18	65.21	130.93	4.056	2.001	significance
Control	18	52.15	138.74			

From the table above, after the statistical processing of the two research groups according to the psychological impact measure of the show, the mean of the experimental group was (65.21) and the control group was (52.15), while the variance was (130.93) for the experimental group while the control group was (138.74). In statistical processing, the focus is not on the value or smallness of the values, but what the researchers mean is statistically significant and have reached the calculated T value (4.056), while the T-table value was (2.001), indicating that the calculated T value greater than the tabular value at (0.05) level and the degree of Freedom (34) This rejects the zero hypothesis, which states (there is no statistically significant difference at (0.05) level between the average scores of older persons who have seen the show and the average scores of elderly people who have not seen the show in the psychological impact measure). That shows the existence of statistically significant differences between the experimental group and the control group in the post measurement, to the degree of psychological impact of the presentation and for the benefit of the experimental group. There are clearly significant differences between the two groups, after watching the theatrical show by the experimental group, demonstrating the success of the show in creating positive psychological effects for older people.

The obvious superiority of the experimental group can be explained to the control group as a result of the performance of show as follows: The theatrical show and the feelings of the elderly, their problems and their concerns were addressed collectively. This eased them and pushed them to feel comfort and reassurance. The show is an integrated activity characterized by the comprehensiveness of being influenced by and loving something natural by the participant and the spectator. The offer proved its effectiveness in treating or alleviating their suffering and pain, because what is given is teamwork and also viewership. Collective attitudes help individuals learn new social methods that allow each to express his deep feelings. The theatrical performance succeeded in creating a psychological and emotional balance, and in finding solutions for many behavioural and psychological disorders, so-called non-specialty psychiatric treatments (recreational therapies). They are treated through dialogue, stimulation and encouragement, as well as the synergy of the elements of the presentation, such as fashion, decor, music, and lighting. They deeply impact the spectator (elderly), which makes him feel secure and mentally comfortable, tames his fears, removes them, allays anxiety, restores confidence in himself and others and lives through the way of dialogue and intellectual persuasion. The theatrical presentation also helped to keep older people from being self-centred, lonely, isolated, and constantly feeling sad, depressed, and frustrated. The researcher noticed this, as a result of successive visits and frequent encounters with them. This created a spirit of intimacy, love and social interaction, and made them more positive in their emotions and behavioural performance. This was evident in their discussions and dialogues after the show, demonstrating the enjoyment of the offer by the elderly, their interaction, harmony and participation in it. It also answered the questions posed by the offer

and showed their point of view in some situations and scenes, in the theatrical show. It turns to the hands of the creators to yell to the king of his viewers through which they express their feelings and emotions with psychological and social reactions, the most important of which is silence, laughter, crying, fear, admiration and others. The audience receives the theatrical work with their senses, through which they reject, participate and were influenced, because the theatre by the actor is capable of embodying the image of the social person.

This confirms that the theatre went with the psychology in parallel, and not cross and through the psychological drama that seeks to build a person capable of adapting and living with the requirements of his life and age. The theatre is an art of forgetting, moral and social watching and portraying life and reality in a sincere way, with an aesthetic and intellectual vision.

Conclusions

1. The show has shown its ability as an instructional and therapeutic means, to help improve the psychological state of the elderly in a positive way. It is advanced, compared to other traditional methods used in psychotherapy. Dialogue, body language, movement, signs and facial expressions used in the shows contributed by attracting older people to those offerings. It has thus been a successful way to manage catharsis, passions and problems.
2. The theatrical play is able to create an appropriate psychological atmosphere as a means of guidance and processing, help the elderly to overcome the problems they suffer from, and is an opportunity to express free thoughts and problems and negative emotions (catharsis, psychological projection).
3. The repetition of the show, and its periodically sequential thought, contributed to address many behavioural disorders and psychological presentations, to instead fill the elderly with the atmosphere of joy and optimism and hope.

Recommendations

1. Emphasize the need to support the health and psychology of the elderly, and to increase attention to them and their needs, due to the lagging programs used in the homes of the elderly, and limits to their role of shelter and nutrition.
2. Establish theatre teams in the homes of the elderly and in all governorates. This will provide a variety of periodic work to discuss the problems and concerns of the elderly, to continue their positive role, which has a real, not temporary, impact.
3. Emphasizes the need to involve the elderly in leisure, sports and social activities. They positively affect the life of the elderly by changing their daily lifestyle and avoiding boredom, as well as allowing them the opportunity to meet others and exchange ideas, information and memories.



4. Communications between the department of Social Welfare for special needs, and other ministries and stakeholders such as colleges and institutes of fine arts. Also activate the role of the media to provide special works of art for this category.
5. Develop studies and research to identify the problems facing the elderly, and focus on maintaining the status of the elderly and breaking the ring of isolation and intergenerational communication because they are the basis for building a strong cohesive society.

Proposals

1. Use other psychological therapeutic methods in future research such as painting or music.
2. Conduct a comparative study between the use of theatrical performances and the traditional methods of psychotherapy.



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The same source, p. 18.

- The term beneficiary refers to the person living in the nursing home as he benefits from the services provided by the care department.
- a. Dr. Amal Ibrahim Al-Ghazali Assistant Professor Babel University / Faculty of Fine Arts
- b. Dr. Ruqayah Wahab Bayram Professor of Babylon University/Faculty of Fine Arts

Annex (1)

The tool in its final form (Psychological Impact Scale)

Name: (Optional)

Gender: Male

Age:

Female

Test Name:

Date of action:

Method of Procedure: Individual

Collective

S	Paragraphs	Applies perfectly	Applies	Applies somewhat	Not apply	Not fully apply
1.	I'm trying to make my life meaningful.					
2.	I feel safe and secure					
3.	I feel frustrated					
4.	I feel very sorry when I see young people					
5.	I think I'm successful in my life					
6.	I love life and look forward to experimenting with new experiences					
7.	I always plan for the future					
8.	I suffer loneliness and isolation.					
9.	Avoid experiencing the difficulties of life					
10.	Keep pace with the evolution that occurs					



	around me					
11.	Have successful social relationships					
12.	I miss the family environment					
13.	I feel sorry for my previous days					
14.	feel sad for my weakness and my lack of resourcefulness					
15.	I feel that I am a burden on others					
16.	I do not regret what I missed					
17.	I am bored by the monotony of my life					
18.	I feel neglected and disrespectful					
19.	Contribute to the notice of others with reassurance					
20.	I feel like every time I get older, it's less useful.					
21.	I lost interest in others.					
22.	I feel my health is constantly deteriorating.					



23.	I feel like the others are laughing at me.					
24.	I am proud of the abilities I possess.					
25.	I get desperate when I get a problem.					
26.	I believe that hope is the secret of life					
27.	I feel the futility of life.					
28.	I live in memories of the past and I don't think about the present or the future.					
29.	I want to learn new skills.					
30.	I feel optimistic about my future look.					
31.	I always expect to fail in my life.					
32.	I feel like my end is close.					
33.	I have self-confidence.					