Chapter 7
Summary and Conclusion

Objectives

Following objectives were formulated for present investigation. The specific objectives of the study leading to the achievement of the main objectives were:

1- To explore the difference between institutionalized and home-based elderly people on subjective well-being.
2- To explore the difference between male and female elderly on subjective well-being.
3- To explore the interactional effect between residential status and gender on subjective well-being.
4- To explore the difference between institutionalized male and home-based male elderly on subjective well-being.
5- To explore the difference between institutionalized female and home-based female elderly on subjective well-being.
6- To explore the difference between institutionalized male and institutionalized female elderly on subjective well-being.
7- To explore the difference between home-based male and home-based female elderly on subjective well-being.
8- To explore the difference between institutionalized and home-based elderly people on dimensions of subjective well-being.
9- To explore the difference between male and female elderly people on dimensions of subjective well-being.
10- To explore the interactional effect between residential status and gender on dimensions of subjective well-being.
11- To explore the difference between institutionalized and home-based elderly people on death anxiety.
12- To explore the difference between male and female elderly on death anxiety.
13- To explore the interactional effect between residential status and gender on death anxiety.
14- To explore the difference between institutionalized male and home-based male elderly people on death anxiety.
15- To explore the difference between institutionalized female and home-based female elderly on death anxiety.
16- To explore the difference between institutionalized male and institutionalized female male elderly on death anxiety.
17- To explore the difference between home-based male and home-based female on people death anxiety.

**Hypothesis**

Keeping in view the above objectives, following hypotheses were formulated for present investigation:

- There would be significant difference between institutionalized and home-based elderly subjects on subjective well-being.
- There would be significant difference between male and female subjects on subjective well-being.
- There would be significant interactional effect between residential status and gender on Subjective well-being.
- There would be significant difference between institutionalized male and home-based male elderly participants on subjective well-being.
- There would be significant difference between institutionalized female and home-based female elderly subjects on subjective well-being.
- There would be significant difference between institutionalized male and home-based female elderly subjects on subjective well-being.
• There would be significant difference between home based male and home-based female elderly subjects on subjective well-being.
• There would be significant difference between institutionalized and home-based elderly subjects on dimensions of subjective well-being.
• There would be significant difference between male and female elderly participants on dimensions of subjective well-being.
• There would be significant interactional between residential status and gender on dimensions of subjective well-being.
• There would be significant difference between institutionalized and home-based elderly subjects on death anxiety.
• There would be significant difference between male and female elderly subjects on death anxiety.
• There would be significant interactional effect between residential and gender on death anxiety.
• There would be significant difference between institutionalized male and home-based male elderly subjects on death anxiety.
• There would be significant difference between institutionalized female and home-based female elderly participants on death anxiety.
• There would be significant difference between institutionalized male and home-based female elderly subjects on death anxiety.
• There would be significant difference between home-based male and home-based female elderly subjects on death anxiety.

Variables of the study
Independent variables:

1. Residential Place
   (i). Institutionalized
   (ii). Home based

2. Gender
   (i). Male
   (ii). Female

Dependent variable:

1. Subjective Well-being
2. Death Anxiety

Sample

The sample of this study was taken from many districts of Uttarakhad like Bageshwar, Naintal, Chamoli, Haridwar, and Dehradoon. Random sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study. The total sample was 240 in which 120 were home based elderly and 120 were institutionalized elderly. In 120 participants of Home based conditions there were 60 males and 60 females. Similarly the institutionalized participants were also classified in same way i.e 60 males and 60 females.

Tools

The following tools were used to measure subjective well-being and death anxiety of elderly people.

1. Subjective well-being inventory (SWBI)
2. Thakur death anxiety scale (TDS)
Procedure of data collection

The investigator conducted the subjects selected for the sample individually and administered the subjective well-being and death anxiety scales. The subjects were requested for the cooperation and assured the confidentiality of the responses.

Statistical analysis

The mean and S.D for different groups of Ss were computed and in order to find out the significance of between different groups the following inferential statistics were used.

1. Analysis of variance.
2. Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) Test.

Major Findings

After the data had been collected and all statistical formalities were completed the situation was clarified. The major findings of the study are summed up as under.

A. Subjective well-being

- Home-based subjects were significantly higher in their subjective well-being than institutionalized subjects.
- Male subjects were significantly higher in their subjective well-being than female subjects.
- Gender and residential status did not interact in significant way to influence subjective well being.
• Home-based male subjects were significantly higher on subjective well-being than institutionalized male subjects.
• Home-based female subjects were significantly higher on subjective well-being than institutionalized female subjects.
• Home-based male subjects were significantly higher on subjective well-being than home-based female subjects.
• Institutionalized male subjects and institutionalized female subjects were almost equal in their scores of subjective well-being.

B. Dimensions of Subjective well-being

• Home-based subjects were significantly higher on general well-being positive affect than institutionalized subjects.
• Male subjects were significantly higher on general well-being positive affect than female subject.
• Gender and residential status did not interact in a significant way to influence general well-being positive affect.
• Both home-based subjects and institutionalized subjects had the same amount of expectation achievement congruence as the f-ratio for place had come out to be insignificant.
• Male subjects were significantly higher on expectation achievement congruence than female subject.
• Gender and residential status did not interact in a significant way to influence expectation achievement congruence.
• Both home-based subjects and institutionalized subjects had the same amount of confidence in coping as the F-ratio for residential status had come out to be insignificant.
• Female subjects were significantly higher on confidence in coping than male subjects.
• Gender and residential status did not interact in a significant way to influence confidence in coping.
• Home-based subjects and institutionalized subjects had the same amount of transcendence, as the F-ratio for residential status had come out to be insignificant.

• Male subjects are significantly higher transcendence than female subjects.

• Gender and residential status did not interact in a significant way to influence transcendence.

• Home-based subjects were significantly higher on family group support than institutionalized subjects.

• Female subjects were significantly higher on family group support than male subjects.

• Gender and residential status did not interact in significant way to influence family group support.

• Home-based subjects were significantly higher on social support than institutionalized subjects.

• Male subjects were significantly higher on social support than female subject.

• Gender and residential status interacted in a significant way to influence social support.

• Home-based subjects and institutionalized subjects had the same amount of primary group concern, as the F-ratio for residential status had come out to be insignificant.

• Female subjects were significantly higher on primary group concern than male subjects.

• Gender and residential status did not interact in significant way to influence primary group concern.

• Home-based subjects and institutionalized subjects had the same amount of inadequate mental mastery, as the F-ratio for residential status had come out to be insignificant.

• Female subjects are higher on inadequate mental mastery than male subjects.

• Gender and residential status did not interact in significant way to influence inadequate mental mastery.
• Institutionalized subjects were significantly higher on perceived ill health than home-based subjects.
• Female subjects were significantly higher on perceived ill health than male subjects.
• Gender and residential status did not interact in significant way to influence perceived ill health.
• Institutionalized subjects were significantly higher on deficiency in social contacts than home-based subjects.
• Male subjects were significantly higher on deficiency in Social contacts than female subjects.
• Gender and residential status interacted in significant way to influence deficiency in social contacts.
• Institutionalized subjects were significantly on general well-being negative affect than home-based subjects.
• Female subjects were significantly on general well being negative affect than male subjects.
• Gender and residential status did not interact in significant way to influence general well being negative affect.

C. Death anxiety

• Institutionalized subjects were significantly higher on Death Anxiety than home-based subjects.
• Male subjects and female subjects were significantly similar on death anxiety.
• Gender and residential status did not interact in significant way to influence death anxiety.
• Institutionalized male subjects were significantly higher on death anxiety than home-based male subjects.
• Institutionalized female subjects were significantly higher on death anxiety than home-based female subjects.
• Home-based female subjects and home-based female were almost equal on death anxiety.
• Home-based female subjects and home-based female subjects were almost equal on death anxiety.