CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is a systematic search of published work to achieve information and details about a research topic. It is a compilation that provide the groundwork for further research (Talbot, 1995).

It is a key step in a research process. Review of literature indicates an lengthy and systematic evaluation of literatures relevant to the research project. Nursing research may be considered a on going process in which knowledge is obtained from previous studies is a core part of research. To start any research either it is a individual or an extended project, a literature reviews of earlier studies and experiences in relation to the suggested investigations to be done. One of the most satisfying aspect of literature review is the contribution it makes to the new knowledge, insight and general scholarship of the reasearchers.

A researcher evaluates available knowledge before indulging into a new area of study while performing a study and when results are interpreting the study, and while making assumptions about implementation of new information in nursing profession.

Critical review of literature defines as the process in which the investigator evaluates the positive and negative of the appropriate scholarly publications. The main aim of the literature review is to have a proper knowledge which will be strong base for carrying out research in a systematic and scientific way and on the other hand non research scholarly activities in educational and clinical areas.
The main aim for analysing available literature are to produce research related questions to find out what is known and not known about a particular situation, to identify conceptual of theoretical traditions within the body of literatue and to describe methoda of inquiry used in earlier work including their success and shortcoming.

Performing a literature review is a full fledged study, in which researcher must start with a question, plan and implement a structure for gathering information, and analyse and interpret the information. Then the findings must be summarized in a written product.

Related review of literature in this study divides into 2 categories:

1. Concept of ego integrity towards life among geriatric population

2. Socio-demographic variables & ego integrity

**Doshi D R (2013)** studied on sadness and psychological health in elders. The total 65 participants were taken out which 35 were young adult men and women and 35 were aged men and women. The research scale for sadness, Beck depression inventory was utilized. For psychological health, Sudha Bhogle’s Psychology well being tool was used, converted in Gujarati and the t-test was used to evaluate the variances of sadness and psychological health and the Pearson method utilized to evaluate the correlation. Data shows that significant variances in sadness and psychological health with respect to both adult and elders. While co-relation between sadness and psychological health shown negative correlation.

**Deepa M R et al (2013)** research was done on relationship between sadness and demise anxiety among older person participants. Participants chosen by non-probable convenient sampling consist of 245 older from Mangalore and Udupi of Karnataka. Data shown that as sad rise in older demise anxiety also rises and vice versa.
Sofiavon H (2013) evaluated on sense of coherence and contentment with life in European elder persons with type 2 diabetes. We selected 300 non-institutionalized elder persons aged between 75-100 years, who were distributed to 3 groups, as per to their identified medical issue. Measures were finished, including demographics, the Contentment with Life Scale and the Induction to Life Questionnaire. Important differences were found regarding the SWL and SOC among the three categories. The lowest SOC and SWL values were identified in diabetes category. No relations were identified between SOC and SWL values in the 'not having diabetes' and 'having diabetes and other' categories.

Suttipong B (2013) explored on features effecting life contentment of the old persons in Bangkok. Sample category of 200 older person both male and women, aged 60 years and above. The participant groups were chosen by probable simple random sampling from rural areas in Nog Chonkk District. The research tool was an interview questionnaire. The research sample shown that they were rather high contentment to very contentment with atmosphere; personal data and self-acceptance in line with the research of Boonphadung found that life contentment in older in Nog Chonkk District was in a big level. The research further finds out that features mainly related to their level of life contentment are self-acceptance followed by health, general atmosphere and personal data. Finally, the study additionally shows that the features of self-acceptance and general environment most impact on the level of life integrity of the older.
**Göran H et al (2013)** explored the chosen incidence and assumptions of loneliness in elder individuals aged 70 and above a 6-year period. The sample size (n=820) was taken from the Swedish National research on Age and Care and the sample were followed up at 3 and 6 years. Values & information were selected by structural interviews with additional questionnaires. Data displayed that 1/2 of the sample informed that they felt isolated sometimes or mainly female widows staying alone were more prone to report isolation. Both factors and assumptions were identified displaying that isolation is related with and assumed by both physical and psychosocial results.

**Alpha G (2013)** studied on life integrity among young and elders, 300 females aged 25 to 85 years, were instructed to rate their negative perceptions, depression and personal health data showed that healthy elder persons reported low negative perception compared to other categories, leading to higher life integrity in seniors.

**Katarina W et al (2013)** evaluated life contentment among elder persons and the impact of frailty. This research aimed to evaluate life contentment among older persons and the influence of weakness. Baseline values from 2 studies addressing weaker older persons aged 80 above in Gothenburg, Sweden, n = 500 were used for analyses. Impairment was selected through 8 core indicators. Life contentment was measured with Fugl-Meyer’s scale. The features importantly explain life contentment were psychological well-being, partner relationship, leisure and work. This research shows that elder persons contentment with life, as a whole is almost as greater as in younger age groups. Respondents with greater degree of weakness reported importantly low degrees of life contentment, indicating a chance to maintain life contentment by preventing or slowing the formation of frailty.

**Angelini V et al (2012)** conducted study on Age, Health and Life integrity among elder Europeans; he identified that age is affecting the self-reported grace of life satisfaction among the elderly in Europe. In this research we use datas from the 2006 show of the survey of health, ageing and retirement in
Europe (SHARE). SHARE is an investigation on ageing that is conducted in every two years and gives extensive information on health, socioeconomic status and family interactions of individuals aged 50 years and above in developed countries like European. We give facts for 10 nations, we find facts that age influences life satisfaction through 2 counterbalancing channels. On one side, control the impact of all other variables; with i.e. age the own perceived stage of life integrity increases. On other side, gives the same true-life integrity level, elder respondents were more "despair" with their life than individuals who are above 45 years.

**Tiwari S.C et al (2012)** had conducted study on health issues related to mental life among citizens of old age people in Lucknow. It was an exploratory study in which data about approachable old age homes at Lucknow were obtained and rest of them were selected on random basis. Permission for performing this study was taken from responsible persons. Approval were taken from the subjects. Mental State Examination (MMSE), Mood Disorder Questionnaire, and SCAN-based clinical interviews were introduced for assessment by a trained research person. Randomly old age home were selected. 45 older citizens were chosen for the study, Findings indicate that 38.8 % were depressed and 12.2 % was suffering from anxiety disorder and 10.1 % with dementia disorder. A majority of the inhabitants (65.4%) were having psychiatric illness and no one was physically updated or strong. big sample studies are needed to substantiate the observations for better results.

**Kimm H. et al (2012)** had done cohort study to detect the relationship between life satisfaction and death in geriatric person. 820 men’s and 1119 women’s were chosen for the study. The study used a questionnaire. The results indicated that, regardless of gender, elderly person has a less Life Satisfaction Index value and they were at risk of raised mortality from all causes, and low Life Satisfaction value was related with cardio-vascular issues which leads finally to death. When the relationship between Life Satisfaction Index and death was checked in males, the despair group with low Life Satisfaction Index values indicated a important larger risk of all-death
than the satisfied category with bigger Life Satisfaction values. In female, the
despair group indicated a important bigger risk of all-cause mortality and
cardiawascular than the satisfied category.

Zeinab A (2012) surveyed on The Effect of Reminiscence on two concepts
depression and Self-Esteem, among 30 older Person from el Hana old age
resident. He done this with an quasi experimental research design i.e. pre-
post test design and used scales like mini mental state exam (MSE) and old
age depression. A sample of convenience method was used to select 30
institutionalized elder people were selected from Dar El-Hana old age
resident. Demographic/medical master data plan, Mental Status scale,
Geriatric Depression tool, and Self-esteem tool, were applied to gain the
purpose of this project. A reminiscence program session was organized for 9
minutes for 11 weeks (22 sessions), the program viewed on particular levels
of life with the help of a semi-structured interview. The study summed up that
self-esteem is increased its importance with reminiscence intervention, and
was effective to help living- lonely older to adjust with the ageing process.

Hadi K et al (2012) conducted study on the association between various
types of staying arrangements and life contentment in elder Malaysians, while
keeping in mind the influencing effects of social support services. A total of
1885 of elder persons were chosen by probability sampling method. This
research shown that types of staying arrangements in many ways through
social support function, play an key role in assessing life contentment for elder
persons in Malaysia. This research shows its contributions to the elder
persons residing in Malaysia.

Ozturk et al (2012) done research to identify the stages of demise anxiety
checked its relationship with various socio demographic and clinical factors
among older. 299 older (207 men, 92 women) were added in the research. A
formal mental health interview was done. Various tools like geriatric
depression tool. State and characteristics anxiety inventory, Demise Anxiety
Scale were utilized. And shown positive association between Demise Anxiety
Scale score and the number of children of the client while have negative correlation was their between Demise Anxiety Scale and duration of education.

**Nestor P B (2012)** studied on functional caliber involvemalet in activities and life contentment of the elder persons. Resultss were collected from the 700 elder individuals through interview, Instrumaletal work of (DLS) and Life Contentment Index for the 3rd Age Scale. Results were that the elder people who have good well being status enjoy their live hood more than those who have bad well-being situations. After crossing the age of 60 years the elder individuals are actively involved in the labor sector

**Khadijah R (2012)** studied the association between religious thoughts and life integrity with demise anxiety in the older . A number of 121 older persons were choosen as the samples using probable cluster sampling. ARQ satisfaction with Life tool and Collet – Lester’s Fear of demise Scale was utilize to collect the information. Pearson correlation formula and MRA were move to analyze the information The information shows a negative relation between religious thoughts and demise anxiety also as between life integrity and demise anxiety in the olders. The values of regression examination shown that, from current the predictive characters, life integrity was the perfect predictor of demise anxiety. The current research set to find out the association between religious thoughts and life integrity with demise anxiety in the olders. The values of statistical examination supported the 1st hypothesis in order that significant negative correlation was identified between religious thoughts and demise anxiety.

**Secteur N (2012)** done studied on (TCT) and older persons contentment with their body: a earlier research. Samples were 19 functionally restricted older persons, aged 65-95 years. After getting 3 theory-related response (social, temporal comparison, and self-schema), they finished 2 scales: a tool on contentment with body activity and a tool on body presentation contentment. Sample median age was 80.6 years; just 7 persons had finished
13 years of education (no one were having a university degree). Most of samples \( (n = 10) \) also represented some problem in performing \( \geq 1 \) activity of daily living. Samples' median score for the physical activity fall was 2 (mean score = 17 ± 5.9), while it was 5.5 for the ADL tool (mean score 5.7 ± 4.5). They had a median of 5.5 illnesses, and majority of them \( (n = 11) \) mainly suffered of bone related chronic pain. 13 individuals rated their general well-being as "worst" or "average", and 5 reported they had a "perfect" well-being. Data displayed that satisfaction with body activity & its appearance did not vary among theory related response.

**Guzman et al (2012)** done study on Ego Satisfaction of elder with Physical ailments and Therapeutic leisure. 4 Filipino older with physical ailments were aimly chosen for this research. Sessions were held as pre and posttest to test the effect of leisure activity in providing ego satisfaction among samples. A series of interviews were used to explore experience and feelings of samples related their ailments and elder age. By evaluation of the triangle set of information, 2 findings came out. First, 4 motivators of ego satisfaction, mainly: activity, family, thought in self and belief in God, were shown as importance in the development of the samples' ego-satisfaction. 2nd, associated to the motivators were find to be indicating ego satisfaction’s source, meaning and connection elements have become more grounded, certain and integrated. Understanding the ego satisfaction of older people with ailments was identified to be a sound and new leisure.

**Ophelia A S al (2012)** had done a research on the association between adolescent aspirations and adult job congruence and values of ego status, distress, and contentment. The research was framed within the theoretical zones of psychology development. The starting formation stage theory was that of Freud. his quantitative research was of a cross-section design. The design of the research was non-experimental, with the desire of knowing whether dispute between adolescent aspirations and late job was related to ego level, contentment, and stress level values throughout the 4 elder psychological & social stages. Research samples were born in native place
staying in U.S., English-speaking, United States above the age of 20. The participants were limited to native United States residents in order to reduce introduced by cultural variations. The level involved in gathering the results were: the development of the questionnaire, the solicitate of samples, and debrief of samples following fully. Research findings shown a relation between aspirations and occupations and later ego level and distress value.

**Emmanuel M (2012)** done study on discovery of quality of life and sadness in elders. The method of information gathering for applied for this study is systematic literature review. This was gain by going through various scientific matters that has been done in the health field in the last 15 years. The data was carefully and specifically chosen fit the goals and study questions. Quality of Life bind together with sad being the main subject of desire. The impact of sadness on well being is an viewable phenomena in the older. It is not continuous for the older suffering from sadness. Summed that a person suffers from sadness symptoms it has a negative affect on his recent life.

**Kamel G et al (2012)** carried out research on does life contentment alter in old age. Life integrity was assessed with the contentment with life scale, in a data of people (N =900; aged 62-95 years, at first instance M = 72.73, SD= 5.68) for a period of 8 years (5 areas of results). Results from both unconditional and conditional model denoted a linear expand in life integrity for the 8-year interval As anticipated the findings indicates important random dissimilarity in both intercept and incline showing that participants start at various stages and alter at different rates. Our findings provide the paradox of health, which convene for clarification. Though to strengthen researchers’ capability of formational changes that contribute to the paradox of health, a more integrable theoretical model is needed.

**Chang et al (2011)** research was done to find out the association of assumed well-being stage, sadness, importance of life, and family activity and to ego satisfaction, and to find out the main characters infulencing ego-satisfaction in olders. The design for this research was a descriptive design using a non-
probable convenience sampling. Datas were collected using questionnaires with 158 society dwelling olders situated in three cities, Seul, Seosann and Gyungja. Data evaluation was done SPSS 15.0 program for descriptive statistics, Karl P. correlation coefficients and stepwise MRA. Datas shown that there were important variations between ego-satisfaction according to gender, religion, finance level and way of spending finance. Ego-satisfaction had vital positive correlations with assumed well-being level, meaning of life, family activity and negative correlations with sadness. The major factors that affect ego-integrity were self-aware and accept, contentedness with past and present, gender and family activity, which were 62.5% of ego-integrity. The results of this research give an understanding of ego-integrity & associated variables for society dwelling orders.

**Beyaztas F Y et al (2011)** evaluated life satisfaction level among older people- age above and equal to 65 who are staying with their families and who reside in rest house. For choosing samples, simple random sampling method was utilized, out of which 20 individuals stayed in rest house and 50 with their family members. 45.2% were sad while 63% felt to stay with their family. 44.5% of the samples were not happy with their lives.

**Helvik A.S et al (2011)** performed a study to compare the life integrity stage in older medical inpatients and the older in population of Norway, and to study the other modes for despair controlling for socio demographic characteristics. In the interpretation, we found that there is a positive relationships between two aspects i.e. physical activity and life despair and physical activity. The results shown that physical and psychological health have bigger impact for the Quality of living in terms of life integrity than hospitalized older.

**Seby K et al (2011)** conducted a cross sectional study in a urban oldage population to find out the frequency and pattern of mental illness present and the relation of physical disorder with mental illness, survey was conducted on 7438 individuals. Findings showed that mental disorder were detected in 25.9% while physical disorder present in 68.9% of the population. The overall
incidence of mental illness in rural elder adults was found to be 24%. Mood disorders were the commonest, followed by mild thinking impairment, mental and behavioural illness due to drug abuse and dementia (2.9%) and vascular.

**Park J et al (2011)** the study concluded that the mid-way role of social support to the relationship between religiosity and life integrity. Hypothesis was evaluated with a sample of 350 Korean new comer elder people in New York City. Characteristics such as socio-demographics, religious ideas and mental illness were entered to find out the possible association between mental disorders. An effect of mental illness on suicidal thoughts was seen. Mental illness had a greater effect on age of suicidal ideas with low self-reported religiosity. Scores shown that quality of life can be better by religious interaction and social assist. Social facilities that support religiosity and social support may be important for Korean elder life integrity.

**Shaji H (2011)** conducted study on importance of relaxation techniques to decrease stress among old age people. The study done on old age population above 60 years and sample was 60 men and 60 women. The data shows that 9 had greater level of stress, 47 had moderate level and 30 had low level of stress but after using relaxation methods they reduce their stress. Hence the above results shows that the older people require relaxation methods to decrease stress. Lengthy, slow yogic inspiration and expiration helps in regulating mind. So, the researcher is in nursing profession felt the desire of teaching pranayama to the older who feel lonely, bored, and suffered from stress.

**Heejin K et al (2011)** had done research on life contentment and demise in older person. Among 3,500 samples of the Kangwa research that lived in 1995 1,940 samples of the Life satisfaction scale A questionnaire were included (male 820; female 1110). The demise risk for the duration up to November 2006 was evaluated using the (CPH) Model. Research shown that older individuals with a lower LSI, regardless of sex, were at risk of increased
statistics of demise from all causes, and decreased LSI score was also related with cardiovascular demise.

**Arzu S (2011)** This research explored emotional health & exchange and life integrity in elder individuals, 240 elder persons above 65 years in which 120 women & 120 men were selected by randomly sampling method. It was identified that the provision and receipt of emotional help get towards with age and elder individuals with reciprocal and balanced emotional help exchange had good health. In contrast to that results supported the equality and hypothesis.

**Shu-MeiChen et al (2011)** this research explores the life contentment degree for the old persons among the 4 areas in Taiwan. The value of older persons Situation Survey by the MOI in Taiwan is evaluated, and this research shows the life contentment regression structure in this empirical research. The data of this research shows that if the present living arrangement is staying with children and comparing the ideal one for the old persons, the elders are in good health, got sufficient staying expense and more social help, they would have higher life contentment degrees. Some urban and rural varying issues are exhibited. The strategies implications can give some important guidance on the relative family and welfare strategies for the older persons.

**Lachlan H (2011)** done research on variations in life contentment across the retirement transition using Latent rise Mixture Modeling. The analyzed sample involves individual who transition from being on job or not having job to investigate of the labor force and fully retired during the duration of the HDA. The analyzed sample from the 1 nine waves of HDA survey includes 500 people (300 Males 200females ) who make only 1 transition to retirement and live out of the labor force for the remain of the study period.. The question is based as “All things involved how satisfied are he/she with his/her life?” Values obtained from this question ranges from 0 “fully discontentment to 10 “fully contentment Single item weighs of life contentment have been widely used in research. The data displayed shown that a model with not in
continuity 3 years early retirement, during retirement and 3 years later on retirement is the best model.

**Ramu H (2011)** done study on financial contentment of the older in rural areas of Tamilnadu. The data gathered from 165 older people in four city of district selected through a probable sampling based on the number of house, shown that mainly of the rural older male were elder and married, while mainly older women were widowed. Older male mostly stayed with their partners and older women with their child found that the socio demographic and social traits, finance traits, and house features and their relation with financial health of the rural olders are discussed in broadly with the aid of data obtained through bi-variant and regression analyses. Older persons perception of the available of finance and physical help from their child and the grade of their contentment are also discussed. It was identified that more than 1/2 of the samples were aged (60-70 years) followed by elder (70-80 years) (30 %) and very old (85 years and above) (12 %). Though the same changes can be viewed among male and female, more male were olders (35 %) and more women were aged (50 %) and very old (16 %). This shows that mainly of the older do not stay to the group we have labeled "Very old," and the older women stay longer as compared to older male.

**Nestor P B (2011)** research found that whether the functional caliber and samples in activities affect the life contentment of the elder persons. Values were collected from the 785 elderly people through survey interview, Instrument ADL and LSI for the 3 Age Tool. The elderly persons who have good well-being status enjoy their life more than those who have worst well-being conditions. After age of 60, the elderly persons are still able to doing and are active sample in the work sector. The data have theoretical applications on the activity theory of increasing age since higher levels of sample in the activities mean higher grade of life contentment.
Oshio T (2011) examined how family and social interactions affect the life integrity grades of older male and female in Japan. We utilized data from 3,060 Japanese older persons (1,560 male and 1,495 female) selected from a participant group in the first-wave of JSTAR. This research shown that life contentment is more strongly related with family and social relations for female than for male, after controlling for socioeconomic and good health features. Females are more reactive than male to co residence and contact with family, mainly parents-in-law, as well as to social interactions with others in the society, while male become more sad than female following a divorce or demise of a spouse. The datas shows gender variations in the associations between family/social relations and life integrity. To provide more focus into these gender variations, it is important to compare the relative vital of each group of independent variables.

Qi-Wang (2011) studied the relation between intergeneration relations and life contentment among urbanolders in China, with a view on the emotional domains of intergeneration solidarity. Personal factors, impacts of association, affectual, functional and structure solidarity were evaluated by analyzing results chosen from the Zhenjiang City. Research data shown that olders’ marital position, educational, pension, and self-rated well-being were closely related to the level of intergeneration solidarity. A greater level of education, desire of a medical insurance, and good well-being condition had a proper relationship with olders’ life contentment. Through comparing of intergeneration exchange from parents and children, the research shown that Chinese olders had the greatest level of life contentment when they get more repeated contacts, financial help, and emotions from their children.

Baura A (2010) conducted a research on screening for depression in a older person of Indian population among 625 persons of 60 years and above by simple random sampling for 8 months and data shows that depression was more than 21.7%. 627 persons who belong to age of 60 years and above were selected. Simple random sampling to was done. It sum that "WHO (five) Well-being Index (1998 version)" was identified to be a scale for finding
depression in older Indian society. The incidence of low mood in older person was found to be 22.72%. As per WHO-five well-being index in Indian version displayed a sensitivity of 95%, specificity of 85.6%, positive assumed data of 65.3% and an overall accuracy of 0.98. The Kappa statistics displayed importantly greater reliability of $k = 0.71$.

**Donna M (2010)** done a research study on hope intervention in comparison to friendly visitors as a method to decrease depression among elder staying in home. Residents whose age is above 65 years, who fulfilled the criteria for pilot study and given consent to participate, were randomly selected and divided to an intervention category and provided with weekday hope interventions mainly involving proper messages and pictures or a modified control group, and provided with a friendly weekday meetings The structured intervention was not effective in reducing depression in samples who were initially randomized to the control group and 9 to the intervention group. No samples in the control group and no negative in this study among these samples were observed.

**Jung M et al (2010)** conducted study on domains related to experienced life satisfaction among the older. The study was to discover the issues and facts related with the integrity realized during the process of aging. The sample size 3278 older persons aged 65 years or above and it had been viewed that financial situation was the most influential factor both in males and females and the next was chronic diseases which lead to reduce perceived life integrity. When the relation between Life Satisfaction Index and death was evaluated in men, the unsatisfied group with reduced Life Satisfaction Index scores showed a significantly greater risk of death than the satisfied group with bigger Life Satisfaction Index values. In female, the unsatisfied group shows a significantly greater risk of death and cardiovascular mortality than the satisfied group. It showed that older person with a low Life Satisfaction Index score are prone to increased mortality and also related to cardiovascular death.
Akehsan D et al (2010) studied on Elements of life integrity amongst 20 old people staying in public older institutions. A mixed methodology approach was used, a survey using translated version of Satisfaction Life Scale (SLS) was done to eighty participants were to be added to the inclusion criteria. 20 participants who were willing to tell about there past experience regarding life integrity living in a geriatric care institution. 4 target categories were conducted and the Phenomenological Analysis were used to find out the key themes came from the focus groups The study summed that the level of life integrity was same to the norms and there was no numerically significant difference between the grade with the demographic characteristics. Summed up that the results are inconsistent with earlier findings. However, it identified new chapters of life satisfaction for old person in the organization.

Kaaur H et al (2010) done a research to find out the socio-economic distinction in the extent of social isolation among 123 old age people. The sample was equally divided into males 61 and females 61. Results indicated that the social and economic status made an impression on the status of social isolation felt by the old age group, with the increase in number of men and women reporting High-level loneliness from the middle or low social stage. Results revealed that the social and economic status made an efficacy on the stage of social isolation experienced by the old age, the maximum number of men and women reporting High social loneliness from the middle and low socio- economic status. The scores of High levels of social loneliness in both the males and females were highly by the family and friends rather than the neighbors and coping mechanism category. The greater socio-economic status of old age were found to be affected mainly by family category as a fairly more number of the old age reported high level of social loneliness whereas greater level social loneliness in middle socio- economic level was reported high because of friends and neighbors category. But, the greater levels of social isolation among the low socio-economic old age was significantly because of friends category and moderately because of family and friends, neighbors and coping category.
Aida M P (2010) research was based on discovering the Psychological domains of Life contentment of the olderly. A total of 200 male and womale olderly from 3 separate subjects participated in the research. An in-deep interview was done among forty (40) subjects aged 60 to 75 from 2 areas the urban and rural.. Results from a interview were transcribed and coded based on the psychological and social features that is attached to life contentment Results showed that features of life contentment is linked to a sense of personal attainment and contentment, which are considered offshoots of their life attainments, a pleasurable family life and a personal relationship with omnipotent.

Asma I (2010) done research related to Palestinian older females well-being-related quality of life. The participant’s size with 90% confidence was measured to be 400 older female. The older female in the chosen governarates combined 80.0% (34854) of the community. Data of the qualitative part of the research shown that the majority of older female suffer from multiple chronic disease, mainly heart, skeletal, endocrine and respiratory. This is because of elder age but may also be because of the hardship and problematic life Palestinian female endure.

Eric B et al (2010) done research on contentment with occupation and finance among elder individuals across European countries Using values on persons of age 60 and above from 10 European countries, we evaluate2 economic grades of subjective health of elder Europeans: contentment with home finance, and occupation contentment. Both have been displayed to gather substantially to overall health we utilize vignettes to correct for potential variance in reaction scales across nations The method of vignettes to weigh subjective normal responses taking into account variances in the informing styles across persons was 1 introduced by Kingg et al. The data reflect a large difference in self-informed finance contentment, which is explained by variances in response tools. When variances in response tools are removed the cross-nation variances are quite proper in line with variances in an objective measures of getting power of household finance.
Gwozdz W et al (2009) done a study on Age, Health status and Life integrity on old people: the study viewed an uneven relationship between age and stages of life integrity for people aged between 16 and approx 65. After that, life integrity reduced fastly and the lower levels of life integrity were noted for the old age. This decline was firstly imputing to lower levels of health. On the other hand life integrity in this sample remains stable, 14 differences in health status for these two groups are noticeable, serious health issues like cardiovascular disorders, diabetes, joint pain, Parkinson’s and eye diseases are more likely to be among the old person. More specifically, over 21% of respondents had felt a heart attack, 20 percent had cataracts, 18 percent had endocrine disorders and 18 percent suffered from joint disorders. Self-evaluated health among the old age was also lesser than among the old who are at their starting stage of old age.

Buchalter J. K (2009) performed a study on Life integrity of 50 elderly adults in nursing residence by making use of convenience sample. The results of this study showed that the life satisfaction of older adults in nursing homes might have a assumed set point. If life satisfaction can be assumed, future life arrangements by administrators and staff of nursing homes along with the families may view these arrangements of elderly adults in a different way.

Arvid B et al (2009) examined on Coping with increasing age and decline of well-being: a research i.e. qualitative in nature among elderly staying alone, 20 clients with an average age of 80 years having multiple injuries and illness were interviewed. Results displayed that if physical restrictions put limits on their activity, the elderly were able to adjust and carry out various activities that would not need any physical strength. The most coping agenda was to adjust with the situation, but the adjustment was often featured by a resigned and passive adjustment.
**Asa E (2009)** studied on life integrity and factors related to life integrity in the category aged 70 and more. Interpreting the results, Baltes’ and Baltes’ theory of selective hopefulness with compensation was used. Data’s displayed that life integrity was greater.

**Gwozdz et al (2009)** research done on rising age and life contentment of the very old samples were taken of aged 70 and above, study shown a V-shaped relationship between age and grades of life contentment for people aged between 18 and approx 60 years-80 years. Life contentment falls fast and the low absolute grades of life contentment are recorded for the very old. This decrease is primarily imputable to lower grades assumed well-being.

**Boo J et al (2009)** studied on two aspects in one on What Matters, and What Matters mainly for bring Change in Life satisfaction in the Old? Sample was 700 elderly two pair of twins aged 85 and older staying in Sweden. Resultss showed that grade of elderly with familiar magnitude. Although the current research display showed an overall fall in life contentment., certain markers assumed change in life contentment.. The loss of spouse, in particular in male and higher grades of depressive symptoms was related to low grade of life contentment over time. The results from the research raised question the on life-long content of life contentment.

**Yannick S (2009)** conducted research on Openness to feel and well-beingy elder persons life contentment: A trait level analysis samples were 230 French retired person (80 male and 151 females). The mostly samples were married 79% Multiple regression analyses shown that openness to feeling added less but incremaetal variations to the assumptions of integrity, beyond subjective wellness and financial satisfaction. Openness to thoughts and emotions were both properly related to elderly persons life contentment while controlling for subjective well-being and monetary contentment move for a higher amount of variations than the wide openness factor.
Requena H et al (2009) done study on Contentment with life related to active work in active olders. The research took place using a participant of 350 olders, aged 60-80, who were all having an active life. The scale & tools used were: SLS, Rivermead Behavioral Memory Test, GDS, OARS. Statistical evaluation was made using Pearson correlation, with a important level of $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.001$ between the objective factors and contentment with life level. The overall data shows a negative correlation that is, good health between the objective criteria of stages of studies, memory level and self-efficiency and the level of contentment.

Elizabeth D (2009) done research on age and marital contentment in husband and wife. Evaluations of 77 marital partners were performed and evaluated the association between age and marital contentment. It was evaluated using the SCS scale. In evaluating age and marital contentment, spouses were checked individually, using their age at the time of their introduction into the research. Relation was done to find out importance between age and marital contentment. Data’s shows that there was an important correlation between age and marital contentment alone, and that elder person would feel higher marital contentment.

Alain V H et al (2009) had done study on the impacts of internal and external goal achievement on elder persons’ ego-satisfaction and demise attitudes. He assessed the influence of internal and external goal attainment on elder persons’ ego-satisfaction, psychological health, and demise attitudes. Hypotheses were made from Self-Determination Theory shown that first stage of research indicated that, after controlling for external goal achievement, internal goal achievement contributed properly to subjective health and ego-satisfaction and opposite to dissatisfaction, whereas external goal attainment was not related to psychological health and contributed properly to dis integrity. Research replicated and extended these data, showing that internal goal achievement contributed to the acceptance of one’s own demise, low health and less demise anxiety, whereas external goal achievement was not associated with demise acceptance.
Niina S (2008) studied on isolation of older persons and elements of an implemented for its suffering. The research was in 2 parts. In the first phase, the goal was to find out information on the features of loneliness, its relation with social isolation and a global experience of insecurity. In phase II, the goal was to find out important elements of the psychological & social group rehabilitation implementation, which was developed to remove elder persons isolation, and to experience the feelings of the samples the values were collected using a postal questionnaire sent to a probable random sample (N=6780) of elder persons in various areas of Finland. The results displayed that there was a difference between isolation, social isolation and a global feeling of insecurity. Summed that Isolation is same among society-dwelling elder people since almost 2 out of 5 experience it. Nurses should be aware of these same issues. Several features are related to elder persons isolation and the results are supported by previous research.

Regena G. et al (2008) studied on social involvement and quality of life in a sample of community older persons. Samples of 20 elder persons were chosen. The research used a mixed-method design: phenomenological qualitative research design were utilized to evaluate the samples lived feeling of social involvement and its meaning in the context of aging, while descriptive quantitative research were utilized to evaluate the samples quality of life. Information was gathered during 4 interview sessions over a 6-week period. Quantitatively the samples informed positive quality of life. Qualitatively, the results show that 2 themes came from phenomenological analyses. These results guide that for this participant’s involvement in social jobs contributed to their quality of life and fruitful aging by serving as a means for involvement with life and by promoting well being, health, and work.

Aaron C. G et al (2008) evaluated manpower growth, health (both psychological health and subjective health), and ego progress in 2 research. Research 1 evaluated subjects of 180 community adults and shows that human growth was connected to both ego formation and life contentment. Research 2 proceeded a sample of 130 1st year college students above the
practice of a year and a half. Samples were provided the packet at the starting of the drop of semester and informed finish it on their own time and to give back it within the coming week then, personal growth was composed of ego formation and health. Simultaneously beside Research 2 also showed the potential relations between personal growth, health and ego formation. The connection between personal growth, ego formation, and health was showed in both researchers.

Christina R et al (2008) studied on fall in Life contentment in elders. Using 13-year data from samples of the Berlin age 71 - 100 years, very elder persons terminal fall in reported life contentment at the last stage of life. Relative to age-related fall, death-related fall accounted for more variations in inter individual in life contentment change and shown find out rates of fall. By applying change- growth structures, the authors find out a point, about 3 years before demise, at which fall displayed a three-fold high in steepness relative to the pre-terminal stage. For the very old (80 years), a 3-fold hike was seen.

Jessica K. M. J et al (2008) done research on Quality of job and Life contentment. 208 elders aged greater than or equal to 60 years were selected. Study shows that the elder who shown that they did not have extra finance after spending for monthly expenses. but the women is having extra finance with them after all monthly expenses and important less likely to have a graduate degree, be in good well being and live with a husband/wife.

Muzamil J et al (2008) examined on life integrity among elderly females and to evaluate the impact of socio-demographic traits of females with their life integrity. To achieve these aims 121 females were chosen from Jammu, through probability sampling method, using questionnaire and tools regarding "Life integrity among females constructed. The tool regarding life integrity comprised 34 items under 5 gradings i.e., never seldom, sometimes, often and always were utilized. The values were evaluated, computing percentage, Chi-square value, analysis of variance Karl Pearson co-relation and degree of freedom. The research shown that female have mean level of life contentment
at all age grades. It was identified that with a increase rise in age, the full life integrity falls; whereas, with an rise in personal finance, the over all life integrity rises. Moreover, with an rise in family finance, the complete life integrity females also rises.

Anna Kleinspehn-Ammerlahn et al (2008) viewed on time-related variations in felt age, physical age, and contentment with aging in elder and covariates of this change. Using six-year-longitudinal information from the Berlin Aging Research (age vary = 75-105 years), we identified that people realized age stayed on mean about 13 years below their current age over time, whereas they shown a falling discrepancy between physical and current age and a fall in aging contentment over time. After age supported to a higher fall in aging contentment but a rise in the variances of felt age. A peak number of diseases at baseline impaired variations in felt age differences

Gusain S (2008) done a comparative study of health motivation; self-related health level and health behavior of 51 men and 51 women of age 60 years and more. Data was gathered by interview scheduled and concluded that older male sample score were more then female older sample and both differ in their personnel traits of health motivation

Okamoto H (2008) done study on impacts of social activities on life satisfaction among the old age: four aspects in males and females. Data from 612 older adults aged 60 to 85 years sample were obtained and the result was social activity, socio demographic and IADL factors were controlled, older women with greater levels of involvement in personal activities had greater life integrity, whereas among males, none of the domains of social activity was significantly related to life integrity. Summed that, elder females with greater levels of involvement in personal activities had higher life satisfaction, whereas among males, none of the aspects of social activity was related to life integrity.
**Sung et al (2008)** performed a research on discovering ego-integrity in 26 elder persons, aged 60-70 years in the republic of Korea. The study sample shown that there were differences in the mirrors of reference in gaining ego-integrity in advanced adulthood. The concepts of reference of the 4 dimensions were: a satisfactory joint between the generations, enjoying a happy life, relaxation through acceptance and attaining an gratitude of life.

**Chiemi O et al (2008)** done a research on Determinants of life integrity among Japanese old age female visiting health care and welfare service the subjects were 315 old age female visiting in 28 geriatric care and comfort services. Correlation analysis was implemented to find out the relations of the characteristics, the services whose views were considered in the daily life aspects presented significantly increase in satisfaction with their lives than those whose views were poorly or not considered.

**Balachandran.M et al (2007)** performed a study on Life Integrity and isolation of old age men and women the current study was to compare the isolation and life integrity of old age males and females. A sample of 73 males and 103 females from Thiruvananthapuram district in Kerala were selected. The data displayed that old age male experience low isolation than the old age female, and the data were found to be important.

**Goebal L.B. et al (2007)** studied satisfaction and fear of demise of institutionalized and independently living elderly people. 51 old age persons aged 70 to 90 i.e 11 men, 40 women from a care center and an apartment complex completed measures of ego integrity and fear of demise. Results of ANOVA exhibited an reverse relationship between self satisfaction and fear of demise. This relationship was modified by type of residence showing that among low integrity individuals, those staying in the nursing home shown greater fear of demise than those staying in the apartment complex. There was no difference in fear towards demise to type of residence, which was gained for high integrity person.
Kim M.H. (2007) done a Study on Variables in relation to self Integrity in old Age Groups. One more analysis was used with 104 old age subjects’ values. The values were checked using chisquare test, Fisher’s test, Analysis of variance, Pearson’s correlation analysis and multiple regressions. For those 80 and above, powerlessness was greater than for who were in there 60s and 70s. The factors affecting ego integrity among those who were in the age group of 60s were finance and health condition; for those in their 70s - life satisfaction, self-esteem, and health status; and for those who were in 80s and older-life integrity and source of discretionary finance.

Terry S et al (2007) studied on Staff nurses belief of elder person satisfaction in long-stay organizations in Finland. 223 nursing staff were the samples and the data were collected. The achievement of psychological integrity received the less rating, where as loneliness was a common problem for elder people in organizations.

Ingrid W (2007) done research on older persons’ ideas of satisfaction within health care showed from a gender and a personal space boundary perspective. The subjects comprised 18 men and 16 females who had been nursed in wards at selected hospitals in Sweden. Nurses on the wards recruited the subjects by giving an invitation and obtaining informed consent. All subject were born in Sweden. Statistics were obtained by using a structured discussion schedule, 1-6 weeks after discharge. The results showed that, Females were highlight the need to conserve their identity, on other hand, the males were more interested to highlight their self-belief.

Inal et al (2007) examined the impact that well-being related emotions have on life content must assess the institutionalization of 130 Turkish elders aged 60-90 and displayed that measures realized well being mainly and strongly associated to life contentment.
Pardal (2007) studied on social support, mental well-being and contentment with life in incarcerated older, 45 incarcerated elderly between 60 and 90 years old. 92.3% of subjects were less educated and only 5 (8.8%) had gone beyond the 4 class outcomes revealed that the greater average of anxiety and depression features and discontentment with life. The project strongly supports the relationship between assumed social support, contentment with life, anxiety features and depression. Intervention policies should introduce the integration of older community in social life.

Amy L.C. al (2007) research revealed associations among life integrity, hope and mobility restrictions in a community based sample of 3,360 elder persons from the Survey of good health and Living of the early stage of older people in Taiwan. The data concludes a relationship between domains of psychological health and physical fall in advanced life.

Galit N (2007) evaluated the features of leisure work and leisure progress of elders who are currently retired. Along with this it tends to find the contribution of leisure work and importance to greater life contentment at this stage of life. The research is based on in-person interviews with 380 elders who were retired from a national sample investigation center. Values show that there are 10 factors of leisure work and six features of leisure profit, all of which are correlated. Five of the work factors lead significantly to elder who retired with life contentment.

Panayotes D et al (2007) studied on isolation, relative deprivation and life contentment samples choosen were of age 60 year and above individuals aged 80 years and above are mainly prone to isolation. More female than male report feeling isolated but these variations decreases with age and for those above 75 years old it remains notable only on the 'feel lack of companionship' domains of isolation.
Varshney S (2007) studied on indicators of successful increasing age correlation between social network patterns, life contentment, depression, subjective well-being and recreational activity time for elderly persons in India. The current research was done Delhi, India. 151 subjects from the elderly people chosen corresponding to the socio-demographic and economic characteristics from the city. Research shown that social networks for persons staying in a joint family would be higher as opposed to those staying in a nuclear family setting, also shown that involvement in activities can be serious to maintain proper feelings relating to self and recreation work can provide as a bridge between before and after retire life.

Joy B (2007) the research find out the association between life contentment and stage of social involvement of older residents in long care services. It was proposed that the level of life contentment would be positively related with level of physical effort. 30 samples older adults above and equal to 60 years were chosen using non-probable sampling from rural Indiana. They were informed to record their daily social work on provided work-logs for 18 days. On the 19th day, life contentment was checked using the Life Contentment Index-Z. A Karl P. correlation coefficient was used to evaluate the values. Certain research limitations provide self-awareness for the design of future study on this community.

Osman H et al (2007) examined on well-being-related behaviors and life contentment in older persons who prefer organizational living. Showed that the mean age of the research group was 75.0 (range 65-95 years). Within the category, 22.5% had not yet married and 14.5% had university degrees. The mostly (75.4%) was in the low-salary finance. The total mean LSI-A score was 20.5 ± 5.9. Samples who displayed big salary had a significantly higher mean LSI-A score than those in the lesser finance. Multivariate evaluation of the values guided that recreational-time activities and involvement in regular physical work are significant assumptions of LSI-A values.
Rodrigo C et al (2007) done study on assumptions of quality of life, sense of community, and life integrity in older persons in Schuyler and Crete, Nebraska. We select a sub-sample of those samples age 60 and above (n=45) from the 185 interviews selected to show the "older community", in order to raise the statistically significance of the samples. Older research has explained the older community from 50-70 years of age. Face to face interview was done. Older community shown contentment with the quality of life dimensions, exceptional for transportation facilities. We also found that contentment with quality of life dimensions and the overall contentment with life in the society is dampened by the diminished sense of society--which was found lower than desirable for slightly less than 1 1/2 of the study community.

Monir R-V et al (2006) studied on three aspects quality well-being and life contentment & its relation to quality of life. 205 older people were chosen. Results shows that life contentment is improved in case of prosperity and good quality of life as collate to poor well-being and quality of life in olders. Existence and demise, as well as certain issues were described. Well-being level of the older adults are important factor in quality of life.

Archana K P (2006) conducted research on life-contentment among older womale in new Delhi.A probable random sample of 300 aged womale was choosen For collection of information , a designed interview schedule was formed , covering such domains as finding out information positive well-being and well being, sense of security, key roles and level of older female in their family and neighbourhood their grade of social adjustmalet and life-contentment exhibited that older female having caliber likePR skills, tolerance, empathy, approving of increasing age changes and cope up better and readily develop good relations. They feel contentment and contented with life. It throw lights on the need for aiding the older womale raises their positive interactions and relations.

Ingeborg N (2006) done studied on job involvement among elder persons. The research is comprised of 4 research which all contribute in various ways
to a rising feeling of job involvement among elder persons. In the 1st research (Research I), 3 elder people involved in a group work event and were examined about their feelings of job involvement. The interviews were done with each sample after each category session in total 10 interviews. The next three researches were related on a subgroup of a community studied in a cross-sectional community-based research, the Umeå 80 & above research with an MSE score of 25 or above were involved in Studies 2nd, 3rd, 4th (n=150). During home meets, they were asked about their job involvement (ADL and pleasure) and their life contentment. Elder persons feel involvement in a job based group events during therapy can be explained as feelings of activation and feelings of transformation.

Borg C. H et al (2006) studied life integrity and its relation to living situations, physical work and financial sources among individuals who were (65+) and above. Randomly selected 523 samples were there. Lesser satisfaction in life was found in female gender and living situations did not elaborate life satisfaction but self reported health and poor financial sources in situations to elaborate the desires and it has had an explanatory importance.

Tina M.L (2006) conducted study on predictors of death in geriatric life. The aim of this research was to discover predictors with main importance on self-allied health, life integrity and social support in elder person. The values of study suggested that improving physical ability improve their quality of life and health. In the elder age groups (70-90 years) at the 11-year follow-up the % of deceased subjects differ between 58 and 85 showing variations by subject age and gender In the-age (51-55 years) males at the 11-year follow-up 12% of the subject had expired. At the 19-year follow up 91% of the elder men and 26% of the middle-aged men had expired. In the 13 samples, including both gender, the ratio for death was greater among males compared to females.
Berg et al. (2006) showed the relation between health-related attributes and life integrity among elders 80 and more. Samples were 250 older persons above 80 years outcomes displayed that health outlines have no notable impact on life integrity, on the other hand assumed health has a moderate impact. Also it shows that once control is gained on health age has no effect on integrity level on life.

Andrea M. S et al (2006) studied on elder persons (age 65above) report good quality of life, psychological social adjustable and attached than younger clients 5years after transplant of heart. 500 clients who were at least 5 years post-HT were recruited from 4 medical institution in the United sates Outcome measures viewed quality of life, social support, affect adjustable strategies, stress, well-being functioning, and attachment: In this big sample elder persons had good quality of life, psychosocial adjustment, and attachment after HT than both middle-age and young clients If differentiated this age should at least be considered when checking age as a criterion for HT clinical decision-benefit and organ deploying strategies. Statistics included MVA of covariance followed by UNA analyses of covariance that controlled for variances in sex, race, education and marital level. Elder HT clients were highly contentment with quality of life (p<. 001) and social help (p=. 003), had low HT-related pressure (p<. 001), negative impact (p<. 001), sad (p<. 001), good overall functioning (p = .035), less use of negative cope up policy (p = .006), low difficulty with attachment (p<. 001) and better real attachment (p<. 001) compared to both young and middle-age HT clients.

Sung O C et al (2005) explained the idea of ego-satisfaction in advance adulthood in terms of the range of definitions this concept embraces within advanced Korean community. His research was done in a society setting in the Korean Republic. The samples were 25 elders, aged 60-70 years. The samples had to ensure that they were able to sort the cards relating in a forced distributive manner and the samples were considered by investigators as having gained ego-satisfaction in advanced adulthood as explained in information received. A 4-factor solution for the research samples shown that
there were variations in the frames of reference in gaining ego-satisfaction in advance adulthood. The frames of reference of the 4 aspects were: (1) a contentment association between the generations, (2) have a peaceful life, (3) peace achieved by acceptance, and (4) getting a praiseworthy life.

Fakouri et al (2005) studied to explain how worry affects the expected outcome of nursing care for elder people expected health and life integrity. 100 samples (60 years-90 years) were choosen from society. Despite many chronic illness 88% of subjects perceived as well their worry was reduced to greater extent.

Jacquelin B.J et al (2005) studied on ego integrity in the elder female. The study discovered the meaning of ego integrity in the lives of 77 elder female. The values summed that mothers who were greater in EI manifest active in the world around them, enjoying optimistic relationships, within expectations to care and cared for, and manifesting several dimensions of psychological well being.

Mroczek (2005) studied on age and common effects among who are male war veterans, which displays not only that life integrity height at around 65 years but also the approaches of death is related associated with a fall in life integrity that is not feature to (self-rated) physical health.

Li (2005) done research on well being and life contentment among the elder individuals living shown that longitudinal study was done and sample size of 5000 elder individuals were selected who were above 75-80 years. Research results health to be a important predictor of life contentment among very older individuals.
**Ayranci U et al (2005)** studied on elderly group and its concerned issues in a Turkish society. The study sample consisted of 262 old age living either in their own homes with family members, or in residential homes between February 2003 and April 2003. The mostly the older person shown that their health level was "poor" or "not poor" and that they were ok with their place of residence (72.1% and 72.1%,). Of those left with family, 64.2% shown satisfaction with the place in which they were staying , whereas the level was only 42.2% in residential homes. The most repeatedly exhibit health issue was hypertension (26.2%). Summed that The aging of the population all over the nation has not only brought with it new and serious problems but has also become a very big national and international health problem to be dispense with as in our nation.

**Mroczek (2005)** examined (related on values from the Veterans Affairs Normative old persons research) age and common effects among men war veterans, aged 60 yrs and above were chosen. Research finances displayed that not only the life integrity peaks at around 60 years but also the approaching demise is associated with a fall in life contentment that is not features to well-being.

**Huei-Lih H et al (2005)** studied correlates on perceptions of independence among elders in a old age residents. A cross-sectional study was performed with a random sampling method of 120 samples elder than 65 years was deployed at a old age resident. Results from this research indicated that perceived independence motivated by social support, functional caliber, life thoughts and literacy among incarcerated old persons.

**Giovanni b. M et al (2005)** research developed a dispositional path model of life contentment for society dwelling Chinese olders staying in Hong Kong. A sample of 115 elders completed scales checking life contentment, hope, self-respect & expected well-being and financial position through self-esteem. Financial position motivated entirely the effect of hope on life contentment. Well -being position was assumed by hope but did not assume life
contentment. Hope is a important contributor to subjective health because it develops respect, relationship harmony, and positive assumptions of financial situations.

Rahşan S (2005) conducted study on the impact of a reminiscence-counseling event on the life contentment of elderly persons aged 65 years and above. In the stage 1 of the research, 75 elderly persons (42 female and 33 Male) staying at a retired resident were introduced the life contentment index, and a socio-demographic data sheet. In the stage 2 of research, volunteering elder persons were evaluated for a researcher design “Reminiscence Group Counselling Event”. An experimetal design was used in the research. Datas of mann-whitney test and wilcoxon test showed non-important rises in the life contentment values of elder persons in the treatmalet group.

Jacquelyn B J et al (2005) investigated the definition of ego satisfaction in the lives of old age females, by inspecting the anticipators and concomitants of ego satisfaction using data from discussions performed with the same female in 1950 and 1995 and a questionnaire organized in 1995. A 3-step regression model showed that “identity” rated in 1950-projected generativity in 1996; the stage of educational achievement and marital living were also important predictors. Ego satisfaction was related with more marital contentment in the mothers’ lives, both in the previous and in the current; it was implicated in suitable relation with their adult children, in the mothers’ readiness to both give and accept help, and in many domains of psychological health.

Neeta B et al (2005) conducted to research theQOL of elderly old (above 80 yrs.). To evade irrelevant and various factors category of elderly determined had ethnically and anthropologically a familiar declination. Research was done in a designed phase. It was determined to select the olders of age 85 years and more. For this, Association of Senior Citizens Forum (Nagpur) was
approached and the specimen selected from three different zones of city of Nagpur. Each area characterized approximately 15 numbers. The sample size thus advanced to 50 (35 male, 15 female). Amount of variables was focused into, which recommended the QOL. In objective research, physical and mental well-being, cultural effect, food and family cooperation and financial position were checked. It was noticed that in middle class families, QOL of old age is adequate.

**Indira M et al (2005)** performed a study on a vital casework of 5 villages in Gujarat, India. It shows the analysis of life incident by elderly people aged between 60 to 85 years. Their reviewing comprise major incidents through their living path describing births, marriages, demises, major trauma, life contentment and concept of elder age. Emotions about life incidents and the destiny are also revealed verbal histories were utilized to gather results both in women shows that it is quite hard to recollect past practices as equated to men who were very expressive Survey analyzed that the elders had attained a feeling of peace and ego satisfaction. They had approached in period with their lifes and, did not displayed an sad, instead their previous stumble in lives. Thus, the end stage of Erikson’s psychological and social theory specially, Ego Satisfaction versus Despair accepted asseration. Although the principals of widowhood may be connected to negativity and ‘powerless tolerance ’ to anxieties and upsets are equated to married older. An astounding finding was the transferring roles of old ages.

**Bola A (2004)** studied on Educational achievement and Subjective health of Retired elder People in Lagos city, Nigeria used a probable sampling method, which involved a cross survey of 1320, retired elder individuals by using questionnaire, over 4 months. Results showed that 1.Post-secondary retirees will report greater subjective health than elders with primary education using health position as an indicator.

**U Ayranci et al (2004)** checked to evaluate the older well-being status, existing well-being issues, and emotions about elder and demise in a Turkish
community. His research category consisted of 260 older staying either in their self-residence with family society, or in residential houses. Values gathered were recorded on a random collection, which were checked using chi-square (x2) test and percentage ratios. Datas displayed that the mostly olders shown that their well-being level was "poor" or "not poor" and that they were contentment with their space of house. Of those left with family, 65.5% shown contentment with the area in which they were staying, whereas the level was only 45.4% in resident house (p<0.001). The most repeatedly shown well-being issues were hypertension (26.2%).

**Huzurevande V A et al (2004)** conducted a study on the life contentment of older individuals staying in family atmosphere and nursing house. This study was done through a participant of a total of 245 older persons who were choosen among elderly persons residing in 3 nursing houses within the city of Izmir. Ageaan University Research supported the study. Values were gathered by the interview technique using socio demographic results. For the whole sampling group mean life contentment score of female was 10.00 and male was 10.65. The variation between mean life contentment score of male and female staying in nursing homes was identified statistically insignificant. It was found that mean values of life contentment of female and male who stay in a family atmosphere were higher than the mean values of life contentment of female and male who stay in nursing home.

**Spiro (2004)** done research on demographic variables social frameworks, community, social involvement, and spiritual activities , which factor was the most motivating in assuming the life contentment life satisfaction of older African Americans .218 older persons as sample were choosen .Outcomes displayed that as the societal proportion of the elderly continues to rises, the collective mental well-being of the community is being agreed. If this research is an exploratory project which performed by using survey research design.
Randers I et al (2004) done a study to know the relation between independence and satisfaction in interaction between patients elder in age and health care personals. The statistics collected through pronouncement method. The values displayed that the picture of independence and integrity appear to be preassumed method one another and to be inseparable.

Chaang S.O et al (2004) studied the idea of assessment and evaluation of ego-integrity in the elderly persons. This study was performed to clear the experience of life satisfaction in the geriatric clients. A Hybrid structure of concept development was implied to form a concept of ego-integrity; this concept came out as a complex phenomenon having meanings in several different sections, which covered several factors. Life satisfaction is an idea having desire that should be treated in a specific way and it is possible to fill the meaning and methods develop ego-integrity in nursing care for promoting quality of life so that its implementation may have the effect on the positive results in the older’s well being.

Chimich W T et al (2004) done a study to find out the links to between 3 things i.e. Depression, Integrity/satisfaction and Hope in the old age people .The study was on emotionally attached older persons receiving mental health care. Samples answered a questionnaire developed to check depression, the values proposed that depression, integrity and hope are to a great extent interrelated in the older group and may affect proper developmental activities of aging.

Hawkes L.M (2004) studied on the images of Ego Integrity in elder females through Auto photography in Southern Illinois. Ego integrity was checked using Boylin’s (1975) Ego Integrity Scale, which measures life satisfaction, failures achievements, and aging anxiety. The results summed that Ego Integrity values were strongly related to total interpersonal photos and life continuity.
Cai Min et al (2004) done research on life contentment degree of elderly in clients and related issues. 100 cases were taken and checked with life contentment assessment tool, social helping assessment tool, daily life caliber assessment tool, life affairs assessment tool and state finding out scale which made by ourselves. Information the mean value of life contentment assessment values were (12.85±4.41). Step by step regression evaluation showed social helping, daily life caliber, and economic pressure these 3 factors having the greater pressure to life contentment degree of old age in clients. The life contentment degree of elderly clients is positive relation with social helping, and it is reverse correlation with life self-care caliber and economic pressure.

Laura M. H (2004) viewed on image of ego satisfaction in elder female through auto photography. In this research 3 elder Caucasian female participated with those ages ranging from 70-80. The samples were selected from very old groups in Southern Illinois. There were 2 meetings with each sample. The 1st meeting was to collect basic demographic, well-being, and social data. Ego satisfaction scores were mainly related to complete interpersonal photos and life continuity ideas and a great correlation with photos of persons touching. Interpersonal ideas were weighed by comparing the number of photos containing persons. Interpersonal had the greatest number of photos than the other groups. This does not astonish that ego satisfaction scores and interpersonal ideas were greatly correlated because ego satisfaction is a level in which it is important to have defined ties with family, friends, and the society. This defines the big correlation between ego satisfaction scores and photos with person touching. It is expected that person will be touching if they have close relations to their family and friends.

Chang SO et al (2004) done research to clarify and conceptualize the phenomena of ego-satisfaction in the older. An advanced model of concept formation was implemented a concept of ego-integrity, which included a field research done in Seoul, South Korea using interviews with elders who were chosen as a right person for study. Results showed that the idea of ego-
integrity came as a complex model having definitions in several varied domains, which covers several attributes. Summed that Ego-satisfaction is a idea having motives that should be treated in a proper way which will enhance methods to manage ego-satisfaction in nursing implementations for promoting quality of life so that its implementation have effect that have positive impacts on the older adults health.

**William T C et al (2004)** investigated the connection between depression, satisfaction, and hope in the elderly. Participants of cognitively complete older clients accepting psychiatric guidance (n = 35). Recruitment persons covered an inpatient old age psychiatry part (n = 14), a elderly psychiatry day schedule (n = 6), and an outpatient elderly psychiatry care (n = 20). Samples finished a questionnaire planned to find out depression with GDSSF; satisfaction with SOC-13; and ambition with HDS and Hope-NRS. Clients with no depression (n = 17) displayed a more sense of coherence (P <0.01), greater stages of hope (Hope-NRS, P < 0.05), enhanced Personal Spirit (P < 0.05), and increased risk taking (P < 0.01) than did clients with depression (n = 18). The 2 samples that corresponded most highly with depression were SOC (r = -0.65, P <0.01) and Risk (HDS subscale, r = -0.62, P < 0.01).

**Ki-Wol S (2003)** conducted study on affecting variables on life contentment of Korean olders in organizations The tools used were Yun (1983)’s (MUNSH) in life contentment, IADL in work level, Self-rating Sad Scale in sadness and NSSQ tool in social help. The sample of this research is 105 thinking intact and bed-ridden olders in 8 organizations in Daegu region and Kyungpook area. For the evaluation of collected results, frequency analysis, mean, SD, Pearson’s correlation and stepwise multiple regression evaluation was used for statistical analysis. Summed that the variables influencing on life integrity among the olders in organizations were SDS, social help, work level and monthly pocket finance. As per to the data of this research, sadness, social help and work level are considered the main factors for life contentment
Flávios M.F et al (2003) done a research to find out the older persons’ meaning of quality of life. A random and selected subject of 36% of the octogenarian people, residing in the society, was selected among the dwellers of the place of Veranópolis, A semi structured questionnaire was to check life quality also the scale of depressive symptoms old age Depression Scale to evaluate the general health was done by Illness Rating Scale Above ½ of the sample shown positive toward quality of life i.e. 57% whereas 13% shown a negative evaluation of it.

Ylva H et al (2003) conducted studies on Quality of life and features among elderly person who were staying at house. With random sampling 1800 older persons aged 70 years or above were chosen. Of the responds giving sample 440 received help and 700 did not. Research displayed that category getting help had a greater higher age, more female , were widowed and staying alone, more issues, number of self-informed illness and features, higher difficulty to remain alone at house and greater quality of life Lonelines sad mood and illness issues were highly related to lesser quality of life.

Joppe de R et al (2003) performed a research on life contentment and increasing age.302 Samples were choosen by probable sampling method the results based on samples response showed that life contentment uses with age

Susan R. F (2003) checked 250 general hospital patients’ body issues and how those issues related to demographic factors (such as age and marital level), age-related variations, life contentment and doctors’ gradings of issues. Body issues research included fatigue, stomach symptoms, pain, heart complaints and other symptoms. The investigators found that only 3 factors were mainly associated with the older individuals body issues self-assessment of life contentment self assess of age related variations related to work, thinking performance and well-being; and medicals - that is, clients’ physical issues that cannot be described by a bodily reason. However, the investigators warn that because their research samples were hospital
patients, they may have had low stages of well-being and functioning than other older persons.

Sandra G. (2003) studied on resident contentment of elder persons in age-separated facilities, 20 samples of age 60 above were chosen through probable random sampling. Results displayed that elders with higher socioeconomic level can be believed to have higher quality assumptions from their near by environment. A big majority of samples were contentment with both the selection and size of housing.

Anissa R et al (2002) done research and evaluated relationship between life contentment and physical level, emotional well being social aid and focus of control in the weak olders. A randomly selected sample of 100 lesser income, weak older staying in society was interviewed. Subjects exhibited higher stages of life contentment. Multiple analysis, mostly 50 samples find out 4 important predictors of life contentment Assumed physical well being social aid, emotional balance, and locus of control.

Britt S et al (2002), conducted a research on monetary contentment in elder persons, samples of older persons aged 45-85 from 33 Norwegian municipalities of various geographic areas were selected, study showed that wealth and debt seem to be significant predictors leave strong impact on financial contentment.

Abu B.H et al (2002) studied on Predictors of life integrity in frail older the research viewed the relationship between life integrity and physical health, emotional status, social strength in the older person. A randomly selected sample of 98 less income, older person staying in the society was interviewed. Almost 42% of samples shown greater levels of life integrity.

Kroger J (2002) evaluated identity processes and concept of of elder adults. He discovered various processes of domains of identify re-formation and maintenance in elderly These processes include life continuity, defining of
society key roles, elderly interpersonal relationship, identity meaningful commitments, reminiscing, of role/talent, creativity of work, feeling of loss and recreational activities. Above all when combined then these domains may be the concept of ego-integrity.

**Spiro's (2001)** analyzed Health aspects and older person status to live in Taiwan, sample was 400 older person chosen by using random sampling method. The research shown, that aging process and life integrity summed that along with the age there are other cohort experiences which are responsible in affecting integrity level of life among older persons.

**Chen's (2001)** studied on Health and Life style of older individuals living in Taiwan. In this study, 2000 older persons were choosen by convenient sampling and door step visit was performed. In this study emphasis given on two aspects that is aging and life contentment.

**Frank H et al (2001)** done research on desires, personal aims, and life integrity in elder persons. Samples were 281 men and 181 women between 60 and 80 years of age. The main proposition is that life integrity in old age is a function of the amount to which a individuals desires, aims and everyday works are interrelated. Data displayed that is a coherency between self- attributed desires on the behalf and personal aims and everyday work on the other behalf.

**Charles et al. (2001)** utilized a cohort research design to evaluate age-related difference across 4-measurement duration of 20 years. Repeated with the cross-sectional facts evaluated above, they found that health did not show a simple mode of fall with age. Negative impact actually fall among all cohorts, and positive impact was relatively constant, falling only lesser among the very old cohort investigators identified that health raised in middle age, but then fall immediately after the age of 60. They also identified that the males who eventually demise during the period of the research showed the strongest fall
in health. Longitudinal designs are a strong way for study on aging, even these research have been notable to solve arguments about variations in happy time over the lifespan.

Rocio F et al (2001) examined on atmospheric situations, well-being and integrity among the olders: Some empirical datas. 32 residential settings for well-being olders and 1400 of their residents were evaluated with the SERA. Features evaluated were: functional capacities, personal and society work, and well-being. In this research contentment of the olders is described not fully by personal traits, such as objective well-being, perceived well-being and complaints of sadness, but also, to a higher degree, by social climate traits of the atmosphere. Shows the impact of education on well-being.

Ginger H (2000) done research on gender variances of the elder persons adult in relationship to ego contentment and the will for control. Samples were older ranging from above 50 years. Erikson’s ego integrity or dissatisfaction was weighed with a scale got to measure of psychological formation by hawley (1987). It was displayed that men samples would show a greater resolution of satisfaction score than women would, but a low need for control score than women would.

Melinda M (2001) studied on personality formation in older persons. Repeated measures ANOVA evaluated the impact of the volunteering experience on ego formation and demonstrated that ego formation can change as a result of self-intimation for a sample. The data showed that ego formation scores for those persons starts at self-aware stages of ego formation significantly raised as a result of the self implementation, while ego formation scores for those at certain level remained constant. Samples ego formation level did not change during the follow-up, Non-parametric evaluation showed that of samples at the self-aware stage and knows, 40% rise in ego formation in contrast, only 17% of people at the certain level raised
in ego formation. Self-interest would have an effect on ego formation for those at the low levels of ego formation, but not for those at the greater levels.

**Martin P et al (2000)** done a study to assess the male and female differentiation in relation to Ego-integrity among elderly, which deals with Self-concept and Well-Being. Meta-analysis was implemented to get values from 303 studies on gender differences in life integrity pleasure, respect, loneliness, subjective health age in advanced adulthood. Elder female shows significantly decrease level of ego-integrity than in male in all aspects.

**Y Lee et al (1998)** found personal traits and futures related to well-being and patterns of well-being care utilization related with the older individuals contentment with medical services. Values from the MCBS in 1990 done on 8,850 individuals age 60 and over staying in the society while contentment is high, with over 91% evaluated expressing some contentment, there is substantial variation with less likelihood of high contentment among those 85 or above, with low education and finance and in poor health. Longer waiting period at visits and few repeated visits are issues in low contentment as well. An acceptable assumption of physician quality, mainly related technical skill, appears to play a vital role in contentment with world quality of care.

**Paula C et al (1998)** had done a research on contentment with observance and nature of life. A probable cohort research was performed of all clients aged 65 years and over selected to the John Hunter and Mater Hospitals, in the Hunter Area, Clients enrolled into the main research were then queried to intact a questionnaire on discharge from hospital. Clients were informed to fulfill the contentment questionnaire on discharge since this would indicate the clients’ contentment with the gross stay. Final results on the contentment questionnaire were excessive, denoting that the clients were highly gratified with their protection. There were 6 questions in which 17-35% of clients showed certain levels of discontentment, 4 associated to patient knowledge.
No differentiation in contentment was created between clients who had or did not have a readmission.

**Ardelt M (1997)** viewed and evaluated the relationship between knowledge and aging and discovers the early antecedents of knowledge. Using data on 83, California female from the Berkeley Guidance who were white, the social environment of starting adulthood has a important positive effect on knowledge over 41 years later, on the other hand mature personality traits during the early stages of life and the quality of one’s child life exhibit no major effects. Knowledge in the advance years has a proper impact on female’s life integrity, physical strength, and the quality of their family interaction Hence, knowledge become an important forecasting of aging. Age has an adverse effect on physical power and life integrity, on the other hand whereas female’s personality traits in starting adulthood have an important positive impact on integrity with life 41 years later, also the remaining variable were constant.

**Monika A et al (1997)** done research on knowledge and life contentment in elderly people, sample selected it were 83 female and 30 male , interview method was used, For obtaining data from the selected subjects research shown that knowledge for male is more significantly characterized by thinking and low by emotion than for female.

**Ryeff C D et al (1996)** analyzed the lives of a sample size of elder female, by assessing the assumptions of ego integrity, using information from interviews, which were done, on same female in 1952 & 1995 and a structured questionnaire was introduced in 1995. The level of education and marital level were also main predictors. In second level, association greater marital satisfaction in the mothers’ lives; it was implicated well in past and present in better relationship with their older children, in the mothers preparedness to receive help, and in many disciples of well being.
London et al (1996) studied impact of subjective well-being and functional caliber on life contentment. Outcomes displayed the well-being and functional capacity are important powerful predictors of life satisfaction. Random sampling was done and 500 people were selected and interviewed aged above 80 years.

Boushera et al (1996) had done research to find out the relationship between QOL, cope-up modalities, demise anxiety and sadness in older individuals. Research participants consist of 140 older persons (70 men. 70 women) from Sharqia place age between 60-70 years. Various tests like; EQLI, Cope-up strategies tool, Demise anxiety tool, Beck sadness short inventory were utilized. Studies finding guided that there was important relationship between cope-up strategies, demise anxiety, sadness and the quality of life for older persons.

David W et al (1995) It done a re-analysis of a research of 1,555 elder persons done by the Scottish Office in 1985. In addition, new values were produced by in-depth interviews with 45 elder persons chosen to display various housing and household situations. In the proper research, samples focused on wrong things in the house such as structural issues. They did not move much beyond a consideration of the basic situations of the residence. The research approach dealt in a narrow evaluation of housing contentment. Data’s shown that the physical quality of the resident that they gather is the most significant factor in describing elder persons contentment with their residence. Elder persons who rented were mainly to be discontentment with their resident than those who had their home. This was due to the weaker physical laydown to be found in the paid sector; staying in rented resident was not a cause of discontentment.

Nicolas R Z et al (1995) studied on life satisfaction in the lives of elder female. The concept of psychological advancement in later life and the hierarchy of 8 stages has been least studied. He shows the meaning of life
satisfaction in the life of samples, by checking the assumers of ego satisfaction, using information from interviews held with the same female in 1952 and 1997 and a questionnaire introduced in 1997. A three-step regress model showed that "identity" checked in 1952 assumed generativity in 1997; the stage of educational achievement and marital status were also important predictors. In second stage, generativity alone assumed life satisfaction, which in turn assumed depression. Data’s shown that life satisfaction was related with greater marital contentment in the mothers’ life, both in the earlier and in the present it was depicted in better relationships with their elder children, in the mothers’ desire to both give and receive help, and in various domains of psychological health.

**Begun (1993)** for psychological and medical research aims and studied twice annually–concentrated on a sample of approximately 505 persons of West Berlin community aged 70 and above. 3 researches that used these results to check the relationship between life integrity and health among the olders. Outcomes displayed that the subjective self-evaluation of health is a more stronger predictor of health than objective outlines They also discovered an age-related fall in life contentment, mainly among the very old individuals.

**Fisherman S (1992)** done research on relation and interaction between Ego Integrity, Life feedback and Death fear in elder person, aged 60-90. Level of ego integrity was calculated by using the tool i.e ego development assessment scale. This research shown that a there was a negative correlation between life review and ego integrity.

**George (1992)** conducted study on financial contentment in elder persons. 60 older persons were selected, research summed that income depicts only about ½ in case of financial contentment among elder persons in comparison to the total community. The lesser -financial contentment link at elder persons pretends to be in part due to a greater high level of financial contentment
among the older persons, this study is focused on relation or impact of financial fulfillment in older adults.

Young In S (1992) examined on the effect of psychosocial features on the life contentment of older women of Koreans of San Francisco area. 105 individuals of 55 and above were chosen; the samples consisted of 59 and 46. This research was guided by activity theory. This theory will provide a chance for the discovery of opinion of personal behavior in the advance stages of life cycle. The samples were then stratified into the early old, age 50 - 75, and the very elder age 70 and above. This stratification considers age as significant variable of life integrity. Results were there is a important relationship between life contentment grades and social work. Genuine relationship between life contentment grades and marital relationship significant association was identified between life contentment and gender.

Krause N (1991) studied the interrelationships among stressful events, dimensions of life integrity and global assessments of life integrity. As per bottom-up theory, elder adults assess emotions of satisfaction within target life domains that are related to experiences (i.e., stressors) they face in these areas. Evaluation of data given by elder samples in a survey support the bottom-up perspective.

Sherman E et al (1991) find out that individuals who had successfully solved the psychological and social crisis of old age, their life integrity rises & death anxiety reduces. This research was conducted on retired 91 individuals who were 60 years or above. The conceptual model of the research was related on the theory of Erik Erikson regarding the impact of psychological and social crises of elder person.

Sarah F (1991) examined the association among life retrieve, ego contentment, and demise anxiety in elder persons. 3 hypotheses were suggested: (a) the higher the life retrieve, the higher the ego satisfaction; (b) the higher the life retrieve, the low the demise anxiety; (c) the greater the ego
satisfaction, the low the demise anxiety. The participants consisted of 110
women and men volunteers between the ages of 60 and 90. The samples
filled out the Life Questionnaire, Adult Ego Formation Scale, Demise Anxiety
Scale, Demise Preparation Scale, and a Personal data Information. Life
retrieve, while not perfectly correlated with ego satisfaction, was identified to
have a negative association with demise anxiety. On the other hand who are
highly religious those samples were ready to face demise then those who
didn’t involve for religious activity.

Cook EA (1991) explored the importance of a reminiscence category to raise
ego satisfaction in older nursing homes residents. Erickson’s formation theory
and Butler’s theory of reminiscence given the theoretical structure for the
research. It was assumed that reminiscing would raise life contentment,
respect, and lower sadness. 54 nursing homes were randomly chosen to a
reminiscence category. No statistically vital relationship was chosen between
reminiscing and life contentment, sadness, or self-respect; however, data
shown there was a positive socializing impact for those who involved in the
category.

Capsi A et al (1986) surveyed on life integrity in elderly individuals, evaluated
how psychosocial issues interact in the period of successful increasing age,
as presented by life integrity, 80 female were chosen, data’s were displayed
life contentment in elder females from the working group, on the other hand
emotional well –being is largely influential in the life contentment of female
with higher class groups. Social involvement in elderly brings a difference only
in the lives of female from the working group. This study shown that old age
adaptation is interrelated to females past stressful incidence experiences.

Steven J. L et al (1985) had done a research on elder persons. Observation
of Life contentment and Functioning surveys and interviews included 420
person aged 65 and above comparisons were made between 3 age
categories (ages 60-75, 75-80, 80 and above) on stages of work, autonomy
and social help; contentment with stages of work and social help and overall
life contentment. Values shown that those aged 80 and above mostly lesser stages of activity and autonomy than those who were younger age categories. Variations were found in 7 of 10 categories of independence and in outside work and mobility work. The very old age category was also found to be mostly less satisfied with their stages of autonomy and work.

Harriett K L et al (1985) found if life integrity as perceived by farm male and females varies significantly as per to their age, gender, and finance or education status. 765 simple random chosen farmer residents in top midst area completed the LSIA. Significant variances were detected between mean LSI values as per to education status and income of samples. Individual LSIA analysis shown significant variations on 11 out of 20 statements according to education status and on 10 statements as per to finance status. Generally, as education and finance status raised, life integrity also raised. The values of this research shown that life contentment of farm male and female is affected by their stage of finance and grade of education.

Asli B (1980) studied on isolation and life contentment of Turkish university students. Values were gained from 215 (95 male, 118 female) volunteer undergraduate university students from Middle East Technical University in Ankara. The average age of samples was 20 years ranging from 17 to 25 (SD = 1.92). 40 samples (18.5 %) were freshmen, 35 (16.8%) were sophomores, 66 (30.4%) were juniors, 58 were seniors, and 15 were graduate students. 3 scales new version UCLA of Scale, The contentment with Life index and socio Demographic Information Format were utilized to collect information. In this research, statistical evaluate included calculation of proportions, mean medium standard deviations, and inferential statistics like independent samples t-test, and ANOVA (analysis of variance). Lastly, the conclusions of the research shown that isolation was reciprocally related to life contentment.

William O B et al (1979) studied based on recursive framework showing theoretical chain between persons health, financial alienation, living integrity,
individual satisfaction, and complete satisfaction with life was viewed by path evaluation hypothesis were listed and values were gathered from 110 older selected randomly staying in Southeastern society. Health alienation, and life integrity shown as society determinants of complete integrity. The research concluded that life integrity was positive co-related with predicted variables individually.

Milton F N et al (1977) conducted research on demise anxiety, attitude of control and life contentment in the older. 20 men and 20 women from each of 3 domestic areas (general community, public housing and nursing homes) were given life contentment, attitude of control and demise anxiety scales. Erikson’s theory of inner control, increased life contentment and decrease demise anxiety was assisted only by the public housing results. The persisting results helped a conflicting theory based on the work of Monosoff and Sterns. While it shows that age separated category living does anesthetizes the elderly to demise anxiety it was required to suggest the functioning of other variables. It was also found that there were no gender difference in demise anxiety, that years of schooling was not associated to demise concern, and that age was negatively associated to demise anxiety, that years of schooling was not associated to demise concern, and that age was negatively associated to demise anxiety for the whole sample.