CHAPTER V RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents discourse of the study and its revealing results.

This chapter focuses on main areas of concern that the findings reveals important interpretations that may guide to certain definitive intervention sand further studies in this area.

The study was conducted in selected geographical areas of Indore city. Hence the study was focused to assess the ego integrity level of male and female geriatric population in the selected geographical areas.

The motive of the study was to assess and compare the ego integrity of male and female geriatric populations.

The review of research and non-research literature helped the researcher to develop a tool. The literature helped the investigator to develop a conceptual framework, methodology of the study and decided a plan for data analysis.

Title of the study

A comparative study to assess the level of ego integrity among male & female geriatric population in a selected geographical areas at Indore city (M.P.)

Objectives of the study

➢ To assess the level of ego integrity towards life among male geriatric population.
➢ To assess the level of ego integrity towards life among female geriatric population.
➢ To compare the level of ego integrity towards life among male and female geriatric population.
➢ To associate the level of ego integrity towards life of female and male geriatric population with selected socio demographic variables.
Hypothesis

It is hypothesized that there would be,

- $H_{A1}$ - significant difference in level of ego integrity towards life between male and female geriatric population.
- $H_{A2}$ – Significant association between level of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population with selected socio demographic variables.
- $H_{A3}$ – Significant association between level of ego integrity towards the life of female geriatric population with selected socio demographic variables.

The study was based on comparative approach. The population was male and female geriatric population; subjects consisted of 300 male and female geriatric populations of selected geographic areas of Indore city, M.P.

The sampling technique used in the study was simple random sampling. The tool was interview schedule to assess the socio demographic data and rating scale to assess the level of Ego integrity. The demographic variables consisted of the questions regarding age, religion, educational status, marital status, type of family, mobility, sensory deprivation, leisure activity and social activity. The rating scale was composed of 46 items.

The content validity of the tool was done by 5 Experts who included the expert from Nursing, psychology and from statistics. The reliability of the items in rating scale was done by Pearson’s correlation Coefficient.

The pilot study was conducted as per laid down criteria 60 samples were selected from Choti Khajrani, Raya Bazaar, Malviya Nagar using simple random sampling technique.
The data gathering process began from the month of July 2013. The investigator visited to the selected wards in advance and obtained necessary permission from the concerned authorities.

Based on the objectives and the hypotheses the data were analyzed by using various statistical tests such as frequency percentage, mean, standard deviation, Z-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), t-test. The level of significance for testing the hypotheses was at 0.05.

RESULTS

The following are the results of the study

SECTION 1: Distribution of male geriatric population with regards to their demographic variables.

SECTION 2: Distribution of female geriatric population with regards to their demographic variables

SECTION 3: Assessment of the level of ego integrity towards life among male geriatric population.

SECTION 4: Assessment of the level of ego integrity towards life among female geriatric population.

SECTION 5: Comparison of the level of ego integrity towards life among male and female geriatric population.
SECTION 6: 1. Association of the level of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population with selected socio demographic variables.

2. Association of the level of ego integrity towards life of female geriatric population with selected socio demographic variables.

SECTION 1:

Distribution of male geriatric population with regards to their demographic variables.

**Age:** 46% majority of male geriatrics were from age group of 60-65 years, 38% were in the age group of 65-70 years and remaining 16 % were in the age group of 70-75 years. There was no one in age group of above 80 years.

**Religion:** Majority (96%) of the subjects were Hindus and remaining 4% were Muslims.

**Educational status:** The break up shows that majority (68%) was illiterate where as only 32% were educated.

**Marital status:** 90% of male geriatrics were married and 10% were widows.

**Type of family:** Majority (50%) had joint family, 36% had nuclear family and remaining 14% were in expanded family.

**Income:** Majority (86%) had personal source, 10% had depending on family and remaining 4% depending on others.

**Family structure:** with spouse 88% and with children 8%, with relative 2% and alone 2%.

**Presently working:** The break up shows that majority (52%) was working where as only 48% were not working.
**Chronic illness:** The break up shows that majority (56%) was having chronic illness.

**Mobility:** Majority (78%) was moving independently, 14% male geriatrics were in house movements, 8% male geriatrics were in room movements and there were no bed ridden male geriatrics.

**Sensory deprivation:** Majority (62%) were not deprived of any sensory deprivation, 28% were had eye deprivation, 8% had other deprivation problems and remaining 2% had ear deprivation problems.

**Leisure activity:** Majority (34%) were enjoyed leisure activity with their friends, 28% were engaged with their own activities, 26% were not has leisure activity and 12% has other activities.

**Social activity:** Majority (58%) was engaged in social activities but 42% were not interested.

**SECTION 2:**

**Distribution of female geriatric population with regards to their demographic variables.**

**Age:** 40% majority of female geriatrics were from age group of 60-65 years, 36% were in the age group of 65-70 years, 22% were in the age group of 70-75 years and remaining 2% were in age group of above 80 years.

**Religion:** Majority (96%) of the subjects were Hindus and remaining 4% were Muslims.

**Educational status:** The break up shows that majority (98%) were uneducated where as only 2% were educated.

**Marital status:** 80% of female geriatrics were married and 20% were widows.
**Type of family:** Majority (72%) had joint family, 20% have nuclear family and remaining 8% were in expanded family.

**Income:** Majority (80%) had personal source, 16% had depending on family and remaining 4% depending on others.

**Family structure:** with spouse 42% and with children 44%, with relative 10% and alone 4%.

**Presently working:** The break up shows that majority (64%) was not working where as only 36% were working.

**Chronic illness:** The break up shows that majority (62%) was having chronic illness.

**Mobility:** Majority (70%) were moving independently, 16% male geriatrics were in room movements, 12% male geriatrics were in house movements, and 2% were bed ridden male geriatrics.

**Sensory deprivation:** Majority 44% were had eye deprivation, (30%) were not deprived of any sensory deprivation, 18% had ear deprivation problems remaining 8% had other deprivation problems.

**Leisure activity:** Majority (34%) were enjoys leisure activity with their friends, 28% were engaged with their own activities, 26% were not has leisure activity and 12% has other activities.

**Social activity:** Majority 66% were not interested and 34% was engage in social activities.
SECTION 3:

Assessment of the level of ego integrity towards life among male geriatric population.

Mean value of ego integrity towards life among male geriatric population was 151.04 and this value indicates that male geriatric populations were very satisfied on the level of ego integrity.

Median value of ego integrity towards life among male geriatric population was 159.5 and this value too shows that male geriatric populations were very satisfied on the level of ego integrity.

And the value of standard deviation (25.52) showed that there will great variation from the value.

SECTION 4:

Assessment of the level of ego integrity towards life among female geriatric population.

Mean value of ego integrity towards life among female geriatric population was 119.16 and this value indicates that female geriatric populations were poorly satisfied on the level of ego integrity.

Median value of ego integrity towards life among female geriatric population was 113.5 and this value too shows that female geriatric populations were poorly satisfied on the level of ego integrity.

And the value of standard deviation (34.12) showed that there will great variations from the value.
SECTION 5:

Findings to compare the level of ego integrity towards life among male and female geriatric population.

To test for significance difference of mean of two large independent groups and as the sample size is greater than 30. The findings (Z=13.06) shows that calculated value (13.06) is greater than tabled value (1.96) at 5% significance. Therefore $H_{A1}$ is accepted and there is significant difference in level of ego integrity towards life between male and female geriatric.

SECTION 6:

Association of the level of ego integrity towards life of female and male geriatric population with selected socio demographic variables.

To find out the association of level of ego integrity towards life of male and female geriatric population with selected Socio Demographic Variables ANOVA test and t test has applied

The socio demographic variables were age, religion, education, marital status, type of family, income, family structure, presently working, chronic illness, mobility, sensory deprivation, leisure activity and social activity of geriatric population

This section as divided into 2, they are

**Section A**: Association of the level of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population with selected socio demographic variables.

**Section B**: Association of the level of ego integrity towards life of female geriatric population with selected socio demographic variables.
Section A:

Association of the level of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population with selected socio demographic variables.

The calculated F value (13.9) is greater than tabulated F value (2.60) at 0.05 level of significance (p< .05). There is significant association between levels of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population with age.

The calculated t value (2.13) is greater than tabulated t value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. There is significant association between levels of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population with educational status.

The calculated F value (3.39) is greater than tabulated F value (2.99) at 0.05 level of significance (p< 0.05). There is significant association between levels of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population with marital status.

The calculated F value (3.92) is greater than tabulated F value (2.99) at.05 level of significance (p< 0.05). There is significant association between level of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population with type of family.

The calculated F value (9.43) is greater than tabulated F value (2.99) at .05 level of significance (p< 0.05). There is significant association between level of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population with mobility.

The calculated F value (15.95) is greater than tabulated F value (2.60) at.05 level of significance (p< 0.05). There is significant association between level of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population with sensory deprivation.
The calculated F value (9.43) is greater than tabulated F value (2.60) at .05 level of significance (p< 0.05). There is significant association between level of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population with leisure time.

The calculated t value (2.62) is greater than tabulated t value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. There is significant association between levels of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population with social activity.

**Note:** The rest of the variables i.e. religion, presently working, income, family structure and chronic illness were not having significant association with level of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population.

**Section B:**

Finding related to association of the level of ego integrity towards life of female geriatric population with selected socio demographic variables.

The calculated F value (8.1) is greater than tabulated F value (2.60) at 0.05 level of significance (p< 0.05). Therefore, there is significant association between level of ego integrity towards life of female geriatric population with age.

The calculated F value (5.45) is greater than tabulated F value (2.99) at 0.05 level of significance (p< 0.05). Therefore, there is significant association between level of ego integrity towards life of female geriatric population with type of family.

The calculated F value (5.6) is greater than tabulated F value (2.60) at 0.05 level of significance (p< 0.05). Therefore, there is significant association between level of ego integrity towards life of female geriatric population with mobility.
The calculated F value (13.07) is greater than tabulated F value (2.60) at 0.05 level of significance ($p<0.05$). Therefore, there is significant association between level of ego integrity towards life of female geriatric population with sensory deprivation.

The calculated t value (2.19) is less than tabulated t value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, there is significant association between levels of ego integrity towards life of male geriatric population with social activity.

**Note:** The rest of the variables such as religion, education, marital status, presently working, income, family structure, chronic illness, leisure time were not having significant association with level of ego integrity towards life of female geriatric population.
Discussion

The findings of the study were discussed with reference to the objectives stated and the findings of the other studies in this section. The present study undertaken was ‘A comparative study to assess the level of ego integrity among male & female geriatric population in a selected geographical areas at Indore city (M.P.).

A detailed review of literature indicated that most of the studies indicating that ego integrity level of geriatric population is varying in males and females. This study was to assess and compare the ego integrity level of male and female geriatric population.

People who can look back on their lives with prosperity and think that they have lived a well rounded and complete life will profit ego integrity and will not be fear of death. "People thrive ego integrity and accept their lives if they success and develop a sense of sagacity with life itself and face the death also. In the present study ego integrity of geriatric population is assessed.

A comparative study conducted in Norway was to compare the ego integrity in older patients and the geriatric population and to study the chance for despair. The study shows that the olders had suggestions for the Quality of Life in terms of ego integrity, but general physical and mental health seems to have an even stronger influence on life integrity.

In the present study, the elderly patients are the study subjects and the finding shows that the geriatric population is having a better life satisfaction.

A comparative study that investigated ego integrity and its relation to living situations, physical works and financial properties among old age people (above 65). Lowlife satisfaction was found in women gender and living condition did not explain life satisfaction but self reported health and poor financial resources in relation to the needs had strongest explanatory values. Diminished life integrity was seen in women and living condition was not able
to explain life satisfaction but self reported health and poor financial resources concerning to the needs had powerful descriptive values.

The findings of the present study shows that the level of ego integrity and the life satisfaction of persons will vary according to the physical, mental or social environment. And also it reveals that the life satisfaction will vary between males and females.

The findings of the present study also show the gender differences in life satisfaction in geriatric population. The result shows that the mean score of level of ego integrity of male geriatric population was 159.5 and of females is 119.16. Males were having very satisfied level and females were having poor satisfied level of ego integrity.

The finding of the present study shows that there is significant association between age, religion, education, marital status, type of family, work, mobility, and sensory deprivation.

**CONCLUSION**

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion:

Demographic variables show a major role in influencing the ego integrity level in geriatric population.

Hence based on the above-cited findings, it was concluded undoubtedly that both males and female geriatric population were having different satisfied level of ego integrity.
NURSING IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The findings of this study have implications for nursing administration, nursing education, nursing research and nursing practice.

Nursing Administration

- Findings of the study can be used by the Nursing Administrator in creating policies and plans for providing education to the geriatric population in hospitals.

- The study will help the nursing administrator to plan and organize to give health education.

Nursing Education

- The nursing students develop an insight about care of geriatrics and implement the knowledge of the same while dealing with elderly clients.

- The student nurse can use the instrument (rating scale) prepared for this study to acquire information regarding the life satisfaction of elderly persons.

- This study will help the students in improving knowledge and skill regarding formulation of rating scale and conducting structured interview.

- Findings will help nursing students to understand about need to be equipped with adequate knowledge.

- Findings will help nursing faculty to give more importance for planning and organizing planned teaching to improve knowledge of student on geriatric care.
• Educators will help students, colleagues and junior staff to be trained in using this knowledge.

Nursing Research

• A large-scale study can be done for replication to standardize the rating scale.

• The nurse researchers can use the findings of this study as baseline data to conduct further interventional research to identify the level of ego integrity and to determine the association of other demographic variable.

Nursing Practice

• Contents of rating scale will help nursing professional working in hospital for providing quality care for the elderly people who are admitting in hospitals.

• Findings will help nursing personnel to estimate effectiveness of care that has been rendered to the elderly clients.

• Findings of the study will help nursing personnel to improve the knowledge and to act appropriately while caring the geriatric populations.

• The rating scale can serve as reference material for nurses while working in clinical setup.
**Personal Experience**

The entire study gave an enriching experience to the investigator. It helped her to develop her skill in critical thinking and analysis and realize the importance of effective communication with the respondent.

The entire study was varied and had rich learning experience, which enabled the investigator to develop her skill in dealing with different personalities. The concept clarity about research as a whole was increased. At every stage the investigator received guidance and support from her guide, colleagues and friends. This boosted confidence to go ahead and carry out the planned activities. The co-operation from study samples was remarkable. The research was a great learning opportunity for the investigator.
RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the findings of the study, it is recommended that the following studies can be conducted:

- A similar study on a large scale across the country can be carried out in order to estimate the level of ego integrity of geriatric population for generalization of findings.

- A study can be undertaken with large sample size to assess the level of ego integrity and for generalization of findings.

- All the private, public and government sector institutions where intimated the findings of the study so as to improve the ego integrity level of geriatric persons will improve. And provide care according to their needs.

- A comparative study can be conducted on level of ego integrity of geriatric population in urban and rural areas of the country.