# CHAPTER 2

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Scientific Value of Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Utility of Present Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Challenge to Research Problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Clarity in Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Summary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.1 INTRODUCTION

Generally, before carrying out among research, researcher studies deeply the rural past studies. The research gets information about this through dictionary, encyclopedia merely reports and guidance books what were the objectives of previous study? What were the conclusions drawn from the past study? What type of research design was used in it? How much research remains in the related field? To answer all these questions, researcher must use the large library to a great extent. Require information is available through reading of such literature.

Researcher gets guidance from the study of previous research literature. He gets direction from such literature. There is no unnecessary repetition in it we can save ourselves from the limitation and advertise by the study of previous literature. We can get the information about the tools of data collection from the previous studies. We will have the glimpse of various problems arising during research through the study of past research. By the study of the tools of previous researcher, the researcher is able to get information about the objectives of controlling his tools, selection of tools of data collection, deeming the limits of the scope of his research, determining various techniques of data collection and such other information about his study. The past studies, orients the novel approach of his research. The researcher can make his study classical and perfect through the study of previous literature. The researcher gets complete, comprehensive & reliable guidance through past studies. Thus the research must study all possible previous researcher studies related with his field of research. The research is able to get information about his research through the review of past literature e.g.

1. Good hypothesis can be framed
2. He gets the insight to analyze the data
3. The information about the procedure of sample selection
4. He gets insight about the nature of problem
5. He gets information about his problem of research through previous studies
6. The information is obtained about his research through the previous studies.
7. Insight is acquired for new research.
8. The researcher gets information about the meaning fullness of books and its specialty.
9. Help becomes available to determine the aptness of his study.
10. Previous literature is useful in understanding the minutest details of his problem of research.

In the present chapter the research has the schedule of presenting previous literature in short, the post literature helps the researcher to frame clear hypothesis, planning about his research design etc. keeping this point of view, many researchers have conducted substantial studies about various aspects of emotional states and life satisfaction the summary of such studies is given in this chapter.

2.2 SCIENTIFIC VALUE OF RESEARCH

Previous researcher provide large amount of information about the number of variables and background for the present research. Many times, research is defined as filling in the gaps in previous knowledge. The past literature can give the idea about the variables with which researcher has to conduct his present research. The research gets information about the depth of studies of his variables through previous studies. It the research has been conducted in the area in which the previous research has been made, new area can be explored in the research. He comes to know whether repetition is necessary. If the defect is found in past research, it is possible to remove it from new research. The guidance is available in every process of his
research from the past studies. Thus the previous studies provide guidance to direct his research.

2.3 UTILITY OF PRESENT RESEARCH

The details of previous study help the researcher to carry out his research. The research work is not complete by describing the previous studies. The review of previous literature becomes necessary in every research. Review of literature motivates the researcher. If the results are contrary to the presupposition of researcher in the past studies, he can carry out new research in this field. In the previous studies, some methods have been used. With these methods, new research can be carried out. Different problems can be explained by using new methods by using the previous studies; the research with new approach can be conducted.

2.4 CHALLENGE TO RESEARCH PROBLEM

According to the schedule, many research studies were made about the effects of social norms on behavior. The individual behaves according to social norms. This was the general conclusion. There are many illustrations available in which individual decisions is insentience by social norms. If the clear variables are presented before the individual about the problem, he may not give the decision not confirming to the group but he may give his individual decision.

2.5 CLARITY IN RESEARCH

By reviewing previous studies, the process by which the results are obtained may not be clear. It is necessary to get more clarification of such process. The result of research may be due to mutually related factors. It is not certain which factor is responsible for the result to remove such ambiguity, new research can be conducted to find out which factor is responsible for a particular result of research.

Review of literature is a very important aspect of any research both for planning the study as well as to show its relevance and significance.
There is hardly any research which is totally unrelated with research that has already taken place. Usually every research project only adds to the plethora of evidence on a particular issue. Unless the existing work, conclusion and controversies are properly brought about, most research work would not appear relevant. Therefore every piece of ongoing research needs to be connected with the work already done, to attain an overall relevance and purpose. The review of literature thus becomes a link between the research proposed and the studies already done. It tells about the various aspects that have been already established or concluded by other, and also gives a chance to appreciate the evidence that has already been collected by previous research, and thus projects the current research work in the proper perspective.

In reference of a fore mentioned a comprehensive survey of the related literature pertaining to the variable, under investigation are as follows-

- Emotional states
- Life satisfaction

Individuals’ steadiness of mood, their ability to withstand minor setbacks, failures, difficulties, and other stresses without becoming upset emotionally. Emotional issues may also manifest themselves as physical illness. Emotional issues that are not dealt with properly can present as psychological problems and may affect how we interact with others in the family and in the working environment.

The purpose of this research is to the stability of emotions among working and non-working women in Coimbatore city. A non-probability convenience sampling consisting of 150 working women and 150 non-working women respondents chosen. The collected data was analyzed with simple percentage analysis, Chi-square, Analysis of Variance and Henry Garrett Ranking Techniques. Results indicate that Non-working women are
more stable in emotions when compared to working women group. (Anita R, 2013)

Life satisfaction is widely considered to be central aspect of human welfare. Life satisfaction is not merely a judgment about one’s life. For it is widely thought to involve affirming, endorsing, appreciating or being pleased with one’s life. The present study is an attempt to evaluate life satisfaction among women and to analyze the influence of socio-personal characteristics of women with their life satisfaction. To fulfill these objectives, 120 women were selected from Jammu and Kashmir, through multi-stage sampling method, using questionnaire and scale regarding “Life Satisfaction among Women”, constructed. The data was analyzed, computing percentage, chi-square value, ANOVA, Karl Pearson’s correlation and degree of freedom. The study depicts that women have average level of life satisfaction at all age levels. It is found that with an increase in age, the overall life satisfaction decreases; whereas, with an increase in personal income, the overall life satisfaction increases. Moreover, with an increase in family income, the overall life satisfaction of women also increases. The study paves the way for further research. (Muzamil & Tasia, 2008)

Currently, the literature suggests that personality play a significant role in whether a woman will judge her life to be satisfying. However, proximal environmental factors (e.g., recent life events) can influence life satisfaction judgments in the short term. Both nature and nurture (i.e., personality and environment) appear to be influential in determining life satisfaction, and to discount one explanation in favor of the other would not be empirically or theoretically productive. (Beutell, 2006.)

Chipperfield and Havens (2001) conducted a study to examine life satisfaction among individuals who had undergone a transition in marital status and those whose marital status remained stable over 7-year period. Among those individuals whose marital status remained stable over the 7
years, women’s life satisfaction declined and men’s remained constant. Among those who experienced a transition - in particular, the loss of spouse - a decline in life satisfaction was found for both men and women decline being more predominant for men. In addition, men’s life satisfaction increased over the 7 years period if they gained a spouse, whereas the same was not true for women. Generally, these findings imply that the relationship between marital status transitions or stability differs for men and women.

Bettencourt and Molix (2003) conducted a study to examine the ways in which satisfaction with health care may be associated with the lives of rural women. One hundred thirty one rural women between the ages of 45 and 70 years completed measures of community esteem, life satisfaction, and satisfaction with health care, health status, and mood. The results showed that rural women’s satisfaction with their health care was associated with the extent to which they hold their community esteem and their degree of life satisfaction. Moreover, women who had poor health were less satisfied with the available health care than were healthier women.

Young (2006) conducted a study to explore the relationship between social support and life satisfaction for people with long-term mental illness. Research sample included 146 subjects, coming from two large residential homes in Hong Kong. Results show that different sources of social support have different effects on individual’s life satisfaction Emotional and instrumental supports from staff and friend have different predictive power and importance on individual’s life satisfaction. These findings suggest that strengthening staff and friend’s support could improve life satisfaction for people with long-term mental illness.

The quality of life as an area of research has attracted an ever increasing amount of interest over the past two decades. This interest has increased not only in the area of rehabilitation, health and social services
but also in areas like medicine, education and working and non-working person’s life(Wright James D,1978).

It was a presumption till late 60’s that women with jobs/ working outside are generally happier and satisfied as compared to fulltime housewives or non-working women. However various national surveys have consistently failed to support this hypothesis and have reported no significant differences in terms of life satisfaction in both groups(Surila Agarwala,2001).But a study by Agarkala reported the significant difference in the life satisfaction of working and non-working women. Life-satisfaction was found to be higher among non-working women(Sahu FM. Rath S,2003).At same time one of the studies attempted to examine the self-efficacy and well-being among working and non-working women in terms of involvement. The results reported that the non-working women were low on both self-efficacy as well as well-being than the working women(Usha RR, Cooper C, Kerslake H.1997).

Another study tried to measure the quality of life among nonworking and working women using indirect measures like mental health, self-esteem, mother role satisfaction and stress. The results revealed that non-working women had poorer mental health as well as the lower self-esteem as compared to the working women. The nonworking women also reported more depression. The most common stressor reported by the non-working women was poor social life(Hashmi HA, Khurshid M, Hassan I.). The family relationship and the family adjustment are two very crucial factors predicting the quality of life especially in women. In that matter one of the studies examined and compared the relationship between the marital adjustment, stress and depression among working and non-working women. The results revealed that working married women had to face more marital problems than the non-working women.

Myra Marx Ferree (1984) conducted a study on ‘Class, housework & happiness: women’s work & life satisfaction’, and reported that Large-
sample surveys often fail to find a difference in self-reported satisfaction between housewives and employed women. Several explanations that have been offered for this failure are explored here in greater detail. The suggestion that the ease of housewives’ lives is experienced as a benefit compensating for fewer satisfactions in other areas is rejected; greater time pressure is associated with greater satisfaction for housewives. The suggestion that working-class women are happier at home, while middle-class women prefer careers is also not supported; working-class women appear to be less satisfied with their lives and no more satisfied with their work whether the comparison group is working-class women with jobs or middle-class housewives, social desirability, on the other hand is found to be a major factor predicting the self-reported happiness of housewives and the general issue of the role social expectations in evaluating satisfaction is raised.

The inverse relationship between depression and assertiveness has been demonstrated that means individuals who are depressed show a low level of assertive behavior. This investigation by many studies in the American societies, (1984).

Sara Yogev (1982) conducted a study on ‘Happiness in dual-career couples; changing research, changing values’, and offered a framework for understanding contradictory findings in the field of dual-career couple by presenting two patterns: (1) the early, conventional one of the 1960s, which viewed married women’s participation in the labour force as threatening marriage and the family and (2) the contemporary view, which emerged during the 1970s and which admits that women can happily combine career with family. The article suggests that there is little evidence to support the view that dual-career couples experience increased rate of marital conflict, marital dissatisfaction and role blur; rather, the intellectual and psychological benefits in dual-career couples seem to outweigh the disadvantages, particularly for wives.
Paul Mussen et al (1982), conducted a study on “Early Adult Antecedents of Life Satisfaction at Age 70”. The present of participants in this study were in their early 30s, the mothers were related on 15 cognitive and personality characteristics and both parents were related on personal, interpersonal, and family variables. Approximately 40 yrs later, the surviving parents were interviewed intensively and assigned life satisfaction ratings. For both sexes, certain traits of their own at 30 are correlated with life satisfaction at 70. The predictive characteristics for women reflect buoyant, responsive attitude toward life; those for men represent emotional and physical health. For a woman, the material relationship and some of her circumstances at 30 were also predictive, but her husband’s traits were for the most part unrelated to her satisfaction with life at 70. For men, in contrast, characteristics of their wives indicative of emotional stability were even more highly predictive of their life satisfaction at 70 than were their own traits at 30.

Lea and Paquin (1981), reported that there is a clear inverse relationship between assertiveness and depression. Carolyn S. Morgan (1980) conducted a study, in an attempt to better understand the ways in which females and males perceive their socio-psychological condition, the relationship of 12 independent variables to ‘satisfaction with life’ is investigated using multivariate analysis. The analysis is premised on the assumption that a relationship may exist between differential feelings of life satisfaction of females and males and the known variations in mental health rates between the sexes. A sharp difference by sex exists regarding satisfaction with life, a high degree of congruence is found between the sexes in the variables contributing to life satisfaction.

Life satisfaction has been referred to as a person's cognitive judgment of life as a whole. Diener, Emmons, Larsen, and Griffin (1985) defined life satisfaction as “a cognitive-judgmental process which depends upon a comparison of one’s circumstances with what is thought to be an appropriate standard.”. However, one of the key assumptions in
lifesatisfaction research is that the judgement of satisfaction is primarily based on the individual's own set of standards rather than on objective measures defined by experts. (Diener & Suh, 1997).

Recent literature typically finds a U shaped relationship between life satisfaction and age. Age profiles, however, are not identified without forcing arbitrary restrictions on the cohort and/or time profiles. deRee J and Alessie R. (2011) reported what can be identified about the relationship between life satisfaction and age without applying such restrictions. Also, we identify the restrictions needed to conclude that life satisfaction is U shaped in age. For the case of Germany, we find that the relationship between life satisfaction and age is indeed U shaped, but only under the untestable condition that the linear time trend is negative and that the linear trend across birth cohorts is practically flat.

Kendall Cotton Bronk, Patrick L. Hillb, Daniel K. Lapsley, Tasneem L. Talib & Holmes Finch (2009) examined the relationship among purpose, hope, and life satisfaction among 153 adolescents, 237 emerging adults, and 416 adults (N = 806). Results of this cross-sectional study revealed that having identified a purpose in life was associated with greater life satisfaction at these three stages of life. However, searching for a purpose was only associated with increased life satisfaction during adolescence and emerging adulthood. Additionally, aspects of hope mediated the relationship between purpose and life satisfaction at all three stages of life.

To assess the effect of ageing and health on the life satisfaction of the oldest old (defined as 75 and older), Wencke Gwozdz and Alfonso Sousa-Poza (2009) used data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) and the Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). They observed a U shaped relationship between age and levels of life satisfaction for individuals aged between 16 and approximately 65. Thereafter, life satisfaction declines rapidly and the
lowest absolute levels of life satisfaction are recorded for the oldest old. This decline was primarily attributable to low levels of perceived health. Once cohort effects are also controlled for, life satisfaction remains relatively constant across the lifespan.

Jusoff, Hj. Hussein, Ju, and Hj. Din (2009) evaluated the life satisfaction and demographic variables (like age, category, gender, and years of service) among the UiTMPenang academic and non-academic staff in Malaysia. With a majority of the 199 participants being non-academicians, results revealed that the university’s staffs were moderately satisfied with their life. Also, results showed that there were significant differences between life satisfaction and the age and years of service of staff, though, there was no significant difference in life satisfaction based on category of staff and gender.

Numerous studies have provided evidence that, contrary to common expectations, life satisfaction does not decline with age. For example, in an across-cultural study conducted in 40 different nations and with nearly 6,000 participants, Ed Diener and EunkookSuh (1998) found that reported life satisfaction generally remained stable throughout the life span, showing just a slight increasing trend between the ages of 20 and 80 years.

In a cross-cultural study conducted by, Ed Diener and EunkookSuh (1998) in 40 different nations and with nearly 6,000 participants found that reported life satisfaction generally remained stable throughout the life span, showing just a slight increasing trend between the ages of 20 and 80 years.

F. SulenSahin (2010) studied the teacher candidates’ attitudes towards the teaching profession and life satisfaction levels. Independent variables are determined as gender, department, class level, the mother and father's education, students’ academic success. For the analysis of collected data the percentages, t test, one-way analysis of variance and Pearson Product Moment of Correlation Coefficient were used. According to the total scores of the ATTP scale teacher candidates has seen as in positive
attitude towards teaching profession. Besides that according to LSS they have high levels of life satisfaction.

Marina Della Giusta, Sarah Louise Jewell & Uma S. Kambhampati (2011) analyzed the variations in reported life satisfaction for men and women in the United Kingdom. While average levels of life satisfaction are similar for men and women, the variations in life satisfaction are more marked for women. Analyzing the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) for 1996–2007, the paper finds that hours of paid work increase life satisfaction for both men and women, while housework hours are statistically significant only for retired men and women. Childcare (for children ages 3 to 4 years) and caring for adults affect women's life satisfaction negatively but are statistically insignificant for men. Some of these differences might be explained by the fact that women and men in the sample assign differing weights to satisfaction with different life dimensions. Job satisfaction, in particular, matters much more to men than to women.

Christian Bjørnskov, Axel Dreher and Justina A. V. Fischer (2007) analyzed the impact of gender discrimination on individual life satisfaction using a cross-section of 66 countries. They employ measures of discrimination of women in the economy, in politics, and in society more generally. According to their results, discrimination in politics is important to individual well-being. Overall, men and women are more satisfied with their lives when societies become more equal. Disaggregated analysis suggests that our results for men are driven by the effect of equality on men with middle and high incomes, and those on the political left. To the contrary, women are more satisfied with increasing equality independent of income and political ideology. Equality in economic and family matters does overall not affect life satisfaction. However, women are more satisfied with their lives when discriminatory practices have been less prevalent in the economy 20 years ago.
Rathi Ramachandran and Dr. Radhika R (2012) examined distinct socio-economic factors, level of life satisfaction and the factors associated with the life satisfaction of elderly in Japan and India, two nations with vastly diverse cultures. This study provides substantial empirical information with respect to the socioeconomic condition and the level of life satisfaction of elderly in the two countries. The findings revealed the better socioeconomic status of Japanese elderly compared to the Indians. However, the level of life satisfaction was higher among the Indian elderly than their Japanese counterpart. Country differences in the factors associated with the life satisfaction of elderly are documented.

Ali S. Gitmez and Goktug Morcol (1994) studied the relationship between one's objective living conditions and his/her subjective well-being is a problematic one. This paper discusses the results of a survey conducted in Turkey to explore the impacts of socio-economic status on satisfaction with various domains of life, and satisfaction of basic, and social and psychological needs. The results from the univariate, bivariate analyses and the multiple discriminant analysis indicate that socio-economic status is a strong determining factor in satisfaction with life domains and satisfaction of needs.

Paul Frijters, John P. Haisken-DeNew, Michael A. Shields (2005-2011) developed a new duration model that allows for unobserved persistent individual-specific health shocks and provides new evidence on the roles of socio-economic characteristics in determining length of life using 19-years of high-quality panel data from the German Socio-Economic Panel. We also contribute to the rapidly growing literature on life satisfaction by testing if more satisfied people live longer. Our results clearly confirm the importance of income, education and marriage as important factors in determining longevity. For example, a one-log point increase in real household monthly income leads to a 12% decline in the probability of death. We find a large role for unobserved health shocks, with 5-years of shocks explaining the same amount of the variation in
length of life as all the other observed individual and socio-economic characteristics (with the exception of age) combined. Individuals with a high level of life satisfaction when initially interviewed live significantly longer, but this effect is completely due to the fact that less satisfied individuals are typically less healthy. We are also able to confirm the findings of previous studies that self-assessed health status has significant explanatory power in predicting future mortality and is therefore a useful measure of morbidity. Finally, we suggest that the duration model developed in this paper is a useful tool when analyzing a wide-range of single-spell durations where individual-specific shocks are likely to be important.

Barger SD, Donoho CJ, Wayment HA. (2009) evaluated racial/ethnic disparities in life satisfaction and the relative contributions of socioeconomic status (SES; education, income, employment status, wealth), health, and social relationships (social ties, emotional support) to well-being within and across racial/ethnic groups. In two cross-sectional, representative samples of U.S. adults (the 2001 National Health Interview Survey and the 2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; combined n > 350,000), we compared life satisfaction across Whites, Hispanics, and Blacks. We also evaluated the extent to which SES, health, and social relationships 'explained' racial/ethnic group differences and compared the magnitude of variation explained by life satisfaction determinants across and within these groups. Results revealed that relative to Whites, both Blacks and Hispanics were less likely to be very satisfied. Blacks were somewhat more likely to report being dissatisfied. These differences were reduced or eliminated with adjustment for SES, health, and social relationships. Together, SES and health explained 12-15% of the variation in life satisfaction, whereas social relationships explained an additional 10-12% of the variance. They overall concluded that racial/ethnic life satisfaction disparities exist for Blacks and Hispanics, and these differences are largest when comparing those reporting being
'satisfied' to 'very satisfied' versus 'dissatisfied' to 'satisfied.' SES, health, and social relationships were consistently associated with life satisfaction, with emotional support having the strongest association with life satisfaction.

Susran Erkan Eroglu, Hasan Bozgeyikli And Vahit Çalışir (2009) carried the research using the survey method in an attempt to find out the relationship between the life satisfaction and socio-economic status (SES) of adolescents. The research was conducted among 275 young Turkish people chosen by the random sampling method. The research findings determined that there was a significant difference between the life satisfaction and SES of the respondent students. On the other hand, contrary to expectations, there was no significant difference according to the gender variable.

Axel R. Fugl-Meyer; Roland Melin; Kerstin S. Fugl-Meyer (2002) investigated Satisfaction with life as a whole and with 10 domains of life was assessed in a nationally representative Swedish sample of 1207 women and 1326 men aged between 18 and 64 years, using a generic self-report checklist (LiSat-11), with levels of satisfaction ranging along a six-grade ordinal scale from 1 (very dissatisfied) to 6 (very satisfied). The main findings are that, with marginal exceptions, life satisfaction is gender independent, while age is systematically and positively associated with vocational and financial situations. Having no partner and being a first-generation immigrant implies for most LiSat-11 items a relatively low level of satisfaction. Factor analysis of the domain-specific items yields a gender-independent four-factor structure, which is robustly independent of different scaling reductions. Gross levels of satisfaction (dichotomized scales 1-4 vs 5-6) of seven domains were significant classifiers (odds ratio 1.7-3.9) of gross level of satisfaction with life as a whole. This investigation provides reference values for LiSat-11, which, with its ease of administration may be an adequate instrument for analysing, in terms of subjects' cognitive appraisal of emotions, aspirations-achievement gaps.
Life satisfaction concept has been analysed from different approaches: an affective or emotional approach considers this concept as a balance between positive and negative affect; the cognitive approach focus on the way an individual makes an appraisal about his general life or about some aspects of his life (for example, family, health, work, free time) ((Bradburn, 1969&Diener, 1984).

During the last quarter of the XXth century substantial developments on the study of life satisfaction or subjective well-being have turned up (Diener, Suh, Lucas and Smith, 1999). First works from a sociological approach studied the influence of demographic variables (age, sex and marital status) on the prediction of life satisfaction. Results showed that demographic variables explain a scarce percentage of the life satisfaction or well-being variance (Wilson, 1967).

Randolph Melvin Boardman (1985) assessed the level of life satisfaction among teachers. Teachers in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska were surveyed concerning significant aspects of their nonworklife and worklife. The teachers responded to their level of satisfaction with life domains including leisure time, family life, health, government, and life in general off the job. They also responded to their level of satisfaction with facets of their jobs including working conditions, pay and benefits, recognition, supervision, and the job in general Data were analyzed for the 830 respondents by the variables of age, gender, marital status, teaching assignment, and income (SES). Findings revealed the highest level of life satisfaction was reported for moral standards and beliefs, health, and family life. A significant difference in the mean level of life satisfaction was found for the variables of age, marital status, and assignment.

John N. Edwards and David L. Klemmack (1973) explored the relationships between 22 variables and life satisfaction, testing in particular for partial effects and determining the extent to which each predictor makes
an independent contribution to explaining perceived satisfaction. Based on data from 274 females and 233 males aged 45 and over, a number of important relationships are noted. Holding socioeconomic status constant, generally observed relationships such as between life satisfaction and age, marital status, and family size disappear. Other relationships found in previous research are reduced in magnitude by the introduction of the control variables. Computing standardized partial beta coefficients, it is found that the best predictors of life satisfaction are socioeconomic status, perceived health status, and informal participation. Neither interaction with kin nor most of the social and personal background characteristics considered contribute significantly to explaining reported satisfaction. The implications of these findings for future studies and theory construction efforts are suggested.

In study of Vicedan Altnok (2011), the academic staff’s job satisfaction and life satisfaction levels of differentiation were formed by their own working conditions between the different variables to determine whether or not the academic staff’s working conditions have affected their job satisfaction levels, and in what direction has the effect of life satisfaction been revealed. To measure the relationship between job and life satisfaction, statistical analysis of data collected from 281 other programs were carried out using SPSS 11.0. The reliability of the data analyzed for internal consistency was measured, then the demographic variables associated with the dependent variable for analysis of variance was performed. Finally, correlation and regression analyses were carried out by applying the variable relationship between the "job satisfaction scale" determined by Cronbach's alpha values (0.74) and the "life satisfaction scale" determined by Cronbach's alpha values (0.77). The research was conducted with the survey method. The study sample comprised academic staff in public universities in Ankara Province. The “life satisfaction scale” developed by Diener and Industry (1985) and "job satisfaction scale" developed by Rothen and Brayfield (1951) were used.
The results indicated that there is a relationship between job and life satisfaction. Academic staff in terms of job satisfaction shows no difference with regards to gender and task areas, but differences were found between career and marital status. Thus, single staff and professors had higher levels of job satisfaction. Also, the same variables examined in terms of life satisfaction, sex, marital status, career status and responsibilities among the differences in women (unmarried and career high ones) and the health of employees in the life satisfaction levels are higher than that which has been seen.

SenaGursenOtacloglu (2008). determine the level of work and life satisfaction of music teachers who communicate more with different people of different ages because of their teaching field. The aim of the research is to show whether or not these two factors determining the work performance change according to some variables and to demonstrate statistically the relation between life and work satisfaction. The researched group is the teachers of music working in Istanbul (n=40). In the research the work satisfaction of the music teachers is determined according to Minnesota Work Satisfaction Scale whereas their life satisfaction is determined according to Life Satisfaction Scale.

White, Melanie G. (2004) conducted study to determine if a relationship exists between teacher job satisfaction and home life satisfaction. The research was designed not only determine if a relationship exists between teacher job satisfaction and home life satisfaction, but also to determine which demographic variables, if any, have an effect on teacher job satisfaction and home life satisfaction and which demographic variable, if any, could be used to predict teacher job satisfaction and home life satisfaction. The population for the study was public school teachers in West Texas. A stratified process was used to obtain a sample of 1,200 public school teachers in Texas educational regions 16 and 17. The stratified process controlled for school size and educational level taught. The instruments for this study, the Job in General and the Scale of Life
Satisfaction were developed to measure overall, global satisfaction. Both instruments are copyrighted by Bowling Green State University. The above instruments were combined with demographic questions to create the survey instrument for this dissertation. Surveys were sent to teachers' e-mail addresses in early 2004. A total of 563 surveys were returned, a 46.9% response rate. The results of this survey found a statistically significant correlation between teacher job satisfaction and home life satisfaction. One-way ANOVAs were performed to determine which variables affect teacher job satisfaction. The results showed that how often one's job interferes with his/her home life and having children under 18 in the household affect one's level of job satisfaction. When studying demographic effects on home life satisfaction, it was found that how often job interference occurs has a great effect on overall home life satisfaction, just as it did with job satisfaction. Additionally, regression analyses were performed and concluded that home life satisfaction, years as an educator, and job interference with one's home life can be predictors of job satisfaction. Furthermore, the variables that best predict home life satisfaction are job satisfaction and marital status.

Randolph Melvin Boardman (1985) assessed the level of and relationship between life satisfaction and job satisfaction among teachers in their paper. Teachers in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska were surveyed concerning significant aspects of their non-work life and work life. The teachers responded to their level of satisfaction with life domains including leisure time, family life, health, government, and life in general off the job. They also responded to their level of satisfaction with facets of their jobs including working conditions, pay and benefits, recognition, supervision, and the job in general. Data were analyzed for the 830 respondents by the variables of age, gender, marital status, teaching assignment, and income. Means and standard deviations were computed for both the life and job satisfaction scales. Findings revealed that (1) The correlation between life and job satisfaction was positive with an r = .535.
The highest level of life satisfaction was reported for moral standards and beliefs, health, and family life. A significant difference in the mean level of life satisfaction was found for the variables of age, marital status, and assignment. The highest level of job satisfaction was reported for freedom to choose teaching methods, responsibility given, and sense of commitment to the job. A significant difference in the mean level of job satisfaction was found for the variables of age, gender, marital status, and assignment.

Conclusions. The positive correlation between life and job satisfaction supports the spillover model proposed by Parker (1983), Kresha (1982), and Staines (1980). Teachers were more satisfied with their life than their jobs. Teachers generally reported high levels of satisfaction with aspects of their life and aspects of their job. Age, marital status, and teaching assignment had an impact on the satisfaction of teachers.

Recommendations. The study should be repeated at regular time intervals with additional groupings of educators.

Through literature searches in psychology, sociology, counseling, management, and leisure, Tait, Marianne; Padgett, Margaret Y.; Baldwin, Timothy T. (1989) found 34 studies (combined n = 19,811) reporting relationships between job and life satisfaction.

Contrary to previous reviews (e.g., Rice, Near, & Hunt, 1980), this meta-analysis found sizable overlap between work and nonwork experiences. Furthermore, although this correlation was substantially greater for men than for women in studies published prior to 1974, the difference disappeared in studies published after 1974.

Benjamin Palmer, Catherine Donaldson and Con Stough (2002) undertook a study, —A Study of Emotional Intelligence and Life
Satisfaction. The main objective of the study was to examine the relationship between emotional intelligence and life satisfaction. The total sample comprised of 107 participants (47 males and 59 females, 1 unreported) ranging in age from 16 to 64 years with a mean age of 35.44 years (SD=12.22). The participants were recruited from the general community via advertisement in local newspapers. Tools like Trait Meta Mood Scale (TMMS), Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS) and Satisfaction with Life Scale were used for the data collection. Means, Standard Deviations and Internal Consistency Reliabilities and Pearson Correlations were computed and the major findings of the study were; (1) There is no significant difference between the scores of life satisfaction and (2) There is no significant difference between the scores of life satisfaction and emotional intelligence scores.

Dr. Alfred Michael Dockery (2003) undertook a study, —A Study of Happiness, Life Satisfaction and the Role of Work. The main objective of the study was to study the factors that influence Australian's self-reported levels of happiness and life satisfaction regarding the role of labour market experience. The sample for the study comprised of young Australians studying in secondary school to age 19 (youth children ranging from 13 yrs to 19 yrs residing in Australia. Tools like Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY) and Household Income and Labour Dynamics (HILDA) were used for the data collection. Correlation Coefficient was computed in order to analyze the data. The major findings were; (1) the correlation between overall job satisfaction and life satisfaction of 0.39 for employed persons concords reasonably well with the average figure for such measures of 0.44, (2) for the Household Income and Labour Dynamics Australia Survey sample, the relationship between job satisfaction and life satisfaction is markedly stronger for employed males (0.43) than for employed females (0.34) and, (3) No significant differences in happiness between those in school and those who had left school and were working.
Mukesh Bhatt (2009) undertook a study, —A Study of Life Satisfaction among Teachers and Engineers. The main objective of the study was to find out the differences in the level of life satisfaction among teachers and engineers. The total sample for the study comprised of 240 people. It constitutes of 120 Teachers and 120 Engineers residing in Vadodara Districts. Life Satisfaction Scale developed by Q.C. Alam and R. Shrivastav was used as a tool for the data collection. In order to analyze the data, ANOVA was computed and the major findings of the study were; (1) the F value for engineers was 1.812 which was not significant at 0.005 levels. Therefore, the level of life satisfaction is higher in engineers as compared to teachers, (2) there was no significant differences in the level of life satisfaction among the teachers and engineers with respect to their job and sex and, (3) there was no significant differences in the level of life satisfaction among the teachers and engineers with respect to their types of job and experience.

Dr. Alfred Michael Dockery (1998) undertook study is —Happiness, life satisfaction and the role of work: Evidence from two Australian surveys here this paper investigates factors that influence Australians'self-reported levels of happiness and life satisfaction with an emphasis on the role of labour market experience. The analysis is based on data from two surveys. The first, the 1995 Year 9 cohort of the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY), tracks a sample of young Australians in each year from Year 9 secondary school to age 19. The second is Wave 1 of the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey (HILDA). Ordered probity models are fitted to individuals'ratings of how happy they are with their lives as a whole (LSAY) and their life satisfaction (HILDA). There is some evidence of declining levels of happiness with duration of unemployment. However, the results illustrate the importance the quality of working life, rather than just having a job, and some evidence on the influence of various job attributes on wellbeing is presented.

68
Life satisfaction has been referred to as a person's cognitive judgment of life as a whole. Diener, Emmons, Larsen, and Griffin (1985) defined life satisfaction as “a cognitive judgmental process which depends upon a comparison of one’s circumstances with what is thought to be an appropriate standard.” However, one of the key assumptions in life satisfaction research is that the judgment of satisfaction is primarily based on the individual's own set of standards rather than on objective measures defined by experts. (Diener & Suh, 1997).

Recent literature typically finds a U shaped relationship between life satisfaction and age. Age profiles, however, are not identified without forcing arbitrary restrictions on the cohort and/or time profiles. Alessie R.(2011) reported what can be identified about the relationship between life satisfaction and age without applying such restrictions. Also, we identify the restrictions needed to conclude that life satisfaction is U shaped in age. For the case of Germany, we find that the relationship between life satisfaction and age is indeed U shaped, but only under the untestable condition that the linear time trend is negative and that the linear trend across birth cohorts is practically flat.

Kendall Cotton Bronk, Patrick L. Hillb, Daniel K. Lapsley, Tasneem L. Talib & Holmes Finch (2009) examined the relationship among purpose, hope, and life satisfaction among 153 adolescents, 237 emerging adults, and 416 adults (N = 806). Results of this cross-sectional study revealed that having identified a purpose in life was associated with greater life satisfaction at these three stages of life. However, searching for a purpose was only associated with increased life satisfaction during adolescence and emerging adulthood. Additionally, aspects of hope mediated the relationship between purpose and life satisfaction at all three stages of life.

To assess the effect of ageing and health on the life satisfaction of the oldest old (defined as 75 and older), Wencke Gwozdz and Alfonso
Sousa-Poza (2009) used data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) and the Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). They observed a U shaped relationship between age and levels of life satisfaction for individuals aged between 16 and approximately 65. Thereafter, life satisfaction declines rapidly and the lowest absolute levels of life satisfaction are recorded for the oldest old. This decline was primarily attributable to low levels of perceived health. Once cohort effects are also controlled for, life satisfaction remains relatively constant across the lifespan.

Jusoff, Hj. Hussein, Ju, and Hj. Din (2009) evaluated the life satisfaction and demographic variables (like age, category, gender, and years of service) among the UiTM Penang academic and non-academic staff in Malaysia. With a majority of the 199 participants being non-academics, results revealed that the university’s staffs were moderately satisfied with their life. Also, results showed that there were significant differences between life satisfaction and the age and years of service of staff, though, there was no significant difference in life satisfaction based on category of staff and gender.

Numerous studies have provided evidence that, contrary to common expectations, life satisfaction does not decline with age. For example, in a cross-cultural study conducted in 40 different nations and with nearly 6,000 participants, Ed Diener and Eunkook Suh (1998) found that reported life satisfaction generally remained stable throughout the life span, showing just a slight increasing trend between the ages of 20 and 80 years.

Marina Della Giusta, Sarah Louise Jewell & Uma S. Kambhampati (2011) analyzed the variations in reported life satisfaction for men and women in the United Kingdom. While average levels of life satisfaction are similar for men and women, the variations in life satisfaction are more marked for women. Analyzing the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) for 1996–2007, the paper finds that hours of paid work increase life
satisfaction for both men and women, while housework hours are statistically significant only for retired men and women. Childcare (for children ages 3 to 4 years) and caring for adults affect women's life satisfaction negatively but are statistically insignificant for men. Some of these differences might be explained by the fact that women and men in the sample assign differing weights to satisfaction with different life dimensions. Job satisfaction, in particular, matters much more to men than to women.

Christian Bjørnskov, Axel Dreher, and Justina A. V. Fischer (2007) analyzed the impact of gender discrimination on individual life satisfaction using a cross-section of 66 countries. They employ measures of discrimination of women in the economy, in politics, and in society more generally. According to their results, discrimination in politics is important to individual well-being. Overall, men and women are more satisfied with their lives when societies become more equal. Disaggregated analysis suggests that our results for men are driven by the effect of equality on men with middle and high incomes, and those on the political left. To the contrary, women are more satisfied with increasing equality independent of income and political ideology. Equality in economic and family matters does overall not affect life satisfaction. However, women are more satisfied with their lives when discriminatory practices have been less prevalent in the economy 20 years ago.

Rathi Ramachandran and Dr. Radhika R (2012) examined distinct socio economic factors, level of life satisfaction and the factors associated with the life satisfaction of elderly in Japan and India, two nations with vastly diverse cultures. This study provides substantial empirical information with respect to the socioeconomic condition and the level of life satisfaction of elderly in the two countries. The findings revealed the better socioeconomic status of Japanese elderly compared to the Indians. However, the level of life satisfaction was higher among the Indian elderly
than their Japanese counterpart. Country differences in the factors associated with the life satisfaction of elderly are documented.

Paul Frijters, John P. Haisken-DeNew, Michael A. Shields (2005-2011) developed a new duration model that allows for unobserved persistent individual-specific health shocks and provides new evidence on the roles of socio-economic characteristics in determining length of life using 19-years of high-quality panel data from the German Socio-Economic Panel. We also contribute to the rapidly growing literature on life satisfaction by testing if more satisfied people live longer. Our results clearly confirm the importance of income, education and marriage as important factors in determining longevity. For example, a one-log point increase in real household monthly income leads to a 12% decline in the probability of death. We find a large role for unobserved health shocks, with 5-years of shocks explaining the same amount of the variation in length of life as all the other observed individual and socio-economic characteristics (with the exception of age) combined. Individuals with a high level of life satisfaction when initially interviewed live significantly longer, but this effect is completely due to the fact that less satisfied individuals are typically less healthy. We are also able to confirm the findings of previous studies that self-assessed health status has significant explanatory power in predicting future mortality and is therefore a useful measure of morbidity. Finally, we suggest that the duration model developed in this paper is a useful tool when analyzing a wide-range of single-spell durations where individual-specific shocks are likely to be important.

Susran Erkan Eroglu, Hasan Bozgeyikli and Vahit Çalisir (2009) carried the research using the survey method in an attempt to find out the relationship between the life satisfaction and socio-economic status (SES) of adolescents. The research was conducted among 275 young Turkish people chosen by the random sampling method. The research findings determined that there was a significant difference between the life
satisfaction and SES of the respondent students. On the other hand, contrary to expectations, there was no significant difference according to the gender variable.

Axel R. Fugl-Meyer; Roland Melin; Kerstin S. Fugl-Meyer (2002) investigated Satisfaction with life as a whole and with 10 domains of life was assessed in a nationally representative Swedish sample of 1207 women and 1326 men aged between 18 and 64 years, using a generic self-report checklist (LiSat-11), with levels of satisfaction ranging along a six-grade ordinal scale from 1 (very dissatisfied) to 6 (very satisfied). The main findings are that, with marginal exceptions, life satisfaction is gender independent, while age is systematically and positively associated with vocational and financial situations. Having no partner and being a first-generation immigrant implies for most LiSat-11 items a relatively low level of satisfaction. Factor analysis of the domain-specific items yields a gender-independent four-factor structure, which is robustly independent of different scaling reductions. Gross levels of satisfaction (dichotomized scales 1-4 vs 5-6) of seven domains were significant classifiers (odds ratio 1.7-3.9) of gross level of satisfaction with life as a whole. This investigation provides reference values for LiSat-11, which, with its ease of administration may be an adequate instrument for analysing, in terms of subjects' cognitive appraisal of emotions, aspirations-achievement gaps.

Life satisfaction concept has been analyzed from different approaches: an affective or emotional approach considers this concept as a balance between positive and negative affect; the cognitive approach focus on the way an individual makes an appraisal about his general life or about some aspects of his life (for example, family, health, work, free time) (Bradbury, 1969 & Diener, 1984).

During the last quarter of the XXth century substantial developments on the study of life satisfaction or subjective well-being have turned up (Diener, Suh, Lucas and Smith, 1999). First works from a
sociological approach studied the influence of demographic variables (age, sex and marital status) on the prediction of life satisfaction. Results showed that demographic variables explain a scarce percentage of the life satisfaction or well-being variance (Wilson, 1967).

Randolph Melvin Boardman (1985) assessed the level of life satisfaction among teachers. Teachers in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska were surveyed concerning significant aspects of their non work life and work life. The teachers responded to their level of satisfaction with life domains including leisure time, family life, health, government, and life in general off the job. They also responded to their level of satisfaction with facets of their jobs including working conditions, pay and benefits, recognition, supervision, and the job in general. Data were analyzed for the 830 respondents by the variables of age, gender, marital status, teaching assignment, and income (SES). Findings revealed the highest level of life satisfaction was reported for moral standards and beliefs, health, and family life. A significant difference in the mean level of life satisfaction was found for the variables of age, marital status, and assignment.

John N. Edwards and David L. Klemmack (1973) explored the relationships between 22 variables and life satisfaction, testing in particular for partial effects and determining the extent to which each predictor makes an independent contribution to explaining perceived satisfaction. Based on data from 274 females and 233 males aged 45 and over, a number of important relationships are noted. Holding socioeconomic status constant, generally observed relationships such as between life satisfaction and age, marital status, and family size disappear. Other relationships found in previous research are reduced in magnitude by the introduction of the control variables. Computing standardized partial beta coefficients, it is found that the best predictors of life satisfaction are socioeconomic status, perceived health status, and informal participation. Neither interaction with kin nor most of the social and personal background characteristics considered contribute significantly to explaining reported satisfaction. The
implications of these findings for future studies and theory construction efforts are suggested.

Ashok Sharma, Ravinder Vandyke and Meenu Sharma (2003) undertook a study, —A Study of quality of work life of University Administrative Staff. The main objective of the study was to find out the correlation between quality of work life and demographic variables (age, pay, experience, and educational standard). The sample for the study comprised of 100 non-teaching employees from various branches and departments of M.D. University, Rohtak (Haryana). Work and Life Attitude Survey developed by Warr, Cook and Wall were used as a tool for the data collection. The major findings of the study were; (1) Only 57% respondents score high on quality of work life scale and therefore experience better quality of work life and rest 43% experience only average quality of work life and, (2) By calculating Pearson Product Moment Correlations, it was found that educational level was not significantly correlated with job satisfaction, work involvement and job involvement.

M.G.Shahnawaz and Sombala Ningthonjam (2003) undertook a study, —A Study of Life Satisfaction as a function of work-family conflict, social support and demographical variables in the working women of different professions. The main objective of the study was to understand work-family conflict, social support and life satisfaction in three groups of women professional’s viz. doctors, engineers and lecturers. The sample for the study comprised of 75 women, 25 each from three categories of women professionals. Tools like Work-Family Scale, Social Support Scale and Life Satisfaction Scale by Singh and Joseph were used for the data collection. The obtained scores were analyzed with the help of one-way analysis of variance, multiple regression and correlation. The major findings of the study were only work family conflict as a whole and strain based conflict was significantly different in three groups. Correlation and multiple regression analysis showed mixed results.
Anis Ahmad and Fuzail Ahmad (2002) undertook a study, "Perceived Life Satisfaction among Employed Men and Women. The total sample comprised of 160 participants (80 males and 80 females), selected from Mau- a district of Uttar Pradesh. Tools used were Life Satisfaction Scale developed by Chadha. The scale consisted of 27 items based on Likert type 7-point scale in which 12 items are scored in reverse order, i.e. 7 to 1 (for strongly disagree to strongly agree) and a Biographical Information Blank was prepared for interpreting the results. It includes sex, age, job tenure, income; number of dependents, turnover etc, and the subjects were also required to fill the blank. Statistical analysis like ANOVA and t-test was calculated in order to analyze the data and the major findings were; (1) 43.75% men have high level of life satisfaction and 33.75% have moderate level of life satisfaction and, (2) 52.5% of women working have shown higher degree of life satisfaction in comparison to their male counterparts, 28.75% of female working group indicated moderate level of life satisfaction which is comparatively low from men working group, although 18.75% of women have shown very low degree but favorable reactions of life satisfaction.

Benjamin Palmer, Catherine Donaldson and Con Stough (2002) undertook a study, "A Study of Emotional Intelligence and Life Satisfaction. The main objective of the study was to examine the relationship between emotional intelligence and life satisfaction. The total sample comprised of 107 participants (47 males and 59 females, 1 unreported) ranging in age from 16 to 64 years with a mean age of 35.44 years (SD=12.22). The participants were recruited from the general community via advertisement in local newspapers. Tools like Trait Meta Mood Scale (TMMS), Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS) and Satisfaction with Life Scale were used for the data collection. Means, Standard Deviations and Internal Consistency Reliabilities and Pearson Correlations were computed and the major findings of the study were; (1) There is no significant difference between the scores of life satisfaction and, (2) There
is no significant difference between the scores of life satisfaction and emotional intelligence scores.

In study of Vicdan Altnok (2011), the academic staff’s job satisfaction and life satisfaction levels of differentiation were formed by their own working conditions between the different variables to determine whether or not the academic staff’s working conditions have affected their job satisfaction levels, and in what direction has the effect of life satisfaction been revealed. To measure the relationship between job and life satisfaction, statistical analysis of data collected from 281 other programs were carried out using SPSS 11.0. The reliability of the data analyzed for internal consistency was measured, and then the demographic variables associated with the dependent variable for analysis of variance was performed. Finally, correlation and regression analyses were carried out by applying the variable relationship between the "job satisfaction scale" determined by Cronbach's alpha values (0.74) and the "life satisfaction scale" determined by Cronbach's alpha values (0.77). The research was conducted with the survey method. The study sample comprised academic staff in public universities in Ankara Province. The “life satisfaction scale” developed by Diener and Industry (1985) and "job satisfaction scale" developed by Rothen and Brayfield (1951) were used. The results indicated that there is a relationship between job and life satisfaction. Academic staff in terms of job satisfaction shows no difference with regards to gender and task areas, but differences were found between career and marital status. Thus, single staff and professors had higher levels of job satisfaction. Also, the same variables examined in terms of lifesatisfaction, sex, marital status, career status and responsibilities among the differences in women (unmarried and career high ones) and the health of employees in the life satisfaction levels are higher than that which has been seen.

Sena Gürşen Otacığlu (2008). Determine the level of work and life satisfaction of music teachers who communicate more with different
people of different ages because of their teaching field. The aim of the research is to show whether or not these two factors determining the work performance change according to some variables and to demonstrate statistically the relation between life and work satisfaction. The researched group is the teachers of music working in Istanbul (n=40). In the research the work satisfaction of the music teachers is determined according to Minnesota Work Satisfaction Scale whereas their life satisfaction is determined according to Life Satisfaction Scale.

White, Melanie G. (2004) conducted study to determine if a relationship exists between teacher job satisfaction and home life satisfaction. The research was designed not only determine if a relationship exists between teacher job satisfaction and home life satisfaction, but also to determine which demographic variables, if any, have an effect on teacher job satisfaction and home life satisfaction and which demographic variable, if any, could be used to predict teacher job satisfaction and home life satisfaction. The population for the study was public school teachers in West Texas. A stratified process was used to obtain a sample of 1,200 public school teachers in Texas educational regions 16 and 17. The stratified process controlled for school size and educational level taught. The instruments for this study, the Job in General and the Scale of Life Satisfaction were developed to measure overall, global satisfaction. Both instruments are copyrighted by Bowling Green State University. The above instruments were combined with demographic questions to create the survey instrument for this dissertation. Surveys were sent to teachers' e-mail addresses in early 2004. A total of 563 surveys were returned, a 46.9% response rate. The results of this survey found a statistically significant correlation between teacher job satisfaction and home life satisfaction. One-way ANOVAs were performed to determine which variables effect teacher job satisfaction. The results showed that how often one's job interferes with his/her home life and having children under 18 in the household affect one's level of job satisfaction. When studying
demographic effects on home life satisfaction, it was found that how often job interference occurs has a great effect on overall home life satisfaction, just as it did with job satisfaction. Additionally, regression analyses were performed and concluded that home life satisfaction, years as an educator, and job interference with one's home life can be predictors of job satisfaction. Furthermore, the variables that best predict home life satisfaction are job satisfaction and marital status.

M. S. Hunter and S. Anjos, study that Life satisfaction and health related quality of life of middle-aged men and women: to investigate life satisfaction and health-related quality of life (SF-36) in a general population sample of middle-aged women and men. The effects of menopausal status and hormone replacement therapy (HRT) use upon life satisfaction and health-related quality of life were also examined for the female sample. Results showed that Women and men reported similar levels of health-related quality of life, life satisfaction and general health, although women reported more physical problems (SF-36). The significant predictors of health-related quality of life were serious illness, employment and marital status, but HRT use and menopausal status were not significantly associated with life satisfaction.

2.6 SUMMARY

The above mentioned past studies have provided background for the present research. The studies of different writers are useful & helpful in my study. Online basis of past studies, it is seen that how the emotional state and life satisfaction problems of women have arisen.

Thus the review of past literature has provided the background for the present study.