SUMMARY

The present study derived the origin from Pargament (1984) suggestions in regard to the role of living place and religiosity on ways of coping and well-being. Only a few studies have been conducted in this area, and these have been devoted to investigate the separate influence of three variables namely living place, religiosity and gender. Not even a single study, more specifically even in Indian context has been conducted so far where the relationship of living place (living in old age home and living with family), religiosity (high and low), and gender (male and female) has been investigated although on ways of coping and well-being. Moreover, the present research is the attempt to study the effects of gender and religiosity on ways of coping and well-being of senior citizens living in old age homes and living with family separately.

Objectives

The major objectives of the present study are:-

1. To study the main and interactive effects of religiosity and gender on ways of coping and well-being in senior citizens living in old age homes.
2. To study the main and interactive effects of religiosity and gender on ways of coping and well-being in senior citizens living with family.
3. To study the main and interactive effects of living place, religiosity and gender on ways of coping and well-being in senior citizens.

Hypotheses

Based on the trends in the literature the following hypotheses were proposed:

1. The senior citizens living with family may have a more intense feeling of well-being than those living in old age homes.
2. The senior citizens living with family may have more diverse ways of coping than those living in old age homes.
3. High religious senior citizens are likely to have more intense feeling of well-being than low religious senior citizens.
4. High religious senior citizens are likely to adopt more diverse ways of coping than low religious counterparts.

5. Females may score higher on emotion focused coping while the males may score higher on problem focused coping.

6. Females may have higher scores on social well-being while the males may have higher scores on subjective well-being, psychological well-being and physical well-being.

7. No hypothesis was proposed for the interactive effects of living place, religiosity and gender on ways of coping and well-being; the objectives were purely exploratory.

Methodology

Sample

The sample consisted of 160 senior citizens (80 living in families, 40 males and 40 females; and 80 living in old age homes, 40 males and 40 females). The age range of the individuals was 60 to 75 years. The sample was drawn from Amritsar, Tarn Taran and Jalandhar cities of Punjab, India. All the subjects were initially administered Brief multidimensional measure of religiosity scale (Fetzer, 1999) and then categorized into “high scorers” and “low scorers” on the basis of median. Each group consisted of 20 subjects.

Tools

1. Brief multi dimensional measure of religiousness scale (Fetzer, 1999)
2. Ways of Coping Questionnaire (Folkman & Lazarus, 1988)
3. Brief Religious Coping Questionnaire (Pargament, 1998)
4. Measures of Well-Being
   (a) Physical Symptom Questionnaire (Seaward, 1999)
   (b) Psychological Well-Being Scale (Ryff, 1984)
   (c) Subjective Well-Being Measures
(i) Positive Affectivity and Negative Affectivity Scale (Watson et al., 1988)
(ii) Oxford Happiness Questionnaire- Short Form (Hill & Argyle, 2002)
(iii) Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener et al., 1985)
(d) Social Well-Being Scale (Keyes, 1998)

Design

In order to investigate the main and interactive effects of religiosity and gender on ways of coping and well-being of senior citizens living in old age homes and with family separately the data was treated by two-way ANOVA. A $2 \times 2$ factorial design involving two levels of gender (male and female) and two levels of religiosity (high and low) was used for investigating the main and interactive effects of independent variables on the dependent variables i.e. ways of coping and well-being. The design was replicated 20 times. Hence there were 80 subjects living in old age homes (40 males and 40 females) and 80 living with family (40 males and 40 females). Each group thus consisted of 20 subjects.

In order to investigate the main effect of living place and its interaction with gender and religiosity on the dependent variables of ways of coping and well-being of senior citizens, a $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design involving two living conditions (living with family and living in old age homes), two levels of religiosity (high and low) and two levels of gender (male and female) was used. The design was replicated 20 times. Hence there were 160 subjects 80 males (40 males living with family and 40 males living in old age homes) and 80 females (40 females living with family and 40 females living in old age homes). Each group thus consisted of 20 subjects.

Procedure

The permission for data collection was taken from the concerned authorities of the homes/institutions for the aged. The home/institution personnel were requested to help the investigator to have smooth interaction with the senior citizens for research purpose. The senior citizens were interviewed before the administration of inventories and questionnaires with the aim of establishing rapport as well as to get personal information. The interview lasted about 10 minutes in all cases. All the inventories and questionnaires
were of self-administering type. However, when the participant did not understand any item, the connotation of the item was explained to the participant. The subjects were also told not to skip any item. The subjects were informed that all the data will be treated confidentially, and that no participants’ details will not be disclosed to any other person. All the subjects were contacted in old age homes and in their respective homes. All the subjects fulfilled the sample criteria. The investigator collected the data personally from the senior citizens living in old age homes and living with family as well. The tests were administered in three sessions with an interval of 30 minutes between sessions. In each session three tests were administered; an interval of 5 minutes interposed between tests. Queries and concerns raised by the participants were attended to during the testing. The response sheets were scored in accordance with the procedure given in the manual. The data were collected individually.

Results

Before the data were subjected to analysis of variance, these were tested for the assumption of homogeneity of variance by the Cochran test. The test revealed that the assumption was valid. The data were then subjected to two-way and three-way ANOVA. Whenever the two-way and three-way interactions were found to be statistically significant, the significance of differences between means, involved in such interactions, was further tested by the Duncan’s Multiple Range Test. The results of the present study are summarized as follows:

I Ways of Coping

1. Positive Religious Coping

Significant Main Effects

Religiosity produced a significant (p<0.01) effect on positive religious coping. The result of 2×2 analysis of variance revealed that religiosity produced a significant (p<0.01) effect on positive religious coping. The high religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on positive religious coping than their low religious counterpart parts. Similar results were reported for senior citizens living in family.
The results of the $2 \times 2 \times 2$ ANOVA also revealed that high religious senior citizens had higher scores on positive religious coping than low religious senior citizens.

**Significant Interactions**

**Living place $\times$ Religiosity ($p<0.01$)**

High religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on positive religious coping than the low religious senior citizens living in old age home ($p<0.01$). Therefore the variables living place and gender as well as three-way interactions did not produce significant effect on positive religious coping.

2. **Negative Religious Coping**

**Significant Main Effects**

**Living place** produced a significant ($p<0.05$) impact on negative religious coping. The results of $2 \times 2 \times 2$ ANOVA revealed that senior citizens living with family had higher scores on negative religious coping than senior citizens living in old age home.

**Gender** produced a significant ($p<0.01$) impact on negative religious coping. The results of $2 \times 2$ analysis of variance revealed that the females living in old age home had higher scores on negative religious coping than males living in old age home.

Therefore the variable religiosity as well as two-way and three-way interactions did not produce significant effect on negative religious coping.

3. **Emotion Focused Coping**

(a) **Confrontive Coping**

**Significant Main Effects**

**Religiosity** produced a significant ($p<0.01$) effect on confrontive coping. The result of $2 \times 2$ ANOVA reported that high religious senior citizens living in old age homes had higher scores on confrontive coping than low religious senior citizens living in old age homes. Similarly high religious senior citizens living with family also had higher scores on confrontive coping than low religious counterparts. The results of $2 \times 2 \times 2$
ANOVA also demonstrated that high religious senior citizens had higher scores on confrontive coping than low religious senior citizens.

**Living place** significantly impacted \((p<0.01)\) on confrontive coping. The results of \(2\times2\times2\) ANOVA also demonstrated that senior citizens living in old age homes had higher scores on confrontive coping than senior citizens living with family.

The results further demonstrated that the main effect of variable gender as well as none of the two-way and three-way interaction were statistically significant.

(b) Accepting Responsibility

**Significant Main Effects**

**Religiosity** produced a significant \((p<0.01)\) effect on accepting responsibility. The results of \(2\times2\) analysis of variance revealed that religiosity produced a significant \((p<0.01)\) effect on accepting responsibility for senior citizens living in old age homes. High religious senior citizens living in old age homes had higher scores on accepting responsibility than low religious senior citizens.

Moreover, the results of \(2\times2\times2\) analysis of variance revealed that high religious senior citizens had higher scores on accepting responsibility than low religious senior citizens.

**Living place** significantly impacted \((p<0.01)\) accepting responsibility. The results of \(2\times2\times2\) analysis of variance revealed that senior citizens living in old age homes had higher scores on accepting responsibility than senior citizens living with family.

The results reported that the main effect of variable gender and both the two-way as well as three-way interactions were statistically nonsignificant.

(c) Escape Avoidance

**Significant Main Effects**

**Religiosity** produced a significant \((p<0.01)\) effect on escape avoidance. The results of \(2\times2\times2\) ANOVA revealed that high religious senior citizens had higher scores on escape avoidance than low religious senior citizens.
Living place significantly impacted (p<0.01) escape avoidance. The results of 2×2×2 analysis of variance revealed that senior citizens living in old age home had high scores on escape avoidance than senior citizens living with family.

The results reported that the main effect of variable gender as well as both the two-way and three-way interactions was statistically nonsignificant

(d) Self Controlling

Significant Main Effects

Religiosity produced a significant (p<0.01) effect on self controlling. The results of 2×2 ANOVA reported that high religious senior citizens living in old age homes had higher scores on self controlling than low religious senior citizens living in old age homes. Similar results were obtained for senior citizens living with family.

The results of 2×2×2 ANOVA reported that high religious senior citizens had higher scores on self controlling than low religious senior citizens.

Gender significantly impacted (p<0.05) self controlling. The results of 2×2×2 ANOVA reported that males had higher scores on self controlling than females.

The results reported that the main effect of variable living place as well as both the two-way and three-way interactions were statistically nonsignificant.

(e) Emotion Focused Coping

Significant Main Effects

Religiosity produced a significant (p<0.01) effect on emotion focused coping. The results of 2×2 ANOVA revealed that high religious senior citizens living in old age homes had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious senior citizens. The results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living with family also revealed similar results.

The results of 2×2×2 ANOVA revealed that high religious senior citizens had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious senior citizens.
Living place significantly impacted (p<0.01) emotion focused coping. The results of 2×2×2 analysis of variance revealed that senior citizens living in old age homes had higher scores on emotion focused coping than senior citizens living with family.

**Significant Interactions**

**Living place × Religiosity (p<0.01)**

a) High religious senior citizens living with family had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious senior citizens living with family (p<0.01).

b) Low religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious senior citizens living with family (p<0.01).

c) High religious senior citizens living in old age had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious senior citizens living in old age home (p<0.01).

**Living place × Religiosity × Gender (p<0.01)**

a) High religious females living with family had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious females living with family (p<0.01).

b) Low religious males living in old age home had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious males living with family (p<0.05).

c) High religious males living in old age home had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious males living in old age homes (p<0.01).

d) High religious females living in old age home had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious females living in old age home (p<0.01).

e) High religious males living in old age home had higher scores on emotion focused coping than high religious males living with family (p<0.05).

f) High religious females living in old age home had higher scores on emotion focused coping than high religious females living with family (p<0.05).
4. **Problem Focused Coping**

(a) **Distancing**

**Significant Main Effects**

**Religiosity** significantly \((p<0.01)\) impacted distancing. The results of \(2\times2\) ANOVA revealed that the high religious senior citizens living in old age homes had higher scores on distancing than low religious senior citizens. Similar results were reported for senior citizens living with family. The results of \(2\times2\times2\) ANOVA revealed that the high religious senior citizens living in old age homes had higher scores on distancing than low religious senior citizens.

The results reported that the main effect of variables gender and living place as well as both the two-way and three-way interactions were statistically non significant.

(b) **Seeking Social Support**

**Significant Main Effects**

**Religiosity** produced significant \((p<0.05)\) effect on seeking social support of senior citizens living with family. The results of \(2\times2\) ANOVA reported that the high religious senior citizens living in old age homes had higher scores on seeking social support than low religious senior citizens. Similar results were reported for senior citizens living with family.

**Gender** significantly \((p<0.01)\) impacted seeking social support. The results of \(2\times2\times2\) ANOVA reported that females had higher scores on seeking social support than males.

**Living place** produced significant \((p<0.05)\) effect on seeking social support. The results of \(2\times2\times2\) ANOVA reported that the senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on seeking social support than senior citizens living with family.

The results reported that both the two-way as well as three-way interactions were statistically nonsignificant.
(c) **Planful Problem Solving**

**Significant Main Effects**

*Religiosity* significantly (p<0.01) impacted planful problem solving. The results of 2×2 ANOVA reported that the high religious senior citizens living in old age homes had higher scores on planful problem solving than low religious senior citizens. The results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living with family also revealed the same. The 2×2×2 ANOVA reported that the high religious senior citizens had higher scores on planful problem solving than low religious senior citizens.

The results reported that the main effect of variable gender and living place as well as both the two-way and three-way interactions were statistically nonsignificant.

(d) **Positive Reappraisal**

**Significant Main Effects**

*Religiosity* had a significant (p<0.01) impact on positive reappraisal. The results of 2×2 ANOVA reported that the high religious senior citizens living in old age homes had higher scores on positive reappraisal than low religious senior citizens. Similar results were reported for senior citizens living with family. The results of 2×2×2 ANOVA reported that the high religious senior citizens had higher scores on positive reappraisal than low religious senior citizens.

*Living place* produced significant (p<0.05) effect on positive reappraisal. The results of 2×2×2 reported that senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on positive reappraisal than senior citizens living with family

The results reported that both the two-way as well as three-way interactions were statistically nonsignificant.

(e) **Problem Focused Coping**

**Significant Main Effects**

*Religiosity* significantly (p<0.01) impacted problem focused coping. The results of 2×2 ANOVA reported that the high religious senior citizens living in old age homes
had higher scores on problem focused coping than low religious senior citizens. Similarly high religious senior citizens living with family and higher scores than low religious counter parts.

The results of 2×2×2 ANOVA reported that the high religious senior citizens had higher scores on problem focused coping than low religious senior citizens.

**Living place** produced significant (p<0.05) effect on problem focused coping. The results of 2×2×2 ANOVA reported that senior citizens living in old age homes had higher scores on problem focused coping than senior citizens living with family

**Significant Interactions**

**Living place × Religiosity (p<0.05)**

a) High religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on problem focused coping than low religious senior citizens living in old age home (p < 0.05).

b) High religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on problem focused coping than high religious senior citizens living with family (p < 0.01).

II. Well-Being

1. Psychological Well-Being

(A) Autonomy

**Significant Main Effects**

**Religiosity** produced significant (p<0.01) impact on autonomy. The results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age homes and those with family clearly reported that high religious senior citizens had more autonomy than low religious senior citizens. The results of the 2×2×2 ANOVA reported that high religious senior citizens had more autonomy than low religious senior citizens.

**Gender** produced significant (p<0.01) impact on autonomy. The results of 2×2 ANOVA reported that females living in old age home had higher scores on autonomy
than males living in old age homes. The 2×2 ANOVA also revealed that males living with family had more autonomy than females living with family.

Living place produced significant (p<0.05) impact on autonomy. The results of 2×2×2 revealed that the senior citizens living with family had more autonomy than senior citizens living in old age home.

The results reported that both the two-way as well as three-way interactions were statistically nonsignificant.

(B) Environmental Mastery

Religiosity produced a significant (p<0.01) effect on environmental mastery. The results of 2×2 ANOVA revealed that the high religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on environmental mastery than low religious senior citizens living in old age homes.

Gender produced a significant (p<0.01) effect on environmental mastery. The 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age home revealed that females had higher scores on environmental mastery than males. Furthermore the 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living with family revealed that males had higher scores on environmental mastery than females.

The results clearly revealed that religiosity and gender did not interact with each other so as to produce their combined effect on dependent variable. The results of three-way ANOVA were statistically nonsignificant.

(C) Personal Growth

Religiosity produced a significant (p<0.01) personal growth. The results of 2×2 ANOVA revealed that the high religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on personal growth than low religious senior citizens living in old age homes.

Gender produced a significant (p<0.01) effect on personal growth. The results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age home revealed that females had higher scores on personal growth than males. Furthermore the 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living with family revealed that males had higher scores on personal growth than females.
The results clearly revealed that religiosity and gender did not interact with each other so as to produce their combined effect on dependent variable. The results of three-way ANOVA were statistically nonsignificant.

(D) Positive Relation with Others

Significant Main Effects

**Religiosity** produced a significant ($p<0.01$) effect on positive relation with others. The results of $2 \times 2$ ANOVA revealed that the high religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on positive relation with others than low religious senior citizens living in old age homes.

**Gender** produce a significant ($p<0.01$) effect on positive relation with others. The results of $2 \times 2$ ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age home revealed that females had higher scores on positive relation with others than males. Further more the results of $2 \times 2$ ANOVA for senior citizens living with family revealed that males had higher scores on positive relation with others than females.

**Living place** significantly ($p<0.01$) affected positive relation with others. The results of $2 \times 2 \times 2$ ANOVA revealed that senior citizens living with family had more positive relations with others than senior citizens living in old age homes.

The results clearly revealed that both the two-way and three-way interactions were statistically nonsignificant.

(E) Purpose in Life

Significant Main Effects

**Religiosity** significantly ($p<0.01$) affected the purpose in life. The results of $2 \times 2$ ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age homes and those with family reported that the high religious senior citizens had more purpose in life than low religious senior citizens for both the comparative groups. The results of $2 \times 2 \times 2$ ANOVA reported that the high religious senior citizens had more purpose in life than low religious senior citizens.

**Gender** produced a significant ($p<0.01$) effect on purpose in life. The results of $2 \times 2$ ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age home revealed that females had higher
scores on purpose in life than males. Furthermore the results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living with family revealed that males had higher scores on purpose in life than females.

Living place produced significant (p<0.05) effect on purpose in life. The results of 2×2×2 ANOVA reported that senior citizens living with family had more purpose in life than senior citizens living in old age homes.

**Significant Interactions**

*Living place x Religiosity (p<0.05)*

High religious senior citizens living in old age home had more purpose in life than low religious senior citizens living in old age homes (p< 0.05).

*Religiosity x Gender (p<0.05)*

High religious females had more purpose in life than low religious females (p<0.05).

(F) **Self Acceptance**

**Significant Main Effects**

Religiosity produced a significant (p< 0.01) effect on self acceptance. The results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age homes and those with family clearly revealed that high religious senior citizens had more self acceptance than low religious senior citizens for both the comparative groups. The results of 2×2×2 ANOVA revealed that the high religious senior citizens had more self-Acceptance than low religious senior citizens.

Gender produced a significant (p<0.01) effect on self acceptance. The results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age home revealed that females had higher scores on self acceptance than males. Furthermore the results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living with family revealed that males had higher scores on self acceptance than females.
The results clearly revealed that both the two way and three way interactions were statistically nonsignificant.

(G) Psychological Well-Being

Significant Main Effects

Religiosity significantly produced (p<0.01) effect on psychological well-being. The results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age homes and those with family clearly revealed that the high religious senior citizens had better psychological well-being than low religious senior citizens for both the comparative groups. The results of 2×2×2 ANOVA reported that the high religious senior citizens had better psychological well-being than low religious senior citizens.

Gender produced a significant (p<0.01) effect on psychological well being. The results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age home revealed that females had better psychological well-being than males. Furthermore the results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living with family revealed that males had better psychological well-being than females.

Significant Interactions

Living place × Religiosity (p<0.01)

a) High religious senior citizens living in old age homes had better psychological well-being than low religious senior citizens living in old age homes (p<0.01).

b) The results further reported that the low religious senior citizens living with family had better psychological well-being than low religious senior citizens living in old age homes (p<0.01).

Living place × Gender (p<0.01)

a) Senior citizen females living in old age homes had better psychological well-being than senior citizen males living in old age homes (p<0.05).

b) Senior citizens males living with family had statistically significant better psychological well-being than senior citizen males living in old age homes (p<0.01).
2. Subjective Well-Being

(A) Happiness

Religiosity produced significant (p<0.01) effect on happiness. The results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age homes reported that high religious senior citizens were more happy than low religious senior citizens.

Gender produced significant (p<0.01) effect on happiness. The results of 2×2×2 as well as 2×2 ANOVA demonstrated that senior citizen males were more happy than senior citizen females.

The results clearly revealed that the main effect of variable living place as well as both the two-way and three-way interactions were statistically non significant.
(B) Satisfaction with Life

Significant Main Effects

Religiosity produced significant (p<0.01) effect on satisfaction with life. The result of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age homes and those with family clearly revealed that high religious senior citizens had more satisfaction with life than low religious senior citizens. The results of 2×2 ANOVA revealed that the high religious senior citizens had more satisfaction with life than low religious senior citizens.

Gender significantly (p< 0.01) affected the satisfaction with life. The results of 2×2×2 ANOVA as well as 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age homes reported that the senior citizen males had more satisfaction with life than females.

Living place significantly (p<0.01) affected the satisfaction with life. The senior citizens living with family had more satisfaction with life than senior citizens living in old age homes.

The results clearly revealed that both the two-way and three-way interactions were statistically nonsignificant.

(C) Positive Affectivity

Significant Main Effects

Religiosity produced significant (p<0.01) effect on positive affectivity. The results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age homes reported that the high religious senior citizens had more positive affectivity than low religious senior citizens living in old age homes. The results of 2×2×2 ANOVA revealed that the high religious senior citizens had more positive affectivity than low religious senior citizens.

Living place produced significant (p<0.05) impact on the positive affectivity. The results of 2×2×2 ANOVA reported that senior citizens living with family had more positive affectivity than senior citizens living in old age home.
**Significant Interactions**

**Living place × Religiosity (p<0.01)**

a) High religious senior citizens living in old age home had more positive affectivity than low religious senior citizens living in old age homes (p<0.01).

b) Low religious senior citizens living with family had significantly high positive affectivity than low religious senior citizens living in old homes (p<0.01).

c) Low religious senior citizens living with family had more positive affectivity than high religious senior citizens living with family (p<0.01).

**Negative Affectivity**

**Significant Main Effects**

Religiosity significantly (p<0.01) impacted the negative affectivity. The results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age home and those with family reported that high religious senior citizens had low negative affectivity than low religious senior citizens. The results of 2×2×2 ANOVA reported that the high religious senior citizens had low negative affectivity than low religious senior citizens.

Gender significantly (p<0.01) impacted the negative affectivity. The results of 2×2 ANOVA for senior living citizens living with family reported that females had high negative affectivity than males.

**Significant Interactions**

**Living place × Gender (p<0.05)**

Female living with family had more negative affectivity than females living in old age homes (p<0.05).

**Living place × Religiosity × Gender (p<0.01)**

a) Low religious males living in old age home had more negative affectivity than high religious females living in old age homes (p<0.05).

b) High religious females living with family had more negative affectivity than high religious females living in old age home (p<0.05).
3. **Social Well-Being**

**Significant Main Effects**

**Religiosity** produced significant (p<0.01) impact on social well-being. The results of $2 \times 2$ ANOVA for senior citizens living in old age homes and those with family revealed that the high religious senior citizens had better social well-being than low religious senior citizens. The results of $2 \times 2 \times 2$ ANOVA revealed that the high religious senior citizens had better social well-being than low religious senior citizens.

**Gender** produced a significant (p<0.05) effect on social well-being. The results of $2 \times 2 \times 2$ as well as $2 \times 2$ ANOVA for senior citizens living with family reported that females had more social well-being than males.

**Significant Interactions**

**Living place × Gender (p<0.05)**

a) Senior citizen females living in old age home had better social well-being than senior citizen males living in old age home (p<0.05)

4. **Physical Well-Being**

The results of two-way and three-way ANOVA clearly revealed that the main effect of variables living place, religiosity and gender as well as their two-way and three-way interactions was statistically nonsignificant.

**ABRIDGED AND CONCLUSIVE FINDINGS**

The main findings of the present study in respect of the main effects are as follows:

I **Ways of coping**

**Main effects**

**Religiosity**

Religiosity significantly impacted positive religious coping, emotion focused coping and problem focused coping.
• Positive Religious Coping: The high religious senior citizens had higher scores on positive religious coping than low religious senior citizens.

• Confrontive Coping (Emotion Focused Coping): The high religious senior citizens had higher scores on confrontive coping than low religious senior citizens.

• Accepting Responsibility (Emotion Focused Coping): The high religious senior citizens had higher scores on accepting responsibility than low religious senior citizens.

• Self Controlling (Emotion Focused Coping): The high religious senior citizens had higher scores on self controlling than low religious senior citizens.

• Emotion Focused Coping (Composite Score): The high religious senior citizens had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious senior citizens.

• Seeking Social Support (Problem focused coping): The high religious senior citizens had higher scores on seeking social support than low religious senior citizens.

• Positive Reappraisal (Problem Focused Coping): The high religious senior citizens had higher scores on positive reappraisal than low religious senior citizens.

Conclusion

The high religious senior citizens had higher scores on positive religious coping, three dimensions of emotion focused coping namely confrontive coping, accepting responsibility, self controlling, emotion focused coping (composite score) and all the four dimensions of problem focused coping namely distancing, seeking social support, planful problem solving, positive reappraisal and problem focused coping (composite score) than low religious senior citizens.
Gender

Gender produced significant effect on ways of coping.

- **Negative Religious Coping**: Females living in old age home had higher scores on negative religious coping than males living in old age home.
- **Self Controlling (Emotion Focused Coping)**: Males had higher scores on self controlling dimension of emotion focused coping than females.
- **Seeking Social Support (Problem focused coping)**: Males had higher scores on seeking social support dimension of problem focused coping than females.

Conclusion

The results of the present study reported that gender produced significant effect on negative religious coping, self controlling dimension of emotion focused coping and seeking social support dimension of problem focused coping.

Living place

Living place produced significant effect on negative religious coping, emotion focused coping and problem focused coping.

- **Negative Religious Coping**: The senior citizens living with family had higher scores on negative religious coping than senior citizens living in old age home.
- **Confrontive Coping (Emotion Focused Coping)**: The senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on confrontive coping dimension of emotion focused coping than senior citizens living with family.
- **Accepting Responsibility (Emotion Focused Coping)**: The senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on accepting responsibility dimension of emotion focused coping than senior citizens living with family.
- **Emotion Focused Coping (Composite Score)**: The senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on emotion focused coping than senior citizens living with family.
• **Seeking Social Support (Problem Focused Coping):** The senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on seeking social support dimension of problem focused coping than senior citizens living with family.

• **Positive Reappraisal (Problem Focused Coping):** The senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on positive reappraisal dimension of problem focused coping than senior citizens living with family.

**Conclusion**

The senior citizens living with family had higher scores on negative religious coping than senior citizens living in old age home. Whereas, the senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on two dimensions of emotion focused coping: confrontive coping, accepting responsibility, emotion focused coping (composite score); two dimension of problem focused coping: seeking social support and positive reappraisal and problem focused coping (composite score) than senior citizens living with family.

**II Interactive Effects**

The main findings of significant interactions are:

1. **Living Place × Religiosity interaction**

   **Positive Religious Coping:** High religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on positive religious coping than the low religious senior citizens living in old age home.

   **Emotion focused coping:**

   • High religious senior citizens living with family had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious senior citizens living with family.

   • Low religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious senior citizens living with family.

   • High religious senior citizens living in old age had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious senior citizens living in old age home.

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Problem Focused Coping: High religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on problem focused coping than the low religious senior citizens living in old age home and the high religious senior citizens living with family.

2. Living place × Gender × Religiosity Interaction

Emotion Focused Coping:

- High religious females living with family had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious females living with family.
- Low religious males living in old age home had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious males living with family.
- High religious males living in old age home had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious males living in old age homes.
- High religious females living in old age home had higher scores on emotion focused coping than low religious females living in old age home.
- High religious males living in old age home had higher scores on emotion focused coping than high religious males living with family.
- High religious females living in old age home had higher scores on emotion focused coping than high religious females living with family.

II. Well-Being

Main Effects

Religiosity

Religiosity produced a significant effect on well being.

- Purpose in Life (psychological well-being): High religious senior citizens had more purpose in life than low religious senior citizens.
- Self Acceptance (psychological well-being): High religious senior citizens had more self acceptance than low religious senior citizens.
• **Total psychological Well-Being:** High religious senior citizens had better psychological well being than low religious senior citizens.

• **Satisfaction with Life (Subjective Well-Being):** High religious senior citizens had high satisfaction with life than low religious senior citizens.

• **Positive Affectivity (Subjective Well-Being):** High religious senior citizens had higher scores on positive affectivity than low religious senior citizens.

• **Negative Affectivity (Subjective Well-Being):** High religious senior citizens had lower scores on negative affectivity than low religious senior citizens.

• **Social Well-Being** High religious senior citizens had better social well-being than low religious senior citizens.

**Conclusion**

Religiosity produced a significant effect on two dimensions of psychological well-being: purpose in life and self acceptance, total psychological well-being, and three dimensions of subjective well being: satisfaction with life, positive affectivity and negative affectivity as well as on social well-being. High religious senior citizens had more purpose in life, self acceptance, psychological well-being, satisfaction with life, positive affectivity and social well-being; they were low on negative affectivity than low religious senior citizens.

**Gender**

• Gender produced a significant effect on well-being.

• **Happiness (Subjective Well-Being):** Males were more happy than females.

• **Satisfaction with Life (Subjective Well-Being):** Males had high satisfaction with life than females.

• **Social Well-Being:** Females had better social well-being than males.

**Conclusion**

Gender produced a significant effect on the two dimensions of subjective well-being: happiness and satisfaction with life and social well-being. The results clearly
indicate that males were more happy and high satisfaction with life than females. Females had better social well-being than males.

Living place

Living place had significant effect on well-being

- **Autonomy (Psychological Well-Being):** Senior citizens living with family had more autonomy than senior citizens living in old age home.

- **Positive Relation with Others (Psychological Well-Being):** Senior citizens living with family had more positive relation with others than senior citizens living in old age home.

- **Purpose in Life (Psychological Well-Being):** Senior citizens living with family had more purpose in life than senior citizens living in old age home.

- **Satisfaction with Life (Subjective Well-Being):** Senior citizens living with family had higher satisfaction with life than senior citizens living in old age home.

- **Positive Affectivity (Subjective Well-Being):** Senior citizens living with family had higher scores on positive affectivity than senior citizens living in old age home.

Conclusion

Living place had significant effect on only three dimensions of psychological well-being: autonomy, positive relation with others, purpose in life, and two dimensions of subjective well-being: satisfaction with life and positive affectivity. The results clearly revealed that Senior citizens living with family had more autonomy, positive relation with others, purpose in life, satisfaction with life and positive affectivity than senior citizens living in old age home.

II Interactive Effects

1. **Gender × Religiosity**

   - **Psychological Well-Being:** Females living in old age homes had higher scores on total psychological well-being than males living in old age homes.
• Males living with family had high scores on total psychological well-being than males living in old age home.

• Subjective Well-Being: Females living with family had higher scores on negative affectivity than females living in old age home.

• Social Well-Being: Females living in old age homes had higher scores on social well-being than males living in old age homes.

2. Living Place × Religiosity Interaction

• Purpose in Life (Psychological Well-Being): High religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on purpose in life than low religious senior citizens living in old age home.

• Psychological Well-Being: High religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on total psychological well-being than low religious senior citizens living in old age home. Low religious senior citizens living with family had better psychological well-being than low religious senior citizens living in old age home.

• Positive Affectivity (Subjective Well-Being): High religious senior citizens living in old age home had higher scores on positive affectivity than low religious senior citizens living in old age home.

3. Gender × Religiosity Interaction

• Purpose in Life (Psychological Well-Being): High religious females had higher scores on purpose in life (dimension of psychological well-being) than low religious females.

4. Living Place × Gender × Religiosity Interaction

The three-way interaction was significant for total psychological well-being and negative affectivity dimension of subjective well-being.
Psychological Well-Being:

- High religious males living in old age homes had better psychological well-being than low religious males living in old age homes.
- The low religious males living with family had better psychological well-being than low religious males living in old age homes.
- The low religious males living with family had better psychological well-being than low religious females living with family.
- The high religious females living with family had better psychological well-being than low religious females living with family.
- The high religious males living with family had better psychological well-being than high religious males living in old age homes.
- The high religious females living in old age homes had better psychological well-being than high religious males living in old age home.

Negative Affectivity (Subjective Well-Being): High religious females living with family and low religious males living in old age home had higher scores on negative affectivity than high religious females living in old age homes.

It can be concluded that, living place (living in old age home and living with family), religiosity (high and low) and gender (male and female) differentially produce their independent as well as interactive effects on ways of coping and well-being.