



# An Investigation on satisfaction of life and elderly in India: Evidence from Longitudinal Ageing Study of India, 2017-19

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## Introduction

- With 1.21 billion inhabitants counted in its 2011 census where India is the second-most populous country globally. Census 2001 and 2011 reported that the growth of the aging population has rapidly increased by 36 percent, while it was only 25 percent in the earlier decade. India has 253 million adolescents, constituting about 20.9% of the total population. General growth in overall population size in 2011 was 18 percent.
- The Elderly is the later stage of human development with an age range above 60 years and more. The aging population experience a decline in physical and psychological functions. Currently, the 60+ population (elderly) accounts for 8% of India's population, roughly 93 million people. By 2050, the share of the 60+ population is projected to grow by 19% or approximately 323 million people.
- The aging population experience a decline in physical and psychological functions. A positive self-assessment will make a person feel happy and satisfied in his life, and vice versa. They may have favorable or unfavorable perceptions related to their health.
- Perceptions make the aging individual feel happy and unhappy in life. Most of the elderly will feel the loss in conditions and physical performance, accompanied by the emergence of illness and losing levels of health.
- Happiness as the capacity of the human to activate utility through the perspective of hedonic and eudemonic.
- Three basic principles, namely: joy, related to positive wives; today, past, and future; (2) engagement, involvement in happiness activities that make someone feel glad; (3) meaning, motives of one's life that makes an individual survive and understand the reason and value of life.

1

## Literature Review

- The Elderly is equated with morale, wellbeing, life satisfaction, the successful aging process, quality of elderly life, and the good life (Miller 2004)
- Sometimes happiness or joy is connected with enjoyment or utility. Some studies identify happiness related to cognition or psychological wellbeing and quality of daily life (Zindansek 2006).
- In a study, almost all the elderly indicated that they had income because they had spent their life with Buddhism and the "Sufficiency Economy".
- (Matsubayashi 1992) and (P. S. Othaganont 2002) found that religious activities and connectedness and a good relationship with others, including family members, are vital in determining life satisfaction and feeling happy in later life.
- Strawbridge 2002) found that education and joy or satisfaction appear unrelated. A study by Frey and (Strawbridge 2002)) pointed out that women seem to be happier than male elderly,

2

## Objectives

- To establish an association of satisfaction of life and co-factors in early and late aging.
- To understand the satisfaction of life among elderly in the states through different aging cohort by utility index in India.

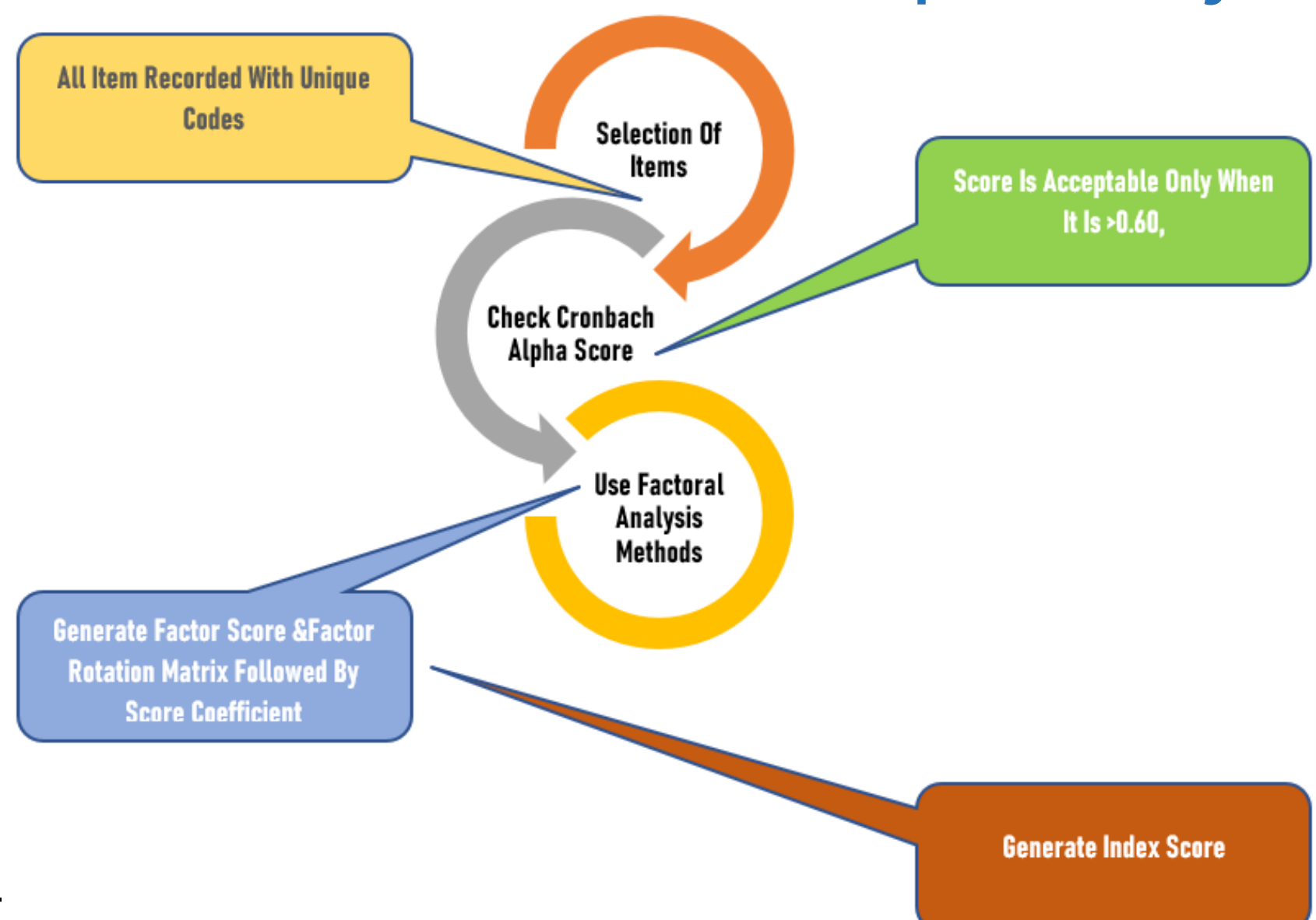
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## Methodology

Data Source: Longitudinal Ageing Study of India 2017-19

- Age 45 And Above  
72250
- Age 60 And Above  
31464
- Age 75 And Above  
6749

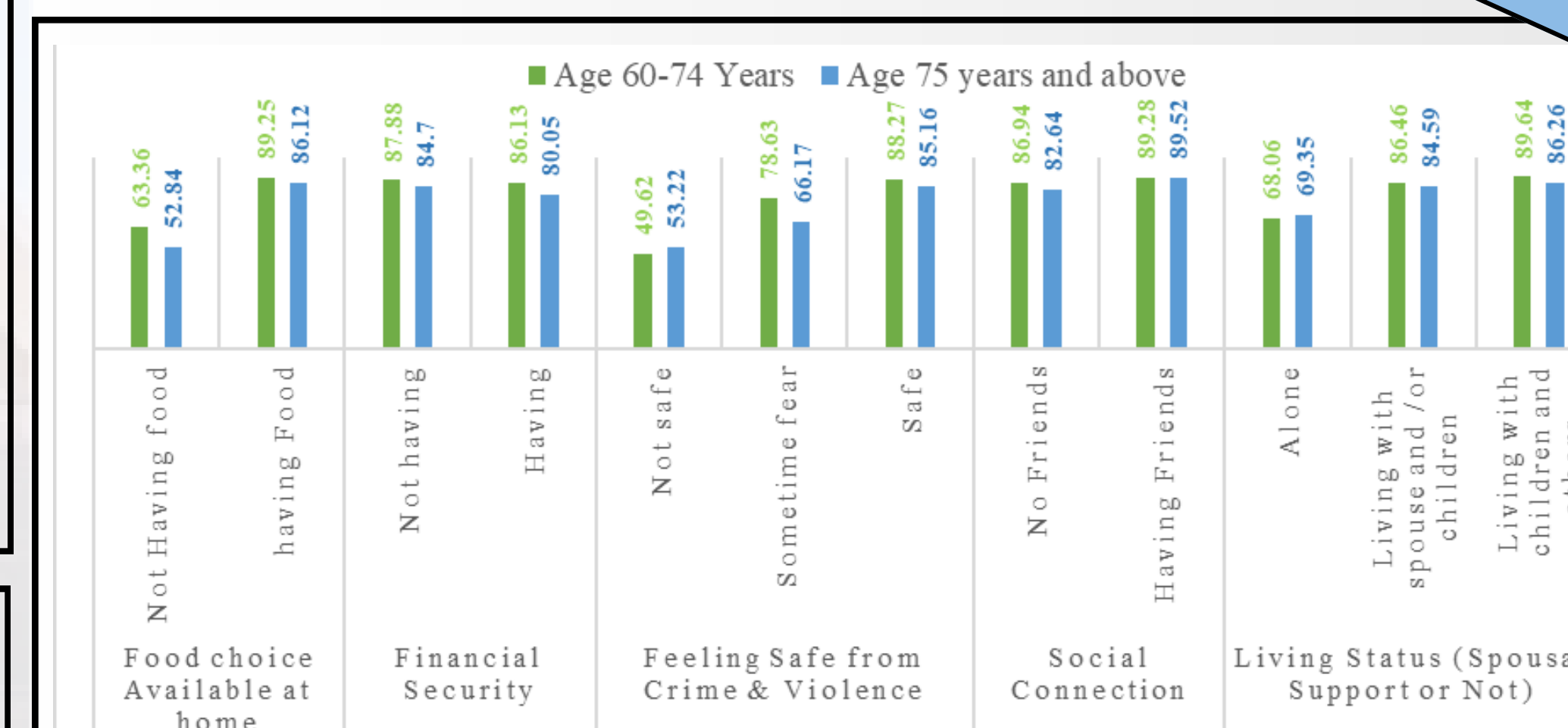
### Steps of Analysis



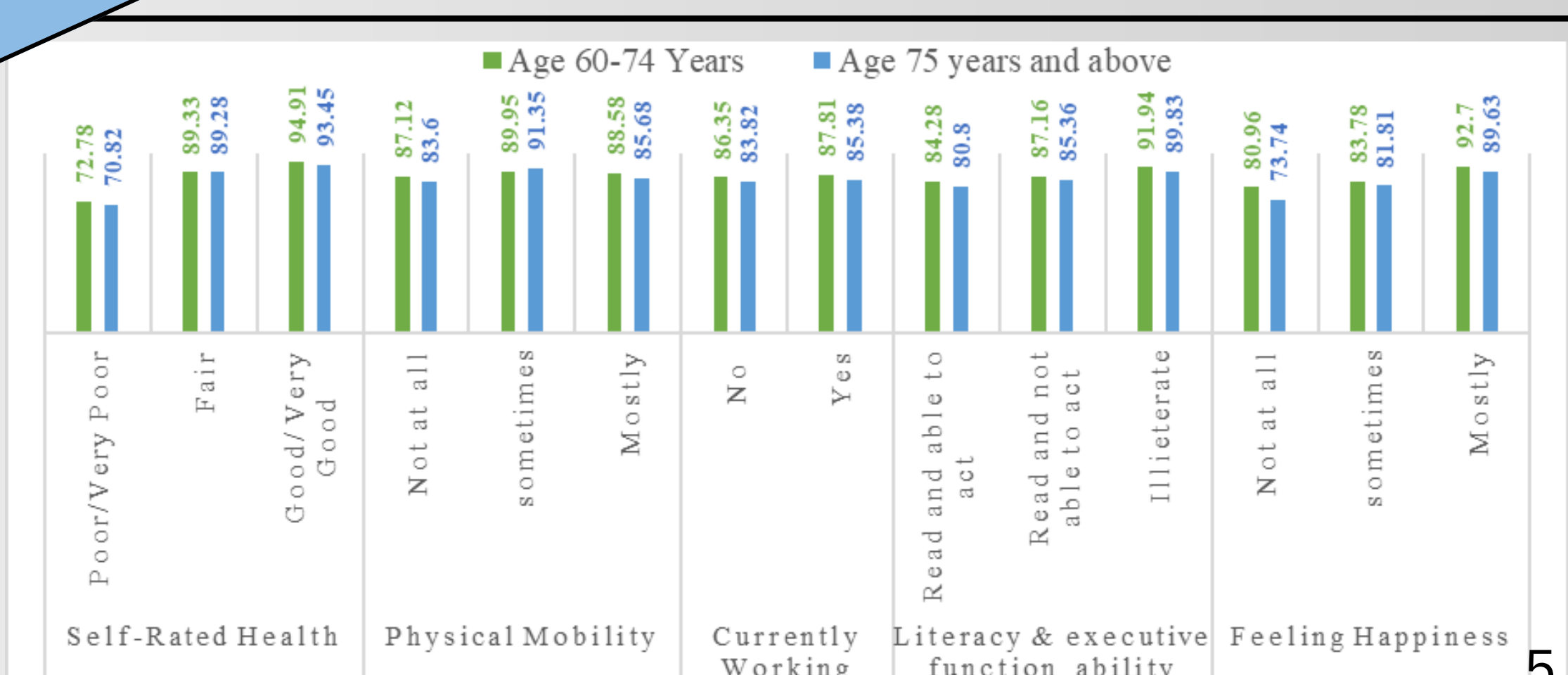
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## Results & Analysis

Association between satisfaction of life and it's determinants



Association between satisfaction of life and it's determinants

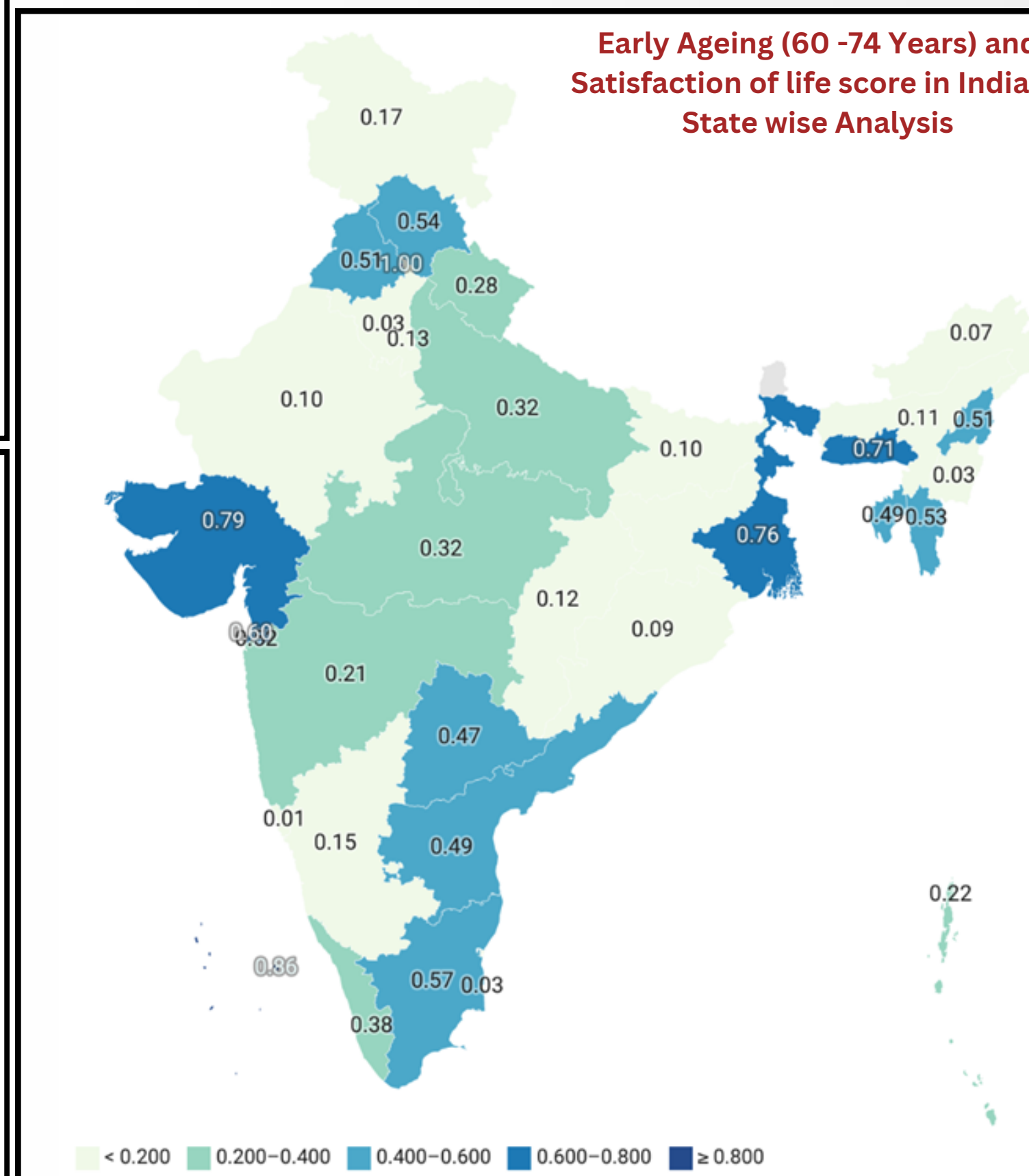


Discriptive statistics of factor associated with satisfaction of life

| Number | Variable related to satisfaction of life | Observations | Mean | Std Dev. |
|--------|--|--------------|------|----------|
| 1      | Satisfaction from Life                   | 30901        | 2.51 | 0.93     |
| 2      | Self-Rated Health                        | 30811        | 2.89 | 0.86     |
| 3      | Food choice Available at home            | 31200        | 1.95 | 0.23     |
| 4      | Social Connection                        | 31116        | 1.70 | 0.46     |
| 5      | Physical Mobility                        | 31198        | 4.02 | 1.59     |
| 6      | Financial Security                       | 30979        | 1.85 | 0.35     |
| 7      | Living Status (Spousal Support or Not)   | 31464        | 3.08 | 0.94     |
| 8      | Currently Working                        | 22680        | 1.59 | 0.49     |
| 9      | Educational Status                       | 30465        | 2.93 | 1.22     |
| 10     | Feeling Happiness                        | 30392        | 2.46 | 0.99     |
| 11     | Feeling Safe from Crime & Violence       | 30426        | 1.62 | 0.59     |

Cronbach Alpha score among associated factors

| Item related to utility                | Observation | Sign | Item-Test Correlation | Item-Rest Correlation | Average Interitem Covariance | Alpha |
|--|-------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| Satisfaction from Life                 | 30901       | +    | 0.552                 | 0.404                 | 0.083                        | 0.540 |
| Self-Rated Health                      | 30798       | +    | 0.481                 | 0.321                 | 0.088                        | 0.557 |
| Food choice Available at home          | 31196       | +    | 0.315                 | 0.136                 | 0.100                        | 0.591 |
| Social Connection                      | 31116       | +    | 0.358                 | 0.184                 | 0.097                        | 0.583 |
| Physical Mobility                      | 31198       | +    | 0.404                 | 0.236                 | 0.094                        | 0.574 |
| Financial Security                     | 30979       | -    | 0.234                 | 0.051                 | 0.106                        | 0.607 |
| Living Status (Spousal Support or Not) | 31464       | +    | 0.481                 | 0.319                 | 0.088                        | 0.557 |
| Currently Working                      | 22680       | +    | 0.401                 | 0.233                 | 0.094                        | 0.574 |
| Educational Status                     | 30465       | +    | 0.429                 | 0.262                 | 0.092                        | 0.568 |
| Feeling Safe from Crime & Violence     | 30426       | +    | 0.318                 | 0.139                 | 0.100                        | 0.591 |
| Test Scale                             |             |      |                       |                       | 0.10                         | 0.63  |

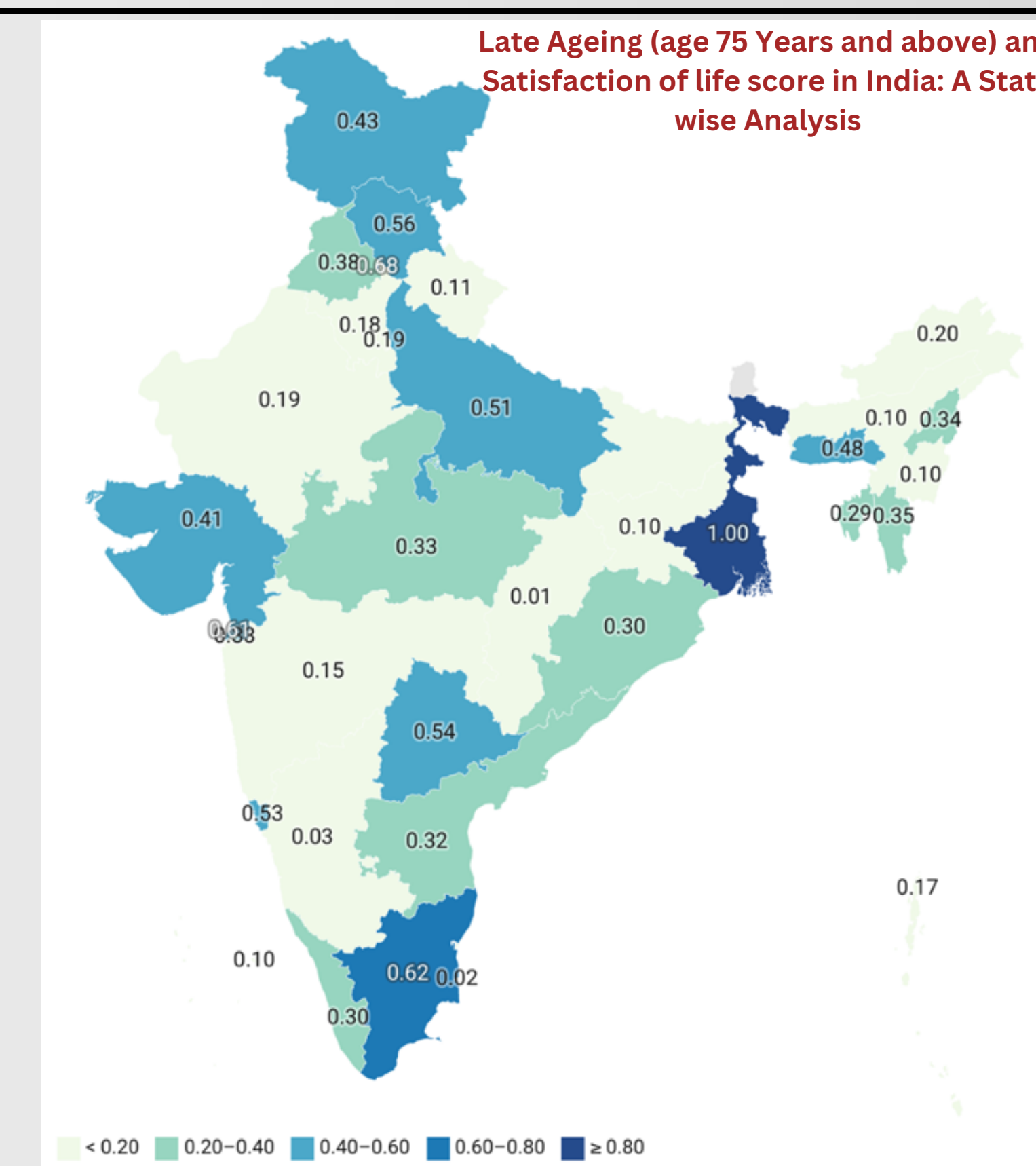


**Top Ten Performing States-**

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Chandigarh            | 1.000 |
| Lakshadweep           | 0.856 |
| Gujarat               | 0.792 |
| West Bengal           | 0.757 |
| Meghalaya             | 0.708 |
| Daman & Diu           | 0.600 |
| Tamil Nadu            | 0.569 |
| Himachal Pradesh      | 0.539 |
| Mizoram               | 0.530 |
| Dadara & Nagar Haveli | 0.519 |

**Poor Ten Performing States-**

|                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| Assam             | 0.108 |
| Rajasthan         | 0.104 |
| Bihar             | 0.100 |
| Odisha            | 0.086 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.074 |
| Puducherry        | 0.031 |
| Haryana           | 0.030 |
| Manipur           | 0.028 |
| Goa               | 0.007 |
| Jharkhand         | 0.000 |

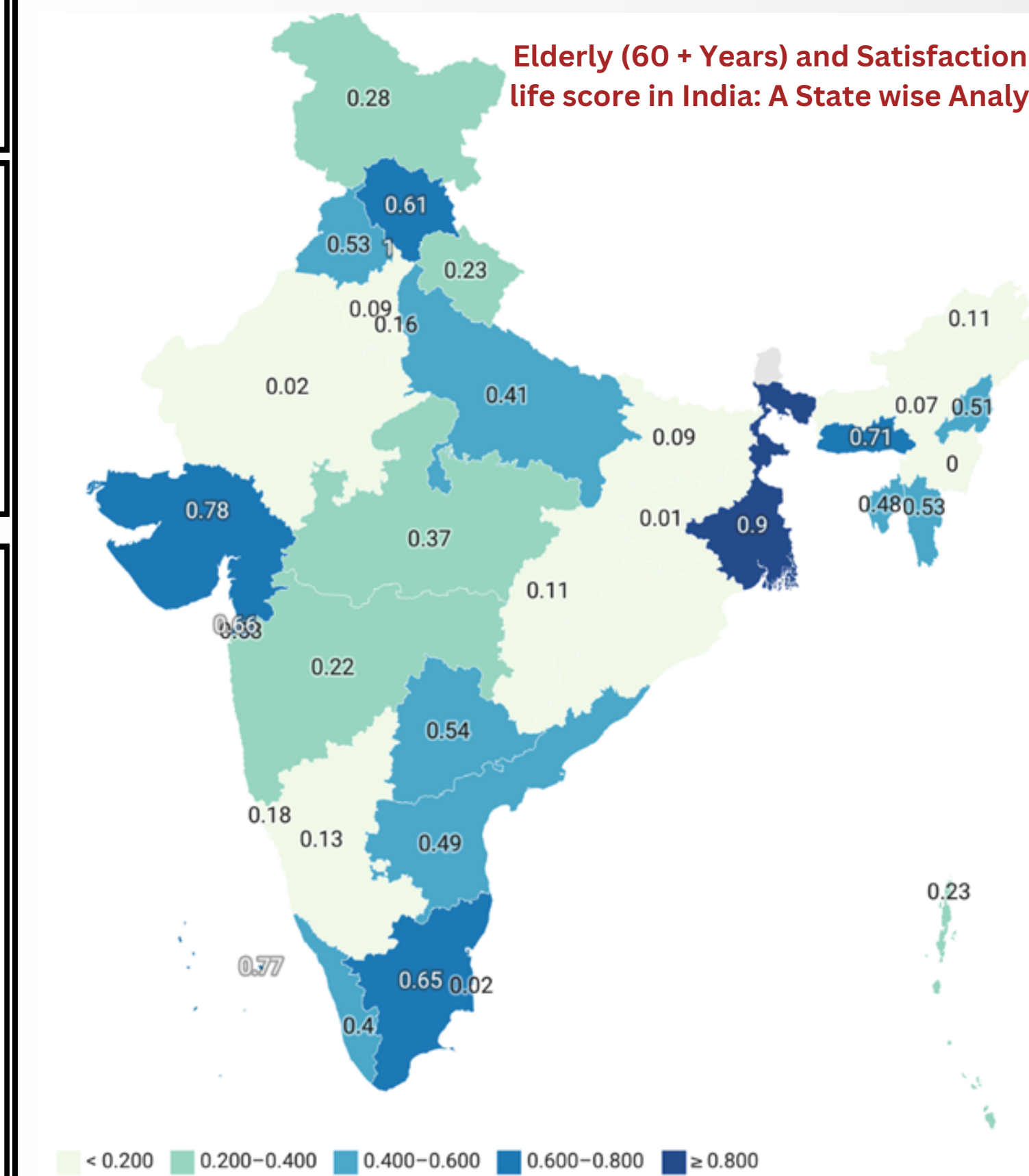


**Top Ten Performing States-**

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| West Bengal      | 1.000 |
| Chandigarh       | 0.676 |
| Tamil Nadu       | 0.623 |
| Daman & Diu      | 0.609 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.559 |
| Pradesh          |       |
| Telangana        | 0.541 |
| Goa              | 0.533 |
| Uttar Pradesh    | 0.511 |
| Meghalaya        | 0.476 |
| Jammu & Kashmir  | 0.432 |

**Poor Ten Performing States-**

|              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| Maharashtra  | 0.148 |
| Uttarakhand  | 0.112 |
| Manipur      | 0.102 |
| Assam        | 0.100 |
| Lakshadweep  | 0.097 |
| Jharkhand    | 0.096 |
| Karnataka    | 0.029 |
| Puducherry   | 0.020 |
| Chhattisgarh | 0.008 |
| Bihar        | 0.000 |



**Top Ten Performing States-**

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Chandigarh       | 1.000 |
| West Bengal      | 0.903 |
| Gujarat          | 0.779 |
| Lakshadweep      | 0.775 |
| Meghalaya        | 0.711 |
| Daman & Diu      | 0.665 |
| Tamil Nadu       | 0.648 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.615 |
| Telangana        | 0.537 |
| Mizoram          | 0.531 |

**Poor Ten Performing States-**

|                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.113 |
| Chhattisgarh      | 0.107 |
| Bihar             | 0.087 |
| Haryana           | 0.086 |
| Assam             | 0.067 |
| Puducherry        | 0.024 |
| Rajasthan         | 0.022 |
| Jharkhand         | 0.012 |
| Manipur           | 0.002 |
| Odisha            | 0.000 |

## Conclusion

- The assessment of satisfaction and utility is highly subjective.
- The current investigation endeavours to evaluate the subjective well-being of elderly individuals in India across various age groups.
- The research exhibits notable diversity in the sadness of the aging population across different predictors. Therefore, the concept of the satisfaction score is employed to generate a score for ten items that are favoured by various literary sources.
- There is a strong association between satisfaction and various background characteristics related to an individual's daily life and living surroundings.
- Socio-economic factors are known to exert a substantial influence on the determination of satisfaction. These determinants consist individual habits, such as happiness, sadness, physical mobility, work status, educational attainment, living arrangements, and spousal support, have been found to play a crucial role.
- Likewise, the perspective of age with regards to the satisfaction of elderly individuals is also impacted by these aforementioned factors.
- With the ageing process the happiness of elderly individuals is subject to dynamic influences from various associated factors.
- The situation of an elderly individual residing in solitude poses a considerable challenge.

8

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9