CHAPTER - V
CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND LIMITATIONS
Conclusions, Suggestions and Limitations

➤ Conclusions
➤ Limitations and Suggestions
➤ Implementation of the present findings
Conclusions

The analysis of the data obtained in the study showed the following results:

- Mother of handicapped children were found higher in their anxiety level as compared to father of handicapped children.

- The mean score of the Parents of handicapped children who belong to low SES was found significantly higher (68.52) than parents who belong to high SES on their level of anxiety that was 48.48.

- Parents with dumb and deaf child feel higher anxiety than parents with orthopaedic child. Parents of blind children and dumb & deaf were found parallel on their anxiety level.

- Following Interaction effect between variables were not found significant on anxiety level of parents with physically handicap children:
  
  - Gender * Type of Handicap
  
  - SES * Type of Handicap
o Null hypothesis regarding interaction effect of following variable were found significant on anxiety level of parents having handicap children:

- Gender * SES

- Gender * SES * Type of Handicap

o Mean score of the father was found significantly higher (M.=172.97) than mother which is 139.07 on their area of adjustment. which revealed that father are less adjusted with their childs' handicapness than mother as low scores indicating high adjustment. So mother and father were found significantly differ on their level of adjustment.

o obtained F values on adjustment was found significantly higher in favour of parents belong to high socio-economic-status (low score indicating the higher level of adjustment) as f value was found significant at .05 level of confidence.

o Mean scores on the adjustment level of the all three parents groups namely Orthopaedic, Blind and deaf & dumb were found significantaly differ which revealed that Physical challenge and its type with which child suffer affects their parental adjustment. These difference on adjustment were found significant as F value for type of handicap was found significant at .01 level of confidence.

o Obtained F value under present finding do not support the null hypothesis regarding interactional effect of following
independent variable on adjustment level of handicap children:

- Gender * Type of Handicap
- SES * Type of Handicap
- Gender * SES
- Gender * SES * Type of Handicap
Limitations and Suggestions

In any Social Science investigation, the external validity of the results of the study is limited by many constrains related to the sample selection/availability, research design, reliability and validity of the tools under study and number of variables feasible to study at a time. Thus the researcher has been able to sort out the following limitation in the present study and the suggestions to refine the same have been provided.

- Local of the study was restricted to Aurangabad district only. It can be spread into other areas also.

- The present study done on the parents of young children those who are physically challenged, but adjustment and anxiety are also important negative factore in child also so with same objectives study can be done on physically handicape children and their adjustment and anxiety.

- The adjustment and anxiety of parents with handicap child affected by numerous variables, however in the present study limited variable i.e. Gender, Socio-Economic status and type of disability were included. In further studies, effect of other variables like personality characteristics of parents, socio culture, working status of mother, parent-child relationship, Social Motives, family type, Inhabitance variables etc. on adjustment and anxiety can be studied.
• The sample of the study was small. The study can also be done by taking large sample size.

• Effect of SES, type of handicap and gender on adjustment and anxiety of parents with physically handicap children were studied in this investigation. With same independent variable effects on other variables like personality, level of inspiration, motivation etc. Of parents with handicap child can be taken as a dependent variable and by doing so more advancement regarding knowledge of parents, psychological characteristics can be increased.

• In the present study adjustment and anxiety were studied as a dependent variables. Relation between these variables can also be studied.

• Future studies will need to increase their sample sizes through merging datasets from different studies. Special efforts, such as home visits after office hours, must be made to include more fathers. Longitudinal designs are needed to empirically validate in this research area. And finally, studies need to collect data from multiple informants and/or observational data to avoid common method variance.
Implementation of the present findings

- The most important implication of this study is the need for uplifting the parent’s social and psychological Adjustment.

- It is expected that the findings of the present investigation will help the parents to deal effectively with their children having problem.

- Parents caring for children with disabilities often find the integration of routine work and family responsibilities very challenging (Kagan, Lewis, & Heaton, 1998; Rosenzweig, Brennan, & Ogilvie, 2002). Child care arrangements are hard to find and maintain, routine health care appointments must often be scheduled, children’s health or mental health crises can disrupt in unpredictable ways, and special education arrangements must be established and updated. However, the necessary supportive community resources that help facilitate integration are usually tailored for families of children with typical development (Rosenzweig & Brennan, 2008). Present finding will be helpful in this regard.

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