(b) adjustment is directly proportional to the achievement
(c) anxiety is inversely proportional to the achievement in
handicapped persons.

In the present study, anxiety scale used is a modification
of Taylor's Manifest Anxiety Scale, Sinha's Anxiety Scale, and
Dutt's Personality Inventory. A total of fifty items which were
common in all three tests were selected and Marathi translation
of these items was done. The items were arranged in random order
and, to prevent fake answers, positive and negative statements
were arranged together. The persons having a high score on this
test will have a high anxiety level, and vice versa.

Adjustment inventory used for this study consists of seventy
items. This inventory is based on the following inventories:
1. Bell's Adjustment Inventory.
2. Adjustment Inventory by R.M. Pagedar, J.J. Gajjar, and Prem
Paricha.
3. Adjustment Inventory by Asthana.
5. Adjustment Inventory by S. Bhattacharya, M.M. Shah, and J.C. Parikh.

The areas of adjustment selected for this study are:
(a) Health and Physical.
(b) Social and Family.
(c) Sensitivity and Confidence.
(d) Work, Career, and Future.
(e) Sex and Marriage.
(f) Mild Neurosis.
(g) Self and Self-image.
(h) Economic and Lack of Confidence.

The person with a high score on this scale will have better adjustment, and vice versa.

Achievement test used in this study is Mukherjee's Sentence Completion Test. It consists of fifty incomplete sentences to be completed by the respondent by endorsing one of the three alternatives offered in each case, which are matched for social desirability and are of equal attractiveness. The scoring is done in such a way that a higher score indicates stronger need for achievement.

The size of the sample was predetermined. It was decided to collect samples of three hundred cases, consisting of two hundred and fifty males and fifty females. The range of age was between fifteen and forty-five years. The data was collected from various places of Maharashtra State to have a wide range of samples.

The actual work of data collection started in December, 1962 and was completed in February, 1963. The respondents were informed about the purpose of the visit to their institute. The researcher explained to them the method of answering the statements.
Mukherjee's Achievement Motivation Test was given first and it was followed by Anxiety Test and Adjustment Inventory. The answer papers were collected immediately.

All three hundred cases were coded according to their sex, educational qualification, employment position, location, marital status, social class, chronological age, and age of onset of the disability. This was followed by scoring. The separate set of scoring stencils for each test was prepared by the researcher. The final score was entered in the column provided at the end of the test.

The results of this study show that the difference in anxiety, adjustment, and achievement of male and female is not significant. Similarly, urban female and rural female handicapped do not differ significantly in anxiety, adjustment, and achievement. The difference between anxiety and adjustment is significant in urban male and rural male, educated and semi-educated, and rural semi-educated, employed and unemployed, while difference between achievement is not significant in these groups. The 't' score of anxiety was found significant and of adjustment and achievement was not significant in respect of urban educated and urban employed and rural employed. Urban unemployed and rural unemployed group do not differ significantly in anxiety and adjustment but they differ in achievement.
Further it was found that anxiety and adjustment are inversely proportional to each other and there is substantial relationship between these two variables. The relationship between anxiety and achievement is inversely proportional but negligible. Similarly, adjustment and achievement show positive relationship to each other but it is again negligible. It was found that anxiety, adjustment, and achievement do not differ according to age of onset of the disability.