CHAPTER – 5
CONCLUSION, SUGGESTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

CONCLUSION

1. Mothers of all five categories of mentally challenged children significantly differ on depression scores.

2. Mothers of all six categories of education level of mothers of mentally challenged children do not differ significantly on depression scores.

3. Mothers of all four categories of occupation of mothers of mentally challenged children significantly differ on depression scores.

4. Mothers of all six categories of Age Groups of mothers of mentally challenged children do not differ significantly on depression scores.

5. Mothers of all four categories of socio-economical status of mothers of mentally challenged children significantly differ on depression scores.

6. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among mothers of mild mentally challenged children.

7. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among mothers of moderate mentally challenged children.

8. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among mothers of severe mentally challenged children.

9. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among mothers of profound mentally challenged children.

10. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among mothers of profound mentally challenged children.
11. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among mothers of Borderline mentally challenged children.
12. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among illiterate mothers of mentally challenged children.
13. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among Primary educated mothers of mentally challenged children.
15. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among Higher Secondary educated mothers of mentally challenged children.
16. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among Graduate mothers of mentally challenged children.
17. Counselling could not help in reducing depression among Post Graduate mothers of mentally challenged children.
18. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among House wife mothers of mentally challenged children.
19. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among Skilled Job mothers of mentally challenged children.
20. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among Unskilled Job mothers of mentally challenged children.
22. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among 22 to 25 yrs of age group mothers of mentally challenged children.
23. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among 26 to 30 yrs of age group mothers of mentally challenged children.
24. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among 31 to 35 yrs of age group mothers of mentally challenged children.

25. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among 36 to 40 yrs of age group mothers of mentally challenged children.

26. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among 42 to 45 yrs of age group mothers of mentally challenged children.

27. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among 46 to 50 yrs of age group mothers of mentally challenged children.

28. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among of HSES mothers mentally challenged children.

29. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among of MSES mothers mentally challenged children.

30. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among of LSES mothers mentally challenged children.

31. Counselling could help significantly in reducing depression among of Very Poor mothers mentally challenged children.

32. Social support of Husband, Mother in low and Father in low could help significantly reducing depression among mothers of mentally challenged children.

33. Social support of Brother in Low & Sister in Low could not help reducing depression among mothers of mentally challenged children.

34. Social support of Friends could not help reducing depression among mothers of mentally challenged children.

35. Social support of Neighbour could not help reducing depression among mothers of mentally challenged children.
Social support of Therapist could help significantly reducing depression among mothers of mentally challenged children.

**SUGGESTIONS:**

1. This study can be repeated by taking larger sample from larger population.
2. The comparative study of mentally challenged children with different social and economic status can be done.
3. The study can be conducted by constructing specific test, taking into consideration the development of mentally challenged children.
4. The study can be carried out about the anxiety and mental health of the mothers of mentally challenged children.
5. The study can be conducted about the behavioural problems of siblings of mentally retarded children.
6. The study can be conducted about the effectiveness of behavioural therapy to control the behavioural problems of mentally challenged children.
7. The comparative study can be carried out about the exploitation and behavioural problems of mentally challenged children.
8. The study is possible about the vocational aptitudes of mentally challenged children with different levels of mentally challenged children mindedness and the effects of training on them.
9. The study can be conducted about mentally challenged children, taking specific training and not taking specific training.
10. The study can be carried out about the adjustment of mentally challenged people in other fields of adjustment.

11. The study can be conducted to verify the relation between mentally challenged children and child delinquency.

LIMITATIONS:

1. The sample of selected from the training institutions of feeble minded children only from Ahmedabad city, in the present study.

2. In the present study, the social and economic status of feeble minded children is not taken into consideration.

3. In the present study, the family back ground of feeble minded children is not taken into consideration. High positive correlation is found between the intelligence and socio-economic status.

4. In the present study, the other variables affecting the adjustment of feeble minded children, like age, birth order, the number of sibling in the family etc. are not taken into consideration.

5. The data about the severe and profound feeble minded children is collected from their parent.

6. The study does not include the feeble minded children of rural areas.

7. The present study does not include the children who are not taking specific training.