ABSTRACT

“A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF LIFE SATISFACTION, MENTAL HYGIENE AND SELF ANALYSIS OF NORMAL (VAGINAL) DELIVERY AND CESAREAN OPERATION DELIVERY OF WOMEN”

ABSTRACT TO BE SUBMITTED TO
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ABSTRACT

The present era is said to be an era of questions of normal delivery and cesarean delivery of women. There are various reasons for choosing delivery type of women. The present research is related with clinical psychology. The solution to most of the problems of women in clinical field requires an application of knowledge of human behavior. Such knowledge could be derived through experience. Whatever physical disease human beings have, it will have effects on human beings mental situation. Normal delivery of women and cesarean delivery of women become the victims. At that time they need sympathy sometimes they are in high mental stress because of the incomplete information. Its malfunction can be lead to serious illness or abnormal behavior. It has very complex structure and functions. The present study attempts to understand the Life Satisfaction, Mental Hygiene and Self Analysis of Normal (Vaginal) delivery and Caesarean operation delivery of women.

The study comprises of five chapters:

1. Introduction
2. Review of relevant literature
3. Methodology
4. Results and Discussion
5. Conclusions, Suggestions, Implications and Limitations

The researcher used 31 independent variables and 3 dependent variables in this study. The researcher has used the scores of three types of inventories as dependent variables. These are as follows:

1. Life satisfaction inventory by Alam and Srivastaw
2. Mental Hygiene measurement Inventory by Dr. Dilip Bhatt and Gita R. Gida
3. Self Analysis inventory by H. D. Badami and Charulata Badami

The researcher has reviewed in detail various pioneering studies and the relevant studies abroad and in our country. The researcher formed 80 hypotheses for calculated. 56 Hos
are related 2×2×2 factorial design remain Hos are related to correlation. Hypothesis are either retained or rejected on the basis of statistical analysis and interpretations. The statistical techniques, correlation is used in this research. The study used a sample of 800 normal delivery and cesarean delivery of women (400 normal delivery and 400 caesarean delivery of women) of Junagadh and Rajkot District. The design of the study involved the use of the 2 statistical tools, namely ANOVA (the factorial design of 2×2×2) and correlation. The result is processed by two-way analysis of variance, correlations. The results are processed for standard error technique.

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