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5.7. Conclusion of the Chapter
5.1. Introduction:

This chapter is devoted to man findings implications and suggestion for further study. After the interpretation of data the investigator was in position to draw certain findings based on analysis and interpretation.

In the present ena of globalization there is fierce competition in every sphere of life.

The study will go a long way to clarify the velationship of psychological well-being, life satisfaction and stress level among parents of physical handicapped, intellatual disabled and normal children and will be beneficial for the authorsities to organize different orientation lranning programmes for the parents.

5.2. Testing of Hypothesis and Conclusions:

5.2.1. Psychological Well-Being Scale:

(1) For testing Ho₁ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between male parents and female parents in the satisfaction (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that male parents have a better satisfaction (factor of psychological well-being) in compare to female parents.

(2) For testing Ho₂ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents in the satisfaction (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parent have a similar level of satisfaction (factor of psychological well-being).
(3) For testing $H_0^3$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is no significant difference among parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children in the satisfaction (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children have a similar level of satisfaction (factor of psychological well-being).

(4) For testing $H_0^4$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is no significant difference between gender of parents and education level of parents in the satisfaction (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and education level of parents have a similar level of satisfaction (factor of psychological well-being).

(5) For testing $H_0^5$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents and types of parents in the satisfaction (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Male parents have better satisfaction in compare to female parents of intellectual disabled children.
- Male parents have better satisfaction in compare to female parents of physically handicapped children.
- Female parents have better satisfaction in compare to male parents of normal children.

(6) For testing $H_0^6$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between education level of parents and types of parents in the satisfaction (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that
➢ Above 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents have better satisfaction in compare to below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents of intellectual disabled children.

➢ Above 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents have better satisfaction in compare to below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents of physically handicapped children.

➢ Above 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents have better satisfaction in compare to below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents of normal children.

(7) For testing Ho\textsubscript{7} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents in the satisfaction (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents have a similar level of satisfaction (factor of psychological well-being).

(8) For testing Ho\textsubscript{8} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between male parents and female parents in the efficiency (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that male parents and female parents have a similar level of efficiency (factor of psychological well-being).

(9) For testing Ho\textsubscript{9} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents and above 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents in the efficiency (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents and above 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents have a similar level of efficiency (factor of psychological well-being).

(10) For testing Ho\textsubscript{10} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children in the efficiency (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of
mean score it is concluded that parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children have a similar level of efficiency (factor of psychological well-being).

(11) For testing $H_{o11}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents and education level of parents in the efficiency (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Male parents of below 12th pass have better efficiency in compare to female parents of below 12th pass.
- Male parents of above 12th pass have better efficiency in compare to female parents of above 12th pass.

(12) For testing $H_{o12}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents and types of parents in the efficiency (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Male parents have better efficiency in compare to female parents of intellectual disabled children.
- Female parents have better efficiency in compare to male parents of physically handicapped children.
- Male parents have better efficiency in compare to female parents of normal children.

(13) For testing $H_{o13}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between education level of parents and types of parents in the efficiency (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Above 12th pass parents have better efficiency in compare to below 12th pass parents of intellectual disabled children.
➢ above 12th pass parents have better efficiency in compare to below 12th pass parents of physically handicapped children.

➢ above 12th pass parents have better efficiency in compare to below 12th pass parents of normal children.

(14) For testing $H_{04}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents in the efficiency (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

➢ Female parents of below 12th pass of intellectual disabled children have better efficiency in compare to male parents of below 12th pass of intellectual disabled children.

➢ Female parents of below 12th pass of physically handicapped children have better efficiency in compare to male parents of below 12th pass of physically handicapped children.

➢ Male parents of below 12th pass of normal children have better efficiency in compare to female parents of below 12th pass of normal children.

➢ Male parents of above 12th pass of intellectual disabled children have better efficiency in compare to female parents of above 12th pass of intellectual disabled children.

➢ Male parents of above 12th pass of physically handicapped children have better efficiency in compare to female parents of above 12th pass of physically handicapped children.

➢ Male parents of above 12th pass of normal children have better efficiency in compare to female parents of above 12th pass of normal children.
(15) For testing $H_{15}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between male parents and female parents in the sociability (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that male parents have a better sociability (factor of psychological well-being) in compare to female parents.

(16) For testing $H_{16}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents in the sociability (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents have a similar level of sociability (factor of psychological well-being).

(17) For testing $H_{17}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children in the sociability (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children have a similar level of sociability (factor of psychological well-being).

(18) For testing $H_{18}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and education level of parents in the sociability (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and education level of parents have a similar level of sociability (factor of psychological well-being).

(19) For testing $H_{19}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents and types of parents
in the sociability (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Male parents have better sociability in compare to female parents of intellectual disabled children.
- Female parents have better sociability in compare to male parents of physically handicapped children.
- Male parents have better sociability in compare to female parents of normal children.

(20) For testing Ho20 ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between education level of parents and types of parents in the sociability (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Above 12th pass parents have better sociability in compare to below 12th pass parents of intellectual disabled children.
- Above 12th pass parents have better sociability in compare to below 12th pass parents of physically handicapped children.
- Above 12th pass parents have better sociability in compare to below 12th pass parents of normal children.

(21) For testing Ho21 ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents in the sociability (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Male parents of below 12th pass of intellectual disabled children have better sociability in compare to female parents of below 12th pass of intellectual disabled children.
Female parents of below 12th pass of physically handicapped children have better sociability in compare to male parents of below 12th pass of physically handicapped children.

Male parents of below 12th pass of normal children have better sociability in compare to female parents of below 12th pass of normal children.

Male parents of above 12th pass of intellectual disabled children have better sociability in compare to female parents of above 12th pass of intellectual disabled children.

Male parents of above 12th pass of physically handicapped children have better sociability in compare to female parents of above 12th pass of physically handicapped children.

Male parents of above 12th pass of normal children have better sociability in compare to female parents of above 12th pass of normal children.

(22) For testing Ho22 ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between male parents and female parents in the mental health (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that male parents and female parents have a similar level of mental health (factor of psychological well-being).

(23) For testing Ho23 ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents in the mental health (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents have a similar level of mental health (factor of psychological well-being).
(24) For testing $H_{o24}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children in the mental health (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children have a similar level of mental health (factor of psychological well-being).

(25) For testing $H_{o25}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result is not observed significant difference between gender of parents and education level of parents in the mental health (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents have a similar level of mental health (factor of psychological well-being) than the education level of parents.

(26) For testing $H_{o26}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents and types of parents in the mental health (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Male parents have better mental health in compare to female parents of intellectual disabled children.
- Female parents have better mental health in compare to male parents of physically handicapped children.
- Male parents have better mental health in compare to female parents of normal children.

(27) For testing $H_{o27}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between education level of parents and types of parents in the mental health (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of
mean score it is concluded that education level of parents and types of parents have a similar level of mental health (factor of psychological well-being).

(28) For testing $H_0^{28}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents in the mental health (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Male parents of below 12th pass of intellectual disabled children have better mental health in compare to female parents of below 12th pass of intellectual disabled children.
- Male parents of below 12th pass of physically handicapped children have better mental health in compare to female parents of below 12th pass of physically handicapped children.
- Male parents of below 12th pass of normal children have better mental health in compare to female parents of below 12th pass of normal children.
- Female parents of above 12th pass of intellectual disabled children have better mental health in compare to male parents of above 12th pass of intellectual disabled children.
- Male parents of above 12th pass of physically handicapped children have better mental health in compare to female parents of above 12th pass of physically handicapped children.
- Male parents of above 12th pass of normal children have better mental health in compare to female parents of above 12th pass of normal children.

(29) For testing $H_0^{29}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between male parents and female parents in the
interpersonal relations (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that male parents and female parents have a similar level of interpersonal relations (factor of psychological well-being).

(30) For testing Ho$_{30}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between below 12$^{th}$ pass parents and above 12$^{th}$ pass parents in the interpersonal relations (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that below 12$^{th}$ pass parents and above 12$^{th}$ pass parents have a similar level of interpersonal relations (factor of psychological well-being).

(31) For testing Ho$_{31}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children in the interpersonal relations (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children a similar level of interpersonal relations (factor of psychological well-being).

(32) For testing Ho$_{32}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and education level of parents in the interpersonal relations (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and education level of parents have a similar level of interpersonal relations (factor of psychological well-being).

(33) For testing Ho$_{33}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents and types of parents in the interpersonal relations (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that
➢ Male parents have better interpersonal relations in compare to female parents of intellectual disabled children.

➢ Female parents have better interpersonal relations in compare to male parents of physically handicapped children.

➢ Male parents have better interpersonal relations in compare to female parents of normal children.

(34) For testing Ho\textsubscript{34} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between education level of parents and types of parents in the interpersonal relations (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that education level of parents and types of parents have a similar level of interpersonal relations (factor of psychological well-being).

(35) For testing Ho\textsubscript{35} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents in the interpersonal relations (factor of psychological well-being). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

➢ Male parents of below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass of intellectual disabled children have better interpersonal relations in compare to female parents of below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass of intellectual disabled children.

➢ Male parents of below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass of physically handicapped children have better interpersonal relations in compare to female parents of below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass of physically handicapped children.

➢ Female parents of below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass of normal children have better interpersonal relations in compare to male parents of below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass of normal children.
- Male parents of above 12th pass of intellectual disabled children have better interpersonal relations in compare to female parents of above 12th pass of intellectual disabled children.
- Male parents of above 12th pass of physically handicapped children have better interpersonal relations in compare to female parents of above 12th pass of physically handicapped children.
- Male parents of above 12th pass of normal children have better interpersonal relations in compare to female parents of above 12th pass of normal children.

(36) For testing Ho36 ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between male parents and female parents in the total psychological well-being. On basis of mean score it is concluded that male parents have a better total psychological well-being in compare to female parents.

(37) For testing Ho37 ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents in the total psychological well-being. On basis of mean score it is concluded that below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents have a similar level of total psychological well-being.

(38) For testing Ho38 ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children in the total psychological well-being. On basis of mean score it is concluded that parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children have a similar level of total psychological well-being.
(39) For testing $H_{039}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and education level of parents in the total psychological well-being. On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and education level of parents have a similar level of total psychological well-being.

(40) For testing $H_{040}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents and types of parents in the total psychological well-being. On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Female parents have better total psychological well-being in compare to male parents of intellectual disabled children.
- Male parents have better total psychological well-being in compare to female parents of physically handicapped children.
- Male parents have better total psychological well-being in compare to female parents of normal children.

(41) For testing $H_{041}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between education level of parents and types of parents in the total psychological well-being. On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Below 12th pass parents have better total psychological well-being in compare to above 12th pass parents of intellectual disabled children.
- Above 12th pass parents have better total psychological well-being in compare to below 12th pass parents of physically handicapped children.
- Above 12th pass parents have better total psychological well-being in compare to below 12th pass parents of normal children.
(42) For testing $\text{Ho}_4$ `ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents in the total psychological well-being. On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Female parents of below 12$^{th}$ pass of intellectual disabled children have better total psychological well-being in compare to male parents of below 12$^{th}$ pass of intellectual disabled children.
- Male parents of below 12$^{th}$ pass of physically handicapped children have better total psychological well-being in compare to female parents of below 12$^{th}$ pass of physically handicapped children.
- Male parents of below 12$^{th}$ pass of normal children have better total psychological well-being in compare to female parents of below 12$^{th}$ pass of normal children.
- Male parents of above 12$^{th}$ pass of intellectual disabled children have better total psychological well-being in compare to female parents of above 12$^{th}$ pass of intellectual disabled children.
- Male parents of above 12$^{th}$ pass of physically handicapped children have better total psychological well-being in compare to female parents of above 12$^{th}$ pass of physically handicapped children.
- Male parents of above 12$^{th}$ pass of normal children have better total psychological well-being in compare to female parents of above 12$^{th}$ pass of normal children.

5.2.2. Life Satisfaction Scale:

(43) For testing $\text{Ho}_3$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between male parents and female parents in the mental (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded
that male parents and female parents have a similar level of mental (factor of life satisfaction).

(44) For testing Ho_{44} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents and above 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents in the mental (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents and above 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents have a similar level of mental (factor of life satisfaction).

(45) For testing Ho_{45} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children in the mental (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children have a similar level of mental (factor of life satisfaction).

(46) For testing Ho_{46} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and education level of parents in the mental (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and education level of parents have a similar level of mental (factor of life satisfaction).

(47) For testing Ho_{47} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents and types of parents in the mental (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Female parents have better mental in compare to male parents of intellectual disabled children.
- Male parents have better mental in compare to female parents of physically handicapped children.
- Male parents have better mental in compare to female parents of normal children.

(48) For testing Ho₄₈ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between education level of parents and types of parents in the mental (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that education level of parents and types of parents have a similar level of mental (factor of life satisfaction).

(49) For testing Ho₄₉ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents in the mental (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents have a similar level of mental (factor of life satisfaction).

(50) For testing Ho₅₀ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between male parents and female parents in the job (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that male parents and female parents have a similar level of job (factor of life satisfaction).

(51) For testing Ho₅₁ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents in the job (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents have a similar level of job (factor of life satisfaction).

(52) For testing Ho₅₂ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children in the job (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is
concluded that parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children have a similar level of job (factor of life satisfaction).

(53) For testing Ho$_{53}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and education level of parents in the job (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and education level of parents have a similar level of job (factor of life satisfaction).

(54) For testing Ho$_{54}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and types of parents in the job (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and types of parents have a similar level of job (factor of life satisfaction).

(55) For testing Ho$_{55}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between education level of parents and types of parents in the job (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Above 12$^{th}$ pass parents have better job in compare to below 12$^{th}$ pass parents of intellectual disabled children.
- Above 12$^{th}$ pass parents have better job in compare to below 12$^{th}$ pass parents of physically handicapped children.
- Above 12$^{th}$ pass parents have better job in compare to below 12$^{th}$ pass parents of normal children.

(56) For testing Ho$_{56}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents in the job (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents, education level of
parents and types of parents have a similar level of job (factor of life satisfaction).

(57) For testing Ho$_{57}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between male parents and female parents in the social (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that male parents and female parents have a similar level of social (factor of life satisfaction).

(58) For testing Ho$_{58}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between below 12$^{th}$ pass parents and above 12$^{th}$ pass parents in the social (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that below 12$^{th}$ pass parents and above 12$^{th}$ pass parents have a similar level of social (factor of life satisfaction).

(59) For testing Ho$_{59}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children in the social (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children have a similar level of social (factor of life satisfaction).

(60) For testing Ho$_{60}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and education level of parents in the social (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and education level of parents have a similar level of social (factor of life satisfaction).

(61) For testing Ho$_{61}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and types of parents in the social (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded
that gender of parents and types of parents have a similar level of social (factor of life satisfaction).

(62) For testing $H_{062}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between education level of parents and types of parents in the social (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Above 12th pass parents have better social in compare to below 12th pass parents of intellectual disabled children.
- Above 12th pass parents have better social in compare to below 12th pass parents of physically handicapped children.
- Above 12th pass parents have better social in compare to below 12th pass parents of normal children.

(63) For testing $H_{063}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents in the social (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents have a similar level of social (factor of life satisfaction).

(64) For testing $H_{064}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between male parents and female parents in the marital (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that male parents and female parents have a similar level of marital (factor of life satisfaction).

(65) For testing $H_{065}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents in the marital (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean
score it is concluded that below 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents and above 12\textsuperscript{th} pass parents have a similar level of marital (factor of life satisfaction).

(66) For testing H\textsubscript{066} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children in the marital (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children a similar level of marital (factor of life satisfaction).

(67) For testing H\textsubscript{067} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and education level of parents in the marital (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and education level of parents have a similar level of marital (factor of life satisfaction).

(68) For testing H\textsubscript{068} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between gender of parents and types of parents in the marital (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Female parents have better marital in compare to male parents of intellectual disabled children.
- Male parents have better marital in compare to female parents of physically handicapped children.
- Male parents have better marital in compare to female parents of normal children.

(69) For testing H\textsubscript{069} ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between education level of parents and types of parents in the marital (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is
concluded that education level of parents and types of parents have a similar level of marital (factor of life satisfaction).

(70) For testing $H_{070}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents in the marital (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents have a similar level of marital (factor of life satisfaction).

(71) For testing $H_{071}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between male parents and female parents in the family (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that male parents and female parents have a similar level family (factor of life satisfaction).

(72) For testing $H_{072}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents in the family (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents have a similar level of family (factor of life satisfaction).

(73) For testing $H_{073}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children in the family (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children have a similar level of family (factor of life satisfaction).

(74) For testing $H_{074}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and education level of
parents in the family (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and education level of parents have a similar level of family (factor of life satisfaction).

(75) For testing Ho$_{75}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and types of parents in the family (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and types of parents have a similar level of family (factor of life satisfaction).

(76) For testing Ho$_{76}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between education level of parents and types of parents in the family (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that education level of parents and types of parents have a similar level of family (factor of life satisfaction).

(77) For testing Ho$_{77}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents in the family (factor of life satisfaction). On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents have a similar level of family (factor of life satisfaction).

(78) For testing Ho$_{78}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between male parents and female parents in the total life satisfaction. On basis of mean score it is concluded that male parents and female parents have a similar level of total life satisfaction.

(79) For testing Ho$_{79}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between below 12$^{th}$ pass parents and above 12$^{th}$ pass parents in the total life satisfaction. On basis of mean score it is
concluded that below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents have a similar level of total life satisfaction.

(80) For testing H0_80 ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children in the total life satisfaction. On basis of mean score it is concluded that parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children a similar level of total life satisfaction.

(81) For testing H0_81 ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and education level of parents in the total life satisfaction. On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and education level of parents have a similar level of total life satisfaction.

(82) For testing H0_82 ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and types of parents in the total life satisfaction. On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and types of parents have a similar level of total life satisfaction.

(83) For testing H0_83 ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that there is significant difference between education level of parents and types of parents in the total life satisfaction. On basis of mean score it is concluded that

- Below 12th pass parents have better total life satisfaction in compare to above 12th pass parents of intellectual disabled children.
- Above 12th pass parents have better total life satisfaction in compare to below 12th pass parents of physically handicapped children.
Above 12th pass parents have better total life satisfaction in compare to below 12th pass parents of normal children.

(84) For testing $H_{084}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents in the total life satisfaction. On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents have a similar level of total life satisfaction.

5.2.3. Personal Stress Source Inventory:

(85) For testing $H_{085}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between male parents and female parents in the total personal stress. On basis of mean score it is concluded that male parents and female parents have a similar level of total personal stress.

(86) For testing $H_{086}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents in the total personal stress. On basis of mean score it is concluded that below 12th pass parents and above 12th pass parents have a similar level total personal stress.

(87) For testing $H_{087}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children in the total personal stress. On basis of mean score it is concluded that parents of physically handicapped children, parents of intellectual disabled children and parents of normal children have a similar level of total personal stress.

(88) For testing $H_{088}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and education level of
parents in the total personal stress. On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and education level of parents have a similar level of total personal stress.

(89) For testing $H_{09}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents and types of parents in the total personal stress. On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents and types of parents have a similar level of total personal stress.

(90) For testing $H_{090}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between education level of parents and types of parents in the total personal stress. On basis of mean score it is concluded that education level of parents and types of parents have a similar level of total personal stress.

(91) For testing $H_{091}$ ‘ANOVA’ test has been applied. The result observed that is no significant difference between gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents in the total personal stress. On basis of mean score it is concluded that gender of parents, education level of parents and types of parents have a similar level of total personal stress.

5.3.4. Correlation Method:-

(92) For calculate value of coefficient of correlation (r) has been applied. The result observed that there is significant positive relationships were obtained total psychological well-being scale and total life satisfaction scale with reference to their gender of parents, education level of parents, and types of parents.

(93) For calculate value of coefficient of correlation (r) has been applied. The result observed that there is significant negative relationships were obtained total psychological well-being scale and personal stress source inventory
with reference to their gender of parents, education level of parents, and types of parents.

(94) For calculate value of coefficient of correlation (r) has been applied. The result observed that there is significant negative relationships were obtained total life satisfaction scale and personal stress source inventory with reference to their gender of parents, education level of parents, and types of parents.

5.3. Importance of the Research:-

(1) The importance of parent’s in the nurturing process is the unquestionable specially physically handicapped child’s parents and intellectual disable child’s parents are unique to develop. Their’s child societal change also depend on knowledge. parents should be mentally, socially, spiritually, emotionally and physically healthy, because such factors can affect child also.

(2) In India, very few researches have been undertaken in the field of such factor like psychological well-being, life satisfaction and stress of physically handicapped children intellectual disable children and normal children parents.

(3) Increase the awerness about the physically handicapped children parents and intelletual disable children parents well-being, life satisfaction by this type of Research.

(4) Increase the scholarship, N.G.O., Reservation seats in job and education sector, by this type of Research.
(5) Therefore, I felt that there is a need to study on psychological well-being, life satisfaction and stress of physically handicapped children parents intellectual disable children parents and normal children parents with reference to their gender and education.

(6) Result of present study will be useful to the N.G.O., Government, Students who will be research on this topic.

5.4. Implications of Present Study:

Any research is worthwhile if results into fruitful implications of related field. In so for as the present investigation is concerned it can be claimed that valuable information has been obtained on the different aspects of physical handicapped children, normal children and intellectual disable children’s parents psychological well-being life satisfaction and stress relation to their types of parents and education level.

Following are the implication of the present study:

As per the result of present study there is difference in psychological well-being life satisfaction stress level in parents of physical handicapped children, normal children and intellectual disable children.

To maintain good level of psychological well-being, life satisfaction and stress it recommended that meditation, motivational lectures and yoga camp should be organized in school.
5.5. Delimitation of the Study:-

Following were the limitation of the study :

(1) The study was conducted only on 480 parents (240 male parents and 240 female parents) of Ahmedabad city.
(2) The study was confined only to variable of parents psychological well-being, life satisfaction and stress.
(3) As an independent variable only type of children, Gender and education is taken in the parents study.
(4) In this study the sample of only Physically Handicapped, Intellectual Disable and Normal Children’s Parents were considered.
(5) The study as confined only to Ahmedabad city. Therefore conclusions may not be universally valid.
(6) In this study the sample’s of parents age group is only 25-55 years.
(7) In this study the sample of Intelletual Disable Children’s I.Q level is only 50-70.

5.6. Suggestions for Further Research:-

(1) The samples of only 480 parents were considered. A study may be conducted on large population to search at very definite conclusion regarding parents psychological well-being, life satisfaction and stress.
(2) The study was confined only to variables of parent’s psychological well-being, life satisfaction and stress. The further investigation can be made by taking other variables like Adjustment, Anxiety, Depression.
(3) This study may be conducted on more then districts.
(4) Effect of other factor on parents Psychological well-being, Life satisfaction and stress can be checked with other independent variable.
(5) Similar study may be undertaken on other districts of Gujarat and other state.
(6) This study may be conducted on more other parents age group.
(7) This study may be conducted with other category of disability.

5.7. Conclusion of the Chapter:

This chapter shows the problem of the parents and also shows limitation and suggestion to readers and researcher this can also be helpful as a source of related research topic.

In chapter fifth the conclusions, implications and suggestions for farther research is formulated. The reader is now referred to reference and appendix of the present study.