Chapter - 5
CONCLUSIONS,
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LIMITATION
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5.1 Conclusions

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5.3 Summary
CHAPTER - 5
CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

1. Employed women differ significantly as compared unemployed women with regards to personal items of life events stress
2. Graduate women differ significantly as compared undergraduate women with regards to personal items of life events stress
3. Women from high family income group differ significantly as compared to women from low family income group with regards to personal items of life events stress
4. Significant interaction effect does not exists between type of women and level of education with reference to personal items of life events stress
5. Significant interaction effect does not exists between type of women and their family income with reference to personal items of life events stress
6. Significant interaction effect does not exists between level of education and family income of women with reference to personal items of life events stress
7. Significant interaction effect does not exists among type of women, level of education and family income of women with reference to personal items of life events stress
8. Employed women differ significantly as compared unemployed women with regards to impersonal items of life events stress
9. Graduate women differ significantly as compared undergraduate women with regards to impersonal items of life events stress

10. Women from high family income group differ significantly as compared to women from low family income group with regards to impersonal items of life events stress

11. Significant interaction effect does not exists between type of women and level of education with reference to impersonal items of life events stress

12. Significant interaction effect exists between type of women and their family income with reference to impersonal items of life events stress

13. It means that significant interaction effect exists between level of education and family income of women with reference to impersonal items of life events stress

14. Significant interaction effect does not exists among type of women, level of education and family income of women with reference to impersonal items of life events stress

15. Employed women differ significantly as compared unemployed women with regards to desirable events of life events stress

16. Graduate women differ significantly as compared undergraduate women with regards to desirable events of life events stress

17. Women from high family income group do not differ significantly as compared to women from low family income group with regards to desirable events of life events stress.
18. Significant interaction effect does not exist between type of women and level of education with reference to desirable events of life events stress

19. Significant interaction effect exists between type of women and their family income with reference to desirable events of life events stress

20. Significant interaction effect does not exist between level of education and family income of women with reference to desirable events of life events stress

21. Significant interaction effect does not exist among type of women, level of education and family income of women with reference to desirable events of life events stress

22. Employed women do not differ significantly as compared to unemployed women with regards to desirable events of life events stress

23. Graduate women differ significantly as compared to undergraduate women with regards to undesirable events of life events stress

24. Women from high family income group do not differ significantly as compared to women from low family income group with regards to undesirable events of life events stress.

25. Significant interaction effect exist between type of women and level of education with reference to undesirable events of life events stress

26. Significant interaction effect exists between type of women and their family income with reference to undesirable events of life events stress
27. Significant interaction effect does not exist between level of education and family income of women with reference to undesirable events of life events stress

28. Significant interaction effect does not exist among type of women, level of education and family income of women with reference to undesirable events of life events stress

29. Employed women differ significantly as compared unemployed women with regards to ambiguous events of life events stress

30. Graduate women differ significantly as compared undergraduate women with regards to ambiguous events of life events stress

31. Women from high family income group do not differ significantly as compared to women from low family income group with regards to ambiguous events of life events stress.

32. Significant interaction effect does not exist between type of women and level of education with reference to ambiguous events of life events stress

33. Significant interaction effect exists between type of women and their family income with reference to ambiguous events of life events stress

34. Significant interaction effect does not exists between level of education and family income of women with reference to ambiguous events of life events stress

35. Significant interaction exist among type of women, level of education and family income of women with reference to ambiguous events of life events stress
36. Employed women differ significantly on life satisfaction as compared to unemployed women
37. women differ significantly on of life satisfaction as compared to under-graduate women
38. High family income group of women differ significantly in terms of life satisfaction as compared to low family income group of women
39. Significant interaction effect exists between type of women and education level of women with regard to life satisfaction
40. Significant interaction effect exists between type of women and family income of women with regard to life satisfaction
41. Significant interaction effect does not exists between level of education and family income of women with regard to life satisfaction
42. Significant interaction effect does not exists among type of women, level of education and family income of women with regard to life satisfaction

5.2 SUGGESTIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

5.2.1 Suggestions
1. This research can be done using large number of participants.
2. Comparison of life satisfaction and life events stress between women working in public and private sectors can also be studied.
3. Comparative study of life satisfaction and life events stress of working women from joint and nuclear families can be studied.
4. Comparative study of life satisfaction and life events stress of working women from urban and rural areas can be studies.
5. Comparative study of life satisfaction and life events stress of group of women with below 10 years of experience and above 20 years of experience.


7. Variables like job security, type of work, facilities provided by organization of public and private sectors for working women in relation to life events stress and life satisfaction can be studied.

8. Family environment and family adjustment of working and non-working women in relation to life events stress and life satisfaction can be studied.

9. Occupational stress, job involvement and TS of public and private sectors working women in relation to life events stress and life satisfaction can be studied.

10. Effect of organizational climate of public and private sectors working women with regards to life events stress and life satisfaction can be studied.

5.2.2 Limitations

Every study, no matter how well it is conducted, has some limitations. This is why it does not seem reasonable to use the words "prove" and "disprove" with respect to research findings. It is always possible that future research may cast doubt on the validity of any hypothesis or the conclusions from a study.

The most important confines of the study comprise the ones related to its methodology. For the current research, one of those boundaries is the use of non-probability sampling method. Thus the present study has
relied largely on quantitative methodology of data collection (though qualitative methodology was used to a limited extent) and is therefore restrictive. Therefore, more of qualitative methodology of data collection should be undertaken in future to provide wider perspective to the present study.

Another main drawback of this study is that, it is based on sample of women extracted from Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar and Baroda districts of Gujarat. Thus it might be unfounded to generalize these findings on population residing in cities other than the ones considered. Also due to the limitation of time and feasibility this research does not include all the determinants relevant to the variables in consideration (i.e. life events stress and life satisfaction) so our information regarding them shall be partial.

The sample for the present study covers 600 working and non-working women. This sample is only a very small proportion of the entire population of Women in the country. Therefore, research studies with much larger sample size would be required to ensure appropriate generalization of the findings of the study. A brief summary of the limitations of this study can be listed as follows:-

1. This research has been conducted only on participants of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar district
2. This research does not include type of vacation of the participants as an independent variable.
3. This research does not include marital status of participants as an independent variable.
4. As this research is conducted on small samples its results cannot be
generalized. But the findings of this research will be useful for the
research scholars conducting other study in this area.
5. This research does not include caste and religion of the participants
as an independent variable.
6. Occupational status of working women is not included in this
study.
7. Data analysis of this research was done by three way ANOVA
only.

5.3 Summary

Conclusions

Life events stress due to personal, impersonal and undesirable
events is more among unemployed and uneducated group of women.

Life events stress due to desirable and ambiguous events is more
among employed and educated group of women.

Life events stress due to personal and impersonal items is more
among lower income group of women. But there is no significant
difference between lower and higher income groups with respect to
desirable, undesirable and ambiguous events of life events stress. Also
interaction effects show that the income and life stress relationship is a
complex one.

Life satisfaction is more among employed, graduate and higher
income group of women. These three variables, independently as well as
in interaction with each other, positively contribute to enhance life
satisfaction of women.
Suggestions

Similar research can be done on life events stress and life satisfaction with reference to other variables like gender, rural and urban areas, joint and nuclear family, etc. thus this research opens doors for various other related studies to be conducted in future.

Limitations

This study focuses only women from Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar district of Gujarat state in India. It is based on a very small sample of 600 women. The study only explores difference between life events stress and life satisfaction of women with respect to three variables namely, employment (type of women), level of education and family income. Also statistical analysis includes the use three way ANOVA only.