CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study was to determine whether disabled person and normal person are differed in personality factors and their adjustment level, when their intelligence level was average. Hence in the present study orthopedically (Locomotor disabled) speech and communication disabled (dumb and deaf) and visually disabled (blind) person are considered disabled persons and compared with the normal person to see the effect of their disability on their personality and adjustment. In addition the locality differences among disabled persons and normal person were also explored.

3.2 OBJECTIVES

The following objectives were laid down for the present study;

- To study the personality of orthopedic disable person belongs to rural and urban area.
- To study the personality of deaf and dumb person belongs to rural and urban area.
- To study the personality of blind person belongs to rural and urban area.
- To study the personality of normal person belongs to rural and urban area.
• To study the adjustment level of orthopedic disable person belongs to rural and urban area.
• To study the adjustment level of deaf and dumb person belongs to rural and urban area.
• To study the adjustment level of blind person belongs to rural and urban area.
• To study the adjustment level of normal person belongs to rural and urban area.
• To study the effect of disability and inhabitance on individuals' personality.
• To study the interaction effect of disability and inhabitance on individuals' personality.
• To study the effect of disability and inhabitance on individuals' adjustment.
• To study the interaction effect of disability and inhabitance on individuals' adjustment.

3.3 HYPOTHESIS

Looking to the above objectives, the following hypotheses were framed after sufficient review of related literature in order to develop a better insight into the variables under investigation.

• There will be significance difference between disable person and normal person on their personality.
• There will be no difference between rural and urban on their personality.

• There will be significant interaction effects of disability and inhabitance on individuals' personality.

• There will significance difference between disable person and normal person on their adjustment level.

• There will be no difference between rural and urban on their adjustment level.

• There will be significant interaction effects of disability and inhabitance on individuals' adjustment level.

3.4 SAMPLE

The sample consists of 120 persons with various type of disability from the rural and urban area of Maharashtra state. the age range for the selected sample was considered between 18 to 45 years as age was assume to be control variable that can bring variance on responses.

The whole sample consist two categories or groups namely Disable and Normal with equal number of subject in each category. Further Disable group was rigidly comprise of equal number of all three categories of disable person i.e. Orthopadically, Dumb/Deaf and Blind. Again both groups were sub-divided into two sub-groups on the basis of their locality i.e. Urban and Rural. The samples included male as well as female as per availability.

The desired disable sample was selected from the following Institutions / workshops which work for disabled persons.
- Blind Institution, Nasik.
- FPH Mumbai.
- ATPMR, Mumbai.
- Taramati Bafna, Aurangabad.
- Prerna Trust, Aurangabad.
- Individuals referred by C B R workers.
- NASEOH Mumbai.

The distribution of total sample is depicted as follows-

**Table-3.1**

*Sample Distribution*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Disable</th>
<th>Non-Disable</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3.2**

*Structure of Disable group*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disable group</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedically, Dumb/Deaf, Blind</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VARIABLE

The variables in the present study will be treated as follows:

**Independent Variable:**

- Type of Disability
  - Disable (Orthopadically, Dumb & Deaf, Blind)
  - Non-Disable (Normal)
- Inhabitance/ Locality
  - Rural
  - Urban

**Dependent Variable:**

- Personality
- Adjustment

RESEARCH DESIGN

In the present investigation 2x2 factorial design was used to compare all three type of disability together with normal group in the rural and urban population on the variable personality factors as well as on adjustment. 2 X 2 Factorial design which has been used in the present study is depicted as follows;
2X2 Factorial Design

Table 3.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inhabitance</th>
<th>Disability Level</th>
<th>A1B1</th>
<th>A2B1</th>
<th>N = 30</th>
<th>N = 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The four experimental groups depicted in above design are as follows;

A1B1 = Disable, Rural.

A1B2 = Disable, Urban.

A2B1 = Normal, Rural.

3.5 TOOLS

Table -3.4

List of Tests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspects Studied</th>
<th>Name of the Test</th>
<th>No. of Dimension / Factors</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>Asthana’s Adjustment Inventory</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Asthana H.S. (1968)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personality</td>
<td>16 PF Personality Questionnaire</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kapoor &amp; Mehrotra (1970)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Hindi Version)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ASTHANA’S ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY**

This Adjustment Inventory was developed by H.S. Asthana in 1968. The Adjustment Inventory has been devised to serve as a quick screening device for use with Hindi knowing school and college students. It has been used successfully between ages 14 and above. The inventory in no way pretends to diagnose the type of psychoneurotic disorder, or to indicate the degree of adjustment in various areas of living; it merely attempts to segregate the poorly-adjusted from those who are better adjusted and who may stand in need of psycho diagnostic study and counseling. This Inventory consist of 47 items and each item having two alternatives i.e. Yes or No. Subject has to give their response by choosing one from yes or no alternative. The Inventory has a High reliability and validity for the Indian population.
16 PF TEST (FORM C; Hindi Version)

16 PF Test Form C (Hindi Version) has been adopted from original IPAT 16 PF Test for Indian. This test measures 16 personality primary sources traits.

R.B. Cattell suggested that, the characteristic that can be observed in a given situation represent 46 traits or clusters of related personality. Some traits were closely related and represent single trait. Cattell called such personality characteristics as source traits. He found that 16 source traits represented basic dimensions of personality. Using these source traits he developed 16 PF adult questionnaires.

The 16 PF questionnaire is an objectively scrabble test devised by basic research in Psychology to give most complete comprehensive coverage of personality possible in brief time. The personality factors measured by the 16 PF are not just unique to the test but instead rest within the context of a general theory of Personality.

These 16 dimensions or scales are essentially independent. Any item in the test contributes to the score on one and only one factor so that no dependencies are introduced at the level of scale construction.

The 16 PF is a standardized test that can be given to single individual or in groups to yield general assessment of personality. The scoring can be done by a stencil key.

The Hindi version of 16 personality factor Questionnaire (16 PF) developed by Kappor (1970) was used for measuring the personality. In this questionnaire, comprehensive coverage of personality rest upon measurement of sixteen functionally independent and psychologically
meaningful dimensions. All sixteen bipolar personality factors are
categorized in positive and negative in their nature. Positive factors are those
on which higher scores show good traits in personality and negative factors
are those on which higher scores show that traits which are not considered
good in personality. This test consists 187 items for measuring all sixteen
personality factors as describe following. These personality factors are
illustrated in following table with their behaviors, which have high
correlation with them.

The Test-retest reliability of the 16 PF (form C) varies from .67 to .86
and stability coefficient i.e. retest after long interval ranges from .35 to .63.
The Estimate of validity based on multiple co-relation between the items in
each test scale is varies from .55 to .90.

All sixteen personality factors are described as follows

**Table- 3.5**

**The Primary Source Factors Covered By The 16 PF Test**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Low Score Description</th>
<th>High Score Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Reserved, detached, critical, aloof, Stiff</td>
<td>Outgoing, warmhearted, easygoing, Participating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sizothymia</td>
<td>Affectothymia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B
Dull
Low intelligence
Bright
High Intelligence

C
Affected by feeling, emotionally Less stable, easily upset, changeable
Lower ego strength
Emotionally stable, mature, faces reality, calm
Higher ego strength

E
Humble, mild, easily led, docile, accommodating
Submissiveness
Assertive, aggressive, competitive, stubborn
Dominance

F
Sober, taciturn, serious
Desurgency
Happy-go-lucky, enthusiastic
Surgency

G
Expedient, disregards rules
Weaker superego strength
Conscientious, persistent, moralistic, staid
Stronger super ego strength
H
Shy, timid, threat-sensitive
Threctia
Venturesome, uninhibited, socially bold
Parmia

I
Tough-minded, self-reliant and realistic
Harria
Tender-minded, sensitive, clinging, overprotected
Premsia

L
Trusting, accepting conditions
Alaxia
Suspicious, hard to fool
Protension

M
Practical concerns
Praxernia
Imaginative, bohemian, absent-minded
Autia

N
Forthright, unpretentious, genuine but socially clumsy
Artlessness
Astute, polished and socially aware
Shrewdness
O
Self-assured, placid, secure, complacent, serene
Untroubled adequacy
Apprehensive, self-reproaching, insecure, worrying, troubled
Guilt proneness

Q1
Conservative, respecting traditional ideas
Conservativism of temperament
Experimenting, liberal, free-thinking
Radicalism

Q2
Group dependent a “joiner” and sound follower
Group adherence
Self-sufficient, resourceful, prefers own decisions
Self-sufficiency

Q3
Undisciplined self-conflict, lax, follows own urges, careless of social rules
Low self-sentiment integration
Controlled, exacting will power, socially precise, compulsive, following self-emage
High strength of self-sentiment

Q4
Relaxed, tranquil, torpid, unfrustrated, composed
Low ergic tension
Tense, frustrated, driven,
overwrought High ergic tension
3.6 PROCEDURE FOR ADMINISTRATION & SCORING OF TEST:-

Pilot Study

The Pilot study was conducted in order to decide the appropriateness of tests used for the sample in conducting the final study. It was conducted on 12 disabled persons consist with all three type of disability which were considered in the present study regardless their locality. The purpose of the pilot study in the present research was familiar with the future problems confront when the deal with disable person for data collection on the test. Pilot study was found to be very conducive for the main study as it was directive at the aspect of dealing with disabled persons. Further the pilot study also gave direction about the descriptive coding method and the statistical procedures that could be used for final study.

Main Study

The data was collected from the respondents on the various variables under study. The Institutions / organizations to be visited were decided in the initial sampling, and then a written permission was sought out from the respective Heads after discussing the purpose of the present study. Accordingly, a schedule was fixed in each Institutions / Organizations.

Looking into the objectives of the present study the head of various Organizations / Institutions/ Workshops/ Associations which work for disabled persons were visited and explained the purpose of data collection for seeking out their permission. After sought out their permission they were asked to give addresses of the required persons.
To collect the data on personality and adjustment of the selected sample desired tests were administered individually or in-group as per requirement of the subjects' convenient.

Each time of the data collection, first of all each person was asked to fill the answer sheet with his personal information i.e. Name, address, home town, date of birth, age, date of testing, occupation, type of disability, degree of disability, education.

After that the researcher first administered the 16 PF test and then Asthana’s Adjustment Inventory. Every individual was asked to read carefully the instructions printed on the cover page of each test and asked them to write information about them on provided place. Instructions were also given orally.

To consider the type of disability in the subjects each category of the disable sample were given special attention while administrating the test.

For blind persons, instructions were given orally and questions were told to them verbally and asked them tell the answers from given options. Some blind persons gave their answers using brailer. Otherwise the answers were noted by researcher. Some blind persons submitted answers with the help of writer.

In case of dumb & deaf persons help of special educator was also taken.

The researcher was very careful to maintain the standard Psychological testing situation at the time of data collection.

In this way the 2 tests were administered on 240 persons either individually or in group.
3.7 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The data were analyzed as follows;

The mean (with graphical representation) and standard deviation for Type of disabilities namely Orthopedic, Dumb & Deaf, Blind and Normal and for Inhabitance (Urban & Rural) on adjustment level and personality was analyzed.

Two ways ANOVA was used to see the effect of Type of disability and inhabitance on adjustment level and personality variables.