CHAPTER-V
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SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The entire work done in this thesis for the attitudinal change of the persons with disabilities has been briefly summarized in this chapter and the major findings of the study are also highlighted. Conclusion of research work does not mark all investigations in the field concerned rather it makes the beginning of many other issues/concerns/problems drawing the attention of the future researchers. The present research study is not an exception to it as it gives rise to number of research problems. These problems are proposed in this chapter under the heading "Suggestions for further research".
People with locomotor disabilities represent the physical/structural/orthopaedic/locomotor category of persons with locomotor disabilities. Due to the indifferent attitude of the society in general and the family in particular, they have not been called as equal citizens of the country. The persons with disabilities are not a static population but a source of functional and vibrant segment of human resources of this country.

Disability is not an absence of ability but poses a challenge to the cultural and social civilization on one hand and represents a group of differentially able people and people with challenges or people with special abilities. Till now this segment of our society who have the equal right as a citizen have not only been deprived of to share the benefit of national growth and development but also to live the life with equality, fraternity, human rights and universal brotherhood. The present research study focuses upon these neglected brethren of our society.

When we see here and there, in our schools, colleges, society, family, etc we find that the persons with disabilities are living either as second grade citizens or overprotected by beloved families as family members. Equal opportunities and protection of rights have never been extended to them. The attitude is the focal point of individual personality and reflected in his inherent and social behaviour, its identification, assessment, evaluation, elimination of negative variants and modification in positive direction through psychosocial and educational treatments will place them to both in the family/society and the world of work. The approach to corner them and to avoid their assimilation in the mainstream
of family, social and work life is detrimental for not only the citizenship but also for the national development and human resources. Thus the study is a significant one from the point of view of rehabilitation psychology, education and development purposes.

**TITLE:** "An Experimental Study of the Attitudinal Change of the Persons with Locomotor Disabilities"

This is an experimental study of those people who are having not only the mobility problem but also afflicted by either poliomyelitis or by amputation. The attitudes have been defined and categorized as disability specific and area specific dimensions. The five disability specific and three area specific dimensions of attitudes have been measured, assessed and evaluated through inventories and intervened through SISTM in the process to see the effect in the attitude change. On the other hand, according to Solomon Research Design the experimental group has been compared with the experimental non-disabled group.

The objectives are: (1) To develop a Self-Report Schedule for Non-Disabled Persons in English (SRSNDP-E) to sort out adjectives/words/traits/variants of attitudes related to eight selected dimensions [Appendix-2] (2) To develop a Self-Report Inventory of People with Locomotor Disabilities in English (SRINDP/PLD-E) to sort out the intensity and direction of attitudes [Appendix-3] (3) To develop an Oriya version of Self-Report Inventory of People with Locomotor Disabilities (SRIPLD-O) to sort out the intensity and direction of attitudes [Appendix-4] (4) To administer Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices (1996) to sort out intelligence of PLD [Appendix-09] (5) To adopt Chadha and Ganesan's Social Intelligence
Rating Scale (1986) to sort out social intelligence of PLD [Appendix-10] (6) To develop an Attitude Toward Discipline Inventory in English [ATDI-E] and its Oriya version as ATDI-O on the basis of the inventory developed by Bharambe (1992) for the dimension of DVI to confirm the impact of discipline [Appendix-5] (7) To develop an Attitude Toward Work Inventory in English [ATWI-E] and its Oriya version as ATWI-O on the basis of the inventory developed by Bharambe (1992) for the dimension of DVII to confirm the impact of work [Appendix-6] (8) To develop an Attitude Toward Abilities Inventory in English [ATAI-E] and its Oriya version as ATAI-O for the dimension of DVIII to confirm the impact of sites of abilities [Appendix-7] (9) To know whether specific pattern of attitudes exists [para 4.01.01] (10) To know whether specific pattern of negative attitudes exist [para 4.01.02] (11) To develop structured intervention strategic therapeutic material [SISTM] for attitudinal change of PLD [Appendix-11] and (12) To establish whether attitude changes through SISTM in positive direction [para 4.02.01].

The hypotheses are: (1) There is no significant difference in the attitude toward disability (2) There is no significant difference in the attitude toward body/self-image (3) There is no significant difference in the attitude toward group behaviour (4) There is no significant difference in the attitude toward parental behaviour (5) There is no significant difference in the attitude toward professionals/personnel behaviour (6) There is no significant difference in the attitude towards discipline (7) There is no significant difference in the attitude toward work (8) There is no significant difference in the attitude toward abilities (9) There is no significant difference in overall attitudes of EG (10) There is no
significant difference in overall attitudes of ENG and (11) There is no significant difference in overall attitudes of EG and ENG.

The sample of the research study comprises 60 PLD and 60 NDP. The PLD have 30 EG and 30 CG whereas NDP comprises 30 ENG and 30 NG. The sampling technique is random in nature but purposive to the extent to impose maximum control to derive the conclusions more scientifically being the experimental study of the persons with disabilities for this purpose. The delimitation are (1) The study excludes visually disabled, hearing disabled, speech disabled, mentally retarded, mentally ill, leprosy cured, etc., (2) Those PLD having less than 40% disability and less than 50% undesirable or negative attitudes in SRINDP/PLD-E or SRIPLD-O are left out, (3) The study is confined to those PLD as defined in the sampling target group, [ para 3.03.03] and NDP who are dealing with the PLD, (4) The study is confined to the PLD of Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped and RPP of Open Learning System, Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre, Training Centre for the Teachers of the Deaf and Training Centre for the Teachers of Visually Handicapped of Bhubaneswar, (5) The study is confined to the age range of 18 years. to 35 years., (6) The study is confined to those who have passed 10th standard in 10+2 system of Education from Orissa Board of Secondary Education, (7) The study is confined to Percentile 25 and above in SPM in EG, (8) The study is confined to 50% PTS i.e. 25 in Social Intelligence Rating Scale[SIRS] in EG, (9) The study is further confined to those who know three languages: English as an International language, Hindi as national language and Oriya as their mother tongue.
The tools used for the identification of attitude patterns are SRSNDP-E, SRINDP/PLD-E and SRIPLD-O. The screening of PLD and to select under experimental group is made through Standard Progressive Matrices and Social Intelligence Rating Scale. The interventional correctional treatment is given through SISTM whereas the attitude change in the PLD three area specific dimensions viz. Disability, Work and Abilities have been measured, assessed and evaluated through ATDI, ATWI and ATAI.

The collected data are treated with statistical procedures like Mean and Range, Chi-square test for goodness of fit to change normality of each frequency dimension-wise, statement-wise and group-wise. The chi-square test is also applied to see the effect of attitude change with the score of attitude pattern. The numerical data are further represented graphically with the help of frequency polygon, column and line graphs and cumulative frequency graphs/ogive to display the change of an attitude more clearly and affectly.

The findings are (1) There is significant difference in the attitude toward disability. (2) There is significant difference in the attitude toward body/self-image. (3) There is significant difference in the attitude toward group behaviour. (4) There is significant change in the attitude toward parental behaviour. (5) There is significant difference in the attitude toward professionals/personnel behaviour. (6) There is significant difference in the attitude towards discipline. (7) There is significant difference in the attitude toward work. (8) There is significant difference in the attitude toward abilities. (9) There is significant difference in overall attitudes of EG. (10) There is significant difference in overall attitudes of ENG and (11) There is significant difference in overall attitudes of EG and ENG.
These findings of this research are needed to be referred to by educationists, rehabilitation professionals and planners at the top to suitably induct in national planning, education system and rehabilitation process.

The implication for rehabilitation are given as under: Attitudes are acquired through learning and may be conditioned in positive direction through positive and facilitative educational environment to mainstream the disabled in the society. Rose grows with thorns but be identified through its fragrance. If as a teacher or as a parent or as rehabilitation professional we give a facilitative, educational and developmental environment to a growing child or try to de-condition the wrongly developed negative variants in the PLD adults, we will be able to develop this segment of our population on one hand and PLD human resources can be harnessed for the national development and growth. It has been observed that the intensity of negative attitude can be reduced but the diversion from negative to positive referred to as variants takes more time in changing it from negative to positive attitude. If as a teacher or parent or rehabilitation professional we succeed to develop the positive attitude and avoid development of negative attitude but if developed to intervene and apply the correctional measures through SISTM, we will be able to assimilate the PLDs in the general population and make them contributing factor in the national development.
5.02 CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions of the concept of normality or normal probability or impairment – activity restriction—disability continuum depict the population characteristics on one hand and development/utilisation of people with excellence and creativity. The gifted people are few statistically and excelled abilities are identifiable on finger tips. The majority of the populace are mediocre or below average in general population. Our education, correctional methodology and rehabilitation strategies shall be planned to facilitate the conversion of unutilised potentials in its development, maximum utilisation of potentials to achieve excellence and utilisation of potential with excellence to achieve creativity, innovation and conscience/consciousness.

The conclusions have been stated in para 4.06 and para 4.07. However, main findings shall be summarised as:

1. There is no difference in the PLD and NDP as well as EG and ENG as far as the possibility of attitudinal change is concerned.

2. Attitudinal change is possible through structured interventional strategic therapeutic correctional treatment.

3. The pre-experimental status and the centres environment determine the magnitude and intensity of attitudinal change.
4. Positive attitude becomes more positive and negative attitude becomes less negative easily.

5. The negative attitude poses resistance to attitudinal change and to become positive. It requires more vigorous and structured persuasive SISTM.

5.03 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

One of the important outcomes of this research study is that besides its usual findings it generates many avenues for further research. In the course of his work on this research study, the investigator experienced the existence of some new areas of research which can be taken up on priority basis. Hence, he thought it proper to lay down all these new insights as part of this research report so that few researchers in this area may get benefit. The suggestions for future research are as follows:

(1) The study may be replicated in the same manner in other districts and regions of the state. It is possible that different results may be obtained due to difference in socio-cultural environment.

(2) Researches can be done on different disability specific and area specific dimensions of the people with locomotor disabilities and comparison can be made as boys vs girls,
scheduled castes vs scheduled tribes, visually handicapped vs hearing handicapped vs mentally retarded vs leprosy negative. Comparison can be also made between district vs state vs race vs language, etc. Comparison may also be made between different types of settings and environment from where they have come or under which they are living/studying.

(3) Relationship can be established between different disability specific and area specific dimensions of attitude and disability categories in the case of group as a whole for general caste, PLDs, SC/ST PLDs, boys or girls.

(4) A study may be conducted on the causal factors of negative attitudes shown by the PLDs.

(5) Similar research studies may be undertaken on psychosocial, psycho-educational and social family intervention or behaviour modification of PLDs living in unitary families, joint families, different communities, schools, co-education schools, training centres, residential institutions, etc.

(6) The possessor of high variant scores among PLDs responds with resistance or delayed response to SISTM. Hence a research study is suggested on this fact to arrive on an established truth.