CHAPTER IV

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     And Females Of Physically Handicapped  
     Group
CHAPTER IV

Introduction

The present study was aimed to find out whether there was any significant difference in the level of adjustment and achievement among physically handicapped which is the experimental group and normal adolescent subjects which is the control group. The following are the concepts which were taken into consideration while measuring adjustment level were, anxiety and conflict patterns as well as neuroticism; while I.Q. was kept in focus while trying to study the achievement level. The result and discussion of the present investigation are based on the sample of 300 students (150 physically handicapped and 150 normals) within the age group of 14 to 18 years, comprising of high school and higher secondary standards.

These two groups were compared on three tests, viz:—

(i) The Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale (T.M.A.S.)
(ii) The Incomplete Sentence Blank (I.S.B.)
(iii) The Desai Bhatt Group Intelligence Test.

In the present chapter, the results of these tests are presented to find out the mean difference between two groups. Armed now with the facts uncovered after statistical analysis of the collected data, the research worker has assessed the findings of this investigation, as realistically as possible.
These results are presented in the following order:

(i) ‘t’ Computations.
(ii) Graphic Presentations.

I. RESULTS OF THE DESAI BHATT GROUP INTELLIGENCE TEST.

(i) Total Group - ‘t’ test Results.

The ‘t’ test was used to realize the hypothesis that whether there is difference in the level of achievement between the physically handicapped and normal adolescents. For this Desai Bhatt Group Intelligence Test was administered on the total sample of 300 adolescents of which 150 were physically handicapped and 150 were normals.

The exploratory hypothesis was whether the I.Q. level is the same between the two groups - physically handicapped and normal adolescents.

TABLE NO.4.1

Comparison of the Mean and S.D. of Desai Bhatt Group I.Q. Test scores of Physically Handicapped and Normals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENTIRE GROUPS</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>98.29</td>
<td>5.51</td>
<td>14.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normals</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>103.65</td>
<td>5.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P < .001
Table 4.1 presents the results of the 't' test applied to the test formulated hypothesis. Examining this table it is evident that the mean scores of the normal adolescents when compared with those of the physically handicapped is significant to a certain extent, which is at .001 level.

Physically handicapped adolescents, on the whole have a significantly lower I.Q. level than the normal group. This can be seen when the mean of the physically handicapped which is 98.29 is compared with the mean of normal which is 103.65. Keeping this ratio in focus one thing has been realized that, though there is difference in the mean scores, there is no major fluctuation in I.Q. because it is an attribute which to a certain extent is inherent in an individual. In the Desai Bhatt group I.Q. Test high score implies the level of I.Q. as being very good resulting in better achievement level where as low score implies relatively lesser I.Q. and its manifesting effect on the achievement level.

(ii) Male Group - 't' Test Results.

Comparison of the Mean and SD of the Desai-Bhatt Group I.Q. Test scores of the total male group, that is, 150 students, of which 75 are physically handicapped and 75 are normal males.
TABLE NO. 4.2.

Comparison of the Mean and S.D. of the Desai Bhatt Group I.Q. Test Scores of the Physically Handicapped Boys and Normal Boys.

MALE GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>98.44</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>6.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normals</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>104.54</td>
<td>5.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P < .001

Table 4.2 presents the results of the ‘t’ test applied in order to test the hypothesis, "When the boys were tested on the Desai Bhatt Group I.Q. Test, was there any significant difference in their I.Q. level". Examining this table it is apparent that there is a significant difference in the mean Desai-Bhatt Group I.Q. Test scores, of the physically handicapped boys with those of normal boys. Hence the hypothesis is confirmed. The sample of physically handicapped boys reveals an index of low I.Q. levels as compared to the sample of the normal boys.

(iii) Female Group - ‘t’ Test Results.

To study whether there is a significant difference between the physically handicapped girls and normal girls. Comparison of the mean and SD of the Desai-Bhatt Group I.Q. Test scores of the total female group, that is 150 students of which, 75 are physically handicapped girls and 75 are normal girls.
TABLE NO.4.3.


FEMALE GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>98.14</td>
<td>5.34</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normals</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>102.76</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P < .001

Table 4.3 presents the results of the ‘t’ test. The result does show a significant difference in this group. It can be perceived through the mean and SD results of the two groups. The mean of the physically handicapped girls is 98.14 while those of the normals is 102.76. Though there is no great fluctuation but on the whole the difference is notable at .001 level. Keeping this in view it is right to say that the hypothesis is confirmed, that the normal girls reveal an index of high I.Q. level as compared to the sample of physically handicapped girls.

(iv) Intra Group Comparison Of Males And Females Of Normal Group.

To study whether there is a significant difference between the normal boys and girls, if the sex variable is taken into consideration. Comparison of the mean and S.D. of the Desai - Bhatt Group I.Q. Test scores of the total normal group i.e, 150 students of which 75 are normal boys and 75 are normal girls.
TABLE NO. 4.4


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>104.54</td>
<td>5.35</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>102.76</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P < .05

Table 4.4 presents the results of the ‘t’ test. On examining this table it is clearly perceived that the hypothesis whether sex variable is important as the determinant of the Desai Bhatt Group I.Q. Test scores is confirmed. It proves that the ‘t’ score is significant. The mean I.Q. of boys is 104.54 and the girls is 102.76. This shows that there is a significant difference but the fluctuation is not that erratic. It is a general trend for the males to be regarded as high achievement seekers, compared to the girls, because of the general outlook which the ordinary people hold. Yet we cannot emphatically state that the girls are not equally motivated, because though there is a difference in I.Q. which resulted in significance at .05 level, the difference is not that great, which cannot be surmounted.

(V) Intra Group Comparison Of Males And Females Of Physically Handicapped Group.

Comparison of the mean and SD scores of the males and females of the Physically Handicapped group with sex variable as its main priority. Here too the total group of 150 Subjects are divided into 75 physically handicapped boys and 75 physically handicapped girls.
TABLE NO.4.5

Comparison of the Mean and SD of the Desai Bhatt Group I.Q. Test scores of the Physically Handicapped Boys and Girls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>98.44</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>98.14</td>
<td>5.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not Significant

Table 4.5 presents the results of the ‘t’ test, which clearly shows that in the case of physically handicapped, sex variable plays a non-significant role. Thus in the process the hypothesis whether sex variable is important for determining the Desai Bhatt Group I.Q. Test scores is not confirmed. It could be that the hereditary factor also plays a crucial role. IQ is something which one possesses from the time of birth and though the handicapped might have been traumatized as a result of this orthopaedic problem, I.Q. as a concept of achievement remains constant in both boys and girls to a very great extent.

II. RESULTS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT SCORE

The ‘t’ test was used to determine whether the achievement level between the two groups was statistically different. The exploratory hypothesis was whether the achievement level which is an acquired phenomenon have any significant difference between the mean achievement level of the two groups. Results have been compared at the total group level and for males and females separately.
(i) Total Group -‘t’ test Results

TABLE NO.4.6

Comparison of the Mean and SD of the Exam Percentage scores of the Physically Handicapped and Normal Group.

**ENTIRE GROUPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>44.97</td>
<td>6.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normals</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>58.51</td>
<td>7.62</td>
<td>16.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P < .001

Table 4.6 presents the results of the ‘t’ test applied to the test formulated hypothesis. Results of the total group present that is, the mean and SD of the total group of the physically handicapped and normals. The mean of the physically handicapped is 44.97 and SD 6.59, while the mean of the normals is 58.51 and SD 7.62, resulting ‘t’ is 16.51 which is significant at .001 level. The results indicate that the achievement level of the physically handicapped group is very inferior, compared to the achievement level of the normals. This is inspite, of the fact that their I.Q. was not so different as seen in the previous section.

As the mean I.Q. of both the groups is (98.29) physically handicapped and (103.65) normals, is virtually normal according to the Desai Bhatt Group I.Q. Test. The difference in the achievement level should not be attributed to their I.Q. levels. Physical handicap conditions may be one of the factors which does not allow the person to grow and develop like any other normal humanbeing. This limitation could be one of the reasons for such a vast difference in the IQ (achievement) level. This is a hypothesis which requires further exploration.
(ii) Male Group - 't' Test Results

To study whether there is a significant difference between the physically handicapped boys and normal boys. Comparison of the mean and SD of last examination percentage scores of the total male group that is 150 students which comprise of 75 physically handicapped male students and 75 normal male students.

TABLE NO.4.7

Comparison of the Mean and SD of the Exam Percentage Scores of Physically Handicapped Boys and Normal Boys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MALE GROUPS</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>'t'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>46.11</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>11.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normals</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>59.12</td>
<td>7.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P < .001

Table 4.7 presents the results of the 't' test applied to the test formulated hypothesis. The result of the above table present the mean and SD of the physically handicapped boys and the normal boys. The mean of the physically handicapped boys is 46.11 and the SD is 6.25, whereas, the mean of the normal boys is 59.12 and their SD is 7.29, the resulting 't' is 11.82 that is, significant at .001 level.

As the results show there is significant difference between the two groups in their achievement level even though their I.Q. did not predict such a vast difference. The mean I.Q. for both the groups is 98.44 for physically handicapped boys and 104.54 for normal boys. This implies that the achievement level is no doubt dependent upon the I.Q. of the Subject, but other environmental variables are equally influencing the school achievement
level. This also implies, that may be the students who are physically handicapped may have started their formal education at a very late age compared to the normal Subjects. In the class-room also they might have to suffer because of their handicap either in writing or in hearing or in the fields which will be described in the I.S.B. results. Only thing one has to point out is whether their school environment is the same as that of normal students. This difference in the environmental situation may be the reason of such a vast difference in the school achievement level. This requires further investigation.

(iii) Female Group - ‘t’ test Results

To study whether there is a significant difference between the physically handicapped girls and normal girls. Comparison of mean and SD of the last examination percentage scores of the total female group that is, 150 students of which, 75 are physically handicapped girls and 75 normal girls.

TABLE NO.4.8

Comparison of the Mean and SD of the Examination Percentage Scores of Physically Handicapped Girls and Normal Girls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEMALE GROUPS</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>43.89</td>
<td>6.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicapped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normals</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>57.89</td>
<td>7.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P < .001
The results of the table No.4.8 presents the mean and SD of the physically handicapped girls and normal girls. The mean and SD of the physically handicapped girls is 43.89 and 6.74 respectively while for the normal girls, the mean and SD is 57.89 and 7.88 respectively. For this group the ‘t’ score is 11.76 that is, significant at .001 level. The scores indicate that physically handicapped girls tend to have a much lower achievement level when compared with the achievement level of the normal girls. This is in contrast to the fact that there was not much difference seen in their IQ as presented in the previous section.

The mean IQ of the physically handicapped girls is (98.14) and the normal girl is (102.76), it is virtually normal according to the Desai Bhatt Group IQ Test. Hence this difference in the achievement level should not be attributed to their IQ levels. Physically handicapping conditions may be one of the factors which does not allow the person to grow and develop like any other normal girl. It could also be because of certain social factors which create obstacles in the development of the physically handicapped girls. These limitations may be some of the reasons for such a vast difference in their achievement levels. This is a hypothesis which requires further exploration.

(iv) Intra Group Comparison Of Males And Females of Normal Group

To study whether there is a significant difference between the normal boys and girls if the sex variable is taken into consideration. Comparison of mean and SD of the last examination percentage scores of the total normal group that is, 150 students of which 75 are normal boys and 75 are normal girls.
TABLE NO. 4.9

Comparison of the Mean and SD of the Exam Percentage Scores of Normal Boys and Girls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>'t'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>59.12</td>
<td>7.29</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>57.89</td>
<td>7.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not Significant

Table 4.9 presents the results of the 't' test applied in order to test the hypothesis "whether there was an any significant difference in the achievement level, if sex variable is taken into consideration, that is, whether there was difference in the percentage scored during their last exam". This difference was to be seen in the same group that is normal students, but here the comparison was between boys and girls.

On examining this table it is clearly perceived that the hypothesis, whether sex-variable is important for the determinant of the percentage scored in the examination, is not confirmed. The mean and SD of boys is 59.12 and 7.29 respectively and for the girls the mean and SD is 57.89 and 7.88 respectively. Thus the 't' score does not prove to be significant. This shows that the general trend of securing reasonably average result can be easily seen. Thus it projects that both the groups that is, boys and girls are equally motivated to achieve well in their academic careers. But if I.Q. is taken into consideration which is studied in the previous section, the mean and SD of normal boys is 104.54 and 5.35 respectively whereas, for the girls it is 102.76 and 5.18. Thus the 't' score is 2.11
which proves significant at .05 level. The reason behind this type of fluctuation requires further study.

(v) Intra Group Comparison Of Males And Females Of Physically Handicapped Group

Comparison of the mean and SD scores of the males and females of the physically handicapped group with sex variable as its main priority. Here also the total group of 150 students are divided into 75 physically handicapped boys and 75 physically handicapped girls.

TABLE NO.4.10

Comparison of the Mean and SD of the Exam Percentage Scores of the Physically Handicapped Boys And Girls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>'t'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>46.11</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>43.89</td>
<td>6.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P < .05

Table 4.10 presents the results of the 't' test, which clearly shows that in the case of the physically handicapped, the sex variable plays a significant role. The mean percentage scores obtained in the last exam by the physically handicapped boys is 46.11 and the physically handicapped girls is 43.89. In the same manner their SD is 6.25 for the boys and 6.74 for the girls. Thus the 't' falls at 2.11 which is significant at .05 level.

The 't' result of I.Q. test is 0.33. It implies that in the education there is the effect of the environmental variables which operate after the birth of the Subject as pointed out
earlier. These physically handicapped students are not in a position to start their education as early as normal school going children. It may be one of the reasons influencing their mean achievement level. In the present table there is difference in the mean achievement results of the boys and girls, implying that girls have suffered more because of their handicap compared to the boys. The reasons for this difference will be discussed in the next chapter.

III. RESULTS OF THE TAYLOR MANIFEST ANXIETY SCALE (T.M.A.S.)

(i) Total Group - ‘t’ test Results

Various hypotheses were formulated and they were tested with the help of the ‘t’ test. To examine the difference between two means, ‘t’ test was given to compare the mean and SD of the T.M.A.S. scores of the total group of 300 students of which 150 are physically handicapped and 150 are normals.

The exploratory hypothesis was whether the manifest anxiety level is same between two groups - physically handicapped and normal adolescents.

TABLE NO.4.11

Comparison of the Mean and SD of T.M.A.S. Scores of the Physically Handicapped Group and Normal Group.

ENTIRE GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>16.09</td>
<td>2.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normals</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>8.28</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>24.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P < .001

96
Table 4.11 presents the results of the 't' test applied to test formulated hypothesis. Examining this table it is evident that there is a highly significant difference in mean scores of the normal adolescents when compared with those of the physically handicapped. Hence the hypothesis results in an answer that there is a highly significant difference at .001 level between mean scores of the physically handicapped and normal adolescents.

Normal adolescents on the whole, have a significantly lower anxiety level than the physically handicapped as a group. Keeping the ratio in view, it is apparent that the physically handicapped have a lower resistance to stress situations. In the T.M.A.S., high score implies high manifest anxiety level while low score implies relatively low anxiety level. This implies that in the present study virtually the physically handicapped group is experiencing twice as much anxiety as experienced by the normals. Therefore the results show P < .001 level.

(ii) Male Group - ‘t’ test Results

Comparison of the mean and SD of the T.M.A.S scores of the total male group that is 150 students of which 75 are physically handicapped males and 75 are Normal males.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE NO.4.12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comparison of the Mean and SD of T.M.A.S. Scores of the Physically Handicapped Boys and Normal Boys.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MALE GROUPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>15.76</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>18.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normals</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P < .001
Table 4.12 presents the result of the ‘t’ test applied in order to test the hypothesis "Whether there is a significant difference between the physically handicapped boys and the normal boys on T.M.A.S.?" Examining this table it is evident that there is a significant difference in the mean T.M.A.S. scores of the physically handicapped boys with those of normal boys. Hence the hypothesis is confirmed. The sample of physically handicapped boys reveals an index of higher anxiety level as compared to the sample of the normal boys.

(iii) Female Group - ‘t’ test Results

To study whether there is a significant difference between the physically handicapped girls and normal girls. Comparison of the mean and SD of the T.M.A.S. scores of the total female group that is 150 students of which 75 are physically handicapped girls and 75 are normal girls.

TABLE NO.4.13

Comparison of Mean and SD of T.M.A.S. Scores of Physically Handicapped Girls and Normal Girls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEMALE GROUPS</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>16.42</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normals</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8.22</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>17.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.13 presents the results of the ‘t’ test. Examining this table it is apparent that
the hypothesis is confirmed. There is a significant difference in mean T.M.A.S. scores of physically handicapped girls and those of normal girls. The sample of physically handicapped girls show an index of high anxiety as compared with normal girls.

(iv) Intra Group Comparison Of Males And Females Of Normals Group

To study whether there is a significant difference between the normal boys and girls if the sex variable is taken into consideration. Comparison of the mean and SD of the T.M.A.S. scores of the total normal group that is, 150 students of which 75 are normal boys and 75 are normal girls.

TABLE NO.4.14

Comparison of the Mean and SD of T.M.A.S. Scores of Normal Boys and Girls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8.22</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not Significant

Table 4.14 presents the results of the ‘t’ test. On examining this table it is clearly perceived that the hypothesis whether sex variable is important for determining the T.M.A.S. has not been confirmed. It means the ‘t’ score is not significant. This means that particularly for this sample which is of normal Subjects, the fluctuations in anxiety level, if there is, is not erratic but steady. If the anxiety is prevalent among the Subjects, then there is no great variation in its intensity, hence resulting into its results being non-significant.
(V) Intra Group Comparison of Males And Females of Physically Handicapped Group

Comparison of the mean and SD scores of the males and females of the physically handicapped group with sex variable as its main priority. Here too the total group of 150 subjects are divided into 75 physically handicapped boys and 75 physically handicapped girls.

TABLE NO.4.15

Comparison of the Mean and SD scores of Physically Handicapped Boys and Girls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>15.75</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>16.42</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not Significant

Table 4.15 presents the results of ‘t’ test, which clearly highlights that the role of sex variable in the case of the physically handicapped is insignificant. The mean score of the boys is 15.75, and that of girls is 16.42. This itself shows that the level of anxiety is high in both the groups and that boys and girls are susceptible to anxiety ridden situations, can be seen from the high scores obtained on the T.M.A.S. test.

IV. RESULTS OF THE INCOMPLETE SENTENCE BLANK (I.S.B.)

In the present study a contrast group design was selected on I.S.B., especially prepared for the Gujarati population. It is a semi-projective technique specially used to study the actual positive and negative aspects of personality of both the groups.
(i) Total Group - 't' test Results

TABLE NO.4.16

Comparison of the Mean and SD of the I.S.B. Scores of the Physically Handicapped Group and Normal Group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENTIRE GROUPS</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>'t'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>141.99</td>
<td>8.68</td>
<td>10.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normals</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>132.68</td>
<td>6.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P < .001

As shown in the table 4.16 the 't' results show very significant differences in the mean I.S.B. scores of the normal and physically handicapped group. The results are definitely pointing favours to the differences in the responses of both the groups to the I.S.B. It is also interesting to note that the results are in the expected direction, that is, reveals a positive relationship between the high scores and the level of conflicts. As shown in table 4.16 the mean I.S.B. scores of the physically handicapped is 141.99, while the same of the normals is 132.68. It implies that this instrument clearly brings out the level of conflict differences between the physically handicapped and the normals. The actual nature of the conflicts will be discussed in detail while discussing the interpretation of the responses.

Looking at the SD of both the groups, SD of the physically handicapped is 8.68, is relatively more than the same of the normal group that is, 6.03. This implies that the experimental group shows slightly greater amount of scatter from highest to lowest,
compared to the normals. 't' is significant at .001 level. However, it requires further checking and repetition of the same test on similar groups to confirm these results.

It is also right to assume that the results of I.S.B. prove to give better authenticity to the research work because if we compare the means of each total group on T.M.A.S. We find that the mean score of the physically handicapped is more or less doubled and compared to the mean score of the normals, which is 16.09 and 8.28 respectively, but in the case of I.S.B. it is not so because even the normals tend to suffer from a mild level of conflict. Thus even if a Subject tries to give a socially desirable response on a questionnaire it can be verified on I.S.B. which is a semi-projective technique. What are their actual problems will be discussed in the chapter on interpretation of results.

(ii) Male group - 't' test Result

TABLE NO.4.17

Comparison of the Mean and SD of the I.S.B. Scores of the Physically Handicapped Boys and Normal Boys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MALE GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GROUPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically Handicapped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P < .001

Table 4.17 shows a separate comparison of the mean and SD of the I.S.B. scores of
the males. The result does show a significant difference in this group that is, the results of the male group reaching the statistically significant level. It also reveals the fact that the results show a positive relationship between the high scores and the level of conflict. As shown in the table 4.17 the mean I.S.B. scores of the physically handicapped boys is 142.01 while the same for the normal boys is 131.77. The mean score of the physically handicapped is comparatively higher than that of the normals, in the process highlighting the differences of the conflict level between the physically handicapped boys and normal boys.

If comparison of physically handicapped and normals is made on T.M.A.S. and I.S.B., it is found that the mean in the T.M.A.S. has literally doubled in the case of the physically handicapped boys, when they are compared to the normal boys, that is, 15.76 is the mean of the physically handicapped and 8.33 is the mean of the normals. Whereas the SD has shown hardly any fluctuation. SD of the physically handicapped is 2.50 and normals is 2.65. This shows that the scatter score of both the groups is nearly constant.

If the results of the I.S.B. is taken into consideration which is a semi-projective test, one thing has come out prominently and that is, though the mean of the normal boys is less, that is, 131.77, compared to physically handicapped which is, 142.01, it is clearly evident that the mean score of the normals falls in the C1 category as given in the I.S.B. manual. This proves that the normals too, tend to suffer from mild conflict, which is not projected in the T.M.A.S. questionnaire. The mean of the physically handicapped on I.S.B. falls in the C2 category which is comparatively higher than the mean results of the normals. The reasons for such a result will be discussed in detail in the next chapter on interpretation of results.
(VII) Female Group - ‘t’ test Results

TABLE NO. 4.18

Comparison of the Mean and SD of the I.S.B. Scores of the Physically Handicapped Girls and Normal Girls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically Handicapped</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>141.97</td>
<td>9.81</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normals</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>133.58</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P < .001

Table 4.18 shows a separate comparison of the mean and SD of the I.S.B. scores of the female group. The result does reveal a significant difference in this group, that is, the result of the female group reaching a statistically significant level. It also highlights the fact that the results reveal a positive relationship between the high scores and the level of conflict. As shown in the table 4.18, the mean I.S.B. scores of the physically handicapped girls is 141.97 while the same of the normal girls is 133.58 which is indeed quite high and points out to the conflict difference between the physically handicapped and normal girls.

If the means of both the groups is taken into consideration on T.M.A.S. and I.S.B. it is found that the mean score of physically handicapped girls on T.M.A.S. has exactly doubled from 8.22 to 16.42. The scatter score which is known from looking at the SD, shows that normals have a higher score of 13.04, compared to the physically handicapped girls whose SD is 2.91. This shows that the physically handicapped girls are prone to higher
degree of anxiety compared to the normal girls, but if the conflict area is studied by I.S.B. which is a semi-projective test, the results reveal that normal girls too show conflicts through their answers which falls in C1 category, which is 133.58 and the physically handicapped in C2 category which is 141.97. This goes to prove that in I.S.B., the girls tend to reveal their problems more accurately than they could in T.M.A.S., or it could be that at times trying to give socially desired responses in the latter, thus trying to portray an anxiety nil personality development.

(iv) Intra Group Comparison Of Male And Female Normal Group

To study whether there is a significant difference between the normal boys and girls if the sex variable is taken into consideration in the case of the I.S.B. For this, comparison of the mean and SD of the I.S.B. scores of the total normal group that is, 150 students of which 75 are normal boys and 75 are normal girls.

TABLE NO.4.19

Comparison of the Mean and SD of the I.S.B. Scores of the Normal Boys and Girls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>131.77</td>
<td>5.65</td>
<td>1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>133.58</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.19 presents the results of the ‘t’ test. The above table distinctly rejects the hypothesis that whether the sex variable is an important determinant of the I.S.B. scores,
especially in the case of the normal boys and girls. It means that the ‘t’ score is not significant. This means that the boys and girls of the sample do face conflicts but neither are they too erratic nor are they highly fluctuating. If there are any form of conflicts prevalent among the Subjects, then there is not much variation in its intensity, this gives rise to the results being non-significant.

When the entire normal group is compared on both the tests that is, T.M.A.S. and I.S.B., through their mean scores certain conclusions could be made. On T.M.A.S. boys tend to show slightly higher anxiety level, that is 8.33 and on the I.S.B. tend to show slightly lower level of conflict than girls, that is 131.77. In the same manner girls show lower level of anxiety that is, 8.22, whereas they show higher level of conflict than boys that is, 133.58. The reasons governing this fluctuation will be dealt with, in the next chapter, which is interpretation of results.

(V) Intra Group Comparison Of Males and Females Of Physically Handicapped Group

Comparison of the mean and SD scores of the males and females of the physically handicapped group with sex variable as its main priority. Here too the total group is of 150 Subjects, of which 75 are boys and 75 are girls.
TABLE NO.4.20
Comparison of the Mean and SD of I.S.B. of the Physically Handicapped Boys and Girls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>142.01</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>141.97</td>
<td>9.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not Significant

Table 4.20 presents the results of the ‘t’ test which do not prove to be significant if the sex variable is to be taken into consideration, for the physically handicapped boys and girls it is the same, that is, they suffer similar degree of conflicts. The mean score of the boys is 142.01, whereas for girls is 141.97. This in itself proves that there is no major fluctuation in its degree, though its nature might vary from male to female. It is due to this, that a significant difference is not realized between the mean of the boys and that of girls.

If the SD is taken into consideration for the physically handicapped total group on T.M.A.S. and I.S.B. there is hardly any scatter score seen in T.M.A.S. where SD of boys is 2.50 and SD of girls is 2.91. But if the same has to be seen in the case of I.S.B. then the scatter score of the girls is very vast, that is, 9.81 compared to boys whose is also quite vast, which is 7.36. But in the case of the mean score, it has remained relatively constant with very mild fluctuation in T.M.A.S. wherein for boys it is 15.76 and girls 16.42 and in I.S.B. the mean for boys is 142.01 and girls is 141.97.
In the physically handicapped group boys have a comparatively low anxiety level than girls where as conflict level is higher as seen above and for girls the anxiety level is higher than boys but the conflict level is marginally low. The discussion on this pattern will be followed in the next chapter on interpretation of results.

Thus the sex variable is operating in the normal group in only one test which is Desai Bhatt Group I.Q. Test. It can be seen from the mean scores obtained on the ‘t’ test. The normal boys tend to have comparatively a higher achievement level than the girls. This is not seen in the physically handicapped sample. If T.M.A.S. and I.S.B. are taken into consideration, the sex variable does not play a significant role in either of the group.
MEAN SCORES OF THE I.Q. LEVEL OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED & NORMALS (BOYS & GIRLS)
MEAN SCORES OF THE I.Q. LEVEL OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED & NORMALS
(TOTAL GROUP, BOYS & GIRLS)
MEAN SCORES OF THE ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED & NORMALS (BOYS & GIRLS)
MEAN SCORES OF THE ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED & NORMALS (TOTAL GROUP, BOYS & GIRLS)
MEAN SCORES OF THE T.M.A.S. OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED & NORMALS
(BOYS & GIRLS)
Mean scores of the T.M.A.S. of the physically handicapped & normals (total group, boys & girls)
MEAN SCORES OF THE I.S.B. OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED & NORMALS (BOYS & GIRLS)
MEAN SCORES OF THE I.S.B. OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED & NORMALS
(TOTAL GROUP, BOYS & GIRLS)