CHAPTER - VI

Summary And Conclusion

I  Overview
II Limitation
III Suggestion
CHAPTER VI

I. OVERVIEW

Generally speaking the purpose of the present investigation is to explore the relationship between the level of achievement and adjustment between physically handicapped and normal adolescents. When adjustment level was studied, relationship between the level of anxiety, conflicts leading to neuroticism and positive personality aspects between physically handicapped and normal adolescents were highlighted. The secondary purpose is to study whether the sex variable has any influence on the above mentioned problems and which in turn would be affecting the achievement pattern of the Subjects.

The Sample for the present investigation was drawn from a hospital, physio-therapy centre and schools based in Ahmedabad. It consisted of 300 Subjects divided equally into two groups, based on the sex difference that is, 75 males and 75 females in each group.

The Total Sample Of The Experimental and The Control Group Can Be Classified As

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Physically Handicapped</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

131
The data was obtained by the Desai Bhatt Group I.Q. Test which helped in realizing and establishing an individual’s I.Q. level. It was a Gujarati medium test constructed for the Gujarati population. School achievement level was obtained by getting the percentage of each Subject from the last, annual school exam. For studying the adjustment patterns, the data was obtained by the Gujarati version of the T.M.A.S. and the I.S.B.. All the obtained data was statistically treated. Such analysis warranted the following conclusions which manifested into certain discriminations.

1) Physically handicapped had comparatively lesser I.Q. when compared to the normal adolescents.

2) There is no significant difference between the males and females of the physically handicapped group whereas there was significant difference between the males and females of the normal group when I.Q. is taken into consideration.

3) The physically handicapped showed very low achievement level when they were compared with the normal adolescents.

4) In both the groups, boys showed slightly high achievement level than the girls, but there was no significant difference between the males and females of the normal. There is a significant difference in the achievement scores of the physically handicapped males and females.

5) Physically handicapped do manifest more anxiety than the normal adolescents.
6) There is a significant difference in the anxiety amongst males and females of both the groups.

7) Both the groups show quite significant difference in the present research work in the expected directions. The normal group shows more 'P' responses, while the physically handicapped show more 'C' responses, that is, the normal group shows more positive areas in the personality compared to the physically handicapped group.

8) So far as the sex variable is concerned, there is no significant difference in the normals and the physically handicapped group. In the physically handicapped group there is no significant difference either in the mean T.M.A.S. or the mean I.S.B. scores of boys and girls. Same is the case with the normal adolescents.

9) The physically handicapped group manifested more conflict in the area of social adjustment. From their responses it could be perceived that they had difficulty in getting along well with their family members, friends, and with people in general.

10) From the content analysis of the I.S.B. responses of the physically handicapped group, it come out that the boys appeared to be more aggressive and destructive while the girls were withdrawn, very submissive and completely pessimistic.

11) So far as the area of marriage was concerned it was found that the physically handicapped group (both boys and girls) were highly diffident and pessimistic about their future.
12) The motivation to achieve has also been greatly affected in the case of the physically handicapped that is they did not show any inclination or were rather apprehensive to embark on a difficult or more intellectual career.

II. LIMITATIONS

Despite best efforts, the present investigation, has fallen short in, at least several ways of the intended mark.

1) Sampling bias has been a major operating factor, as Subjects were selected from available sample only, therefore this was more-or-less purposive sample as well as accidental sample.

2) The sample selected for the present study was relatively small. For definite and reliable conclusions, a much larger sample should be studied.

3) Moving away from the problem of sampling, some shortcomings in the present investigation with respect to matters of design can also be detected. The research worker was forced to overlook upon some important variables such as home accommodation, effect of family type, geographical distribution and urban-rural breakdown.

4) Generalizations of present study are restricted by scattered sample in certain hospital, physio-therapy centre and schools of Ahmedabad only. The sample could have been taken from many hospitals, physio-therapy centres, and schools representing many variables.
5) In order to gauge the achievement level of the Subjects, only their last examination was taken into consideration and based on it, the achievement level was estimated and then compared with the I.Q. which is not enough to know an individual's achievement pattern of the past and also the future.

6) Desai Bhatt Group I.Q. Test is a verbal test and not a performance test. Therefore complete I.Q. of an individual can never be known from just administering a verbal test.

7) The present study was reduced to limited number of age. Instead it could have been extended to include a much longer age group.

8) In the present study only those Subjects are taken who have attended school and have got necessary education. This is a limitation of the study.

Excluding the present limitations, and standing on the credit side, the investigation has been very much satisfactory in its perspectives according to the present methodology.

III. SUGGESTIONS

The present study was an attempt to study the adjustment problems through a verbal semi-projective technique, achievement and I.Q. levels through Desai Bhatt Group I.Q. Test. The former was used for the measurement of positive and conflicting areas of school going adolescents, where as the latter was used to study the achievement motivation of the school going adolescents. The research worker still feels that the information is hot
sufficient and lots still need to be done. In view of this, a further research work can be suggested on such psychological problems, such as attitudes, of adolescents, frustration tolerance, phobic tendencies etc. The extension of this line of psychological research inquiry to other groups having psychological and emotional problems, with appropriate modification of the technique.

In view of this the present research worker would like to make a few Suggestions such as:

1. Sample should be representative of the population as far as possible, which is possible only with a much larger sample.

2. The age range should be extended for comparative purpose.

3. Finding out different traits of personality predominating amongst physically handicapped and normal adolescents can be studied.

4. A similar research study should be carried out on the uneducated adolescent population but for which a new valid instrument should have to be constructed.

5. A comparative study of the personality traits of the physically, handicapped and intellectually disturbed people can be undertaken (that is people showing neurotic tendencies.)
6. The physically handicapped conditions may be one of the conditions which does not allow the person to grow and develop like any other normal human being. This hypothesis which requires further exploration.

7. The school environment of the physically handicapped students is quite different from the school environment of the normal students. This could also be one of the contributing factors for vast difference in the school achievement level. This also requires further investigation.

8. Some social factors may also be creating obstacles in the development of the physically handicapped girls. This limitation may be one of the reasons for such a vast difference in their achievement level. This is a hypothesis which requires further exploration.

9. There is significant difference in the I.Q. of the normal boys and girls but a significant difference is detected in their achievement patterns. The factors which might be contributing to this type of fluctuation requires further detailed study.

10. There is no significant difference in the I.Q. level of the physically handicapped boys and girls, where in boys have higher significant score than the girls but if achievement level is taken into consideration there is no significant difference in their achievement patterns. The reason governing this type of pattern of behavior requires further investigation.
From the findings it appears that the attempt has been successful in the positive direction and if supported with additional research may prove to be a definitely useful clinical contribution.