SUMMARY
v) Self concept is expected to be negatively related with alienation (total).
vi) Siblings of handicapped children will be higher on alienation (total) and its subvariables - powerlessness, self estrangement, meaninglessness, normlessness, isolation as compared to the siblings of normal children.

vii) Alienation (total) is expected to be negatively related with altruism.

viii) Siblings of handicapped children will be more altruistic as compared to the siblings of normal children.

ix) Altruism is expected to be positively related with adjustment (total).

The sample consisted of siblings of 50 physically handicapped (Boys 32, Girls 18), 50 mentally handicapped (Boys 27, Girls 23) and 50 normal children (Boys 17, Girls 33). All the children (Boys 76, Girls 74) were in the age range of 8-19 years.

The study was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, the siblings of handicapped children and siblings of normal children were selected through the respective institutions.

In the second phase of the study, the siblings of the handicapped children and siblings of normal children were interviewed in two sessions. In one session, information on
the demographic variables was collected and Adjustment Inventory (Bell, 1962) and the Self Report Altruism Scale (Chrisjohn, Fekken, and Phillipe,, 1981) were administered. The second session consisted of administering the self concept scale (Rastogi, 1971) and Student Alienation Scale (Sharma, 1988) and I.Q.test to the siblings of handicapped and siblings of normal children. The I.Q. of these normal siblings ranged between 85-115.

Two way analysis of variance (2x3) was applied to study the effect of sex (boys & girls) and handicap (physically handicapped, mentally handicapped and normals) on adjustment, self concept, alienation and altruism of the siblings of handicapped children in the comparison to normal siblings. Whenever the main effect of handicap yielded significant results, orthogonal comparisons were made. In one of the comparisons, the handicapped group (both the physically and mentally handicapped groups together) was compared with normal group while in the other comparison, physically handicapped group was compared with mentally handicapped group.

Intercorrelations between adjustment, self concept, alienation and altruism was also computed for physically handicapped and mentally handicapped groups separately. The t-test was applied to study the effect of younger or elder siblings of handicapped child and type of family (nuclear vs joint) on the different variables. The following results were obtained.
i) Siblings of handicapped children are positively affected in their health adjustment and adjustment total as compared to the siblings of normal children.

ii) Adjustment of siblings of mentally handicapped children is negatively correlated to alienation total, its subvariables and altruism. However, the adjustment of siblings of physically handicapped children is negatively correlated only with self estrangement a subvariable of alienation. Since higher adjustment score is indicative of poor adjustment.

iii) Siblings of handicapped children have a higher self concept as compared to the siblings of normal children.

iv) Self concept of mentally handicapped children is negatively correlated to their alienation and positively correlated to their altruism at the different levels of significant.

v) Alienation in the siblings of mentally handicapped children is negatively related to their home adjustment, submissiveness, emotionality, hostility and adjustment (total). Similarly alienation of physically handicapped group is also negatively correlated to their home adjustment and emotionality only.
vi) Siblings of physically handicapped children have higher feeling of normlessness as compared to the siblings of mentally handicapped children.

vii) Siblings of mentally handicapped children living in nuclear families have higher feeling of powerlessness as compared to one living in a joint family.

viii) In ordinal position the subvariable meaninglessness of alienation has been found to be significant in case of siblings of physically handicapped children and similarly subvariable normlessness of alienation has been found to be significant in case of siblings of mentally handicapped children.