ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Physical Education

COMPARISON OF SELF-CONCEPT AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY AMONG HEARING IMPAIRED VISUALLY IMPAIRED AND ORTHOPEDICALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS

KEY WORDS: Hearing Impaired, Visual Impaired, Orthopedically Impaired, Self-sufficiency, Self-concept etc.

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ABSTRACT

Self-concept and Self-sufficiency are the important aspects in our life. Self-concept is the multidimensional construct to perceive physical competence throughout childhood and beyond. Self-sufficiency as a personality trait reflects a person's overall quality or condition of being efficiency. These characteristics are also important among hearing impaired persons, visually impaired persons as well as orthopedically impaired persons. So the study, comparison of self-concept and self-sufficiency among hearing impaired visually impaired and orthopedically impaired persons has been taken into consideration. Forty subjects of each category namely hearing impaired, visually impaired and orthopedically impaired students (having problems in upper limbs) were selected within the age range of twelve to eighteen years for the study. Self-concept was measured by Dr. R. K. Saraswat's Manual of Self-concept Questionnaire and Self-sufficiency was measured by Burn-Reuter Modified Personality Inventory. The data were analyzed through the statistic of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The results indicate that hearing impaired subjects had better self-concept and self-sufficiency than orthopedically impaired and visually impaired subjects. The orthopedically impaired subjects were superior to visually impaired subjects in respect to self-sufficiency and self-concept.

INTRODUCTION

Humanity is the foundation of human civilization and mankind stands as an anchor of it. Each and every individual of our society should be accomplished with the highest degree of opportunities and desired to expose a new horizon for the growing generation. But there are so many barriers and tribulations in front of us which are participating in the present world such as physical, mental, social, and economical and so on. We should have to triumph over these tribulations to make our life smooth and meaningful. Like other problems of the universe, physical disability also plunks the human society into challenges. A good percentage of human beings are suffering from different physical disabilities.

It is very hard to integrate these people with the major segment of people. Due to physical disability they face the challenge of performing any task at par with the normal people. Due to orthopedically handicapping condition of the lower limb the movement is somewhat restricted. The teacher must be on the look-out for alternative ways and means to minimize this coming short.

The present study is an attempt on the part of the investigator to determine the self-concept and self-sufficiency among hearing impaired, visually impaired and orthopedically impaired persons and compare them with the variables, so that effort can be made in the right direction to integrate them with other people of the society.

Statement of the problem

The problem of the study was to investigate the self-concept and self-sufficiency of the hearing impaired, visually impaired and orthopedically impaired persons and also compare them in respects to the variables.

Hypothesis

It was hypothesized that there will be insignificant difference in respect to self-concept and self-sufficiency among hearing impaired, visually impaired and orthopedically impaired persons.

Delimitations

1. The study was delimited to the boys and girls of 12 to 18 years old.
2. The subjects were selected from the different schools of West Bengal.

Limitations

1. The subjects were of special population. So, there may be any snag during communication with the subjects. It was beyond of the investigator's control.
2. The subjects were from different socio-economic status, different mode of living as well as have different personality characters. Hence uniform response might not be occurred which were another limitation of the study.
3. During test taken, same response was not obtained from all the subjects. It was also the limitation of this study.

Significance Of The Study

1. This study will provide descriptive information about the self-concept and self-sufficiency among the physically disabled persons.
2. The result of this study will also have great significance in identifying the areas which can be easily developed.
3. This study will serve as a guideline to the teacher.
4. The findings of this study might give some clues to the concerned authorities in better understanding of the physically challenged students which may lead to the proper placement to those students in school situations where by successful educational achievement might be possible through an effective instructional programme and better social adjustability.
5. This study may also help in framing the educational programme as an integral part of the curriculum for the physically disabled persons.

Procedure

Selection of Subjects

1. Forty students of each category namely hearing impaired, visually impaired and orthopedically impaired (having problems in upper limbs) students respectively were chosen randomly from different special schools in West Bengal for the present study.
2. The age range was 12 to 18 years.

Selection of Variables

In order to asses this study, the following variables were selected:-

1. Self-concept
2. Self-sufficiency

Criterion Measures

1. Self-concept was measured by Dr. R. K. Saraswat's Manual of Self-concept Questionnaire.
2. Self-sufficiency as a personality trait was measured by Burn-Reuter Modified Personality Inventory.

Statistical Analysis

Comparison among physically disabled persons in respect of self-concept and self-sufficiency were obtained through the statistic of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

Level of Significance

For testing hypothesis the level of significance was set at 0.05 level.

Presentation And Analysis Of Data

Table - 1 Mean And Standard Deviation Of Self-concept And Self-sufficiency Among Hearing Impaired Visually Impaired And Orthopedically Impaired Students

Variables	Hearing Impaired Students		Visually Impaired Students		Orthopedically Impaired Students	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Self-concept	189.550	9.740	165.100	8.427	187.325	9.076
Self-Sufficiency	36.025	3.654	20.375	2.789	29.075	2.982

From table -1 it was observed that hearing impaired students had better self-concept and self-sufficiency than orthopedically impaired and visually impaired students. Again orthopedically impaired students were superior to visually impaired students in respect to self-concept and self-sufficiency.

Table - 2 Analysis Of Varience On Self-concept Among Hearing Impaired Visually Impaired And Orthopedically Impaired Students

Source of Variance	df	Sum of Square	Mean of Square	F- value
Between Groups	2	14622.717	7311.358	78.320 *
Within Groups	117	10922.275	93.353	
Total	119	25544.992		

*Significant at 0.05 level of Confidence

Tabulated $F_{.05}(2, 117) = 3.07$

In analyzing Table - 2 calculated value of 'F' is greater than tabulated value of 'F'. So, null hypothesis is rejected. For analyzing the data, Post – Hoc LSD test was employed to find out which group is better in respect to self-concept.

Table - 3 Post – Hoc Mean Comparison On Self-concept Among Hearing Impaired Visually Impaired And Orthopedically Impaired Students

Status	Hearing Impaired Students	Visually Impaired Students	Orthopedically Impaired Students	Critical Difference at 5% level
Mean	189.550	165.100	187.325	4.278

From Table - 3 it was observed that hearing impaired and orthopedically impaired students were superior to visually impaired students in respect to self-concept. Again orthopedically impaired students were superior to visually impaired students in respect to self-concept.

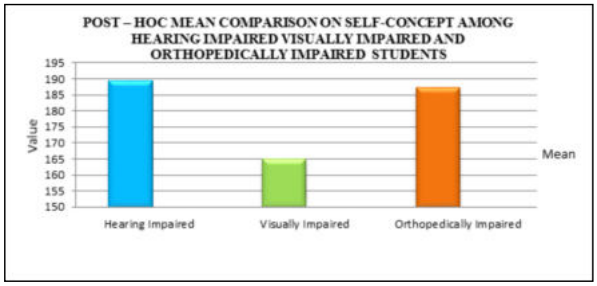

Fig. 1- Post – Hoc Mean Comparison on Self-Concept among Hearing Impaired Visually Impaired and Orthopedically Impaired Students.

Table – 4 Analysis Of Varience On Self-sufficiency Among Hearing Impaired Visually Impaired And Orthopedically Impaired Students

Source of Variance	df	Sum of Square	Mean of Square	F-value
Between Groups	2	4918.867	2459.443	245.707 *
Within Groups	117	1171.125	10.010	
Total	119	6089.992		

* Significant at 0.05 level of Confidence

Tabulated $F_{.05}(2, 117) = 3.07$

In analyzing Table - 4 calculated value of 'F' is greater than tabulated value of 'F'. So, null hypothesis is rejected. For analyzing the data, Post – Hoc LSD test was employed to find out which group is better in respect to Self-Sufficiency.

Table – 5 Post – HOC Mean Comparison On Self-sufficiency Among Hearing Impaired Visually Impaired And Orthopedically Impaired Students

Status	Hearing Impaired Students	Visually Impaired Students	Orthopedically Impaired Students	Critical Difference at 5% level
Mean	36.025	20.375	29.075	1.46

From Table - 5 there was a significant difference among all variables. The table showed that hearing impaired students had better Self-Sufficiency than orthopedically impaired and visually impaired students. Again orthopedically impaired students were superior to visually impaired students in respect to Self-Sufficiency.

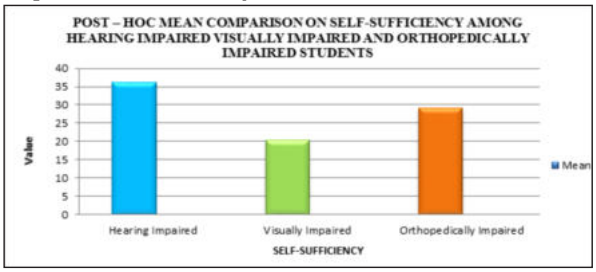

Fig. 2 Post – Hoc Mean Comparison on Self-Sufficiency among Hearing Impaired Visually Impaired and Orthopedically Impaired Students.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

The obtained data on the subjects through application of statistical technique revealed that hearing impaired subjects had better self-concept and self-sufficiency than orthopedically impaired and visually impaired subjects. Again orthopedically impaired subjects were superior to visually impaired subjects in respect to self-concept and self-sufficiency.

Self-concept is the multidimensional construct to perceive physical competence throughout childhood and beyond. The visually impaired subjects can't see, they have to depend on the others. To realize himself what have to do in a certain situation, it becomes very difficult for them. So, their self-concept trait exhibits less improvement. But both hearing impaired subjects and orthopedically impaired subjects can see and perceive all the happenings around them. Thus their self-concept ability becomes higher.

Visually impaired person cannot see, also cannot perceive for doing any work. Due to lack in physical ability, the visually impaired persons become less in self-sufficiency. Orthopedically challenged female subjects can see as well as can perceive to perform the task. Only the limitation arises

from having problems in limbs. So, they become more self-sufficient than visually impaired persons. Hearing impaired subjects only cannot hear. They become more efficient in performing the tasks and become more self-sufficiency.

CONCLUSION

From the above findings, it may be concluded that visually impaired persons suffer most from both self-concept and self-sufficiency than hearing and orthopedically impaired subjects. Orthopedically impaired persons also suffer more in self-concept and self-sufficiency than hearing impaired persons. During teaching, teacher should keep in mind about such psychological facts which help the students for better educational achievement. In society, normal people should also keep in mind about such psychological trait of the differently abled persons for their better living.

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