

Effect of Problem-Solving Behaviour among physically Challenged Students

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Abstract- It is necessary to shed light on the problems, characteristics and their identification and diagnosis of different advantage and disadvantage children and their types and education system that is necessary for this purpose. Along with providing various types of education system to the advantage and disadvantage children the latest researches have been mentioned to support the study. The present research scientifically shows how advantage and disadvantage children influences with the problematic behaviour, personal values and cognitive ability. disadvantaged children lost the ability to evaluate real situation. they create habit to add negativity in advisability is the condition that causes physical native ability is a significant measurement of Thinking errors of the disadvantaged and advantage children. Disability is the condition that causes physical, mental, Social and emotional imbalances in a person at any stage by this is severely affecting his normal behaviour, function, strength, thought and regular functioning. Disability can be any type of disability that makes the child unable to receive education like the average people of the particular child. children are not able to benefit from the general education system. It is clear from the results of the research that the performance of physically handicapped student has been found to be very poor in problem solving behaviour in which family problem, college problem, social problem, personal problem and overall problem sir while the performance of normal students has been found to be very good. so the proposed hypothesis which is found significantly defer among the respondents

INTRODUCTION

It is necessary to know before the specific children to understand and define it. What is meant by normal children and what are the factors which brings the children into the category of normal children and on deviating from which the children are included in the category of specific category. Such children come in the normal category, then all the word equally important teachers perform the work given by them efficiently and their learning activity becomes earlier and fast and they behave as expected in the society. They give constructive support in social work and have the ability to make the most of available resources. Due to these reasons, their adjustment in the society remains good. In contrast, in the definition of a specific children, such kind of children is placed in a special category which applies to a person with individual qualities, due to which the person attracts the attention of peers and specially, and also affect the response of his behaviour. A child who by reason of physical, mental, social, educational and practical characteristics does not markedly from or divides from the normal average child to the extent that he is required to develop his abilities and their powers appropriately. Teaching methods require refinement for specific types of programs, called as special child. In this category, physically disabled, gifted, creative, retarded, educationally backward child, delinquent child, adjusted problem sufferer etc, are treated as a special child.

So, as we see that physical disability is a state of incapacity for any person. It is a condition in which a person is unable to use his abilities and potential efficiently. Because physical disability is the human limit of a person with disability and for this his disability is considered responsible for his activities. Many children are seen in schools who do not behave normally as expected and in this way, they are the father of some problems. Some people go from home to school, sit in the park itself and reach the schools late, runaways after a while and how can someone steal the things of others, and tell lies. Abuse means no child brings homework and some rebels are indifferent to discipline. Due to these practical derivations, such children, teachers and school systems have some or the other in front of the parents. Children create some kind of problem and then they themselves lag behind in the achievements of all the fields and are unable to adjust in the society. Such children whose behaviour or personality is very extraordinary in some aspects are called problematic children due to their extraordinary behaviour and personality, they give rise to various types of problems. This problem is not the subject of a study of any one area in particular. According to the age and circumstances of the child's general behaviour and the nature and the variety of the uplifting behaviour, sometimes a problem is of the parents, teachers, society and sometimes it is off everyone together. It would be more practical to define problem children by relating all these perspectives. Palestine reported that problematic children are the children in whose behaviour the seriousness of one thing or the other is generally found more broadly, such children whose behaviour is to this extent and normal, become the father of problems in the discretionary home, School, Society. this kind of behaviour is called problematic behaviour.

Problem solving is the behaviour of a major cognovits. Would have become necessary at that time, when a person wants to reach a goal, but the goal is not easily achieved. when the target is easily attainable then no problem arises, then the question of solving the problem does not arise. like if we want to write something then pen or pencil is not available then it will be problem for the person. But if he has a pen available it will not be a problem. this clearly means that problem solving is a situation in which certain things hinder the achievement of the goal. Baron (2001), Problem solving behaviour is defined as an attempt to perform or choose from various responses so as to achieve the desired goals. Matlin (1983) describe three important aspects of problem solving which are original states, goal state and rules. Original state refers to the state that arises initially when the problem is encountered, while the goal state refers to the state that arises after reaching the goal, that is, the solution of the problem. Apart from this, there is a third

state which refers to the method of action that a person adopts to reach the goal state from the original state of the problem. We should assume that we have to come to get vegetables after travelling a distance of 3 kilometres. For example, the original state of the problem could be this thinking that the I am away from the place where I want to reach Then there is no means of going. the target may have been told whether the vegetables have these the market. There can be many types of procedures in the rule, whether to come on foot or bring a list in another means of transport. Problems which can be solved easily but some problems are very complex which cannot be solved easily. In order to solve them, a person has to find solutions to certain types of problems. It is becoming clear from the studies conducted by the psychologists that there are many factors which have a clear impact on problem solving the following factors are: functional fixedness, mental set, training, nature of problem, anxiety, span of attention, incubation and brainstorming. As for as the nature of the problem is concerned, it can be of two types. Well defined problem and ill-defined problems. Well defined problems are explicit and clear problems. This form of problem has an impact on the solution of the problem. As per the definition of the Reitman (1964), define the problem have many characteristics at that they derived from implicit problems. An explicit problem or a problem is said to be the problem in which a person is able to solve a in a systematic or definite manner. There is an agreement among the people about the achievable solution of such a problem and the well-defined problem is a fundamental stage of such a problem was the coal and the rules for converting the fundamental state into the target state which are clearly defined. In the define problem which is ill defined problem, the opposite of these characteristics would have been the malicious attribute. The study done by the psychologists revealed that the solution of the problem around is more difficult than the solution of the obvious problem, but it does not mean that the person is not able to solve the ambiguous problem. The truth is that such a problem can be solved to a large extent by adopting some special measures and restructuring rules that convert the fundamental state or where define the state, The target state and the fundamental state into the target state.

A problem starts when a person lacks a solution for it. That is when he does not know which of the available information is the correct solution of his problem. Therefore, in such situation, one cannot go towards any clear solution and he has difficulty in reaching the goals. simply by action, then there has to be recourse to thinking. Swachh thinking has the task of devising. some action, between the existing and desired situation. another n of the problem can be achieved by setting the goals view point for the add to the above definition (Duncker,1945). Problematic behaviour as is a situation when no clear goal directed solution is available to solve the problem, in the absence of clarity of goals, cognitive processing method is used so that the solution. (Mayer and Witt Rock,2006). A problem arises in that situation when a person is in some adverse situation and in such adverse situation, he is unable to establish adjustment with his surroundings. In such situation he has to learn to adjust himself in facing this kind of situation and find any solution to his problem towards life skills. According to psychologists' various factors like the functional fixedness, Mental set, training and brainstorming may affect the tendency of problem-solving. A good problem solver can get a focused solution to the problem in less time. Many studies have been Performed in western countries in this arena of problem solving or problem behaviour. Some researchers studied the gender differences in problematic behaviour, and most of them found that masculinity is related to problem solving. There are lots of differences among men and women in solving intellectual problems along with their physical attributes or abilities and disabilities. High level of testosterone helps women in solving special problems but in contrast men perform better than women on special tasks (Kimura,2002). This brought to the fore the fact that there is a paucity of researches in Indian perspective in studying problem Behaviour for problem solving ability of adolescence. There is a correlation among problem behaviour and ability and disability among adolescents, intelligence, creativity, reasoning skills and mathematical skills among adolescents. (Pathak,2013). While reviewing the literature some questions came into mind. Therefore, in such a situation, research study was done with the aim of studying the physical advantage and disadvantage which is related to the problem of children. For the purpose of the present study, some hypotheses were made, in which the first hypothesis is a the physically disadvantaged respondent will be differ significantly from their normal counterparts in the respect to their personal problems. Normal children are called such children who bring in the category of a normal child and on whose derivation the child is included in the category of special child or disadvantaged group is the category of special child. Normal children are of medical, physical and sound health and do not experience any kind of hindrance in performing work involving normal physical exertion. The intellectual level is in the range of 90 to 110. intelligence of normal children. Most of the questions in the class are that normal children are also average in academic achievement and diligently complete the assignments and assignments given by the teachers, giving equal importance to all subjects. Their learning speed also often suffers. This is expected behaviour in the society which gives constructive support in social work and has the ability to make the most out of the available resources. Due to these reasons, their adjustment in society and school is good and they are emotionally balanced. On the contrary, many psychologists and educationists have explained the specific children in their own way. As per the definition of Crow and Crow the term exceptional is applied to traits or to a person possessing the traits, because of it the individual receives special attention from his fellows. One more definition is given by S.A. Kirk, on the occasion of American National Society for the study of education It is believed that children of extraordinary nature want to integrate well with the physical, mental and social characteristics of normal children. So that as a result of their need and ability, the development can be made according to the normal child. This requires modification of school facilities traditions and educational services. As per the definition of Heward (1996), Extraordinary children are children who have difficulty in learning a fact-oriented material and show signs of sensory impairment as well as physical disability, resulting emotional or social problems. On the other hand, intellectually children show their ability in a better way, but the needs of both types of children can be met through special teaching methods. As per the above-mentioned definitions it is clear than exceptional children are those who markedly differs from the societal defined of traditional classroom teaching to a routine class or needs the specific teaching methods and the programs are so that they may develop their abilities, capacities and potential it is to the maximum. A child of an average category or a normal category is involved in his physical, mental, social and educational characteristics as well as behavioural characteristics. In this way, he can modify it as per the need. That is such children have a tendency to improve themselves by using their capacity included in this category are any type of physically handicapped, gifted, creative, mentally retarded, educationally bright and backward learning disabilities Juvenile delinquent, maladjusted, emotionally unstable and problem children. The spear

of specifically it is universal. It can be found in people of any class, caste, religion, sect, Nation etc. Sometimes this uniqueness is hereditary and sometimes the atmosphere is the result of both and sometimes a combination of both. Examples of people with different characteristics are found in history. The sister of the US President late Canidae was mentally retarded, Renowned author and Traveller Helen Keller was visually impaired and hearing impaired, famous great poet Surdas was blind by birth. The language development of the proven scientist Einstein was very late. US President Roosevelt himself was a victim of polio. All these examples prove that fulfilment of various disabilities is possible. Therefore, any disabled child, through proper education and training, can be made useful for himself and for the nation and society like normal people. Therefore, today in almost all the developed and developing countries of the world, there has been a change in the attitude of the people towards the special children and special schools have been opened for the children of special education, where they are given education and training as per the need.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

To compare the handicapped adolescents to their normal counterparts in terms of their personal problems such as family problems, school and college problems, social problems etc.

Hypotheses

The physically disadvantaged respondent will differ significantly from their normal counterparts in respect to their personal problems under the students.

Sample:

Handicapped and advantaged children with their socio-economic status are selected for the study. This study has been conducted on a sample of 480 students those initially were divided into advantage and disadvantage groups. More appropriately, the subjects were divided into physically disadvantaged groups, advantage groups, physically advantage boys and physically advantage girls, normal boys and normal girls. The age of the school students ranges from 16 to 19 years. The subject was selected randomly.

Design:

Quasi-experimental research design was considered for the present study. The proposed study encompasses some independent variables as disadvantaged children and advantaged children. their socio demographic conditions which are gender, age, socio-economic status, locality, nature of family, income etc. Effects of these variables were e-court on the selected dependent variables.

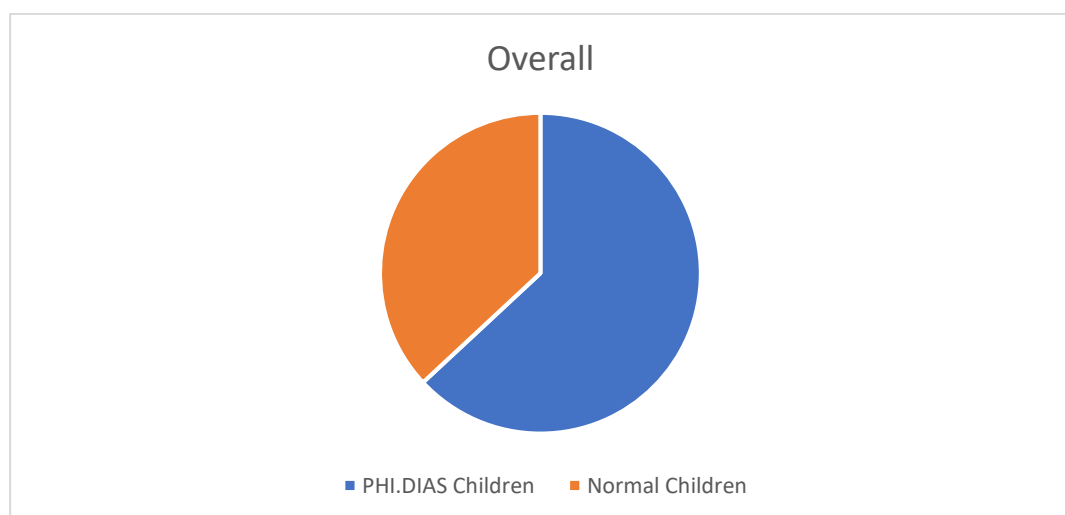
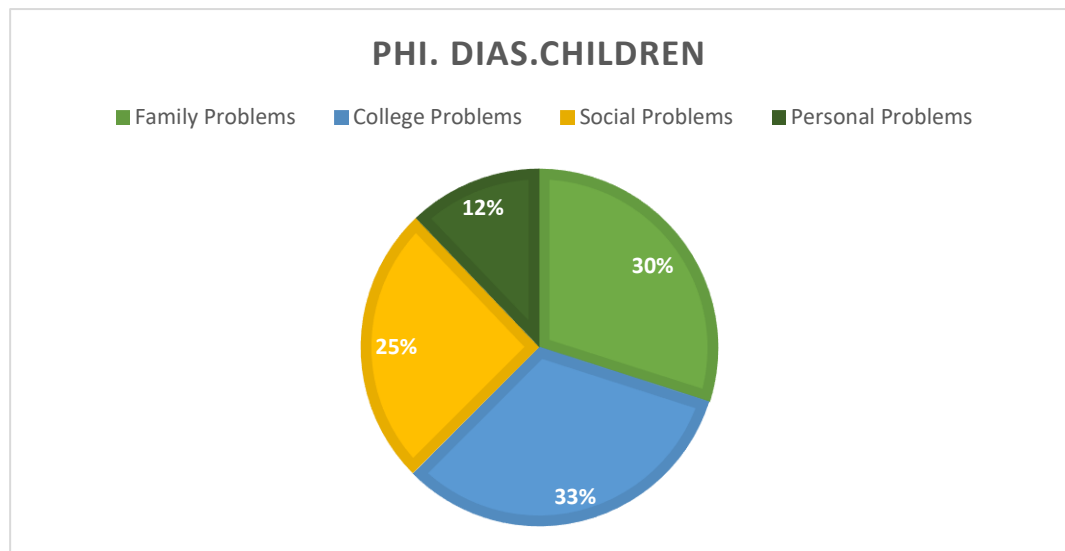
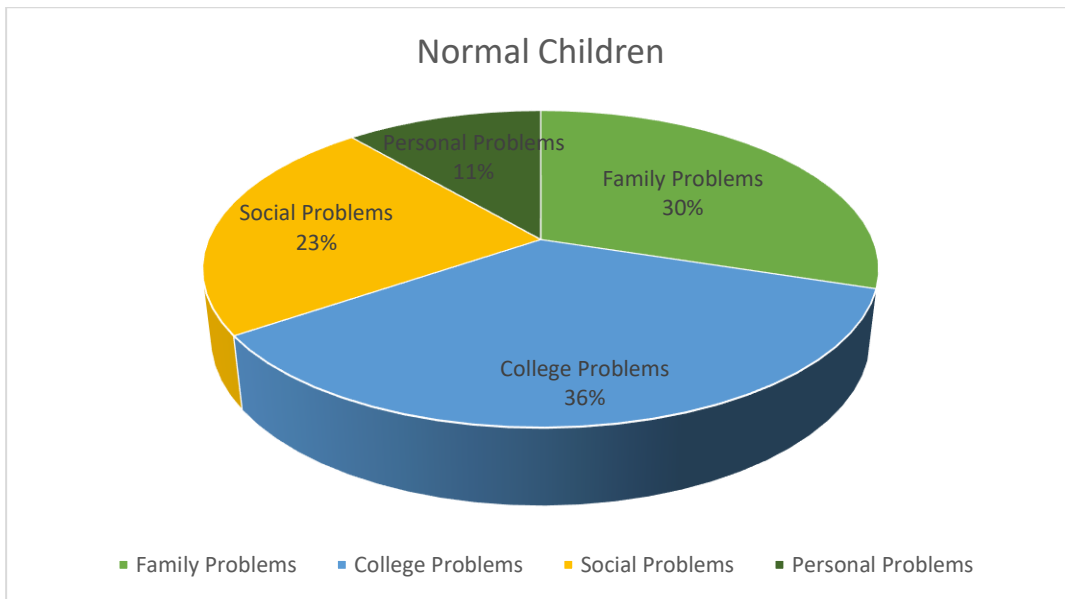
RESEARCH TOOLS:

- **Personal Information Blanks:** A personal data sheet to provide information on sample respondents, demographic characteristics of age, gender, educational qualification, advantage or disadvantage group etc
- **Youth Problem Inventory:** Youth problem inventory is invented by Nicholas Verma. This inventory was used to study problems found in advantaged and disadvantaged children like family problems, college problems, social problems and personal problems. The inventory contains a total of 80 statements whose retest reliability is found in between 0.76 to 0.86 and validity of this inventory is found 0.72.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Table- 1 The statistical calculation of the physically disadvantaged respondents and normal counterparts in respect to their personal problems.

Variables	Normal Children Mean	N. (240) SD	Physically Handicapped Children Mean	N. (240) SD	t- Value	Significance Level
Family Problems	12.17	4.24	15.93	5.477	3.710	0.01**
College Problems	14.47	2.473	17.35	2.190	5.97	0.01**
Social Problems	9.48	3.275	13.50	2.59	6.51	0.01**
Personal Problems	4.57	1.40	6.45	0.749	7.393	0.01**
Overall	59.86	16.356	102.24	13.41	20.2019	0.01**



In the present research study, it has been shown between physically disadvantaged and normal children on their problems. It is clear from the results shown in table 1 Problems between the two groups over-studied under family problems, college problems, social problems and problems related to their personal problems. After considering all these problems separately, their overall mean, standard deviation and significance of difference between physically disadvantaged and normal children has also been calculated. Which is mentioned in Table-1. It is clear from the perusal of the table that their family problems have been studied as a variable and in physically handicapped and normal adolescents, it is seemed that the mean of normal adolescents' group is 12.17 and their SD is 4.24., While mean for the physically disadvantaged group is 15.9 3 and their SD is 5.4 77. Highest scores on this scale affects

their problem behaviour. It can be said that having a higher score on this scale means that more of the problem is being found in them. It is clear from the observation of a table that the children with physical disabilities under family problems had a mean of 15.93 and the standard deviation of 5.47. In contrast, those who are normal children, that is children who belong to the advantage group have a mean value of 12.73 and a standard deviation of 4.24. It appears that while highest score on this scale represents a more problematic behaviour, then their counterparts mean that they are more prone to problems. The second variable of problematic behaviour is college problems, the study of which makes it clear that even in college studies, problems are being more in physically handicapped or disadvantaged groups than those who are normal adolescents. The t ratio between physically disadvantaged group and normal adolescents under family problems have been calculated and obtained t-ratio is found 3.710 which is getting significant at 0.01 level of confidence. The physically disadvantaged group under college related problems got a mean of 17.35 and a standard deviation of 2.190, while the mean for normal adolescence was 14.47 and their standard deviation is found 2.473. It is clear from the observation of the table that under college related problems, children who are physically challenged have more problems than normal adolescents. The second concept of problematic behaviour is related to the college problems, in Witcher the obtained t ratio between physically disadvantaged children and normal children has been calculated and the found t ratio is 5.97, which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence. Therefore, the hypothesis made in research is being confirmed regarding physically disadvantaged and normal children who are found to significantly differ on their college problems. The third variable under the problematic behaviour is social problems, physically disadvantaged children were compared with normal children even under problematic behaviour regarding their social problems. Under social problems, it was found that those who are physically handicapped in adolescents that have problematic behaviour, were found to be higher as their mean is found to be 13.50 and the standard deviation is found to be 2.59. In contrast, the normal children got a mean of 9.48 and the standard deviation of 3.75 on the dimension of social problems. The t- ratio between these two groups has been calculated and the found t- ratio is 6.511 which is proving to be significant at 0.01 level of confidence. The next time injection of problematic behaviour is personal problems are in which comparisons are made between these two groups. The mean of the physically disadvantaged group is found at 6.45 and their SD is 0.7 49. Contrary to this, the mean of normal children was found to be 4.57 and the standard deviation between them is 1.40. To find the difference in significance between these two groups, the t ratio was calculated and the found the ratio was 7.393 which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence. After the occurrence of all the four dimensions of the problematic behaviour, the overall problem behaviour was observed and it is clear from the table obtained that the physically disadvantaged group has a mean of 102.24 and a standard deviation of 13.441. whereas in contrast, the mean value of normal children is 59.86 and their standard deviation is 16.356. It is clear from the significance of difference that the physically disabled group is found to have more problematic behaviour than the normal children. The results obtained in the table are making it clear that problems due to the state of incapacity are also found more in those who are physically disadvantaged. When the overall calculation between the physically disadvantaged group and normal group has been done, and the obtained t- ratio is found 20.019 which is significant at 0.01 level. It is clear from the observation of the above table that the area of speciality of children can be found in the people of universal and or any class, cast, religion, section, National sits. Sometimes a heritage tree is a result of speciality, sometimes due to the environment and sometimes a combination of both.

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