

A Comparative Study of Frustration in Visual Impaired and Normal Vision Students of Senior Secondary School

Abstract

In the present study the investigator has studied about the Frustration in Visual Impaired and Normal Vision student at senior secondary school .Investigator has selected 100 student from class 11 and 12 in which 50 were from blind school and 50 were from govt.school.to assess the Frustration, A Reaction to Frustration Scale (RFS) by Dixit B.M. and Srivastava D.N. (1997) was administrated on sample. The data was analysed by employing chi square. The finding revealed that there is significant difference between Visual Impaired and Normal Vision student of senior secondary school with regard to their Frustration. The survey was completed in eight months from July, 2015 to February, 2016.

Keywords: Frustration, Normal Vision Students, Visual Impaired.

Introduction

In the present time among the adolescent there is throat cutting competition in every field whether Educational, Vocational or any other. Today the excessive demand and expectation of parents on the children may develop the feeling of Frustration among the adolescents. Frustration is the feeling of stress. Interruption to goal seeking behavior accuses frustration. The person's awareness of his inability to satisfy his drives and his failure to achieve the goals that he has set for himself makes him helpless and he suffers from an injured pride leading to frustration. Visual Impaired students due to the disability in seeing, they feel isolation. They feel more difficulty in their work. Attitude of people feel them isolated so they feel frustrated. This frustration is more than normal vision students

Statement of the Problem

A comparative study of Frustration in Visual Impaired and Normal Vision Students of senior secondary school.

Review of Literature

Jadav, B (2015) conduct a research on frustration tolerance in hearing impaired and non hearing impaired people. The finding revealed no significant different was found in the frustration tolerance in hearing impaired and non hearing impaired. Rathee, I. (2014) in his research found that non residential school differ significantly in their frustration teacher working in residential. Sadhu, H. (2014) found a large difference between frustration of 11 and 12 grade students. Mohanraj, B. & Selvaraj, I. (2013). Research shows that adolescent student with hearing impairment feel the same in Anxiety, Frustration and Adjustment. Dixit, M. (2014) found no difference in the Frustration of students of Govt. school and Private school

Need and significance

The children with visual disability are in a large no. in the world. They differ in their characteristics, needs, accomplishments and behaviors from those of the sighted. It has been realized that a majority of persons with visually impaired can lead a better quality of life if they have equal opportunities and effective access to rehabilitation measures. To bridge the gap between the Visually Impaired and Sighted children, the researcher feels the rationale of doing research about these children. There is a need to do research in the field of Visually Impaired to develop their full capacities to cope with Frustration. Hence, the researcher feels that it is worthwhile to study Frustration of Visually Impaired and Normal Vision student at senior secondary school.

Objectives of the Study

To study the difference between the Frustration in Visual Impaired and Normal Vision Student of senior secondary school.



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Hypotheses

There exist no significant difference between the Frustration in Visual Impaired and Normal Vision Student of senior secondary school.

Delimitation

Due to limited time and resource the study was delimited to only in Delhi.

The study was confined to the 100 students of class 11 to 12 of Delhi.

Only 50 students with Visual Impairment and 50 Normal Vision students are the sample.

Research Method

For the study of the problem researcher has selected purposive sampling method.

Sample

100 student have been selected (50 Visual Impaired and 50 Normal Vision Students), from Government and Blind school both, who were studying in class 11 to 12 level

Tool

A Reaction to Frustration Scale (RFS) by Dixit B.M. and Srivastava D.N. (1997) has used to collect the data.

Techniques

After scoring the test, the data analyzed in accordance with the objectives of the study. In this study investigator find by statistics chi –square.

Analysis

There exist no significant difference between frustration in visual impaired and normal vision students of senior secondary school .

Level of Frustration in Visual Impaired and Normal Vision Students at Senior Secondary School

Groups	Level of Frustration					Total	Chi-square value
	Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low		
Normal Vision	2	8	11	11	18	50	89.57
Visual Impaired	20	12	11	4	3	50	
Total	22	20	22	15	21	100	

At a glance the result presented in the table reveals that the chi-square value that is 89.57 is significant at .01 levels. The visual impaired student of senior secondary school was found more frustration than normal vision students.

Main Finding

Significant difference was found between Frustration of Visual Impaired and Normal Vision Students of Senior Secondary School. Visual impaired student were found to be more frustrated in compare to Normal Vision Student.

Conclusion

Significant difference was found between Frustration of Visual Impaired and Normal Vision students of Senior Secondary School.

Educational Implication

The findings of the study give valuable contribution to learners, teachers, school administrators and educational planners to students frustration. The teachers, parents, psychologists, sociologists, philosophers, planners, educationists and guidance workers should provide due attention to frustrated students so that they get success in future. We have to make arrangements in teaching those visual impaired and sighted students who easily get frustrated. Frustrated students may be sent for some counseling for their future success.

Suggestion

The present study has been conducted on senior secondary school students. Further studies can be conducted on these variables at the primary, secondary and higher education

The present study confirms itself to drawing the sample of the visually challenged students from various senior secondary schools of delhi. A similar study should be conducted by drawing the samples from special schools and govt .school at national level.

Studies can be done with other psychological variables.

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