

**Self-concept in a sample of physically-
handicapped working women with respect to
some variables
(A Field study in Damascus Governorate)**

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Abstract

This research aims to study the relationship between the self-concept among physically-handicapped working women with respect to nature of the disability, academic level, social status, and years of service at work. The existence of a positive self-concept in the individual – as a human being – is considered a cornerstone for having a balanced personality capable of facing every day and future difficulties. Positive self-concept enables the individual to adapt to facing the psychological problems. The research sample is 135 physically-handicapped working women. Two scales have been designed. The first scale is measuring the self-concept. Scientific methods such as validity and reliability tests have been adopted, as well as the suitable statistical formulae. The main results of this research are:

1. There are statistically significant differences at the significance level of 5% of self-concept among the sample members related to the nature of disability.
2. There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level of 5% of self-concept among the sample members related to the academic level.
3. There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level of 5% of self-concept among the sample members related to the social status.
4. There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level of 5% of self-concept among the sample members related to the years of service at work.

A number of suggestions are concluded at the end of this paper.