Studying the Personality and Family Characteristic and Life Quality of Exceptional Challengers in Urban and Rural Areas of Iran

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Abstract: The main purpose of this research is studying and evaluating personality and family characteristics and life quality of exceptional challengers in urban and rural areas of Iran. By exceptional challengers we mean sensory-mobility individuals who have overcome their disabilities and shortcomings and have achieved great successes. The main questions are on the basis of: what special characteristics do challengers enjoy? How much is the amount of self-esteem of these individuals? How is the quality of their life that has caused such successes? Also, from among the applied objectives of the research is identifying and introducing Iran's creative challengers and creating and strengthening the motivation for work among the healthy and disabled young people. The study is a survey that is located in descriptive research area and it has been done using case study method. Considered statistical universe include all of the known exceptional challengers and they are 34 people. Therefore, this research hasn't used any sampling and using census method, the whole society has been considered as sample. Research tools are: NEO five-factor personality characteristics questionnaire, life quality and world health questionnaires and FAD family function questionnaire; after completing the questionnaires individually, using descriptive statistics indexes and single-group t statistical model, the amount of enjoyment of the above said variables in exceptional challengers was studied. Results show that the rate of extraversion characteristic and life quality in exceptional challenger has been greater than average (or expected case). And characteristics of neurosis, flexibility, being pleasant and conscientiousness were at average or expected level. And finally findings from the research show that positive personality characteristics, paying attention to and timely supporting the members of family and also using natural intelligence and other capabilities are among the important and influential factors on the way for obtaining the success despite their disability.

Key words: Personality characteristic • Life quality • Family practice • Exceptional challengers • Disability

INTRODUCTION

The divine creation system is based on individual differences. All people are different from each other in different aspects and everyone enjoys his own special and exceptional identity [1](Afrooz, 2005). All human beings have some differences from the biological, mental and emotional points of view. And studying about exceptional people is, in fact, studying about these differences. Such people bear talents that are combinations of special abilities and disabilities [2].

Exceptional challengers are exceptional individuals who in some way or other suffer from sensory or physical-motor injuries and disabilities. But, on the other hand, they enjoy good mental capabilities (at or above average intelligence and sharp-witted) and they are active and successful in different scientific, literary and artistic fields and, in fact, despite their limitations and defects, they continue their way of life self-sufficiently and independently. These people consider the life as a scene for struggle and they believe that it is necessary to make use of the maximum employment, occupational and other capabilities and make them clear and with a noble idea and a positive attitude in life climb in life and overcome their own disabilities [3]. Unfortunately, these people have often been ignored. Despite their abnormal conditions
(sensory and motor problems), these people are in terms of mental ability and intelligence active and intelligent and concentration on their disabilities causes us to ignore their abilities and talents and usually great differences are observable among their talents and the rate of real operations. [4]. Officials and coaches should be able to use the capabilities of individuals as well as their strengths and do the planning according which the person is able to develop his talents and cover his defects and disabilities [5].

At first, exceptional education was planned for people who had considerable and special differences in senses (vision, hearing, speech) physically, mentally and organically. Among these people some individuals were observed who, despite their sensory-motor and/or visual, auditory and speech defects, enjoyed intelligent and metal power. For this reason, it is necessary to design plans and in such a way that these people be able to be covered by appropriate education in proportion with their own special mental power [6].

In order to study the educational characteristics and conditions of exceptional children different methods and ways have been used. In this educational system (special education), one of the ways and methods is individual and case method study. This method is appropriate for background and personality and by using this method; sometimes most of the findings can be generalized in other cases among the groups [7]. As an innovational way in study and early recognition exceptional children, CEC (Council of Exceptional Children) offered individualistic way of study through which it is possible to recognize these children as soon as possible and plan quickly and in a better manner for them [8]. Case study can compare the relation between variables and compare their validity concerning internal and external [9].

In this research, we have tried to do case studies on all under consideration challengers. In this way it is possible to concentrate on individualistic functions, specialties, abilities and limitations, study them in a careful manner and timely offer them and their family required advices and educations [10]. Some part of the research has been on the basis of identifying psychological and personal characteristics of these individuals, that is, individualistic and stable characteristics that are somehow in different situations stable and influence the thought, sense and action of the individual [11].

In order to discover the personality, almost many methods are used that clearly some of them are worthy of being named by TEST [12]. Paul Costa and Robert McCrae [13,14] have had access to the five-factor model of personality. They believe that most of personality aspects have come from five main characteristics. These factors have been considered as dominant aspects of personality and they are: neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness factors [15]. Here we explain about these characteristics in brief.

Neuroticism is natural and logical growth of a relatively inactive individual who has failed in self-orient and personal attempt to be ambitious and for this reason he has fallen behind from growth of his social interest (quoted by: Asghari [16]. A neuroticism shows intense and long-term responses against stress and even in less stress conditions symbols of behavioral instability, internal irritability and anxiety is evident in him [17].

Extraversions tend towards outer world, they prefer being with others and are sociable, impulsive, adventurer, courageous and aggressive [18]. Agreeableness and openness toward the experience include allowing the imagination, aesthetics, new senses and new acts and experiences and positive values [19].

Pleasantness is, in fact, an accepting state toward the acceptance and adaptation with social conditions and situations. Most of the time, these individuals believe that others or most people are good, kind and honest people [13,14]. Positivist individuals are interested in having appropriate responses and feedbacks to others and finally, they are more social compared with people who are against them [20].

Conscientiousness is a characteristic that a very careful and hardworking individual experiences when he is asked to do a task. It included the elements of self-correspondence, care; organizing, consulting (deeply thinking prior to make a decision) and they need progress [21]. From among psychological characteristics of individuals who experience physical-motor disabilities but enjoy good mental power, some are as follows: sense of witness, insistence and patience, motivation for doing great tasks, curiousness and insightfulness, self-critics and idealist [22]. Blind people enjoy positive point of view toward social interactions and discourse communication, socializing with others- both the blind and seeing people -and they are happy attending social activities, accepting responsibilities in institutions and organizations and cooperating with others. In case of deaf people, social activities and accepting occupational and vocational responsibilities will be required and desired when their companions and coworkers are generally deaf or hearing people who understand their mental-social situations [3].
Exceptional challengers: exceptional challengers are exclusive individuals who, somehow, experience sensory and physical-motor injuries and disabilities. But, on the other hand the enjoy good mental power (amounting average intelligence or above it and sharp-witted. In different fields they are active, artist and successful and in fact, despite their physical limitations and defects, they lead their lives in a self-sufficient and independent way and make use of their abilities to display occupational, vocational and other capabilities [3]. For example, among these people are some deaf individuals who lack the hearing sense but are able to play music instruments (Org and tambourine) and also they have found ways for university studies and are economically self-sufficient and are busy teaching in the fields of computer graphics, decorative arts (pottery, embroidery, tailoring, carpet weaving and durries weaving and ...). Among the deaf people there are composers and musicians, lawyers, family counselor, with educations at PhD level and champions in blind's chess and champions of the blind's swimming and also blinds who without any seeing sense do artistic tasks such as pearl weaving and trinket sewing in a skillful manner and they also teach these arts to the blind art students. Among these challengers there are also some multi-disabled people, blind and deaf individual who are continuing their studies at PhD level in Italic language (acquiring grants from this country). There is a blind and deaf individual who- without enjoying these two essential senses- have built decorative tableaus with flowers and dried fruits and has obtained income following this way and has held fairs in several European and Asian countries. Among the physical-motor handicapped people there are three successful professors in painting (with two disabled hands), biologist doctor of medicine, champion in disabled weight lifting, calligrapher, inventor, football player, (the handicapped national football team), writer and poet. Each one of them has formed family lives and enjoys appropriate self-sufficiency and life quality. One of the most important primary groups is family. In most families with exceptional children, they like to be paid attention to and to be supported more that their real needs. Logical and reasonable support and care cause the child to be allowed to rely on his own self and have more self-esteem. Parents of these children and their relatives are those who should teach them ability and sense of self-esteem and independence [1]. Interesting results from researches have shown that taking care of disabled children may have positive consequences for parents, for example when the concept of "aim" is changed in the beliefs of parents who have handicapped children [23]. Information shows that parents of disabled children are to receive special educations and design a special plan for their own disabled children and in this way, they have caused decrease in stress and have brought mental health to the family [24, 25].

Creative exceptional challengers, with a combination of positive attitude, motivation for work, self-esteem, sense of self-preciousness and purity of intention and trust in God provide the most appropriate ground for blossoming the talents, crystallization of creativities and creating the wonders [2]. Taking the above mentioned things about the characteristics and powers of disabled people into account and expressing the fact that timely care and intervening these people's trainings can blossom their capabilities and prevent uselessness and wasting these people's potential in society in its best manner. It seems necessary and important to deeply study and research about the understanding of cognitive, psychological and family characteristics, also discover potential talents of these individual and that, which factor have been able to lead them towards success.

In order to prepare and mention the research background for this research title necessary investigations was done and among the foreign and local books and essays and related informative bases more searches were made and unfortunately, any research bearing this title or something like to it wasn't available in Iran or resources from foreign countries. At the present time this research is to obtain answers for the following questions:

- What special personality characteristics do these exceptional challengers enjoy?
- How is the life quality among these people?

Since in this research, exceptional characteristics of challengers are considered, it is necessary to define the phrase "exceptional challengers" and then explain characteristics of these people that have been taken account in the present research.

**Exceptional Challengers:** exceptional challengers are exclusive individuals who, somehow, experience sensory and physical-motor injuries and disabilities. But, on the other hand the enjoy good mental power (amounting average intelligence or above it and sharp-witted. In different fields they are active, artist and successful and in fact, despite their physical limitations and defects,
they lead their lives in a self-sufficient and independent way and make use of their abilities to display occupational, vocational and other capabilities [26]. For example, among these people are some deaf individuals who lack the hearing sense but are able to play music instruments (Org and tambourine) and also they have found ways for university studies and are economically self-sufficient and are busy teaching in the fields of computer graphics, decorative arts (pottery, embroidery, tailoring, carpet weaving and durries weaving and …). Among the deaf people there are composers and musicians, lawyers, family counselor, with educations at PhD level and champions in blind's chess and champions of the blind's swimming and also blinds who without any seeing sense do artistic tasks such as pearl weaving and trinket sewing in a skillful manner and they also teach these arts to the blind art students. Among these challengers there are also some multi-disabled people, blind and deaf individual who are continuing their studies at PhD level in Italic language (acquiring grants from this country). There is a blind and deaf individual who without enjoying these two essential senses- have built decorative tableaus with flowers and dried fruits and has obtained income following this way and has held fairs in several European and Asian countries. Among the physical-motor handicapped people there are three successful professors in painting (with two disabled hands), biologist doctor of medicine, champion in disabled weight lifting, calligrapher, inventor, football player, (the handicapped national football team), writer and poet. Each one of them has formed family lives and enjoys appropriate self-sufficiency and life quality.

**Disability:** World Health Organization has defined "disability" as any kind of shortage or lack of ability due to parallax that limits individual's activity for doing a task in the same way as common people do, or takes out his range of activity from natural state. Disabled physical-motor individuals include people whose physical limitations or health difficulties require special services on education, equipment, materials, or facilities in their learning and education or activities [2].

**Personality Characteristics:** By personality characteristics it is meant the five factors of neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness. Personality means the dynamic organization of perceptual, affective, voluntary and physical aspects (form of the body and its vital acts) of individual [31] and NEO personality questionnaire has been used to study the personality factors.

**Life Quality:** Life quality is a more wider structure of mental health and a complex realm that include health state, power to do daily activities, position of work role, opportunities and times for following the creational interests, social function in friendships and relation with others, having access to resources of health care, life and general health measures [27]. These characteristics have been identified using standard questionnaire of life quality that has been prepared for this purpose. The questionnaire contains 26 questions in which individuals have been asked about their attitudes toward factors that are effective in life quality.

**Family Function:** By family function it is meant family duties in problem solving, creating relations, playing role, emotional responsiveness, emotional mixture and controlling its own members' behavior [28] and this measurement has been done on the basis of FAD family standard questionnaire.

**Research Plan**

**Research Method:** In this research that investigates on "Describing personality, family and life quality characteristics of exceptional challengers" descriptive research plan of the survey type has been used and the researcher wants to identify personality and life quality characteristics; since in descriptive researches there is no need for handling independent variables and it tests only the existent situation and also, in the same direction with increase in internal validity of the present research, a deep interview has been held with exceptional challengers and after having access to personality -family- social information on challengers, qualitative data that had the supplementary role for quantitative data, was provided. Regarding the analytical level which is one of the advanced levels of descriptive researches, in this research personality, family and life quality characteristics of challengers were compared, psychological file was formed and intelligence profile and individualistic personality profile of challengers were compiled for the purpose that quantitative data to be enriched and more complete analysis to be offered.
Table 1: Frequency Distribution Related with the Variable “Sex of Exceptional Challengers”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>girl</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>61.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statistical Universe:** Statistical universe of the present research include all exceptional challengers whose name have been registered in related institutions and their number is 35 people. It should be mentioned that from among these 35 individuals only one person didn't cooperate and therefore, was deleted from statistical universe and the number of statistical universe decreased to 34 people. Also, it should be mentioned that having an access to all members of the society (universe) was possible and preparing a list of the society's individuals are available, which includes 12 blind and semi-blind, 10 deaf and semi-deaf, 10 physical-motor paralysis and 2 of them are multi-disabled that are 13 girls and 21 boys, that is, 68.1% and 38.2% boys and girls, respectively. In order to prepare the list of these individuals and have an access to them to study, institution for revealing exceptional children, association of disabled elites of Iran, association of defending the right of disabled people, the blind and the deaf people's associations. This society is from among Iran's disabled people.

**Measurement Tools**

**Neopi-R Five-Factor Personality Questionnaire:** At the present time NEOPI-R test is considered as one of the valid and comprehensive tests for personality psychology and the long-term validity of NEO-PI test has been evaluated. A 6-year longitudinal study has been done on the scales of neuroticism, extraversion and agreeableness and their validity coefficient have been obtained as 0.68 to 0.83. Also, validity coefficients of agreeableness and conscientiousness were obtained as 0.79 and 0.63, respectively [13]. In Iran, obtained validity coefficients on staffs of Irankhodrow has been above 0.80 [29] and this procedure in society of students was also above 0.75. On the whole, validity coefficients of this test on neuroticism axis, extraversion, flexibility, agreeableness and conscientiousness can be defined as 0.83, 0.75, 0.80, 0.79 and 0.79, respectively.

**Who Quality of Life Questionnaire (Whoqol-Bref):** Life quality questionnaire of World Health Organization (1996) that has been compiled by John Eurley (2008), contains 26 five-item questions in Likert spectrum and is measured from one to five. This questionnaire contains four separate areas that include: physical health, psychological and social and environmental relations. Questions 3, 4, 10, 15, 16, 17 and18 involve physical health domain, questions 5, 6, 7, 11, 19 and 21 involve psychological domain and questions 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24 and 25 involve environmental domain. It should be mentioned that concerning the validity, the present questionnaire is valid and in addition to confirmed validity in abroad, it has been validated in Iran by Nazarzadeh (2009) (with emphasis on age, education and gender) and all of coefficients are higher than 0.80.

**Fad Family Functioning Questionnaire:** This scale considers 6 dimensions and the validity of each dimensions are divided into two instrumental and emotional domains. These dimensions are as follows: problem solving, communications, roles, affective reactions, emotional involvement and behavior control.

Validity of FAD a tool for measuring the family functioning was performed after being prepared by Opshtine et. Al in 1983 on a 503-people sample. Alfa coefficient range of sets between 72% to 92% show its higher internal consistency. FAD validity was confirmed in two ways; firstly, using the scores that families had got in FAD scale, secondly, in 503-people sample and using a recognition method, FAD could correctly predict 67% of non-clinical and 64% of clinical families. On the whole, results from the above mentioned research was significant at p<0.0001. Also, in Iran, researches by other experts are indicatives of higher validity of this test. Cronbach's alpha coefficient has reported the components of roles of problem solving, expressing the emotions and total scale in FAD-I 92%, 75% and 93%, respectively and all of the components are significant at p<0.0001. This test, contains 53 questions and include phrases that describe the testable family. By reading each phrase, he identifies the amount of coordination with his own family on Likert four-level scale in the forms of I agree completely, I agree, I disagree and I completely disagree and each one question get 1-4 score and phrases that describe poor performance, get revers score. So, high scores and low scores are indicatives of impaired function of the family.

**Statistical Model:** the method used in this research is descriptive method and the researcher is to study the present characteristics of exceptional challengers. Considering measurement level of experimental data, indexes of descriptive statistics and single group t- statistical model has been used. Assumption for using
this model, is utilizing the norms of standard tests as theoretical averaged and the average state of a group as experimental average, that is of parametric nature in statistical area. Thus, in order to compare the above mentioned characteristics of exceptional challengers, using the calculated theoretical average of the previous researches and comparing it with experimental averages of the present research, significance rate of difference in averages has been studied. It should be mentioned that all theoretical averaged have been based on research background and the last available norms used in researches that have been done, have been adopted. In these calculations the average and standard deviation are 100 and 15, respectively.

**Findings:** Single group t table associated with present conditions of "variables; personality, family functioning and life quality of exceptional challengers"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Theoretical average</th>
<th>Experimental average</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>t rate</th>
<th>Freedom degree</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neuroticism</td>
<td>71/78</td>
<td>76/75</td>
<td>06/19</td>
<td>90/0-</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>374/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraversion</td>
<td>17/111</td>
<td>79/119</td>
<td>55/13</td>
<td>71/3</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>001/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexibility</td>
<td>42/105</td>
<td>73/106</td>
<td>52/15</td>
<td>49/0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>625/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasantness</td>
<td>24/124</td>
<td>82/122</td>
<td>48/18</td>
<td>44/0-</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>658/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscientiousness</td>
<td>03/132</td>
<td>26/129</td>
<td>69/19</td>
<td>81/0-</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>419/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life quality</td>
<td>17/78</td>
<td>50/92</td>
<td>81/10</td>
<td>72/7</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>001/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family functioning</td>
<td>75/89</td>
<td>17/137</td>
<td>56/38</td>
<td>17/7</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>001/0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount of extraversion, flexibility in experimental average is higher than that of theoretical average and in fact, is higher than what is expected. Two personality characteristics are different with theoretical average in case of challengers and this shows a higher percentage. That is, these characteristics in case of under consideration individuals have been appeared more outstanding. Characteristic of pleasantness and conscientiousness in experimental average show lower rate than that of theoretical average and they are lower than expectation level and significance level is shown at $\alpha=0.05$ level. But in case of pleasantness and conscientiousness these individuals' data doesn't show considerable difference with theoretical average. In results obtained from life quality of challengers tangible difference with theoretical average is observable and the advantage of this factor in these individuals is identified compared with the previous averages. And if we are to consider these characteristic in three different groups of very low, low, average, high and very high, this has been done on the basis of Pan key points. From among the personality characteristics, neuroticism in case of the blind individuals is at high level and in case of the deaf individuals and physical-motor disabled people are at average level. Pleasantness in case of the blinds and physical-motor disabled people shows the level above the average, but this characteristic in case of the deaf people is at a lower level. Flexibility among the two blind and deaf group is at average level and in case of physical-motor and disabled people it shows a level higher than the average. In case of the blinds, conscientiousness shows a higher level than average and in case of the other two groups it is at average level. The deaf people show a high level for life quality and the blinds and physical-motor disabled people enjoy an average level of life. Characteristics of extraversion and life quality show significant difference at 0.001 level and in case of neuroticism, flexibility and conscientiousness significant difference at 0.005 level hasn't been considered. Also, in relation to the results of questionnaires of family functioning and life quality, experimental average is more than theoretical average. The rate of "family functioning" in case of exceptional challengers is higher than average level (or expected level). Since there is significant difference at $\alpha=0.01$ level between theoretical and experimental averages, results obtained from the questionnaire of family functioning show significant difference and the considerable effect of this factor on challengers.

**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

Results from performing the personality test in case of exceptional challengers for answering the first question are indicative of the fact that obtained average in neuroticism doesn't show considerable difference with previously obtained averages. Results from Eide and Rosamb [30] researches show that social interactions in disabled individuals play some roles in predicting the rate of their psychological difficulties, but psychological difficulties themselves cannot predict the rate of their social interactions.
Results from Schnijer and Haresharn in 1981 showed that although behavioral models of the blind people who suffered from seeing disorders may be very similar to those of common people, but analytic results show the three factors of behavioral disorder, personality difficulties and inefficiency among the blind student [19].

Results from data in extraversion and flexibility characteristics show that, in continuing the answer to the second question of the research, we can mention these two characteristics as positive point in personality characteristics of these individuals and consider it as a force for their active and positive attendance in social activities. Blind people enjoy positive and pleasant attitude toward social interactions and discourse relations and socializing with others (both the blind and the seeing). They become happy attending the social activities, responsibility in institutes and organizations and cooperating with others [3]. General conclusion announce the difference between blind and seeing people in personality and compatibility fields, but it is impossible to issue an overall and constant vote for this content that blind people are at lower levels than common people concerning personality and compatibility. According to Summers, emotional and behavioral disorders in the blind is due to social encounters of other people in communications with the blind- and not due to the disability of the individual himself [19].

The 4th and 5th factors i.e. pleasantness and conscientiousness show a difference with theoretical average and it can be concluded that most of the environmental factors and social relations that take place due to lack of individuals' knowledge on disabled people, can create this very lack of pleasantness. Sense of dissociation and mental freedom from around environment, cause sense of seclusion and isolationism and consequently social anxiety and considerable depression veins. Also, deaf young people and adolescents are not very inclined to social interactions and socializing with others especially with outsiders. They like to establish relationships within family environment and with family members as well as their own deaf friends, in the same way that sense of egregiousness in seclusion and among the others is a dominant sense that exists among the blind people and that is why, they enjoy more sensitiveness compared with other people and consequently, the rate of their emotional and mental irritation is very high. Sometimes this very high mental irritation has created veins of social insecurity and some other times less confidence and suspicion toward interactions of other people in personality characteristics of the blind [3]. Mental effects of those who suffer from hearing disorders are far more than the mental effects of those who suffer from seeing disorders. Depression rate and suicide census among the deaf is more than that of the blind. Most of the time, upon social involvements, they may experience agitation and since they are not able to hear other people, they will be sensitive against changes in faces of other people as well as their laughs and they relate these situations to themselves [31]. In a research, Nosek et.al [42] found that the rate of autogenesis and self-respect of disabled women is significantly lower than that of healthy women and they are socially more secluded.

Finally with a general look at results obtained from statistical information and tables and also results from individualistic interviews and case studies with challengers it is concluded that personality characteristics that have been studied concerning these individuals are all at average and expected level and in some cases they are higher than theoretical average. Results from life quality questionnaire show that personality characteristics and good family functioning have improved the life quality of these people and have played important roles in their successes. Taking the research results from Thomson et.al. [33] into account in relation with following the objectives in life, those who suffer from spinal damage causes increase in their way of life and adaptation, it can be concluded that, despite their physical limitations the enjoy positive personality characteristics such as extraversion, flexibility and neuroticism.

Concerning the importance and role of the family on progress of challengers results show that this element, due to its own correct and fast functioning, is able to play the vital and positive role on blossoming the amount talents of these people. In one of the two recent decades a timely intervention has taken place. Meiselz and shankof [34] consider this intervention as a wide theory which is agreement on organized and continuous attempts for under five-year old children and their families who are vulnerable and unable regarding the growth". The first objective is to help parent's knowledge growth, adaptation and their vital roles in caring and educating the disabled child [35] and providing the training environment a training environment in which individual differences are evaluated. According to classification of Mezlo needs individuals should feel and gain the senses of preciousness, love and kindness and that, because of their own existence and potentials and powers be praised and treated with affection. Mental and training related
factors and way of behaving with these children and creating the sense of high self-confidence and self-concept in them is of great importance. If they are not considered and supported by family, their self-confidence and power will gradually be decreased and the sense of worthlessness flattening in them will be inspired [3]. From among the consequences of timely family intervening is communicational interaction of exceptional individual with others [36].

REFERENCES