

**DISABLED PEOPLE FACING PSYCHO-SOCIAL PROBLEMS****Samuel Paul Isaac**

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**Abstract:**

We see disability as a curse or liability over the years. As research and social change are established, disability is seen as a systemic issue instead of an individual concern and the response has centered on eliminating obstacles to social change and not just medical treatment. Poor people are discriminated against; they prefer to get out of society when they feel unwelcome and excluded. The psycho-social state of disabled people is impaired. The human is a dynamic entity consisting of two distinct physical and psychological phenomena generally known as the body and the mind [1]. The fact that one's mental existence and emotional responses rely on one's physical state as well as the physical and physical environment are both common knowledge and science theory [2]. This paper seeks to present an individual with a disability with psycho-social issues. The goal is to research the profile of the social concerns of the physically handicapped and mentally handicapped. This research is comprehensive of the form of primary and secondary data gathered. For the analysis, 25 respondents is chosen and information is gathered using the interview schedule.

**Key Words:** Disability, Physical Challenge, Psycho-Social Problems, Differently Disabled, Support

**Introduction:**

The new definition of disability comes from an ICF that specifies that impairment is a paralytic term for disability, restrictions in activity or participation," arising from experiences between the person with a health disorder and external influences (e.g. physical environment, attitudes), and (e.g. age or gender). Physical, neurological, behavioral, auditory, emotional and developmental impairment can be disability and may be a mixture of these. A disability can occur during the life of a person or it can occur from birth [3]. The focus of this research is on people with physical impairments only. The Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities states that disability is an emerging definition which 'results from contact between persons with impairments and environmental and attitudinal obstacles to full inclusion on an equal footing with those in society.' Disability perspectives are very diverse [4]. Various forms of impairments exist and individuals are impaired in various ways. Some individuals have one deficiency, others have many deficits. Others are born with a deficiency, and some may get a deficit over a lifetime [5].

**Causes Types and Effects of Physical Disability:**

A physical disorder limits one or more limbs' or fine or gross motor capacity to function physically. Such physical disorders have disabilities that restrict other everyday ways of life, such as respiratory disease and epilepsy. Prenatal causes: certain pre-born impairments. These may be due to mother-harm disorders or genetic incompatibility between parents during birth. These handicaps obtained at birth are maternal causes. This may be attributed to protracted oxygen shortages, breathing restriction, brain injury during delivery (for example due to accidental forceps abuse) or premature baby birth. Disabilities obtained after birth are postnatal causes. They can be caused by injuries, illnesses or other diseases. The number of disabled individuals increases due to population increase, ageing, the appearance of chronic illness and the maintenance and prolongation of life. The main cause is infectious disorders including diabetes, hypertension and cancer, road accidents, wars, crashes, landmines, psychiatric deficiencies, birth defects, malnutrition, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases [6]. Mobility disorders may be congenital or age-related. The effect of a disease may also be this concern. This disability group also covers those who have a fractured spinal system. Another form of physical disability is vision impairment. Hundreds of thousands of individuals suffer enormously from minor injuries or impairments in their vision. Such injuries can lead to some serious complications, such as blindness or eye damage, to name just a few. Hearing disability involves those who are fully or partly deaf. The class with physical impairment is Often people who are only partially deaf may use hearing aid to enhance their ability to listen [14-18]. The results are interdependent and indivisible on the individual since he or she is composed of two distinct phenomena's, physical and psychological. Their interaction and mutual influence form the basis for human activity. The intense interplay between body and mind is inevitably carried out in a social atmosphere, which in turn influences the actor's behavior and triggers his reactions. The idea that a person's mental life and emotional responses are affected both by his physical state and the social and physical environment [7] is common knowledge and science teaching. As research, psychology deals with an individual's mind and emotional existence. Social norms that have the strength of values would obviously affect behavior. An individual with a socially approved physical disability is viewed differently and would be compared to people whose physics are different from the social ideal. Therefore, clearly, those others assume that the self-image of the individual is [19-23]. The self is primarily generated by social contact with others. If only he meets derogatory attitudes, no human can develop a healthy personality. The disability is influenced by the fundamental requirements one desires, such as membership, success, economic stability, and independence from fear, passion and intimacy, liberty from shame, decision-making, and understanding [24-27].

**Implications of Disability on Social Roles:**

Social functions are the positions of individuals in a group connected to such duties and practices. The social roles can be of different kinds like relationships (for example, partner, wife, mother, father, brother, sister and friend), job (for example, teacher, student, farmer), day routine (for example, cook, cleaner), leisure and sport (for example, football player, card player),

and group functions. social functions involve (e.g. volunteer, community leader). Factors such as age, sex, culture and disability impact the social roles of the individual. Through many communities shift social roles during their lives, these changes are characterized by significant traditions and activities. Social roles are important because they offer life meaning and identity. The various social functions of an individual within the society affect his/her social standing. As a husband/wife, father and/or wage earner could be strongly regarded, which could have a positive effect on social status, while being unused, childless and/or unemployed could not be valued at all and would have a negative impact on social status. If people with disabilities are able to play a positive social role in their communities, disability perceptions will improve. A good integration in education for example, may be an effective way of changing social alights for individuals with needs with a child with a disability or an adult with a disability. Helping people with disabilities develop their talents and ability, encouraging positive images and improving negative views towards disabled people are all beneficial.

#### **Social Participation and Intervention:**

The social involvement of disabled people can be limited by a wide variety of obstacles. For example, disabled individuals can have low self-esteem and feel they do not deserve or should engage in activities and events. Family members may feel ashamed that having a disabled member cannot promote or enable social involvement of this individual. Members of the community might have irrational ideas and convictions about disabilities, for example, a person with disabilities, people with disabilities, defile those holy places. Inaccessible mobility and structures such as cultural halls, recreation fields, and cinemas are physical obstacles to civic involvement. There are numerous socioeconomic issues for people with disabilities in the world. It is a difficult and difficult task to improve the quality of life of persons with various degrees of various disabilities. In the community, the inaccessibility of services and opportunities such as healthcare services, schools, vocational education programs, and work are being ignored [8,9]. People with disabilities. In Bengaluru there are few schools that address the needs of physically and mentally impaired students: like Bethany Special School, RV integrated School for Disabled (Deaf).

#### **Major Findings:**

Personal profile of the respondents: The majority of 64% of respondents belong to rural areas and 36% to urban communities. The findings indicate that a substantial %age of respondents come from the countryside. The age group consists of 16 to 35 years, 54% of whoever is young adult, is energy-intensive, employable, and efficient. A majority of 56% are male, while 44% are female. Almost 38% are illiterate; most 74% are OHP (orthopaedic), 8% are visually disabled, 8% are hearing and speech impaired and 2% are multiple-instruction. The rest have OHP deficiency. 74% of respondents had a deficit over 75%. Seventy-four per cent of respondents are unmarried and 26% are married. It reveals that the majority of interviewees are disabled as a result of marital status. Even young adults and fit so-called average people refuse to marry physically disabled people. However, most of them don't want to marry by saying that "nobody wants us to marry when any handicap like us is prepared to marry us, we can think about marriage, otherwise we won't be burdensome to anyone" [10, 11].

Economic condition: 76 per cent of people living in rental houses with or without parents have their own homes and 24 per cent of those who answer. 22 % is smaller than Rs. 7,000/- in households and 78 % is less than Rs. 7,001 to 12,000/- in household income. The entire population is below the poverty line. The plurality 36% are Unemployed, 26% are Self Employed, 22% are students, 10% are professionals (Professional teachers), 4 % have a small business and 2 % are technically enjoyable. The majority of the 32% felt nervous, 28% felt that they had no bad feelings about jobs, 22% felt rejected by the others and 18% felt that based on the others, they were fully financially assisted. The 52% disability of the respondent is caused by a family vulnerability, the 36 % disability of the respondents is not important for their family and the 12 % disability of the respondents is affected by the financial pressure on the family.

The psychological problem faced by people with disabilities: 50% of the respondents perform their routine work individually, 44 % rely in part on others for their routine work, and 6% rely in full auf others. For some individuals who are partly and completely dependent on others are suffering a degree of negative impairment. 36% of respondents are happy with their reliance, 32% believe like they can cope, 18% feel embarrassed about their complete dependency on others and 14 % feel powerless about their reliance. The majority of respondents were disabled by 44%, 26 % were self-pity, 12% retired, 8% criticized, 8% approved and 2% didn't take much note of their disability mindset.

Cause and Reaction: The main cause for injury is 80% in the majority of respondents, while 14% in the case of injuries and just 6% in the case of sickness. The majority of respondents have been disabled right from the moment they are born. This indicates that the different causes of physical injury are very extensively understood in person. The majority of 52% of respondents are attempting to ignore the condition, 30% are trying to mask it or ignore it, 10% are trying to gain self-gain and 6% of respondents are trying to disguise their disability. The majority of respondents react adversely to their impairment. This suggests that the respondents' self-esteem is low. The majority of respondents 64 % are keen to make a living, 22% are familiar, 12% are unimaginable and 2% wish to enter an organization. The bulk of those interviewed are eager to work to face the challenges. The rest of the respondents are 50% helping with household jobs, 26% are family members who make a bread, 16% only engage in family events, and 8% shopping for the family. The majority of 40% of the respondents to the social challenge are travelers, 28% of the respondents are members of an organisation, 18% of the respondents are school staff and 14% are working [12,13].

The social problem of people with disabilities: 42 % of respondents never engage in decision making in households, 42% are rarely involved in family decision-making, and 16% are often involved in family decision-making. As to the attitude of the brothers and sisters toward the respondents, 34% observed their brothers and sisters' welcoming attitudes, 22% experienced the protective attitudes of the brothers and sisters, 18 % experienced the aggressive attitudes of their brothers. The majority of the

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42% interviewed address their struggles with friends, 32% with nobody, 14% with parents and 12% with siblings. The researcher has learned that many people tend to speak to their mates about their issues, or to leave their problem inside.

## Conclusion:

The research study reveals how disabled individuals can do their everyday routine tasks and how disabled or handicapped people are viewed. It has been observed that a vast number of them are analphabets but are self-employed in their everyday jobs. Many of them have positive expectations of their disabilities and they will face the challenge and go on in life. Most shared fear in their families as a result of their disabilities regarding the future. The research also explored the spectrum and use of social services for government and NGOs. Most also used a form of government programs. It has been noticed. In order to allow use of more community programs, information about resources for disabled persons must be given. The research tells us that a lot of people with disabilities want to be independent of their lives and have the possibility to live well in society. The families and culture are not supported, however. Whatever the government or nongovernmental organizations' social services initiate, it will not be a success until we have complete funding for them. The main stream of society incorporates fair representation and greater opportunities. Self trust in people with disabilities is also required and participation in the social and cultural mainstream should be promoted. For all facets of the city to create a disabled-friendly environment, more awareness campaigns must be planned. Policies and services should be successfully enforced and job opportunities should be implemented in compliance with the Personal Injury Act. The establishment of a self-help community and the disabled people's association will help them organize, fight for their rights and be self-reliable.

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