

Problems of Physically Handicapped

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Abstract:

This study is referred to the problems of physically handicapped. These problems come in the way of participation in various activities.

Introduction:

India is the largest democratic country in the world and is on its way to become a key player in the global scenario. It is our responsibility to ensure that this developmental cycle touches all the citizens of this country that is able and, especially, the physically handicapped, who are often referred to as the invisible minority. But before we stamp them as minority, let us consider the recent census reports. According to the 2011 census the government figure for the physically handicapped was 2.7% of the entire population. A reserved guess would place that figure between seven to ten crores. The National Policy identifies the Persons with Disabilities (PWD) as necessary and valuable assets of this country and the basic goal is to create an atmosphere for them in conjunction with the basic constitutional rights i.e. equality, freedom, justice and dignity. This will also guarantee equal opportunities for the PWD thereby ensuring the protection of their rights and enabling their full participation in the society.

Physically handicapped are those things that prevent people with impairment from functioning properly in the society. Many studies argue that disabilities can occur at birth but in some cases, disability is acquired later in life. Common disabilities include physical deformities that affect the upper and lower limbs, manual dexterity problems, inability to coordinate body organs and others.

The cause of the disability may be due to old age, a viral infection such as polio, a hereditary condition and paralysis or amputation. Other disabilities include speech and hearing impairment. This category includes individuals suffering hearing impairment; some partially while others totally, a

condition also known as deafness. There are a number of individuals who have problems with speech, where others cannot speak and are said to be mute. Sufferers of speech impairment may stutter and stammer while speaking while others may have voice disorders. However, People suffering from disabilities face a lot of challenges every day. Simple tasks that ordinary people perform on a daily basis as routine are extremely delicate and difficult to those suffering from disabilities. Thus accomplishing simple tasks such as taking a shower, dressing up, brushing teeth or even having a meal are tasks that may take much longer than normal and in many cases, may require the assistance of others. Individuals with disabilities are faced with stigma and discrimination from the society where they live. Most people look down on them and treat them as special. Disabled people may find it hard to socialize with members of the society. With above back drop the study assumed great significance to study the problems and prospects of physically handicapped.

Definitions of Physically Handicapped:

According to the medical model, disability lies in the individuals, as it is equated with those restrictions of activity. Faced with the line of thinking, individuals would feel pressured to work on 'their' restrictions, bearing the burden of adjusting to their environment through cures, treatment or rehabilitation.

According to World trade organization disabilities are an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions.

According to Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act, 1995, "Person with disability" means a person suffering from not less than forty per cent of any disability as certified

by a medical authority (any hospital or institution, specified for the purposes of this Act by notification by the appropriate Government). As per the act "Disability" means Blindness, Low vision, Leprosy-cured; ,Hearing impairment; Loco motor disability, Mental retardation; and Mental illness.

Research Methodology:

The size of physically handicapped population is very large in Belgaum district like other district. In view of the said reasons the study of all handicapped in Belgaum district is very difficult and it is time consuming and it is not manageable by the researcher to complete the study on time hence, the study has adopted cluster sampling method and has been divided into different stratum like ten taluka and each taluka has taken 30 sample physically handicapped respondents by adopting simple random sampling techniques. Therefore, the total sample respondents' is 300 while selecting sample respondents from each taluka of Belgaum district, equal weightage has been given to different types of physically handicapped.

Problems of physically handicapped:

This chapter deals with to study the aspirations, causes and problems of physically handicapped. Aspiration refers a quantitative concept, which has two requirements that the subjects make some public indication of his aims relating to education and occupation. In other words aspiration is a goal an individual sets for himself in a task, which has intense personal significance for him or in which he is ego-involved." Academic achievement of students refers to the knowledge attained and skills developed in the school subjects. So, academic achievement means the achievement of students in the academic subjects in relation to their knowledge attaining ability or degree of competence in school tasks usually measured by standardized tests and expressed in grades or units based on pupil's performance. However, physical disability is a limitation of people that is barrier to function a particular action in everyday life. There are several causes, the parental disabilities before birth it can be of diseases, genetic disorders, or lack of oxygen. Also there can be post-natal disabilities gained after birth such as due to accidents, infection or illness etc. Many causes and condition can impair mobility and movement. The inability to use arms, legs, or the body trunk effectively because Paralysis, stiffness,

pain or other impairment's is common. It can be due to the result of birth defects, disease, age or accidents. This can also contribute to other disabilities such as impaired talking, recollection loss, little physique and inability to hear. Individuals with mobility and movement impairment may find it difficult to participate when facing social and physical barriers.

Table-1.1: Sex and Nature of Physical Impairment

Nature of Impairment	No. of Respondents		Total
	Male	Female	
Limp	60(60)	40 (40.0)	100(33.3)
Hearing loss	40(61.5)	25(38.5)	65((21.7)
Blind	20(50)	20(50)	40((13.3)
Dumb	30(54.5)	25(45.4)	55((18.3)
Mental Disabled	15(60.0)	10(45.0)	25(08.4)
Other	15(100)	-	15(05.0)
Total	180(60)	120(40)	300(100)

Sources Field Study.

Table 1.1 provides information about sex and nature of physical impairment. Out of 300 sample respondents 180 are male, among them 60 respondents are Limp, 40 respondents' are hearing loss, 20 respondents are blind , 30 respondents are Dumb, 15 respondents are mentally disabled and remaining 15 respondents fall under other types of impairments. Among total sample respondents 120 respondents are female. Among them 40 respondents are Limp, 25 respondents' are hearing loss, 20 respondents are blind, 25 respondents are Dumb, and 10 respondents are mentally disabled.

Chart-1.1: Sex and Nature of Physical Impairment

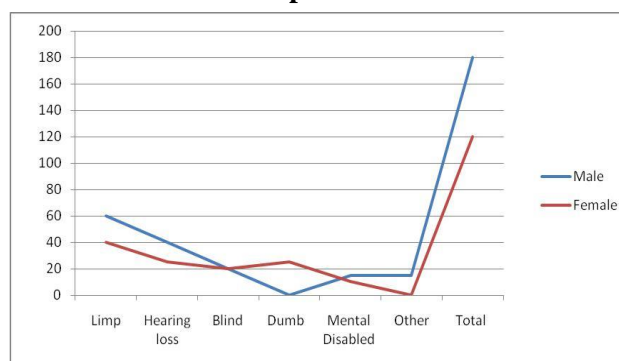


Table- 1.2: Sex and Sources of Income of Physically Handicapped.

Sources of Income	No. of Respondents		Total
	Male	Female	
Parents income	89 (68.5)	41 (31.5)	130
Government Servant	35 (58.3)	25 (41.7)	60
Business	25 (55.5)	20 (44.5)	45
Agriculture	30 (60)	20 (40.0)	50
Other	01 (6.7)	14 (93.3)	15
	180 (60)	120 (40)	300 (100)

Sources: Field Study.

Table 1.2 provides information about sex and sources of income of physically handicapped. Out of 180 male respondents 89 respondents amounting 68.5% depends on family income, 35 respondents constituting 58.3% earned income from government job, 25 sample respondents' earned income from business, 30 respondents earned income from agriculture and 1 respondents amounting 6.7% earned income from other sources. Out of 120 female respondents, 41 respondents amounting 31.5% depends on family income, 25 respondents constituting 41.7% earned income from government job, 20 sample respondents' earned income from business, 20 respondents earned income from agriculture and 14 respondents amounting 69.3% earned income from other sources.

Table- 1.3: Reasons for Not interest to take Part in Sports by Students Handicapped.

Reasons	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Unable to Play	18	40.0
Less Encouragement	08	17.7
Poor Economic background	15	33.3
Other	04	08.8
Total	45	100

Sources: Field Study.

Note: No. of responses less than 75 because of the respondents taken here those who have interested in sports.

Table 1.3 provide information about reasons for not interest to take part in sports by students handicapped. Out of 45 sample respondents 18 respondents amounting 40 opined that they have no interest in sports because of they are unable to play the any games, 15 respondents stated that they have no interest in sports due to poor economic background, 8 Respondents opined that they have no interest in sports due to lack of encouragement by their parents and remaining 4 respondents opined that they have not interested in sports because of some other reasons.

Table- 1.4: Opinion of the Respondents towards Nature of Employment.

Nature of Employment	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Self-Employment	75	25.0
Wage Employment	95	31.7
Not applicable	130	43.3
Total	300	100
Sources: Field Survey.		

Table 1.4 provides information about Opinion of the Respondents towards Nature of Employment. Among 300 sample respondents 75 respondents argue that they have self-employment, 95 respondents opined that they are depends upon wage employment and remaining 130 sample

Respondents argue that the said question is not applicable because of they are students and unemployed.

Chart-1.4: Opinion of the espondents towards Nature of Employment.

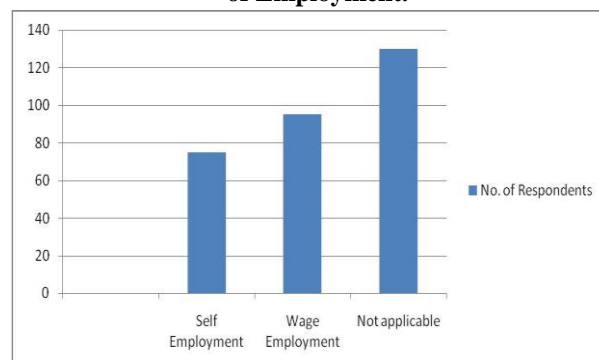


Table-1.5: Opinion of the Respondents towards Getting Mhashasana

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	250	83.3
No	50	16.7
Total	300	100

Sources: Field Survey.

Table 1.5 provides information about opinion of the respondents towards getting Mhashasana. Among 300 sample respondents 250 sample respondents argue that they are getting Mhashasana and remaining 50 sample respondents argue that they are not getting Mhashasana.

Table- 1.6: Opinion of the Respondents towards Insecurity about their Life.

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	230	76.7
No	70	23.3
Total	300	100

Sources: Field Survey.

Table 1.6 provides information about the opinion of the respondents towards insecurity about their life. Out of 300 sample respondents 230 respondents argue that they felt insecurity about their life and remaining 70 respondents argue that they have no feeling of insecurity about their life.

Table-1.7: Opinion of the Respondents towards their Life.

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Happy	110	36.7
Very happy	30	10.0
Unhappy	160	53.3
Total	300	100

Sources: Field Survey.

Table 1.7 the opinion of the respondents towards their Life. Among sample respondents 110 respondents constituting 36.7% argue that they are happy with life, 30 respondents amounting 10% stated that they are very happy with their life, 160

respondents amounting 53.3% argue that they are unhappy with their life.

The hypothesis entitled there is no problems being faced by physically Handicapped. Among sample respondents more than 50% of respondents were unhappy about their life. Hence, it is evident that physically handicapped are facing many problems, these problems has separately shown in separate tables, hence, null hypothesis was rejected,

Chart-1.7: Opinion of the Respondents towards their Life.

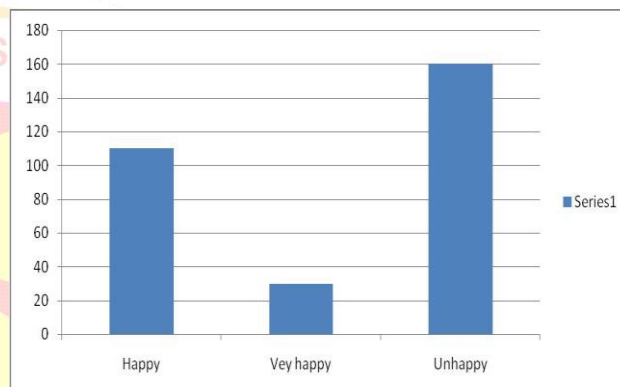


Table-1.8: Opinion of the Respondents towards Weakness and Fatigue At the time of Action.

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	280	93.3
No	20	6.7
Total	300	100

Sources: Field Survey.

Table 1.8 provides information about the opinion of sample respondents weakness and fatigue at the time of action. Out of 300 sample respondents 280 respondents argue that they felt the weakness and fatigue at the time of action and remaining 20 respondents stated that they have no weakness and fatigue at the time of action.

Table -1.9: Opinion of the Respondents towards Facing Problem at the time of Working.

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	140	82.3
No	30	17.7
Total	170	100

Sources: Field Survey.

Note : Responses less than 300 because of respondents have taken those who have been involved in income generation activities.

Table 1.9 provides information about facing problem at the time of Working. Out of 170 respondents 140 respondents stated that they are facing the problem at the time of working and remaining 30 respondents not facing any problem at the time of working.

Table -1.10: Opinion of the Respondents towards Problem Facing in Bending.

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	135	45
No	165	55
Total	300	100

Sources: Field Survey.

Table-1.10: provides information about problem facing at the time of bending. Among sample respondents 135 respondents argue that they are facing the problem at the time of bending and remaining 165 respondents not facing any problem while bending.

Chart-1.10: Opinion of the Respondents towards Problem Facing in Bending.

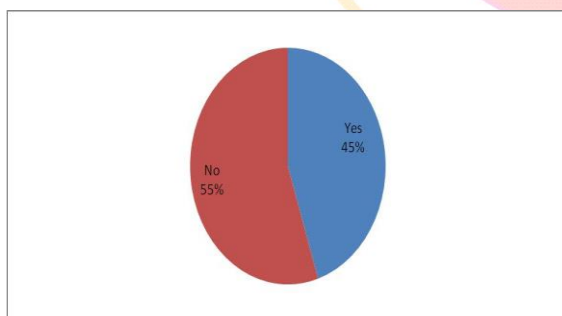


Table- 1.11: Opinion of the Respondents towards Problem at the time of Lifting the Material.

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	120	40
No	180	60
Total	300	100

Sources: Field Survey.

Table 1.11 opinion of the respondents towards facing problem at the time of lifting the material. Out of 300 sample respondents 120 respondents argue that they are facing problem at the time of lifting the things and remaining 60 respondents amounting 180 not facing any problem at the time of lifting the things.

Chart -1.11: Opinion of the Respondents towards Problem in Lifting the Material

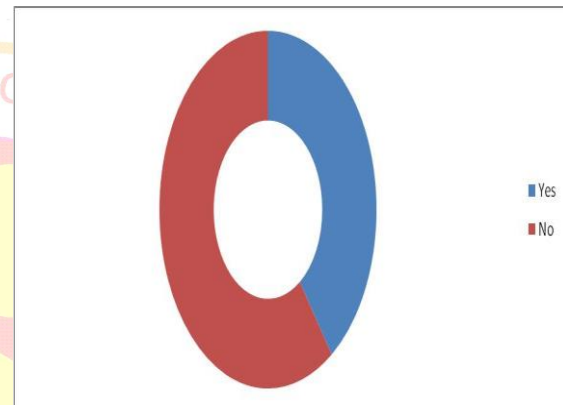


Table- 1.12: Opinion of the Respondents towards Problem in catching the things.

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	90	30
No	210	70
Total	300	100

Table 1.12 provide information about the opinion of the respondents towards problem in catching the things. Among sample respondents 90 respondents have problem in catching the things and remaining 210 respondents have no problem in catching the things.

Chart- 1.12: Opinion of the Respondents towards Problem in catching the things.

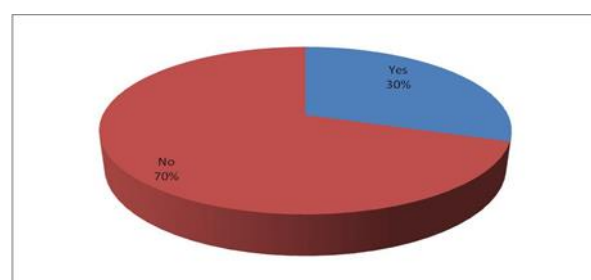


Table- 1.13: Opinion of the Respondents towards insecurity to live independently.

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	230	76.7
No	60	23.3
Total	300	100

Sources: Field Survey.

Table 1.13 provides information about the Opinion of the Respondents towards insecurity to live independently. Among sample respondents 230 respondents argue that they have feeling of insecurity to live independently and remaining 60 sample respondents does not have feeling of insecurity.

Chart- 1.13: Opinion of the Respondents towards insecurity to live independently.

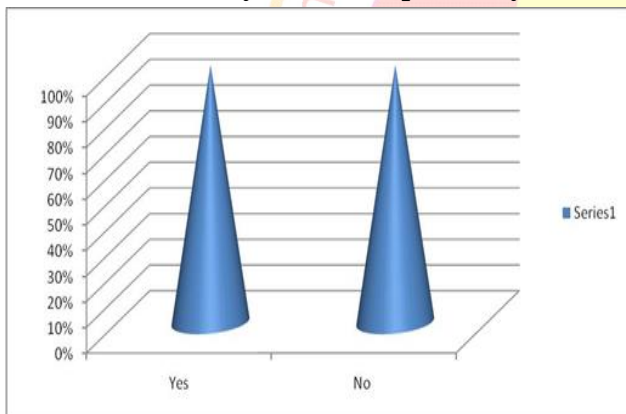


Table -1.14: Opinion of the Respondents towards Problems of Remembering.

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	70	23.3
No	230	76.7
Total	300	100

Sources: Field Survey.

Table 1.14 reveals information about the opinion of the respondents towards problems of remembering. Out of 300 sample respondents 70 respondents argue that they have problem of remembering the things and facts and remaining 230 respondents stated that they have no problem of remembering the things.

Chart- 1.14: Opinion of the Respondents towards Problems of Remembering.

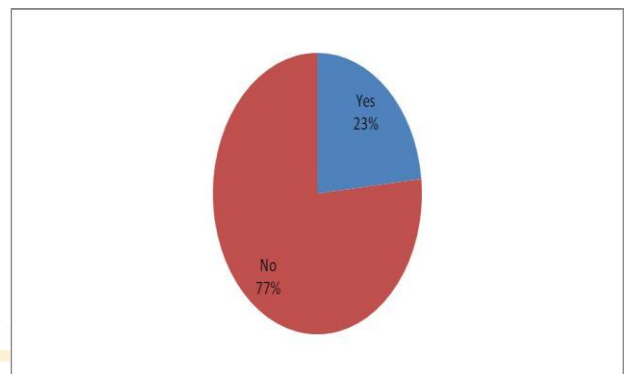


Table- 1.15: Opinion of the Respondents towards Problems of Dressing.

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	98	32.7
No	202	67.3
Total	300	100

Sources: Field Survey.

Table 1.15: provides information about the opinion of the respondents towards problems of dressing. Out of 300 sample respondents 98 respondents amounting 32.7% respondents argue that they have problem while dressing and remaining 202 respondents stated that they have no problem of dressing.

Table- 1.16: Opinion of the Respondents towards Problems While going out.

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	132	44
No	168	56
Total	300	100

Sources: Field Survey.

Table 1.16: provides information about the opinion of sample respondents about problem while going out alone. Out of 300 sample respondents 132 respondents argue that they have problem to gout from home alone and remaining 168 respondents argue that they have no problem while going out alone.

Table- 1.17: Opinion of the Respondents towards Government Schemes Using.

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Fully	65	21.7
Partially	156	52.0
Not Used	79	26.3
Total	300	100

Sources: Field Survey.

Table 1.17 provides information about the opinion of the respondents towards government schemes using. Out of 300 sample respondents 65 respondents argue that they have utilized government schemes fully and remaining 256 respondents argue that they have not fully utilize government schemes.

Results:

- Among male and female respondents 130 respondents are depending on family income. 60 respondents earned income from the government jobs. 45 sample respondents earned income from business. 50 respondents earned income from agriculture. 15 respondents earned income from other sources.
- Among sample respondents 230 respondents argue that they felt insecurity about their life.
- Among sample respondents 280 respondents argue that they felt the weakness and fatigue at the time of action.
- Among sample respondents 140 respondents stated that they are facing the problem at the time of working.
- Among sample respondents 135 respondents argue that they are facing the problem at the time of bending.
- Out of 300 sample respondents 120 respondents argue that they are facing problem at the time of lifting the things.
- Among sample respondents 90 respondents have problem in catching the things.

Conclusion:

Physical disability is a limitation of people that is barrier to function a particular action in everyday life. The inability to use arms, legs, or the body trunk effectively because of paralysis, stiffness, pain or other impairment’s is common. It can be due to the result of birth defects, disease, age or accidents. This can also contribute to other disabilities such as impaired talking, recollection loss, little physique and inability to hear. Individuals with mobility and movement impairment may find it difficult to participate when facing social and physical barriers.

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