A STUDY OF PROBLEMS OF DISABLED PEOPLEON SOCIAL INCLUSION

JAG JEEVAN SAHAY
RESEARCH SCHOLAR SUNRISE UNIVERSITY ALWAR

DR. ASHOK KUMAR YADAV
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR SUNRISE UNIVERSITY ALWAR

ABSTRACT

Disabled people all across the world face the same issues. Their requirements and environmental adaptations are universal. Physical, mental, occupational, financial, and social factors are commonly considered by sociologists when studying the challenges faced by people with disabilities. However, "the common problems of disabled persons are as follows: Communication, Mobility, Impairment in physical functioning, Impairment in mental functioning, Fears of the failure, Family relationship, Financial insecurity, Anxiety about settlement of claims, Personal look, Lack of favourable infrastructure, Social acceptance/adjustment, Occupational insecurity, Work adjustment (Adjustment in working environment, Adjustment with colleagues, Adjustment with superior/subordinates).

KEYWORDS: Problems, Social Inclusion, Disabled people, Communication

INTRODUCTION

Disabled people's issues are complex and varied. They are significantly more complicated and severe in a developing country that has been economically and socially stagnant for many years. Different social strata have different perspectives on how to deal with the challenges faced by those who are physically disadvantaged. Disabled individuals are subjected to discrimination in many spheres of life, including but not limited to: access to school and work, social and

contractual rights, and even by their own people, who should know better. It is difficult to change people's minds and help the physically disabled become self-sufficient economically and socially so that they may live with respect and dignity. This rejection of those who are physically different has wreaked havoc on the lives of those who are disabled. Regrettably, this pessimistic outlook persists at all stages, from policymaking to planning to actual execution. What appear to be lacking are national-level organisational initiatives, political will, and a defined strategy.

While the types of impairments, most of the causes of disabilities, and the fundamental means of treatment are universal, "the social and psychological effect of disability would,, 25 vary from one community to the next due to the varying social conditions in each. Challenges arise when people with physical impairments try to adapt to the rigours of daily social life. "Their difficulties stem not just from their impairment but also from adjusting to a world whose apathetic or antagonistic attitude towards them intensifies their challenges and threatens their fundamental survival as human beings".

A crippled guy is no different from his able-bodied peers since he, too, is a "social being." It's ironic that society doesn't accept him for who he is, given that people are more interested in pointing out his flaws than celebrating his strengths. They have physical health issues, learning and employment difficulties, and social issues as well.

The most challenging of these is probably adjusting to the antagonistic societal pressures. People have always looked at them like they were from another planet. They are often looked down upon as a "whole being," not only because of their physical impairments. Because of the unique and unreasonable bias that society has always shown against the physically inferior, those who are physically disabled have a far harder time finding a new home than others.

Disabled people's issues are varied, and so are the factors that contribute to them. Major obstacles to their socio-psychological and economic adjustment with the mainstream of social life include a lack of appreciation for their abilities to face up to the normal tasks, as are performed by others in society; prejudices against the negative cultural responses to them, because of their disability; degrading (if not damaging) attitudes of pity and charity; mechanical displays of compassion meted out without feeling; etc.

DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM:

Problems abound in modern life. Begging, joblessness, drunkenness, prostitution, mental illness, physical sickness, emotional imbalance, criminality, orphanages, old age, social, physical, and emotional instability, and many more issues are just a few examples. The world's two major social issues are poverty and discrimination. It may be seen everywhere you go in India. It's still common in India, despite the government's efforts and the country's social laws. This issue has material and social causes as well as an economic one.

Disabled people are overwhelmingly impacted by labels, social stigma, bias, prejudice, and discrimination, all of which exacerbate their already severe physical and mental impairments. Disabilities (leprosy, polio, mental retardation, deafness, blindness, etc.) are often seen as a societal issue as well as a medical one.

Disabled people's personalities are affected by the following societal issues. The major reasons handicapped people become beggars are poverty and infirmity. Discrimination on the basis of disability is another recently recognised societal problem that has a significant impact on the development of handicapped people's identities. The crippled person is also compelled to adjust his outlook as a result,

1 What is Social Problem?

To the majority of a community, a social crisis is an unpleasant state or circumstance that necessitates collective action for positive change. Things like poverty and mental illness are examples.

It's possible for society to suffer from the aftereffects of a number of negative events. They pose a potential threat to society at large. We call these potentially disastrous conditions social problems.

.2: Definitions of Social Problem:

Fullers and Myers describe a social issue as "a state that many people regard to be in opposition to values that they hold dear"

Merton and Nisbet (as cited by "the act of violating one or more commonly accepted or acceptable standards, as judged by a sizable portion of society.

3: Characteristics of Social Problem: Important are:

All social issues have negative effects on society as a whole, yet their manifestations vary from person to person.

4: Types of Social Problem:

Economic, physical, mental, emotional, and social issues are all possible sources of distress for a person or community. There are several kinds of societal problems depending on what's causing them, such as those that stem from the economy or the environment. Poverty is a major contributor to many of these issues, including high morbidity, criminality, slums, illiteracy, disability, etc. Moreover, environmental variables contribute to the spread of new illnesses, new epidemics, and etc.

5: How Discrimination is a Social Problem?

A person's handicap may be somewhat unimportant if they are not subjected to the social stigma that has traditionally accompanied it. If disability weren't a societal issue, we wouldn't be having this conversation. In a more equitable society, people with disabilities might not be an issue at all. No one would talk about it or have meetings about it.

INTERACTION OF SOCIETY WITH DISABLED:

It's common knowledge that "man is a sociable animal." Man develops as an individual in society and becomes an important cog in the social machinery. A person, their household, their social circle, their neighbourhood, and their natural surroundings all represent stages in the development of society. Many aspects, including the disabled person's birth, his relationships with his family and friends, his peers, and his community, as well as their relationships with society as a whole, may be researched here.

From the beginning of recorded history, the idea that Earth is a divine creation has been central to religious belief. Environment, ecology, humans, families, communities, and institutions coalesced

over time to build civilizations, which in turn gave rise to a wide variety of creatures (living things). As a result, one's perspective shifted as they adjusted to the preceding. As a result, a cursory examination of the aforementioned aspects is necessary to comprehend how they would manifest an influence, either directly or indirectly, on the impaired population. Science and technology may dominate today's post-industrial world, but that doesn't mean it's problem-free. Before recently, society has implemented some sort of welfare programme. This ensured that the focus of society would continue to be on both progress and welfare.

The term "society" refers to a way of living that involves a wide range of interconnected groups and organisations (as indicated by the number 38). Social justice necessitates the elimination of all existing inequalities. In such a circumstance, society has an obligation to provide resources, including rehabilitation. Several different types of organisations exist in every civilised culture to help people in various ways. Such examples include the family, the workplace, the church, the bank, the government, unions, federations, and professional and business associations.

What we call "society" is actually a complex network of norms and conventions, hierarchies and networks, organisational structures, behavioural norms, and individual rights. Society is a dynamic, intricate structure that is always evolving. The social fabric, if you will. And it's never the same twice.

Definition of a Culture "Any group of people tied together more or less intimately by attitudes, ideas, traditions, customs, folkways, and mores that define the interests and goals of the individuals belonging to that culture."

The word "society" is commonly used interchangeably with "association" and "global organisation," as in "The Society for the Friendless41." Other times, it is used to mean "leisure class pretences" or "mass culture."

1 Disabled as an Individual in Society:

Man, a social and cognitive entity, evolved from the natural world. His career as an environmental shaper began as an environmental species some three million years ago. Human society has never been static; rather, it has evolved constantly to adapt to new circumstances and

ensure the continuation of human civilization. As the thinker of Nature, it is now aware not only of its own development but of Nature as a whole, its existence, and its potential futures.

Primitive man fit right in with his natural surroundings. Man's upright posture freed his forelimbs from locomotor functions, and his opposable thumbs allowed him to use tools as if they were detachable hands. Because of this, his brain matured. He improved his ability to think conceptually in addition to his perceptual faculties. From his humble beginnings as a creature of the environment, man has risen to become its shaper and builder, creating what is known as the psychosocial, social, sociocultural, or man-made or constructed environment. Family, social, religious, economic, educational, and political institutions; language and technology; conscious, subconscious, and super-conscious mind organisations; ideas, knowledge, will cultures and civilizations; and physical infrastructure43 are all examples of what can be achieved when people put their minds to work.

Throughout the past three million years, humanity has progressed through five distinct phases, marked by five major technical advances. These are the following: Hunting and Gathering, Gardening, Farming, Manufacturing, and Computer Science (Cybernetics). Over the course of three million years, human history is a tale of rising energy and material demands as man strives to satisfy his insatiable need for wealth.

Everyone is born with a unique set of genes. Because we are human and come from a long line of human ancestors, our behaviour is consistent with that of other humans. Attitudes are clearly determined by our human background, which both restricts some activities and promotes others. By "environment," we mean all that is external to us in our daily lives.45

2 Interaction of Disabled with Environment:

Prior to the arrival of humans, every living thing had to change to fit its surroundings. How did the environment adapt to the slow evolution of the human species, and how does it manage to thrive with the presence of the human species today? Our surroundings and the events to which we are exposed are both part of the environment. The bio-sphere is the essential setting for all known forms of physical life. A narrower definition of "environment" would confine its scope to the immediate physical surroundings. Yet, in this context, the phrase must also incorporate

psychological and sociological considerations. All humans are curious about the natural world and its intricate web of life. Humans have frequently been included in sets of organisms that exhibit systematic interactions with one another 46. The emergence of humanity has brought a new and potentially fatal threat to the environment: the deterioration and eventual destruction of its life-support systems from inside, rather than from without.

The natural environment has a direct or indirect effect on human institutions and the activities of individuals. We can't say how true this is just now. There is reasonable evidence to support the idea that the environment plays at least some role in shaping our actions. Several theories have tried to prove that people's social actions are heavily influenced by their surroundings.

3 Interaction of disabled with the Ecology:

Throughout time, humans evolved into a more ecologically responsible species. Which was the foundation of human culture? As a result, physical and environmental variables and determinants, linkages, and pollutions play an important part in human growth, which in turn causes social, economic, and political changes.

The idea of niche, or way of life, relates to the position an organism plays in the matter-energy cycle of an eco system and is analogous to the concept of a social or economic role. Economic, social, and political strata 49 may be used to examine the composition of the human environment. Humans are seen as active, goal-seeking, purposeful beings who make decisions and choices and take actions guided by memory of past experiences and anticipation of future possibilities when viewed from an ecological perspective, which offers insights into the nature and consequences of such transactions for humans and the physical and social environments in which they function.

4 Interactions of Disabled with his Family

When humans had been around for a while, they began to settle down and have families. The family is the fundamental, essential, and organic building block of human civilization. As well as being crucial to the functioning of society as a whole, it is the institution that has the most impact on individuals' lives. In every civilization throughout history, the institution of the family has remained constant. It's important to recognise that family, as an institution, is characterised by a

© **Association of Academic Researchers and Faculties (AARF)**

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories.

Page | 370

certain pattern of conduct in which members of the family coordinate their efforts towards shared goals and keep each other in check. The way a handicapped person communicates and works with his loved ones is crucial to society as a whole.

Upon meeting his mother and subsequent family members, a newborn has already begun his educational journey. A child's primary environment during the first four to five years of life is the home, where they are in constant touch with their mother. The first place a youngster learns is at home. It is where his life begins and where he develops the ability to sit up, walk, and care for others. He can learn real-world skills in this environment. A youngster learns language and social skills via conversation and play, and comes to understand moral principles through exposure to stories within the context of a loving family.

Family and familial relationships are essentially the only social institution in a prehistoric culture. By these bonds, society's religious, political, economic, emotional, and protective tasks are accomplished. We will talk about these, though.

The family is a dynamic system that spans not just place and time, but also biology, emotion, and society. The importance of family to a person's development has been acknowledged by the vast majority of psychological theories, and books abound with sagas in which characters deal with and try to overcome their own personal tragedies and disappointments within the context of their own families.

Children benefit much from the family's socialisation function because adults model appropriate behaviour as they go about their everyday lives with them. Teaching ethics through modelling and dialogue is the norm. This procedure, known as socialising, is unintentional and casual. As a result, one of the primary roles of families is to facilitate the social development of their children. Without loved ones, a person's life would be without something essential. It encourages moral conduct. It has a formative effect on one's character. It's like a kindergarten for citizens, where they learn the basics and start developing their civic virtues.

CONCLUSION

To better understand what can be done to identify and prevent potential negative consequences of NBICS science and technology, it is important to scrutinise more closely the societal dynamics surrounding the redefinition of health, disease, disability/impairment in general and the move towards an enhancement model in particular, and its impact on individuals, social groups, especially already marginalised groups, and the global community. Only a handful of the repercussions of NBICS on how health is understood are described. The ideology of ableism, which appears to be established profoundly into global culture, must be tackled head-on.Due to their inability to participate fully in seeing culture and their struggles to connect with the legally blind, people with low vision often feel that they don't belong in this world, which is typically designed for the sighted. The client can accept his circumstances, have his false hopes dashed, and be set on the path to recovery with the aid of the appropriate intervention at the appropriate moment. Psychological and social factors are crucial in this procedure. Disabled people face discrimination based on their identities, including their race, religion, and socioeconomic status. Throughout the past two decades, there has been a rise in understanding of the problems facing this industry, and multiple watershed moments have occurred on a global and domestic scale.

REFERENCES

1.   BHOSE, "NGOs and Rural Development (Theory and Practice) ", Concept publishing company, New Delhi, 2002.

2.   BHOSE, JOEL. S.G.R., "Hand Book ofNGOs", Nabhi Publications, New Delhi, 2003.

3.   BHUSHAN PUNANI, NANDINI RAWAL: "Hand Book: Visual Handicap", AshishPublishingHouse, NewDelhi, 1993

4.   BRIAN MEREDITH DAVIES: "The Disabled Child & Adult", BrailliereTindall, London, 1982.

5.   BRIJ K.JAIMINI, "War on Poverty", APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2004.

6.   BURTON, T.A. "The Trainable Mental Retarded', Charles E. Merril, Columbus, 1976.

7.   CAREL B.GERMAIN; "Social Work Practice: People and Environments", Columbia University press, New York, 1979.

8.   CARL W. BACKMAN & PAUL F.SECORD: "Problems in Social Psychology", McGraw Hill Book Company, New York, 1966.

9. CHARLES W. TELFORD, JAMES M. SAWREY: "The exceptional individuaP', Prentice-Hali, Incorporation, New Jersey, 1977.

10. CHAUBE S P, AKILESH CHAUBE: "Groundwork for SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY", Neelkamal Publications Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad, 2007.

11. CLIFFORD T. MORGAN: "A briefintroduction to Psychology", Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing co, New Delhi, 1978.

12. CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, Eastern book company, Luknow, 1991.