



A STUDY OF SOCIAL INCLUSION OF PEOPLE WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

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ABSTRACT

This study intends to examine the factors associated with the different types of disabilities, different degrees of discrimination, and different areas of discrimination among the disabled persons. The study is quantitative, descriptive, elaborative, and exploratory in nature as a whole it is a scientific one. An attempt has been made to explore the interplay of factors associated with discrimination. This study broadly seeks to examine the influence of social discrimination against PWD in their life and under the umbrella of society, institutions and social policies with respect to Disability Rehabilitation. It is likely to study the impact of the problem by shedding some light on the disabled as an individual in his environment, member of own family, member of peer group and member of community in the society and satisfaction of the rehabilitation services rendered by various organizations and influence on his attitude change and discriminated by the society at large. Therefore, to boost their abilities, the problem identification and solving technique is to be adopted. An in-depth study is required to put forth the identified social problem (i.e. social discrimination of disabled) is to be eradicated and bring them to mainstream.

KEYWORDS: Social Inclusion, Physical Disabilities, social discrimination, Disability Rehabilitation



INTRODUCTION

As long as there are social classes, discrimination will always exist between people. Roles, identities, and the collective success of its members are all essential to society's foundation. What this says about the prejudice people have against the handicapped is telling. It's general information that people with disabilities (PWD) have historically faced discrimination and marginalisation on a global scale. They do, however, possess exceptional skills that are seldom appreciated and keep them marginalised from society at large. If they are given the chance to learn and grow, they may make important contributions to the country's economy and culture. To claim that persons with disabilities form a separate and unique group would be incorrect. Many of these people have above-average intelligence and can learn and grow to their full potential if given the chance. They're able to live a self-sufficient life. For them to regain as much physical, social, occupational, and economic potential as possible, they require access to high-quality medical care, specialised education, and rehabilitation services. Disabled people are generally marginalised from society in both developed and less developed nations. They are often housed in secure facilities.

They are isolated from society and totally reliant on the help of others. Neglect, ignorance, and apathy are other contributors to disability. and the lack of effective methods to avoid it. Those who are disabled often face cruel treatment from family members and the general public because of their appearance or because of the stigma associated with having a disability. First, it's important to define several key terms related to social prejudice, such as "disability." Disabled who? In a nutshell, how do you define bias? In your own words, please define societal discrimination. The connection between prejudice and handicaps. We might also consider the scope of the impaired population and the extent to which it represents a societal issue. What are some of the challenges that people who are handicapped experience daily? Why has the crippled man suddenly changed his mind? Learning how to stop social prejudice from happening in the first place is the goal of this research. The study also focuses on how a person with a disability may discriminate against others in a variety of ways, such as through negative thinking, standing



out, stigma, bias, stereotype, prejudice, discrimination, segregation, exploitation, and overall social discrimination, all of which contribute to the individual's marginalisation.

TRENDS OF DISABLED: "DISABILITIES ARE AS OLD AS HUMANITY."

Skeletal disorders have been present in the human population since the beginning of time, as evidenced by the presence of osteoarthritis and tubercular spine in 5,000-year-old Egyptian mummies and the discovery, in the skeletons of people who lived during the Neolithic Era, that "the heroic measure of trepanning, in which a hole was bored in the skull to permit evil spirits to escape," was used to treat illness. I

Disabilities and the disabled have been recognised by society for a very long time due to blatant physical flaws, as noted in epics, and it is necessary to highlight that the Bible also mentions the impairments when Jesus heals a paralysed man.

Man (Matt. 9.1 — 8; Luke 5.17 — 26), The Man with a Paralysed Hand (Matt. 12.8 — 14;

Luke 6.6 — 11), The Jesus heals a Deaf-Mute (Mark 7 — 31), The Jesus heals a Blind Man at Bethsaida (Mark. 9 — 22) are some of instances.

ABILITIES VERSES DISABILITIES OF DISABLED

The paragraphs that follow show that the disabled's skills were better acknowledged in ancient times than they are today.

1: Identification of Abilities of Disabled:

As a people, Indians have a long tradition of giving to the poor and needy notwithstanding the cost to themselves. The community and the authorities were both responsible for helping the poor person. All reasonable precautions were taken to ensure the safety of the physically disabled in feudal times, since "dedication and duty towards one's fellowmen, love for charity, and fraternity existed even in the feudal ages."



The treatment of the disabled back then was empathetic, as seen by the Mahabharata. For example, Narada asks Yudhisthira, the eldest of the five Pandavas, "Do you maintain the women of those who died for you on the battle pitch? Do you treat them as fathers?" Kings were expected to take care of the disabled veterans and their families, so Narada asked the same question again: "Do you maintain the women of those who died for you on the battle pitch?"

Do you also care for soldiers who have been injured in battle? The Baudhayana laws stipulate that monarchs must provide for those who are unable to engage in legal activity for whatever reason, including the blind, the stupid, those who are addicted to drugs or alcohol, those who are terminally ill, those who refuse to take care of themselves, and those who refuse to perform their duties.

The rise to prominence of Ashtavakra (literally, "a man with eight physical deformities"), who was mocked by the Pandits at the court of King Janaka for his crookedness of body but whose learning ultimately drew their plaudits; the position of Manthra as the favourite maid servant of the royal queen Kaikayee, despite her hunchback; and the acclamation of Vamana (a dwarf) as anBetween the Smritis and the Guptas, tolerance for people with disabilities grew as a result of Buddhism's emphasis on compassion, nonviolence, truthfulness, purity, kindness, goodwill, and benevolence. In accordance with their teacher's teachings, Buddhists have always shown special kindness and respect to the elderly, the sick, and the physically impaired. Jainism, a different religion, emerged at the same period, around the middle of the sixth century B.C. Nonviolence and selfless devotion to all sentient creatures, especially the disabled, were central tenets of Jainism as well.

For example, "the coins of the days of Samudra Gupta have a figure of a dwarf near the king," indicating that Kautilya, "one of the greatest politicians of his time," made it a point to employ dwarfs, the hunchbacked, and otherwise deformed people as political spies and secret agents in the royal places. It would appear that the dwarf held a high position in the kingdom.



The Chinese traveller FaHien, who arrived in India about the year 400 AD, recorded the following: "The nobility and householders of this nation have constructed hospitals within the city to which the poor of all countries, the impoverished, the crippled, and the ill may repair."

Disabled people are those who are born with a physical defect, are born weak, grow unable to care for themselves as adults, or whose health declines as a result of an accident or sickness. Later on, a physically deformed person became the object of mistrust and superstitious awe from the rest of his community, who saw him as a "incarnation of the devil." Many mediaeval myths and tales were based on the fears and imaginations of the primaeval man.

A foreign writer has said that "in ancient India the physically malformed infants were put into in, because they were considered a sub-species of the human race, simple goals of pity and charity, and abandoned to beggar and scorn.

Ganges

To paraphrase Talcott Parsons' concept of the sick role, we might say that disabled people are cast in a "handicapped role" in society. They are supposed to remain cheerfully dependent on their loved ones and healthcare providers indefinitely, as if they were still little children.

Discrimination against Disabled

There has to be peaceful coexistence among a society's many socioeconomic cultural religious subgroups. They will only succeed in accomplishing their shared goals via cooperation and compromise. It may be challenging for certain groups to find their position in society if their advancement came at the expense of others.

When people are discriminated against, they are subjected to certain forms of harassment and abuse. Prejudice spreads over communities like a disease. Its symptoms include social stigmatisation of those living with HIV/AIDS and a lack of access to essential services like clean water and sanitation, health care, and education for children with disabilities.



Discrimination in the name of ethnicity. Discriminatory patterns are what constitute boundaries. Discrimination is a rising issue in the world of contemporary, civilised man, and it manifests itself in many forms. It might manifest in a variety of ways. Typical categories include caste, religion, sex, language, and geographical location in India. It's a matter of race in the United States and Africa. The use of sex as a basis for this is nearly global. Similarly, discrimination against people with disabilities is a worldwide issue.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 80% of people with disabilities (P WD) in poor countries like ours stay alone at home due to fear of societal stigma, rejection, and violence. They've been treated inhumanely a lot of the time. In the early 2nd century, crippled people were often stigmatised as dangerous monsters. This is why Adolf Hitler's Nazi dictatorship persecuted and murdered hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of handicapped people, drawing on similar biases. As a result, numerous state legislatures enacted legislation mandating the sterilisation of persons with disabilities in the year.

Disabled people encounter prejudice in many forms practically every day of their life. Prejudice may not be an everyday occurrence for some people, while for others it is all they know. Attractiveness, both conventional and physical, is highly prized in today's culture. We live in a visual culture where one's outward appearance might influence one's reception. Those who are deemed "ugly" are looked down upon and treated differently from the rest of society. When people treat you differently because of how you appear, you start to feel like a second-class citizen. Being physically deformed draws unwanted attention, sympathy, pity, rejection, scorn, comments, and prejudice. The effects of these responses and attitudes on an individual's sense of self-worth are often far worse than what they see in the mirror. They have a difficult time getting around town. Their sense of privacy is violated when they are the subject of scrutiny from strangers or outright rejection.

One of the most terrible forms of human disability is facial deformity. Disfigured faces bring the worst social judgements of all. Disabilities, other than those that are congenital or acquired in infancy, require the affected person to incorporate the impairment into the construction of his body image. The research suggests that people are resistant to changing their body image,



especially if the changes that need to be made are perceived as being unpleasant, disagreeable, or de-evaluative. Disabled people, like members of other minority groups, are often judged based on their group membership rather than their individual qualities. All other characteristics and skills are filtered via the lens of the handicap trait.

The assumption that a person with a physical handicap also has a mental disability is one of the most prevalent and unconscious mistakes able-bodied individuals make when engaging with persons with disabilities (PWD).

With this mindset, the PWD's loved ones might assume they have completed control over their loved one's life and care. The PWD may be paralysed and use a wheelchair due to polio, spina bifida, a missing limb, speech and hearing impairment, or visual impairment, or have had leprosy cured, but they will likely have a normal Intelligent Quotient, experience emotions like you and I, think, act, like you and I, and be therefore little different. However, our brains are programmed to grade "normal" as physically whole, so a person with something we feel uneasy about.

Those with disabilities who suffer from mental illness, those who have had their leprosy or syphilis treated, and women are particularly vulnerable to prejudice and abuse.

WHAT IS DISABILITY?

Disabilities are conditions that limit an individual's capacity to do daily tasks and engage in other activities. A person is deemed disabled if they are unable to execute a task in the way or within the range that is typical for a human being.

WHO IS DISABLED?:

The handicapped person is unique and essential to our community. He is a valuable member of his household, neighbourhood, circle of friends, and the larger community and society. They are not just found in India, but in every country. The term "Disabled" refers to individuals who, due to a congenital or acquired defect or impairment of the mind, senses, or body, are unable to



engage in typical educational, occupational, and recreational activities, or who, due to such a defect or improvement, need specialised support in order to do so.

WHAT IS DISCRIMINATION?

Discrimination arises from overt expressions of prejudice. When people are discriminated against, they are subjected to certain forms of harassment and abuse. It's a contrast, and it's the practise of giving preferential treatment to one group while treating another less favourably or more unfairly. Prejudice always results in bias and discrimination. Members of a minority group who are otherwise qualified to hold positions of authority are arbitrarily denied such positions.

CONCLUSION

The focus of the current research is Karnataka's societal prejudice towards disabled individuals. The handicapped are discriminated against by society, and the disabled also experience prejudice. Discrimination exists everywhere. The discriminatory nature of human society is something that one cannot escape. Nonetheless, the ferocity might not be accepted. The disabled must be respected as fellow humans. The only way to lessen the severity of prejudice is via social awareness and education. The best treatments are in the categories of physical, economic, social, and community-based rehabilitation. Vocational rehabilitation has shown to be the most significant recovery strategy overall. 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.



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