

# Problems Faced by Physically Disabled Children

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**Abstract**—The study was conducted on problems faced by physically disabled children. The data were collected from 6 respondents. Information regarding problem of physical disability in children were collected through structured interview schedule from the respondents. 100 percent of the respondents were reported they have difficulties in doing their own work. 33.33 percent of the respondents were relied on other people to do their work and 66.66 percent of the respondents were no, did not rely on other people to do their work. 50 percent of the respondents were reported they suffer from stress because of their disability.

**Index Terms**—Physically Disabled, Difficulties, Stress.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Disability was multi-dimensional problem of the society. It is not a contemporary rather problem. Disability is an umbrella term (Ashok Kumar Tyagi, 2003), it covers several dimensions such as social, economic, political, spiritual, cognitive, physical, psychological, developmental, sensory and many other issues. Distinctively disability highly associated with physical disability, hence it is known as the term used in handicap. Impairment, disease, divyang and many other labels, as well as, physical disability affects to human body. The person whose suffers from a disability attempts to face many challenges in daily life. Impairment is any loss or abnormality of a psychological or physiological or anatomical structure or function. Impairment refers to any loss or damage to a part of the body through accidents, diseases, genetic factors or other causes. Physical impairment includes conditions that may make it difficult for one to move or manipulate the physical environment. Impairment missing or defective body part, an amputated limb, paralysis after polio, restricted pulmonary capacity, diabetes, nearsightedness, mental retardation, limited hearing capacity, facial disfigurement or other abnormal condition. Impairment concerned with abnormalities of body structure and appearance and with organ or

system function, resulting from any cause, in principle, impairment represents disturbances at the organ level. According to WHO classification of impairments such as intellectual impairments, others psychological impairments, language impairments, aural impairments, ocular impairments, visceral impairments, skeletal impairments, disfiguring impairments, generalized, sensory and other impairments (<https://iris.who.int/bitstream>). A disability is any restriction or lack (resulting from impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. Disability is the limitation posed to an individual due to impairment. Disabilities reflecting the consequences of impairment in terms of functional performance and activity by the individual, disabilities thus represent disturbances at the level of person. Disabilities as a result of impairment may involve difficulties in walking, seeing, speaking, hearing, reading, writing, counting, lifting or taking interest in and making one's surroundings. Temporary total disability, temporary partial disability and permanent disability are the major type of disabilities. According to rights of person with disabilities (RPWD) act 2016 covers the following specified disabilities.

(a) Physical disabilities

(i) Loco motor disability – leprosy cured person, cerebral palsy, dwarfism, muscular dystrophy, acidic attacks victims.

(ii) Visual impairment – blindness and low vision.

(iii) Hearing impairment – Deaf and hard of hearing.

(iv) Speech and language disabilities.

(b) Intellectual disabilities - specific learning disabilities and autism spectrum disorder.

(c) Mental illness

(d) Disability caused due to chronic neurological condition such as multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease and blood disorder such as haemophilia, thalassemia and sickle cell disease.

(e) Multiple disabilities.

A handicap is disadvantage for a given individual, resulting from impairment or a disability that limits or prevents the fulfilment of a role that is normal (depending on age, sex and social and cultural factors) for that individual (Krishna et. al, 2001). Handicaps concern with the disadvantages experienced by the individual as a result of impairments and disabilities, handicaps thus reflect interaction with and adaptation to the individual's surroundings ([https://iris.who.int>bitstream](https://iris.who.int/bitstream)). Handicap is a condition that is brought about by impairment for disability which interferes with normal functioning of an individual to interact with the environment. Physically disabled or handicapped mean limitation on a person's function and mobility. It is a substantial and long-term condition affecting a part of person's body that limits his physical function and mobility. When a person is disabled in childhood, he faces so many barriers in his beginning age like – accommodation barriers, physical barriers, communication barriers, barriers in education and funding barriers. There are so many hurdles that he faces in his beginning age that hamper his life progress in many ways (Vajpeyi, 2021).

#### Methods and Materials:

The present study was conducted on problems faced by physically disabled children. The data were collected from 6 respondents. Information regarding problems of physical disability in children were collected through structured interview schedule from the respondents.

#### Result and Discussion:

As in table 1 shows 66.66 percent of the respondents were live in village and 33.33 percent of the respondents were live in city. Due to lack of awareness among the villager's, special attention is not given during pregnancy vaccination and mother's diet, as a result of which the child is not physically and mentally developed, but the possibility of being born handicapped increases. 100 percent of the respondents were reported that they are disabled by birth due to lack of awareness about immunization and diet of mother during pregnancy. 100 percent of the respondents were reported they have difficulties in doing their own works. 33.33 percent of the respondents were rely on other people to do their work. Children to get up and down and go from one place to another they have to depend on other people and have to face many problems. Due to disability

they have to face neglect, insult and harassment in the society, which give them a feeling of inferiority. 100 percent of the respondents were reported that they face neglected. Generally normal children neglect while they playing and in school time. 100 percent of the respondents were reported people look down on because of their disability. Because of their abnormal and ugly body, people look at them with hatred. Normal children are not included them in the sports and other activities.

100 percent of the respondents were reported they maintain their confidence and courage even in time of difficulty. 50 percent of the respondents were reported they suffer from stress because of their disability. 100 percent of the respondents were reported they do not need to change their curriculum. 100 percent of the respondents were reported they are given assistance from the government for education. 100 percent of the respondents were reported they want to bring change in the society to solve the problems of disabled children. 83.33 percent of the respondents were reported they feel the need for support material while studying and 16.66 percent of the respondents were reported they do not feel the need for support material while studying.

Groot (2005) reported that children who are limited to table activities socialize much less with their peers for two reasons. The first reason is that most children want to be moving around as much as possible and for children with disabilities, that is not an option. The second reason is that even if the child with the physical disability got another child to sit and play with him/her that would only last a short amount of time before that child became bored with the sedentary activity. Holtz and Tessman (2006) reported that stress can cause anything from muscle spasms and anxiety disorders to high blood pressure and even eating disorders or depression. Approximately 74% of people with physical disabilities have higher stress levels than the average person. Govind Shenoy and Spencer (2007) showed that in families with even mildly impaired children parenting stress was relatively high compared to other families without this added stressor. Rogers and Lieberman (2006) reported that symbolic interaction theory refers to the unique way in which people and systems interact and communicate with one another, as well as the essence and characteristics of that interaction and communication. Granlund and

Welunder (2007) found that 56% of children with disability who act out are acting out in some way that is related to their disability. Mahesh and Gurulingaiah (2021) reported that disability may be physical or mental, one who is suffering from this segment of their body, will face many problems such as physically, psychologically, socially economically, politically, etc. Many other spheres in routine life, but they are also having some right and duties to live with dignity in society. Constitution of India provides some provisions, duties and facilities to those who are suffering like such categories of the vulnerable groups in society. Bolemen (2015) showed that children with physical disabilities at increased risk for decreased physical functioning which could result in additional health problems that are associated with their primary disability. Jayaseelam (2018) showed that physically challenged children are mocked by their peers. 80% of the physically challenged children are facing inferiority complex related to their physical disability. They feel that they are in some way inferior to the normal child. They are terribly uncomfortable with the normal children's presence.

Conclusion:

100 percent of the respondents were reported that they are disabled by birth due to lack of awareness about immunization and diet of mother during pregnancy. 100 percent of the respondents reported they are given assistance from the government for education. 100 percent of the respondents reported they want to bring change in the society, so they solve the problems of disabled children. The WHO global disability action plan 2014-2021 is a significant step towards achieving health and wellbeing and human rights for people with disabilities (WHO, 2017).

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Table: 1 Problems faced by physically disabled children.

S. No.	Questions	Percentage
1.	Where do you live?	

	Village City	66.66 33.33
2.	How long have you been disabled? Birth From illness By accident	100 00 00
3.	Do you have difficulties in doing your own work? Yes No	100 00
4.	Have you to rely on other people to do your work? Yes No	33.33 66.66
5.	Do you face neglect? Yes No	100 00
6.	People look down on you because of your disability? Yes No	100 00
7.	Are you suffer from stress because of your disability? Yes No	50 50
8.	Are you maintain your confidence and courage even in times of difficulty? Yes No	100 00
9.	Do you need to change your curriculum? Yes No	0 100
10.	Are you given any assistance from the government for education? Yes No	100 00
11.	Do you want to bring change in the society to solve the problems of disabled children? Yes No	100 00
12.	Do you feel the need for support material while studying? Yes No	83.33 16.66