

A study on developmental , Psychological and Sociological problems faced by Employed persons with disability of Ladakh

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to explore “Developmental, Psychological and Sociological problems faced by PWD of Ladakh”. The sample comprised of 10 cases from different professions: Agriculture, Medical, Veterinary, Teaching and Entrepreneurs/Industrialists. The sample was drawn on the basis of purposive quota sampling technique and the data was collected from Ladakh. The data was analyzed by using percentile statistics. From Ladakh Division the selected cases were physically challenged. 90% cases has acquired developmental problem and 10% have congenital developmental problem. 10% physically challenged cases from Ladakh face different types of congenital developmental problems that is Both Upper and lower limb development problems. Also PWD from Ladakh face psychological problems that is 30% persons face anxiety and frustration and 40% person face severe depression and 30% PWD from Ladakh never face any type of psychological problems. Majority 60% PWD from Ladakh have better adjustment and 40% person are mal-adjusted due to their disability status.

KEYWORDS: Developmental. Psychological. Sociological .Problems. PWD .Ladakh.

1.0. Introduction

Disability is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. Impairment is a problem in body function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations. 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. However, disability is believed to be the consequence of an impairment that may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, emotional, developmental, or some combination of these. Disabilities are an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions (WHO 2006).

1.2. Scenario of disability in Jammu and Kashmir

1.2.1. Disabled trends in Jammu and Kashmir

The scenario of the disabled population in Jammu and Kashmir registers a distressing picture. The total disabled population of the state of Jammu Kashmir was 3,02,670 lakhs in 2001 of which visually impaired constitute 2.8 lakh followed by the physically handicapped (0.38 lakhs), disability by speech (0.17 lakhs) and hearing disability (0.13 lakhs). Besides, a substantial number of 24,879 individuals were estimated as mentally retarded in Jammu and Kashmir. There has been an increase in disabilities in the state according to Census 2011; the total disabled have risen to 3,61,153, with an increase of more than fifty thousand disabled persons in the state. Out of which disable person in hearing are (20.5 per cent), seeing (18.3 per cent), speech (5.1 per cent), movement (16.0 per cent), mentally retarded (4.6 per cent), mentally ill (4.3 per cent), other disabilities (18.5 per cent), and Multiple Disability (12.3 per cent) (Census of India 2001 and 2011).

1.2.2. Educational and Employment Status of Persons with Disabilities

As per census 2011 out of the total disabled population of 2.68 crore, 1.46% crore or 54.5% were literates. Only 8.5% of literate disabled people were graduates or had attained even higher level of education. Between 2001 and 2011, the remaining 1.22 crore or 45.5% of the disabled population were illiterates. As per census 2011, of disabled females who were literate, 77% were graduates or had attained higher level of education, and of the

disabled male population who were literates,9% had completed graduation or received higher level of education. Census data shows that 63.66% of the disabled population was non-working compared to 60.21% of the abled. But those working in the field say that employability figures are likely very poor on account of limited resources and difficulties in providing them with skills which could lead to employability.The study by Ranjan (2014) on Adjustment and Achievement Motivation of Normal and Physically Handicapped College Students was planned to research the distinction in adjustment and achievement motivation between normal and physically handicapped students. The sample comprised of 80 undergrads chose from Lalitpur (U.P.) city. A bunch of devices containing Adjustment Inventory for College Students (AICS) and Achievement Motive Test (AMT) were managed to accumulate data. The outcomes uncovered that there is a critical distinction in home, wellbeing, social and emotional adjustment of normal and physically challenged students. Normal and physically challenged students contrast in four territories of adjustment to be specific home, wellbeing, social, and emotional. Normal students showed better adjustment in these regions. **The objective of this study was to study the developmental, psychological and sociological problems of persons with disabilities (PWD) in Ladakh division**

2.1. METHODOLOGY

The sample consisted of disabled persons from Ladakh. The total number of sample selected was 10. The sample cases were chosen with the following background-Persons with disabilities from: Agriculture, Medical and Veterinary profession, Teaching profession, Entrepreneurs/Industrialists. The sample cases were drawn on the basis of purposive quota sampling. The interview schedule was developed for collecting data from the respondents.

2.1.1. PROCEDURE

Tool prepared for data collection was administered on sample groups through personal contact after establishing rapport. In order to elicit information from PWD prior appointment was sought from respondents and they were informed about the nature and purpose of the study. The collected data was classified and tabulated depending on the kind of information required keeping in view the objectives of study. The data processing included editing, scoring, classification and tabulation so that they were available to analyze data by using percentile statistics.

3.0. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 depicts that Out of 100 % samples of physicaly challenged, 90% have acquired developmental problem and 10% have congenital developmental problem. Narahariseti and Castro, (2016) has also found loss of eye sight as the most common disability type at the district-level with 47.5 % followed by locomotion disorder (27.7 %) and mental illness (10.1 %).

Table 1: Developmental problems faced by physically challenged

| Developmental problems | NO | %AGE |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Acquired | 8 | 90 |
| Congenital | 1 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 9 | 100 |

Table 2 reveals that physically challenged cases from Ladakh division face different types of acquired developmental problems that is 10% spinal cord injury,0%residual palsy,0%polio virus,80% lower limb development problem and 10% physically challenged cases from Ladakh face different types of congenital developmental problems that is Both Upper and lower limb development problems. Narahariseti and Castro, (2016) has also found loss of eye sight as the most common disability type at the district-level with 47.5 % followed by locomotion disorder (27.7 %) and mental illness (10.1 %).

Table 2: Acquired and Congenital developmental problems faced by physically challenged

| Developmental problems | Acquired | | Congenital | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | NO | %AGE | NO | %AGE |
| Spinal cord injury | 1 | 10 | | |
| Residual Palsy | - | - | - | - |
| Polio Virus | | - | - | - |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| Lower Limb Development problem | 7 | 80 | - | - |
| Upper limb development problem | - | | 1 | 10% |
| Total | 8 | 90% | 1 | 10% |

Table 3: Developmental problem faced by Visually Impaired

| Developmental Problems | NO | %AGE |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Acquired | 1 | 12.5 |
| Congenital | 7 | 87.5 |
| Total | 8 | 100 |

Table 3 depicts that 12.5% have acquired developmental problem and 87.5% have congenital developmental problem faced by visually impaired. As far as visually impaired persons of Ladakh are concerned the data revealed that the only visually impaired respondent had acquired the disability after the birth. Similar results were reported by Naraharisetti and Castro, (2016) and Sarita et al (1987).

Table 4: Acquired developmental problems faced by Visually Impaired

| Acquired Developmental Problem | NO | %AGE |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Loss of eye sight | 1 | 100 |
| Retinopathy | - | |
| Total | 1 | 100% |

Table 4 reveals that visually impaired cases from Ladakh face acquired developmental problems that is 100% loss of eye sight. Sarita et al (1987) while comparing visually affected children with normal children on the adjustment pattern found visually impaired children were poorly adjusted in emotional, social and educational adjustment than normal children. Similar situation existed with regard to their total adjustment. Mahalakshimi and Velusamy (2017) also found women with visual impairment poorly adjusted and victims of different familial and social issues due to their poor mental health. However as compared to visual impaired children and physically challenged children have been found to have better adjustment of different levels Banoo et al. (2017). Persons with disabilities usually fell victim to different negative perceptions in the society leading to sense of inferiority complex. Inferiority complex has been found to be the root cause of various psychological problems faced by persons with disabilities.

Table 5 Psychological problem faced by PWD of Ladakh

| Psychological problem faced | NO | %AGE | NO | %AGE |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Anxiety and Frustration | 3 | 30% | | |
| Mild Depression | - | | 3 | 30% |
| Severe depression | 4 | 40% | | |
| Total | 7 | 70% | 3 | 30% |

As far as psychological problems faced by persons with disabilities of Ladakh division are concerned it has been found that 30% person with disability faced anxiety and frustration and 40% of the respondents were suffering

from severe depression. However 30% of the respondents had no psychological issues. Similar results were reported by Naraharisetti and Castro, (2016) and Sarita et al (1987).

Table 6: Sociological problems faced by PWD of Ladakh

| Sociological problems | NO | %AGE |
|-----------------------|----|------|
| Adjustment | 6 | 60% |
| Mal-Adjustment | 4 | 40% |
| Total | 10 | 100% |

As far as sociological problems faced by the persons with disabilities of Ladakh is concerned the data reveals that majority of the respondents (60%) had better adjustment where as 40% experienced mal-adjustment. It is clear from the findings that a good percentage of respondents have been found to be better socially adjusted but at the same time almost half of the respondents encounter different sociological problems. People with different types of disabilities have been found to have different problems with effective participation in social activities (United Nations Report, 2006). A good percentage of persons with disabilities having better adjustment can be attributed to their family background as well as their employment status.

Recommendations

Disabled friendly environment should be provided at school, college, university and at working place. Instead of horizontal reservation, Vertical reservation should be in govt jobs so that each and every educated disable get benefited. At the time of admission in any course in higher education scribe should be provided so that visually impaired complete their studies. There should be availability of technology and study materials like books and braille for visually impaired at school, college and university.

Conclusion

Most of the persons with physically challenges had acquired the disability while lesser had congenital developmental problems. It was also observed that Ladakh division, has maximum lower limb development problem, acquired developmental problem and lesser congenital developmental problem. The visually impaired persons of Ladakh are concerned lesser peoples are visually impaired disability which was acquired after birth. Majority of the peoples have better adjustment to social problems.

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