

BASELINE SURVEY OF PERSON WITH DISABILITIES OF WAGHODIA BLOCK

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Abstract: The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 defined a person with a disability as one who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such an impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment. The term persons with disabilities are used to apply to all persons with disabilities including those who have Long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various attitudinal and environmental barriers, hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal. Emphasize the individual not the disability. Rather than using terms such as disabled person, handicapped people, a crippled person, use terms such as people/persons with disabilities, a person with a disability, or a person with a visual impairment. In the following page is given 'baseline survey of person with disabilities of Waghodia'. Which the researcher has conducting villages and urban areas of Waghodia block. This paper has been discussed study on person with disabilities.

Keywords: survey, person, Disabilities.

1. INTRODUCTION

Globally disability has gained recognition as a development issue. Person with Disability (PWDs) is a person having physical, intellectual, sensory or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of that person (The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2006). More than a billion people currently live with some form of disability. These make up about 15 per cent of the world population or about one in seven persons. Eighty percent of these live in developing countries. Approximately one in seven of the world's population over one billion people are Persons with Disabilities. Some estimates suggest that 80% of persons with disabilities live in developing countries

(Braithwaite and Mont, 2008).

Civil Society Human & Institutional Development Program (CHIP) has launched a project "Inclusive Development through Mainstreaming People with Disabilities in Social Mobilization in District Jhelum". The Project aims at helping people with disabilities in organizing themselves as community-based organizations for a better opportunity to play a more effective role in community development. The project design will assist civil society organizations and district government to work together to promote and enable disabled people to realize their aspirations and to participate in the decision-making process on issues which affect their lives, through social mobilization using rights based approach. As the first step towards drawing a meaningful project plan, CHIP commissioned a survey to collect baseline information at the start of the project. This should act as the "benchmark" from which improvements brought about by the implementation of the Project will be measured. The survey covered people with disability, family members of the people with disability, members of the community that people with disability, local government, other service providers and CSOs, etc.

2. REVIEW OF LITRATURE

Pollock Prezant and Marshak (2006) used a survey of 120 parents of children with disabilities to explore their perceptions of interaction with, and help from professionals. According to the authors, there is often a mismatch between what the professional and the parent consider to be helpful and they identify a need to look more closely at what the parties define as help. Pollock Prezant and Marshak do, however, acknowledge that existing research shows an increasing willingness by professionals to take parents' views into account when making decisions about a child's support needs. Overall, parents in the study wanted a collaborative relationship with professionals, where they were listened to and their input was respected. One of the most unhelpful actions reported by parents was professionals underestimating the ability of a child and therefore lowering their expectations.

Ryan and Runswick-Cole (2008) consider parents approaches to their children's diagnoses and argue that existing literature portrays parents of disabled children as either delusional, where they appear to be coping well with their child's diagnosis, or as unable to cope and in denial. Because of what the authors perceive as assumptions embedded in disability research and the limited paths available for families with disabled children, they argue that the actions of parents are liable to misinterpretation. They also suggest that some parents may actively seek a medical diagnosis or label a pragmatic means of increasing their power in accessing services and support.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research objective:

1. To know about perception of family and society towards PWD
2. To trace the motivational factors responsible for uplifting the status of PWD
3. To assess the Governmental Schemes for Disability.
4. To identify the need of PWD.
5. To identify the problems faced by PWD

Research design:

This research is descriptive in nature as it's emphasizes on knowing problem and challenges faced by person with disabilities. Research design is exploratory cum descriptive in nature as it explores and describes the effectiveness of social worker.

Universe:

Person with disabilities in rural and urban area of Waghodia tehsil

Sample and sampling techniques:

The sample would be 35 persons with disabilities (PWD) in rural and urban area Of Waghodia tehsil. The researcher would be use Snowball Sampling method.

Method and tool of data collection:

To study perception of family members and perception of society towards person with disability, also about their needs and problem faced by them to collect by interview method.

4. FINDINGS

The researcher finds out the majority of the respondent's age group is between 11-20 years (31.4%) are person with disabilities.

- The researcher finds out the majority of the respondents are Male (71.4%) who are specially abled.
- The researcher finds out the majority (40%) of the respondents had done their primary education.
- The researcher finds out the majority (57.1%) of the respondents are unmarried because of their disabilities.
- The researcher finds out the majority (51.4%) of the respondents belongs to rural area because of in rural area most of people have not proper knowledge about taking care of their disabled child and lack of medical facilities in rural area.

- The researcher finds out the majority (60%) of the respondents are physically disabled and rest of the respondents are mentally disabled.
- The researcher finds out the majority (65.7%) of the respondents are belonging from the joint family.
- The researcher finds out the majority (77.1%) of the respondents don't feel isolated because of they have their own rights and freedom and rest of the respondents (22.9%) feel isolated.
- The researcher finds out the majority (37.1%) of the respondents are go to doctor only 1 time in a year.
- The researcher finds out the majority (62.9%) of the respondents are participation in family decision and rest of the respondents (37.1%) are not participation in family decision.
- The researcher finds out the majority (60%) of the respondent's care is taken by their own parents, 31.4% respondent's care is taken by their grandparents and only 8.6% respondent's care is taken by other peoples like brother, sister, husband, wife etc.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, people with intellectual disabilities can live meaningful, satisfying and productive lives, within their own communities, when provided adequate supports. We salute courage and dedication of families and other advocates who have tirelessly worked to improve the lives of these deserving citizens. The term 'Disability' is applied to humans. It refers to any condition that impeder the completion of daily tasks using traditional methods. National government and global humanitarian agencies have been narrowed this definition of their own purposes. From the study, researcher would like to conclude that major respondents are belongs to rural area so most of people are not aware and they not have proper knowledge about taking care of special abled persons. Major respondents are participating in family decisions, they don't need any kind of help with eating, dressing, walking and doing daily activities. They also attending social functions and most of them never lost their job because of disability. Majority of respondents have lack of awareness about schemes so that they can't get the benefits of the schemes. They are not taking any kind of vocational training from anyone. They are also not using any equipment as a support and all of the respondents have Aadhar card and other necessary government documents and most of respondents have their own bank account. During the study, researcher had noticed that mentally disabled persons faced many problems comparing with physically disabled person.

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