

Societal Inclusiveness And Socio Economic Conditions Of Physically Challenged Persons - A Sociological Study - With Special Reference To Hassan District - Karnataka

PRAVEEN KUMAR P N¹, DR. G. D. NARAYAN²

¹Research scholar, Dravidian university, Srinivasavanam Kuppam, Andhra Pradesh

²Research Supervisor Principal, Government First Grade College, Paduvalahippe Holenarasipura Taluk, Hassan District, Karnataka

Abstract- This paper explores the multi - dimensional issues focusing on the societal inclusion of the physically challenged people. Societal inclusiveness for these sections of people has become a distant dream as they are suffering from several lacunas. The strategies to bring societal inclusiveness are imperative to the empowerment of physically challenged people as social stigma and social segregation is rooted strong. Attitudinal barriers faced by physically challenged people over weigh physical, communication, economic barriers and such other barriers. There is a need for strengthening the roots of society to make the physically challenged people socially accepted with emphasis on societal inclusiveness oriented policies. There is a need to provide sustainable economic support through viewing the entire physically challenged community as a valuable consumer in economic parameters. Increasing disability representation in political setting will also support their issues politically. Integrating disability history in school curriculum will promote social inclusion of the physically challenged in school level. Besides provision for school / college level scholarships to physically challenged athletes will support them physically.

Indexed Terms- Physically challenged people, issues, and challenges in societal inclusiveness

I. INTRODUCTION

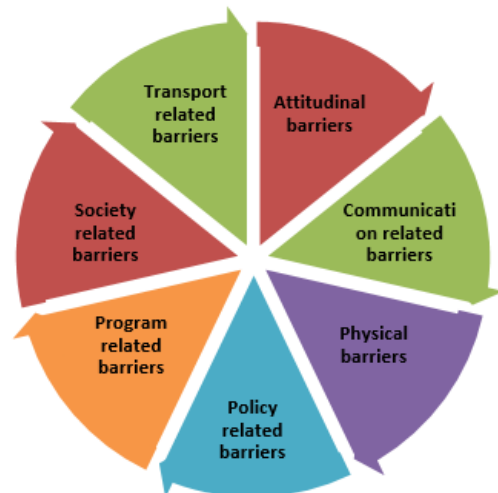
The physically challenged people in India face several problems in society which is full of social stigma and social disregard. The social census of the physically challenged people has brought out several

findings about the issues relating to their social inclusiveness.

- Barriers faced by physically challenged to social inclusion- Multiple barriers faced by physically challenged people are listed as below

1.	Attitudinal barriers
2.	Communication related barriers
3.	Physical barriers
4.	Policy related barriers
5.	Program related barriers
6.	Society related barriers
7.	Transport related barriers

The following diagram shows the multiple barriers obstructing societal inclusiveness.



- Attitudinal barriers are the most basic and contribute to other barriers. Stereo typing most of the people stereo type disability. Stigma prejudice and discrimination within society these come

from attitude may come from people ideas related to disability. People may be disability as a personal tragedy

- Communication barriers- are experienced by people who have disabilities that affect hearing speaking and reading writing and understanding. The visually impaired people have no support with written health messages .Use of small print or large print versions of. Braille supported messages. Increasing oral instruction through mobile. The use of technical language long sentences and words with many syllables. But the Inclusive more media coverage and Air travel accessibility will support them to live a decent living. Physical barriers include steps sidewalks ramps mammography equipment weight scales for wheel chaired persons
- Policy barriers- Lack of awareness or enforcement regulation making program and activities be accessible to people with disabilities. Avoiding denying qualified person

Any societal inclusiveness strategy needs to look into collection of clear data about physically challenged population. The following table lists the fundamental and statistical requirements of the physically challenged population

1	Disabled population total ratio
2	Children percentage to total population
3	Work status of Disabled population
4	Literary status of Disabled population
5	Classification of category of disability standards
6	Age wise grouping of the Disabled population
7	Marital status of Disabled population
8	Total support available for Disabled population
9	Total support availed by Disabled population

The following table shows types of disability which are generally listed as belonging to physically challenged community.

1	Complete blindness / vision impairment
2	Low vision
3	Leprosy cured
4	Hearing impaired
5	Loco -motor disability

6	Mental retardation
7	Mental illness
8	Poor Physical movement
9	Highly delicate body ligament

Source: A Report on the Census of India 2011, Government of India publication, New Delhi 2012

- Societal inclusiveness strategies- have notThe following table shows percentage of

Male	Female
56%	44%

Source: A Report on the Census of India 2011, Government of India publication, New Delhi 2012

There is a short difference between rural and urban population

Rural	Urban
69 %	31%

Source: A Report on the Census of India 2011, Government of India publication, New Delhi 2012

The following table shows percentage wise disability as recorded during the census of India 2011

Sl no	Type	Total %
1	Disability in body movement	20%
2	Vision disability	19%
3	Hearing disability	19%
4	Multiple disability	8%
5	Total disability	21%

There are several
Source: A Report on the Census of India 2011, Government of India publication, New Delhi 2012

The following table shows Age group

Sl	Age group	Total %
1	10-19 years	17%
2	20-29 years	16%
3	30-39 years	16%
4	40-49 years	12%
5	50-59 years	21%
6	60-69 years	19%

Source: A Report on the Census of India 2011, Government of India publication, New Delhi 2012

The following table shows Literature status. The educational status of the is better in urban areas while compared to rural areas. In urban areas among the disabled who are literate 15% of them are graduates while in rural areas only 5% of them are graduates. At all India level 47% of males are working 23% of females. Highest are in

Sl	State	Total %
1	UP	15.3 %
2	Maharashtra	11.2 %
3	Bihar	8.60 %
4	Andhra	8 %
5	West Bengal	7 %

Source: A Report on the Census of India 2011, Government of India publication, New Delhi 2012

The states of Kerala and Goa have highest literacy rates for physically challenged while the lowest rates of literacy is found in states of Arunachala Pradesh and Sikkim.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PERSONS

1. Preamble to the Constitution of India secures to all citizens justice, social, economic, political. Along with all able persons, physically challenged people have access to every rights, including right to equality, right to education, right to constitutional remedies, right to fight against exploitation etc.
2. Article 41 of the Constitution of India provides that the state shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development strategy, make effective provision for securing the right to work to all physically challenged persons.
3. Constitution of India has listed Relief to the disabled persons as a state subject by virtue of entry No 09 of the list II in the Constitution of India this gives access to all states to make supportive policies.
4. Eleventh schedule to article 243-G of the Constitution of India provides social welfare

including welfare of the handicapped as a supportive subject.

5. Twelfthth schedule to article 243 –W of the Constitution of India promises safe guarding the interests of weaker sections, physically challenged people and minorities needs to be tackled impartially.

- Legislative support Acts for the Development of physically challenged- physically challenged persons are provided with several legislative support through legislations and acts.

1.	The Persons with Disabilities Act -1995
2.	The Rehabilitation Councils of India Act -1992
3.	National Trust For Welfare of Persons -1999
4.	Mental Health Act -1987
5.	Early Detection of & Intervention Support
6.	Counselling Support
7.	Medical Rehabilitation Support
8.	Physical Assistance Support
9.	Rehabilitation Courses Support
10.	Economic Rehabilitation Support

National action plan for skill development aims to reach all phs through various stakeholders

- Statutory bodies for physically challenged- There are several statutory bodies for support of the Physically challenged persons
 - 1) Rehabilitation Council Of India under Chief Commission For Persons With Disability
 - 2) National Trust For The Welfare Of Persons
 - 3) National Handicapped Finance And Development Corporation
 - 4) Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation Of India
- Assistive Schemes for physically challenged- There are several statutory bodies for support of the Physically challenged persons
 - 1 Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme
 - 2 Assistance to Disabled Persons with assistive appliances and equipments
 - 3 Scheme For Implementation Of Persons with Disability
 - 4 National Fellowship for Students with Disabilities
 - 5 Establishment of District Rehabilitation Centres

- 6 Pre- metric & Post Metric Scholarship
- 7 National Over Seas Scholarship
- 8 Incentives to private sector employees for providing employment schemes for awareness generation AND PUBLICITY 2014 trust fund for empowerment of persons with disabilities
- 9 Since 2014 , Government of India has introduced Scheme Of Assistance to disabled for purchase and fitting of aids and appliances has online applications which is developed by NIC
- 10 Establishment of Indian sign language research and training centre for the development of common language commission for deaf persons. Establishing centre for disabilities sports to develop and encourage disabled sports persons
- 11 Modernization of 10 existing establishment of 15 new Braille to augment production of Braille press

- Comprehensive rehabilitation for physically challenged- Comprehensive rehabilitation which includes

1.	Reconstructive surgery
2.	Stabilization operations
3.	Physical rehabilitation
4.	Psycho social rehabilitation
5.	Vocational rehabilitation

The world health organization is used as basic frame work for the deve of new schemes for pH persons

1. Disabled population
2. Children
3. Literacy status
4. Type of disability
5. Age wise grouping
6. Marital status
7. Total support availed

Considerations for furthering support to physically challenged-There is a need to

1.	Viewing disability community as a valuable consumer
2.	Employing people with Physically Handicapped
3.	Increasing disability representation in political setting
4.	Integrating disability history in school

	curriculum
5.	Promoting social inclusion in school
6.	Inclusive more media coverage for achievements.
7.	College / school / elementary scholarships to athletes
8.	Air travel / bus / travel accessibility

CONCLUSION

Thus, there is a need to There is a need to include educational and cultural inclusion. There are several schemes for physically challenged. There is a need to extend sets of survey items to measure disability to be used as components of population surveys or as supplements to specially surveys. Lack of physical environment that support them to take up a sustainable livelihood can be tackled through integrated policy framing. Government can frame policies suggesting relevant assistive technologies and assistive adaptive rehabilitative devices. These strategies will certainly support societal inclusion positive thinking in society.

REFERENCES

- [1] A Report on the Census of India 2011, Government of India publication , New Delhi 2012
- [2] Government of Karnataka Schemes for Persons with Disabilities Department forthe Empowerment of Disabled and Senior Citizens 2017.
- [3] Government of India , Schemes for Persons With Disabilities Department for Social welfare 2016