



## Living Arrangements and Social Security of Person With Disability (PWD) A Sociological Study

**Dr.Dodda Hanumaiah B H**

Asst. Professor- Dept. of Sociology  
Government First Grade College  
Hosakote-Bengalore Rural District

### Concept of Disability

The term disabled came to be used as the standard term in referring to people with physical or mental disabilities in the second half of the 20th century. A disability is a permanent injury, illness or physical or mental condition that tends to restrict the way that someone can live their life. Disability is the state of being disabled. Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) defines disabled person as someone who has physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long term adverse effect on him or her ability to carry out normal day to day activities. DD Act set circumstances under which a person is 'disabled' examples of disabilities are 1) Vision Impairment 2) deaf/ hard hearing 3) mental health condition 4) intellectual disability 5) acquired brain injury 6) autism spectrum disorder 7) physical disability. Disability is thus not just a health problem. It is a complex phenomenon, reflecting the interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives.— World Health Organization.

As per Census 2011, in India, out of the 121 Cr population, about 2.68 Cr persons are 'disabled' which is 2.21% of the total population. In an era where 'inclusive development' is being emphasized as the right path towards sustainable development, focused initiatives for the welfare of disabled persons are essential. This emphasizes the need for strengthening disability statistics in the Country. In Karnataka it is estimated that is nearly 5 to 6% of the population comprises persons with disabilities Under PWD Act 1995 the state is required to provide for rehabilitation, education economic opportunities, barrier free environment and other supporting services so as to facilitate the integration of persons with disabilities in the mainstream of society

**Methodology** This is an empirical study method, its analysis and conclusions are based on primary data collected from the selected area of the study. Study area is Hosakote. It is located 25 KM towards South from District headquarters Bangalore. It is a City head quarter. And taluk of Bangalore Rural district as of 2011 census of India Hosakote had a population of 56980. Males constitute 52% of the population and females 48%. Sex ratio is 930. Average literacy rate 86.22%, higher than the state average of 75.36%: male literacy is 89.58%, and female literacy is 82.68%. 11.98% of its population under 6 years of age. Hosakote having 297 villages and 26 Gram Panchyats; working pattern non agriculture workers-54.70%, :Children mortality rate 37% Malnourished children 27.8%, Child development index 0.311 Sampling: for understanding the living arrangements and social security of Person With Disabilities(PWD) 54 families were selected for sample study through random sampling method Variables: dependence pattern, livelihood, age and sex, occupation of the parents education, family support, livelihood and health for analysis and interpretation of the research study.



Interpretation and analysis based on primary and secondary source of information with using tables

**Objectives of the study:** which has been selected 25 respondents Persons With Disabilities (PWDS) are locating in hosakote town and selected one Non-Governmental Organization running in Budhegere Road of Devanahalli taluk which is located near hosakote town This study aims to 1) explore the living arrangements of persons with disabilities. 2) To evaluate the role of social integration and social support 3) to analyze the family and institutional support for PWDs.

**Table 1 Selected Person With Disabilities (PWDs)**

Nature	Numbers	Percentage
Hard hearing	04	16.00
Deaf and dumb	05	20.00
Mental health condition	09	36.00
Physical disability	07	28.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Nature of the disabilities is multiple as according to surveys, reports and research studies. In view of the present study four different persons with disabilities living in and around the study area, maximum number of PWDs are mental health condition 09 respondents (36 Per cent) due to birth disorder, negligence during the pregnancy and delivery system and some extent genetic factors also considered for disabilities and physical disability like growth deficiency, hormones problems respondents are 07 (28 Per cent) deaf and dumb by birth are 05 respondents (20 Per cent) remaining hard hearing person are 04 (16 Per cent) considered for selection for the study.

**Table 2 Respondents Age and Sex**

Age	Sex		Numbers	Percentage
	Male	Female		
06-15	03	02	05.	20.00
16-21	05	03	08	32.00
21 and above	08	04	12	48.00
Total	16	09	25	100.00

Table 2 indicates the age and sex group of the respondents, the overwhelming majority 08 male and 04 female total 12 respondents 48 percent belongs to the age group of 21 years and above are person with disabilities need more protection and privileges and



young age or adolescent age groups 16 to 21 years are in 08 numbers 32 percent are being protected by the parents or institutional caring, remaining the early age group 06-15 years are 05 respondents 20 percent needs alternative arrangements and social security.

**Table 3 living arrangement**

Nature	Numbers	Percentage
Parents	08	32.00
Institutions	12	48.00
Instruments	05	20.00
Total	25	100.00

Table 3 shows that the nature of dependency of the person with disabilities bathing, toileting caring, carry to hospital, observation of their body and mind is much need and necessity to PWDs, sudden death of the parents, inability to look after, family negligence, poor family and working family could not able to take care their PWDs, hence, they depend to existing institutional caring the majority of the PWDs 12 respondents 48 per cent have been taking care by institution like voluntary organization or Non Governmental Organizations, remaining the parents dependents are 08 PWDs 32 percent and 05 respondents 20 percent are depend and somehow manage with given instruments

**Table 4 Livelihood**

Nature	Numbers	Percentage
Parents	12	48.00
Government assistance	06	24.00
Self-employment	07	28.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 4 livelihood of the respondents basic requirements like brushing, washing, clothing, eating entertainment, hospitality and other relevant are taking care by the parents, government assistance and self-employment so every child either able of disable are taught by mother for their livelihood for survival and taking care primarily the majority of 12 respondents 48 percent livelihood is parents only until their alive, 06 respondents 24 per cent livelihood depend on governmental assistance like financial assistance, boarding and lodging, remaining 07 respondents 28 per cent are met their requirements by themselves like savings, earning and public charity.

**Table 5 Social Security**

Type	Number	Percentage
Parents	09	36.00
Relatives	05	20.00
Institutions	11	44.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 5 Living arrangements and Social Security of the person with disability primarily is parents, daily physical activities like as per study revealed 09 respondents (36 percent) depends on family support, parental care is very necessity than relatives and institutions, and 05 respondents (20 percents) have no parents like orphans or unwanted child of the parents have been taking care by the relatives, the majority of the respondents 11 (44 percent) have protecting and caring by the institutions which are run by nongovernmental organization and voluntary institutions nearby Hosakote taluk and Devanahalli taluk

#### **Findings of this study**

Chaitra S Shankar finds that Social Security programmes in India do not adequately reach disabled people. There is very little idea as regards the inclusion of disabled people in programme design and delivery of safety nets.

Following are major finding of the research study government central and state authorities private agencies should be take into consideration for the welfare of the disabled more strengthening, remodeling and modifying the existing privileges and programmes at global level.

- 1) Education and Employment opportunities must be created for the disabled by providing 3% per cent reservation
- 2) Stipulates the creation of barrier-free access to Public places and Public Transport
- 3) The Central and State Governments have to first understand the dynamics of disability and then plan and design inclusive strategies for the disabled population of the country in order to enable them to enjoy the benefits of social security just like any other citizen of Indi

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