

A Study on Life Satisfaction of Disability People

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ABSTRACT

Disability has a major impact on daily life and satisfaction in the activities of daily life, such as motor function, defecation, urination, bathing, and moving. Recently, the disability paradigm has gradually emphasized environmental factors and, changes have resulted, such as deinstitutionalization, the spread of independent living for persons with disabilities, and an increase in the desire for social participation. However, negative perceptions and attitudes toward persons with disabilities remain because of low expectations for their achievements and the tendency that they perceive themselves to be potentially rejected by society, which reduces their social participation. Social participation indicates participation in the interweaving of occupations to support desired engagement in community and family activities as well as those involving peers and friends that support social interdependence. This study conclude that 48.3% of respondents are moderate level of life satisfaction of disability people, 33.3% of the respondents are low level of life satisfaction of disability people and 18.4% of the respondents are high level of life satisfaction of disability people.

KEYWORDS: *Life satisfaction and Disability People*

INTRODUCTION

At present the improvement of science can be a lot of disability through primary health care, including immunizations, sustenance, helpful and specialized care as well as through medical treatment, speech therapy, orthopedic destroyed. The life satisfaction is a much more common sense of hope for the future. Real sense of satisfaction, based on a positive attitude towards life today, with all the difficulties, hardships and failures, and next to it is a success. So, today Welfare organizations have realized that their life satisfaction guarantee is disabled. The present study has the objective the life satisfaction of the disability people. The study was conducted on 60 disability people of the Coimbatore district. This study concludes that 48.3% of respondents are moderate level of life satisfaction of the disability people, 33.3% of the respondents are low level of life satisfaction of the disability people and 18.4% of the respondents are high level of life satisfaction of the disability people.

DEFINITION

Life satisfaction

Life satisfaction is a generic term commonly referred to as a person's subjective content with life. It is emphasized in modern management and rehabilitation and in outcome research of lifelong disabilities.

Disability

A disability is an impairment that may be cognitive, development, intellectual, mental, physical, sensory, or some combination of these. It substantially affects a person's life activities and may be present from birth or occur during a person's lifetime.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jang et al. (2004), Investigate the role of social engagement in life satisfaction. Their results show that individuals with both disease and disability have significantly lower levels of participation in social activities and life satisfaction, and that social engagement explains more of life satisfaction when compared with individuals with a disease but no disability.

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Mailhan et al. (2005), Studying life satisfaction after a severe traumatic brain injury, find that disabled patients are on average slightly dissatisfied with their cognitive functions, physical abilities and self-esteem.

Malo and Pagán (2009), Show that disabled individuals are more likely to be more satisfied with their jobs than non-disabled ones, but only after controlling for some specific variables, including job-related characteristics. This finding could be explained by the lower expectations of disadvantaged groups about jobs.

Pagán (2013), Finds that, among older workers, the levels of satisfaction with the recognition of their work, support in difficult situations and physical effort have a significant effect on the overall job satisfaction reported by limited disabled workers.

Methodology of the Study

Objectives of the Study

- To study the personal profile of the respondents.
- To level of life satisfaction of the respondents.

Finds of the Study

S.NO	PERSONAL VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Age	30yrs - 45yrs	37	61.7
2	Gender	Male	48	80
3	Educational Qualification	Below 10 th	34	56.7
4	Religion	Hindu	40	66.7
5	Family income	5000-10000	41	68.3
6	Place of living	Rural	37	61.7
7	Number of children's	Two children	34	56.7
8	Type of Disability	Psychical	42	70

- Majority (61.7 percent) of the respondents belong to the age group of 30 to 45 years.
- Majority (80 percent) of the respondents are Male.
- More than half (56.7 percent) respondents are below 10th class.
- Most (66.7percent) of the respondents are Hindu.
- Majority (68.7 percent) of the respondents are family income 5000-10000.
- Majority (61.7 percent) of the respondents are place of living rural.
- More than half (56.7 percent) of the respondents are two children.
- Majority (70 percent) of the respondents are psychical disability.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR LEVEL OF LIFE SATISFACTION OF DISABILITY PEOPLE

LIFE SATISFACTION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
High	11	18.4
Moderate	29	48.3
Low	20	33.3
Total	60	100

Interpretation

The above table shows that 48.3% of respondents are moderate level of life satisfaction of disability people, 33.3% of the respondents are low level of life satisfaction of disability people and 18.4% of the respondents are high level of life satisfaction of disability people.

- To access the difference between personal profile and level of life satisfaction of the respondents.

Research design: The researcher followed descriptive research design for the study.

Universe of the study: The universe of the present study is contact from Coimbatore district.

Sampling: 60 disability people were selected for data collection by a Convenience sampling is a non-probability sampling technique where subjects are selected because of their convenient accessibility and proximity to the researcher.

Tools for data collection: The researcher made use of interview schedule questionnaire. Life satisfaction Scale developed by **Pavot & Diener (1993)** questionnaire 5 point likert scales. The Question 25 consists of life satisfaction of disability people.

The data were analyzed using various statistical tools like simple percentage, and ANOVA.

Difference between of personal profile and level of life satisfaction of disability people

Variables	Statistical tool	Value	Result
Age and life satisfaction	ANOVA	F= .000 P<0.05	Significant
Gender and life satisfaction	t-test	t = .163 P>0.05	Not- Significant
Education qualification and life satisfaction	ANOVA	F= .479 P>0.05	Not-Significant
Religion and life satisfaction	ANOVA	F = .000 P<0.05	Significant
Family income and life satisfaction	ANOVA	F= .092 P>0.05	Not- Significant
Place of living and life satisfaction	t- test	t= .078 P>0.05	Not- Significant
Number of children and life satisfaction	ANOVA	F = .002 P< 0.05	Significant
Type of disability and life satisfaction	ANOVA	F = .042 P< 0.05	Significant

- There is significant difference in the age and life satisfaction of the respondents.
- There is no significant difference in the gender and life satisfaction of the respondents.
- There is no significant difference in the educational qualification and life satisfaction of the respondents.
- There is significant difference in the religion and life satisfaction of the respondents.
- There is no significant difference in the family income and life satisfaction of the respondents.
- There is no significant difference in the place of living and life satisfaction of the respondents.
- There is significant difference in the numbers of children and life satisfaction of the respondents.
- There is significant difference in the type of disability and life satisfaction of the respondents.

Recommendations

- They need to develop positive attitude to life and have good self-concept beliefs about themselves.
- They need to watch their living environment and health status respectively.
- Government should be ready to provide adequate support services and facilities in order to develop in the disability people, positive attitudinal dispositions towards life.
- Government organizes disability awareness, orientation, training, and workshops should be conducted in rural areas.
- Social worker should be contacted like street plays, film shows, individual interaction, etc.

CONCLUSION

Disabled people need more psychological interventions to boost their happiness, hope and life satisfaction. This study concludes that 48.3% of respondents are moderate level of life satisfaction of the disability people, 33.3% of the respondents are low level of life satisfaction of the disability people and 18.4% of the respondents are high level of life satisfaction of the disability people.

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