

A study to assess the quality of life among physically challenged persons in selected village, Salem

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Abstract

A descriptive design was conducted to assess the quality of life among physically challenged person residing in Ammanaikadu village, Salem. Data was collected from 30 physically challenged persons with WHO (QOL-BREF) rating scale and the data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Highest percentage (50%) of the physically challenged person were in the age group of 20–25 years and almost (80%) percentage of them were male with no formal education and doing business, higher percentage of the physically challenged person (80%) were married, taking mixed diet (70%) and from nuclear family, highest percentage (66.6%) of physically challenged person were Hindu, had no bad habits and the overall Percentage of Quality of Life among Physically Challenged Person is in the area of Social and Spiritual domain, higher percentage (66.66%) have believed in almighty of god help.

Keywords: quality, physically challenged persons

Objectives

- To assess the quality of life of physically challenged persons.
- To compare the quality of life scores of physically challenged persons with their demographic variables.

Need for the Study

Physically challenged is not just a health problem or attitude of individuals, but it reflects difficulties of individuals who may experience in interaction with society and their physical movements (Zames. F, 2012). According to World Disabilities Census (2013) states that over a million people are estimated to live with some form of disability about 15% of the world population. Christopher. A, (2012) conducted a study on Impact of disability on quality of life of rural disabled people in Bangladesh and found that in India disability percentage was 21.9 million in 2012. It has increased up to (2.13% to 2.21%) 26.8 million in 2025. In India, the disability sector in general estimates that 4.5% of the population is disabled. The planning commission recognizes this figure as 5%. A report by the World Bank stated that, there is growing evidence present in persons with disability, are around 40 to 80 million which constitute between 4 to 8 % of Indian population. The census of India showed that the prevalence of disability in India was 2.2% translating into 21.9 million affected individuals 12.6 million are males and 9.3 million females (Hayride, and John, 2013).

Research design- Descriptive research design

Approach- Qualitative approach

Setting - Ammanaikadu village, Salem which is 20 kilometer away from Vinayaka Mission's college of nursing, Salem.

Population- People in the age group of 15-30 years, who are physically challenged persons residing in Salem.

Sample- Physically challenged persons from Ammanaikadu village, Salem

Sample size - Thirty physically challenged persons from Ammanaikadu village, Salem.

Sampling technique- Non probability convenient sampling technique

Method of Data Collection- World Health Organization QOL – BREF (WHOQOL- BREF) questionnaire was used to assess the quality of life among physically challenged person.

Findings of the study

Highest percentage (50%) of the physically challenged person were in the age group of 20–25 years and almost (80%) percentage of them were male, highest percentage (30%) of the physically challenged person had no formal education, highest percentage (93.4%) of the physically challenged person were doing business, higher percentage of the physically challenged person (80%) were married, majority of the physically challenged person were taking mixed diet (70%), highest percentage (56.6%) of physically challenged person were from nuclear family, highest percentage (66.6%) of physically challenged person were Hindu, highest percentage (90%) of physically challenged person had no bad habits and the overall Percentage of Quality of Life among Physically Challenged Person in the area of Social and Spiritual domain, higher percentage (66.66%) have believed in almighty of god help.

Conclusion

This study was conducted to assess the quality of life among physically challenged persons residing in Ammanaikadu village, Salem, where the study findings revealed that in the area of Social and Spiritual domain, higher percentage (66.66%) have believed in almighty of god help and lowest percentage (6.6%) not satisfied with their health services in the area of Physical domain. It reveals that physically challenged persons quality of life was little difficult.

Limitations

- The study is limited to 30 samples only
- World Health Organization QOL – BREF (WHOQOL-BREF) questionnaire only used to assess the quality of life.

Recommendations

- A similar study can be conducted on larger samples.
- A study may be under taken to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding quality of life among physically challenged persons by assessing their quality of life before and after teaching.
- Quality of life among physically challenged persons can also be conducted to elderly people only.

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