

Understanding Satisfaction with the Life (SWL) of Physically Disabled Women of District Lasbela (Baluchistan) in Relation with Selected Demographic Variables

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Abstract:

Present research analyzed the levels of life satisfaction of physically disabled women of district Lasbela Baluchistan with compared to the demographic variables. The level of satisfaction was measured by SWLS (Satisfaction with life scale) Diner et al., (1985). Demographic variables included age, education, household income, marital status, and family structure. The researcher used quantitative research methodology and purposive and snowball sampling for data collection. It has found that 18.91% women with disabilities were found extremely satisfied with their life. 21.62% were satisfied, 21.62% slightly satisfied, 5.40% neutral, 18.91% slightly dissatisfied, 10.81% Dissatisfied and 2.72% extremely dissatisfied. The Pearson's correlation resulted significant positive association between age, family structure, education, and household income: age 0.428 P Value 0.008, family structure 0.283 P Value 0.08, education 0.06 P value 0.007, household income 0.313 P value 0.09 and insignificant with marital status 0.390 P value 0.71 and head of family 0.021 P value 0.90 respectively. The government must focus of implementation of paying stipend to women with disabilities. Government should expand educational facilities from urban into rural areas of Baluchistan and all other provinces. Moreover, rehabilitation centers for women with disabilities must be developed, to improve professionalism in this minority group.

Keywords: Satisfaction with Life, Socioeconomic Status, Education, Physical Disability, Family Structure

I. Introduction

Disability is an inevitable human state faced by almost every person at one stage of life or another. Disability is classified into physical and psychological disabilities (UNDESA, 2019). According to the World Health Organization and World Bank more than one billion people approximately 15% of the world population lives with some kind of disability (World Disability Report, 2011). Viewing the statistics indigenously the total number of disabled people in Pakistan is 5.0435 million, and total female disabled population contributes 41.6% with compared to the disabled men (Awan, 2012). Investigating standards of women life discovered that women with disabilities are deprived twice as women without disabilities (Rohwerder, 2018 ; World disability report, 2011). The present research analyzed levels of life satisfaction compared to selected demographic variables Lasbela Baluchistan.

Satisfaction with life also known as subjective wellbeing or happiness is a multidimensional notion. Measuring different features of well-being helps to widen understanding of societal welfare (Graham and Nikolova, 2015). For many years the topic of life satisfaction was the focus of discussion of philosophers, theologians, psychologists, sociologist, and economist. Looking into social sciences developmental circle, policy makers whether in economics, sociology or psychiatry defined that living conditions for a happy life are critically affected by demographic variables of any individual, such as type of marriage, family, education, profession, health circumstances (Conceicao et al., 2008).

The global survey of happiness discovered that women reported greater happiness or life satisfaction compared to men. However, comparison of demographic variables with satisfaction with life, revealed that women are spending of poorer quality in several dimensions of life. Such as women are found less educated, earning lower incomes, poor self-reported health conditions, and scarcer chances of being employed, which initiated a debate on forum of happiness of physically disabled women (Montgomery, 2016).

Measuring satisfaction with life or subjective wellbeing, commonly "happiness" the researchers used wide range of literature illustrating multiple indicators related to present study. Reviewing the literature, working on the wellbeing and peer relationship of adolescents with physical disabilities the researcher found a significant difference in both able bodied and disabled bodied students (male and female). The results indicated, adolescents of able body reported higher percentage of satisfaction with life compared to disabled youth, student with disabilities reported not fully satisfied with their life or not satisfied at all with their life (Porvaroadottir, 2014).

Looking into the levels of education related to women with disabilities and women in general in Pakistan. Statistics revealed that total population of women in Pakistan constitute 48.8 percent. There are 105 men for every 100 women in country but the female literacy rate is comparatively lower than the male literacy rate (Government of Pakistan & SDG, 2019). According to a report, out of total illiterate women 87.6 percent are those who have disabilities in contrast to the men illiterate portion 70.6 percent of illiterate men are found to be having disabilities. Another fact shown, most of disabled people completed up to primary education and this comparison indicates that disabled females are at more risks than disabled males because of lower attainment of education, leads to lower opportunities of better and happy life (Jahangeer, 2010).

In a different research, researcher used MIMIC tool of statistical analysis to investigate two major dimensions of people with disability and their limitation in daily activities. The results showed that there were greater levels of life satisfaction in older disabled individuals, who were medium or highly educated. Similar results concerned with both male and female with disabilities regarding positive role of helping hand and life satisfaction in different domains of life. But gender duality emerged in the framework of household structure. Health status is confirmed to be a significant element of life satisfaction, whereas being rigorously limited in daily activities negatively distresses the satisfaction with leisure time. Lastly, the researcher also found sign that unobservable factors (extraneous variables) usually affect several areas of life satisfaction (Addabbo, Sarti, and Sciulli, 2013).

Focus the literature on the demographic variable household in relation with income of physically disabled women. Labor membership rate of women in Pakistan is around 22.4 % compared to the men, though there are no statistics at present available on labor contribution of women with disabilities. It could be deduce that disabled women participation in labor, even constitute an ever smaller fraction (Couzelis, 2018). The Baluchistan Persons with Disability Act 2017, mandated in assembly: 5 percent employment quota for both men and women with disabilities at any sector (Government of Baluchistan, 2017).

Reviewing the literature on the variable age and family institution in association to satisfaction with life of people with disabilities, rowing age is strongly affected by life experience and associations, particularly family bonding and health status. Society does not normally recognize that disability is a part of humanity instead, people have a habit to look at the effects of impairment as burdens. People would rather not try to fit the structure of society into the body of disable people but they should build a society as per their needs (Porvaroardottir, 2014).

Research measuring the role of family support specifically parenting style among the physically impaired youth of Quetta, Baluchistan founded that most of disabled youth male and female displayed satisfaction on extended family support, Maximum number of parents had non-judgmental parenting style, While, comparatively smaller number had authoritative and the lowest number were found to belong authoritarian parenting in their families (Butt & Azam, 2016). One more research was done on evaluation of social support and its direct and indirect association with life satisfaction the researcher used longitudinal quantitative research. Resulted with no association between satisfaction with life and demographic variables. (Leeuwen et al., 2010).

Viewing the literature, the researcher discussed intimate relationship support and strain of disabled people with relation to activity related emotions such as happiness, calm, sadness frustration and gender-based differences in emotions related activities. Results of the research showed that marital support moderates the effect of disability on happiness, calm, sadness, frustration in both men and women. Marital support shields damaging negative emotions and upsurges feelings of calmness among rigorously impaired men. Relationship strain deepens the influence of sever impairment on men's frustration, sadness, worry and destructive mood but has slight effects on the negative feelings of men and women with little impairment (Carr et al., 2017).

The present study is concerned on pilot research on satisfaction with the life of physically disabled women of Lasbela Baluchistan compared to selective demographic variables. The objective of the study is to measure levels of satisfaction with life of physically disabled women of district Lasbela Baluchistan and to find out the relationship between satisfaction with life and demographic variables i.e., age, education, marital status, family structure, household income, and family type.

There are many research found with reference to the metropolitan cities focusing demographic variables of people with disabilities and satisfaction levels of female life in urban areas (Carr et al., 2017; Butt & Azam, 2017; Leeuwen et al., 2010), but no single research has studied the rural areas of Baluchistan. The Purpose of present research is to explore the level of satisfaction of disabled female residing in rural areas, towns, villages, small cities of district Lasbela Baluchistan, with reference to the demographic variables through proper scientific approach.

Baluchistan is unluckily a province which has plodded for long with seriously carrying out the well-being of its population (Strategy & Development- Government of Balochistan, 2020). Global report on happiness discussed that the social environment, worse health conditions, unemployment, lower levels of income, discrimination, family breakdowns result in disappointments of any land's population. Whereas people with higher levels of interpersonal and institutional trust were found far meaningfully superior in well-being than others in negative circumstances (World happiness report, 2020). Worldwide the disability research found that girls and women with disabilities are most frequently affected by stigma and discrimination, suffering it as result of their disability and gender (Rohwerder, 2018). The current research explored the life satisfaction standards of physically disabled women of Lasbela Baluchistan through proper scientific research. The data regarding disability is available only on classification of physical disability such as number of blind population/deaf/handicapped and others (Jahangeer, 2010; Sathar et al., 2013; Zoellick and Robert, 2011). No single research is obtained on Satisfaction with life of physically disabled women in Baluchistan with reference to its demographic variables.

The present research helps to, support in implementation of policies by Government of Baluchistan, Pakistan, for women's full participation in education, and labor market. Build interpersonal and institutional trust, which is claimed to be the source of satisfaction with the lives of people by world happiness report. The Hypothesis of the study are given below;

- Satisfaction with life of physically disabled women is related to growing age in their life circumstances.
- Satisfaction with life of physically disabled women is related to her marital status.
- Satisfaction with life of physically disabled women is related to type of family by structure (nuclear, joint, and extended).
- Satisfaction with life of physically disabled women is related to levels of education.
- Satisfaction with life of physically disabled women is related to household income of that family.
- Satisfaction with life of physically disabled women is related to the type of family (matriarchy, patriarchy, egalitarian).

II. Methodology

A. Research Design

For unfolding trends and worth of any scientific study, quantitative research revealed the best answers. In which the researcher pursues is to find the complete tendency of the Responses, variations, and effects of one variable on other, from selected sample (Creswell & Clark, 2017). The present research problem was investigated by using quantitative explanatory research design.

B. Universe of the Study

The universe of the research was District Lasbela Baluchistan lies in east of Pakistan. Lasbela is administratively divided into five districts: Bela, Hub Chowki, Uthal, Somiani, Duraj which is further divided in 22 UC's (Union councils).

C. Tool of Data Collection

Face to face structured interview schedule was done (consist of demographic information and SWL Scale), which is the most efficient and valid type of tool for data collection in quantitative methods (Akinci and Saunders, 2015).

D. Sampling Method

The total number of women with disabilities in district Lasbela are 1473, and categorized into blind (310), crippled (826), multiple disabilities (201) and others (135). The determined sample size under confidence level 95% and margin error 5%, estimated was 305. For pilot research minimum number of respondents suggested in quantitative research was 10-30 individuals, or any minimum proposed number of sample size (Saunders et al., 2009) another research suggested 10% of the sample size should be studied for any pilot research (Tseng and Sim, 2020). In this study the researcher taken 37 respondents for pilot study, which is more than the 10 percent of total sample size. Nonprobability type of purposive and snowball sampling was used to select the individuals from all areas of Lasbela. Snowball sampling is usually used when there is limited access to appropriate participants, as there was no single school found in district for persons with disability neither any rehabilitation center for physically challenged women of District Lasbela Baluchistan.

E. Inclusion Criteria

Physically disabled women included in research belongs to the category i.e., blind, crippled: effected by polio, wheelchair user and other: burnt bodies and fused fingers. both acquired and born with physical disabilities were given chance to become a part of the study.

F. Exclusion Criteria

Women with hearing loss (deaf) and speaking (mute) impairment, insane, mentally retarded were excluded.

G. Procedure

Pilot research on 37 physically disabled women of district Lasbela Baluchistan were selected for the study. The structure interview schedule was composed of two portions. The first portion of interview comprised of demographic information: Name (optional), Age in years (15-75), Marital Status (single- married- -divorce- widow-separated), and type of family by authority (matriarchy-patriarchy-democratic), type family by structure (nuclear-

joint-extended), levels of education, household income. The second section of questionnaire was consisted of measuring satisfaction with life of physically disabled women, SWLS (satisfaction with life scale). A 5-item Likert scale by Diner, et.al., (1985) was used by the permission of scale's author. The Urdu translation of the scale (Butt, et.al., 2014) was preferred to use to cope the language barrier. Data were analyzed through calculating the total score of scale and the association between SWL and demographic variables through Pearson's correlation and P-Value.

III. Data Analysis

Table 1 indicate that 18.9% of women with disabilities were highly satisfied, 24.3 % were satisfied, 18.9% were satisfied, 8.1 % was neutral, 16.2% were slightly dissatisfied, 10.8% were dissatisfied and 2.7 % were extremely dissatisfied.

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of SWL of Physically Disabled Women of Lasbela District

	SWL	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	highly satisfied (31-35)	7	18.9	18.9
	Satisfied (26-30)	9	24.3	24.3
	Slightly Satisfied (21-25)	7	18.9	18.9
	Neutral (20)	3	8.1	8.1
	slightly dissatisfied (15-19)	6	16.2	16.2
	Dissatisfied (10-14)	4	10.8	10.8
	Extremely Dissatisfied (5-9)	1	2.7	2.7
Total		37	100.0	100.0

Commented [S1]:

Table 2: Association between Age and SWL of Physically Disabled Women.

		Age In Years	SWL
Age In Years	Pearson Correlation	1	.428**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.008
	N	37	37
SWL	Pearson Correlation	.428**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.008	
	N	37	37

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 3: Association between Marital Status and SWL of Physically Disabled Women

		SWL	Marital Status
SWL	Pearson Correlation	1	.390*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.017
	N	37	37
Marital Status	Pearson Correlation	.390*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.017	
	N	37	37

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

In table 2, the association between age and SWL of physically disabled women indicated .428 and P value is $.008 \leq 0.05$ indicate that there is a positive strong relationship between Age and SWL. In table 3, association between Marital status and SWL of physically disabled women displayed .390 minor positive relationship and P Value $.017 \geq 0.05$ proved that the relationship between Marital Status and SWL is statistically insignificant.

Table 4: Association between Head of Family and SWL of Physically Disabled Women

		SWL	Head of Family
SWL	Pearson Correlation	1	.021 [*]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.900
	N	37	37
Head of Family	Pearson Correlation	.021 [*]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.900	
	N	37	37

Table 4 shows the relationship between head of the family and SWL, correlation value is .02 which is moderately associated, and P Value is $.90 \geq 0.05$ which is statistically insignificant. Table 5 showed the correlation association between family structure and SWL, calculated score of Pearson correlation is 0.23, moderately correlated and P Value is $0.08 \leq 0.05$ proved that there is positive association between both variables.

Table 5: Association between Family Structure and SWL of Physically Disabled Women

		SWL	Type of Family Structure
SWL	Pearson Correlation	1	.283 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.089
	N	37	37
Type of Family Structure	Pearson Correlation	.283 ^{**}	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.089	
	N	37	37

Table 6 explores the relationship between education and SWL, the result of correlation is 0.65 which is strongly correlated and the P value is $0.07 \leq 0.05$ is statistically significant.

Table 6: Association between Education and SWL of Physically Disabled Women.

		SWL	Levels of Education
SWL	Pearson Correlation	1	.065 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.007
	N	37	37
Levels of Education	Pearson Correlation	.065 ^{**}	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007	
	N	37	37

Table 7 illustrate the relationship between household income and SWL of physically disabled women the calculated correlation is .313 which is positively correlated with SWL and the P value is $0.09 \leq 0.05$, the association is statistically significant.

Table 7: Association between Household income and SWL of Physically Disabled Women

		SWL	Household Income
SWL	Pearson Correlation	1	.313**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.049
	N	37	37
Household Income	Pearson Correlation	.313**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.049	
	N	37	37

IV. Discussion

Score of Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWL) founded that regardless of physical disability in women of district Lasbela, Baluchistan, out of total respondents 18.91% were extremely Satisfied, 24.3% satisfied, 18.9% were slightly satisfied. 8.1 % were Neutral, and 16.2 % slightly dissatisfied, 10.2% dissatisfied, 2.7% Dissatisfied. The results approved that major portion of physically disabled women found to be satisfied in their lives: which is inconsistent of research of Porvaroardottir (2014) in literature shown that disabled women are not satisfied with their lives.

The correlation test results were calculated between total SWL scale score of physically disabled women and demographic variables: age, marital status, head of family, family structure, education, and household income. Association caused with significant relationship between SWL and age i.e., .428 and P value $.008 \leq 0.05$ inconsistent with the result of Addabbo et al., (2013) : older disabled women were more satisfied with their lives than younger physically disabled women, and inconsistent with Leeuwen et al., (2010,) that there is no relationship between happiness and age. Satisfaction with life score and education was also found to be statistically significant: .065, P value $.007 \leq 0.05$, this result is consistent with Addabbo et al., (2013), conferred in the research that levels of education is a gate way for job opportunities for disable people, which boosts the levels of satisfaction. Correlational association between marital status and SWL measured was .039 P value $.071 \geq 0.05$ that is statistically insignificant.

The present research score is consistent with Leeuwen et al., (2010), resulted that marital status has no variation in life satisfaction of physically disabled women. But inconsistent with the research of, Carr et al., (2017) , supports the variable marital status for positive effect on disability and happiness in life, also claimed that disabled women who were living with their spouses are found satisfied, is inconsistent with present research. Correlation association between SWL and head of family (matriarchy, patriarchy and egalitarian) resulted .021 P value $.90 \geq 0.05$, is also statistically insignificant, this result is inconsistent with, Butt & Azam (2017), presented that in democratic families male and female with physical disability were found happier than authoritarian family. Looking into the association between type of family by structure and SWL the correlation determined and positive association between the variables .28 and P value $.089 \leq 0.05$ is statistically significant, this research is consistent with Butt & Azam (2017) research, displayed most of

satisfied disabled female belongs to extended family system. Another hypothesis tested was the association between house hold income and SWL of physically disabled women; result displayed positive association between the variables, correlation measure was .313 and P value $.09 \leq 0.05$, which is statistically significant, the research on satisfaction with life of disabled female done by Leeuwen et al.,(2010), illuminated inconsistent results to present study that house hold income do not show change in life satisfaction or happiness. In contrast Addabbo et al., (2013) found house hold income as a major variable that influence the life of physically disabled women, is found to be consistent with present research.

V. Conclusions

Happiness in life of physically disabled women with positive circumstances produces a healthy environment for the families of women with disabilities and for their selves too. The study concluded with positive association between SWL through demographic variables i.e., education, household income, family structure and growing age of women with disabilities. And no association was found between satisfaction with life and head of family and marital status of women with disabilities in Lasbala Baluchistan. There may be following recommendations;

- The disability convention should be implemented across the country Pakistan, to support the women with disabilities.
- Concern circles (NGO's, Government, and private institutions, especially, Pakistan Bait ul Maal) should exert effort to facilitate women with disabilities in such a way that they could sustain their lives financially.
- Instead of yearly, monthly stipend should be given to all women with disabilities.

The researcher had faced difficulty in data collection, as many homes or communities, such as beggar community, has no electricity in their houses, so sometime researcher must leave before sun set from field or sometime collected data in lamp light. The old disabled women belonging to lower socio-economic status, repeatedly asked for financial support or after every few questions. It was a tough time to observe their less privileged condition. Not a single disabled rehabilitation center for women found in district Lasbela, which created difficulties to reach every disabled woman at their door place. Lack of public transport and money were also in limitations of study, as the remote areas has no proper road infrastructure, so the hired vehicles charged high. Security was another limitation, as many areas of Lasbela has no cellular service coverage, and many times it seems hard to inform location to the family.

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