Investigation Factors of Social Acceptance of People with Disabilities in Bandar Abbas

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ABSTRACT: Everybody with all mental and physical characterizes has a determined citizenship right in society. People needs to special needs and special grow thing conditions. We are similar to gather rather than difference. Sometimes society has a wallowing to disabled. Lack of social accepting and Inattention to them is one of the major problems of these people. They suffer from this discrimination. Correct behavior and Social acceptance increases their spirit and capabilities. This study attempts to examine the social acceptance factors in disabled of Bandar Abbas city in 2014. Sample is 364 people that selected based on Morgan table. It is made by simple random sampling. Instrument is questionnaires with 17 questions that created by Liker in 3 indicators. This study used point of view of researcher and supervisor for validity. We used Cronbach's alpha coefficient for stability of study. It is equal to 0.84. Also, this study applied table frequency of demographic variables for descriptive statistic and one sample T-test for statistical inference. Fids investigated that cognitive factors has a low effect, Behavioral factors have a moderate effect and emotional factors have a major effect on the social acceptance of people with disabilities in Bandar Abbas.

Key words: social acceptance, cognitive factors, behavioral factors, emotional factors

Statement of the problem

Human from its beginning of creation has always been in search of making life sociable and escaped of being alone. Because the early humans knew well that by living together they could be from disasters and have a better life.

Human whether healthy or crippled is flourished in the society. Human body with all the abilities and inabilities as his part have a mutual existence with social life. Every human with all the body and moral characteristics is a person in society which have clear citizen rights. Besides of this, human body in the process of social changes is affected in a world which is developed quickly and continues to develop. Every human with his specific body can decide on his own body and cares about his healthiness or for obtaining healthiness use all the available facilities that society provides for him. Crippled are not separated from the society because of a frailty (Brisendon, 1986).

Knowing and accepting others is a factor of accepting him as a society partner, and finally positive development, is a flourishing of welfare and this factor can evaluate social unity, capacity for development and human welfare in accepting others (Asgari & et.al). According to Rajers due to that human prefer to be popular than dealing with meeting his needs. He starts his censorship slowly. All the auto censors is for being popular (Sedq Pour, Mahmudian & Salmanian, 1388).

Crippled are who have a long-term restriction of physical, cognitive and emotional which for life needs to have specific facilities. Society is responsible to provide their citizen rights. Eliminating all the obstructions that makes the crippled deprived from this option is an important factor that must be paid attention in social policies. Crippled have this right to control his life like an ordinary person and his choice of option is related to his abilities and inabilities. In some societies, negative attitudes or omitting this person from social life is a barrier which these persons face it and in such societies the main barrier for the person is society itself and cultural attitudes, not physical. Having several abilities or inabilities must not be considered retired and person not be rejected from social life and social activities (Brisendon, 1986).

One of the groups that are facing with little attention is crippled group in the society which the reason either congenital or accident. But never forget that the only reason which differentiate them is genetic or neural that in terms of size is so negligible to say; in other words the boundary between healthiness and cripple is Epsilon. One of the problems of crippled is condescending which unfortunately is rooted in our culture and is among those problems which crippled face with it from their child and even it is seen that managers of educational centers don let them to enter to their school. Second problem deals with finding a job. Because of
physical problems, managers skip them to work for them, although they have rules for employing them. The third problem are frameworks which is not suitable in cities, public places and transportation system which is not being optimized to global standards for crippled. Although laws like supporting the rights of crippled is emphasized in the article 2 and 4 but it is still existing. The fourth problem is lack of appropriate performance of responsible organizations. They don't recognize crippled as they really are and mostly they introduced crippled as people who have cognitive problems and are few. Of other problems is marriage which contradiction and other various problems like cultural and traditional views, have caused that crippled have also problems for marriage( Salamat news,1392).

Lack of social acceptance and paying little attention to them is of the most important problems that they suffer from it. Acceptable social acceptance have a good role in enabling them (Fars news agency,1387).

In this research we deal with the factors effective in social acceptance of crippled and to say that what are the consisting factors for social acceptance?

**Importance**

Considering to the fact that crippled consists of a big society and paying attention to them is important and is a right, so examining them and identifying effective factors for supporting them is important.

**Research Questions**

**Main Question**

What are the factors for accepting social matters of crippled in Bandar Abbas city?

**Boundary questions**

What are the factors for accepting cognitive matters of crippled in Bandar Abbas city?

What are the factors for accepting emotional matters of crippled in Bandar Abbas city?

What are the factors for accepting behavioral matters of crippled in Bandar Abbas city?

**Social acceptance and city planning**

Planning for a city without considering to the aspect of execution and people are meaningless. Performing urban plans without accepting is spending money and losing self-confidence to the related organization.

Although presence of people in the process of planning is a necessary affair; however it is not highly used from the indexes for measuring direct and indirect relationship of citizens in a city.

Social partnership, social trusts and social satisfaction are among the factors which is mostly seen is subjective literature of people and city. However, this factor is a high potential for measuring the quantitative social relationship and psychological of people with physical factors and urban planning. Actually this index can be used directly to the help of scientific fundamental of fields like transportation planning, traffic engineering, architecture and urbanism (Askari, 1385).

**The effect of social relationship on the attitude**

In this area much research has been done and show various feedbacks. Therefore, the goal is of inclusiveness and integration is that chances be created for connection and social interaction between ordinary people and exceptional and social acceptance be one the fruitfulness of such programs( Apoloni & Kook, 1978; Kook & Simel, 1999; Ber Kir, 1978).

So it can been that in recent years in various countries much research has been done which have contradictory results. Some of these studies show that social relationship affects ordinary people attitudes in a positive way. In contrast, little studies have resulted that social relationship doesn't change attitudes and even sometimes with a negative effect.

**Record**

Sedq Pour & et.al did a research under the title of "investigation of Quran education on the improving of social acceptance". This research investigates the education of Quran for improving the social acceptance. The method of research is semi experimental and by using of control group and population is 120 students and sample size is 42 people which are chosen randomly. Results of the research shows that it affects positively on the social acceptance and examining the data indicates of this coefficient meaningfulness.

Findings from a study done by Fallahi & Ekhiasi under the title of "management of body and its relationship with accepting society of body ". This research has tried to investigate kind of body social acceptance and body management, meaningful relationship of these two variables with the help of survey method. Their results show that body management average equals to 62/8 which indicates of the high degree of female attention to themselves like make up, care about themselves and etc. also between media.
consumption, body social acceptance and economical social have a direct relationship and between religious and body management it has reversible relationship.

A research has been done by Mpofo under the title of "educational support for increasing the acceptance of teenagers with physical cripple" has been done. Researcher tries to bold the roles and interaction with them. Analyzing data showed that interaction with them in increasing the social position of cripple is more effective than bold the role and educational support and bold the role was more effective than the others.

A research has been done by Farahbod under the title of enabling based on the society and education. He says that lots of kids are affected by frailties of hearing, cognitive and etc, which they are always challenge with them. Without any doubt it is obvious that educational services and existing enabling is not enough for eliminating need of such persons and they are deprived of enough opportunities for joining to social life. Education and enabling based on the society has created the sense of enjoying and self-confidence by postulating the needs, differences and positive thinking without the inabilities. This causes people with inabilities, gather utmost success. It is under shadow of such relationship and symphony that people with inabilities have the same prestige as ordinary people and successful experience from the performances that they are able to do them.

**METHOD OF RESEARCH**

Method of research is descriptive-survey. So in this research information is done by distributing questionnaire and documental studies. Theoretical information is done by going to library and information bases. For gathering information I myself made a questionnaire by Likert's.

Statistical population consists of whole of the crippled of Bandar Abbas which are 6842 people. In this research I used randomly sampling, in that I went to crippled and randomly distributed the questionnaire to the crippled who tended to answer the questions.

**Estimation**

For determining the sample size I used Morgan's table. Considering to the statistical population, sample size to this research is 364.

In this research for analyzing data, we used descriptive and referential, in a way that in descriptive statistics we used frequency tables, diagrams, percent, average, mode and scattered coefficients like standard deviation, variance, and etc. In referential test we used the test applicable to data like cause analysis and Pearson’s correlational coefficient.

**Describing data**

Before doing any statistical procedure, stability coefficient of questionnaire was measured. According to Cronbach's stability coefficient of marketing questionnaire was equal to 0/84 which is high.

Table 1 shows the general information of statistical coefficients of research variables includes central tendency of coefficients and scattered coefficients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficients with center tendency</th>
<th>Coefficients with scattered tendency</th>
<th>Distribution coefficients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive factors</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>2/79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional factors</td>
<td>3/43</td>
<td>3/28</td>
<td>3/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral factors</td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2/99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2. frequency distribution and statistical sample percent based on gender**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>49/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>50/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As it is shown, in 2$^{rd}$ table frequency distribution of gender with percent is shown. According to this statistic the highest amount (50/3) is related to male with the frequency of 183 and lowest statistic (49/7) is related to female with frequency of 181.
Analyzing Data
Main Question: What are the factor for accepting social matters of crippled in Bandar Abbas city?

Table 3. non-standard coefficients of cause analysis and meaningfulness amount

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Estimation</th>
<th>standard error</th>
<th>critical area</th>
<th>meaningfulness amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral factors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0/00</td>
<td>0/00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional factors</td>
<td>1/345</td>
<td>0/118</td>
<td>11/375</td>
<td>0/00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive factors</td>
<td>0/97</td>
<td>0/09</td>
<td>10/807</td>
<td>0/00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Considering to the table 3 which meaningfulness amount is brought, it is seen that meaningfulness amount for each of three factors equals to zero. Therefore all of these factors are included in the accepting of social factors of Bandar Abbas cripples. Therefore it is seen that emotional factors with the coefficient of 0/976 is the most effective and cognitive factors with 0/567 is the least effective.

Boundary Questions
First Question: What are the factors for accepting cognitive matters of crippled in Bandar Abbas city?
For examining this question, we measure by using single sample t-student. Average is compared to the amount 3. Results are shown in the following tables:

Table 4 single sample statistic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>average</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Average standard error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive factors</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>2/79</td>
<td>0/85</td>
<td>0/04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. t-student test single sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Amount of test: 3 t statistic</th>
<th>Degree of freedom</th>
<th>Amount of bilateral meaningfulness</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Confidence interval 95%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive factors</td>
<td>-4/607</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>0/00</td>
<td>-0/2</td>
<td>0/29 -0/11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you can see in the table 5, Amount of meaningfulness is equal to zero. So we can say that cognitive factors of Bandar Abbas city is low and it should be more focused.

What are the factors for accepting emotional matters of crippled in Bandar Abbas city?
For examining this question, we measure by using single sample t-student. Average is compared to the amount 3. Results are shown in the following tables:

Table 6. single sample statistic of emotional variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>average</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Average standard error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emotional factors</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>3/25</td>
<td>0/68</td>
<td>0/03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. t-student test single sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Amount of test: 3 t statistic</th>
<th>Degree of freedom</th>
<th>Amount of bilateral meaningfulness</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Confidence interval 95%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emotional factors</td>
<td>7/142</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>0/00</td>
<td>0/25</td>
<td>0/18 -0/32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you can see in the table 6, Amount of meaningfulness is equal to zero. But as can be observed average differences are positive. So we can say that emotional factors of Bandar Abbas city almost is high and it may be accepted.

3rd Question: What are the factors for accepting behavioral matters of crippled in Bandar Abbas city?
For examining this question, we measure by using single sample t-student. Average is compared to the amount 3. Results are shown in the following tables:

Table 8. single sample statistic of emotional variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>average</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Average standard error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>behavioral factors</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>2/99</td>
<td>0/67</td>
<td>0/03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 9. t-student test single sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of test: 3</th>
<th>Degree of freedom</th>
<th>Amount of bilateral meaningfulness</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Confidence interval 95%</th>
<th>Lower bound</th>
<th>Upper bound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t statistic</td>
<td>0/201</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>0/841</td>
<td>0/007</td>
<td>0/06</td>
<td>0/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emotional factors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you can see in the table 8, Amount of meaningfulness is equal to zero. In table 9 meaningfulness amount equals to 0/841. So we can say that behavioral factors of Bandar Abbas city almost is middle and it may be examined for improving it.

**CONCLUSION**

This research consists of a main question and three boundary questions which covers the hypotheses of this study. It worth noting that obtained results from the fourth chapter is presented in brief here. And then suggestions are brought.

In answering to the main question which consisted: What are the factors for accepting social matters of crippled in Bandar Abbas city? We showed that meaningfulness amount is zero for the all three factors. Therefore all the factors are among the accepting of social matters of crippled in Bandar Abbas city. Findings from this study with the Sedq Pour & et.al under the title of "investigation of Quran education on the improving of social acceptance" are in the same way.

In answering to the first question which consisted: What are the factors for accepting cognitive matters of crippled in Bandar Abbas city? We showed that cognitive matters for accepting of crippled in Bandar Abbas city is low and attention must be paid to it. Findings from this study with the Farahbod study under the title of "enabling based on society and inclusive education" are in the same way.

In answering to the second question which consisted: What are the factors for accepting emotional matters of crippled in Bandar Abbas city? We showed that emotional matters for accepting of crippled in Bandar Abbas city is almost high and it may be accepted. Findings from this study with the Fallahi & Ekhlasi study under the title of "management of body and its relationship with accepting society of body" are in the same way.

In answering to the third question which consisted: What are the factors for accepting behavioral matters of crippled in Bandar Abbas city? We showed that behavioral matters for accepting of crippled in Bandar Abbas city is almost middle and it may be accepted. Improving it also must be examined. Findings from this study with the Mpofo(2003) study under the title of "educational support for increasing the acceptance of teenagers with physical cripple" are in the same way.

**Suggestions for further research**

Investigation on each factors with the separation of variables and existing characteristic in them for examining social acceptance

Investigation of the effectiveness of self thought on the way of attitude and social acceptance of crippled behaviors in society

Investigation of emotional factors (stress, emotion and consciousness) on the way of social acceptance of crippled in society

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