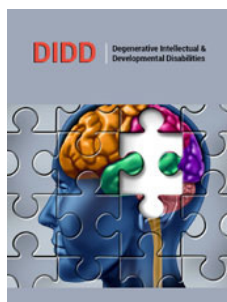


Extent of Physical Disability in Everyday Life

M T Karimian*

Department of Technology & IT, Germany



***Corresponding author:** M T Karimian
Department of Technology & IT, Germany

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Opinion

“Through self-determination, self-decision, the ability to move or achieve something through one’s own strength, the ability to feel valued or to reject something, well-being and thus quality of life can be increased. Building relationships, experiencing security and developing skills are part of our daily quality of life”[1]. World Health Organization (WHO) [2] defines Quality of life as “individuals’ perception of their position in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns. It is a broad ranging concept affected in a complex way by the persons’ physical health, psychological state, level of independence, social relationships, personal beliefs and their relationship to salient features of their environment”. Poor physical health can affect people’s ability to carry out everyday activities in their lives, thereby affecting their quality of life and their integration into society. In particular, the disability and the extent of a disability play an important role in the quality of life of those affected. United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD) [3] defines disability as “long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”. People with limited health and physical disabilities must be provided with appropriate resources that enable them to participate in society. This includes assuming responsibility in their lives, obtaining an education, protecting the environment and supporting the development of their country and thus the growth of the country’s economy. The full effectiveness of resources for coping with life activities cannot be expected. The use of these opportunities varies from situation to situation. Resource assessment plays an important role in resource utilization as it uncovers factors in both positive and negative context and provides recommendations for improving conditions. The productive use of disability-related resources such as assistive technologies, social support, legal policy, information, economic support and infrastructure depends, for example, on the complexity of resource use, the availability of correct and sufficient information about the resource used by the individual, the quality of the resource, the policies in place, the type of social and economic support and the suitability of the infrastructure. In combination, resources can help to limit or manage restricted daily activities. For example, Karimian et al. [4] highlighted that assistive technologies together with the social support of relatives and care services can help people to cope with their daily activities with fewer restrictions, and to interact more productively with the society. The effectiveness of assistive Technologies depends on various factors, such as health status, sufficient information about the devices and the correct selection of the devices. Depending on the effectiveness of the devices, the need for additional support, for example, from family members, friends, neighbours and caregivers, may also increase.

The extent of a disability and its impact on a person’s life depend on their physical and social environment. A disability that can lead to dependence on the environment, especially on family members and caregivers in everyday life, can have a negative impact on

the psychological and social situation of those affected and thus limit social integration if the opportunity for integration is not used. The physical environment plays an important role in the integration of people into society, especially those with disabilities. An improved social environment can provide opportunities for greater participation in society, which can lead to a reduction in psychological distress. Furthermore, the role of the individual personality in integration into society must not be forgotten [5].

Poor health and physical disabilities can also affect academic performance. To achieve success, appropriate resources are needed. In the educational context, the evaluation of the facilities of schools, colleges and universities is important to identify factors that affect academic performance and to improve the quality-of-service facilities used by students, thus achieving better academic performance. A disability can affect students' academic performance and their integration into society. A disability can also affect the psychological existential orientation of students, which in turn can affect their academic performance and their integration into society. Schools, colleges and universities facilities that meet students' expectations can provide them with life satisfaction and thus reduce their psychological distress. Students with special needs and society in various sectors such as schools, colleges, universities,

government, parents and social environment must work together to identify educational needs that ensure student satisfaction. This enables all learners, regardless of gender or disability, to achieve good academic results. This leads to a higher level of education, which provides the country with highly qualified professionals who strengthen the country's economy [6].

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