

On the Social Support Network Pattern of Rural Disabled People

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Abstract

Physical disability brings different degrees of obstacles to the personal life and work of disabled people, which needs the help of network and the support of social. At present, in the vast rural areas, relatives, the government and close neighbors are the sources of social support for the disabled. The average income level in rural areas is not high, the income of people with disabilities and their families is small, but the necessary treatment and rehabilitation expenditure is higher than that of healthy people. Affected by the economic situation, the happiness of disabled people and their families is generally not high. Others can't even solve the problem of food and clothing. In order to improve the living conditions of rural disabled people, the promotion potential of family support network is insufficient, and the leading support of the government is expected to expand.

Keywords

Rural Disabled People; Social Support Network Pattern; Present Situation; Brief Analysis.

1. Related Concepts of Social Support Network Pattern of Rural Disabled People

1.1. Disabled People

Disabled persons originally refer to the disabled. According to Article 2 of People with Disabilities Act of the People's Republic of China, a disabled person refers to a person who has lost some organization, function or abnormality in psychology [1], physiology and human structure and is unable to engage in some activities in whole or in part in a normal way. The classification of disability mainly includes visual impairment, hearing impairment, intellectual impairment, language impairment and so on [2]. According to the main data bulletin of the second national sample survey of disabled persons released by the National Bureau of statistics, the total number of disabled persons in China is about 83 million. Disability, hearing impairment and multiple disorders ranked among the top three, accounting for 29.07%, 24.216% and 16.30% respectively. The rural population with disabilities was 62.25 million. In other words, three quarters of the disabled in our country live in rural areas [3].

1.2. Social Support and Social Support Network

Social support means that individuals obtain various resources through their formal network relations, deal with various crises and risks in daily life, and maintain the normal operation of life. Social support network is a network composed of interpersonal communication. Through these networks, individuals can obtain emotional support, material help, services, information and other social support through the interaction between individuals. Formal social support network mainly refers to collecting various supports and providers of formal organizations to provide policy support and formal service support for governments, organizations, institutions, nurses and even workers at all levels. Informal social support network refers to the collection of unorganized social support providers obtained by individuals in life. Including family, neighbors, friends and so on.

2. Network Form of Social Support Network for Rural Disabled People

2.1. Establishment of Family Support Network

Attaching importance to family affection is the background of Chinese Confucian culture. Influenced by this idea, relatives have become the main bearers of social support for rural disabled people. Family support belongs to informal social support. Its main contents are financial support, physical and mental care, daily life care, etc., which provides an important guarantee for the survival of rural disabled people.

Rural disabled people have few employment opportunities and low income. At the same time, they need the full-time care of their families, which makes the families who can be employed return to their families, and the economic benefits are also declining. These results show that rural disabled families are families with relatively poor local economic conditions and living environment. They have long been at the bottom of society and need social assistance. It should be noted that it is difficult for rural disabled families to change the current situation by relying only on disabled relatives to provide economic and living support.

2.2. Economic Support Network Led By Government

As a formal social support network, the government is the main body to provide economic and material support to rural disabled people. At present, the direct blood transfusion economic support provided by the government is the minimum living security fund, severe disability subsidy, nursing subsidy, medical assistance fund, pension and various subsidies provided by the government. The direct material support provided by the government includes daily necessities, food and so on. In addition to various economic support, the government also provides various policy advice and life protection for formal and informal disabled people. The main purpose of these supports is to improve the quality of life and living conditions of rural disabled people through blood transfusion material and economic support.

2.3. Nearest Neighbor Centric Support Network

In rural areas, as an informal support group for the disabled with close relationship, neighbors express their concern, sympathy and encouragement for the disabled through daily communication and companionship, so that they can feel loved, respected and belonging, alleviate their loneliness, emptiness and helplessness, contribute to the mental health of the disabled and improve their mental state. Some neighbors provide short-term and limited life security for the disabled to make up for the lack of care required by their family members to go out. The nearby social support has made up for the lack of family support to a certain extent, and the sociality of the disabled has also been developed to a certain extent.

2.4. Conclusion

In order to meet the basic needs of the disabled, under the influence of physical dysfunction, the disabled must help through the social support network. This kind of help mainly depends on the support of formal social support networks and informal social support networks. Through government departments, they can use policy support to help disabled people build and implement social security system, support disabled people in combination with informal social support network, and provide various material and emotional support to relatives as disabled people. Based on the geographical relationship, neighbors also provide some support for the neighbors of the disabled, but this support is temporary and unstable.

3. Thoughts on Perfecting the Social Support Network for the Disabled in Rural Areas

As an informal social support network for the rural disabled, relatives and neighbors provide the greatest social support for the disabled, but the potential to improve social support is still too small. However, as a formal social support network for the rural disabled, the government fully meets the low-level needs of the disabled and obtains more social relief, pension and medical security. The purpose of improving the government support network is to reduce the burden of family support for the disabled through public policy and system design, liberate the family labor force, promote the participation of rural disabled people in society and increase the vitality of this group.

3.1. Formulate Blood Transfusion Measures and Hematopoietic Measures

At present, the government's assistance to rural disabled people mainly focuses on living materials, rehabilitation equipment and funds through social policies and social welfare. Although this blood transfusion assistance measure can temporarily meet the survival needs of the disabled, it is difficult to change the economic situation of the rural disabled, get rid of poverty and improve the quality of life. To fundamentally improve the current situation of rural disabled people, we need not only the social support of blood transfusion, but also the support of hematopoiesis.

The education and employment of the disabled is a prerequisite for them to have their own hematopoietic ability. It is important to ensure equal rights to education and employment. Due to the limitations of physical barriers, there are many obstacles for persons with disabilities in school and employment. There are two main ways to protect the right of persons with disabilities to education. The existence of schools for the disabled does not mean that the disabled have the opportunity to enter school, but in rural areas, the families of the disabled have financial difficulties and have a weak sense of enrollment. Disabled people have a pathophysiological label. In this case, the government should vigorously publicize and correct this wrong concept, popularize the correct concept of education, and give special subsidies such as school enrollment for the disabled, so as to eliminate the worries of the family. In order to enable the disabled to have their own hematopoietic capacity and ensure their employment status, the government must formulate and make use of various social resources to create employment opportunities and provide employment distribution for the disabled. Carry out pre job employability training to improve professional ability. Recommend employment according to the characteristics, abilities and interests of the disabled, so as to realize the independent development of the disabled.

3.2. Centralized Support and Care for the Disabled

The disabled who need centralized support mainly refer to the disabled who have no labor force and need to take care of their families for a long time. They are the disabled groups with economic difficulties. They restrict the employment of relatives with labor force and increase the living burden of families. Relevant government departments focus on providing services for the disabled, which can greatly reduce the burden on families. In centralized support centers, relatives of disabled persons can be recruited to provide help and paid for their work. However, compared with others, the proportion of disabled persons abused in support centers is reduced and the quality of care is guaranteed. The centralized support of the organization not only ensures the quality of life of the disabled, but also provides corresponding nursing remuneration for their families, reduces their psychological and economic pressure and reduces their living burden.

3.3. Rehabilitation Publicity and Rehabilitation Training Subsidy

Some disabled people intend to reduce sequelae through early intervention and early rehabilitation. Like people with hearing impairment, it can help them master assistive devices and get sound as soon as possible. Then language rehabilitation training is carried out to enable them to acquire language ability and prevent language barriers caused by hearing impairment. Physical rehabilitation training for patients with hemiplegia and cerebral palsy in the early stage after onset can greatly reduce the degree of physical injury. In rural areas, people's lack of rehabilitation training knowledge, weak rehabilitation awareness and weak economic ability are the obstacles often encountered by rural disabled people. The government has a lot of space to support the distribution of rehabilitation publicity and rehabilitation subsidies. First, the government publicizes the concepts of early detection, early diagnosis and early treatment of persons with disabilities through various channels to reduce long-standing obstacles. In addition, the government will provide rehabilitation treatment subsidies to the disabled and limit special funds. The relatives and caregivers of the disabled shall be trained and assessed on rehabilitation knowledge, and the rehabilitation knowledge shall be used in rehabilitation training. Subsidies are also provided to those who implement family rehabilitation training to strengthen family awareness of rehabilitation and encourage family rehabilitation.

3.4. Social Insurance Subsidy

Social insurance plays a very important role in ensuring employees' pension, medical treatment, industrial injury, unemployment and so on. The establishment of social insurance is to compensate for economic losses and has economic benefits. Affected by the low economic income, large expenditure and difficulty in paying social insurance premiums of rural disabled people, their insurance participation rate is limited. However, the rural disabled are also the people with high incidence of diseases. In order to better prevent life risks, their insurance is particularly urgent and important. They need insurance to protect their lives. Therefore, there is an urgent need for the government to support the network to join a certain insurance subsidy or agency insurance. Participation in social insurance can reduce the life risk and economic pressure of the disabled, such as medical treatment, pension, unemployment and industrial injury, and prevent the disabled and their families from diseases and disabilities, which may make their life difficult.

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