

Developmental Disabled Children and its Impact on Sibling's Psychological Well-Being

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Abstract: Siblings are second most primary care giver, who cares his children in every situation; Siblings are important member in a family. Siblings are proper support structure for every child. The aim of the study was to investigate the impact on 150 Sibling's Psychological Well-Being in terms of having siblings with Autism and Intellectual disability, are there any differences of psychological well-being of sibling's of Autistic and Intellectual Disabled Children? Random sampling was used. Psychological well-being inventory were used to measure their well-being. Critical Ratio and ANOVA was used for analysis the data. Result shows no differences in siblings of both of the groups. Both groups face same situation and well-being to having developmental disabled sibling.

Keywords: Psychological Well-Being, Autism, Intellectual Disability, Developmental disabled children. ANOVA.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Humans are God's supreme creation because they have the ability to judge and reason, and hence know the difference between good and wrong. They contribute to the advancement of society and play a significant part in the development of the nation. Human being as a whole have distinctive capacities, talents, interests, and personalities which make each one of us unique that's why we all are different from each other. Even the identical twins are not completely similar; they have got different abilities and potentials. Some people are genius in performing certain task at the same time other person might find the task quite difficult. All of these things apply only in normal children but when new born child birth with some disability or disability which is occur after sometimes, this moment creates problematic situation for parents as well as siblings. Siblings encounter numerous challenges; having a sibling with any disability offers a significant risk to parents' bodily and mental well-being.

Well-being is one of the most important goals which individuals as well as societies strive for. The term denotes that something is in a good state. It doesn't specify what the 'something' is and what is meant by 'good'. Well-being can be specified in two ways: first by the specifying the 'what' and secondly by spelling the 'what' and secondly by spelling out the criteria of wellness.

Psychological well-being is the subjective feeling of contentment, happiness, satisfaction with life's experiences and of one's role in the world of work, sense of work, sense of achievement, utility, belongingness, and no distress, dissatisfaction or worry, etc. These things are difficult to evaluate objectively, hence the emphasis is on the term "subjective" well being. It may well be maintained in adverse circumstances and conversely, may be lost in favorable situation. It is related to but not dependent upon the physical/physiological conditions.

Home provides the first environment for the child and it is basically determinants of his attitudes towards people, things and life in general. Actually, it is the attitude of family members towards the child i.e. love, affection, being wanted, appreciated, rewarded, trusted and accepted as a person that determines how well the child will adapt outside the home. The behavior, attitudes and relationships children show outside the home, are markedly by the type of relationship they have in the home. The relationships within the family members are important for a healthy home environment since it is only in healthy home environment that the child develops a sense of corporation and harmonious relationships.

For long time handicap or disable person are known as “Handicapped or Disabled” around the world which is not justified as name signifies person’s personality thus considering the need of handicap or disable persons, the DSM-V TR (Diagnostic Statistical Manual) of American Psychological Association (APA) reviewed the issue and recommended that now handicap or disable persons will be known as “**Differently Able Persons**”. In India the official terminology has been replaced and now the disabled person is known as ‘**Divyangjan**’ (**People Having Divine Ability**). Autism, as defined by the Autism Society of America (2006), is a “complex developmental disability” that manifests itself during the first three years of a child’s life and is the result of a neurological disorder that disrupts the typical functioning of the brain, there by affecting social interaction and communication skills development. DSM-V TR (2014), defines intellectual disability as “Neurodevelopment disorders that begin in childhood and are characterized by intellectual difficulties as well as difficulties in conceptual, social and practical areas of living.” Intellectual disability is thus defined in terms of level of performance as well as intelligence. The definition says nothing about casual factors, which may be primarily biological, psychosocial, socio cultural or a combination of these.

Many studies shows the negative and positive outcomes to having developmental disabled sibling, in the study of **Knott, Lewis & Williams,(1995)**, suggested that positive and healthy environment and upbringing have positively affected to sibling’s mental well-being. With disable sibling, Good Sibling relationship and lower level of stress positively correlates with each other. Both groups of sibling had proper knowledge about their disability and this would help them to made positive relation with each other. In another study of **Fisman,S. et al., (2000)**, found that caregivers of developmental disability children found the higher level of distress and depression, and this and it grows over time. Parent’s poor mental health was found, at both times, to be related to sibling’s poor mental health. **Orsmond and Seltzer (2009)**, they focused on 57 adolescent siblings of autism spectrum disorder child. Age group 12-18years, they revealed that one third of the female adolescent sibling reported low psychological well-being compared to male adolescent sibling of Autism Spectrum Disorder.

2. Rational of the study:

This research study will be beneficial for those special schools and institutions where developmental disabled child take training about the life skills, centre based activities and external development. This research will be useful for make some such intervention programs, given by the teacher of disabled child. Where teacher of disabled child should talk to their parents as well as to siblings of disabled child and will gave some suggestion regarding developing sibling’s well being and makes some positive interpersonal behaviour with each others.

3. Objective:

- To study the Psychological Well-Being among siblings of various types of developmental disabled child.
- To study the Psychological Well-Being among siblings of developmental disabled child in reference of Gender.

3.1 Hypothesis:

- There will be no significant difference of Psychological Well-Being among siblings of various types of developmental disabled child.
- There will be no significant differences Psychological Well-Being of among siblings of developmental disabled child in reference of Gender.

3.2 Variables:

In this research study these following independent and dependent variables were included:

a.) Independent Variables

Primary Variables: Siblings of children suffering from developmental disability. (Autism and Intellectual Disability)

Secondary Variables

Gender of Sibling’s of children suffering from developmental disability.

Dependent Variables

Sibling’s psychological well-being

4. Research Methodology:

Following methodology was used for this study:

4.1 Sample and Sampling Procedure:

For this research in 150 siblings were included. In which 50 samples were siblings of Autistic child and 100 were siblings of Intellectual disabled child. The age ranges of sample were 11-22 year. Samples were randomly collected

from Nainital district. All samples belong to some institution, special school and hospitals. In these institutes, special schools, and hospitals researcher first met their administrative department. From these centres researcher requested to provide parent's personal details like; Phone number and Address also in Parents teacher meeting researcher interact with their parents for sample collection. After parent's approval when siblings were presented for their consent than researcher collected their responses through the inventories.

4.2 Research Tools:

Psychological Well-Being Scale: This scale is developed by D.S. Sisodia and Pooja Choudhary. It will used for measuring psychological well-being of sibling. The scale consist 50 items in five areas- 1. Satisfaction, 2.Efficiency, 3.Sociability, 4.Mental Health, 5.Interpersonal Relation of a person. Researcher used total scores of the inventory. This scale was developed by using Likert technique.

Statistical Technique:

For this research researcher used parametric statistics. According to hypothesis and sub hypothesis in this research researcher used Critical Ratio and ANOVA (Analysis of variance) methods for analysis.

5. RESULT:

For Analyzing the whole data researcher used parametric statistics. In Parametric statistics researcher used Critical Ratio (CR) and ANOVA. Following tables were presented the results and hypothesis status.

Hypothesis 1: There will be no significant difference of Psychological Well-Being among siblings of various types of Developmental Disabled Child.

Table-1

Critical Ratio Table of Psychological Well-being among Siblings of Developmental Disabled Child:

GROUPS	CR	DF	MD	DECISION
INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY	1.68	148	7.88	ACCEPTED
AUTISM				

*Significance level: .05 (t-value=1.98), 0.01 (t-value=2.61)

To examine the significant differences of Psychological Well-Being among siblings of various types of disabled child Critical Ratio were used. The value of CR= 1.68, which is less than table value in .05 significance level (1.68>1.98) and in 0.01 level (1.68>2.61). This clearly shows that the null hypothesis must accept in this condition and it can be describe that there is no differences in both of the groups. Siblings of autism and Intellectual disability had no differences in Psychological Well-Being.

Hypothesis 2: There will be no significant differences of Psychological Well-Being among siblings of Developmental Disabled Child in reference of Gender.

Table-2

ANOVA table of Psychological Well-Being among siblings of Developmental Disabled Child in reference of Gender.

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Squares	F	Decision
Intellectual Disability Autism	4.650	1	4.650	0.007	ACCEPTED

*Critical F Value- 0.5=3.91, 0.1=6.81

For the purpose of analyzing significance of mean ANOVA test has been used. The obtained F-value is 0.007 in which researcher find from above table is less than the given critical F-value in .05 level (0.007<3.91) and less than the given critical F-value in .01 level (0.007>6.81). Hereby in this situation the hypothesis is accepted at the .05 level and .01 levels. It can be explain that there are no significance differences in Psychological Well-Being among siblings of Developmental Disabled child in reference of Gender.

6. Discussion:

In this research researcher wanted to explore the significant difference of Psychological Well-Being among siblings of various types of Developmental Disabled Child. The research findings reveal that there are no differences of Psychological Well-Being among siblings of various types of Developmental Disabled Child and the hypothesis were accepted. Anxious life situation that siblings of disabled child faces regularly apart from some positive emotions, siblings face mostly negative ones such as fear, anxiety, social isolation and low psychological well-being. **Benderix and Sivberg,(2007)** siblings of Autistic child feel more stress rather than siblings of Down syndrome child and in compare to normal child sibling and parents of Down syndrome feel more stress rather than siblings and parents of Down syndrome. These problems occur due to their over thinking about disabled child and their future. **John L. Sanders (1997)**. Psychological Well-Being positively associated with the positive mental health. Disability in the family affect to all the family members and their mental health. Many previous researches support this present research and some researches not supported the present research. Sibling have negative and positive outcomes, 39% responded for good well-being, and 29% rated low psychological well-being, lower level of well being included excessive depressive symptoms. Sibling of developmental disable child will suffer from anxiety, depressive, low psychological well-being because of disability of his/her brother or sister. **Azeez (2001)**.

7. Conclusion:

Present study focused on siblings of Developmental Disabled child, mainly two developmental disabilities were included for this research purpose first Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and second Intellectual disabilities. Researcher wanted to explore the effect of having disabled child and their impact on normal brother and sisters. Are there any differences in sibling behaviour both of developmental disabled children? Some disability takes place after some times, some disability occurs some reasons like accident, lack of vitamin, birth complications, misbalance of jeans and chromosomes etc. Whatever reasons should be their but one thing is same that this disability affects lots of people life as well as disable human-being. Parents, siblings, other family members, friends are come under the word 'people'. Among all family member parents and sibling are most affected by disability. For siblings it is very difficult, having sibling relationship with who has physical or mentally disable it cannot be avoided by them. Sibling play a vital role in the life of their disable sibling, it will start from childhood and frequently escalating in adulthood. But sibling has little experiences of life and information about disability and its impact of his life. Also parents are not aware about talking about their disable child and their needs to normal sibling, even sometimes parents are also not aware about disabilities and its information, they are not communicating with social circle due to social rejection. So family and other social areas should not avoid the normal siblings need. By the result of present study some recommendation can be helpful. This should help to make awareness programs and it should be start from basic level of society. Parents should be aware about the disability and its impact on whole family member. Special schools have to done some siblings activity which is helpful for maintaining their healthy relationship.

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