



## Woman in Development and Politics

### The Lived Experience of Mothers with Children Who Have Mental-Motor Disabilities (An Introduction to the Psychological Challenges of Articles 53 and 56 of Family Protection Law and Young Population)

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1. Assistant Professor of Educational Psychology, Family Studies Department, Faculty of Education and Psychology, Azarbaijan Shahid Madani University, Tabriz, Iran. E-mail: [allaei@azaruniv.ac.ir](mailto:allaei@azaruniv.ac.ir)
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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Article type:</b> Research Article</p> <p><b>Article history:</b> Received: 12 May 2023 Received in revised form: 27 August 2023 Accepted: 18 September 2023 Published online: 20 March 2024</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Abortion, Mental and motor disability, Pregnancy, Prenatal screening.</p>	<p><b>Introduction</b> In recent years, as the rate of reproduction has declined, policy system initiatives have been implemented, including the March 2019 approval of a plan for the youth of the population and family support. The Articles comprising this plan address the constraints associated with screening. As a matter of fact, the influence of children with disabilities on the family system has been a subject of concern among experts for an extended period of time. Prior to delivery, screening tests may be utilized to identify a fetus that possesses genetic abnormalities or disabilities. In order to monitor the health of the fetus and identify children at risk for infectious diseases, Down syndrome, and certain other genetic defects, as well as physical abnormalities, screening tests consist of a battery of examinations conducted during various months of pregnancy. The purpose of this research is to identify the psychological challenges associated with the elimination of prenatal screening for expectant mothers. It seeks to provide an answer to the question of what challenges and issues families with disabled children and individuals with disabilities encounter.</p> <p><b>Methodology</b> The approach utilized in this qualitative study is phenomenology. The phenomenological method is an appropriate technique for examining the lived experiences of individuals. The mothers whose children have disabilities and who have been referred to the rehabilitation center for speech therapy and occupational therapy courses comprise the research sample for this article. The lived experiences of 13 mothers were gathered in light of this. Purposive sampling was utilized to select the respondents, and data collection was conducted via semi-structured interviews.</p> <p><b>Results</b> The narratives of the samples under investigation were classified along two primary dimensions: 1. Personal concerns encompass challenges in education, illiteracy and lack of knowledge, affective states, and communication difficulties. With respect to educational concerns, one could define them as the obstacles that mothers encounter when attempting to enroll their children in educational centers. Certain concerns and problems are intrinsically linked to the caliber of service provision at educational and rehabilitation facilities like lack of continuous and regular training and lack of Professional tutor. Others are associated with the psychological issues of these children. A dearth of information in any domain is harmful. The mothers expressed that their circumstances and those of their acquaintances would have likely been improved had they and their companions possessed the requisite knowledge regarding childbirth and postpartum care. These families undergo a wide range of distinct emotional experiences. The majority of mothers bemoan the fact that their infant is ill to God, perceiving it as an indication of His iniquity. Although they are very interested in their children, they do not want to have any other children. Healthy children are ashamed of having disabled sibling and they wish to die Because they do not have enough attention and love from their parents. The sick child is recluse. Inside and outside the family, the communication of family members is disrupted by the presence of an ill child. For example, the mother of the family is deprived of doing her favorite work, family disputes increase even family members get angry because of unimportant issues, this family do not participate in public and family events, the mother does not have the support of the family and because of that she can not work outside the home. They are not ready to have a party at their home. Others discriminate between healthy</p>

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and sick children of the family.

Economic challenges are a primary concern for these families, as they allocate a portion of their income towards medical expenses, prescription medications, occupational therapy courses, and specialized child nutrition, and thus their welfare decreases. Despite their efforts, they have not made much financial progress.

2. The social component comprises subsets of concerns regarding social categorization and social support. Social support and social labeling. Social label issues are problems and concerns that families are unavoidably confronted with on account of others. insults, other people's disgust with these children, inappropriate behavior of peers, comparison with healthy children, contemptuous look of people, blaming the mother, inappropriate behavior of people around them, not being understood by people around them, neighbors protests.

The discourse on social support is divided into two sections: facility-related issues and medical support. facility-related issues encompass impossibility of using the public transportation system, the metalness of recreational equipment in parks, rough sidewalks and wide streams. The second one includes not informing about the tests, negligence of the treatment staff, lack of cooperation of the surrounding people in the treatment process, lack of shelter and medicines, diverse and contradictory diagnoses, incorrect and late diagnosis, not informing the family about the treatment process, lack of access or lack of adequate and suitable facilities, failure to provide home visit services, going to the doctor without results, non-commitment of doctors.

### Conclusion

It can be inferred that the presence of an ailing infant within the household significantly impacts various facets of the lives of all family members, with particular significance for the mother. The results of this study may prove beneficial in informing legislative deliberations concerning population growth, the difficulties associated with prenatal screening for expectant mothers, and the reduction of ill child births. A comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon of an ill child being present in a family can be obtained through the simultaneous analysis of the categories; such a family is characterized by fundamental differences from the average family.

This conclusion offers two significant advantages: 1. It enables a more efficacious measure to be implemented to mitigate the challenges faced by such families; in this regard, public awareness and education are critical in reducing social factors; for individual factors, family members' psychotherapy is essential. 2. By identifying all the difficulties a family faces after the birth of a sick child, the necessity and significance of preventing the birth of such infants becomes apparent; prenatal screening of pregnant mothers may be the most effective and crucial measure in this regard, according to the preceding discussions. In order for the government and the people to collaborate in order to increase the country's healthy population.

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