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In this essay it will critically look at Disablism and the issues that arise from it such as stereotyping and discrimination. It will also look at it from a different number of sociological theory's such as Functionalism, The Conflict model and A Theory of Human Motivation, these will all have a direct link into disablism. It will also bring in different legislation and policy from the United Kingdom such as the equality act of twenty ten and The Well-being of Future Generations Act twenty fifteen it will also explain what these legislations are and what is their purpose.

Disablism is distinctly a form of discrimination, domineering and a practice of abuse, which comes from the ideology that a person who has a physical or mental disability. A person which has a disability will be at the bottom of a macro and meso society compared to someone who comes under the branch of Ableism. This highlights the discrimination nature of a person who does not have a disability this can be seen in most communal buildings due to them not having disability access such as a ramp or lift and also in making quick assumptions about if they have capacity and not making adjustments for them. An example of this is within a care home there are five steps a support worker must use to see a person has a capacity (Deal,M. 2007).

Disablism will have the effects of being stereotyped or institutional discriminated towards. One of the issues when it comes to disablism and Ableism is that it is very hard to identify the differences. In the overall majority of disablism or ableism is the macro and meso society that unconsciously don't comprehend that these two sociological theories exists. Disablism does not only mention the discriminatory attitudes towards a person with a disability but also in the belief that a person will unconsciously think about someone who has a disability (TASH, 2002).

The overall majority of people stated that they are not against people with disability but they did not factor in the unconscious stereotyping and institutional discrimination but the majority of people don't believe that people with a disability

are true equals and they cannot see the barriers that still exist in a macro and meso society that are preventing a disabled person from living a so called 'normal life'. When it comes to disabilities it can affect the individuals financial state due to employers not employing them because of their lack of capability. This has a direct link to Functionalism (Haralambos, M. Holborn, H. Heald, H. 2000) (The Guardian. 2017).

Functionalism position on disablism is that our macro society is made up from a large different parts, rather than the different aspect of the system will aim for stability as a whole. The Functionalism theory was created by Durkheim who saw a meso and macro society as an organism in the sense of the human body because he deemed that all the parts contribute a necessary role to society, which means they are unable to work on their own. When a certain part is lacking in a society one of the many parts will evolve and adapt to fill in the missing part of the missing Functionalism system (Adams, Bert N.R. A. et al 2002).

Functionalist theory is made up of different parts such as institutions which are made to fill the majority of different needs such as government, the economy, Household, education, religion, media and healthcare these are all significant to get a true understanding within this sociology theory. In the eyes of functionalism an institution such as the government will only occur because it serves a critical role within the functioning part of a macro and meso society. If an institution no longer serves a role within a society an institution and service will remove or cut the budget of one of the systems in place. When the need for new or improved institution and service will have to progress, merge together and new services will be created (Haralambos, M. Holborn, H. Heald, H. 2000).

In most of a macro society the establishment will provide education for its citizens who will then pay taxes that the government will depend on to keep open. In the functionalist theory if the majority goes well the parts of the system of a society will created a positive stability, and a health productivity in all aspects. However, if it does not go according to plan the parts of society must improve and adapt to

the new form of social order that will have an outcome of order productivity and social stability (Holmwood, John. 1996)

Functionalism highlights the harmony and social macro order that occurs within our society, it will also look at the social stability and collective values. From the viewpoint of inefficiency within the macro system, in such areas as the social justice system that will lead to social changes because societal mechanisms that will adjust to attain a healthy stability. When a part of the social system becomes dysfunctional, it will have a direct link to the other parts, and it will make more social problems and will cause social change (Wallace, Ruth A., Alison. Et al. 2005).

Disablism is a form of social oppression and is highlighted as a social oppression when it comes to disablism and the identifications that are about the people who suffer from a disability. When it comes to being labelled in a certain way that is aimed at a meso community. This happens because of a person's physical differences (Barnes, C. Mercer, G. 2002).

In the United Kingdom, fifty-seven percent of people who suffer from a mental and physical disability cannot take part in a sporting event, this has happened because of the have number of barriers that a disabled person will face within their daily life. Though, it has been stated that twenty-four percent of people that don't suffer from a disability do not take part in sporting events. Forty-one percent of people who have a disability say that they don't have any opportunity for them to take part in a sporting activity. This provides the evidence that there is direct inequality within a meso and macro society, within sports and within social policies for people who suffer from a disability. If disabled people gain access to sporting activities it will have a positive outcome areas such as their mental health and people who suffer from isolation (Leonard Cheshire Disability, No date).

It is stated that eleven-million people who suffer from a disability will resign In the United Kingdom. One in five people who have a disability require better homes that are much more suitable for their health conditions (Gov.uk,2014).

Suffering with a disability can affect anyone at any time in their life it does not take into consideration of a person's age, race, nationality and personal life choices. In charity's as Leonard Cheshire Disability which is a residential home that has a mixture of residents who resign there. There is also another charity that helps stop disablism it is called Hafal that mainly helps people who have a mental health condition. This charity has more elderly citizens who use this service (Leonard Cheshire. No date) (Hafal.No date).

An individual with a mental or physical disability may face social barriers. when it comes to this is the failure from a sociological approach when it comes to the medical model. The social model of disability is from the viewpoint of the macro globe in which the people who suffer from a disability. This theory enlightens that people with a disability will face discrimination and be placed into a categorised box. When it comes to the social model of disability, it is from the perspective of a person who is disabled from their personal viewpoint of a macro world (Haralambos, M. Holborn, H. Heald, H. 2000).

The social model will state that a person who suffers from a disability will have a number of different barriers within meso community and also within a macro world such as the United Kingdom. An example of the to a person who is disabled can come in the form of physical barriers such as buildings, using the toilets, reaching for items and opening doors. There is also nonphysical barriers a disabled person can face such as people's attitudes towards them, assuming a disabled person cannot do the majority of things for themselves such as cleaning them self's, paying their own bills and looking after themselves in their own personal life (Berghs, Maria. 2019).

The theory of the social model makes it much simpler to see to the barriers that a person with a disability will face during their lifetime it will also make their make overall life harder, by seeing these barriers and acknowledging it can help create an equality and help push independence for disabled people. It can also give control and the freedom of choice back to them, then in turn will help them to

become more self-reliant. If a macro society changes their attitudes towards the negative attributes that they have developed toward a disabled person which prejudice and stereotyping or also known as disablism if they change these for the positive it will help create an equal opportunities that will halt the true equal opportunities. An example of this is the future of generation act of 2015 that is helping the view of disabled people all over Wales in which this legislation is implemented and from this legislation has had a positive outcome for this group with a macro society (Oliver, M. 2006).

It states that a person who is disabled will be affected by their personal impediment, the medical model looks at what is the wrong with an individual instead of what a person will need. It is argued that the theory of The medical model will give the people who suffer from disability with little or none expectations and will lead a disabled person to lose their personal independence this could be argued as disablism (Scope = equality for disabled people, No date).

Because of the barriers a disabled person will have to face in their lifetime, it will have a direct link to Maslow Hierarchy of needs theory in which was named A Theory of Human Motivation. Maslow theory is made up of five levels in which is necessary for a healthy mind and body. A Theory of Human Motivation should be looked at from base of the theory to the top. The base of the Theory of Human Motivation is called physiological level in which includes sleep, oxygen and reproduction, the second level is the safety needs which is made up of personal safety, employment, health and personal items. love and belonging is the third level of this theory and it will include friendship, a relationship such as romantic and then a family. Ego is the fourth level, and this will involve self-respect, recognition for micro self or a meso community such as a disabled community group. At the top of the Theory of Human Motivation is self-actualization that will push a micro individual to aim to become a reflective practitioner and to also become the best version of ones-self. These are all important levels for a individual to try and gain to have in their daily life. But people who suffer from a disability

will be limited to certain levels of the Theory of Human (Maslow, Town, and Town, Stephen 2013).

The Conflict model or as it is also known as Karl model, was created Karl Marx. he thought that a macro society is in a form of never-ending conflict, this is because of the resources such as material and the workforce are being controlled by the one per cent in a macro and meso society. Karl Marx reinforced the idea of the one per cent that are controlling the wealth and political power will try and do anything to maintain it. The Conflict model will look at a different number of issues that will range from macro societal topics, such as, wealth inequality, absolute poverty and relative poverty, distribution of medication with the health sector, public education, discrimination in everyday life (Dahling, Jason J. 2017) (Kadera, Kelly M. 2001).

The Conflict model has a direct link to disablism for the one percent to profit in a macro world there must be direct discrimination toward the disabled community. This is because of the huge profit that that this meso community brings in from government funding and privet funding. An example of this is within the care home sector such as Leonard Cheshire Disability which is a charity that has funding from the government and from the residents that resign in that home. Because Leonard Cheshire Disability made a profit in twenty-eighteen (Dahling, Jason J. 2017) (THIRD SECTOR 2018).

It is argued that The Conflict model will have a direct link to the macro society of people who are in the proletariat social system and class such as the people who suffer from a disability. This is because they will not be able to grasp or reach the top of the Conflict model this is because they mentally or physically engage in the workforce, in the view point of the bourgeoisie social class that will have complete control of the vast majority of a society with a capitalist system. They will not want to employ or make an investment within the disabled community because they will not make them any profit. But in fact, they will make a large percentage of their profit from medication, care homes in which save money by not putting the correct

number of staff on, medical equipment such as wheelchairs, ramps and then in charitable donations (THIRD SECTOR 2018) (Dahling, Jason J. 2017).

There is legislation within certain countries such as the United Kingdom that protect groups and communities from being exploited of being a victim of discrimination, they are the equality act in of (2010) that gives micro, meso community's legal protection within the field of employment and society. This piece of legislation includes the Sex Discrimination Act of nineteen seventy-five, the Race Relations Act of nineteen seventy-six and the Disability Discrimination Act of nineteen ninety-five. This strong piece of legislation is still a very important part of the United Kingdom. The equality act also protects workers from disclosing their personal disability such as dyslexia and ADHA this is optional for the individual to disclose to their employer (GOV.UK.2015).

The Well-being of Future Generations Act twenty fifteen demands that the fifty-four public services within Wales must think about the long-term effects of the decisions they will make, the aim of this legislation is to make meso community's to work better, to avoid issues from developing such as, health difficulties. This legislation is only being implemented in Wales in which is having a positive outcome. This legislation has a different parts that make it such as a more equal Wales in which a macro society will aid the people who make up the society and to help them to full their personal growth no matter their personal background, wealth, race, religion, education and if they are disabled. Within this part of this legislation there is four points that make up the equal part of the Well-being of Future Generations Act of twenty fifteen they are fair working practice, more education opportunities, participation and stronger equal right and health opportunities for all. The reason for the stronger equal right and health opportunities for all is to get a better understanding of the causes of health inequalities within Wales this will take into consultation Hostile Childhood Experiences, Violence against Women and men (The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015. No date).

There is also policy that will try and stop disablism such as the ones in Leonard Cheshire Disability that show the necessary steps in order to see if an individual has capacity. The first step is to not assume they don't have capacity, the second is to ask them to help, the third is to talk to me and then check their personal care plan. (Leonard Cheshire Disability, No date, Brochure).

To conclude that disablism does still exist within our macro society but the United Kingdom is trying to make this society fair, by bringing in different legislations and policy's. This is not to say that the United Kingdom is completely free from discrimination and stereotypes but at least it is trying to make an even society, by making the macro society aware of disablism. The Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015) is making a positive impact for the disabled community within Wales and the rest of the United Kingdom.

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