

Emergence of a Phoenix: A Probe into the life of Nick Vujicic

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Declaration

I do hereby declare that this project “**Emergence of Phoenix: A Probe into the life of Nick Vujicic**” is the record of genuine research work done by me under the guidance of Dr. Salia Rex, Assistant Professor and Head of the department of English, St. Paul’s College, Kalamassery.

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Certificate

This is to certify that this project “**Emergence of a Phoenix: A Probe into the life of Nick Vujicic**” is the record of the original work carried out by Anumol Poulouse under the supervision and guidance of Dr. Salia Rex, Assistant Professor and Head of Department of English, St. Paul’s College, Kalamassery.

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Introduction

Disability is a part of human condition which is complex, dynamic, multidimensional and contested. People read the life of people with a different physical appearance that is different from their conception of normal appearance with pity. Aren't we all different? Such a question is worth of discussion because all are lacking in one way or another. Literature has always found a way to portray the life of people with disability and such different lives inspires millions because they are not ready to hide themselves under the label of 'disabled'.

The study on Nicholas James Vujicic, an Australian Evangelist and famous Motivational speaker born with a rare disorder, Tetra-amelia syndrome on December 4, 1982 is intended to validate the unlimited powers of a human being who has no arms or legs except for his small foot with two toes to become a beacon of hope and motivation for the entire world. The attempt is to trace the varied phases of Vujicic's personal growth from a man of limitations to become the author of his biography 'Life Without Limits: Inspiration for A Ridiculously Good Life' in order to find out the sources of his inspiration.

Nick has revealed his life to the public as an example of the potential of disabled people and has discovered how similar disabled people really are to non-disabled people and how a disability can motivate a person to lead their life to the fullest and achieve heights that exceeded the expectations of non-disabled people by far.

People with disabilities often experience prejudice and discrimination comparable to what is experienced by people of colour and other minority groups, and they are therefore socially marginalized and disadvantaged in similar ways. It remains sadly true that people whose bodies are different from “a society’s conception of a ‘normal’ or acceptable body,” even when it causes “little or no functional or physical difficulty for the person who has them, constitute major social disabilities” (nondisabled people are often uncomfortable, even fearful, around people with disabilities, as if the disabling condition might be contagious. Robert Murphy thinks that all too many nondisabled people view people with disabilities as a “fearsome possibility”. They displace their fears that the “impairment could happen to them” onto the other person. In this way, “the disabled person becomes the Other—a living symbol of failure, frailty, and [for men] emasculation; a counterpoint to normality; a figure whose very humanity is questioned”. (Introducing Disability Studies; p.7)

Disability studies is an interdisciplinary field of inquiry that includes representation from the social sciences, the humanities, and the medical, rehabilitation, and education professions which is vital to an understanding of humankind. It is a way for people with disabilities to stare back at those who have stared at them to turn society’s gaze back on itself and point out the things that nondisabled people don’t seem to notice because, as Davis observes, they “see themselves as living in a mirage of being normal” (Introducing Disability Studies p:3).

In Disability Studies, discussion of definitional issues typically begins with a distinction between impairment and disability. Impairment refers to a biological or physiological condition that entails the loss of physical, sensory, or cognitive function and disability refers to an inability to perform a personal or socially necessary task because of impairment. The conceptual distinction between impairment and disability does not ignore the fact that it may be a

'personal tragedy' to have impairment. In order to identify various barriers disabled people face, some knowledge of their impairment related is essential. Disability Studies in academia emerged at the same historical moment in the UK and USA. In UK, the movement began with the publication of the Fundamental Principles of Disability by the Union of the Physically Impaired against Segregation a disabled people's activist group. British Sociologists who theorized the social model of disability in which disability is primarily understood as a result of oppressive social arrangements.

Society by and large has had a very negative and unfavourable attitude to the disabled. They are at times treated as a strange species altogether. They are regarded as inferior not only with regard to the specific disability but also as total beings. Victims of disease, deformity or accident they are further victimized by the peculiar and irrational attitudes of the society. History of social attitudes towards the disabled, the maimed and the crippled has been full of harsh and inhuman treatment. A study of religious scriptures, literature and folklore reveals the prevalence of fairly negative and crippling attitudes towards the disabled. Spread of education, scientific awareness and emphasis on positive religious ideals has not completely eradicated the unfavourable bias and prejudice towards the disabled. In the mind of very many common people even now 'a crooked body is generally associated with a crooked mind.

Internationally, the World Health Organization (2011) reported that in 2010 there were more than one billion disabled people around the globe, about 17 per cent of the world's total population. Other international data indicate that disabled people are more likely than nondisabled people to live in poverty, as is true in the United States, although poverty in less developed, non-industrialized countries is more severe. About 80 per cent of the world's disabled

population lives in such countries, where just 20 per cent of the world's health-care dollars are spent. In many places around the globe, war and armed conflict are major causes of disability. Today, there are millions of disabled refugees and displaced persons in places such as the Middle East, the Balkans, Central Africa, and Southeast Asia (Albrecht, Seelman and Bury). As per 2001 census, 21.9 million or 21,906,769 people are disabled in India, who constitutes 2.13 per cent of the total population. Out of the 21,906,769 people with disabilities, 12,605,635 are males and 9,301,134 are females. This includes persons with visual, hearing, speech, loco motor and mental disabilities. Seventy five per cent of persons with disabilities live in rural areas, 49 per cent of disabled population is literate and only 34 per cent are employed. (Disability, it's issues and challenges: Psycho Social and Legal Aspects in Indian Scenario; p.195)

There are some factors which responsible for disability, such as : Poverty and Disability

There is a high correlation between disability and poverty but very few studies have investigated how poverty and disability influence each other and with their combination create new forms of barriers. In general, people with disabilities are estimated to make up to 15 to 20% of the poor in developing countries Inequitable economic and social policies have contributed to large numbers of people living in extreme poverty. Poor families often do not have sufficient income to meet their basic needs. Inadequate shelter, unhygienic living conditions, lack of sanitation and clean drinking water combined with poor access to health facilities lead to disability.

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The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, protection of Rights and full Participation) Act 1995: provides 3% reservations for disabled people (blind or low vision, hearing impairment and loco motor disability or cerebral palsy in poverty alleviation programs, government posts, and in state educational facilities, as well as other rights and entitlement). The specific objectives of the Act are: Prevention and Early Detection of Disabilities, Education – all Government educational institutions reserve more than 3% seats for disabled. Employment – with 3% reservations the disability vacancies not filled up to be carried forward for next three years and after that the vacancy will be filled by a non-disabled person. (Disability, it's issues and challenges: Psychosocial and Legal Aspects in Indian scenario, p.197) Criticism of Person with Disabilities Act 1995: The Persons with Disabilities Act (PWD), 1995 has been landmark legislation for the disabled in India. This Act that is related to mental illness (MI) and provides recommendations aimed at making it an official instrument for equal opportunities, participation and protection of rights Act in its true sense. The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act 1999: This Act provides for the constitution of a national body for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities. The main objectives are: To enable and empower persons with disability to live as independently and as fully as possible within and as close to the community to which they belong; to strengthen facilities to provide support to persons with disability to live within their own families. (Disability, it's issues and challenges: Psychosocial and Legal Aspects in Indian Scenario, p.197-198)

Chapter 1

LIMITATIONS OF A DISABLED MAN

Nick Vujicic inspire people around the world as he says his goal is to encourage people to overcome their challenges and hardships so they can find their own purpose and pathway to a ridiculously good life (Nick Vujicic; Life without Limits p: v). Before finding the purpose of his life, he suffered like any other disabled man. When a specialized medical term, ‘phocomelia’ hit his life in the womb of his mother there was nothing he could do. At his delivery on December 4, 1982 his mother could not see him and the first question she asked the doctor was, “Is the baby all right?” Instead of giving Nick to his mother to hold him, he was presented before a pediatrician. Shocked at the sight of him, the doctors and nurses quickly wrapped him up. Hearing the name of the syndrome, Nick’s mother was able to recognize her son’s physical state and she couldn’t accept it. His father went weak with shock and anguish. (Nick Vujicic; Life without Limits p: 4- 5)

Love comes from family, pain too. It was Nick’s family which gave him the feel of hurt of being born without arms and legs. The birth of a new baby is typically one of the most joyful experiences a mother goes through. Bearing a child and finally holding him in her arms makes suffering for nine long months worthwhile. When the doctors brought him, his mother refused to hold him. When they put him next to her, she couldn’t bear what she was seeing: her firstborn without arms nor legs. “Take him away, I don’t want to touch him or see him “she said. Instead of celebrating his birth his parents and their whole church mourned, “If God is a God of love “, they wondered “why would He let something like this happen? “No one sent flowers when he was born. (Nick Vujicic; Life Without Limits p:5) Doctors looked at him and said that

he is not going to walk, he is not going to go to school and he is not going to do anything in his life. Nick was aware of none of these problems until the age of thirteen. He began to question his parents about his birth and their initial reaction to the lack of his limbs. He became sick of having no arms and legs (Nick Vujicic; Life Without Limits p:5-6).

While Nick had to deal with his personal struggles, there were also problems that came from the outside. Bullies taunted him for not being normal, even though his lack of limbs was not something that he could control. Vujicic battled with depression, because other children judged him based on his looks, not his heart. He experienced more trials than the average child, and he could have easily given up. Kids called him 'an alien'. Why don't you have arms and legs? "they'd ask. He started believe what he was told. As a boy, he spent many nights praying for limbs and he go to sleep crying and dream that he had wake up to find they had miraculously appeared. It never happened. (Nick Vujicic; Life Without Limits p: 17) When his family moved from Melbourne to Brisbane, United States his new classmates assumed that he was mentally as well as physically disabled. (Nick Vujicic; Life Without Limits p: 18) He fell into deep depression. At one point of his life, he decided to commit suicide and he stopped himself when he saw of the picture of his parents standing at his grave crying. (Nick Vujicic; Life Without Limits p: 50)

Nick wished his life was different. He looked at others and then himself and asked, why me? At first he was not willing to confront that what was really wrong with him wasn't his body, it was the limits he put on himself and his limited vision of the possibilities for his life (Nick Vujicic; Life Without Limits p: 16) "I will never get a girl to love who would hire me?" (Nick Vujicic; Life Without Limits p: 17) His immature thoughts made him desperate. He never dreamed about the other people who were in worst circumstances than him. One of the

greatest fear that was growing inside him that he was a burden on the people he loved. He felt that he is just a mistake, a freak of nature, God's forgotten child. But sometimes he began to gather positive thoughts, but still there was many simple things he just could not do. He couldn't grab a soda or he couldn't feed himself and he hated to ask other people to do it. (Nick Vujicic; Life without Limits p: 44) "I prayed, asking God Why He couldn't give me what He had given everyone else. Did I do something wrong? Is that why you don't answer my prayers for arms and legs? "Neither God nor doctors could explain the reason behind his birth. The lack of explanation, even a scientific one, made him feel worse. (Nick Vujicic; Life without Limits p: 46)

Nick struggled to understand what difference he could make in the world. While growing up he was convinced that there was nothing good about abbreviated body. (Nick Vujicic; Life without Limits p: 15) On the worst days Nick hid behind the shrubbery or in empty classrooms to avoid being mocked. More precisely it was people around him who made him remain in the dark room. Nick Vujicic's life shows the effect of society's view in the life of disabled people.

In earlier times, it was even illegal to appear in public if one's physical appearance offended others' sensibilities, as in the case of the so-called ugly laws, ordinances that were prevalent in various cities across the United States. The of cited Chicago ordinance passed in 1881 (and not repealed until 1973) is a good illustration. It read: "Any person who is diseased, maimed, mutilated, or in any way deformed, so as to be an unsightly or disgusting object, or an improper person to be allowed in or on the streets, highways, thoroughfares, or public places in this city, shall not therein or thereon expose himself to public view, under the penalty of a fine of \$1 [about \$20 today] for each offense".

Disabled persons face a myriad of economic as well as social challenges. Mostly they arise out of the discrimination that they face at family, institutions and governments. They are less or not educated at all. Their level of participation in the economic area is limited. Due to these economic reasons their medical needs cannot afford to acquire special appliances to aid them like crutches, wheel chairs, hearing aids etc. The lack of resources creates a circle of poverty to the disabled as they least afford to send their children to school. Disabled persons also suffer from social, emotional and psychosocial challenges due to the way society view the disabled. People pity those with disabilities and sometimes regard as minor beings. Even someone with a different face is disabled for them. Just like Nick there are many children who suffer bullying from their classmates.

The presence of a handicapped child in the family constitutes an additional stress. There are powerful social and personal forces motivating a parent to deny evidences of the disability of the offspring. The cultural stereotype of the ideal child, the parent's expectation that their offspring will successfully play the roles that society and his parents assign to him. (Disabilities in Society, p: 16) The attitude of parents and family have much to do with the life of disabled individual. Physically disabled child at an early age requires an unusual amount of help and attention. The rejection of parents may be transferred to the child, who in turn resent himself.

(Disabilities in Society p: 160)

The non-disabled majority tend to maintain a certain distance, often treating the disabled as outsiders. Many normal people feel uncomfortable in the presence of a disabled person. They find it very difficult to accept and mingle with other people, and since they have the greater prestige and power, they can restrict the opportunities of handicapped. The handicapped are

often forced either to associate with each other or become socially isolated. They are frequently segregated physically, psychologically and socially. (Persons with Disabilities in Society, p: 16)

In the economic sphere that discrimination against the physically handicapped is found to be more overt and serious. Their economic security is often threatened by the frequent refusals of work opportunities in many areas of employment. It is an observed fact that handicapped persons who are economically independent are more accepted in society than the dependent ones. While it is true that the vocational outlets for the disabled may be realistically circumscribed, the restrictions are often extended to areas where the limitations are not inherently confining. Unrealistic requirements close the doors of employment to many of the disabled. (The social effects of physical disability tend to create social distance between the disabled and their families on the one side and the community on the other. This distance is often expressed by the nonacceptance of the handicapped in social functions, religious services, educational programmes, work places, marital relationships leading to social and economic isolation. (Disability in society, p: 18- 19)

Negative attitudes and behaviours have an adverse effect on children and adults with disabilities, leading to negative consequences such as low self-esteem and reduced participation. People who feel harassed because of their disability sometimes avoid going to places, changing their routines, or even moving from their homes. (Understanding Disability, p: 6)The person with a disability is more likely to engage in fewer and simple activities and to function in a more limited area. Hence the life experience of handicapped persons is limited. This disadvantage

combined with higher levels of anxiety often result in a decreased flexibility of behaviour and ideation and a less coherent approach to life situations. This restriction is dictated partially by the nature of his disability, but it is also partially the result of social attitudes and cultural expectancies. When a child has many things done for him, when he does not have to use his own initiative and when his social relations are limited and stereotyped, he has less opportunity and motivation for free and adventuresome ideation and activity. When a child, disabled or not gets used to more simplified and easier approaches to life's problems, he is not motivated to master the complexities of a more expanded world. (Disabilities in society p: 16)

Feeling of shame, inferiority and worthlessness as well as insecurity and frustration may overwhelm him. Inability to cope with social standards and emotional needs normally creates a sense of inadequacy leading to self devaluation. (Persons with Disabilities, p: 150)

Chapter 2

RECOGNITION OF THE STRENGTH OF A DISABLED MAN

“Often the very challenges that we think are holding us back are, in fact, making us stronger “(Nick Vujicic; Life without limits, p:44). One of the best surprises of Nick Vujicic’s childhood was the control he had over his little left foot. He used it to roll himself around, to kick, shove, and brace himself (Nick Vujicic; Life Without Limits, p.13). The older he become, the more he realized what a powerful gift it is to be loved. He forgave all of those kids who mocked and teased him. He didn’t forgive them to absolve them of guilt. He forgave them to unburden himself of anger and resentment. He wanted himself to be free. At fifteen years old he made his life right with God, asking him for forgiveness and for direction. He accepted Christ into his life. At that time he heard the story of the blind man in Bible, his favourite book where the disciples of Jesus asked him;’ Who sinned, this man or his parents, that he was born blind? “Jesus replied that it is no one’s sin but for the works of God to be manifested in him. The Bible verse gave him courage and he started believe in possibilities. (Nick Vujicic; Life without limits, p.69-70)

After high school, Nick went into tertiary education and obtain a double Bachelor’s degree in “Accounting and Financial Planning” from Griffith University, in Logan, Australia. He has decided that his beauty lies in his differences and this attitude gave him strength and he learned to laugh at his disability. When Nick wanted to pursue public speaking as a career path, his parents questioned him. But he was not ready to give up. Recognition of his inner strength evolved from realization of strength of his small body. He learned to be very grateful for his little foot. He use it to control his wheel chair joystick, to type on a computer at more than forty words

a minute, to play music on his keyboards and digital drum set, and to operate all the application. (Nick Vujicic; Life without Limits p: 97) His determination made him to swim, golf, skateboard etc. When he accepted to role in “The Butterfly Circus “, he was ready to do stunt scenes. They filmed the water scene in a pool in San Gabriel Mountains in California’s High Desert. In the scene, Nick accidentally fall into the pool and everyone feared that he has drowned, but instead he showed off his swimming ability. (Nick Vujicic; Life without Limits, p: 207)

Since Nick’s first motivational speaking engagement back when was a teenager, Nick has travelled to over 57 countries, sharing his story with 400 million of people. Along with “Life without Limits”, he also wrote “Unstoppable”(a New York Times best seller), “Limitless”, “Stand Strong” and “Love without Limits”. His books have been translated into over 30 different languages and have sold more than a million copies internationally. He has been featured on “CBS Sunday Morning “, “Oprah’s Lifeclass”, “PBS Religion and Ethics News weekly “, “USA Today”, NewsMax, “Life Today”, “700 Club” and appeared twice on “60 minutes Australia “. (My Hero) He was nominated Young Australian in the year 2005 for his foundation and motivational speaking. Nick has also launched a new evangelical campaign called ‘Plant Seeds as well as 2013 World Outreach Campaign.

Nick promotes his work through television shows and through his writing. He sold a motivational DVD, “Life’s Greater Purpose, a short documentary filmed in 2005 highlighting his home life and regular activities. The second part of the DVD was filmed at his local church in Brisbane. He sold a DVD for young people titled: No Arms, No Legs, No Worries; Youth Version. In March 2008, he was interviewed by Bob Cummings for 20/20. He starred in the short film, “The Butterfly Circus”, which won the Doorpost film project, top prize of 2009 and Best

short film award at Method Fest Film festival, where Nick was also awarded best actor in short film. (Nick Vujicic: No arm no legs but still confident about himself)

Suffering is universal and it is our option to interpret challenges. The whole world know that who is Nick Vujicic and the journey to there was his choice and decision. “I don’t think we are ever given more than we can handle. I promise you that for every disability you have, you are blessed with more than enough abilities to overcome your challenges. “(Nick Vujicic; Life without Limits, p: 12) Even without limbs Nick was athletic and well coordinated. He learned to haul himself into an upright position by bracing his forehead against a wall and scooting up it. Nick’s parents worked with him in every way they could. Recognizing purpose is important and Nick recognized it with the help of his family and friends and those who bullied for being born without arms and legs is the actual strength of him to realize the purpose of his life. In short words, hope, trust and self acceptance made him stand in front of millions to support them and to guide them. He is just like any other normal person. Nick would have stopped his life when we consider the pain he was in, but he chose not to give up and it is not easy.

Robert M. Hensel says, “know me for my abilities, not my disability. “, Nick Vujicic is known for this world for his ability to inspire millions. He was six or seven when he wrote and illustrated his first book. Nick shows the depth of his enlightenment in his autobiography. The incident in Knott Avenue Christian Church in Anaheim, he met Daniel Martinez who was just like him, no arms, no legs. “When I was growing up, I had no one who shared my situation who could help guide me, but now Daniel has someone. I can spare him some of the pain that I had to endure”- that was Nick’s thought. Daniel’s mother Patty said him, “You are a miracle. You

are our miracle. “Nick’s parents met Daniel’s parents who guide through the parenting of a child without arms and legs. (Nick Vujicic; Life without Limits, p: 24-27)

Nick was just a toddler when his medical team recommended that his parents put him in a play group with other kids labeled "disabled." Their challenges ranged from missing limbs to cystic fibrosis and severe mental disorders. His parents had great love and empathy for other special needs kids and their families, but they don't think any child should be limited to one group of playmates. They held on to the conviction that his life would have no limits, and they fought to keep that dream alive. (Nick Vujicic; Life without Limits, p: 40)

Chapter 3

DISABLED TO DIFFERENTLY ABLED

Man himself consider as a complete being. His ability to do the things he wants make him special. According to him, disabled people is an exception. They have to depend others to fulfil their needs. But many, such as Helen Keller and Stephen Hawking whom we consider as great personalities proved that having a different structure and life doesn't mean that they can't live a normal life. They tried to create some good out of the bad. We share our imperfection. They searched for light inside them instead of standing outside in the darkness. Their success starts from their realization of self-worth.

Nick Vujicic started public speaking at the age of 17, when he started giving talks at his prayer groups. By the time he was 19, he began to travel around the world with his non-profit organization, Life Without Limits, giving motivational speeches about his disability and sharing his faith in God. The organization has taken him to places including Kenya and Korea to meet with presidents of countries, business leaders, religious leaders and schools. He even filled the L.A Dodger's Stadium with over 100, 000 people to hear his message of hope, love and challenges. Organization support more than 10 different charities.

Nick Vujicic has written over 10 books in several languages (English, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Korean, Vietnamese and Chinese editions. In 2008, he fell in love with a woman who came to hear his speech and got married and today he is the father of four children. He starred in short film called The Butterfly Circus and was awarded Best Actor in 2015. He has given 3000 speeches. The man who decided to end his to be from his syndrome is one of the most in- demand motivational speakers in the world.

Helen Keller was an American teacher and lawyer for the blind and deaf. Keller was ill at the age of two and was blind and deaf. When Keller grew up in childhood, she became extremely wild and unscrupulous. She considered herself as a little mass of possibilities. In 1887, Keller's teacher Anne Sullivan helped her make great strides in her communication skills and Keller attended college and graduated in 1904. In the first half of the 20th century, Helen Keller dealt with social and political issues such as voting rights, birth control and socialism. After graduating from college, Keller learned more about the world and how it can help improve the lives of the other. She co-founded Helen Keller International in 1915, with urban planner George Kessler to address the causes and consequences of blindness and malnutrition. In 1920, she helped in the establishment of American Civil Liberties Union.

Helen Keller is known all over the world and she received honorary doctorates from Temple and Harvard University in the United States, Glasgow and Berlin Universities in Europe, University of Delhi in India. At the age of 22, Keller published her autobiography, *The Story of my Life* in 1903, with the help of her teacher and husband. Keller wrote *The World I Live in* in 1908, giving readers an insight into how she felt about the world. *'Out of the Dark'*, published in 1913. Her life is her victory against her own physical restrictions. Though as a child her life was equal to hell, but with the help of her teacher she went on to become a world-renowned author, speaker, and social activist. And she said "true happiness comes through fidelity to a worthy purpose." (Nick Vujicic *Life Without Limits*, p: 27).

Helen Keller said, "Is it not true, then, that my life with all its limitations touches at many points the life of the world beautiful? Everything has its wonders, even darkness and silence, and I learn, whatever state I may be in, therein to be content." (*The Story of My Life*,

p.50). Her triumph over her blindness and deafness is one of the most inspiring stories of this time.

Stephen Hawking was a Theoretical Physicist and astronomer widely regarded as one of the greatest scientists of his time. In his early days in Cambridge, at 21 years of age, Hawking was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a motor neuron disease in which the nerves that control the muscles are at rest. First his doctors expected him to die in two years. Initially he was depressed, but decided to study and work hard. Even though he had to chain himself in wheelchair he was not ready to put chain in his dreams and purposes.

He was the first scientist to develop a cosmology that married the general theory of relativity and quantum mechanics, and he made major contribution to our understanding of black holes. Today the world remembers his contributions and respects his life.

Ralph William Braun, founder of Braun Corporation, at the age of six diagnosed with muscular dystrophy. Doctors told his parents he had never be independent but he was determined to prove them wrong. He was a young man who never allowed his challenges to limit how he fulfils his dreams. Passion was the drive and he kept it alive all through his life journey. From an early age of 15, he started making vehicles for him so that he can move easily. He created this first wheelchair accessible van. He made the life of millions easier and still continuing being the light of many through Braun Corporation. He inspires millions to move on. Among these famous personalities, there are many people around us who fight with their inability because they have accepted the way they are.

In everyday life we see people who work and travel their own amidst of their physical uncomfortableness. Those lives are not just about struggle, but about self-acceptance, selfrealization, hope and trust. Every life is a struggle. If Hawking had let his life in wheelchair

to become the limit of his dreams there wouldn't been the understanding of black holes, science hold today. If William Braun let his disease to take over his ambitions, there wouldn't been the Braun corporation, which promotes the expansion and exchange of knowledge and creative perspectives -both for the people of today and for future generation.

Conclusion

All of us are different in one way or another. We all have a common and fixed conception of appearance. For us anything that is different from our concept of structure and function of body and beauty is abnormal. Sometimes we call them handicapped and sometimes disabled. Actually who made these concepts of body? Who drew the perfect structure of body in our mind? People have different opinion about disability, that one group of people consider disabled individuals as 'poor beings', while some classify them as inferior or minor beings. But basically the first thing we feel for them is pity or sympathy. I agree that these emotions are a part of human nature and from one point it is not wrong at all. But the question is why would we pity them? Is it because it is hard for them to do simple things as we do? Sometimes it hurts that people's gazes can hurt, because the society's gaze is important for them in some points of life.

Sometimes we think of ourselves disabled because you don't have same body like other and sometimes poverty and small bad health conditions make us think that we are disabled. Such feelings arise from our self-rejection and lack of hope. With these feelings you have to live in this society. For that one should accept himself and the society should support and help them. Society moulds individual's growth. When a disabled person achieves something, we will congratulate him saying, how can you do something likes? We will use the terms like 'unbelievable', 'impossible' etc. Often it's a compliment, and I think sometimes it is not. Instead of giving them the feel that, they are able to do something like even with his inability, we should give them the feel that they are one among us.

There is a huge change in the attitude of society towards disability. To a certain extent, people are no longer afraid about disability. Government have established health organizations to provide maximum help for the disabled. Today disabled people have a lot opportunity to show

their abilities both in family a society. Specialized devices are invented to help them in the process of developing their abilities rather than focusing on their inabilities. It is a great relief that people are ready to accept them as they were created.

Is disability a limit? It is true that people with disabilities have to face a greater amount challenges and limitations. But limits are to be broken. As we saw, Nick Vujicic's life was filled with the limitations imposed on them because of the view of the people around him. Sometimes the thought to body evoke a feel of rejection or depression. There should be hope in order to succeed. The hope that his life is a gift of God and the belief there is a purpose in his life. Hope appears even in the worst times. It was Anne Sullivan who brought hope in Helen Keller's life and until the very end she was a happy who see things without eyes and hear every sounds around. If Nick Vujicic thought that he can rest while he has no arms and legs, how millions could have inspired by his life.

Disability becomes a limit when you live thinking that there is nothing you could do in life.

At the initial stages of life every disabled person would think in the same way. But when he realizes that there is many things he can do his thoughts as well his life changes. He starts to live a normal life. Society have to help them in the process and the first they need is self acceptance.

They should find their purpose. Then you have to try doing things tasks. Many aids available today to help them. Hearing aids, wheelchair and walking stick and people can make use of this. Some find it hard to live in wheelchair because they think that what people will say. Society has no role in your decision making.

Being different from others doesn't mean that you are not normal. Differences are there in everywhere. Your mind and body is not same as other. All what you have to do accept those

differences. Some of the decisions we came up weren't high-tech but fear never solves problems. Fear in your mind is your disability and that never break the limits until you gain strength and confidence and starts living like a normal man. Nick Vujicic proves that what you need is not arms and legs, but hope and determination, and if you achieve this there is no limits in your life and as Nick believes trust in the Truth of your purpose and Trust in the Truth of your destiny, and then there is no limits.

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