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**The Well-Being of People with Disabilities in Professional Care Work:
A Problem of Social Justice**

The disability as form of diversity with respect to the concept of identity and citizenship is the subject of my dissertation.

Into an increasingly interdependent and globalized world lively by diverse and manifold identities, the Aristotle's idea of citizenship began a core theme as well as the recognition of the human beings' dignity and sociality. Despite, debating on this it often refers to a cultural identity and a citizenship seen under the political and civic rights. The diversity theme as a physical and mental diversity it seems to be less tackled or rather often margined or it is silent completely.

Who lives under a condition of physical and mental disability needs for other people realize this and act in concert in order to get rid of more obstacles than it is possible. People with physical and mental disability require a recognition; a man's dignity depends not on his wealth but on what he is. From this it is arisen that the diversity and citizenship themes with regard to people with physical and mental disabilities should be concerned to fundamental and indispensable need for to be recognized as people.

In particular my paper sets out from a Nussbaum's critical reflection about social justice theories. Nussbaum stated the problem of extending health care, political rights and liberties, and equal citizenship to such people seems to be an urgent problem of social justice. With respect to these topics about physical and mental diversity which have been developing for the last years, a central position should be recognized to themes on such people's quality of life and well-being under a state of need. Consequently, in concerned with social justice it should be necessary to debate on these concepts.

Just "to cure" the illness seems to be not enough, it is necessary mainly "to care of" people in a state of need and also considers psychological and relational aspects neglected traditionally. Hence, the foremost aim of each care treatment should be that to do feel to care receivers existential conditions hotly better than the ones they have just been living and also to promote the growth and the human life's flourishing.

In order to promote this should be indispensable that the care worker (care giver) should have got the empathy and intuition skills in order to understand the other's Self (his peculiarities of vitality, his cohesion and his fragmentation). It means coming into the other's inner world by an interpersonal relationship founded on a reflection of feelings.

Therefore, the well-being of people with physical and mental disabilities should be faced from two connect aspects. Both the quality of care services, represented by material and structural sources, and the professionalism oriented toward the quality. The latter one represents the main topic it should be dealt with in my dissertation.

The quality of life of people with physical and mental disability is influenced by their psycho-emotional, physical, material, and social well-being, that it is, by their state of a inner satisfaction generated by the just equilibrium of psycho-physical factors as well as by a possibility of being able to use own abilities and being able to express themselves within a context where such people's integration and identity should be encouraged by the social and worth attitudes (the WHO, 1986).

Finally, with regard to the object of my doctoral thesis, I would reserve a special space for the condition of traumatic brain injured people's disability as a specific case of social justice.

Especially, it should be faced the phase of outcomes after a traumatic brain injury that has beginning after the discharge from inpatient rehabilitation. This extremely delicate stage is called the "disability of the relations". Physical and mental impairments and disabilities after acquired brain injury may very often cause limitation in activities and restriction in the person's capacity to participate in everyday life situations, such as occupational activities, interpersonal relationships and independent living skills (Tate, Strettles and Osoteo, 2003). Therefore, any entity of acquired brain injury could leave consequences that affect on both the people's quality of life, well-being and their relatives'.

By the systematic application of specially devised therapeutic techniques (adapted to the capabilities of brain- impaired persons) as well as through compensation strategies, it's possible to develop and upgrade those cognitive, behavioural and social competences modified after brain injury but still present as individual's potential. Thanks to this remedial intervention, brain- impaired persons are put in a optimal condition in order to being able to avail better of the professional social workers support, whose mission are to work in order to increasing the level of traumatic brain injured people's and their relatives' well-being and quality of life, by promoting their autonomy in the life contexts, their communitarian active participation, their reintegration in the social and working circuit, as well.

According with my ongoing PhD-project-research I would deal with the advantages of Ben-Yishay's Therapeutic Milieu Day Program for people with disability following brain injury. It is the innovative and optimal method whose originality and exceptionality consists of including, under an holistic approach, the benefits of an intensive cognitive remediation program to a robust and incisive social work intervention (by peer group activities and a therapeutic community).

In combination with the features of a "therapeutic milieu", this model provides a framework for systematically ameliorating disturbances in the cognitive, interpersonal, and intrapsychic spheres of the brain-injured persons.

This permits to structure more effective remediation programs addressed to an actual achievement of these persons' well-being and quality of life.

Basic References

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