

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Society is a common place of different people having variety of races, languages, sexes, religions, castes and classes. Among these, disabled people are also one. Disabled people are found in any society in different forms. Either by birth or afterbirth due to various causes, accidents and lack of knowledge. In the illiterate and backward society like ours, there exists the tradition to consider the result of the sins of reincarnation and a great crime itself. The disabled have been hatred and disrespected by the society. This tradition is itself a question mark to a civilized, educated and modern society. This type of makes indication of disrespect and disacceptation of the human study. (Ghimire, 2065)

On this regard, disability of a person refers to the condition of that person unable to perform his/her lively activities normally where he/she might need a special help, care and a little guidance from the home, neighbors, society and rehabilitation centers. So, a person is considered disabled if he/she has some different nature than normal people physically, mentally and some other aspects. Hence, the incomplete development in mental and physical aspect leads a person to be a disabled which enables him to perform his daily tasks normally. In many cases, help is required to perform even personal jobs. This leads them to depression, powerlessness, hatred toward oneself. Also, physical and mental in capabilities may arise.

During the course of development, the definition of disability is also changing. The disabled always wish for the words and recommendations used for them not to be disgraceful, uncivilized and neglected but the different phrasal recommendations like people with different capabilities. People need special care from people regarding sentimental complexities. But these recommendations cannot represent the physical developmental limitations and

the restrictions leading to deprivations. Thus, the disabled people's views, Conditions and opinions themselves must be considered on defining disability and division. The classification made by the government of Nepal 2056 through Gadget somehow widened through the 2065 Gadget. According to which, disabled are classified as follows on regarding the difficulties raised in physical parts, processes and natures. They are: physical, vision, hearing, sound and speaking, mental and multi disability.

A proper data is not included regarding disabled people. There is a dispute regarding who is be called disable people and what is the number of disabled people. It is considered world widely that about 10% of the total population are as disabled people. Negligence of government towards disabled people is itself shown by the action of collection of the information towards them only during census and financial budgeting. But the organizations fighting for the rights of the disabled claim that more disabled than the world's level (Human Development in Nepal- HDN, 1998).

With the development of new discoveries in the medical field and the changing concepts of the world, the human reasons and behaviors for the disabilities are being improved in the last centuries as compared to before. The rate of disabilities due to malnutrition during pregnancy, late recognition of the disease, improper medical treatment is in the decreasing condition where as the rates are considered to be increased for the one arising because of hereditary disorder, accidents, arms conflict, natural disaster and unsafe working place (Pokharal, 2065).

The trend of consulting with Shaman (witch doctors) in spite of consulting with the doctors in occurrence of diseases also leads to disability. "Kachcha Baidhyako Matra Yamapuriko Yatra", the saying signifies inefficient health workers with incomplete knowledge and unconsciousness are also the reasons to disability. About 65 million people of world are disabled in some aspects physically or mentally and the rate or population is 2\3 in Asia and underdeveloped countries. The rate is higher in Asian countries. Poverty is the main problem in these nations. More than 80% of the disabled population is

found in the remote and the development deprived regions of the nations. According to the survey done by WHO in 1976 A.D, about 10% disabled people are estimated to be in developing countries, but in Nepal only 3% disabled people are reported to be there. But the national census of 2058 reports only 0.45% disabled people are in Nepal. Although, there is no exact data regarding disable people in Nepal, but as per the survey done by different. NGO's the percentage comes out to be 3% to 8% in the present context, many warriors, soldiers and general public have become disabled due to civil war . On total analysis, the number of the disabled people in Nepal is estimated to be about 25 to 30 lakhs by the organization working for disabled people. (Pokharel, 2065)

The concept that the rights of the disabled people must be included in the trend of development making efforts from central to local level of the nation in the direct involvement of the disabled themselves has been accepted world wide. This concept was widely accepted by the developed nations by 80th decade, but the developing nations have just commenced the acceptance of this concept (Pokharel, 2065).

After the worldwide declaration of Human Rights in 1948 A.D. by UNO, special strategies relating to their human rights of abnormal and disabled have been put forward by 1971 and 1975 A.D. respectively. Educations for blind (2021 B.S.), for low hearing people (2022 B.S.) and physically disable people (2026 B.S.) has been started. With the establishment of the special education council on 2030 B.S. for the special educational development and improvement, the education for the development of disabled people have been commenced. By the time, National Co-operate council was also formed leading to the commencement works for the betterment of the disabled and incapable people. A survey for the 1st time was done for the disable people of Nepal during the celebration of 'International Disable year (1981A.D.). A special recommendation was made by UN (United Nations) for the disabled on the equalization of opportunities(1998). A convention regarding children rights in 1981 A.D. talks for rights of disabled child. Whereas 1990 A.D. Jometi Ain

and 2002 A.D. Dakar Declarations reserve the opportunity of education for disabled by the execution of education declaration letter (National Policy and Plan of Action on Disability-NPPAD, 2006).

The constitution of Nepal 2047 B.S. directly provides the programs for disabled people's rights protection whereas Disable Protection and Help Act 2039 B.S. and 2051B.S. rule works for the development of disabled and rights preservation. A special plan for the equal involvement of the disabled in the UNO's standard law 1993A.D. and decade of Asian disable people (1993-2002 A.D) focuses for the regular involvement in works for disabled. The decade of disabled people (2003-2012 A.D.) of Asia and Pacific region, BIWA's sahasrabdi improved decade work plan also focus on the execution of timely national policy and work plans. Regarding this national policy, work plan for disabled has been made including the opinions and views of the associated ministry, organizations and disables themselves (NPPAD, 2006).

After the restoration of democracy in 1990, the disabled themselves became able to open and operate the various organizations. During this period, many organizations have been running for the disabled empowerment. National disable council was established and had been running since 2050 B.S. as the leading organization for representing the rights, goodwill's of the disabled from district level to central level. The main target of this organization is to make efforts for implementing the plans, actions, programs for the rights of disabled and their proper execution in national as well as international platform. The branch organizations are now opened in all 75 districts of the nation, the number comes to be about 220 by now. Also different government offices are found to be running various programs for disabled in their field (NPPAD.2006).

On analyzing, the different GO's and NGOs are found to be performing various task like identification of disability, sample observation, survey, public awareness, health, education facility, job placement, rehabilitation, skillful trainings, self-dependency, identity card distribution, community formation etc which aids for the empowerment of disabled to some extent. The empowerment

is must to fight against the injustice, depression and inequality done to the disable and provide them equality, awareness, development, leading power, job opportunity, self satisfaction and freedom.

The various offices like District Development Committee (DDC), District Education Office (DEO), Women Development Office (WDO), Agriculture Development Office (ADO), District Health Office (DHO), Cottage Industries, Disable Betterment Society, INPRED, National Educational and Social Development Organization (NESDO) have been running their programs in the site of research in Shivalaya VDC, Parbat. The number of disabled is estimated at 1868 with all types of disabilities. Among them, the number of physical disabled are the highest, i.e. 850 persons. The number of disabled are 48 in the research site Shivalaya VDC, including 19 physically disabled, 6 blinds, 8 abnormal people, 11 deaf, 3 mentally and 1 multi disabled. The above organizations have been actively working for the empowerment of disabled. They have been performing jobs like, awareness programmes, education, health opportunity, training, identity card distribution, allowance distribution, seminar, skillful programs, rehabilitation, self dependency programs (INPRED,2065).

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Disability of person is a common problem of the suffering person himself, his family, society, the nation and for the whole world. Our time or this century is considered for the outcome of the new discoveries of sciences, technologies and various discoveries, inventions and newly improved machineries, techniques and so on . And in this situation, he risk of accidents is higher as more people are exposed to the machineries which are also the reasons for disability. Not only this, but different natural disasters, poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy has also been leading to increasing the number of disables. The livelihoods have become terrible in absence of the availability of medicine and treatment in disability. Disabled are considered to be the facility deprived group of society, physical and mental disabilities are themselves the

problem and GOs and NGOs works also just to show like the saying 'Hattiko Dekhaune Daat' 'Diversified policies and actions are allocated in every development plans, but execution is poor. Budget is allocated every year but that doesn't reach fully to the concerned group. Only few get profit. The various organizations misutilize the national and international property registering themselves as working organization for disabled which have depressed the hopes of disabled.

In reality, disabled empowerment condition is not satisfactory. They have no access to employment/occupation, education, security and livelihood. On arriving to situation of disabled where they expect to be safer and easier, they have been facing numerous problems such as exclusion, deprivation of basic health, violation of human rights, unemployment, psychological problems etc. National laws, social structure and social injustice control disabled at the decision making body. Other problems probably more tricky are the lack of disabled sensitive policy, lack of incentives for the implementation of the program, lack of available resources and support system, lack of sensitization advocacy and networking for promoting disabled participation and inclusion, inadequate attentions to make commitment and efforts from government and non-government sectors and disabled movement.

Although a lot of GO's and NGOs have been working for disabled, but the effort is not cent % for their welfare and so is the case with study area Shivalaya VDC. By more than a dozen of organizations in the place, only certain groups are benefitted. Although the number of disabled is little less as compared to neighboring VDCs, but the number itself cannot be considered less. As it is located in headquarter of district and most of the programs are centered here. Most of the task are performed from headquarter. Whereas, some are oriented to specific VDC only. In this condition, Shivalaya VDC might not be included in all the programs allocated. Thus, to summarize, this study has mainly focused on searching the answer to these research questions. Here are some related research questions set for the study:

1. What is the disabled empowerment status of this study area?

2. How many organizations are working for the empowerment of disabled in study area?
3. What type of support such organizations are providing to disabled?
4. Are disabled improving their life style when the organizations support for them?
5. Are disabled satisfied with the support of organization?
6. What are the expectations for disabled from organizations?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to analyze and explore the status of disabled empowerment and expectation. The specific objectives are as follows:

- 1) To assess the socio-cultural, economic and political status and empowerment.
- 2) To explore the institutional efforts to the disabled.
- 3) To find out the expectation of disabled from different institutions.

1.4 Rationale of the Study

The issues of disabled have become a worldwide problem today. So, for the reduction of this problem, many plans and policies including various conversations and talks related to these issues are made world widely by different aspects.

The study takes special concern on the status of disabled empowerment, number of organization working for the disabled, the various efforts made by them, the aids or benefit that the concerned group has gained from such works and expectation of disabled from household to institutions level . This research will also collect information about which organizations are performing which works and what issue is mainly raised by them and how the concerned people are benefited.

As the research is mainly focused on the status of the disabled empowerment, so it is concerned how the disabled are empowered by the actions of different level. It can also reflect the actual reality of the condition of

disable during the course of collection of the views and opinions from disabled themselves which will make an aid during the implementation of policies, rules and programs for them. The disabled will come to know about their rights that they have not known before. The data and information will also be proved helpful for other researching students.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The study will be an academic research for the partial fulfillment of master degree in Sociology and Anthropology. This study is based on small sample. Thus the finding may not be generalized to the national level. As the research is associated with disabled of Shivalaya, the conclusion derived from this research will be expected to be concerned to the same VDC only. Lack of any previous documents on disabled empowerment in this study area created, difficulties to find out the empowerment indicator. As all the issues can't be included in a single research so it is focused mainly on the empowerment of disabled. For complete research, efficient time, human power, means and resources are required, so the research is focused only on targeted subjects. Other social problems cannot be generalized using the conclusion of this research because the problem of disabled can be caused due to various reasons and the methods and processes used for the reduction and solving of problems differ from each other. The data taking processes and research resources as well as writing related might not be same. And the deaths, migration, marriage and birth of the related groups may create difference in the data.

1.6 Location of the Study Area

Shivalaya VDC is located on 28° 12' 05" and 28° 14' 36" North Latitude and 85° 39' 36" and 85° 41' 39" East Longitude. Relative location of the study area is Chuwa VDC in the East, Khurkot VDC and Baglung district in the West, Durlung and Khurkot VDC to North and Mudikuwa VDC to the South. It lies in constituent area number 1 and Elaka number 4 . The VDC office located at ward number 4. This office provides local level administrative

services to 9 wards and 36 residential areas. The VDC is located from 680m to 1580m above sea level and accounts about 909.61 hectares.

This VDC itself is headquarter of Parbat district and is developed in every aspects as compared to other VDCs. Every service oriented office is located here. The Pokhara Baglung highway also crosses through here and all the wards have well developed transport facilities. According to the census of 2001 A.D., a total of 1,979 households with a population of 4,210 live in the VDC. According to the recorded data of 2009, a total of 48 disabled are there including 20 women and 28 men. It is assumed that the disabled have been benefited by the programs of NGO's at the VDC. Disabled people of all 9 wards are surveyed to include in this study.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The present research is divided into eight chapters, according to the nature of the study. It begins with the introduction and ends with the summary, findings and conclusion. The first chapter deals with introduction of the study along with the statement of the problem, objective of the study, rationale of the study, limitation of the study and location of the study area. Relevant literature has been reviewed in chapter two, which deals with the concept review, theoretical review and review of related literature. The third chapter includes the research methods adopted in this study and the fourth chapter presents the status of socio-cultural, economic and political empowerment of the study area.

Similarly, chapter five is about the institutional efforts to disabled and sixth chapter is about the expectation of supports from different organizations. In the same way, chapter seven includes the summary, finding and conclusion. At the last, schedule used in the study, name list of the participants of FGD, checklist of the FGD, checklist of the observation, photographs etc are presented.

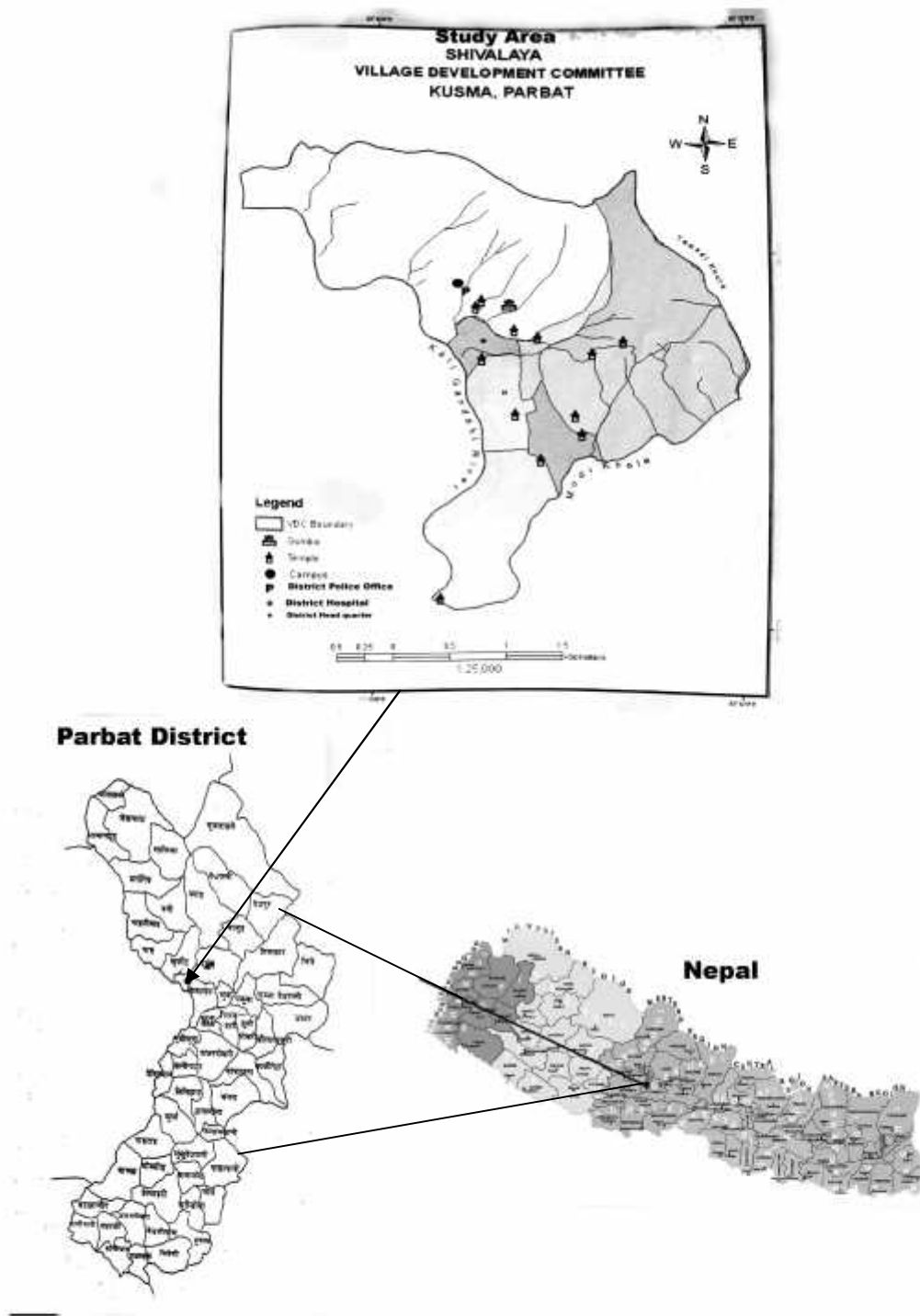


Fig : 1.1 Map of the Study Area

CHAPTER- TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept Review on Disability

A wide range of literature has been reviewed as assess the definition used the international as well as national level. The definition provided by the WHO international classification of impairments, disabilities and handicaps (ICIDH) 1980, and the ministry of women and social welfare under the sub section of protection and welfare of disabled act, 2039 on 15 April 1999 have been taken into account while developing a standard definition for the study.(UNICEF/HMG,2001)

The term disabled person and disability are used to describe the general situation of being disabled implying that one is part of a special group broadly referred to the world program of action concerning disabled person. In order to understand the situation of disability, a conceptual clarity, which demarcates the condition of impairments, disabilities and handicaps, is important. (UNICEF/HMG, 2001).

- 1) **Impairment:** Technically, the term ‘impair’ denotes damage or loss of physical, psychological or anatomic function or structure. These concern disturbs at the level of the body structure or mental function. This could mean loss of food/arm, poor eyesight, hearing impairment, paralysis of limbs, defective vision. (UNICEF/HMG,2001)
- 2) **Disability:** As a result of impairment, a person might not be able to perform activities of daily life considered normal for his/her age, sex etc. A disability describes a functional limitation. For e.g. being disabled means having difficulty in communicating (seeing, hearing, speaking), having difficulty in moving and learning. In other words, it is the restriction or lack of ability to perform activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.(UNICEF/HMG,2001)

3) Handicap: A 'handicap' is a disadvantage in a person's life due to impairment or disability as compared to other persons in performing the roles expected of him/her in society like not being able to attend school or get a job or being socially isolated. Thus, a handicap is loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the life of the community on an equal level with others. (UNICEF/HMG, 2001).

VSO understands disability as the disadvantage and exclusion which arises as an outcome of the interaction between people who have impairments and the social and environmental barriers they face due to the failure of society to take account of their rights and needs.

Impairment is a physical, mental, intellectual or sensory characteristic or condition, which places limitations on an individual's personal or social functioning in comparison with someone who does not have that characteristic or condition.(UNICEF/HMG,2001)

There is much different impairment as there are impaired individuals. Impairment can be the result of illness, injury or a congenital condition. For example different impairments can affect someone's physical mobility or dexterity, his/her ability to learn, to communicate or interact with other people or to hear or see. (UNICEF/HMG, 2001)

In contrast, disability is social. It is the exclusion of people with impairments, due to social and environmental discrimination that acts as a barrier to their full and equal participation in mainstream society that is limited purely because they have impairment (UNICEF/HMG, 2001).

2.2 Concept of Empowerment

During the last two decades, the term 'empowerment' has become a keyword of development discussions worldwide. Accordingly there are as many definitions and connotations as the word development itself has. In Nepali context, empowerment can be defined as the process of transforming existing power relations and of gaining greater control over the sources of power. Empowerment builds people's capacity to gain understanding and

control over personal, social, economic and political forces to act individually as well as collectively to make choices about way they want to be and do things in their best interest to improve their life situation (NHDR, 2004).

On the other hand, empowerment is also a process, under which conversation, discussion, community seminar and law are included. Empowerment is not only process but it is a result as well. The powerless people must step forward for the medium of empowerment and this is related to the human norms and values. (Strishakti, 2065) Here are 3 fundamental components of empowerment:

Economic Empowerment: The element with which most of us are most familiar, concerns the expansion of access to productive assets, including physical and financial opportunities, to pursue economic gains. Although this component of empowerment necessarily involves the distribution of capital and of income generating opportunities, economic empowerment also entails ensuring that the working of the market and relative prices can enhance the economic agency of citizens. While poverty and economic vulnerability cannot be reduced without strong private sector activity, economic growth cannot become sustainable unless it is broad based and roughly egalitarian.(NHDR,2004)

Political empowerment: It involves enlarging the capabilities associated with democratic self governance. It ensures not only respect for fundamental dignity of the human person and the basic rights set out by international norms, but equitable representation in decision making processes and institutions especially, those that can demand accountability from public resources. It includes freedom to participant in political dialogue, to dissent from majority or accepted views, and to mobilize for change a crucial agency function of this sphere. Political empowerment also encompasses legal empowerment, generally understand as the process of acquiring the knowledge essential to protect one's right and to assert them under the law (NHDR, 2004).

Socio-cultural Empowerment: It is the process through which people and groups become aware of the interplay of societal and cultural forces at

work in their lives and learn how they can act individually and jointly to influence and eventually control the dynamics of these factors. Socio-cultural empowerment therefore spans a broad spectrum of human development parameters, from access to safe water, primary health care and basic education through skill acquisition including the ability to use communications media. In addition, it encompasses social status, cultural expression and the sense of belonging to social entities that range from households through youth clubs and religious congregations to ethnic groups and a national policy (NHDR, 2004).

2.3 Disability Empowerment

Does empowerment mean the same for the disabled as it appear to mean for disability organizations? The answer appears to be a resounding 'no'. Empowerment for the disabled may mean the regaining of rights which may have been illegally lost, whereas for the disability organization it may be just a buzz word designed to placate the disabled while at the same time giving them the appearance of legitimacy. Empowerment for them may mean that the disabled are being granted, given, or permitted the ability to speak on their own behalf. So, the definition of empowerment differs between organizations and the population which they are supposed to serve. It helps to find out the disability definition is much closer to reality than that of the organizations.

If one tries to find a definition for empowerment looked in the dictionary, she/he can find no definition for it. What can be found is a definition for empower. It means to give power or authority to, authorize, enable or permit. So empowerment means that we have been permitted, granted or authorized to speak on our own behalf. To guess our voices became mute when became disabled. On closer look, empowerment may mean that we have illegally lost that power for which we are now being empowered. According to the dictionary definition, it appears that may only be empowered to do something if you never possess that capability in the first place. So, it cannot be empowered simply because you have a disability. If you have a disability and are being empowered, then this implies that illegally lost that capability and are

having to be re-empowered. Maybe instead of being empowered should refer to it as regaining our human rights or rights which have been never supposed to have lost in the first place. If they are in fact determined to be human rights may discover that many countries which were co-signers of the Helsinki agreement are treating us illegally by denying us these rights while extending them freely to others. Maybe this is why the unemployment for the disabled is at an all time high. This figure is between 70% and 75% while unemployment for the non-disabled is considered being good if it is around 6% (Robb, 1999).

Disability empowerment refers to the set ability of the disabled to make decision and take control over the matters for the fulfillment of the personal and familial rights to participate in development and betterment. Through this they would be able to develop their personal and social image through the self respect gained by them. For this, different resources of power (moral, economic, intellectual, humanitarian, social and political etc. are controlled over (Robb, 1999).

On the other words, disability empowerment can be called as the positive improvement in the awareness of the disabled and their access and control over the means and resources, participation in social programs, awareness about one's rights, services and facilities to be gained political participation, participation in earning programs, political awareness, active access to education, health, communication and other facilities as well as search for new development programs. For this, the disabled need to develop their personal and physical power including internal power in them. Also the social perspective towards disabled must be positively improved. They must be enabled to properly utilize their right. It is must to increase in the ability of decision making in disabled in fields like administrative, social, economic, religious and political (Robb, 1999).

Hence reducing gradually and hence eliminating all the depression, injustice and equalities done to the disables, it is must to develop equality, awareness, development, power leading, job opportunity, income, self respect

and freedom as well as access to various fields for the empowerment of disabled.

2.4 Theoretical Review

2.4.1 Social Perspective

In Britain and elsewhere, disabled and their allies have developed the ‘social model of disability’ as a radically different way of thinking about disability. In the social model, the problem is not located in the individual, but in the society (economy, culture) that fails to meet the needs of people with impairments. Disability, in complete contrast, is social disadvantage and discrimination. The social model message is simple and strong. If you want to make a difference to the lives of disabled, you must change society and the way society treats people who have impairments. That change must begin with full recognition of disabled people’s civil rights, the full involvement of disabled people themselves in planning and policy that is about their lives and a commitment to removing disabling barriers that prevent disabled people participation in society. Hence there are the slogans like “Rights not charity” and “Nothing about us without us”. A social model of disability doesn’t mean that there is no place for medical or other professionals. As Vic Finkelstein argues, the social model means that existing professions, services and ideologies need to be transformed in ways that promote disabled people’s self-empowerment and real social change. Professionals should be allied to disabled people and the community, not allied to medicine or administration (Stone, 1999).

2.4.2 Globalization Perspective

Globalization has been the buzzword of the 1990’s that signifies we live in a global society. Mac Donald’s, Coca Cola and the internet are the hallmarks of the global culture. The UN, WB and MNCs like Galax and Microsoft wield more economic and political power than most national government. Development can only be understood in global context. There is

ever growing demand to think about disability in a global context too (Stone, 1999).

1981 A.D. was the international year of disabled persons. The UN decade of disabled people (1982-1992) followed. During that decade and during the years since, there have been successive waves of new initiatives targeted at disabled people living in the majority world. Some of these initiatives have been developed specifically for the majority world, often by western or western trained professionals. CBR is a good example. The concept of CBR was originally campaigned by the WHO with the aim of making rehabilitation services available to grassroots communities in the cost effective way. It has spirit like wildfire and has been adopted, contested and reworked to cover a wide range of projects in an even wider range of setting.(Stone,1999)

New initiatives required founders, planners, implementers and evaluators. The emergence of CBR has fostered the emergence of CBR training programs, training manuals and professional trainers not to mention CBR workers, manager and evaluators. There are growing numbers of western or western trained professionals working in disability and development, facilitated by international circuits and international journals (Stone, 999).

The past two decades have also seen a dramatic increase in organization controlled by disabled. Local, national and international organizations of disabled have taken a strong role in promoting social change based on their own analysis of disability and society. There is international networks and newsletters. Here to—such as disabled people’s international and disability awareness in action (Stone, 1999).

Researcher has played their part too. There is slow but growing body of reports and publication that explore disability in the majority world. For the most part, these are practitioners led and practice based. The focus is on interventions (social, rehabilitation, education, income generation etc) (Stone, 1999).

2.4.3 Connections between Disability and Development

Development is a problematic word, think about the term ‘developing countries’ or ‘undeveloped countries’. The term ‘developing’ has led to ‘majority world’ (developing countries, the south, and the 3rd world) and “minority world” (the west, the north, industrialized countries). The majority world is that the vast majority of the world’s people live in, yet they have access to fraction of the world’s wealth and power. In contrast, the richest countries of the world with a minority of the world’s people exploit the lion’s share of global resources. In this sense ‘development’ becomes a useful and critical focus for understanding disability in the majority world and in global perspective, just as it has been for disability theorists and activists focused on minority western world (Chambers,1983).

Connection between disability and development is actually the link between poverty and impairment in the majority world. People with impairments in the majority world are more likely to be poor for two reasons. Firstly, because of the root causes of impairment in majority world countries, malnutrition, poverty, landmines, lack of services etc. hit the poorest people hardest (chambers, 1983). In fact, a considerable proportion of impairments in the majority world are a direct result of poverty, injustice and exploitation by the minority world.

-) Over 100 million people have impairments as a result of malnutrition
-) 250,000 children go blind every year through lack of Vitamin A.
-) 800 million people are at risk of preventable learning difficulties through lack of Iodine.
-) 100,000 women in Africa acquire impairments through childbirth complications.
-) 40% of hearing loss in children in the majority world would be preventably by early identification.
-) There were 100,000 new cases of Polio in 1994.
-) Six million people worldwide are affected by leprosy.
-) Sources: New internationalist (1992), Tiroler in CBR news (1995)

Secondly, people with impairments worldwide are more likely to be poor because of the disabling barriers that prevent them from getting an education, a job, access to appropriate support and services and so forth (Stone, 1999).

In western disability studies, they have linked the social construction of disability in the west to western development, urbanization, industrialization, the rise of medical and rehabilitation professions, the creation of welfare state premised upon divisions between disabled and non-disabled people, western concepts of 'normalcy', western concept of 'charity', the creation of ever larger mechanisms of social control and so forth. These are just some of the processes that have been used to explain the construction of disability in the minority world (Stone, 1999).

Several within the disability development fields have started to argue for a more critical approach to disability in the majority world that incorporates political, social and economic sectors. The impact of 'development' must not be ignored when considering disability in the majority world of the persons who write on disability in the majority world fail to explore these issues to sufficient degree viz. Government, TV, newspapers, professionals, ideologies, institutions, structures, schools, modes of production, disability policies and state. Social definitions of disability do not exist in the west alone. All of these will have an impact on perceptions of and responses to impairment (Stone, 1999).

CHAPTER - THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Usually, the methods used by the researcher during the study of research problem are known as research methodologies. Research either may be related to principle or practical. The methodologies are used for the data collection, presentation and up to analysis. This research is related to social research. So method are used in the same manner.

3.1 Research Design

The Study has adopted both the descriptive and exploratory research designs. Exploratory research design was used to find out some problems related to this research prior to its topic selection. Descriptive research design has been used to describe the empowerment status of disabled people and their expectation of the organizations. Different level of empowerment affect the disable socio-cultural, economic and political status in society, which are discussed analytically based on descriptive research design.

3.2 Universe

This study, selects the universe of disabled population for the census survey as there are only 48 disabled in this VDC. A total of 7 GOs and NGOs have been supporting little for the disabled. So, the whole population or total community has been included in the research. It means all kinds of disabled (physical, mental, abnormal, deaf, dumb, blind and multi) have been included in this study. More difficulties would not arise even in generalizing the disabled as the population is very low. This study mainly focuses on disabled empowerment in every aspect.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

To fulfill the aim of this study, both qualitative and quantitative data have been collected. From quantitative data, the information about the number

of disabled, their income level, types of disability etc can be known .Whereas from qualitative data, the concept of disabled regarding various aspects, views, opinions, thoughts, experiences can be included.

Both the primary as well as secondary data have been employed. The primary data has been collected in the presence of the researcher in the research area. For this, the techniques like questionnaire schedule, interview schedule, observation, focus group discussion etc have been applied. Whereas the secondary data has been collected from different types of government, NGOs, books, journal, magazines, booklets, websites, dissertation of former students which have been related to the subject matter and have been helpful for the study of this topic.

3.4 Data Collection Instruments

The following techniques have been used for the fulfillment of the aim of this study, where as all are primary data collection instrument as per the nature.

3.4.1 Questionnaire Schedule

Questionnaire was the main tool for the collection of primary data for this study. Both open ended and closed ended questions were included to collect the required data. The respondents of this study were the disable themselves. If they were unable to share their view the household heads of the family became responsible for that. After the necessary changes in the questionnaire schedule, the field work has been carried out from the date of 5th Magh 2066 to 18th Magh 2066.

3.4.2 Interview Schedule

The questionnaire schedule will be prepared previously and the same questions would be put forward by the concerned partly as interview. The researcher oneself must collect the answers of the interviewee. Other related

questions could also be asked except those in schedule. The help of family will be taken if the intense is unable to answers.

3.4.3 Observation

Through this, the scene matters can be presented through the data by the observer or researcher. Since, the study area itself is the settlement area of the researcher, so the related information has been collected for the subject matter. Usually qualitative data will be included in it.

3.4.4 Focus Group Discussion

A focus group discussion was also conducted in order to gain convenient information as well as to check the consistency in the data collected from field survey. A semi-structured questionnaire has also been prepared for this purpose. A checklist has been made under the bases of cited review and as well with the instruction of the supervisors. There were more than eight participants in the FGD session. This also helped to check the collected data for its reliability and validity. The FGD session was held on the date of 2066/11/2 in the home of local respondent of ward number-3, Kushma.

3.5 Problems of Field Work

During the field work, the researcher faced a lot of problems. It was very difficult for the researcher to meet the respondents in time because of their absence. They did not like to respond in the subject matter cause of their sadness. After a hard attempt they agreed to reply the answer to the questions designed in the questionnaire schedule specially meant for the research purpose.

3.6 Validity and Reliability

The validity of the instrument was maintained by consulting with supervisor, experts and the concerned persons. Extra emphasis has been given to maintain the objectivity of the data and to avoid data error by comparing them, with different data collected from the different sources. Likewise,

reliability of the data has been ensured by careful planning of the questions in the questionnaire schedule and also by taking largest sample of the respondents.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

Mainly descriptive method of data analysis has been adopted for this study. Data has been processed in computer using Statistical Package for social sciences (SPSS, 11 for windows) and the same package has been used to analyze the data obtained from field study. Graphic, figures and tabular presentation has been implemented for the easy understanding of data. Percentage distribution and frequency tables are the main tools to analyze the data.

CHAPTER - FOUR

SOCIO-CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT STATUS IN THE STUDY AREA

This chapter includes the socio-cultural, economic and political status of the respondents in study area. It includes the different components of empowerment like social status, health situation, schooling, community participation, income status, opinion about allowance, ownership of family assets, political participation, disabled rights etc. Chapter also includes the general demographic information of the respondents.

4.1 General Demographic Information of the Respondents

4.1.1 Age and Sex Composition of the Respondents

The field survey has been conducted to find out in-depth knowledge of the respondents about the empowerment of disabled and institutional effort. Disabled were not able to express their view thoroughly. So parents were incorporated to get insight about the given facts. The table 4.1 below illustrates the age and sex composition of the respondents.

Table 4.1: Age and Sex Composition of the Respondents

Age group	Frequency				Total	Percent
	Male	%	Female	%		
0-20	9	18.9	12	25.2	21	43.8
20-40	7	14.7	7	14.7	14	29.2
40-60	7	14.7	3	6.3	10	20.8
>=60	1	2.1	2	4.2	3	6.3
Total	24	50	24	50	48	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table 4.1 indicates that the 0-20 age group occupies the

highest percentage (43.8) of the population among the respondents that includes 18.9% male and 25.2% female. Similarly for age group 20-40, it is 29.2% including 14.7% male and 14.7% female. Whereas only 6.3% of the respondents are above 60 years including 2.1% male and 4.2% female.

4.1.2 Marital Status of the Respondents

Marriage is one of the important events of a human being, which is also a universal phenomenon. It binds together with male and female for the formation of a family. In this context, in the study area, most of the respondents are unmarried i.e. cause of disability is one of the factor and another is most of the respondents are of early age (0-20 years). The below table 4.2 shows the marital status of the respondents.

Table 4.2: Marital Status of the Respondents

Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	10	20.8
Unmarried	38	79.2
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

From the table 4.2 above it can be clearly demonstrated that most of the respondent are unmarried (79.2%) and only a less percentage of them are married (20.8%).

4.1.3 Disability Types and Occurrence

Disability is malfunctioning of a vital organ or part of the body which restricts the person's normal functioning in day to day life. It can be dysfunction of eyes, ears, legs or hands or even mind. Disabled person struggles to overcome this shortcoming which keeps restricting him. The physically able and sound people can consider themselves as blessed ones. The disability is not restricted to one form; it has several forms limiting the naturally gifted independence of a person. Let's know about the disabilities in

study area i.e. blind, deaf, disability sound and speaking, physical, mentally retarded and multi. There are single, double and multi type of disability in a respondent. So, more than two types are indicated as multi disability. Whereas, most of the respondents were double type i.e. deaf and dumb. In the situation of disabilities, there are many reasons for occurrence of disabilities which has been indicated the figure 4.1 below.

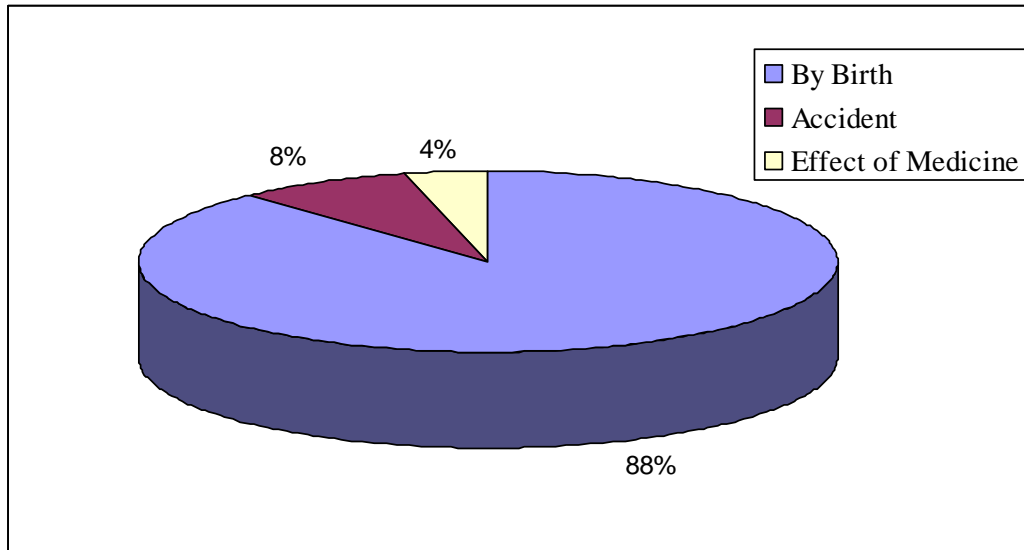


Figure 4.1: Disability Occurrence

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The fig 4.1 above illustrates that most of the disability occurrence by birth, which is 87.5%. Similarly, 8.3% of the disability occurrence are by accident and only 4.2% are by the effect of medicine.

4.1.4 Religious Composition of the Respondent

Nepal, though declared secular state, still majority of the people in Nepal are reported of being the follower of Hinduism. Religion is very important in the Hindu oriental state, because the term is related with the Hindu context. Here the researcher has tried to show that all the respondents are the follower of Hinduism in this study area.

4.2 Status of Socio-cultural Empowerment of the Respondent

4.2.1 Availability of Disabled Identity Card

Identity card is one of the mediums of disability recognition .It plays the important role when they move outside the home like hospital, journey, job vacancy etc. Achievement of ID card indicates their right and level of disabled social empowerment. ID card has been distributed by the women development office. Table 4.3 indicates the availability of ID card below.

Table 4.3 : Disable ID Card

ID card	Frequency	Percent
Received	27	56.3
Not received	21	43.8
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The table 4.3 above crystal clearly shows that large (56.3) percentage of the respondents are able to obtain the ID card for the disability whereas 43.8% of them are not able to get any kind of ID card. In the study area, some of the respondents do not know this right for them.

4.2.2 Status of Parental Education

Education is the basic requirement, which contributes the development of social, political and economic betterment. One of the most important variables of this study is the parental education which is properly related to their children also. The data states that parents have different levels of education, which is marked in the table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4 : Status of Parental Education

Education	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	17	35.4
Literate	19	39.6
Under SLC	4	8.3
Above SLC	8	16.7
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table 4.4 clearly demonstrates that noticeable percentages 39.6 of the respondents are literate. 16.7% have reached above SLC, 8.3% are still under SLC level, whereas the percentage of illiterate respondents is 35.4. It indicates that most of the parents are not well educated and they have not so accessible family. Most of them have poor economic condition. So is their effect on education.

4.2.3 Discrimination and This Type

The different discriminating behaviors done to the disabled are different from each other according to the changing economic, social and cultural development of the society they reside in. The episodes of these types of discrimination are widely distributed. The situation of study area, classifies the conceptual, environmental and institutional discrimination as well. Below table 4.5 shows the status of discrimination of the respondents.

Table 4.5 : Status of Discrimination

Discrimination	Frequency	Percent
Yes	37	77.1
No	11	22.9
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table 4.5 clearly demonstrate that most (77.1%) of the respondents are facing the discrimination from the person, society and state, whereas 22.9% do not feel the discrimination. Disabled people feel different discrimination in their lives. When the survey has been conducted to know about the discrimination, different types of discriminations have been discovered, which are demonstrated in the table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6 : Types of Discrimination

Type	Frequency	Percent
Mockery	16	33.3
abuse by peers	1	2.1
Exclusion	20	41.7

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table 4.6 illustrates clearly that most of the 41.7% respondents from the field survey have reported that they feel the problem of exclusion, whereas 33.3% face mockery and 2.1% are abuse by peers. Only 22.9% of them do not feel any kinds of the discriminations. In the above situation, discrimination has been conducted by their own family members, society, nation etc. So disables are always being backward in their empowerment.

4.2.4 Involvement of Community Work and Type

Persons with disabilities have access to community support services, including personal assistance necessary to support living and inclusion in the community and prevent isolation or segregation from the community. Community services and facilities for the general population are available on an equal basis to person with disabilities and responsive to their needs. The community work held by the respondents have been marked in the figure 4.2 below.

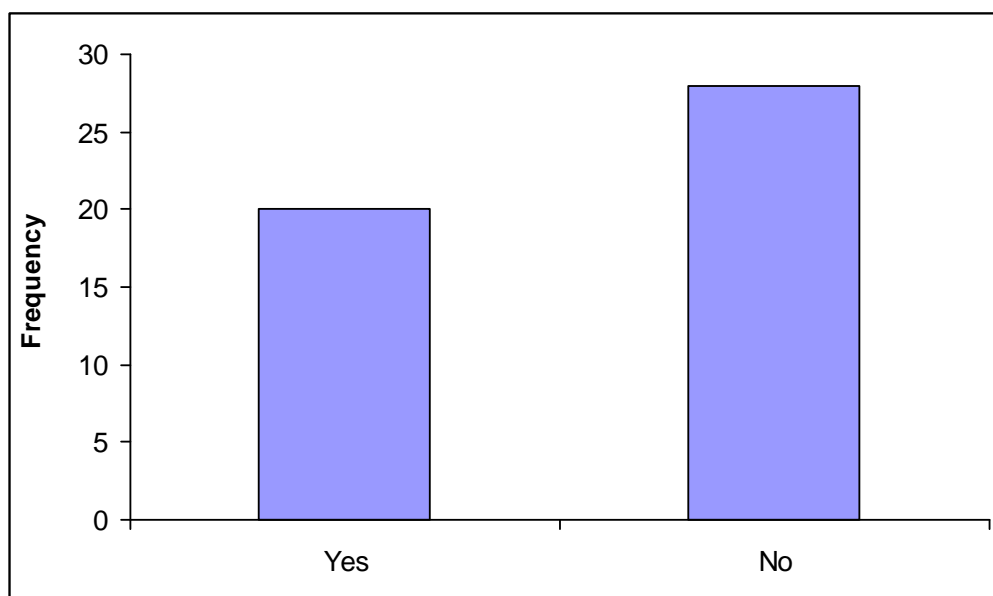


Figure 4.2: Involvement Status of Community Work

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above figure 4.2 indicates that more number (28) of the respondents are not involved in any community work and a less number (20) are only involved in such works. It indicates that most of the respondent's situation was weak like physically. Whereas the respondents have been involving themselves different type of community work i.e. community gathering, festivals, religious activities, weeding etc. But in real situation, only a few people can do.

4.2.5 Difficulties to Join in Community Activities and that Reasons

Disability signifies the difficult situation of a person. So they are unable unfit mentally and physically. In this situation, they are not involved community work like others. But they are deprived to show their quality also.

Table 4.7: Difficulty in Joining Community Activities

Join	Frequency	Percent
Yes	39	81.3
No	9	18.8
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2010

The above table 4.7 clearly indicates that most (81.3%) of the respondents are facing the difficulties in joining the community activities whereas the percentage of the respondents facing no difficulties is quite less (18.3%). The table 4.8 indicates the reasons for facing difficulties.

Table 4.8: Reasons for Facing Difficulties

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
because of disability	28	58.3
fear of being mocked	7	14.6
feel uncomfortable	4	8.4
do not feel like	9	18.7
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table 4.8 clearly shows that large percentage of the respondents are facing difficulties in participation because of the disability, 14.6% are facing difficulties because of the fear of being mocked. Similarly feeling of uncomfortable is the reason of difficulty for 8.4%, whereas 18.7% do not feel any difficulty.

4.2.6 Status in Community, Sit in Social Function and Acceptance of Employer

Cause of disability, a person has low status in society because the physical and mental condition was weak. Disabled feel alone in society and go humiliating. Every society has this situation but some of them expose their talent and make good reputation in society. The following figure 4.3 indicates the respondent's status in community.

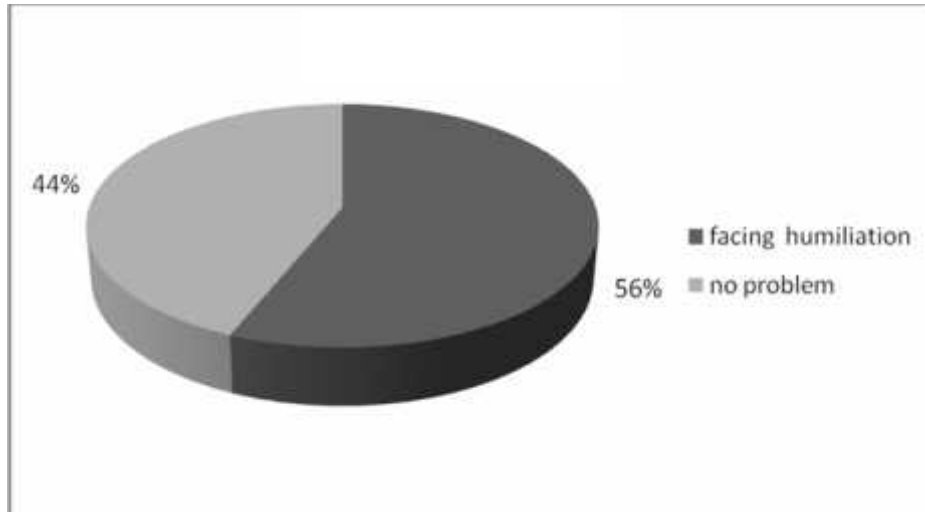


Fig. 4.3 : Status in Community

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above fig. 4.3 indicates that large (56.3) percentage of the respondents are facing humiliation problem from the society whereas those facing no problem are in lesser (43.8) percentage. In that cause, somebody does not accept the disabled nearly. The figure 4.4 indicates the situation of sit in social function.

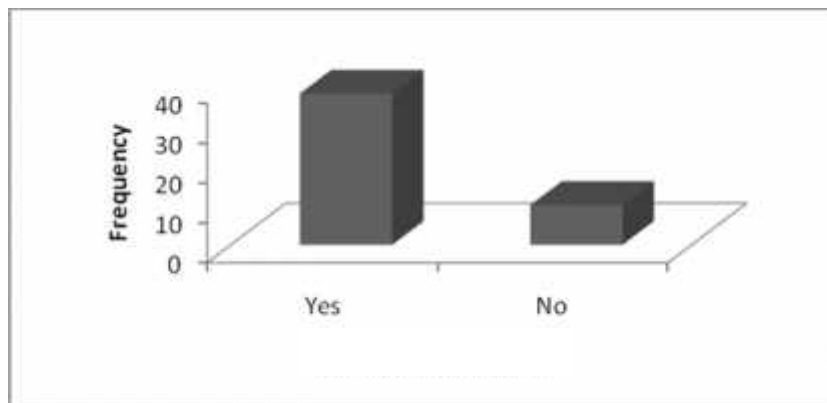


Fig.4.4 Sits in Social Functions

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above fig 4.4 clearly indicates that maximum numbers 38 (79.2%) of the respondents sit in functions equally with others whereas a less numbers 10 (20.8%) are not able to do so. The table 4.9 shows the situation of social acceptance on the employer.

Table 4.9: Social Acceptance on the Employer

Acceptance	Frequency	Percent
Yes	41	85.4
No	7	14.6
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table 4.9 clearly shows that most (85.4%) of the respondents are socially accepted as the employer and a lesser (14.6%) percentage are not accepted as employer. Thus, all these above condition show the social condition of respondents.

4.2.7 Disability as Hinderance to Get Married

Marriage is one of the universal phenomena; every person has the right to choose their spouse. Disabled who are of marriageable age to marry and are to find a family on the basis of free and full consent of the intending spouses have been recognized. Obviously, disabled who have problem to marry and uninterested to parents and disabled also. In this situation, most of the disabled are single. In this study area, most of the respondents are under 20 and over 40 age group. So, lesser number of the respondents are married. About the marriage, view of respondents is shown in the figure 4.5 below.

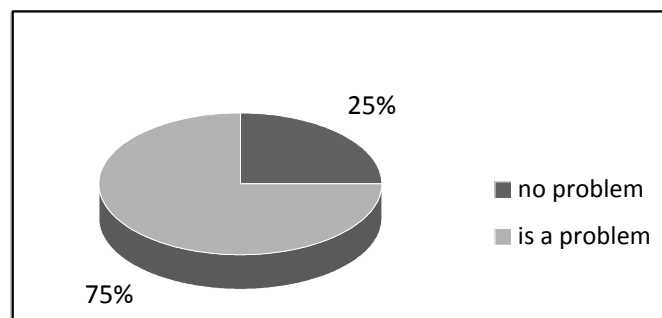


Fig. 4.5 Hinderance to Get Married

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The fig.4.5 above clearly demonstrates that most (75%) of the respondents are facing disability as a hinderance in getting married whereas only 25% of them do not face disability as a hinderance in getting married. In this situation marriage is a genuine problem of respondents and they live so painfully.

4.2.8 Moving Freely and Feeling Easy

Almost all of the disabled are not going outside of the home freely with friends or parents. Cause of their physical inability, family obstacle, fear of mocking etc. So they are feeling inferior and going on humiliated. In this situation, they are feeling uneasy to contact with other people. Situation of study areas respondents is given below figure 4.6.

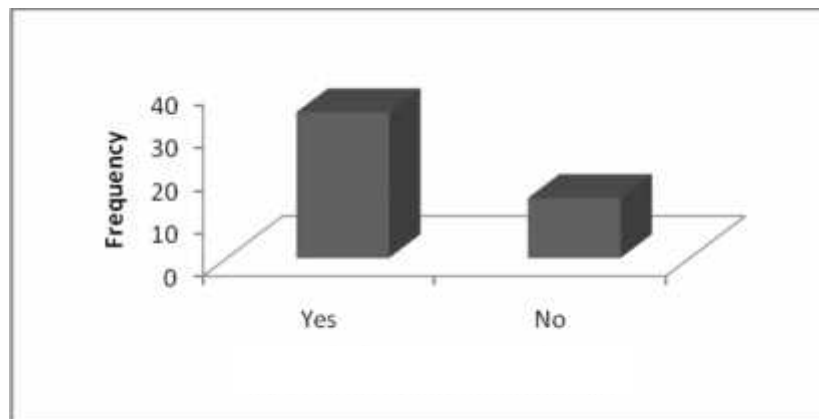


Fig. 4.6 Move Freely with Friends/Family

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above fig.4.6 clearly shows that large numbers 34 (70.8%) of the respondents are able to move freely with their friends and family whereas the lesser numbers 14 (29.2%) are unable to do so .In the above analysis, most of the respondents have no problem to move outside. Reality is that most of the respondents are minor level of disability. There are many reasons in these situation i.e. interest of two party, type of disability. The figure 4.7 exhibits the feeling of respondents when other people sit with them.

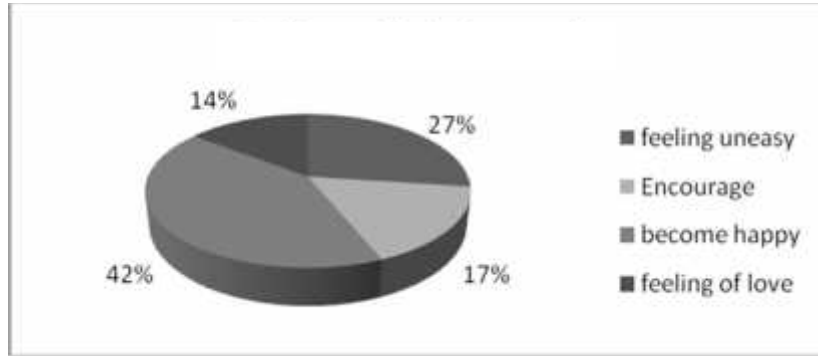


Fig.4.7 Feelings While Sitting with Other People

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above fig.4.7 crystal clearly shows that a quite noticeable percentage (41.7) of the respondents feels happy when other people sit with them. Similarly 27.1% of them feel uneasy, 16.7% feel encouraged whereas 14.6% of the respondents get the feeling of love when they sit with others. In the basis of above analysis, most of the respondents have positive attitude to other when they sit with them.

4.2.9 Relationship with Neighbours

Society is always be hierarchal and their members follow up that. Where disabled are seeing to low level and family has been hide to their unexpected behaviour. In this situation, their relationship with neighbours was not so good. But the situation of study area give the fact below in figure 4.8.

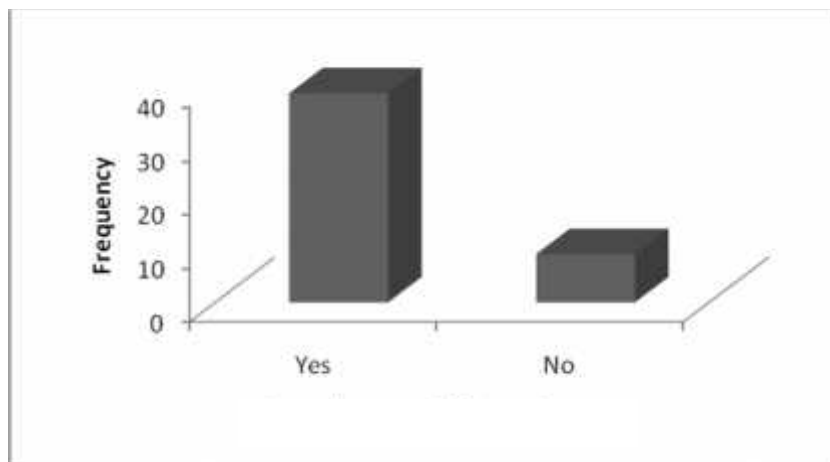


Fig.4.8 Come/Go to Neighbours House

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above fig.4.8 crystal clearly shows that a quite large numbers 39 (81.3%) of the respondents are having a good relation with their neighbours whereas a less numbers 9 (19.7%) only do not have relations with their neighbours .i.e. they do not come and go to their neighbours, which is mainly depending on disability forms and family interest. It also indicates their helping condition of community.

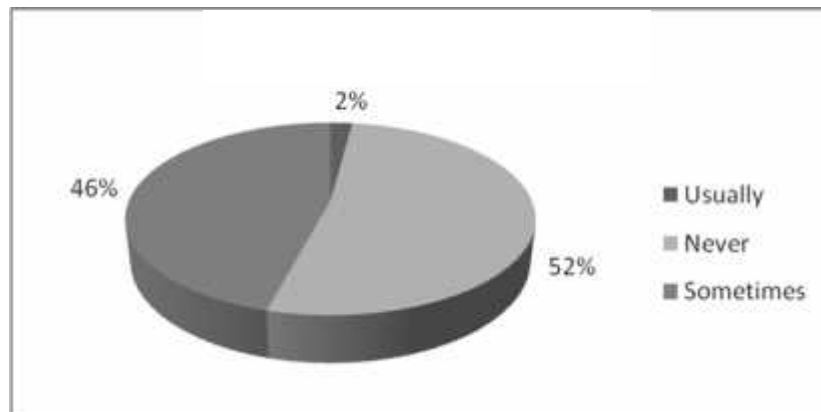


Fig.4.9 Helping Condition of Community

Source: Field Survey, 2010

From the above fig.4.9, it is clear that large percentage (52.1) of the respondents never help other people in the community. A little less percentage (45.8) sometime help other people in the community whereas only 2.1% usually help other people.

4.2.10 Treatment, Types and Improvement

Treatment is important for disabled. If they get good treatment in time, sometime they get relief from their dangerous condition. Almost on the case of by birth i.e. deaf, dampness there is not any treatment. Situation of treatment is given in the figure 4.10 below.

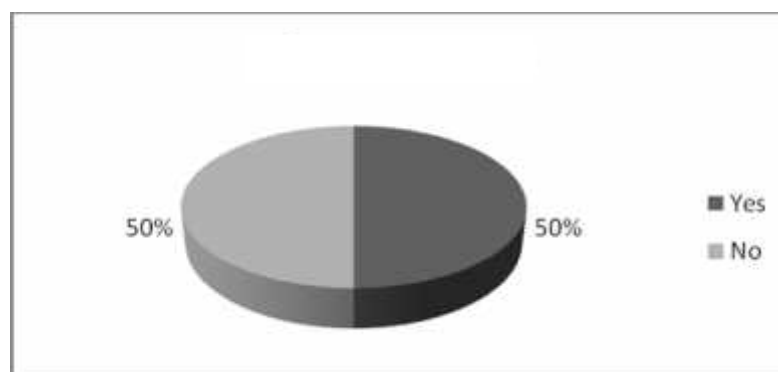


Fig.4.10 Get any Treatment

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above fig.4.10 clearly indicates that the percentage of the respondents getting treatment and those not getting treatment is equal (50%) both. Among the two types of the treatments obtained i.e. faith healer and doctors, 45.8% of the respondents are getting treatment from the doctors and only 4.2% of them from faith healers. The table 4.10 shows the benefit from treatment

Table 4.10 : Benefit for Treatment

Benefit	Frequency	Percent
No improvement	14	29.4
Short term benefit	10	20.8

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table 4.10 shows the treatments obtained by the respondents, a high (29.2) percentage is not making any improvements in their condition and just a little(20.8) percentage have obtained a short term benefit. This analysis shows that respondents have not been cured fairly.

4.2.11 Availability of Health Facilities and Types

Health is condition of person's body or mind. Who have good health, and are able to resist disease. When people are suffering from diseases, they need to go health care centre. Getting Health facilities is the one of the important factors of social empowerment. In the study area, Cent percent of the

respondents are able to obtain the health and treatment facilities if they visit the health centres and hospitals.

4.2.12 Going School, Problem, Performance and Requirements

Parents, who are educated are aware of their children education but in the study area, parents are not well educated backup education and age limitation are also the affecting causes of going to school for the disables children. The fig.4.11 below states the situation of school going respondents.

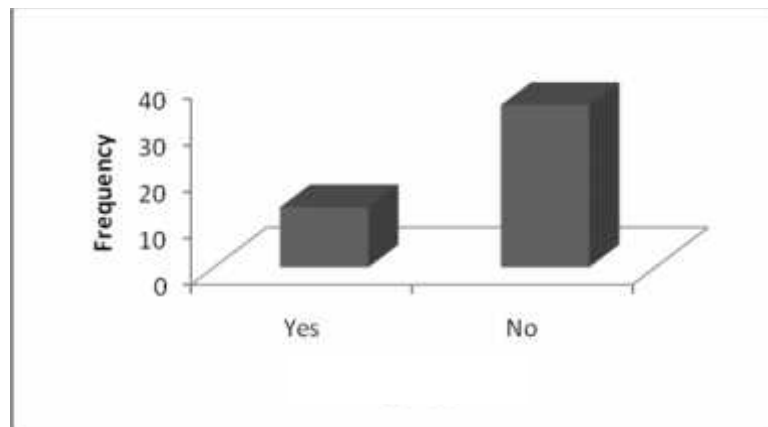


Fig.4.11 School Going Status

Source: Field Survey, 2010

From the above fig.4.11, it is crystal clear that quite large numbers 35 (72.9%) of the respondents are not able to go to the school and only a lesser numbers 13 (27.1%) of the respondents have become able to go to the school. It can show that most of the respondents are deprived of getting school education. Among those who visit the school, more(16.7) percentage faces the problems in school that includes the problems like called not heard(2.1), called not understood(12.5) and called not written properly(2.1). Whereas only a lesser(10.5) percentage faces no problem while being in school. Among these respondents, there school performance was given below in table 4.11.

Table 4.11 : Performance at School

Performance	Frequency	Percent
Good	1	2.1
Satisfactory	7	14.6
Weak	5	10.4
Total	13	27.1

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table 4.11 clearly indicates that among the respondents who visit the school, a noticeable (14.6) percentage of them are performing satisfactorily. Similarly, those performing weak occupy a little lower (10.4) percentage whereas those having good performance are very little (2.1%). Among these, school going respondents indicates the requirements for attending school. This is stated below in table 4.12.

Table 4.12 : Requirements for Attending School

Requirement	Frequency	Percent
Financial Support	4	8.3
Special Class for Disabled Children	4	8.3
Total	8	16.6

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table 4.12 clearly indicates that equal percent of requirements i.e. financial support and special class are must for disabled children for attending school. Whereas among those who visit the school, 8.3% of the respondents are requiring financial support and equally 8.3% require special classes for disabled children.

4.3 Status of Economic Empowerment of the Respondents

4.3.1 Occupation and Income of Parents

One of the most important variables of economic empowerment is the parental occupation. In order to earn living, human being needs to engage with

certain kind of occupation or job. It is the responsibility of the parents to fulfil their children's need to make them civilized in this modern society. So, they engage in different types of occupation. In this research area, traditional as well as modern occupation have been adopted by the parents. The table 4.13 below illustrates the fact of occupational distribution of household.

Table 4.13 Occupational Distribution of Parents

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	23	47.9
Govt. job	2	4.2
Teacher	2	4.2
Trade	7	14.6
Labour	14	29.2
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table 4.13 clearly shows that large (47.9) percentage of the respondents have been involving in agriculture. Similarly 14.6% of them have been engaged in trade whereas those involved in government job and working as teacher occupy the equal percentage (4.2) which is very less as compared to other. Among these type of occupations, income ratio is 0-20000 Rs. The table 4.14 exhibits the monthly income of the household.

Table 4.14 Income per Months

Income	Frequency	Percent
0-5000	18	37.8
5000-10000	20	42
10000-15000	8	16.8
15000-20000	2	4.2
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table 4.14 clearly indicates that most (42%) of the respondents earn 5000-10000 rupee per month. Similarly 37.8% of them earn about 0-5000. Only a less percentage of them earn more than 10000 rupee that includes 16.8% earning from about 10000 to 15000 and 4.2% of them earn more than 15000 about 15000-20000 rupee. It shows that most of are in poor economic status.

4.3.2 Supports for Daily Activities and Living

Disability is person's physical and mental weak condition. So, they could need other help for sometimes to do daily activities and living. The family members help their needs. In the study area, there are different levels of disabilities. So, needs of help is also different which is show in the table 4.15 below.

Table 4.15 : Supports for Daily Activities

Support	Frequency	Percent
Self	39	81.3
Little support for other	3	6.3
Full dependent in other	6	12.5
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey .2010

The table 4.15 above clearly shows that most (81.3%) of the respondents doing their daily activities are self supporting. A noticeable (12.5%) of them fully depend upon other i.e. family members. Whereas only a less (6.3%) of them are taking little support from other. Similarly, a respondents economical condition is shown in the table 4.16 below.

Table 4.16 : Living Support

Support	Frequency	Percent
Self job	1	2.1
Family support	38	79.2
Organization Support	1	2.1
Own efforts	8	16.7
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table 4.16 clearly indicates that most (79.2%) of the respondents rely on their family support for living, a noticeable (16.7%) percentage of them depend on their own efforts for living but only a less (2.1%) percentage of them depend upon self job and organisational support for living. It shows that most of the respondents economically depend upon other. Since most of the respondents are (0-20) of small age group and workable respondents are unable to involve in any occupation also.

4.3.3 Disabled Allowance and Their Opinion

Allowance is one of the needed able variables of the disabled person. They are not able to work like other people. So, they are deprived of any self job. In that situation, allowance is needed to lift them upwards to positive living, relief for family burden and self humiliation. But the study areas situation shows that they hardly received any allowances.

Table 4.17 Disable Allowance

Allowance	Frequency	Percent
Received	6	12.5
Not received	42	87.5
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table 4.17 clearly demonstrates that most (87.5%0 of the respondents are not able to receive allowance for their disability from government and private organization and only a lesser (12.5) percentage receive allowance for being disable. They have different types of opinions about the need of allowance. Figure 4.12 below shows the disabled people's opinion about the allowance.

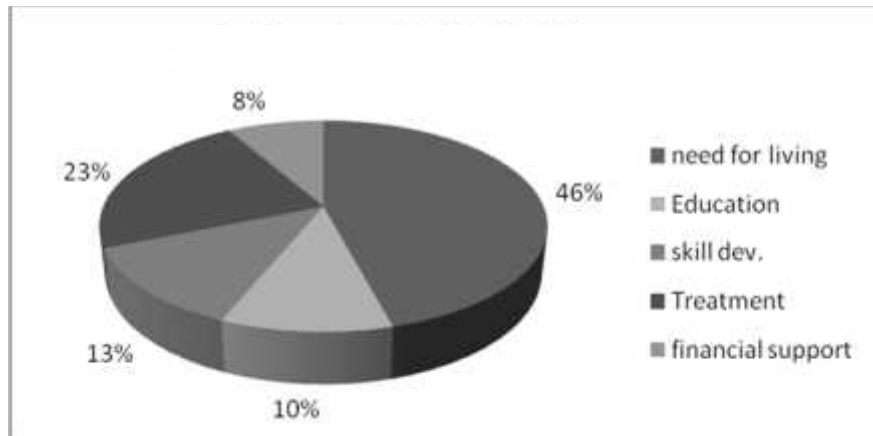


Fig.4.12 : Opinion about the Disabled Allowance

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above fig.4.12 illustrates that 22 about 45.8%. the opinion about disabled allowance is needed for living cases. Similarly, 22.9% respondents need it for treatment, 12.5% need it for skill development, 10.4% need it for education and 8.3% need for financial support .In the above situation most of the respondents need allowance for their living. It shows their economic conditions is weak and almost are from poor family background.

4.3.4 Participation of Household Works and Ownership on Family Assets

Disable have different level of conditions. So, their participation of household work depends on that. Disabled are normal level can help their family and be independent somewhere. Most of them have no ownership of family asset because of their disability, age barrens and unknown about their property. The table 4.18 shows the situation of participation in household works.

Table 4.18 : Participation in Household Works

Participation	Frequency	Percent
Yes	25	52.1
No	23	47.9
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey ,2010

The above table 4.18 clearly demonstrates that a noticeable (52.1) percentage of the respondents do take part in the household works and the percentage of those do not taking part is also almost same (47.9%). The below figure 4.13 shows the respondents ownership of family assets.

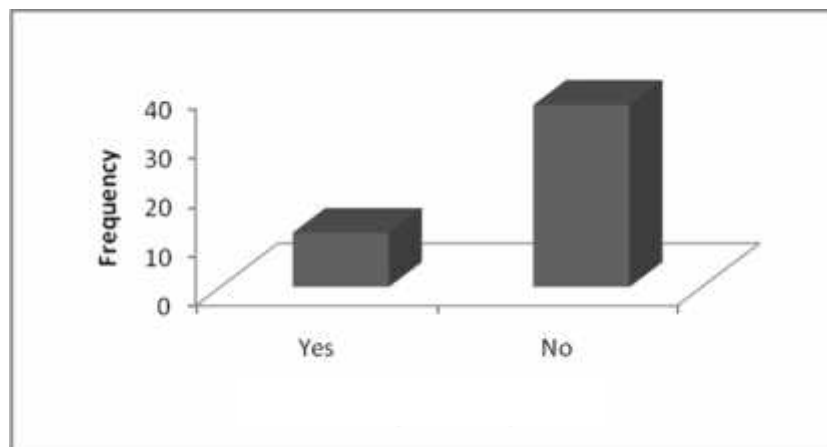


Fig.4.13 Ownership on Family Assets

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The fig.4.13 above crystal clearly shows that large numbers 37 (77.1%) of the respondents are not able to have ownership on the family assets. The lesser 11 numbers (22.9%) of the respondents are able to get ownership on the family assets. Most of the respondents are not freely enjoying the family asset.

4.3.5 Involvement of Income Generating Facilities and Self Sufficient

In the study area, most of the respondents are of small age group. So, lesser of them involve in income generating facilities. So, they depend on family income .They involve not for permanent job only in temporary earning. Thus, they are not self sufficient economically.

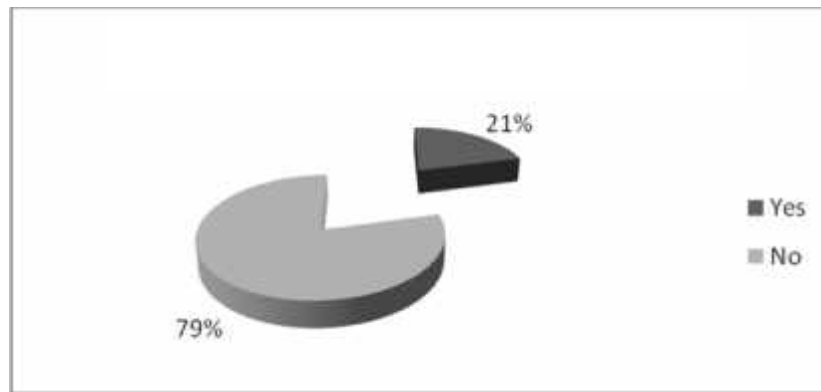


Fig.4.14 Involvement in Income Generating Facilities

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above fig.4.14 clearly demonstrates that there is no involvement of the large (79.2) percentage of the respondents in income generating facilities. Only a less (20.8) percentage of them have involvement in income generating facilities. Among those who are involved in income generation, 16.6% are involved in providing grants for self employment and only 4.2% of them do support for open employment. The table 4.19 below shows the sufficiency of economically.

Table 4.19 Economically Self Sufficient or Not

Sufficient	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	2.1
No	47	97.9
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2010

The table 4.19 above clearly demonstrates that almost cent percent (97.9%) of the respondents are not economically self sufficient. Only 2.1% of them are self sufficient. The percentage of the economically insufficient population is because of the reasons below figure 4.15.
reason for not working

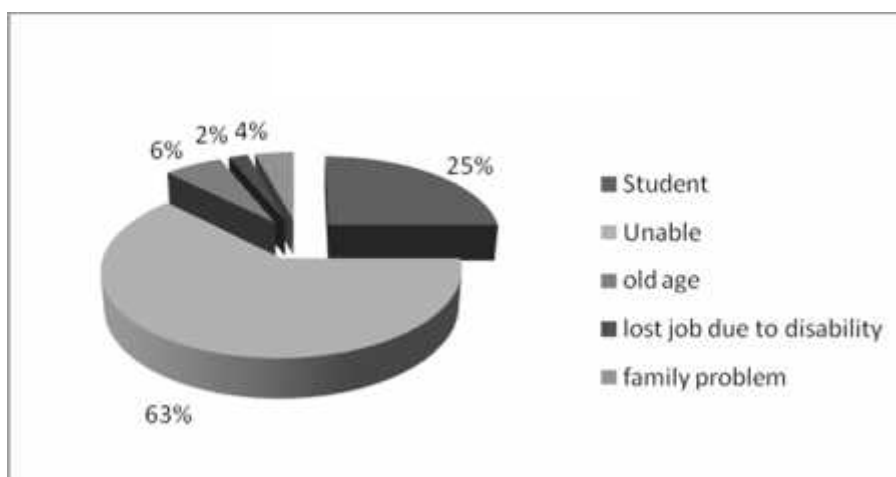


Fig.4.15 Reason for not Working

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The fig. 4.15 above illustrates that the large (62.50) percentage of the respondents are not economically self sufficient as they are unable to perform the work. Similarly 25% of the respondents are unable because of being students. 6.3% are unable being old, 4.2% have family problem and a very minimum percentage losing their job due to disability.

4.4 Status of Political Empowerment of Disable

4.4.1 Know Disabled Rights and Laws/Policies Made for Them

In national level different laws/policies are made for disabled persons and they are forming their rights. But almost all of the disabled are inside the boundary of house so they do not know about outside environment and their rights also. This study shows that most of the respondents and their parents are illiterate so they are back warded. The figure 4.16 shows the condition of knowing rights.

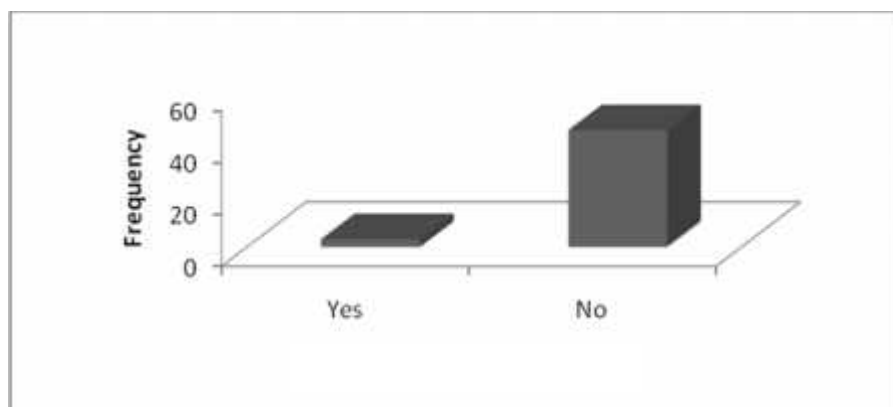


Figure 4.16: Know about Disabled Rights

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The fig.4.16 above clearly shows that maximum numbers 45 (93.8%) of the respondents are unaware about the disabled right which using for them and only 3 numbers (6.3%) of them know about their rights and are using for them. Similarly, table 4.20 shows the situation of knowing disabled laws/policies.

Table 4.20 : Know Different Laws/ Policies

Know	Frequency	Percent
Yes	5	10.4
No	43	89.6
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table 4.20 clearly shows that maximum (89.6) percentage of the respondents are unaware about the different laws and policies made for them and this is the reason they are always lagging behind in getting the equal opportunities. Only 10.4% of them know about the various laws and policies made for them.

4.4.2 Political Participation, Decision Making and Dignity

None of the respondents has been involved in any political activities. Almost in all of the situation only clever persons have engage in politics and

they are going upwards by the relation of powerful person. In this situation disabled are backward. Thus, they are unable to involve in any decision making power i.e. domestic or community level. The table 4.21 shows the situation of respondents' decision making.

Table 4.21 : Domestic and Community Level Decision Making

Decision making	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	4.2
No	46	95.8
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table 4.21 shows that most (95.8%) of the respondents don't take participation in domestic and community level decision making as well. Only a very less (4.2) percentage of them are able to make the participation in such programmes. It indicates that decision making powers of respondents are so poor to all level. Table 4.22 shows the dignity situation of respondent.

Table 4.22 : Live with Dignity

Live with Dignity	Frequency	Percent
Yes	5	10.4
No	43	89.6
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table 4.22 crystal clearly shows that a quite large (89.6) percentage of the respondents are unable to live with dignity. Only a few (10.4) percentage of them are living with dignity. They are unable to do show because almost all of them are unaware about their rights.

CHAPTER - FIVE

INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS TO DISABLE

5.1 Organizational Support

In national level different organizations like government, NGO/INGO are working for the disabled. Besides government, most of the NGOs/INGOs are supporting for them with variant programs. But the programs have not been properly launched and those launched are also insufficient. In this study area, there is the availability of these organizations but the programs have not been launched in this area and insufficient also. The table 5.1 shows the situation of organizations support.

Table 5.1 Support Situation of Organizations

Support	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	20.8
No	38	79.2
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2010.

The above table 5.1 clearly shows that a large (79.2) percentage of the respondents are not able to get any of the organizational supports. The organizational supports have been provided to only to 20.8% of them. Though many organizations have been working for the disabled but only a less percentages are support. Among the organizations working for the disabled, 10.4% of the respondents are supported by NESDO, 6.3% by DCRDC and 4.2% by DEC. These organizations provide support like education, skill development training, job opportunities, treatment and equipment. This is shown in the table 5.2 below.

Table 5.2 : Types of Support

Types	Frequency	Percent
Education	4	8.3
Skill Development Training	2	4.2
Job opportunities	2	4.2
Treatment	1	2.1
Equipment	1	2.1
Total	10	20.8

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table 5.2 shows that 8.3% respondents have been provided educational support for organization. Whereas, Skill development training has been provided to just 4.2% of the respondents. Similarly 4.2% have been provided job opportunities. Only 2.1% equal them have been provided with treatment support and equipments.

5.2 Involvement of Program and Training

In the study area, hardly the disabled are involved in any organizational program because of their inability and unknowing condition and also the less information of organizations. So their training status is also poor. Table 5.3 illustrates the involvement situation of organization program.

Table 5.3 Involvement of Organization Program

Involvement	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	6.3
No	45	93.7
Total	48	100.0

Source: field survey, 2010

The above table 5.3 clearly shows that most (93.7%) of the respondents are not involved in any organizational program and the involvement of the respondents is very less (6.3%). The participation of the disabled in

organizational programs thus is in very pitiful condition. The involvement of the respondents is in the programs like awareness and skill development that is also very low. 4.2% of the respondents are involved in skill development programs and just 2.1% of them in awareness programs. Table 5.4 indicates the condition of getting vocational training below.

Table 5.4 : Getting vocational Training

Get	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	12.5
No	42	87.5
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2010.

The above table 5.4 clearly demonstrates that maximum (87.5) percentage of the respondents have not got any vocational trainings from any orgs. The percentage of the respondents who have received the vocational trainings is quite less (12.5). The respondents have got the trainings like signal language training and skill development training are shows 6.3 % of the respondents, have got the signal language training and equally 6.3% have got the skill development training from organizations.

5.3 Taking responsibility and Home Visit by Organization

If the organizations are responsible, they bring more programs for them and involve properly in variant training, proper utilization of budget which is separate for them. In this study area, this is not enough for them. Table 5.5 below indicates that fact.

Table 5.5 Takes Responsibility of Disabled

Takes	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	8.3
No	44	91.7
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2010.

The above table 5.5 clearly shows that most (91.7%) of the respondents are not under the responsibility of any organizations and only a smaller (8.3) percentage of the respondents are under the responsibility of the organizations. In that situation, a quite large (62.5) percentage of the organizations that take the responsibility of the disabled don't make any kinds of home visit and only a smaller (37.5) percentage of them make visit home.

5.4 Changes in Before and After Support

Some of the normal level disabled did some temporal works for economic betterment before support of the organizations. After the support from organization, their situation was really improved. Table 5.6 shows the respondents situation before and after support.

Table 5.6 : Doing Before Support

To Do	Frequency	Percent
Income generation	7	14.6
Nothing	41	85.4
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table 5.6 clearly shows that most (85.4%) of the respondents used to stay idle i.e. doing nothing before getting the support. Only a lesser (14.6) percentage of the respondents get involved in the income generation jobs. It is also clear that, after getting the support from the organizations, some

(14.6) percentage of them are able to make improvement in their condition. A low (6.2) percentage of the respondents do not make any improvement in their condition whereas a noticeable (16.7) percentage of the respondents are unknown regarding their improvements. The reasons for the improvements in them are the family support, organizations support, and their own efforts. Family support contributes 22.9%, 14.6% by own effort and 12.5% by organization at support for the improvements of the situation of the respondents.

CHAPTER- SIX

EXPECTATION OF SUPPORTS FROM DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS

6.1 Support and Expectation

Disability is firmly the weak condition of a person so disabled persons expect the support for their fulfilment from the government and private level. All the respondents feel and think that only the organizational support are not sufficient for them. They expect the programs like training, study, economic support, employment, treatment and social freedom are to be provided to them. This is given in the table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1 : Expectation by Organization

Expectation	Frequency	Percent
Training	4	8.3
Study	9	18.8
Economic Support	12	25.0
Employment	5	10.4
Treatment	16	33.3
Social Freedom	2	4.2
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table 6.1 clearly shows that large (33.3%) percentage expects treatment facilities for them. 25% of the respondents seek for the economic support, similarly 18.8% expect study. A little less 8.3% percent expect the trainings whereas only 4.2% of the respondents do expect the social freedom. It indicates that different respondents have different types of expectation according to their disability forms.

6.2. Expected Needs of Head of the Household

In the study area, most of the respondents' family background is weak or economically poor. So the family expects the need and support from the organizations to their disabled members. Which is differs family to family .It is shown in the figure 6.1below.

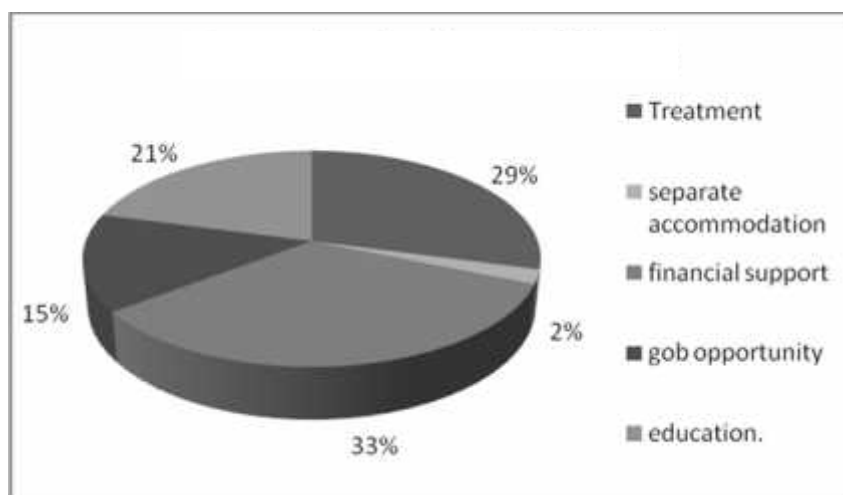


Fig. 6.1 Expected Needs of Head of the Household

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above fig.6.1 clearly shows that quite noticeable (33.3) percentage of the heads of the household expect financial support. Similarly 29.2% of them expect the treatment services. (20.8) percent do expect the education and almost equal (14.6) percent expect the job opportunities. Only (2.1) percent of them expect for the separate accommodation.

6.3 People's Awareness about Disability

It is the time for modernization; people use different types of advance technology, machine industries, vehicles, different types of medicine to fulfil their needs. In this situation, probability of disability occurrence rate is high. So all the people should be aware about that forth coming dangers. Disability is a knowingly/unknowingly occurrence condition in a persons life. If the people aware about it the occurrences condition of disability can be decreased. The following table 6.2 shows the respondents view about disability awareness.

Table 6.2 : People's Awareness About Disability

How to Awareness?	Frequency	Percent
To inform different reading materials, preventive way and street drama	20	42
To inform different reading materials, need of exercise and medical effect	14	29.4
To inform medical effect, medium of communication and nutrition food	14	29.4
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table 6.2 illustrates that way of people awareness about disability through the medium of different reading materials, preventive way and street drama, which is 42%. Whereas equally 29.4% get awareness by the medium of different reading materials, need of exercise and medical effect and similarly, to awareness by medical effect, medium of communication and nutrition food.

6.4 Sustainable Empowerment of Disabled

Sustainable empowerment is defined as a situation where people are empowered socially, economically and politically. Interactions between social and political empowerment without economic empowerment make people's empowerment unsustainable. Likewise political empowerment will make social and economic empowerment unsustainable. Social empowerment requires an integrated approach and tools to make this integration operational. Thus, an integrated approach is required to address sustainable empowerment. The view of respondents for sustainable empowerment is shown in the table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3 : Views of Disabled for Sustainable Empowerment

Sustainable empowerment	Frequency	Percent
Economic support, proper treatment and equity level participation	11	22.9
Inclusion, involvement of decision making and job opportunity	12	25.0
Proper education inclusion and treatment	25	52.1
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table 6.3 clearly shows that more than half 52.1% of the respondents feel that proper education, inclusion and treatment are most to the sustainable empowerment of disabled. Similarly 25% of the respondents think that inclusion, involvement of decision making and job opportunity and almost equal (22.9) percentage of the respondents think that economic support, proper treatment and level participation are must to the sustainable empowerment of disabled.

CHAPTER - SEVEN

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary

Disability is one of the universal phenomena/problems in the sense, its effect on human development is pervasive. Which are occurring of knowingly/unknowingly with the accidental cases, medical effects, malnutrition etc. Disability is the physically and mentally weak condition of a person. So they are backward and deprived of the every aspect of society and they do not get equal opportunities like the healthy ones. As a result, condition of empowerment was so worse in Shivalaya VDC, resulting in a vicious circle. The present research is primarily concerned with the status of disabled empowerment and their expectation from the related institutions. The general objective of the study was to analyze and explore the status of disabled empowerment and expectation from institutions for their betterment. Whereas, following were the specific objectives of the research:

- To assess the status of socio-cultural, economic and political empowerment of disabled.
- To explore the institutional efforts on the disabled
- To find out the expectations of disabled from institutions

The present dissertation is primarily an academic study that gives some very important information regarding disabled access, policies and programs. It will help to formulate various new policies in regard to the disabled empowerment. The study mainly focuses on the condition of disabled empowerment and institutional efforts.

The study has made the use of various theoretical approaches that regard sociology i.e. social perspective, globalization perspective and development perspective, which is also taken as the basic guideline for empowerment condition and expectation from institutions. This study is basically a case study on Shivalaya VDC Parbat.

Furthermore, due to the limited resource, budget, time, manpower etc that remain as the main constraints for the research to make in depth study of the Shivalaya VDC rest aspects of demographic composition have not been able to fully include in the study.

This study is explored and descriptive in the nature. Shivalaya VDC has been selected for this study purpose. All the disabled for the study site were taken as the universe of the study and taken for the sample research also.

The data has been collected from both primary and secondary sources. The nature of the data is qualitative as well as quantitative. Questionnaire schedule, interview schedule, observation and focus group discussion has been the data collection techniques used for the study. The collected data have been analysed by using computer program SPSS. The result of the processed data has been shown by using various tables, charts, diagrams in order to enable the readers to comprehend the situation easily.

7.2 Findings of the Study

The findings of the study can be summarized in the following points:

-) Out of total, 48 respondents men and female are equally i.e.24 number.
-) Out of total respondents 56.3% have received ID card and 43.8% have not received yet.
-) Majority heads of the household 39.6% have been literate and 35.4% illiterate, whereas, 8.3% of them under SLC level 16.7% have passed S.L.C level or above.
-) Maximum 77.1% of the respondents were the victims of feeling discrimination in the society and only 22.9% did not feel about it. Among the 41.7% faced exclusion, 33.3% faced mockery and only 2.1% suffering from abuse by peers in the name of discrimination.
-) Out of total respondents 41.7% have involved in community work like religious activities, festivals, weeding etc and rest 58.3% have been reported that they have not been involved in any work of community.

-) Majority of the respondents 81.3% have been facing difficulties to join in community work .Among them 5.8% have been excluded because of disability, 14.6% have not join because of fear of being mocked at, 6.3% felt uncomfortable. Only 18.8% challenges the difficulties not taking concern about the discrimination.
-) The social status of respondents who get humiliated where 56.3% and 43.8% have no problem. Whereas, 79.2% had sat in social function equally with other people of community and 20.8% could not sit together. Social acceptance of the employer was 85.4% and 14.6% did not accepting.
-) Majority of the respondents feel disability is a problem as hinderance to get married 75% felt about this problem and 25% did not feel about it.
-) Most of the respondents 41.7% had become happy when other people sit with them, 27.1% felt uncomfortable, 16.7% got encourage more and 14.6% got feeling of love.
-) Majority of the respondents 81.3% went to the neighbours and 18.8% also did so. Whereas, 45.8% sometime helped to neighbours, 2.1% usually helped and 52.1% never helped the neighbours.
-) Almost all the respondents have availability of health facilities for hospital Equally 50 % respondents got treatment from faith healer and doctor whereas 50% did not get any treatment also. Among them 29.4% had no improvement and 20.8% got short term benefit from that.
-) School going respondents were just 27.1% and majority of them 72.9% did not go to school. Among them, school going percent only 2.1% had good, 14.6% had satisfactory and 10.4% had weak performance at school. Whereas, 8.3% got get financial requirement for going school and 8.3% had also special class for them.
-) Parents who have been adopting the occupation of agriculture were most 47.9%. Whereas, 29.2% had wage labour, 14.6% had trade and equally 4.2% had government job and teaching profession. In these occupation situation, most of the parents (37.8%) had monthly income of Rs.0-5000.

Likewise, 16.8% had Rs. 10000-15000. Moreover, 4.2% had income of 5000-10000 and 15000-20000 respectively.

-) Most of the respondents 81.3% did their daily activities by own effort, 6.3% had little support for family and 12.5% had full dependent with family. Whereas, majority of the respondents 79.2% had family supports for living, 16.7% had their own effort, equally 2.1% had self job and organizational support.
-) Majority of the respondents 87.5% had not received any allowance for their disability and only 12.5% had received allowance while gathering. Opinion about the allowance, 45.8% said they needed it for living, 10.4% had for education, 12.5% had for skill development, 22.9% had for treatment and 8.3% had for financial fulfilment.
-) Participation of household work respondents had 52.1% and 47.9% had no participation. Whereas, most of 77.1% had no ownership on family asset and just 22.9% had their ownership on family asset.
-) Majority of the respondents 79.2% had not involved in any income generating facilities, only 20.8% had involved in that. Whereas, most of 97.9% were not economically self sufficient, just 2.1% have economically self sufficient.
-) Most of the respondents have not been working for the reason of unable had 62.5%, student had 25%, old age had 6.3%, family problem had 4.2% and 2.1% had lost job due to disability.
-) Almost 93.8% of the respondents reported that did not know about rights of disabled people. A very few 6.3% know about their rights. On the other hand, most of them, 89.6% were unaware about the laws/policies for them, only 10.4% were well known about them.
-) Almost all the respondents had no participation in political activities. Whereas, majority of the respondents 95.8% had no participation in domestic/community level decision making, only 4.2% had the participation in that.

-) Living with dignity percent were 10.4, whereas 89.6% did not live with dignity.
-) Majority of the respondent 79.2% had not got any support from organization, only 20.8% got support like education, skill development, job opportunity, treatment and equipment.
-) Respondents involvement in organizations program were just 6.3% i.e. awareness and skill development, whereas majority 93.7% had no any involvement. On the other hand, 12.5% got vocational training sign language and skill development training from organization and majority 87.5% had no involvement for that.
-) Majority 91.7% of the respondents thought that organizations were not fully responsible for disabled, only 8.3% thought about responsibility. Whereas, 62.5% organizations made home visit to their responsibility for disabled view and 37.5% did not do so.
-) Maximum 85.4% of the respondents did nothing before the organization support. Whereas, 14.6% had been doing income generating facilities. After that support situation 14.6% felt improvement in their condition, 6.2% had no improvement and 16.7% were unknown about it.
-) All of the total respondents felt that only organizations program were not sufficient for the disabled. However, they had lots of expectations from organization 8.3% expected training, 18.8% expected study, 25% looked fore economics support, 10.4% desired employment, 33.3% expected treatment and 4.2% wanted social freedom.
-) The expected need of respondents and heads of household different from each other. Whereas, 29.2% had the expectation of treatment, 2.1% desire for separate accommodation, 33.3% expected financial support, 14.6% looked for job opportunity and 20.8% looked for education.
-) Different respondents had different view about awareness of disability. among them, 42% got information from different reading materials, preventive way and street drama, 29.4% got awareness from different

reading materials, need of exercise and medical effect, 29.4% also had it from medical effect, medium of communication and nutrition food.

7.3 Conclusion

With the deep analysis of research issue, respondents and household views, status of social-cultural, economic and political status, status of organizational support, we found out many practices of our society which overlooked the disabled in many areas. The disabled have always been oppressed and exploited and never given the chances for better involvement in each and every sector of the society. Among them one of the prominent areas is the empowerment situation, which plays a vital role in the betterment of disabled and also in the development of the nation. Although, many organizations have been working to uplift the condition of disabled but the empowerment condition of disabled is not so good and they have not been fully empowered yet.

In the studied area the status of socio-cultural empowerment situation is not satisfactory. Most of the disabled feel discrimination like exclusion, abuse by peers and mockery. Some of them are involved different types of community work like festivals, religious activities, wedding etc. Where as most of them are facing difficulties because of disability, fear of being mocked and feeling uncomfortable so they have been humiliating in the society. Most of them sit in social function equally with other but the acceptance of the employer is so less. Most of the disabled come/go to the neighbours and some of them sometime help their neighbours. Almost all the respondents have availability of health facilities for hospital but they also treatment for faith healer. Only less of them are go school without paying fee. The parents have to be busy in the day to day work to meet the basic requirements and unable to provide the full time are their disabled children. In general, socio-cultural status plays a prominent role in the empowerment of disabled and status of socio-cultural empowerment was good.

To analyse the economic empowerment status, most of disabled had not received any allowance for their disability from the government and organizations side for their education, skill development, treatment, living and financial fulfilment. Disabled ownership in family asset is less, it is due to the fact that few of them are involve in income generating facilities and are economically self sufficient.

Although, in the political sector, almost all the respondents have no participation of political activities. Most of them are unaware about their rights and laws/policies making for the disabled. So few of them are living with dignity and participate them in domestic and community level decision making.

In this research area, organizational supports have not been so effective and their programs were insufficient. Organizations are not fully responsible for the disabled betterment so disabled situation has worsen day by day.

In the sampled area, most of the disabled want the organizational support for their betterment and expect about support in education, treatment, economic support, training, social freedom etc. On the other hand parents have also expectations form organizations. Disabled view about disability awareness have also been different. They get awareness from different reading materials, preventive way, medical effect, street drama, medium of communication etc.

At last, the study area is one of the hilly regions where there is rapid growth of the population, settlement, increasement in the development activities and the use of the different types of transportation. So the rate of disability occurrences is also increasing. It is composed of different types of disability in different level. Furthermore, the study has shown that the organizational supports directly affect the disabled empowerment. Summing up, the research opens a new prospect in the empowerment of disabled by giving a lot of information. However, a lot of challenges have to be faced to write a new destiny of disabled people.

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-) Any discrimination (1) Yes (2) No
-) If yes, what type of discrimination?
 (1) Mockery (2) Traditional Practice (3) Abuse by peers
 (4) Isolation (5) Exclusion
-) Are you involved in any community work?
 (1) Yes (2) No
-) If yes, what type of work?
 (1) Community gatherings (4) Religious activities
 (2) Festivals (5) Weddings
 (3) Haat Bazaar
-) Are you facing difficulties in joining community activities?
 (1) Yes (2) No
-) Reasons for facing difficulties
 (1) Because of disability (3) Fear of being mocked
 (2) Feel uncomfortable (4) Do not feel like
-) How is your status in community?
 (1) Facing humiliation (2) No problem
-) Do you sit in social functions equally with others?
 (1) Yes (2) No
-) Is there, social acceptance on the employer?
 (1) Yes (2) No
-) Disability as hindrance to getting married?
 (1) No problem (3) Is a problem
 (2) Prevented from marrying
-) Do you move freely with friends/family?
 (1) Yes (2) No
-) What do feel when other people sit with you?
 (1) Feeling uneasy (2) Encourage
 (3) Become happy (4) Felling of love

-) Do you come and go to the neighbours house?
 (1) Yes (2) No
-) Do you like help of other people in community?
 (1) Sometime (2) Usually (3) Never
-) Do you get any treatment?
 (1) Yes (2) No
-) If yes, what type of treatment?
 (1) Faith healer (2) Medical shop
 (3) Doctors (4) Prayers
 (5) Household treatment
-) Are these treatment beneficial for you?
 (1) No improvement (3) Short term benefit
 (2) No access to health facilities
-) Do you have access of health facilities?
 (1) Yes (2) No
-) If yes, what type of facilities ?
 (1) Primary health centre (4) Health post
 (2) NGOs (5) Orgs. for the disabled persons
 (3) Hospital
-) Do you going to school?
 (1) Yes (2) No
-) Any problem faced at school?
 (1) Yes (2) No
-) What type of problem?
 (1) Called not understand (3) Called not hear
 (2) Called not write properly
-) What type of requirements for attending school?
 (1) Financial support (2) Transportation
 (3) Support in class (4) Special school for disabled children
 (5) Disability cured

(4) Support for cooperative activities

(5) Support for open employment

) Are you economically self sufficient?

(1) Yes

(2) No

) If not, reason for not working?

(1) Student

(2) Unable

(3) Old age

(4) Lost job due to disability

(5) Family problem

(6) Not interested

D. Political Information of Empowerment

) Do you know different laws/policies made for disabled?

(1) Yes

(2) no

) Have you been participated in any domestic and community level decision making?

(1) Yes

(2) No

) Have you been involved in any political activities?

(1) Yes

(2) No

) Are you liveing with dignity?

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) Do not know

) Do you know about disabled rights?

(1) Yes

(2) No

E. Information of Organizational Support

) Any orgs. Supports for you?

(1) Yes

(2) No

) From which orgs. Supports for you?

(1)

(2)

) What type of supports for orgs?

(1) Awareness

(2) Income generating

- (3) Social involvement
- (4) Education (5) Skill dev. training
- (6) Job opportunities

) Are you involving about organizations program?

- (1) Yes (2) No

) If yes, what type of program?

- (1)..... (2)
- (3)

) Did you get any vocational training from any orgs?

- (1) Yes (2) No

) If yes, what type of training ?

- (1) (2)

) Are there any organizations takes responsibility for disabled?

- (1) Yes (2) No

) Does organization also make home visits?

- (1) Yes (2) No

) What did you do before getting support?

- (1) Income generation program
- (2) Business
- (3) Nothing

) After getting support situation is,

- (1) Improved (2) Become worse
- (3) Not changed (4) Not known

) What are the reasons behind changing your life?

- (1) Own efforts (2) Family support
- (3) Community (4) Organization support

F. Expectation

) Are orgs. Supports sufficient?

- (1) Yes (2) No

) If not, what is you expectation?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Expectation of trading | (4) Expectation of study |
| (2) Economic support | (5) Employment |
| (3) Medical treatment | (6) Social freedom |

) What types of expectation from government?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Financial support | (5) Equal rights |
| (2) Rehabilitation | (6) Equipment |
| (3) Education | (7) Skill training |
| (4) Access to job | |

) Expected needs of the household heads

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Medical treatment | (2) Separate accommodation |
| (3) Financial support | (4) Job opportunities |
| (5) Education | |

) What way will be needed to people about disability?

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)

) What are the 3 factors must to the sustainable empowerment of disabled?

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)

APPENDIX-II

Name List of the Participants of FGD Session

1. Bholanath Sharma
2. Bishow Prasai
3. Raju Paudel
4. Sita B.K.
5. Yamuna Pun
6. Ghanashyam Chapagai
7. Rajendra Nepali
8. Biren Adikari
9. Shanker Fagami
10. Prem Gautem

APPENDIX-III

Check list of FGD

1. What is your specific problem in the area?
2. What is the situation of behavioural attitude and treatment of the other people towards the disabled?
3. How is the empowerment situation of disabled?
4. How to support by the organizations for the disabled?
5. What sorts of facilities have you received form the organizations?
6. What is your expectation behind investing for the disabled empowerment?
7. Is there any discrimination in the treatment between disabled and other people?
8. Are you satisfied for the organizations support?
9. How do you aware people about disability?

APPENDIX - IV

Check List of Observation

1. Vulnerability of disabled living.
2. Types of disability.
3. Behavioural treatment of parents towards their disabled member.
4. Study environment of disabled at home and school.
5. Participation of domestic chores
6. Participation of politics
7. Types of occupation adopted by the disabled and parent.

APPENDIX - V

Photo Gallery



Multi type disabled girl with
her mother



Sound and speaking disabled
person in his home



Multi type disabled boy in
wheelchair



Mentally retarded girl with
her friends in classroom



Mentally retarded girl with
researcher



Physically disabled girl with her
mother