

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Disability is the situation when one is unable to do the usual activity easily because of impairment of one or more organs of body. The situation may be temporary or permanent. Any person can become disabled in any time. In other words, every person can have disability in some means but only physically or mentally disabled are counted as disabled people. Disability is the present thought. It occurs globally in all nations and all races, languages, sexes, religions, castes and classes of people. Among all the citizens, disabled have their own status. The condition of disability is found not only in human beings but in animals as well. It is either congenital (by birth) or acquired, due to accident or as the result of disease and natural calamities. It occurs in all ages from birth to old age.

WHO adopted an international definition of disability as “A disability is any restriction or lack of ability (resulting impairment) to perform an activity within the range considered normal for a human being. A disability may be temporary or permanent, reversible and progressive or regressive (WHO 1980).

The problems of disabled persons vary according to the circumstance and the country in which they live. In many underdeveloped countries, the disability of the persons is taken as the divine curse due to their sins they have done in previous life. The disabled person is facing the same superstitious problem in Nepal. So, the disabled persons have no opportunities to take part in all social activities and to be a self standing person. They are supposed to bear their pain and suffering themselves without any complain. However, due to increasing awareness, the behavior of the disabled persons is changing. The people have started to think about the disabled people. They have started to feel that the disabled people should get all those opportunities to do those works which they can.

People with disability are not begging for kindness but they are seeking for opportunities. The people of the society should involve the disabled persons simultaneously with them

in every part of the work. Nowadays, the people with disability have proved that they can do work in every field. We can see the educated blinds everywhere; Jhamak kumari Ghimire a completely handicapped lady, writes with her leg. Now she has been a famous writer in Nepal. Her works are being translated into English and many other foreign languages.

New ERA in its study (2001) has defined disability as, “As a result of impairment, a person might not be able to perform activities of daily life considered for his/her age, sex etc. A disability describes a functional limitation, for example being disabled means having difficulty communicating (includes difficulty seeing, hearing and speaking), having difficulty moving and having difficulty learning. In other words, it is the restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being (New ERA, 2001).

In fact, disability is human reality. Even in religious book disability has been mentioned. According to Hindu mythology, the god Ganesh, son of Lord Shiva and Parvati is an ideal example of disability and of corrective surgery. Lord Shiva cut off his head for no misdeed of his obedient son. Later, Shiva realized his mistake and replaced his head with that of an elephant.

Disability in the past was taken as the punishment by God for some sin committed by the individuals in their life. Several religious leaders and saints have possessed mystic and healing power which has led to the cure of disabilities. According to the CBS, 2011 has been divided disabled people into seven categories; 1. Physical disability 2. Visual disability 3. Hearing disability 4. Deaf and blind 5. Speech disability 6. Intellectual disability and 7. Multiple disability.

Nepal is developing country where disabled people have been faced many problems. In many underdeveloped countries, the disability of the persons is taken as the divine curse due to their sins they have done in previous life. The disabled person is facing the same superstitious problem in Nepal. So, the disabled persons have no opportunities to take part

in all social activities and to be a self standing person. They are supposed to bear their pain and suffering themselves without any complain. However, due to increasing awareness, the behavior of the disabled persons is changing gradually.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

People with disabilities are disadvantaged group and discriminated group in every sphere of life. People of disability face discrimination at family, relatives, public place, neighbors etc. They are also excluded from participation in the social activities as concept of disability is socially constructed. Though the government, through its legislation, has taken so many steps to support the people with disabilities in Nepal, most of those programs remain ineffective due to the lack of commitment and inadequate resources. The government of Nepal has provided a framework for the implementation of legal, progressive and economic activities but these activities are only on paper; as a result, people with disabilities continue to suffering. Disabled person, who are rejected from family or unable to do anything at their home due to their disabilities, they don't have any place to go.

Social security system is poor in Nepal. All disabled people have not received any kind of governmental allowance but some of the few number of disabled people got governmental allowances, which is not sufficient for them. I/NGOs are trying to help people with disabilities but they can hardly cover certain percent of disabled and none of them are long term or beneficial to disabled people as long run. Again most of the services are situated in urban areas and disabled people from rural areas get nothing.(Thapa,2013)

In our society we have not seen disabled people participate in community gathering celebrating festivals, wedding ceremony, social discussion likes others because of being disabled, discriminate behavior and traditional superstitions and communities as well as people think that people with disability are social stigma so they cannot perform any work for community as disability is socially constructed. There are no sufficient previous studies on disability. Therefore, the problem toward which this study is directed to know the situation of disabled people. The study covers area of Jhapa district of Damak

municipality ward no. 9, where study on disability has not done yet. Therefore the problem towards this study strongly tried to answer the following research question.

- i) What are the socio-economic problems of disabled people?
- ii) What kind of facilities is provided by nation for disable people?
- iii) Is empowerment or rehabilitation program really helpful for them?

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of the study is to find the problem and governmental support of the disabled people of Damak, Ward No 9, Jhapa. The specific objectives are as follows:

- i) To find out the socio-economic problem faced by disable people.
- ii) To explore the governmental activities and services focused on disable people.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Disabled people live in the most deplorable condition, isolated and excluded from the communities by barriers of policy, environment and attitude. They are largest and most discriminated minority group in the world, whose human rights are systematically violated. This violation against the poorest result in worsening living conditions, degrading in human treatment, lack of adequate housing health care, education, social inclusion.

The disabled are not able to utilize their fundamental rights under the constitution. An example of such situations is that the disabled do not have the equal access to public services, health services, governmental services etc. A right to equal access to public service is guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the constitution as well. Due to the disabled unfriendly infrastructure of the public buildings and bus, the disabled do not have easy access to such facilities because the ineffective implementation of the rights of the disabled guaranteed by the national and international laws in Nepal. So, this study is very useful for those who are interested in this sector and also help for governmental organization to improve the overall status of person with disability.

1.5 Organization of the Study

The research work is divided mainly into six chapters. First chapter is related to introductory part which starts with the background information and includes statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. Chapter two deals with literature review, theoretical orientation, review of the past literature. Chapter three deals with methods applied to carry out the research work. The methods chapter is further divided into research design, sampling and sample size, source of the data, collection method and case study. Similarly chapter four presents the socio-economic condition and problems faced by disabled people. Chapter five focused on the governmental support to disabled people. The last chapter six presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the research. And lastly, the references and appendixes form the concluding part of the thesis.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Disability

Disability is the physical and mental situation of body. It is the situation when one is unable to do the usual activities easily because of physical or mental impairments. Development disability is used to denote the condition of a child who needs special care as well as service to live independently. Due to physical disorder, mental retardation or other sensory disorders, child becomes unable for proper development during the developing period (Bhattarai, 2003).

In 1980, WHO described the terms Impairment, Disability and Handicap as follow. 'Impairment' is any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function. Impairment can be temporary or permanent. This includes the existence of or occurrence of an anatomy defect or loss in a limb, organ, tissue or other structure of mental function. 'A Disability' is any restriction or lack of ability (resulting impairment) to perform an activity within the range considered normal for a human being. A disability may be temporary or permanent, reversible and progressive or regressive. 'A Handicap' results from impairments or disability and limits or prevents the fulfillment of a function that is considered normal for human beings.

Many languages fair to make a important distinction between disability and handicap. Disability refers to the person, handicap does not. For many reasons the projective and confusing level of the handicapped should not be used at all. The word handicap originates from horse races and describes the disadvantages by the rule of race (R.E.Allen, 1990). Through the census of Nepal of 2011 shows s1.94 Percent Nepalese are living with disability. The universal declaration of human rights, in the first article state, "all human beings are born equal in dignity and right therefore the rights and the need of people should be considered equally important in dignity Policies and plan, major advance in the equalization of opportunities for person with disabilities in the community in which they

live may be achieved through development programs and project, if they are planned and implemented in the spirit of development for all” (UN, 1995)

The cause of developing countries, 80 to 90 percent of person with disabilities of working age are kept back from employment opportunities while in Industrialized countries it is estimated to be between 50 to 70 besides globally approximately 20 million women acquire disabilities as a result of complications during pregnancy or child birth. (www.un.org/disabilities)

Different disease and accident are mainly cause of disability. There are different types of disability, on the basis of the nature divided disability into seven categories; 1.Physical disability 2.Visual disability 3.Hearing disability 4.Deaf and blind 5.Speech disability 6.Intellectual disability 7. Multiple disabilities (CBS 2011)

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 example, being disabled means having difficulty in communicating (includes difficulty of seeing, hearing and speaking, having difficulty of moving and having difficulty of learning.) In other words, it is the restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. (WHO, 2003)

Disable people are living in low socio economic condition and in some case they are deprived of consuming facilities. Disable are more vulnerable of being handicapped and often discarded from the household. The disability by birth may be caused by lack of anti natal care or delivery care. So family should be encouraged to provide such facilities to pregnant women. Government should be concern to control disease to uplift the socio economic status of people by awarding them opportunities to involve in economic activities. Agriculture oriented economic activities are the major sources of income of most of the disabled and their monthly income is comparatively low. So special training should be provided to develop their skill on non agro oriented activities. Disable people

facing difficulties in different places in different ways. Most of the difficulties include difficulties to reach the place (school, work place etc) difficulties to perform activities, difficulties caused by physical situation. (Thapa, 2013) 'Developmental disability' is used to denote the condition of a child who needs special care as well as special service to live independently. Due to physical disorder, mental retardation or other sensory disorders, child becomes unable for proper development during the developing period (Bhattra, 2003).

In 1980 the World Health Organization (WHO) adopted an international classification of 'impairment', 'disability' and 'handicap'. There is clear distinction between these three. 'Impairment' is any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function. Impairment can be temporary or permanent. This includes the existence of or occurrence of an anatomy defect or loss in a limb, organ, tissue or other structure of mental function. A disability is any restriction or lack of ability (resulting impairment) to perform an activity within the range considered normal for a human being. A disability may be temporary or permanent, reversible and progressive or regressive. A handicap results from impairments or disability and limits or prevents the fulfillment of a function that is considered normal for human beings.

Nepal recognized the human rights of persons with disability in the year 1981 and celebrated the International Year of Disabled persons with the World community. Accordingly, it enacted a special law known as the Disabled Person Protection and Welfare Act, 1982 (DPWA). The DPWA and other laws give certain rights and privileges to the disabled persons but these rights are not enjoyed by them for many reasons. Many development laws in Nepal, including DPWA, have remained only on paper (New Era, 2001).

There is great uncertainty and debate about the prevalence rates of disability in Nepal. No national statistics are available, and estimates of percentages range from 0.45% to 20%. In 2003, the most recent estimate is from a local survey by the special Education Unit in 23 districts, which showed 5.2% of the population to be disabled. According to W.H.O there

is an estimated 10% of the world population is disabled, these 80% are living in developing countries. In the context of Nepal, there has not been any census, which may syndicate the exact number of the persons with disabilities (PWDs), but it is estimated that more than 10 out of 100 people in Nepal are suffering from one or the other form of disability, which means nearly half of the total population seems to be influenced by disability. (WHO 2003)

2.2 Theoretical orientation

Standards Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities states that the term disability summarizes a great number of different functional limitations occurring in any population in all countries of the world. People may be disabling by physical, intellectual or sensory impairments, medical conditions or mental illness. Such impairments, conditions, or illness may be permanent or temporary in nature.

In the social perspective, the disability 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 perspective 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 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).

2.3 Review of Related Studies

The article, "Integration people with Disabilities in to Development programmer" published on "SAROKAR" May 2000, has analyzed the concept of disability towards their family and society. He writes that disabled people tend to get exploited by the family and by the community members. Oxfam partner organizations have provided legal support to 122 persons with disabilities in their areas. Such support is helping to promote the rights of disabled persons in the family and community. At the same time, the families and the community are beginning to learn that persons with disabilities are not helpless. The partner organizations are also trying to develop the capacity of persons with disabilities by involving them in various training program such as leadership development, primary health care, grasp management and gender awareness. In addition disabled persons are encouraged to become members of existing villages committees such as disaster committees and so on. 571 peoples with disabilities have been trained on various human and skilled development issues, and 65 disabled people are included in different communities in the areas of operation of the partner organizations. These initiatives have helped to increase their mobility and acceptance in the community. It has also been helped to improve their ability to contribute to community development activities. (Shah Alam, 2000)

The disabled protection and welfare Act 2039 B.S. came into effect. Many facilities are incorporated in the Act, but they have not been implemented. Organizations working in this sector have continuously requested the government to implement the Act. Reports with recommendation are prepared in many workshops, we submit the report to the government and government will keep it inside the file and that is all. Implementation should be done at faster rate whatever is promised and give reasons for the things, which have not been implemented. (Dhungana, 2000)

The problem of disability in developing countries needs to be specially highlighted, as many as 80 percent of all disabled person live in isolated rural areas in the developing countries. In some of these countries, the percentage of the disabled population is estimated to be as high as 20 and thus if families and relatives are included, 50 percent of

the population could be adversely affected by disability. The problem is made more complex by the fact that for the most part, disabled persons are also usually extremely poor people. They often live in areas where medical and other related services are scarce, or even totally absent and where disabilities are not and cannot be detect in time, when they receive it at all, the impairment may have become irreversible. In many countries resources are not sufficient to detect and prevent disability and to meet the need for the rehabilitation and supportive services of the disabled population. Trained personnel, research into newer and more effective strategies and approaches to rehabilitation and the manufacturing and provision of aids and equipment for disabled persons are quite inadequate. (Maomi Yamashita, 1993–2002)

The disable have always been oppressed and exploited and never given the chance for better involvement in each and every sector of the society. Among them one of the prominent areas is the empowerment situation which play a vital role in the betterment of disables 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 disable is not so good and they have not been fully empowered yet. Disable people living in low economic condition and in some cases they are deprive of consuming facilities. Disable are more vulnerable of being handicapped and often discard from the household. The disability by birth may be caused by lack of anti-natal care or delivery care. So family should be encouraged to provide such facilities to pregnant women. Government should be concern to control disease to uplift the socio economic status of people by awarding them opportunities to involve in economic activities. Agro-oriented economic activities are the major sources of income of most of the disabled and their monthly income is comparatively low. So special training should be provided to develop their skill on non agro-oriented activities. (Lamichhane, 2013)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter primarily discussed on the research methods used for the whole study. A research method is an important part of research work in every field. It explains the procedure of the study from beginning to the end. It includes many tools and techniques which are applied as the skeleton and flavor of the study.

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

Damak is a developing Municipality of Nepal; there are many people with different types of disability. There were government and non government organizations (Damak Disable committee, Damak municipality) working for disabled people with different programs. In this study area, research on disability has not been conducted yet. Therefore the researcher must want to study the issues related to disabled people.

Disability is a global problem. Disabled people can be found in all parts of World and all levels of the society. It is either congenital or caused by accident or as the result of diseases. It occurs in all ages from child to old age. Majority of disabled people are backward in education, politic, health, social security and socio economic status. In fact disability is a human reality. In Nepal, there are some plan and program for disabled people. In this context, I have selected Damak municipality of Jhapa for this study, because in this area there is no any research on disability have not been conducted. Therefore I have been selected damak municipality ward no. 9. It is located in eastern part of Nepal with 75102 populations. My study area is ward no 9 of Damak municipality and it consists 9532 population. Majority of disabled people are underprivileged. There is no any researches have been conducted yet on the disability and nobody has discussed about their socio economic situation. Disabled people are suffering from so many socio-economic problems. So the researcher try to find out the socio economic situation and support of government towards disable people.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is an important aspect of the research. This study is aimed at the study of socio-economic problems of disable persons and governmental support to disable persons. The descriptive and explorative research designs have been applied in this study. The explorative research design has been used to find out the socio-economic problems face by disabled people. Similarly descriptive design has been used for describing the knowledge attitude and behavior of community people toward disabled people as well as for disabled people.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

For the fulfillment of the aim of this research, both qualitative and quantitative data have been collected. The information about the number of disabled, their income level, types of disability are the quantitative nature-whereas from qualitative data the concept of disable regarding various aspects like opinions, thoughts, expectation are the qualitative nature.

In this study, require data have been collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through the interview in the presence of the researcher himself reaching to research area. Moreover observation, key informants interview, etc were applied for collecting primary data; whereas for the secondary data such as different types of govt., NGOs, books, journal, magazines, book, dissertation and academic reports were consulted which are related to the subject matter and are helpful for the research as a secondary sources.

3.4 Unit of Analysis, Universe and Sampling

In this study, person having disability and living in Damak municipality ward no. 9 is the unit of analysis. According to Damak Disable Committee, there were 72 people with disability in ward no. 9. As the study is focused only ward num 9 as the size of universe Among 72 disabled people, 50 disabled people have been selected as samples by using purposive sampling. Remaining 22 respondents are not included in this study because they are not serious abnormal than others . Hence I am mot able to include them in my study. Next time I didn't visit their home due to my limited time and resources.

3.5 Primary Data Collection Tools and Techniques

The following techniques were used for the fulfillment of the aim of the study as well as collecting data from primary sources.

3.5.1 Interview

An Interview (Personal Interview) with the help of interview schedule has been conducted with the sampled disable persons. In the Interview I have to prepare open ended and close ended question. This interview has mainly focused on the identification, ethnicity/castes, sex, age, socio-cultural background, social status perceptions, type of disability, socio-economic status, education, employment status, governmental support etc.

3.5.2 Observation

Observation is one of the techniques to collect the required data from the field. Non-participation observation has used in this study. During the field survey, everyday life, social interaction, household's activities, behavior of family member to the respondents and condition of disabled people have been observed. This helped the researcher to know the socio economic situation of people with disability people for this study.

3.5.3 Key informant interview

Key informant interview were conducted during the field work in order to comprehend the socio economic situation of the people with disabilities as well as those topics which were not covered in formal interview such as people's perception towards disability, adaptation of disabled people in society were mainly collected through the interview with key informants. Key informants were from are teachers, local leaders, guardians of disabled persons, health workers, and municipality staffs on the basis of their knowledge of topic as well as their receptiveness to the study.

3.6 Secondary Data collection

Secondary source of data is also one of the important ways of collecting relevant information to complete the study. The secondary data were obtained from the published and unpublished materials, journals, books, articles, and thesis report and government publications. Hence, the relevant literature were available have been studied and the required informants were extracted.

3.7 Reliability and Validity

To make the research effective and to make the information valid and reliable worldwide, research tools and methods have been employed. The data which have been collected by different tools have been presented and analyzed in their natural form without modification and change. Collected information's are valid and reliable because:

- i) Interview was developed by using guideline of preparing interview.
- ii) Interview was checked and verified by the adviser.
- iii) Research tools were pre-test and the respondents having similar characteristics attending in Damak Municipality Ward No.9, Jhapa and necessary corrections were made according to the response.
- iv) The collected data were checked by the investigation to ensure the reliability of data.
- v) Collected data were checked for errors and omission on the same day.

3.8 Data Presentation and Analysis

The numerical and qualitative data were properly analyzed as per the nature and aim of the research. Table, graphic, tabular presentation and proper methods have been implemented for the easy understanding of data's proper editing, coding and tabulation was done in research. To analyze the qualitative and quantitative data collected from different sources, at first they have been tabulated into various tables and graphs as per their nature as well as data are calculate by applying simple statistical tools such as, frequency, percentage where necessary and they have been presented and analyzed in analytical way.

3.9 Ethical consideration

The research topic is sensitive and difficult to collect information from the respondents. Special attention has been given to make the research much more ethical. Following steps were followed to make the research more ethical.

- i. Objective of the study were explained to the respondents.
- ii. Informed verbal consent was taken from each respondent.
- iii. All the collected data were kept confidential and anonymous.
- iv. Respondents were not influenced by any means to participate in the study.
- v. Photographs were taken after permission of disabled people and their parents.

3.10 Limitation of the study

The research is associated with disable people of Ward No. 9 of Damak municipality of Jhapa district. All the issues of disable people have not been covered in this research as it focused mainly on the socio-economic situation and problems faced by disabled people and governmental supports to disable peoples.

- i) This is the case study of Damak municipality Wards No 9. Therefore the findings of the study may not be equally generalizable to other parts of the country.
- ii) The study only covers the economic, social and governmental support status of the disabled people.
- iii) The study is based on opinions expressed by disable people; the reality of the study depends upon the answers given by them.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF DISABLED PERSONS

In this chapter, data about disabled people have been presented in the form of table and diagram. Mainly the socio-economic situation of disabled person has been analyzed and with this the marital status, educational, economical status, etc also presented. The different tables presented in this chapter try to show the different characteristics of the disabled people.

4.1 Age and Sex Composition

Age is an important demographic feature and an essential variable in analyzing the status of an individual. Most situations like educational, occupational and health are influenced by the age factor. The field survey has been conducted to find out in-depth knowledge about the empowerment of disabled people. Disabled people 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 No. 4.1

Age and sex composition of respondents

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
0-15	1	3.71	1	4.35	2	4
16-25	3	11.11	4	17.39	7	14
26-35	6	22.22	4	17.39	10	20
36-45	8	29.62	6	26.09	14	28
46-60	4	14.81	5	21.74	9	18
60+	5	18.53	3	13.04	8	16
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

The table 4.1 explains the age and sex composition of respondents. It shows that 3.71% male and 4.35% female (4%) respondents are under the age group of 0-15 years. 11.11% male and 17.39% female (14%) under 16-25, 22.22% male and 17.39% female (20%) under 26-35 age groups, 29.62% male and 26.09% female (28%) respondents are under 36-45 age group, 14.81% male and 121.74% female (18%) respondents are under 46-60 age group, similarly 118.53% male and 13.04% female(16%) respondents are under the age group of 60 years are above. This shows that most of the disable peoples are of the age group 36 to 45. According to this data most of the respondents were of working age group.

4.2 Educational Status

Education has played the vital role in the development of people, society and the nation. This provides a means of improving social status and breaking the vicious circle of poverty. Education is the basic foundation and most for development; lack of education may impair the development of the country.

Analyzing the total population of the study area, the Brahmin has the highest rates of educational status than other ethnic groups. Likewise, the literacy rate of Brahmin is highest among the Limbu, Dhimal, Dalit and other ethnic groups.

Table No.4.2

Education Level of Respondents

Level of Education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Primary	3	11.11	5	21.74	8	16
Secondary	5	18.52	2	8.70	7	14
SLC/Higher	4	14.81	2	8.70	6	12
Non-formal Education	3	11.11	1	4.34	4	8
No Education	12	44.45	13	56.52	25	50
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

The table 4.2 shows that 50% respondents are found to be completely deprived from education. 16% have completed primary education, 14% respondents have completed secondary education, 12% respondents have completed higher education and 8% respondents have got non-formal education. The higher proportion of deprivation is might be because of inappropriate educational system, lack of awareness on education and lack of money. One can see that the educational status of disabled people is very low and obviously they don't get job and this certainly puts them in a vulnerable condition.

4.3 Major Occupation

Nepal is an agricultural country. Most of the people of economically active age engaged in agriculture. Agriculture, despite the backbone of economy of the village, is facing many barriers for increasing the productions such as, lack of irrigations, improved seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, pesticides, improved tools, agriculture loans and technology. The major occupation of the respondents in study area is shown in the table below:

Table No.4.3

Distribution of respondents by major occupation

Occupations	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Agriculture	11	42.31	13	59.09	24	50.00
Business	13	50.00	0	00.00	13	27.08
Labor	2	7.69	9	40.91	11	22.92
Total	26	100	22	100	48	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

The table 4.3 shows that about 50 percent respondent reported that agriculture was their main source of family income. (Below 15 years respondents are not include in occupation) Similarly 27.08 percent of respondents reported that business was their

occupation, and about 22.92 percent of respondents reported that labor was their income sources and few of the respondents are reported that business was their main income sources of family. Most of the respondents are illiterate and lack of knowledge of governmental facilities and they have not access to join job in governmental and non-governmental organization so large numbers of respondents are engaged in agriculture.

4.4 Household caste and Ethnicity

In the study area, local communities were found heterogeneous in terms of caste and ethnic composition. People with different background and as well as with their own culture, and traditions are resided in the study area.

Table No. 4.4

Composition of the caste and Ethnic by sex

Caste/ Ethnicity	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Brahmin	6	22.22	4	17.39	10	20
Chhetri	3	11.11	5	21.74	8	16
Tamang	3	11.11	3	13.04	6	12
Dhimal	4	14.81	2	8.70	6	12
Rai	1	3.70	2	8.70	3	6
Limbu	3	11.11	1	4.35	4	8
Dalit	2	7.41	2	8.70	4	8
Others	5	18.53	4	17.38	9	18
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field Survey 2016

The table 4.4 displays the composition of caste and ethnic group in study area. It depicts that 22.22 percent male and 17.39 percent female (20%) respondents are Brahmins, similarly 11.11 percent male and 21.74 percent female (16%) are Chhetri. Likewise, 11.11 percent male and 13.04 percent female (12%) are Tamang, 14.81 percent male and 8.70 percent female (12%) are Dhimal, similarly 3.70 percent male and 8.70 percent female (6%) are Rai, 11.11 percent male and 4.35 percent female (8%) are Limbu, similarly 7.41

percent male and 8.70 percent female (8%) are Dalit and 18.53 percent male and 17.38 percent female (18%) are others (urraw, tirki, lakada). It table clearly shows that the number of disabled of janjati are more than others groups.

4.5 Marital Status

Marriage is one of the important events of a human being which is also a universal phenomenon. The disabled people are also the wing of society and they are also enjoying their life as they have capacity. Marriage is a factor which has contributed in transforming life one stage to another. It is a permission given by a society to stay both opposite sex under one roof where they have a physical relation and create a family ties with blood. Because of disability, disabled people have many problems getting married. They have to face many hindrances to get marry. It is not easy to find suitable partners. Most of the family members seem not interested in marriage of disabled people. Disabled people are also married and unmarried. The table 4.5 below shows the marital status of the respondents.

Table No. 4.5

Respondents classified according to marital status

Status	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Married	18	69.23	10	45.45	28	58.34
Unmarried	8	30.78	7	31.82	15	31.25
Widow	0	0.00	5	22.73	5	10.41
Total	26	100	22	100	48	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

The above table 4.5 shows that higher proportions of respondents 58.34 percent are married similarly 31.25 percent are unmarried and 10.41 percent are widow. The reason of zero widowers may be patriarchal power structure of society. In the study area I found that 0-15 year age group respondents didn't get married.

4.6 Types of family

Family can be defined as a more or less durable association of husband & wife with or without children or of man & woman with children. Family is a set of people related by blood, marriage or adoption who shares the primary responsibility for reproduction & caring for members. The analysis of family is relevance to this study in order to know the disabled and their situation according to type of family (Nuclear and joint). Family is usually categorized in to two category nuclear and joint family.

Table No. 4.6

Types of Family

Types of Family	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nuclear	12	44.44	10	43.48	22	44
Joint	15	55.56	13	56.52	28	56
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

This table 4.6 clearly states the number and percent according to the types of family. According to the table 56 percent of respondents are living in joint family and 44 percent of respondents are living in joint family. The above table 4.6 exactly reflects that more than 50% respondents are living in joint family.

4.7 Type of Disability

It is necessary to categorize the types of disability found in the study area so that it could make research easy to analyze the status of people with disability. Types of disability affect the living status. Comparatively people having multiple disabilities have more difficulties in living than other. Disabled persons are not of the same type. The disabled

people are divided into seven types here; Physical, visual, hearing, blind and deaf, speech, intellectual and multiple. It is also clear under the table.

Table No. 4.7
Types of disability

Types	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Physical	10	37.04	7	30.43	17	34
Visual	4	14.81	2	8.70	6	12
Hearing	2	7.41	3	13.04	5	10
Blind and deaf	3	11.11	4	17.39	7	14
Speech	2	7.41	2	8.70	4	8
Intellectual	4	14.81	2	8.70	6	12
Multiple	2	7.41	3	13.04	5	10
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

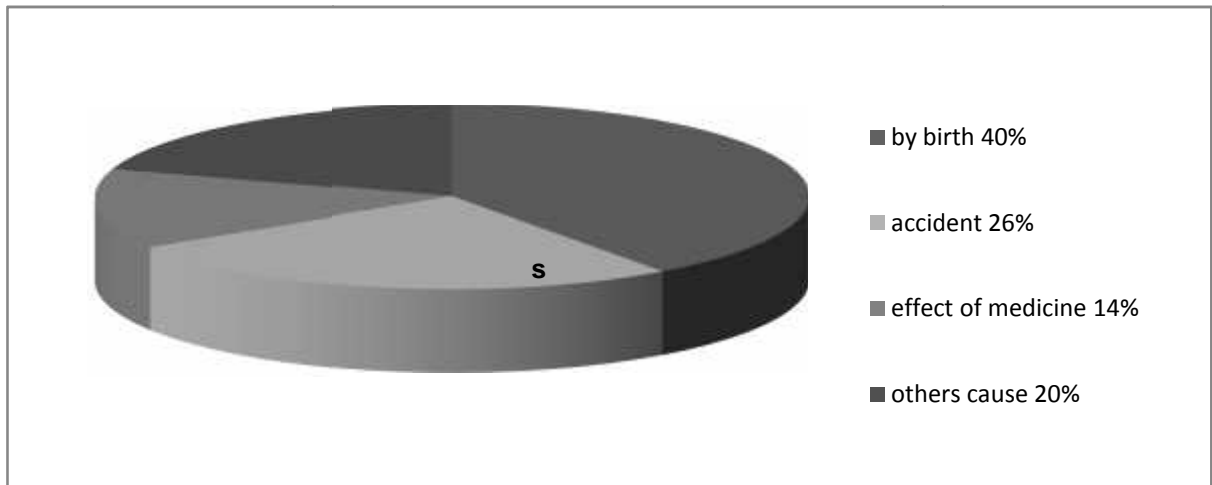
This table 4.7 shows that different types of disability found in the study area. According to this table 34 percent are physically disabled, 12 percent visual, 10 percent hearing, 14 percent blind and deaf, 8 percent speech 12percent intellectual and 14 percent are multiple kind of disability respectively. Physically disabled are found more where as speech disabled are found to be less in study area.

4.8 Causes of Disability

The analysis has been done by types of disabilities and by number of persons with different types of disabilities. 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 dysfunctional of eye, ears, legs or upper and lower limbs or even mind. Disabled person struggles to overcome this shortcoming which keeps restricting him/her. The physically able and sound people can consider themselves as blessed ones. Let's know about the disabilities in study area i.e., physical, visual, hearing, blind and deaf, speech, intellectual

and multiple. There are single, double and multi type of disability in a respondent. So, more than two types are indicated as multi–disability. In the situation of disabilities, there are many reasons of occurrence of disabilities.

Figure 4.1: Disability Occurrence



Source: Field survey 2016.

Figure 4.1 above illustrates that most of the disability occurred by birth, which is 40 percent. Similarly, 26 percent of the disability occurred by accident, 14 percent of the disability occurrences are by effect of medicine and 20 percent are by the other causes like movement of 2062/63, punishment etc.

4.9 Availability of Disabled Identity Card

Identity card is one of the mediums of disability recognition. The government provides the card for disable person through their situation and condition. It plays an important role when they move outside the home like school, collage, hospital, journey, job vacancy, etc. Achievement of ID card indicates their right and level of disabled social empowerment.

Table No.4.8
Disable ID card

ID card	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Received	11	40.74	10	43.48	21	42
Not received	16	59.26	13	56.52	29	58
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 4.8 above clearly shows that 42 percentages of the respondents are able to obtain the ID card out of it 40.74 percents are male and 43.48 percents are female. Whereas 58 percent of them, are without any kind of disable ID card. In the study area, some of the respondents do not know they have right to obtain the ID card.

4.10 Social Discrimination

The different discriminating behaviors against the disabled have been existed according to economic, social and cultural development of the society they reside in. The episodes of these types of discrimination are widely distributed. The situation of discrimination has been classified as the conceptual, environmental and institutional discrimination as well. Table 4.9 below shows the status of discrimination of the respondents.

Table No. 4.9
Status of Discrimination

Status of discrimination	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Yes	9	33.33	7	30.43	16	32
No	18	66.67	16	69.57	34	68
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 4.9 clearly demonstrates that higher proportion of respondents, that is 32, is facing the discrimination from the person, society and state; whereas 68 percent do not feel the discrimination. Disabled people feel different discriminations in their lives.

4.11 Types of Discrimination

In the study area disable people have faced different types of discriminations. They are discriminated in home, in peers group as well as in society.

Table No. 4.10

Types of discrimination faced by respondents

Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Mockery	3	42.86	2	22.22	5	31.25
Abuse by peers	1	14.29	2	22.22	3	18.75
Isolation	2	28.57	4	44.44	6	37.5
Exclusion	1	14.28	1	11.11	2	12.5
Total	7	100	9	100	16	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

As table illustrates 31.25 percent respondents have reported that they feel the problem of Mockery, whereas 18.75 percent face abuses by peers, 37.5 percent are isolation. And 12.5 percent are excluded from society. Discrimination has been conducted by family members, society, nation, etc. So disables are always being backward in their empowerment.

It can be said that disabled are discriminated in any way or in any form in the family and society; hence they are not empowered at all in reality.

4.12 Need help to others

Disability is person's physical and mental weak condition. So, they could need other help for sometimes or usually to do daily activities and living. The family members help fulfilling their needs. In the study area, there are different levels of disabilities. So, needs of help is also different which is shown in the table 4.11 below.

Table No. 4.11

Need help for Daily Activities

Help	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Sometime	14	51.85	15	65.22	29	58
Usually	9	33.33	5	21.74	14	28
Never	4	14.82	3	13.04	7	14
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 4.11 shows that 51.85 percent male and 65.22 percent female (58%) of the respondents doing their daily activities by supporting sometime whereas 28 percent of them are taking usually support from other. A noticeable 14 percent of them are found to be fully independent themselves.

4.13 Got treatment and Types

Treatment is essential as well as important aspect for the disabled. If they get good treatment in time, they get relief from their dangerous condition. But in case of disability by birth i.e. deaf, dampness there is no any treatment. Situation of got treatment ant its type is given in the table below.

Table No. 4.12

Got treatment and types

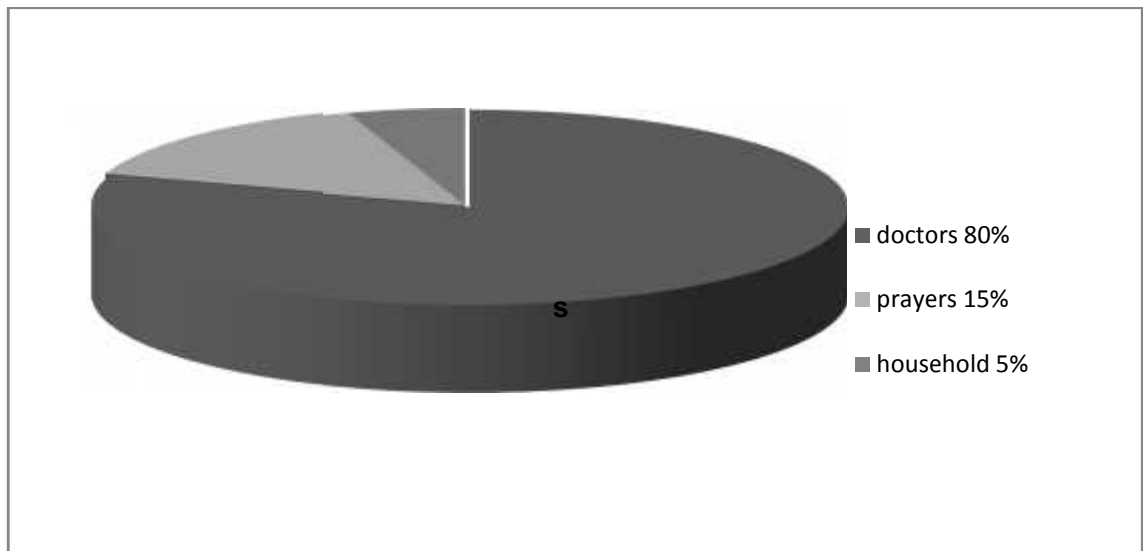
Got treatment	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Yes	22	81.48	18	78.26	40	80
NO	5	18.52	5	21.74	10	20
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

The table No 4.12 indicates that 80 percent of disabled have got different types of treatment and 20 percent of respondents have not got any types of treatment because of financial problem, lack of knowledge of getting government treatment system and illiteracy.

Figure No: 4.2

Types of Treatment



Source: Field survey 2016.

Figure 4.2 indicates the percentage of the respondents getting treatment. Among the three types of the treatments 80 percent of the respondents are getting treatment from the

doctors, 15 percent of respondents are treatment from prayer and only 5 percent of respondents are treatment by household treatment.

4.14 Disabled Allowance

Allowance is one of the needs of the disabled person to cope their life to some extent easily. As they are not able to work liked other people. So, they are deprived of any self job. In that situation, allowance is needed to lift them upwards to easy living, relief for family burden and self- humiliation. But in the study area it is found that they hardly received any allowances.

Table No 4.13
Disable Allowance

Allowance	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Received	6	22.22	7	30.43	14	26
Not received	21	77.78	16	69.57	37	74
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

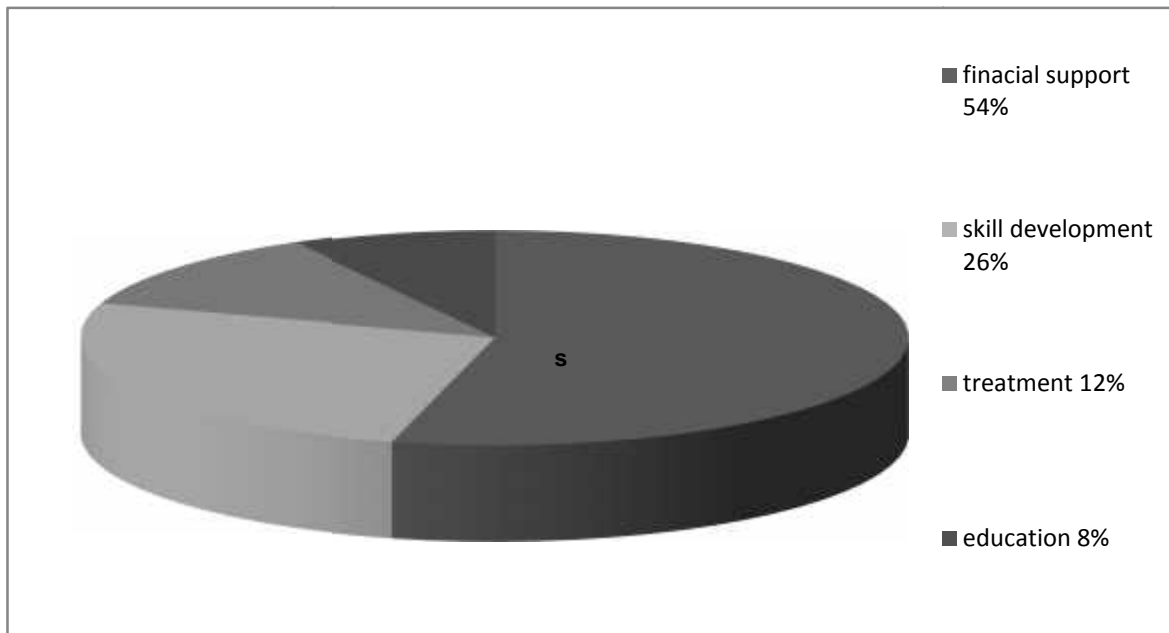
Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 4.13 clearly demonstrates that only 26 percent of the respondents are being able to receive allowance for their disability from government organization and a greater 74 percentage do not receive allowance. They have different types of opinions about the need of allowance. Most of the respondents need the financial support and some of the respondents needs skill development training and equals rights. Large number of respondents are not get allowance because of illiteracy as well as they have not access to governmental organization, most of marginalized community have not get allowance because difficulty process of governmental rules and regulation.

4.15 Opinion about disable allowance

In study area disable people have different opinion about disable allowance like as financial support, skill development training, proper treatment and special education. The opinion about disabled allowance is needed for living cases. Large number of respondent are not satisfied of governmental allowance.

Figure 4.3
Opinion about allowance



Source: Field survey 2016.

Figure 4.3 illustrates that the opinion about disabled allowance is needed for easy living similarly 54 percent respondents need it for financial support, 26 percent need it for skill development, 12 percent need it for treatment and 8 percent need for proper education. In the above situation most of the respondents need allowance for their living. It shows their economic condition is weak and they are from poor family background.

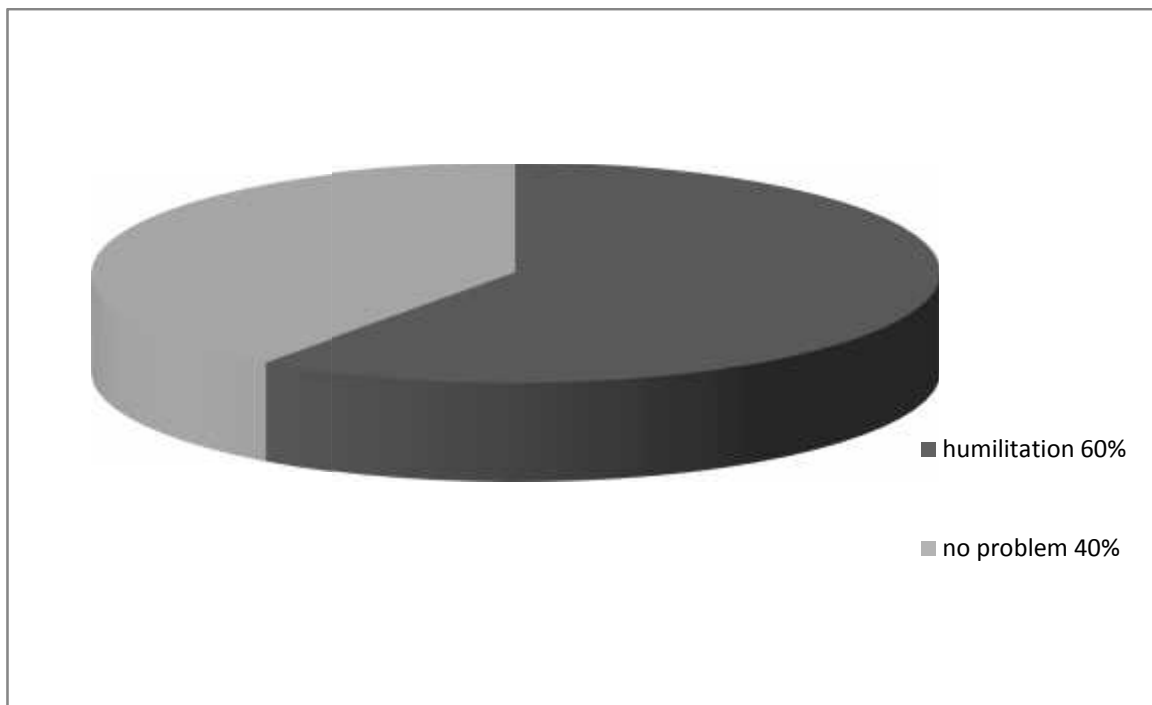
4.16 Respondents status in community

Because of disability, persons might not be considered as equal in society. Disabled may feel alone and suffer the humiliation being disabled. Every society has this situation but

some of them expose their talent and make good reputation in society. The figure 4.5 below indicates the respondent's status in community.

Figure No: 4.4

Respondent's status in the society



Source: Field survey 2016.

Figure 4.4 indicates that 60 percentages of the respondents are facing humiliation problem from the society; whereas those facing no problem are 40 percentages. This shows that society is gradually accepting disabled as normal persons of the society.

4.17 Participation in Household Works

Disabled have different levels of bodily conditions. So, their participation in household works depends on those bodily conditions. Disabled of normal level can help their family and can be independent somewhere. Most of them have no ownership of family assets because of their disability, age barrens and ignorance about their property. The below table 4.16 shows the situation of participation in household works.

Table No. 4.14

Participation in Household Works

Participation	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Yes	18	66.67	19	82.61	37	74
No	9	33.33	4	17.39	13	26
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 4.14 clearly demonstrates that a significant percent that is 74% of the respondents partaking in the household works whereas 26% do not partake in the household works as higher proportion of respondents are of physical disability.

Table No. 4.15

Reason for not working

Reason	Male		Female		Total	
	N	percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Student	1	16.67	1	14.29	2	15.38
Unable to do	3	50.00	4	57.13	7	53.84
Old age	1	16.67	1	14.29	2	15.88
Not interested	1	16.67	1	14.29	2	15.38
Total	6	100	7	100	13	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 4.15 distributes the 13 respondents who do not partake in household work, among them 53.84 percent are found to be unable to do such. Similarly, 15.38 percent of the respondents are unable because of being students. 53.84 percent are unable to do anything, 15.88 percent of the respondents being of old age and a 15.38 percentage of the respondent are not interested with household work.

4.18 Knowledge of Disabled Rights and Laws/Policies

In the study area only few of the respondents have the knowledge of disable rights and law. 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 might not know about the outside environment and their rights also.

Table No. 4.16

Knowledge about Legal Provision and Policies

Knowledge of law and policies	Male		Female		Total	
	N	percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Yes	5	18.52	3	13.04	8	16
No	22	81.48	20	86.96	42	84
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

The table 4.16 above clearly shows that 84 percentages of the respondents are unaware about the different laws and policies made for them and this is the reason that they are always lagging behind in getting equal opportunities. Only 16 percent of them know about various laws and policies made for disable. It shows that most of the respondents and their parents are illiterate, so they might not be aware of this and being backward.

4.19 Engaged in Economic Activities

In the study area, most of the respondents are adults. So, higher number of them involve in income generating. But they depend on family income. They involve not for permanent job but only in temporary earning. Thus, they are not self sufficient economically.

Figure No 4.5

Engage in economic activities



Source: Field survey 2016.

Figure 4.5 clearly demonstrates that there is no involvement of the large 62 percent of the respondents in income generating facilities. Only a less 38 percent of them have involvement in income generating activities.

4.20 Respondents classified by economic self sufficiency

In the study area most of the respondents are depend on family income. They involve not for permanent job only in temporary earning. Thus their earning is not sufficient economically.

Table No. 4.17

Economic self sufficiency

Sufficient	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Yes	9	33.33	7	30.43	16	32
No	18	66.67	16	69.57	34	68
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 4.17 above clearly demonstrates that almost 68 percent of the respondents are not economically self sufficient. Only 32 percent of them are self sufficient.

4.21 Monthly earnings

Economic is an important aspect of life, without earning people face different adverse situation in family as well as society. Disable people were not acceptable in every service, works and others in society which lessens their changes to earning. It is clarify under the table.

Table No 4.18

Distribution of respondents by monthly income

Monthly income	No. of respondent					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Not earning	8	29.63	7	30.43	15	30
Less than 1000	5	18.53	3	13.04	8	16
1000-2000	7	25.93	5	21.75	12	24
2000-4000	2	7.41	3	13.04	5	10
4000+	5	18.52	5	21.74	10	20
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

Only 35 respondents, that is 19 male and 16 female, were seemed to be engaged in economic activities. 5 male and 3 female earn less than 1000 per month another 7 male and female earn 1000-2000 per month, 2 male and 3 female earn 2000-4000 per month and 5 male and 5 female earn 4000 above in one month. It is also clear by under the figure. In the study area must of the disable people are not earning and their life filling with bore condition.

4.22 Satisfaction from their economic activities

In the interview economically active respondents were satisfied from the work. 56 percent respondent said that they were satisfied with their work. And 44 percent respondents were dissatisfied because of difficulties in performing work.

Table No. 4.19

Satisfaction with their economic activities

Satisfaction	Male		Female		Total	
	N	percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Yes	16	59.26	12	52.17	28	56
No	11	40.74	11	47.83	22	44
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field Survey 2016

Table 4.17 above clearly demonstrates that almost 56 percent of the respondents are satisfied with their economic activities and 44 percent of them are not satisfied with their economic activities.

4.23 Involvement in Program and Training

Hardly the disabled are involve in any organizational programs because of their inability and unknowing condition and also the less information of organizations. So, such situation lessens their training status.

Table No 4.20

Involvement of Organization

Involvement	Male		Female		Total	
	N	percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Yes	6	22.22	5	21.74	11	22
No	21	77.78	18	78.26	39	78
Total	27	100	23	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 4.20 clearly shows that 78 percent of the respondents are not involved in any organizational programs and the involvement of the respondents is very less 22 percent.

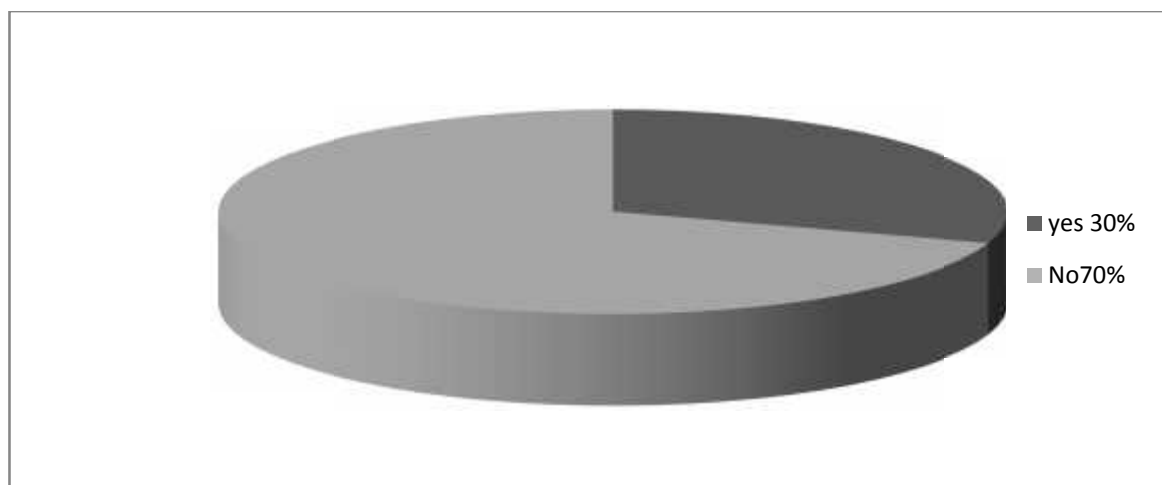
The participation of the disabled in organizational programs thus is in very pitiful condition. The involvement of the respondents is in the programs like awareness and skill development that is also very low. 6 percent of the respondents are involved in cooperative organization programs, 4 percent of respondents are involved in Dhimal organization and 4 respondents are involved in Red Cross and remaining 8 percent of respondents are involved in religious organization.

4.24 Involvement of Community Work

Persons with disabilities might have less 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.

Figure No: 4.6

Involvement in community work



Source: Field survey 2016.

Figure 4.6 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 70 respondents are not involved in any community work and 30 respondents only involved in such works. It indicates that most of the respondent's condition was weak physically. The respondents have been involved in different types of community works i.e. community gathering, festivals, religious activities, weeding ceremonies, etc.

CHAPTER FIVE

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR DISABLE PERSON

This chapter includes the governmental support of the respondents in study area. It include different components of empowerments like social status, health situation, community participation, Income status opinion about allowances, expectation from government, disable right etc.

5.1 Visits by Organization

There are various organization, NGO/ INGO are worked in this field in Nepal. If the organization are responsible for them, they bring more programs for them and involve properly in variant training, proper utilization of budget which is for them. In this study area, this is not enough for them. Table 5.1 below indicates that the responsibility and home visit by organizations.

Table No. 5.1

Visit by ORG.

Visit Organization	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	8	16	6	12	14	28
No	19	38	17	34	36	72
Total	27	54	23	46	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 5.1 clearly shows that 72 percent of the respondents are declare that no any organization visit our home and give us any facilities, Only 28 respondent are answer that Damak Disable Association visit our home and give us some equipment. This table show that some of the people who have to access to org. they have got some support but who are innocent, backward from society that kind if people not get any support by organization.

5.2 Changes after Support

Some of the normal level disabled do some temporal works for economic betterment before support of the organizations. After the support from organization, their situation was really improved. Table 5.2 shows the respondents situation before and after support.

Table No. 5.2

Changes after Support

After getting support	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Improve	7	14	6	12	13	26
Not change	20	40	17	34	37	74
Total	27	54	23	46	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 5.2 above clearly shows that 74 percent of the respondents have said that nothing is change after getting the support. Only 26 percentages of the respondents get involved in the income generation jobs.

5.3 Expectation from government

Disability is firmly the weak condition of a person, so disabled persons expect the support for their fulfillment from the government sector. All the respondents feel and think that only the organizational support are not sufficient for them. They expect the programs like training, study, economic supports; employment, treatment and social freedom.

Table No. 5.3

Expectations from governmental sector

Expectations	Disable people				Total	
	Male	percent	female	percent	No	%
Financial support	9	18	6	12	15	30
Equals right	1	2	1	2	2	4
Equipment	3	6	5	10	8	16
Education	4	8	2	4	6	12
Skill oriented training	5	10	6	12	11	22
Access to job	4	8	2	4	6	12
Other allowance	1	2	1	2	2	4
Total	27	54	23	46	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 5.3 clearly shows that 30 percent expect financial support for them. 4 percent of the respondents need for equal rights, similarly 16 percent expects equipment. 12 percent expect the education. 22 percent respondents expect skill oriented training, 12 percent respondents expect access to job and only 4 respondents expect others allowance.

5.4 Governmental Activities towards Disabilities

Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world. The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Nepal was last recorded at 689.81 US dollars in 2015 and about 38% of the total population remains below the poverty line. Poverty is multi-dimensional concept comprising the nation of exclusion, difficult or denied access to resources, choices and services, deprivation of basic rights and security and powerlessness. It still lacks many facilities such as food, shelter, health, disable's empowerment, legal provisions against various exploitations of weaker groups, transport, etc. for the population (UNDP, 2006). Weaker groups always remain backward as they lack behind getting any kinds of opportunities because of government failure to help disabled people more vulnerability is added to their disability.

Disabled person have not received any services as required from government and it should be improved and properly implemented Government should provide basic human rights for disabled person, granted by law without dry excuses.

In the study area, none of the respondent was satisfied with the government. They were very much arrogant regarding with education facilities. In the study area, there was not any special school education to read the disabled students. There were only common schools to all which have made disabled students to adjust in school very difficultly. So, it is very necessary that the government should think about it and need to set up such school as required numbers and should provide skilled manpower on this sector for teaching disabled students. Disabled people should encourage seeking educational opportunity because education is the best tool for empowering and making awareness to disabled people. For this, as mentioned in the law, government educational institutions should provide free education to disabled people.

Special Aids help the disabled people to deal with their disability. But the government has merely provided such aid to only few respondents whereas the special aids have been needed to all disabled persons. So the government must arrange to provide such special aids to all disabled people who has required and this may help them in many cases for their living.

In the study area, regarding the identity card, among the total respondents only 21 have got the disabled person identity card from the governments support. It is also important for disabled person as they could get various facilities like transportation education, health, food, etc. The government should implement their registration programmed as soon as possible and should give them ID card so that they could use it in Various Legal provisions to them.

In the study, area out of the total respondent only one respondent was registered on non-governmental organization.

Most of the disabled persons are poor and from rural areas, and have less or no access for their proper treatment but the government has not provided proper treatment required to

them. Thus, the government should provide better treatment to them free of cost if possible, if not then in low cost.

Employment is a prominent component in enabling disabled person to achieve self-esteem and social recognition. Decent works is productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Person with disabilities have unique differences and abilities and they should have right to choose what they want to do based on their abilities, not on their disabilities. They required the some financial support; skill oriented training, employments opportunities to them. There should not arise any kinds of discriminations between able and disable persons. All should be treated equally. Hence, disabled persons should be encouraged to seek employment opportunities, which have a reasonable wage and status without any prejudice.

The visibility of disabled person has to be increased at all levels of society. The media plays a vital role in disseminating information on disabled people and can contribute to a positive change in public attitudes. In order to achieve this, portrayal of positive images of disabled person at all levels of society by media such as radio, disabled awareness campaigns, TV, newspapers, etc. is praiseworthy. This type of action could help to encourage the disabled person to do something with their strength and ability and they could also maintain their proper and better portion in the society.

Transport of all disabled people is an important key to the exercise of citizenship and participation in society. In most places, most disabled people cannot use public transport. Public transport is often inaccessible, uncomfortable and dangerous for traveling alone, especially to people with disabilities. No access to transport has serious effects on disabled people integration and economic activity. The public transport system prevents person with disabilities from actively participating in social and economic activities. Thus, the transport is important for disabled people and there should be system of seat reservation for disabled people and all kinds of transports should be accessible with minimum cost or no cost, Government should seriously think on it must be seriously implemented.

Legal security system is only limited in law. The state should strongly adhere with the system of social security for the people with disabilities. It should feel the responsibility of guaranteeing social security to disabled people. They are entitled to receive social benefits in order to compensate for disability related services, such as education, health care, housing, transportation and technical aids to live with dignity. Hence, special legislation should be launched to deal with provision on social security system for person with disabilities.

According to Disabled Protection Welfare Act 1982 and Disables person's Protection and Welfare Rules, 1994, it is the duty of government to build homes and provide necessary services for disables people in the different parts of the country as mentioned in the paper. If the government has not established any homes for the disabled people, the court takes action to the government because there is law, which directs the government to make such homes. However the government has not built any homes for disabled people due to lack of finance.

The disable people are hopeful from government, they say present disable allowance is not sufficient or it is very low to survive, they need the allowance to increase immediately that supports for survive. 30 percent of the respondents expected for the financial support, 4 percent of respondents need equal right likes able, 16 percent of respondents need equipment for better survive, 22 percent of respondents need skill orient training and about 4 percent felt the need for others allowance and services.

Among the total respondents, 12 percent of the respondents expressed the need of education. They said that they are in need for special schools to those with hearing disabilities and mentally retarded. it was also stated that there was a need to provide free education for them. And remaining 12 percent of the respondents expressed the need for job opportunities for the disabled persons so that they could make their life better and live a normal life like others.

5.5 Sustainable Empowerment of Disabled

Sustainable empowerment is defined as a situation where people are empowered socially, economically and politically for long run. 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:

Table 5.5
Sustainable Empowerment for disable people

Sustainable empowerment	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Economic support, proper treatment and equity level participation	12	24	10	20	22	44
Inclusion, involvement of decision making and job opportunity	11	22	7	14	18	36
Proper education inclusion and treatment	4	8	6	12	10	20
Total	27	54	23	46	50	100

Source: Field survey 2016.

Table 5.5 above clearly shows that 20 percent of the respondents feel that proper education, inclusion and treatment are required for the sustainable empowerment of disabled. Similarly, 36 percent of the respondents think that inclusion, involvement of decision making and job opportunity and 44 percentages of the respondents think that economic support, proper treatment and level participation are required for the sustainable empowerment of disabled.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, FINDING AND SUGGESTION

6.1 Summary

The present study is mainly focused on the socio-economic problem and to explore the governmental activities for the disable people. Disability is the physically, mentally and socially 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 able one. As a result, condition of disabled was poor, pitiful in Damak municipality Ward No 9, resulting in a vicious circle.

All disable people have not received any kind of governmental allowances, which is not sufficient for them. In our society we haven't seen disable people participate in community gathering, celebrating festivals, wedding ceremony, social discussion likes others because of being disable.

The present study is primarily concerned with the status of disabled empowerment of disabled people. The general objective of the study was to analyze and explore the socio-economic situation or status of disabled people and explore the governmental activities for disability people.

The descriptive and explorative research designs have been applied in this study. The explorative research design has been used to find out the socio-economic problems face by disabled people. Similarly descriptive design has been used for describing the knowledge attitude and behavior of community people toward disabled people as well as for disabled people.

In the studied area the status of socio-economic situation of disable is not satisfactory. The disabled feel discrimination like mockery, isolation, exclusion and abuse by peers. Some of them are involved different types of community work. 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 neighbors and some of them sometimes help their neighbors.

The study has made the use of various theoretical approaches that regards social perspective globalization, 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 Damak municipality Ward No. 9 jhapa. Furthermore due to the limited resource, budget, time limitation, manpower, etc. that remain as the main constraints for the research to make in-depth study of the study area. Rests of the aspects of demographic composition have not been able to fully include in the study.

-)] The relevant 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 key informants techniques are applied in this research.
-)] The analyzed information has been shown in various tables, charts. They may be helpful for others who is concern of disabilities

6.2 Major Findings of the Study

In the Study area, most of the respondents were in the age group of 35-45 years which is 28 percent, Out of total, respondents 42 percent have received ID card and 58 percent have not received it yet. Most of the respondents (40%) were got disability by birth similarly 26% respondents have got disability by accident,14% respondents have got disability by effect of medicine and 20% respondents have got disability by different cause like conflict. 32 percent of the respondents were the victims of feeling discrimination in the society and only 68 percent did not feel about it. Among the 37.5 percent faced isolation, 31.25 faced mockeries, 18.75 percent suffering from abuse by peers in the name of discrimination and 12.5 percent of respondents face exclusion. Majority of the respondents (that is 58 percent) sometime need helps to others, 28 percents of respondents always needs helps to others and only 14 percent respondents

never needs helps to others. Total num of respondents, almost 80 percent of the respondents have got treatment among them 80 percent respondents meet doctor treatment, 15 percent of respondent by prayers with god and only 5 percent respondent do household treatment and almost have no improvement after the treatment. In the occupation situations, most of the respondents are engaged in agriculture. And their income is not sufficient, 30 percent of respondent are not earn any money, 16% respondent earn less than 1000 per month, 24% respondent earn 1000-2000 per month, 10% respondents earn 2000-4000 per month and 20% respondents earn 4000 above per month. Majority of the respondents (74 percent) had not received any allowance for their disability and only 26 percent had received allowance. Regarding the opinion about the allowance, 30 percent said they needed financial support for living, 22 percent had for skill development, 16 percent had for equipment, 12 percent had for education, 12 percent had for access to job, 4 percent had for equal rights as able and 4 percent of respondent had other allowance. Most of the respondents (84) reported that they did not know about rights of disabled people. We are unaware about the laws/policies for them, only 16 percent were some knowledge known about that. Almost all the respondents had no participation in political activities. Majority numbers of respondents are not satisfied with economic works. The expected need of respondents and heads of household is different from each other majority have need financial support and other like access to job, equal rights, equipment etc. None of the respondents are satisfied with government allowance.

6.3 Conclusion

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.

The literacy rate of disabled people is lower because of inappropriate educational system, lack of family support, being disabled, lack of awareness on education and lack of money. The educational status of disabled people is very low and obviously they don't get job and this certainly puts them in a vulnerable condition.

The skill development training for disabled people is negligible and most of them have not received such training though they have more needed to build up their skill capabilities. The main area of economic involvement of the disabled people has been in agriculture. People with disabilities were excluded from employment. Lack of educational opportunities was the main reason for exclusion from job.

Most of the disability could be prevented through medical treatment but for many reasons were unable to take curative measures because most disabled people are poor and from rural areas; and the government is unable to provide even a basic treatment to them.

Disabled people are participated in various social activities as community gathering, religious events, festivals and wedding ceremony but disabled people had difficulties in joining social events because of their disability, fear of being mocked and feel uncomfortable.

Disabled people have not received any services as required from government. The government of Nepal has not done any kind of such single work for disabled people on various basic activities like establishment and special need education school, launched skill development training, special Aids, registration program, establishment of disabled home and rehabilitation centers, etc. Weaker groups always remain backward as they lack behind in getting any kinds of opportunities. Because of government failure to help disabled people, more vulnerability is added to their disability.

6.4 Suggestion

Due to various causes, disabled people are back-warded in our nation. Obviously, they have no capacity to do work as normal people but it cannot be said that they can't do any work. This study also showed that disabled people, who get chances, are engaging in

various types of works and being self standing. They are facing many problems, thus, being back warded. So, here to the society, policy makers and government, some points are recommended according to the interest of disabled people.

1. Special educational empowerment is necessary.
2. Skill oriented training and should be operating.
3. Inclusion in various sectors may be beneficial for the up liftmen of disabled people.
4. The opportunities and rights should be equal to the disabled people as normal people.
5. Government should must provide the disable identity card and provide sufficient allowance for increasing their living standard.

These suggestions are the practical problems of disabled people and to remove it, the expectation of disabled people are mentioned here. So these points are suggested to take seriously for the implementation to remove most of the problems of disabled people.

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