

**Socio-Economic and Demographic
Situation of Physically Challenged People**

(A Study of Disabled People of Tanahun District)

A Thesis submitted to

The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for

Master's Degree in Sociology

By

Kiran Shrestha

Roll No. : 92-062/063

T.U Reg. No.: 6-1-48-714-99

Tribhuvan University

Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

2011

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY
KIRTIPUR

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the dissertation work entitled “**Socio-Economic and Demographic Situation of Physically Challenged People: A Case Study of Disabled People of Tanahun District**” has been prepared by Mr. Kiran Shrestha under my supervision. As a supervisor, I forward this dissertation for its final evaluation as per the rules of the Department.

Recommended by

.....

Kapil Dahal

(Supervisor)

Lecturer

Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY
KIRTIPUR

LETTER OF APPROVAL

This thesis entitled " **Socio-Economic and Demographic Situation of Physically Challenged People: A Case Study of Disabled People of Tanahun District** " submitted by Kiran Shrestha has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree in Sociology by the evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee

Prof. Om Gurung

Head of the Department

Central Department of Socio/Anthropology

Mr. Madhusudan Subedi

External Examiner

Mr. Kapil Dahal

Lecturer

Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology

Date :

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

At the outset, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to my honorable adviser Mr. Kapil Dahal, Lecturer of Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Tribhuvan University for his valuable guidance and kind supervision.

I am very thankful to Dr. Om Gurung, Head of the Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology, T.U., Kirtipur, to all respected teachers and staffs for their co-operation and valuable suggestions.

My heartfelt thanks and gratefulness goes to my brother Mr. Arun Shrestha for his encouragement, co-operation and direct involvement during this study period. Also I never forget the help of my parents during study throughout my student life.

Similarly, I am very much thankful to the my heartfelt to friends Laxmi Maske, Rajan Ranabhat, Madhan Poudel, Krishan P. Adhikari, Sommaya Gurung including all my disabled and non-disabled friends or providing me cooperation and support in the study period. Without whose support my this study would not have been possible.

At last, I would like to thanks to staff of RECED Tanahun, Tanahun Association of Deaf and all respondents for co-operating me during data collection.

Finally effort has been made to avoid all type of errors and mistakes, though mistakes may occur. So I am sorry for the unknown mistake that I may have made in this work.

Kiran Shrestha

June 2011

CONTENTS

| | <i>Page</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION | II |
| LETTER OF APPROVAL | III |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | IV |
| CONTENTS | V-VII |
| LIST OF TABLES | VIII-IX |
| LIST OF FIGURES | X |
| ABBREVIATIONS | XI |
| CHAPTER – I: INTRODUCTION | 1-4 |
| 1.1 General Background | 1 |
| 1.2 Statement of Problems | 3 |
| 1.3 Objectives of the Study | 3 |
| 1.4 Significance of the Study | 4 |
| 1.5 Limitaion of the Study | 4 |
| CHAPTER – II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE | 5-19 |
| 2.1 Literature Related to Situation of Disability | 5 |
| 2.1.1 Defining Disability | 5 |
| 2.1.2 Types of Disability | 6 |
| 2.1.3 Situation of Disability | 10 |
| 2.2 Socio-economic Situation of Disabled | 12 |
| 2.3 Disability situation in Nepal | 15 |
| CHAPTER – III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY | 20-23 |
| 3.1 The Study Area | 20 |
| 3.2 Research Design | 21 |

| | | |
|-------|------------------------------------------|----|
| 3.3 | Nature and Source of Data | 21 |
| 3.4 | Study Population and Sample size | 21 |
| 3.5 | Tools and instruments of Data Collection | 22 |
| 3.5.1 | Questionnaire | 22 |
| 3.5.2 | Observation | 22 |
| 3.5.3 | Interview | 23 |
| 3.6 | Analysis of Data | 23 |

CHAPTER – IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 24-43

| | | |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 4.1 | Age-sex composition of the respondents | 24 |
| 4.2 | Situation of disability | 25 |
| 4.3 | Period for receiving disability | 25 |
| 4.4 | Cause for disability | 26 |
| 4.5 | Social characteristics | 27 |
| 4.5.1 | Mother tongue | 27 |
| 4.5.2 | Caste/Ethnicity | 28 |
| 4.5.3 | Religion | 29 |
| 4.6 | Household Characteristics | 30 |
| 4.6.1 | Type of family | 30 |
| 4.6.2 | Ownership of house | 31 |
| 4.6.3 | Main source of income of the family having disabled member | 31 |
| 4.7 | Access to some basic services | 32 |
| 4.7.1 | Source of drinking water | 32 |
| 4.7.2 | Toilet Facilities | 33 |
| 4.7.3 | Access to Electricity and Motorable road | 33 |
| 4.7.4 | Means of communication | 34 |
| 4.8 | Literacy and Educational Status | 34 |
| 4.8.1 | Causes for not attending School | 35 |
| 4.8.2 | School attendance with respect to type of disability | 36 |
| 4.8.3 | Performance of disabled at School | 37 |
| 4.8.4 | Extra Curricular Activities(ECA) participation and disabled students | 38 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 4.9 | Marriage and fertility | 38 |
| 4.9.1 | Marital status of the Respondents | 39 |
| 4.9.2 | Age at marriage | 40 |
| 4.9.3 | Fertility | 40 |
| 4.10 | Economic Characteristics | 41 |
| 4.10.1 | Monthly earnings | 42 |
| 4.10.2 | Satisfaction from their engagement in economic work | 43 |
| CHAPTER – V: PROBLEMS OF DISABLED PEOPLE | | 44-48 |
| 5.1 | Treatment received against disability | 44 |
| 5.2 | Care taker in the family | 45 |
| 5.3 | Family member's perception towards disabled member | 45 |
| 5.3.1 | Famiy member's treating towards disabled | 45 |
| 5.3.2 | Perception family members towards disabled | 46 |
| 5.3.3 | Disabled members expectation from the family | 47 |
| 5.4 | Problems/difficulties faced by disbled | 47 |
| 5.4.1 | Problem at educational institute | 47 |
| 5.4.2 | Problems in participating social activities | 48 |
| CHAPTER – VI: SUMMARY AND MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY | | 49-62 |
| 6.1 | Summary | 49 |
| 6.3 | Conclusions | 50 |
| 6.5 | Recommendation for the Future Studies | 51 |
| REFERENCES | | 53 |
| Appendix | | 55 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | | <i>Page</i> |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Table 1: | Population by types of disability in Nepal | 17 |
| Table 2: | Disability people in Tanahun | 21 |
| Table 3: | Distribution of respondents by age and sex | 24 |
| Table 4: | Distribution of respondents by types of disability and sex | 25 |
| Table 5: | Distribution of respondents by period for receiving disability | 26 |
| Table 6: | Distribution of respondent by causes of Disability | 26 |
| Table 7: | Distribution of respondents by their mother tongue | 27 |
| Table 8: | Distribution of respondents by Caste/Ethnicity and Disability | 28 |
| Table 9: | Distribution of respondents by Religion and Disability | 29 |
| Table 10: | Distribution of respondents by type of family | 30 |
| Table 11: | Distribution of respondents by ownership of the house | 31 |
| Table 12: | Distribution of respondents according to main sources of income of household | 31 |
| Table 13: | Distribution of respondents by source of drinking water | 32 |
| Table 14: | Distribution of respondents by toilet facilities | 33 |
| Table 15: | Distribution of respondents by access to electricity and motor-able road | 33 |
| Table 16: | Distribution of respondents by means of communication | 34 |
| Table 17: | Distribution of respondents school attendance by types o disability | 35 |
| Table 18: | Distribution of respondents by causes for not attending school | 36 |
| Table 19: | Distribution of respondents by the type of school that they attended | 37 |
| Table 20: | Distribution of respondents by their performance at school compared to other student | 37 |
| Table 21: | Distribution of respondents participation in ECA by type of disability | 38 |

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 22: | Distribution of respondent by marital status above 15 years | 39 |
| Table 23: | Distribution of respondent by their perception towards marriage | 40 |
| Table 24: | Mean ages at marriage of respondents | 40 |
| Table 25: | Distribution of respondents by no of children they have | 41 |
| Table 26: | Distribution of respondents according to their engagement in economic activities | 41 |
| Table 27: | Distribution of respondents by causes for not doing work | 42 |
| Table 28: | Distribution of respondents according to their monthly income | 43 |
| Table 29: | Distribution of respondents according to satisfaction/dissatisfaction with their work. | 43 |
| Table 30: | Distribution of respondents according to the treatment they received | 44 |
| Table 31: | Distribution of respondents according to the caretaker in the family | 45 |
| Table 32: | Distribution of respondents as treating by their family members | 46 |
| Table 33: | Distribution of respondents according to family members feeling burden | 46 |
| Table 34: | Distribution of respondents by their hope from family members | 47 |
| Table 35: | Distribution of respondents according to the problems faced in educational institute | 48 |
| Table 36: | Distribution of respondent according to difficulties faced in participating social activities | 48 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | <i>Page</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Figure 1: Types of disability | 7 |
| Figure 2: Bar- diagram representing situation of disability among respondents | 24 |
| Figure 3: Pie chart representing percentage of respondents by religion | 29 |
| Figure 4: Bar-diagram representing distribution of respondents by main source of income of household | 31 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ASP | : | Apanga Srot Pustaka |
| CBR | : | Community Based Rehabilitation |
| CBS | : | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| ECA | : | Extra Curricular Activities |
| ESCAP | : | Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| HALS | : | Health and Activity Limitation Survey |
| HDR | : | Human Development Report |
| HH | : | Household |
| NFD | : | National Federation of Disabled |
| NGO | : | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NIDA | : | National Integrated Development Association |
| NGO | : | Non-governmental Organization |
| PWDs | : | Discrimination against People with Disability |
| RECED | : | Resource Center for Rights & Development of PWDs |
| SAARC | : | South Asian Association Regional Co-operation |
| TAD | : | Tanahun Association of the Deaf |
| TWGFD | : | Third World Group for Disabled People |
| T.U. | : | Tribhuvan University |
| UNICEF | : | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UN | ; | United Nation |
| UN-CRPD | : | United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol |
| WHO | : | World Health Organization |

Chapter - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Disability is the situation when one is unable to do the usual activities easily because of impairment of one or more organs of the body. The situation may be permanent or temporary. Any person can become disabled in any time. In other words, every person can have disability in same means but only physically or mentally disabled are counted as disabled people (ASP-2009).

The problems of disabled persons vary according to the circumstance and the country in which they live in many under developing countries, the disability of a person had widely been taken as the divine curse due to their sins of previous life. But, nowadays they don't uphold this statement.

There is no uniformity in the definition of disability. According to Disable People Protection and Welfare Act (2039 B.S.), disabled people are those who are physically or mentally unable to do the usual daily activities because of physical or mental impairment or impairment of knowledge, disabled people have little possibility to get job.

Because of social factors like innocence, ignorance, superstition, tradition, illiteracy and poverty, disabled people are discriminated in the society. They have no right to enjoy life like that of non-disabled people. But, with the passage of time, people became aware and disabled also started to raise their voice on their rights and policies on rehabilitation of disabled were developed. The disabled people became more active through the further development of policy. After the Second World War (1939-1946) social integration and generalization theory began which helped the increment of capability of disabled people.

By the end of the 1960s, disabled people of some countries started to discover new theory which shows the relationship among obstacles faced by disabled, size and composition of their environment and people's vision.

National federation of disabled-Nepal claims that there are about 2.04 million disabled people in Nepal but the result of National Census 2001 does not support the claim and shows that 103795 (2.46% of the total Population) peoples are with disability. Estimates of the disabled population of Nepal range widely; according to the latest estimation, they comprised 1.63 percent (0.37 million). Similarly, the disabilities were seen more prevalent among males (1.75%) than females (1.52%). However, these numbers probably represent the difficulties of obtaining information about disabilities, particularly in view of the WHO estimate of approximately 10 percent of the world's population, including that of high HDI countries, as disabled. At least 12 percent of Nepal's citizens are assumed to suffer from different types of disability (UNDP, 2004). Discrimination against People with Disabilities (PWDs) is rampant in all communities in general and in rural/remote communities in particular. Even their families tend to neglect their basic needs (enough food, clothing, care concerning personal hygiene and medical treatment equal to that of the non-disabled). Beliefs in disabilities as the result of sins committed in prior lives, illiteracy, poverty, humiliation, and lack of awareness and information have resulted in the relegation of these individuals to the lowest rung of each stratum of society. Women with disabilities face multiple disadvantages because of their sex coupled with their poverty. Even the mothers of PWDs are termed *alachhini*-someone who brings bad luck-and are given low status within their families and communities (UNDP, 2004).

According to Nepal Government Gazette (2005), "the disability is caused by the problems of physical organs and system due to which he or she cannot participate in his or her daily living activities as well as social, cultural, physical and communicational system of the society." The disability may happen because of different unknown causes or negligence before, during or after the birth.

According to National CBR (Community Based Rehabilitation) National Network, the definition of disabled person defined as "a person who cannot carryout her/his daily living activities as performed by normal people". It also, defined the disability as "the physical, mental, or sensory permanent impairment."

So, it can be said that if a person is permanently impaired in any organs of his/her body and cannot carryout his/her daily living activities without support he or she is called a disabled person.

In 1980, the WHO adapted 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. Disability is temporary or permanent, reversible and progressive or regressive."

Defining disabled persons are essential for policy analysis, action and monitoring. To define disability is complex and controversial and ranges from physical or intellectual impairment to social implication as well as health concerns.

1.2 Statement of Problems

Unlike other citizens of the society disabled people live in most deplorable conditions, isolated and excluded from their communities due to the barrier of policy, environment and attitude. They are unquestionably the largest and most discriminate minority group in Nepal as the world in general whose human rights are systematically violated. This violation against the poorest of the poor results in worsened living conditions, degrading in humane treatment, lack of adequate housing, healthcare, education, social inclusion and often facing death.

There are no sufficient previous studies on disability. Therefore, the problem toward which this study is directed is to identify the situation of disability of people with disabilities. What is the socio-economic problem of these disabled people? What types of supports they have been received? What are their required supports? How the age, birth order, and place of residence are related to the prevalence of different kinds of disability?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this research is to examine the living situation and demographic situation of the disabled people in the society.

The specific objectives are following:

- (a) To explore socio-economic situations of disabled people.
- (b) To analyze the prevalence of different types of disability and perceptual socio-cultural factors for that.

- (c) To analyze the relationship between types of disability and availability of social facility.

1.4 Significance of the Study

- (a) This study explores and provides the information about the different supports achieved by disabled people having their disability and required supports for them, which will be useful to make and implement policies and programs related to disabled people.
- (b) It also highlights on the need of socio logical exploration to know about the situation of disabled people.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

- a) This study is limited to the disabled people under Tanahun District only.
- b) This study may not represent the socio-economic characteristics of other disabled people of the same/other district.
- c) It was difficult to visit the key informants because of my deafness. Detail information is obtained from the disability on the basis of my sign- language and interpreter.

Chapter II

Review of Literature

2.1 Literature Related to Situation of Disability

2.1.1 Defining 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.

‘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 actions. ‘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 limbs, organ, tissue or other structure of mental function.

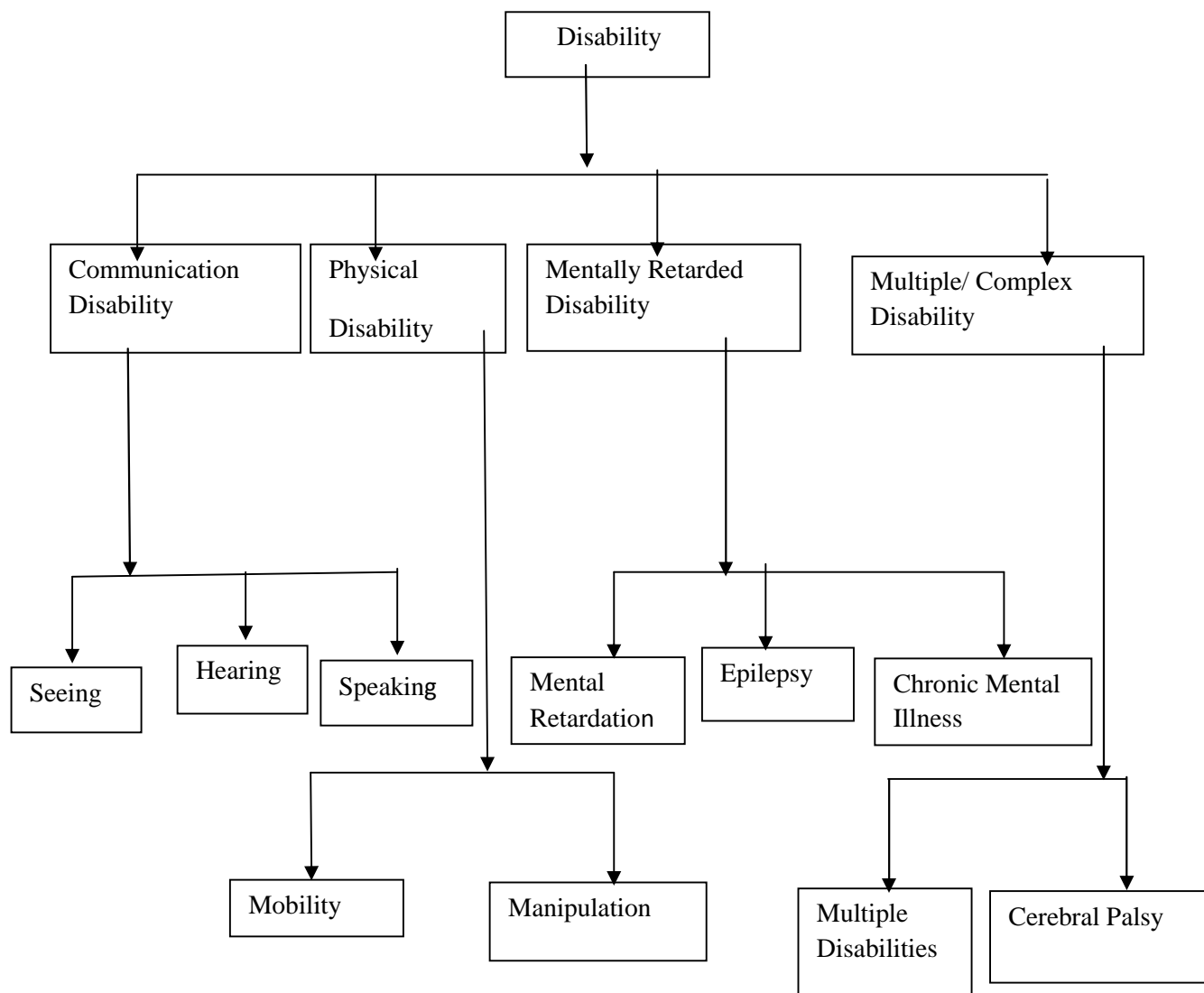
A disability is any restriction or lack of ability (resulting impairment) to perform an activity within the range considered normal for a human being. A disability may be temporary or permanent, reversible and progressive or regressive. A handicap results from impairments or disability and limits or prevents the fulfillment of a function that is considered normal for human beings.

Standards tasks 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 disabled by physical, intellectual or sensory impairments, medical conditions or mental illness. Such impairments conditions are temporary in nature.

2.1.2 Types of Disability

There is no uniformity in the classification of disability. On the basis of disturbance occurred in the body path and body system, Nepal Government-2066 B.S., disability can be classified in to six categories:

-) Vision related disability
 -) Hearing related disability
 -) Speech and Vocal disability
 -) Physical disability
 -) Mentally retarded disability
 -) Multiple
- (Source: Apanga Srot Pustaka-2009)
- Figure 1: Classification of Disability



Source: ASP-2009

(a) Communication Disability

The communication disability basically meant a disability concerning seeing, hearing and speaking.

(i) Vision related disability: Because of vision related problem if a person cannot see the size, space and colors, it is called the visionary disability. Vision disability has also been categorized in two categories, i.e. complete blindness and low vision.

(ii) Hearing related disability: Because of deformity or impairments of hearing organs, if people cannot hear or cannot discriminate the sound or cannot understand other's speech by sound / voice, it is called the deafness. The deafness has two categories these are – deafness and hard of hearing.

(iii) Speech and Vocal disability: Because of impairment or deformities in speech or vocal organs, if a person cannot produce the speech sound properly, it is called the speech and vocal disability. For example no clear sound, no consequences of sound, repeating of sound and letters, etc, are examples of speech and vocal disabilities.

(b) Physical Disability:

Physical disability concerns the defect or deformity in the limbs, which make a person unable to perform the daily activities of life. Locomotion disability includes the mobility and manipulation disability concerning the lower limbs and the upper limbs respectively.

(i) Mobility/Walking Disability:

A person who is unable to perform the daily activities of life due to a physical deficiency, defect or deformity in the limbs is said to have mobility or walking disability.

(ii) Manipulation/Working Disability

A person who is unable to perform the daily activities of life due to a physical deficiency, defect or deformity in the upper limbs is said to have working or manipulation disability.

(c) Mentally Related Disability:

Disabilities due to the problems in mental condition are known as mentally related disability. Because of the deformity in brain or consciousness problem if a person

cannot understand remember, count, speak communicative language, perform the activities according to age group, it is called intellectual or mental disability. It has three sub types viz. mental retardation, mental illness and autism.

(i) Mental Retardation:

A person who is unable to acquire the ability to perform activities or to learn new tasks per the age and environment due to delayed mental development prior to the age of 18 years is said to be mentally retarded.

- 1) Person who can manage the daily activities of life with the help of training.
- 2) Persons who cannot manage the daily life activities like eating, dressing, speaking, going to toilet even with training.

(ii) Disabilities as a Result of Neuro-psychiatric Conditions (Epilepsy)

Persons who has frequent attacks of unconsciousness and shows systems of tongue beating, frothing from mouth, shivering and incontinence is said to be an epileptic.

(iii) Chronic Mental Illness

A person, who after 18 years of age has some kind of instability with symptoms of unprovoked anger or elation, crying without reason and speaking isolation is said to have some kind of mental illness.

(d) Multiple / Complex Disability

Those who have more than one types of disability are considered to have multiple disabilities.

(i) Multiple Disabilities

A person having more than one type of disability is said to be multiple disabled.

(ii) Cerebral Palsy

A person having some damage in the immature brain leading to physical incapacity is said to have cerebral palsy. Some case would have mental retardation.

Nepal government has divided the disable people in 4 types and has provided disable identity card for them as (a) Red (b) Blue (c) Yellow and (d) White card.

2.1.3 Situation of Disability

According to UN estimate, the Asia and the Pacific region has nearly 200 million people with disabilities. (UN, 1995).

According to the 1986 Health and Activity Limitations Survey (HASS), an estimated 13.2 percent of the Canadian population has some form of physical or mental disability. The analysis seeks to (1) examine the overall socio-demographic structure of disability in Canada; (2) model the impact of rural-urban difference in disability and on support services; (3) provide estimates of disability at the regional scale using rates directly from HALS; and (4) demonstrate an ecological approach to modeling disability rates at the census tract level for census metropolitan areas. The response to the 1986 Census Question 20 about disabilities provided the sampling frame for the HALS survey. Approximately 1 in 25 individuals who responded yes and 1 in 300 individuals who responded No were sampled in the Fall of 1986. Nationally, disability can be twice as high for low income than high income earners and the consequences for elderly women are particularly severe, as over 30 percent of women 65 years of age and over and are both poor and live alone. The analysis of urban and rural differences in daily activities of the disabled showed that 3-20 percent of not severely disabled and 25-50 percent of severely disabled requested help with house work and shopping. The need for help with personal care and meal preparation was significantly lower, 15 regressions were run for 5 types of support used as the dependent variables. The variables living alone and those in Metropolitan Toronto compared with rural areas indicated a higher propensity to receive services. Ecological model for Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver Census Metropolitan Areas estimated the populations with disabilities. In Montreal, 63 percent of the variation in the geographical distribution of persons with disabilities was explained by the independent variables of low-income, less than Grade 9 education, recent immigration, and lack of knowledge of either English or French, which were statistically significant at the .05 levels or better (Moore EG, 1993).

The prevalence of chronic conditions and illnesses, which cause disability in Israeli Jewish children age 7 who were born in 1975, was studied on the basis of a national sample (n=7739). 80 medical condition, which cause disability, were defined and the

study showed a total disability rate of 17.5 percent, higher than that reported on a similar national sample of 3 year olds (prevalence=6.9%). The percentage of disability among very low birth weight children and those with family problems was 4 times greater than among the total population. Mild retardation and undefined learning problems were more prevalent among children of mothers with low educational level and among children whose birth order was 4th or greater. Asthma and spastic bronchitis were more prevalent among children whose mothers were of European/ American origin ($p < 0.05$). Behavior and mental disorders, learning problems, and speech and language disorders were more prevalent among male children. 2/3 of the children with a diagnosed problem also had at least 1 functional disability. There were somewhat more children from lower social classes in the special education schools than there were in the national sample. Increased prevalence of disabilities among children of very low birth weight, low maternal educational level, high birth order, those from families whose origin is Asian/ African, and those from families with interfamilial problems define those children who are at risk for disabilities and for placement in special education schools (Palti et. al, 1992).

Approximately 1 in 10 of the population in most 3rd world countries is handicapped or disabled in some way. The single most salient fact to recognize is the close connection that exists between poverty and disability in the 3rd world. Disability usually guarantees the poverty of the victim and most importantly poverty is itself a major cause of disability. New hazards are emerging which threaten to make the burden of disability borne by the world's poor still heavier. The kind of development now occurring in many 3rd world countries exposes people to the disadvantages of industrialization without necessarily providing them with the improved standard of living that eventually followed the industrial revolution in the developed countries (Shirley, 1983).

The efforts to improve the situation of disabled people in developing countries are impeded by 4 main obstacles: poverty, ignorance, misconceptions, and faulty priorities. The impoverished disabled are frequently the last to benefit from development efforts, and families with disabled members are often relegated to the margins of the community. Misinformation, prejudice, superstition, and fear surrounding disability can be found at all levels of society and are a major factor in

the inadequate reaction to the problem. Moreover, many who suffer serious impairments and disabilities, e.g., chronic somatic diseases or malnutrition, do not fit within traditional images of disability and are therefore excluded from services. The rehabilitation approach to disability tends to perceive disability as primarily a problem of the individual, ignoring the social and environmental factors that contribute to impairment. Finally, most planning and action has been weighted toward buildings, equipment, and specialized training to deal with traditional categories of impairment. It has been stated that the disabled comprise a third world within the Third World. Within this sector, there are 3 distinct groups of disabled people: those who are impaired but not handicapped those falling under the traditional categories of disablement, and those in the villages or urban slums with the greatest difficulties and the least help. The latter group faces physical barriers of distance and transport, economic barriers, and social barriers of class and tradition. It provides the clearest evidence of the obstacles confronting the impoverished disabled (Shirley, 1983).

2.2 Socio-economic situation of disabled

The universal declaration of human rights, in its first article states “All human beings are born equal in dignity and rights therefore the rights and the needs of all peoples should be considered equally important in dignity. Policies and plans, major advances in the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities in the community in which they live may be achieved through development programs and projects, if they are planned and implemented in the spirit of development for all (UN,1996).

The prevention of the causes of disability should be seen as a basic duty of all members of society. Such members include first of all, promotion of peace and avoidance of conflict and violence. It includes activities which enable people to eat for their survival needs, such as ensuring an adequate supply and distribution of food, safe drinking water, environmental hygiene, control of disease and provision of adequate shelter (ibid.).

WHO South-East Asia Regional Health Report (Abu Habib L,1995) indicates that women in developing countries are generally more malnourished than man because of biological demands such as menstruation pregnancy and lactation process they need more nutrition they needs more nutrition. These various processes make them

nutritionally deficient. If Mother gets frequently gross deficient, in basic and proper foods (deficient in calories, protein and several nutrients), it affects the fetus directly resulting various types of disabilities such as: mental retardation, visual impairments, physical disability and so on. (Bhattraï, 2003).

During the United Nations decade of disabled persons (1983-1992), it was recognized that people with disabilities particularly in developing countries were not considered as potentially contribution to social and economic development. Similarly, the wisdom and skills of elderly persons also reminded a neglected human resource.

Although measures of socioeconomic status and various demographic factors were tested at the same time, disability remains a highly significant predictor of mortality. Being married is an important predictor of survival: men were more likely to be married and less likely to survive the follow-up period or that age and severe disability predicts mortality. Age and disability levels persist as the only significant predictors of increased mortality risk when all the demographic and socioeconomic variables are included in the models for each of the sub populations (Mulhorn, 2001).

The three fourth of the 250 million disabled women in the world live in developing countries, development programs must consider the specific needs and rights of disabled women who suffer from double discrimination and are more likely than disabled men to live impoverished and isolated lives which lead to depression and despair (Boukhari H, 1997).

The considerable variation in the prevalence of disability. Women report significantly higher rates of disability than men. When examining prevalence across racial and ethnic groups, Puerto Rican men and women have the highest rates of disability, regardless of the indicator used to measure disability; Anglo men and women report the lowest rates. Women, regardless of disability status, are more disadvantaged than are men. This situation is exacerbated for Black and Puerto Rican women with disabilities, who are less likely to be employed, work fewer hours, have lower wages, and are more dependent on income from social welfare programs (Santago, 1994).

Disability had a devastating effect on the quality of life of the disabled people with a particularly negative effect on their marriage, educational attainment, employment,

and emotional state. Disability also jeopardized their personal, family and social life. More than halves of the disabled people were looked at negatively by society. Disabled women and girl children suffered more from negative attitudes than their male counterparts, resulting in critical adverse effects on their psychological and social health. A combination of educational, economic and intensive rehabilitative measures should be implemented urgently to make them self-reliant (Hosain et.al., 2002).

A fair number of subjects complain of various kinds of physical, psychological and sexual symptoms which they attribute to contraceptive procedures. In the majority of cases, the symptoms are mild, but about 2-3 percent cases seem to develop serious disability. It was also found out that the prevalence of neurotic symptoms in the general population is quite high. Furthermore, higher incidence of these symptoms is also reported from Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. There is also some evidence that these psychological symptoms are a form of 'social protests', especially when in many cases the decision to accept an operative procedure is taken under socioeconomic and/or political pressures (Chaudhary, 2001).

The depression and other mental illnesses are associated with profound disability independent of any co-existing physical illness. Thus, those who are already vulnerable due to their economic circumstances are at risk of becoming ill with a disorder which will further disabled them and render them less able to cope with the adverse circumstances that they already face (Patel, 2001).

Lower socio-economic groups have a lower life expectancy and a higher proportion with chronic morbidity and disability. Higher socio-economic groups experience a higher life expectancy and fewer unhealthy years (Bos, 1997).

The birth of a disabled child is considered a misfortune, shameful and embarrassing, in the Lebanese context, and is likely blamed on the mother. Historically, families cared for children with learning disabilities (Boukhari, 1997).

The differences in health status and functional ability of middle-aged black and white men can explain a substantial fraction-though by no means all- of the black/white differences in the labor force attachment. At the same time, health differences

between men with different levels of educational attainment seem to explain essentially the entire gap in labor force attachment of these groups. These findings also suggest that the manner in which individuals adapt to the onset of health limitations is affected by the characteristics of the jobs they hold (Bound et.al., 1994).

2.3 Situation of Disables in Nepal

UNDP (2004) found that the estimates of the disabled population of Nepal range widely; according to the latest census, they comprised 1.63 percent (0.37 million). However, these numbers probably represent the difficulties of obtaining information about disabilities, particularly in view of the WHO estimate of approximately 10 percent of the world's population including that of high HDI countries, as disabled. At least 12 percent of Nepal's citizens are assumed to suffer from the types of disability. The report also pointed out that the discrimination against people with disabilities (PWDs) is rampant in all communities in general and in rural/remote communities in particular.

National federation of disabled-Nepal claims that there are about 2.04 million disabled people in Nepal. But the result of National Census 2001 doesn't support the claim. The data shows that 103795 (0.46% of total population) are peoples with disability. Among them 39.39 percent are people with physical impairment. 24.61 percent are deaf, 15.94 percent are blind, 12.69 percent are mentally retarded and 7.47 percent are the people with multiple disability.

The statistics displays that 54.56 percent (56633) of disabled are females, which also reflects the social injustice. National federation of the deaf and hard hearing does not accept the data published by CBS and claims that there are about 0.5 million people who are deaf of hearing impaired. Nepal Blinds Association is also not satisfied with the data and claims to be about 200000 blinds (including visually impaired). The result of census shows comparatively smaller scale, which might have caused by the error in the measurement of disabled in census questionnaire.

The large proportions of disabled people are in working age and those are ignored in job. The condition directly or indirectly affects the national economy. (CBS, 2002). The largest number of disabled people in shown in Eastern Development Region

(30482) where as the smallest number can be found in Far-western Development Region (9144). When we compare those numbers with total population of the region, the largest proportion can be found in Eastern Development Region (0.0058) which is followed by Mid Western Development Region (0.0050), Far Western Development Region (0.0045), Western Development Region (0.0044) and Central Development Region (0.0038) (CBS,2001).

In the case of Nepal the causes of disabilities can be classified in the following topics:

- I. Disease
- II. Accident
- III. Disability by birth
- IV. Superstition. lack of awareness
- V. Lack of health facilities
- VI. Induced disability (making disabled for different purpose).
- VII. Parents' carelessness.

Disabled people live in most vulnerable condition in the society. Some of them are isolated form society. In brief consequences of disability can be listed in following points:

- I. Vulnerability
- II. Isolation
- III. Discrimination in school
- IV. Discrimination in working place
- V. Deplorability
- VI. Discrimination is consuming resources
- VII. Worse health condition
- VIII Ultimate death etc.

Although the voice on the behalf of disabled has been raised since the universal declaration for human rights 1948, Nepal has not launched the effecting strategy and policy on them. However some legal amendment has been made.

According to the Civil Code (1963), under the heading of "Poor and Kangal" it is stated that blinds are to be provided second class facilities and other general disabled

are to be provided third class facilities and those who are able to study should be managed to teach. But government seems to be failing to provide such facilities.

National census 2001 has counted 103795 (0.46% of total population) disabled people in Nepal. Among them 56633 were female and 47162 were male. Most of them were physically disabled in both sexes followed by deafness (Table: 1).

Table 1: Population by types of Disability in Nepal

| Types of Disability | Population | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Physical | 19495 | 21001 | 40798 |
| Blindness | 5483 | 11043 | 16526 |
| Deafness | 11948 | 13592 | 25540 |
| Mentally Retarded | 6469 | 6692 | 13171 |
| Multiple | 3455 | 4305 | 7760 |
| Total | 47162 | 56633 | 103795 |

Source: CBS, 2001.

A study conducted by New Era summarizes the fact that among the total household head surveyed the majority Hindu comprising of 86 percent, which 11.9 percent were Buddhist. The prevalence of disability was found more among the Buddhist. The prevalence of disability has been found to be high among Tamang and Sherpa communities with prevalence of 16.74 percent of households as compared to other groups. The prevalence among the Magar community has also been prominent with 10.82 percent (New Era, 2001).

New ERA (2001) studied a situation of disability in Nepal and found that prevalence of disability was estimated to be 1.63 percent in total population, with estimates of 1.65 percent in rural areas and 1.43 percent in urban areas. Similarly the disabilities were seen more prevalent among males (1.75%) than females (1.52%), the difference could be due to the lack of proper care and early treatment for the female. New ERA in its study also found that most of the disabled people had multiple disabilities, which accounted for 31 percent of the total population. Among different types of

disabilities in the disabled population, including multiple disabilities, the mobility disability was found to be the most common type, accounting for 19.5 percent of all types of disabilities.

The other prominent group has been the occupational caste group with a prevalence of 10.36 percent household. The group includes blacksmiths, tailors, sweepers, cobblers, laundry-man, etc. (ibid.). The prevalence of disability among the Tharu/ Rajbansi has also been prominent with a prevalence of 10.39 percent of the total number of those households (ibid). In the most instances they are deprived from participating in the community activities and from using community facilities such as schools, water taps and community wells, it is evident that this group of people is deprived of social justice and is more susceptible to the consequences of disability (ibid.). It was found that 26.8 percent of the children of school going of 6-9 were not enrolled in school (ibid.). It was found that 31.2 percent of the population had occurred primary education and this figure mostly represents children of Primary School age. Only 5.3 percent of the population had acquired a higher education level of S.L.C. and above (ibid). In the mountain 49.5 percent of the population had received no education. The hills were found to be better with 35.3 percent having no education. Even in the case of acquiring higher level of education it was hills that had a better position (ibid).

Due to the vision and bad ritual disabled people are bound to perform household activities only. Some educated disabled people are involved in some occupation like business and service. Deaf and hard of hearing people are able to communicate and learn with the help of sign-language. Similarly blind people can learn with the help of brail script .According to the type of disability of people regarding deaf and hard of hearing, blind, and mentally disable people needs school. But, physically disable people can read and write in common school like common students. Physically deaf and hard of hearing people are seemed to like common people but due to the disabled in hearing and talking, there becomes difficulty in the communication with other people. Some hard of hearing people can listen with the help of hearing aid. The main medium for their communication is sign language. Visually blind people can view with the help of power spectacles. Blind people can walk with the help of white stick. Similarly some physically disable people can walk themselves, some can walk with the help of baisakhi and some other can move with the help of wheel-chair. For

physically disable people toilet should be made for them in the public area. Skill developmental training have been provided to some disable people by the GOs, NGOs and INGOs.

A study conducted by New ERA (2001) summarizes the facts that the prevalence of disability was found more in Buddhist households where 9.59 percent of the Buddhist households had a disabled member. The other prominent group has been the occupational caste group, with a prevalence of 10.36 percent households. This group includes the blacksmiths, tailors, sweepers, cobblers, laundry-men, and so forth, which could be due to their poverty, hardship and social disadvantage. New ERA in its study also found that 57.6 percent of the HH heads in the HH with disabled members had no education, while 50.7 percent of the HH heads of households without disabled members had no education.

Similarly, 89.9 of the HH with disabled person held land and 10.2 percent were landless. 61.0 percent households with disabled members were involved in agriculture and more households without disabled members were involved in professional jobs and services, accounting for 13.1 percent of the total no. of households compared to households with disabled members. The households with disabled persons were more likely to be in a less advantageous position than those households without disabled members. It is known that poverty creates a greater risk of disability due to malnutrition and inadequate access to medical care. 50 percent of different types of disabilities occurred before the age of 5 years which could be attributed to childhood disease and accidents. All together 31.4 percent of the households felt that the disabled persons in the HH had posed a huge economic burden. Most of the disabled persons had no education. The participation of disabled persons in skill training was negligible. Some of the economically active disabled persons (22.2%) were involved in agriculture. However, most of the disabled persons were economically dependent on their family (79.9%). Quite a large number of disabled persons had difficulties in joining social events. Disabled girls and women participate even less in education and employment than disabled boys and men.

Chapter III

Research Methodology

This study deals on the topic socio-economic and demographic situation of physically challenges people. Basically, it was focused on the messages related to the social, economic and demographic phenomena of the study population.

3.1 The Study Area

The study area of my study is in Tanahun district. This district is one of the developing district among the seventy-five district of landlocked country Nepal. It is situated between mid-mountains and Mahabharat range 110 km western than Kathmandu and 19 km eastern than Pokhara. Topographically the district is categories as mountainous district and situated between 83⁰75" to 84⁰34" eastern longitude and 27⁰03" to 28⁰05" northern latitude in the cardiogram. It occupies 1,546 square meter area and spreading with in elevation of 200 meter (Devghat) to 2,325 meter (Chhimkeshori hill).It surrounded by Synga, Kaski, Gorkha, Chitawan, Lamjung and Palpa.

Historically and culturally it is popular district having popular religious place Devghatdham, birth place of Maharsi Basparashar, Chhabdi barahi, Dhorbharai, birth place of Adhikabi Bhanubhakta Achrya, final Senbanshi Rajya (Tanahunsur), also fulfill with different culture of 23 Janjati. On the view of political and administrative, this district have 3 elective region,46 V.D.C. and one municipality. The total population of the district is 3,15,237 in 2058.Among them 1,46,778 were male and 1,68,449 were female. Average growth rate is 1.62 percent (CBS,2058 BS).According to caste/ethnicity person in this district 26% Magar, 14.2% Bhramin, 13% Gurung, 12% chhetri, 14.6% Dalit, 8% Newar and 13% others people are surviving.

I have studied socio-economic status of all kind of disable people of the different area of Tanahun district. The population in this study is disabled students met in two schools for especially established for disabled, and met in three NGOs. I visited many places of Tanahun district and study of about disabled peoples situation.

Local Development Office, Tanahun has collected the data about disabled people in 2060 B.S..Total disabled has counted 897. Among them 537 were males and 360 were females. And the survey conducted by NIDA, Tanahun in 2065 in 21 V.D.C and one municipality, has counted 1219 peoples with disability. But the current survey conducted by RECED, Tanahun has counted 4,908 peoples with disability. Among them 2,799 were males and 2109 were females. (RECED,2009).The situation of disability in Tanahun district can be observed from the following table 2.

Table 2: Disability people in Tanahun

| Types of Disability | Population | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Physical | 1200 | 825 | 2025 |
| Blindness | 343 | 324 | 667 |
| Deafness | 562 | 450 | 1012 |
| Mentally Retarded | 233 | 193 | 426 |
| Multiple | 312 | 226 | 538 |
| Voice/sound | 149 | 91 | 240 |
| Total | 2799 | 2109 | 4908 |

Source: RECED 2010.

3.2 Research Design

This study attempts to describe and analyze the situation of disability. Here the study will carry out in descriptive and analytical framework.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data:

Both primary and secondary data were collected, for the collection of data questionnaire, interview, observation, key informants and check list used. Primary data was collected from self-administrated questionnaire. Secondary data from different sources is also employed in the study. Questionnaire was reviewed for the consideration of language. The date was collected by interviewing disabled persons of the study area.

3.4 Study Population and Sample size

The population in this study is disabled students met in two schools of disabled respondents met in the office of RECED (Resource Center for Rights & Development of PWDs), NIDA (National Integrated Development Association) and TAD (Tanahun

Association of the Deaf). The researcher visited two schools especially established for disabled (school for deaf, Jal Devi Higher Secondary and school of Mentally Retard, Jan Sewa Prprimary school) and the office of RECED, NIDA and TAD; where disabled people come for training and for producing identity card of disability.

The sample size of the study population was 101. The sample type is purposive. Sample are choose for which minimum $\frac{3}{4}$ respondent in each types of disability.

3.5 Tools and instruments of Data Collection

Different method was conducted for collection the data from different types of respondent. Because of me being a deaf, it was quite difficult to take information from different disabled people. For deaf people I used sign language that is trained of this language. Form Blind and other disabled people I collected data with the help of 2nd person (translator). Direct questionnaire was applied for educated disabled. Observation method was also applied to collect data.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

Semi-structured Questionnaire was developed to collect data on spatial distribution, Social characteristics (Such as: caste/ethnicity, religion, mother tongue), household information and individual information (including situation of, problems faced by, and support for disabled people's situation of and support for disabled center; educational status of disabled children and problems facing at educational institute; personal opinion of the disabled children). Information regarding causes of disability and perception of disability in the household, Education, Marriage and performance in social activities, Economic characteristics, Fertility and planning well also Roughts through this technique.

3.5.2 Observation:

Observation is one of the essential research tools in Anthropology and Sociology. I observed entire socio-economic condition of disable of the study area for long periods from the beginning of the field visit. I invested much more time on the observation of various activities such as life style, interaction and economic activities of different types of disable people.

3.5.3 Interview:

For the collection of data, interview plays an important role. So this technique had been used for this study to know the socio-economic status and their regular performance (daily activities). For this purpose, the household head was given the priority for the interview.

3.6 Analysis and Presentation of Data

After collecting the required primary and secondary information, information were separated in different topics and checked, verified manually. All quantitative data were presented through tabular, frequency of percent, bar diagram, charts and simple statistical tools.

Chapter IV

Socio-economic and Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This chapter describes the social characteristics of the study population on the basis of the information collected from the fieldwork. Social characteristics of the respondent include-age-sex composition of respondents, situation of disability cast, religion, mother tongue, literacy and so on.

4.1 Age-sex composition of the respondents

The respondents were distributed in five-year age group. It is because PWDs of all age group were the respondents of this research. Age-sex composition of the study population is shown in the table 3.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by age and sex.

| Age group | Male | Percent | Female | Percent | Total | Percent |
|-----------|------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|
| 5-9 | 5 | 9.44 | 3 | 6.25 | 8 | 7.92 |
| 10-14 | 10 | 18.87 | 9 | 18.75 | 19 | 18.81 |
| 15-19 | 13 | 24.53 | 8 | 16.67 | 21 | 20.80 |
| 20-24 | 5 | 9.44 | 8 | 16.67 | 13 | 12.87 |
| 25-29 | 7 | 13.20 | 5 | 10.42 | 12 | 11.88 |
| 30-34 | 6 | 11.32 | 4 | 8.33 | 10 | 9.90 |
| 35-39 | 3 | 5.66 | 3 | 6.25 | 6 | 5.94 |
| 40-44 | 2 | 3.77 | 4 | 8.33 | 6 | 5.94 |
| 45-49 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.08 | 1 | 0.99 |
| 50-54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55-59 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4.17 | 2 | 1.98 |
| 60+ | 2 | 3.77 | 1 | 2.08 | 3 | 2.97 |
| Total | 53 | 100.00 | 48 | 100.00 | 101 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

From the Table 3 it is clear that age group 15-19 contains highest number (20.80 %) of respondent. hardly 25 percent respondents were below 15 years of age and 2.97 percent were 60 years and above. Of the total study population 52.48 percent were male and 47.52 percent were female.

4.2 Situation of disability

Among 101 respondents, the largest numbers (36.63 %) were physically disabled followed by deaf (32.68%). Blinds (13.86 %), mentally retarded (12.87 %), and multiple disabled (3.96 %). Among all respondents male comprise 55.56 percent and female comprise 44.44 percent. (Table 4)

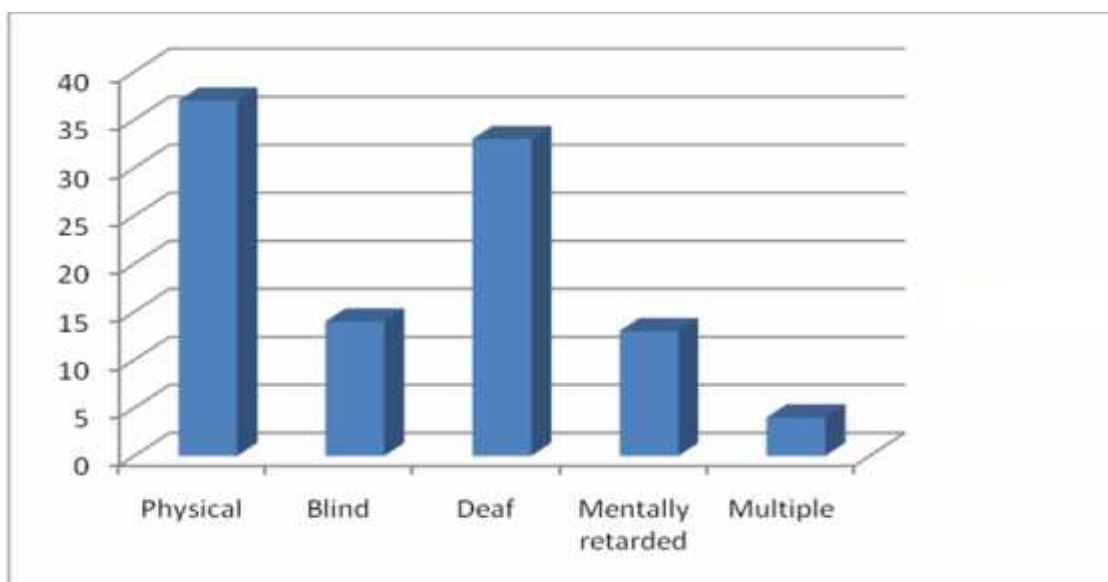
Table 4: Distribution of respondents by types of Disability and Sex.

| Types of disability | Male | % | Female | % | Total | % |
|---------------------|------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Physical | 21 | 39.62 | 16 | 33.33 | 37 | 36.64 |
| Blind | 6 | 11.32 | 8 | 16.67 | 14 | 13.86 |
| Deaf | 17 | 32.08 | 16 | 33.33 | 33 | 32.67 |
| Mentally retarded | 6 | 11.32 | 7 | 14.59 | 13 | 12.87 |
| Multiple | 3 | 5.66 | 1 | 2.08 | 4 | 3.96 |
| Total | 53 | 100 | 48 | 100.00 | 101 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

The situation of disability among respondents can be analyzed by following chart

Figure 5: Bar diagram-representing situation of disability among respondents



4.3 Period for receiving disability

It can be noted that most of the respondents were disabled by birth (about 65%). Similarly respondents who became disabled during his/her childhood is also

significantly high (about 27%). Due to the negligence, poverty and lack of knowledge take care while women in pregnancy, most of the child were disabled by birth. By the same way most of the children were disabled during their childhood. But later time few respondent were became disabled (physical disabled) by accident.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by period for receiving disability

| Types of disability | Period of became disabled | | | | Total |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|--------|
| | By birth | Childhood | Adulthood | After being matured | |
| Physical | 17 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 37 |
| Blind | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Deaf | 23 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| Mentally retarded | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Multiple | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 66 | 27 | 5 | 3 | 101 |
| % in whole | 65.35 | 26.73 | 4.95 | 2.97 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

4.4 Causes for Disability

Respondents were asked what the cause of their disability was. Majority of respondent (65.35%) were disabled by birth. About 9 percent were become disabled in accent disease is found to be major cause for disability after birth. About 20.79 percent of disabled received their disability from disease. About 4 percent of responded that they became disabled because of their parents' carelessness.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents by Causes of Disability.

| Causes of disability | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=101) |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Physical (N=37) | Blind (N=14) | Deaf (N=33) | Mentally retarded (N=13) | Multiple (N=4) | |
| By birth | 45.95 | 71.43 | 69.70 | 100 | 75 | 65.35 |
| Accident | 21.62 | 0 | 6.06 | 0 | 0 | 9.90 |
| parents' carelessness | 5.40 | 7.14 | 3.03 | 0 | 0 | 3.96 |
| Disease | 27.03 | 21.43 | 21.21 | 0 | 25 | 20.79 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

It is clear from the table 28 that about 46 percent of physical, 71.43 percent of blinds, 69.7 percent of deaf and all mentally retarded and multiple disabled were disabled by birth. It can also be noted that accident caused disability in 21.62 percent of physically disabled respondents. It makes clear that there is high risk getting physically disabled through accident. 21.21 percent of deaf, 21.43 percent of blinds, and 27.03 percent of physically disabled received their disability through disease. Most of the disabled became by birth due to negligence of their mother, imbalance nutrient for their mother in the period of pregnancy. Large number of respondent became physical disable by accident as shown in table 6.

4.5 Social Characteristic

4.5.1 Mother Tongue

Nepal is a multi-lingual, multi-religious and multi-ethnic society. A mother tongue is defined as one spoken by a person in his/her early childhood (MOPE, 2004). National Census (2001) defined mother tongue as language of people, which can be spoken for their daily communication in their locality. It may differ according to their culture and community.

Table 7: Distribution of respondent by their Mother Tongue

| Mother Tongue | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| Nepali | 68 | 67.33 |
| Newari | 9 | 8.91 |
| Magar | 11 | 10.89 |
| Gurung | 8 | 7.92 |
| Others | 5 | 4.95 |
| Total | 101 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

Table 7 displays that 67.33 % of disabled included in the study speak Nepali as their mother tongue followed by Magar (10.89%). Newari languages which is spoken by about 8.91percent of total respondents hold 3rd position. And Gurung language followed by 7.92 percent. The proportion of other language speaker (Darai, Bote) is significantly low compared to the other language.

Among the disabled in table 3, most of the deaf cannot speak. Their mother tongue have taken on the basis of their family.

4.5.2 Caste/Ethnicity

Magar is the major ethnic group of this district, which constitutes about 26 percent of the total population (CBS; 2001). However, the study results majority of respondents belonging to Bhramin community as majority of respondents . Bhramin holds one fourth (25%) of total respondents followed by Chhetri (13.86 %), Newar (10.89%),Gurung (12.87%),magar (11.88%) and others (25.74%) (Table-8).

Table 8: Distribution of respondents by Caste/ethnicity and Disability

| Caste/ethnicity | Types of disability | | | | | Total |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------|------|-------------------|----------|-------|
| | Physical | Blind | Deaf | Mentally retarded | Multiple | |
| Chhetri | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 17 |
| Newar | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| Magar | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 12 |
| Gurung | 3 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| Bhramin | 12 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 25 |
| L.caste | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Others | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 16 |
| Total | 37 | 14 | 33 | 13 | 4 | 101 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

From the table 8 it is obvious that about 32.43 percent of physical disabled are Bhramins followed by Chhetris (10.8%), and Magars(13.51%). In the case of blind, Chhetri constitute 28.57 percent of total blind respondents. Nearly 21 percent of deaf respondents belong to Newar, Bhramin and Gurung community.

In others: Physical disability people including the number of people are Kumal- 1, Bhujal- 1, Darai-1, Bote- 2, Dura- 1. Similarly Deaf people are Kumal- 1, Bhujal- 1, Bote- 1, Blind people are Kumal- 1, and Mentally disabled people are Rai- 2, Bote- 1.

4.5.3 Religion

Nepal is constitutionally a Secular State with legal provisions of no discrimination against any religion. As about twenty six percent of population of Tanahun district is occupied by Magar ethnic, majority of the population are follower of Buddhism

(CBS, 2001). But from my survey half of the respondents are Buddhist and half of it is in other religion. Most of the respondents of this study belong to Hindu religion. Which can be presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Distribution of respondents by Religion and Disability.

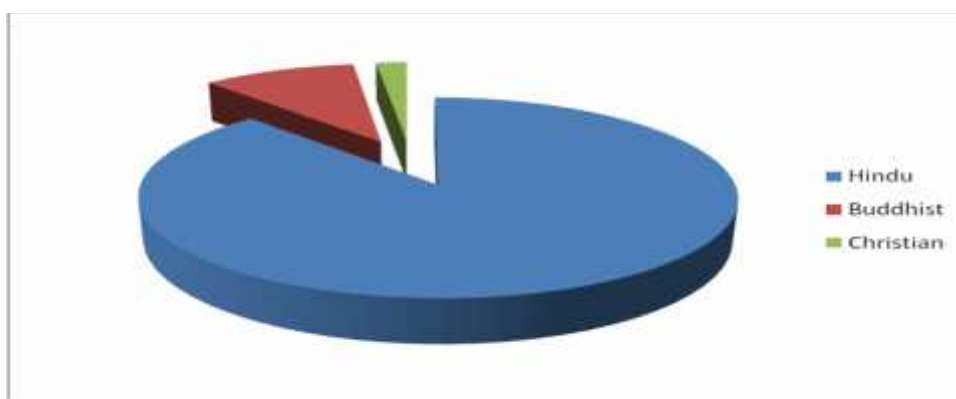
| Religion | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=101) |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Physical (N=37) | Blind (N=14) | Deaf (N=33) | Mentally retarded (N=13) | Multiple (N=4) | |
| Hindu | 89.19 | 85.71 | 84.85 | 92.31 | 100.00 | 88.12 |
| Buddhist | 5.41 | 14.29 | 15.15 | 7.69 | 0 | 9.90 |
| Christian | 5.40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.98 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

Table 9 reveals that majority of respondents (88.12%) follow Hindu

Religion compared to other religion. Buddhist (9.90%) and Christian (1.98%). About 78 percent of physical disabled, 70 percent of blinds about 87 percent of deaf and all mentally retarded and respondents having multiple disabilities are from Hindu religion. The Pie chart presented below represents the distribution of respondents by religion (fig.2)

Figure 2: Pie chart representing percentage of respondents by religion



4.6 Household Characteristics

During the study, the HH information of respondents were obtained from the interviewed respondents including: relation to the head of the HH, type of family, size of family, family ownership of house and land, toilet facilities, source of drinking

water, access to electricity and motor able road, means of communication, literacy and educational status of parents, occupation of parents and disabled members except respondents in the family.

4.6.1 Type of family

Family is usually categorized into three category viz. nuclear, joint and extended family. But information was collected in first two categories. About 56.44 percent respondents live in nuclear family whereas 43.56 percent respondents reported that they live in joint family.

Table 10: Distribution of respondents by type of Family.

| Type of family | frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Nuclear | 57 | 56.44 |
| Joint | 44 | 43.56 |
| Total | 101 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

From my field survey, most of the disabled people are getting love and affection what they want due large numbers of family members. Their family member directly involved their daily activites. But due to low number of family members, disability who lived in the joint family relatively getting low care from their family due to their time factor. By any every family giving more love their disable member in their family.

4.6.2 Ownership of House

Table 11: Distribution of respondents by Ownership of the House.

| Type of ownership | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Own | 97 | 96.04 |
| Rented | 1 | 0.99 |
| Relatives | 1 | 0.99 |
| Inn/tent | 2 | 1.98 |
| Total | 101 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

From the table 11, it is clear that majority of respondents (96.04%) are living at their own house. Nearly one percent respondents are living with their relatives and rent. About 2 percent respondents said that they didn't have house and they live in inn/tent. Disabled who lived in own house realized more comfortable and respect about disabled comparing to who lived in rented, relatives or other else.

4.6.3 Main source of income of the family having disabled member

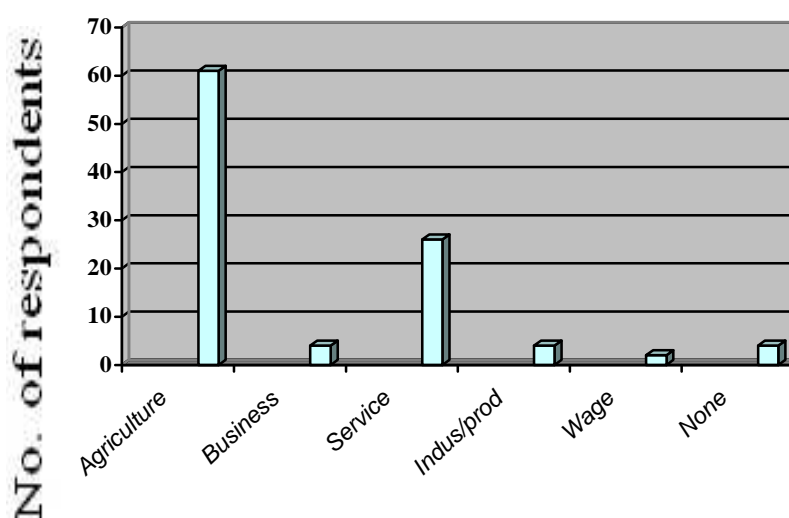
Agriculture is the main income source of about three-fourth Nepalese population, which was found true in the case of family having disabled member too. About two third respondents responded that agriculture was their main source of family income. Business, which includes 3.96 percent households of total respondents, and in service 25.74 percent respondents, holds second position .(Table: 12).

Table 12: Distribution of respondents according to main sources of income of household

| Income Source | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Agriculture | 61 | 60.40 |
| Business | 4 | 3.96 |
| Service | 26 | 25.74 |
| Industries/Production | 4 | 3.96 |
| Wage job | 2 | 1.98 |
| None | 4 | 3.96 |
| Total | 101 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

Figure 3: Distribution of respondents by main source of income of household



4.7 . Access to some basic services

Household consumption of family has been analyzed on the basis of access of the source of drinking water, toilet facilities, access to electricity and motorable road and means of communication that their household have.

4.7.1 Source of drinking water

Table 13: Distribution of respondents by source of drinking water.

| Source of drinking water | Frequency | percentage |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Pipe | 72 | 71.29 |
| Stone tap | 2 | 1.98 |
| Kuwa/Spring | 26 | 25.74 |
| River/Stream | 1 | 0.99 |
| Total | 101 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

Table 13 demonstrates the quantitative statistics of disabled household having different source of water. Nearly 71 percent of household is consuming facility of piped water whereas about 25 percent are dependent on Kuwa/Spring. Stone tap is the source of drinking water of about 2 percent and about 1 percent that of River /stream of total respondents. Most of the disabled respondent respond their difficulty to carry water from different sources except respondent related to disabled related to hearing.

4.7.2 Toilet Facilities

In the course of survey, it is found that about 50% of total respondents are deprived of cemented toilet facilities, about 33% respondents have non-cemented toilet at their household. Also nearly 18% respondents use Bush as toilet. (Table 14).

Table 14: Distribution of respondents by toilet facilities.

| Toilet | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Cemented | 50 | 49.51 |
| Non-cemented | 33 | 32.67 |
| Bush | 18 | 17.82 |
| Total | 101 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

From the direct survey, different disabilities faced different problems facing about toilet. Most of the physically disabled people difficult to use toilet if wheel chair

cannot access to it.They strongly blames to the public toilet that are made without taking care about different disabled people.

4.7.3 Access to Electricity and Motorable road

About 72 percent of respondents reported that their households have access to electricity whereas nearly 53 percent of respondents report affirmatively about the accessibility of their household to motorable road.

Table 15: Distribution of respondents by access to electricity and motor-able road.

| Physical accessibility | | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------------|-------|-----------|------------|
| Electricity | Yes | 75 | 74.26 |
| | No | 26 | 25.74 |
| | Total | 101 | 100.00 |
| Motor- able road | Yes | 53 | 52.48 |
| | No | 48 | 47.52 |
| | Total | 101 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

4.7.4 Means of communication

Information on means of communication such as radio, television, telephones,e-mail and newspapers were also collected in the title household facilities. Blinds access communication by means of radio,telivision and mobile. Deaf access their signlanguage, pictural headline in telivision,mobile(sms),internet and newspaper.But physical disabled people can access any kind of communicaion media.Table 16 shows the prevalence of these facilities in the household having disabled member.

Table 16: Distribution of respondents by means of communication.

| Means of Communicaztion | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Radio | 54 | 53.47 |
| TV | 36 | 35.64 |
| Tel/Mobile/ Newspaper | 25 | 24.75 |
| Radio and TV | 23 | 22.77 |
| Radio,T.V. and Tel/Mobile | 12 | 11.88 |
| Radion, TV, Newspaper and Telephone/mobile | 8 | 7.92 |
| Nothing | 21 | 20.79 |

Source: Field Survey 2010 (N=101)

About 54 percent of total respondents have radio at their household whereas 36 percent respondents have Television only, 8 percent of respondents have all four means of communication and 21 percent of respondents don't have any of them.

4.8 Literacy and Educational Status (6 years and above)

Literacy and Educational status defined literacy as the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language. Literacy reflects the accumulated achievement of primary education and adult literacy programs in imparting basic literacy skills that people can apply.

Data on literacy were collected from all respondents as all respondents are of six years and above. Respondents were asked whether they could read and write. No tests were conducted at the time of interview. Respondents were also asked whether they ever had attended school and it was found that those who can read and write had attended school. About 47 percent of respondents are literate; the rest of them are illiterate. (Table 17)

Table 17: Distribution of respondents school attendance by types of disability.

| School Attendance | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=101) |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Physical (N=37) | Blind (N=14) | Deaf (N=33) | Mentally retarded (N=13) | Multiple (N=4) | |
| Attended | 70.27 | 71.43 | 60.61 | 69.23 | 0 | 64.36 |
| Not attended | 29.73 | 28.57 | 39.39 | 30.77 | 100 | 35.64 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010

Table 17 reveals that more than 70 percent physically disabled respondents had attended school. Similarly about 71 percent blind respondents and about 60 percent deaf had attended academic area..

4.8.1 Causes for not attending School

Among the respondents who didn't attend school (35.64%), about 63.36 % respondents reported that they didn't attend school due to disability and 19.45 % respondents are compelled by their parents for not attending at school. About 8.33 %

thought that attending at school and being educated was useless for them. Rest of them didn't attend at school because there was no school near the village.

Table 18: Distribution of respondents by causes for not attending school.

| Causes for not attending School | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=36) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Physical (N=11) | Blind (N=4) | Deaf (N=13) | Mentally retarded (N=4) | Multiple (N=4) | |
| Because of Disability | 63.64 | 50 | 61.54 | 50 | 100 | 63.89 |
| Parents didn't sent | 18.18 | 0 | 23.08 | 50 | 0 | 19.45 |
| Thinking useless | 9.09 | 25 | 7.69 | 0 | 0 | 8.33 |
| Not school near village | 9.09 | 25 | 7.69 | 0 | 0 | 8.33 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

Table 18 declares that the percentage of school non-attendants due to problem caused by disability is relatively high among physical (63.64%) and deaf (61.54%). About 50% deaf school non-attendants are compelled to do so by their parents. About 10 percent physical and about 8 percent deaf thought that the education was useless for them. The number of mentally retarded respondents and respondents with multiple disability is not significant for the comparison. Most of the respondents arose that due to the unavailability of suitable school for different types of disabled and problem to go alone to attend school. Due to economic poor condition some of the people are not attending school.

4.8.2: School attendance with respect to type of disability

It can be seen that about 70 percent disabled, who can read and write had attended school. Most of the respondent attending in primary level (50.78%). For higher education, physically disabled people are attending comparing to others. (Table 19).

Table 19: Distribution of respondents by the type of school that they attended.

| Type of school | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=65) |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Physical (N=26) | Blind (N=10) | Deaf (N=20) | Mentally retarded (N=9) | Multiple (N=0) | |
| Primary | 30.77 | 50 | 60 | 88.89 | 0 | 50.78 |
| L. Secondary | 7.69 | 10 | 25 | 11.11 | 0 | 13.84 |
| Secondary | 7.69 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 7.69 |
| Higher education | 53.85 | 30 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 27.69 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

4.8.3 Performance of disabled at school

The information on an overall performance of respondents at school compared to able student was obtained by asking whether the performance was good, satisfactory or weak of the total 60 respondents. Majority (48.33 %) reported that their performance at school was satisfactory, while about 30 % considered their performance weak compared to able student. Likewise, more than one in ten (21.67 %) respondents considered that their performance was good compared to able students. Table 16 displays the performance of disabled at school

Table 20: Distribution of respondents by their performance at school compared to other student.

| Performance | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=60) |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Physical (N=17) | Blind (N=8) | Deaf (N=24) | Mentally retarded (N=10) | Multiple (N=1) | |
| Good | 35.29 | 50 | 12.5 | 0 | 0 | 21.67 |
| Satisfactory | 52.94 | 37.5 | 54.17 | 30 | 0 | 48.33 |
| Weak | 11.77 | 12.5 | 33.33 | 70 | 100.00 | 30 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

It can be seen that the performance of all mentally retarded respondents and respondents with multiple disability was weak compared to able classmate.

4.8.4 Extra Curricular Activities (ECA) participation and disabled students

Significant percentage of respondents (26.67 %) seems not participating in any kind of extracurricular activities. The major causes for not participating those activities are: physical disability, Blindness, Deafness and lack of opportunity and humiliation. About 38 % disabled participating sport .among them number of deaf are more in participating in sport. about 12 percent respondents have participated in debate/quiz followed by sports. The participants of art/painting are comparatively low. No respondents with mentally retardation and with multiple disabilities had participated in ECA. The participation f physically disabled respondents in art/painting and blind in sports and art/painting is also found nil.

Table 21: Distribution of respondents' participation in ECA of disability.

| ECAs | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=60) |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Physical (N=17) | Blind (N=8) | Deaf (N=24) | Mentally retarded (N=10) | Multiple (N=1) | |
| Sport | 23.53 | 50 | 58.34 | 10 | 0 | 38.33 |
| Debate/quiz | 35.30 | 12.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.67 |
| Cultural Program | 17.64 | 37.5 | 8.33 | 0 | 0 | 13.33 |
| Art/panting | 5.88 | 0 | 20.83 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Nothing | 17.65 | 0 | 12.5 | 90 | 100 | 26.67 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

4.9 Marriage and fertility

Marriage is important social phenomena. It is the Legal union of the persons with opposite sex. The validity of the marriage may be clarified by culture, customs and society or by the prevailing law. The information on marriage was collected from those respondents who are of 15 years and above. Marital status is categorized into five category viz. single, currently married, divorced, window and separated.

4.9.1 Marital status of the Respondents (15 years and above)

Table 22: Distribution of respondent by marital status above 15 years.

| Marital status | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=70) |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Physical (N=31) | Blind (N=12) | Deaf (N=19) | Mentally retarded (N=5) | Multiple (N=3) | |
| Single | 64.52 | 58.34 | 68.42 | 80 | 100 | 67.14 |
| Currently married | 25.80 | 33.33 | 15.79 | 20 | 0 | 22.86 |
| Windowed | 9.68 | 8.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.71 |
| Divorced | 0 | 0 | 10.53 | 0 | 0 | 2.86 |
| Separated | 0 | 0 | 5.26 | 0 | 0 | 1.43 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

It is clear from the table 22, that majority of the respondents (67.14%) are single. This is due to unripe to access daily activities. They need a perfect people but perfect one cannot accept the disabled people for their long life. Above 64.52 percent of physical, 58.34 percent blinds and 68.42 deaf are reported as single following currently married (22.86 %), widowed (5.71 %) and divorced (2.86 %). It is found that 10.53 percent deaf got divorced and all of them got divorced because of disability.

Respondents were asked whether disability hindrance marriage. Most of the respondents (78.26%) agreed that disability hinder marriage where as few respondents (21.74%) didn't admit the statement. (Table 23)

Table 23: Distribution of respondent by their perception towards marriage.

| Perception towards marriage | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=23) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Physical (N=11) | Blind (N=5) | Deaf (N=6) | Mentally retarded (N=1) | Multiple (N=0) | |
| Disability hinder marriage | 72.73 | 80 | 83.33 | 100 | 0 | 78.26 |
| Disability doesn't hinder marriage | 27.27 | 20 | 16.67 | 0 | 0 | 21.74 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

4.9.2 Age at marriage

The mean age at marriage of the respondents is 22.28yrs. Physically disabled respondents seem to get married earlier than deaf respondents. The mean age at marriage of physically disabled respondents is 21.71 years. With standard deviation 3.82 while mean age at marriage of deaf is 25.43 yrs. with standard deviation 5.9960. Only one blind respondent was married and he got married at 10 years of age so mean age at marriage of blind respondent can't be compared with other disabled (Table 24).

Table: 24 Mean ages at marriage of respondents.

| Types of disability | Mean | Number |
|---------------------|------|--------|
| Physical | 21.9 | 11 |
| Blind | 21.6 | 5 |
| Deaf | 20.5 | 6 |
| Mental | 24 | 1 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

4.9.3 Fertility

To collect the information on fertility married respondents were asked about their children. It was found that among 23 married respondents, 10 had children while other 13 didn't have. Table 25 shows the distribution of respondents by numbers of children they had.

Table 25: Respondents by no of children they have.

| No. of children | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| Non | 13 | 56.52 |
| 1 | 1 | 4.35 |
| 2 | 6 | 26.09 |
| 3 | 1 | 4.35 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 and above | 2 | 8.69 |
| Total | 23 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

It is shown in the Table that 56.52 percent-married respondents responded that they didn't have any child at the time of interview. Another 4.35 percent had only one children, 26.09 percent respondent had two Children. While 8.69 percent had five children.

4.10 Economic Characteristics

This chapter attempts to study the economic characteristics of the study population. Information on economic characteristics is collected from the respondents of 15 years and above on the basis of their engagement on economic activities and monthly earnings. It is found from the study that more than one-third respondents (34.24%) were not engaged in any kind of economic activities. About two-third respondents (65.76%) were seemed to be economically active (table 26)

Table: 26 Respondents according to their engagement in economic activities .

| Economic activities | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=73) |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Physical (N=32) | Blind (N=12) | Deaf (N=19) | Mentally retarded (N=7) | Multiple (N=3) | |
| Farmer | 25.00 | 18.33 | 42.10 | 0 | 0 | 23.29 |
| Service | 21.88 | 16.67 | 10.52 | 0 | 0 | 15.07 |
| Business/trade | 9.37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.11 |
| Household work | 12.5 | 6.67 | 3.36 | 14.28 | 0 | 15.07 |
| Social worker | 9.37 | 18.33 | 10.53 | 0 | 0 | 8.22 |
| Nothing | 21.88 | 40.00 | 15.79 | 85.72 | 100 | 34.24 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

It is obvious in the table 26 that above 23.29 percent of total respondents (15yrs. and above) are farmer who is followed by business/trade (4.11%) .In business/trade and social worker respondents engaged is significantly low. while about 15% respondent engaged in service and household work. Due to condition of his body figure, most of the respondent are engaged on their farm(23.29%).Mentally retarded and multiple disability respondents are found economically passive.

It can also be seen that 42.10% deaf and 25% physically disabled respondents are farmer. Only physical respondents are engaged in Business.

While exploring the causes for not engaging in economic actives, it was found that about 38% respondents are studying. About 36% respondents are lost job due to disability to engage any kind of economic work and 21.25% respondents didn't engage in economic activities because opportunities are not provided for them. It is worth nothing that 11.54% deaf, 32.15% physical and 27.27% blind respondents are looking for opportunities.

Table 27: Distribution of respondents by causes for not doing work.

| Causes of not doing work | Physical (N=28) | Blind (N=11) | Deaf (N=26) | Mentally retarded (N=12) | Multiple (N=3) | Total (N=80) |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Lost job due to disability | 35.71 | 27.27 | 30.77 | 50 | 66.67 | 36.25 |
| Family members prohibits | 3.57 | 9.10 | 7.69 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Lack of opportunity | 32.15 | 27.27 | 11.54 | 8.33 | 33.33 | 21.25 |
| Studying | 28.57 | 36.36 | 50 | 41.67 | 0 | 37.5 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

4.10.1 Monthly Earning

Only 15 male and 11 female were seemed to be engaged in economic activities. Among them about 16.67 percent male and more than 31.25 female were not paid for their work. 17.65 percent of total economically active respondent earn less than two thousand per month. It is remarkable that all respondent who were not paid and who

earns less than two thousand belong to farmer by occupation. 4 males and 3 female earn more than 8000 per month and another five male and 2 female earn 4000-6000.

Table 28: Distribution of respondents according to their monthly income.

| Monthly income | No of respondent | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------|--------|------------|-------|------------|
| | Male | Percentage | Female | Percentage | Total | Percentage |
| No paid | 3 | 16.67 | 5 | 31.25 | 8 | 23.53 |
| <2000 | 2 | 11.11 | 4 | 25.00 | 6 | 17.65 |
| 2000-4000 | 3 | 16.67 | 1 | 6.25 | 4 | 11.76 |
| 4000-6000 | 5 | 27.78 | 2 | 12.5 | 7 | 20.59 |
| 6000-8000 | 1 | 5.56 | 1 | 6.25 | 2 | 5.88 |
| 8000 and above | 4 | 22.22 | 3 | 18.75 | 7 | 20.59 |
| Total | 18 | 100.00 | 16 | 100.00 | 34 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

4.10.2 Satisfaction from their engagement in economic work

In the interview economically active respondents were asked whether they were satisfied from the work. 26.92 percent respondent said that they were satisfied with their work while others 72.08 percent were dissatisfied because of difficulties in performing work (Table 29).

Table 29: Distribution of respondents according to satisfaction/dissatisfaction with their work.

| Satisfaction/dissatisfaction | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Satisfied | 7 | 26.92 |
| Not satisfied | 19 | 73.08 |
| Total | 26 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

Chapter V

Problems of Disabled People

This chapter attempts to deal with the problems faced by disabled people in the society, community, family, education and institute, workplaces, etc.

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

5.1 Treatment received against disability

Nearly half of the respondents (42.58 %) have received Allopathic treatment against disability while about one fifth respondents (22.77%) didn't receive any kind of treatment. More than 27.72 percent disabled were treated traditionally against disability by applying 'Dhami-jhankri' (witch doctors) and about 7 percent have received Aayurvedic treatment (Table 30).

Table 30: Distribution of respondents according to the treatment they received

| Treatment received | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=101) |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Physical (N=37) | Blind (N=14) | Deaf (N=33) | Mentally retarded (N=13) | Multiple (N=4) | |
| Ayurvedic | 10.81 | 0 | 9.09 | 0 | 0 | 6.93 |
| Allopathic | 40.54 | 57.14 | 33.34 | 46.15 | 75 | 42.58 |
| Traditional | 27.03 | 28.57 | 30.30 | 23.08 | 25 | 27.72 |
| No treatment | 21.62 | 14.29 | 27.27 | 30.77 | 0 | 22.77 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

In the table 30 is worth nothing that 21.62 percent physical, 14.29 percent blinds, 27.27 percent deaf and 30.77 percent mentally retarded disabled have received no treatment. 22.77 percent of the respondents were completely in dark about the causes for not receiving treatment while 77.23 percent respondents say that they hadn't received treatment due to poor economic condition of the family.

5.2 Care Taker in the family

Although disabled people need special care and support to perform usual activities. It was found that about 17.82 percent of total respondents take care themselves. About 55.45 percent respondents are cared by their mother. In very few cases, father, brother and sister serve as caretaker. (Table 31).

Table 31: Distribution of respondents according to the caretaker in the family

| Caretaker | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=101) |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Physical (N=37) | Blind (N=14) | Deaf (N=33) | Mentally retarded (N=13) | Multiple (N=4) | |
| Self | 24.32 | 14.29 | 18.18 | 7.69 | 0 | 17.82 |
| Father | 16.22 | 7.14 | 21.21 | 7.69 | 0 | 14.85 |
| Mother | 48.65 | 50 | 48.49 | 84.62 | 100.00 | 55.45 |
| Brother | 2.70 | 21.43 | 6.06 | 0 | 0 | 5.94 |
| Sister | 0 | 0 | 3.03 | 0 | 0 | 0.99 |
| Son/daughter | 8.11 | 7.14 | 3.03 | 0 | 0 | 4.95 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

5.3 Family members' perception towards disabled member.

5.3.1 Family members' treating towards disabled.

About 76 percent of total respondents said that they had been treated nicely in the family. About 8 percent respondents react that they had been discriminated by family members. Altogether 24.24 percent of respondents were ill-treated in the family. (Table 32)

Table 32: Distribution of respondents as treating by their family members.

| Family members treating | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=101) |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Physical (N=37) | Blind (N=14) | Deaf (N=33) | Mentally retarded (N=13) | Multiple (N=4) | |
| Good | 54.05 | 78.57 | 27.28 | 53.85 | 75 | 49.51 |
| Discriminate | 13.51 | 7.14 | 24.24 | 7.69 | 0 | 14.85 |
| Mockery | 2.70 | 0 | 9.09 | 0 | 0 | 3.96 |
| Abuse by family member | 16.22 | 14.29 | 18.18 | 23.08 | 25 | 17.82 |
| Beat/scold | 8.11 | 0 | 9.09 | 15.38 | 0 | 7.92 |
| Isolation | 5.41 | 0 | 12.12 | 0 | 0 | 5.94 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010

5.3.2 Perception of family members towards disabled

During the interview respondents were asked whether their family members feel economic burden having disabled member in the household. About 8 percent of respondents said that they were felt economic burden by the family members while 27.72% respondents replied due to social burden .53.47% respondent replied burden due to both social and economic burden. Only 10.89 % respondents were not felt burden at all in the household. (Table 33)

Table 33: Distribution of respondents according to family members feeling burden.

| Family members' feeling of burden | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=101) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Physical (N=37) | Blind (N=14) | Deaf (N=33) | Mentally retarded (N=13) | Multiple (N=4) | |
| Economic | 13.51 | 14.29 | 3.03 | 0 | 0 | 7.92 |
| Social | 24.33 | 21.43 | 21.21 | 61.54 | 25 | 27.72 |
| Both | 43.24 | 57.14 | 66.67 | 38.46 | 75 | 53.47 |
| Not at all | 18.92 | 7.14 | 9.09 | 0 | 0 | 10.89 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

From the table 33 it can be noted that most of the respondents (53.47%) reported that their family members feel both (economic and social) huge burden in the household. Followed by 10.89% respondents that their family members did not feel any burden.

5.3.3 Disabled members expectation from the family

Most of the respondents expectations centered on love and support from the family. 23.76 percent respondents expect love, 18.81 percent expect support and 38.62 percent respondent expect both love and support from the family. It is remarkable that all mentally retarded as well as multiple disabled and about 50% of blinds expect love and support from the family.

Table 34: Distribution of respondents by their hope from family members.

| Disabled peoples' expect | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=101) |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Physical (N=37) | Blind (N=14) | Deaf (N=33) | Mentally retarded (N=13) | Multiple (N=4) | |
| Love | 16.22 | 21.43 | 39.40 | 15.39 | 0 | 23.76 |
| Supports | 37.84 | 14.29 | 9.09 | 0 | 0 | 18.81 |
| Love & support | 24.32 | 50 | 33.33 | 69.23 | 75 | 38.62 |
| Help | 8.11 | 14.28 | 6.06 | 7.69 | 25 | 8.91 |
| Nothing | 13.51 | 0 | 12.12 | 7.69 | 0 | 9.90 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

5.4 Problems/ difficulties faced by disabled

Disabled people are facing problems/difficulties in different place in different ways. The problem/difficulties such as: difficulties in performing work, difficulties to reach the place etc. may have caused by their physical or mental impairments or social perceptions like discrimination, teasing, scolding, dominating, etc.

5.4.1 Problem at educational institute

It was noted that 43.10 percent of total respondents who had attended school had faced problem caused by disability. 10.44 percent were discriminated at educational institute while 5.17 percent respondents were mocked by their friends. 41.29 respondents responded that hadn't faced any kind of problem at educational institute. (Table 35)

Table 35: Distribution of respondents according to the problems faced in educational institute.

| Problems | Types of disability | | | | | Total (N=58) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Physical (N=20) | Blind (N=9) | Deaf (N=23) | Mentally retarded (N=6) | Multiple (N=0) | |
| Problems caused by disability | 30 | 33.33 | 43.48 | 33.33 | 0 | 43.10 |
| Discrimination | 0 | 0 | 26.09 | 0 | 0 | 10.44 |
| Teasing of friends | 5 | 0 | 8.69 | 0 | 0 | 5.17 |
| Nothing | 65 | 66.67 | 21.74 | 66.67 | 0 | 41.29 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey 2010.

5.4.2 Problems in participating social activities

Respondents of 15 years and above were asked about their involvement in social activities and difficulties for participating social activities. 17.33 percent of total respondents answered that they had faced no problem in participation. 62.65 percent respondent had not participated in social activities because of their impairments while 6.67 percent fear of being mocked and 13.33 percentage of respondent feel uncomfortable to participate in social activities (Table 36).

Table 36: Distribution of respondent according to difficulties faced in participating social activities.

| Difficulties faced in participating social activities | Types of disability | | | | | Total 75 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Physical (N=29) | Blind (N=9) | Deaf (N=24) | Mentally retarded (N=10) | Multiple (N=3) | |
| Because of disability | 58.62 | 66.67 | 70.83 | 50 | 66.67 | 62.67 |
| Fear of being mocked | 0 | 0 | 8.33 | 20 | 33.33 | 6.67 |
| Feel uncomfortable | 13.79 | 11.11 | 8.33 | 30 | 0 | 13.33 |
| No problem | 27.59 | 22.22 | 12.51 | 0 | 0 | 17.33 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey

Chapter VI

Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Summary

This dissertation entitled ‘Socio-economic and Demographic Situation of Physically Challenged People’ is the study of disabled of Tanahun district. This study has been aimed to find socio-economic as well as demographic situation of disabled and identify the problems faced by disabled in the society. This study is conducted on the base of primary data, collected from 101 respondents of different parts of the district, deal on the topic ‘Status of disabled’, ‘Socio-economic characteristics’, ‘Demographic characteristics’ and ‘Problems of disabled’.

Disabled people are those who are physically or mentally unable to do the usual daily activities because physical or mental impairment. Disability is caused by the problems of physical organs and system due to which he or she cannot participate in his or her daily living activities as well as social, cultural, physical and communicational system of the society. Generally disability can be classified in to six categories (1) Physical (2) Hearing (3) Vision (4) Speech and Vocal (5) mentally retarded and (6) Multiple disabilities. Approximately 1 in 10 of the population in most 3rd world countries in handicapped or disabled in some way. The large proportions of disabled people are in working age those are ignored in job. Passage of time, people became aware and disabled also started to raise their voice on their rights and polices on rehabilitation of disabled were developed. Disabled peoples are to be provided second and third class facilities. Disability had a devastating effect on the quality of life of the disabled people with a particularly negative effect on their marriage, educational attainment, employment, and emotional state. Disabled persons are essential for socio-economic and policy analysis, action and monitoring. Need of sociological exploration to know about the situation of disabled people.

All the respondents are of 6 years and above, 52.48 percent were male and 47.52 percent were female. Age group 10-15 holds highest number of the study population. Physical disability is the largest number (36.64%) in the study. Most of the respondents were disabled by birth. This is due to their parent carelessness and

malnutrition. Hindu religion had domination over the study population (88.12 %). Buddhist occupy 9.9 percent while Christians occupy 1.98 percent. Agriculture is the main source of house hold income of 60.40 percent among the respondents. About 1.98 percent depended on wage job whereas 3.96 percent household depended on business. Mentally retarded and blinds are in less number to participate in the field of agriculture and business It was found that 64.36 percent respondent have attended at school and were literate while 35.64 percent were illiterate. Mentally retarded and persons with multiple disabilities had weak performance in the class.

About 67.14 percent of respondents of 15 years and above were single. 22.86 percent respondents were currently married whereas 5.71 percent were widowed, 2.86 percent were divorced and 1.43 percent was separated. About 36.25 percent were lost job due to disability. 21.25 percent respondents were looking for opportunities. So most of the disabled people economic condition is weak. Due to this disabled people are the largest and most discriminated minority group. It is seen from my survey least number of disabled was participating in social field. About 50 percent of respondents were treated nicely in the family, which 50 percent were ill-treated. 42.58 percent disabled received Allopathic treatment while 27.72 percent received traditional and 6.93 percent received Ayurvedic treatment and 22.77 percent disabled didn't receive any kind of treatment against disability. 23.76 percent respondents hope love and 18.81 percentage hope support from the family while 38.62 percent hope both love and support from the family. Disabled people are facing problem in different places in different ways. Such problems include problems caused by disability, discrimination teasing and scolding, etc.

6.2 Conclusions

From the analysis done above, it can be concluded that disabled people are living in low socio-economic condition and in some cases they are deprived of consuming facilities. Disabled are more vulnerable of being handicapped and often discarded from the household.

Most of the respondents are found to be disabled by birth. The disability by birth may be caused by lack of anti-natal care (ANC) or delivery care (DC). So family should be encouraged to provide such facilities to pregnant women. Government should also be

concerned to control diseases and uplift the socio-economic status of people by awaring them and providing them opportunities to involve in economic activities.

Agri-oriented economic activities are the major source of income of most of the disabled and their monthly income is comparatively low. So special training should be provided to develop their skills on non agri-oriented activities.

Disabled people are facing difficulties in different places in different ways. Most of the difficulties that they are facing are caused by their disability. Such difficulties include difficulties to reach the place (school, work-place etc.), difficulties to perform activities, difficulties caused by physical situation of the place and so on.

In one sentence it can be said that disable people are one of the deprived as well as vulnerable group. To build a managed society, they should not be ignored. Effective policy and program should be implemented to uplift their social and economic status. Further study is needed to collect in-depth information about disabled people.

Except government and non-governmental organizations, the family or community itself should be aware about disabilities, their prevention and treatment.

6.3 Recommendation

This study examine the perception and experience of different types of disability which is measured by knowledge on activities and experience by asking related questions and some case studies during field.

Except government and non-governmental organizations, the family or community itself should be aware about disabilities, their prevention and treatment. Government should make effective policy to address the disability. Co-ordination between different INGOs, GOs and NGOs having similar objectives should be focused. Awareness raising programs should be conducted through different media and channels.

In one sentence it can be said that disable people are one of the deprived as well as vulnerable group. To build a managed society, they should not be ignored. Effective policy and program should be implemented to uplift their social and economic status. Further study is needed to collect in-depth information about disabled people.

6.4 Recommendation for future studies

This study examined only few selected socio-economic and demographic variables, thus further studies might include various other variables to assess the knowledge and experience more effectively. This study is limited only to the disabled people in the convenient area under survey. Therefore, the study of disabled people in these area as well as outside is suggested to reach the logical result.

References

- Adhikari, Tukraj, Poudel Barun and Misra Narhari, 2008, "*The Status of Children of Tanahun*", District Child Council Community, Tanahun, Nepal.
- Angel, R, 1984, "*The cost of Disability for Hispanic Males*", Social Science Quarterly, 1984 june, 65(2)
- Abu, Habib L, 1995, "Women and disability don't mix". *Double discrimination and disabled women's rights*.
- Baral, Sunita (2005) "*A Situation Analysis of Locomotion Disability among Children*", Central Department of Population Studies, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Bhattari, Milan, 2003, "*Disability*", first edition, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Boukhari, H, 1997, "Invisible victims; Working with mothers of children with learning disability", in Lina Abu-Habib (ed.) '*Gender and disability. Women's experiences in the middle East*, Oxford, England.
- Bound, J; Schoenbaum M; Waidmann T, 1994, "*Socio-economic differences in disability status and labour-force attachment*".
- CBS, 2002, "*National Report of Population Census 2001*", Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Datpan.Vol.10 (2008:6), quarterly new bulletin published by CBRS Pokhara.
- ESCAP, 1994, "*Population aging and socio Economic development in Asia*", UN Department for Economic and social information and policy Analysis, New York.
- Hosain, GM; Akkinson D; Underwood P, 2002, " Impact of disability on quality of life of rural disabled people in Bangladesh", in *Journal of Health Population and Nutrition*.
- JICA Planning and Evaluation Department (2002) *Country Profile on Disability, Kingdom of Nepal*, Kathmandu, JICA

- Joshi, Indira, Deuja Neetra Bahadur, 2004, “*CBR NEWS BULLETIN*”, CBR National Network, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Kayastha, R.K. (2004) “*Socio-economic and Demographic Situation of Disabled People: A Study of Disabled People of Sindhupalchok District*”, Central Department of Population Studies, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Lansdown, Gerison; 2003, “*An overview of disabled children in Nepal*”.
- Ministry of Social Welfare Women and Children (2009), "*Apanga Srot Pustika*" (National law, Facilities govern by Nepal Sarkar)(Text in Nepal)
- Moore EG; Rosenberh MW, “ Measurement of disability at different Geographic scales in Canada”, IUSSP, Belgium.
- Mulhorn, K A, 2001, “Level of disability as a mortality risk factor among the elderly”, NUPRI, Tokyo, Japan.
- Murray, CJ; Lopez AD, 1997, “Alternative projection of mortality and disability by 1990-2000”; Global Burden of disability.
- New Era, UNICEF and NPC (2001) *A Situation Analysis of Disability in Nepal*, Kathmandu, New Era.
- Nepal Government Gazette, 2005, "*Definition of disability and determination of disabilities.*"
- Pokhrel, B. R. (2003) “ Andolan ma Apangaharu” (“Disabled in a Movement”) *Srijana* (Tri- monthly magazine of National Federation of Desabled). 3 (2):3-6. [Text in Nepali]
- Pantha, Prakash (2010), "Resource centre for Rights and Development of PWDs- RECED-Tanahun." (Annual magazine of RECED-Tanahun)
- Patel, V, 2001, “Poverty, inequality and mental Health in developing countries” in David A. Leon and Gill walt (ed.) *poverty, inequality and Health: An international perspective* Oxford University Press, Englan,

- Santiago, AM; 1994, "The economic consequences of disability status: evidence from the 1990 panel study of income dynamics". Ann Arbor, Michigan, University of Michigan, population studies center, Research Report No. 94-312.
- Shirley, O, 1983, "A Cry for Health, Poverty and Disability, the third word" TWGFD, 1983.
- Subedi, Sudarshan (2006) "*Apanga Sambandhi Kanuni Byabasta*" ("*Laws related to Disabled People*"). Kathmandu, HI International and DHRC. [Text in Nepal]
- WHO, 1995, *Physical status: the use and interpretation of anthropometry: Technical Report Series no. 854, Geneva*
- UN, 1995, "Promotion of non-Handicapping Physical Environment for disable persons", ESCAP, New York.
- UN, 1996, "The information Kit on the United nations standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disability", New York.

**Survey Questionnaire for the research of the masters of Arts of Dissertations Survey of
Socio-economic and Demographic Characteristics of Disabled People**

Respondent No.....

Zone:.....

Name of the Respondent:.....

District:..

VDC/Municipality:.....

Ward No:...

| (1) Types of Disability | (2) Sex | (3) Age | (4) Caste/ Ethnicity | (5) Religion | (6) Mother Tongue | (7) Relation to the head of the household |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Male -1 Female-2 | | | Hindu-1 Buddhish-2 Christian-3 Islam-4 jain-5 Others-6 | | Father -1 Mother- 2 Grandparent-3 Husband/wife-4 Son/daughter-5 Relatives-6 Others-7 |

Household Information

| S.N. | Questions | Coding Description | Remarks |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 8 | What type of family do you have? | 1.....Nuclear 2.....Joint | |
| 9 | How many members are there in your family? | Numbers... | |
| 10 | Do you have own house? | 1.....Yes 2..... No | |
| 11 | Does your Household have any land? | 1.....Yes 2..... No | |
| 12 | Does your Household have electricity? | 1.....Yes 2..... No | |
| 13 | Does your Household have toilet facility? | 1.....Yes 2..... No | |
| 14 | If yes, what type of toilet facility does your Household have? | 1..... Cemented 2..... Rough | |
| 15 | What is the main source of drinking water in your Household? | 1..... Piped water 2..... tube well 3..... Well | |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 23 | How did you become disabled? | 1.... By Birth 2.... Accident 3.... Parents careless 4.... Lack of inoculation 5.... War 6.... Disease (specify) 7.... Others (specity) | |
| 24 | Is there any disabled person except you in your family? | 1.... Yes 2.... No | |
| 25 | If yes, number of disabled persons. | 1....Male 2... Female | |
| 26 | If yes, specify the types of disability. | 1.... Communication 2.... Locomotion 3.... Mentally related 4.... Multiple/complex | |
| 27 | Did your family try to you any treatment for recovery? | 1.... Yes 2.... No 3.... Don't know | |
| 28 | Did your family members support your daily activities? | 1.... Yes 2.... No 3.... Don't know | |
| 29 | What kind of burden did your family feel? | 1.... Economic 2.... Social 3.... Both 4.... Others (specify) | |
| 30 | Did your family discriminate you with other able? | 1.... Yes 2.... No 3.... Don't know | |
| 31 | If yes, what type of discrimination they did? | 1.... Mockery 2.... Abuse by family members 3... Isolation 4.... Exclusion 5.... Others(specify) | |
| 32 | If no, were you getting equal opportunities as able? | 1.... Yes 2.... No | |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| | | 3.... Don't know | |
| 33 | What do you hope from your family members? | | |

Educational Status of Disabled Children and Problems Facing at Educational Institute

| S.N. | Questions | Coding Descriptions | Remarks |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 34 | Have you studied? | 1.... Yes 2. NO | |
| 35 | Why don't you attend to school? | 1.... Because of disability 2.... Lack of sponsorship 3..Thinking that useless to disabled 4.... No school near form house 5.... Others (.....) | |
| 36 | Are you currently attending school? | 1.... Yes 2.... No | |
| 37 | If you have studied, which level have you completed or doing? | 1.... Primary 2.... L Secondary 3.... Secondary 4.... Higher education (.....) 5.... Elderly education | |
| 38 | What was your performance compared to that of your classmate? | 1.... Good 2.... Satisfactory 3.... Weak | |
| 39 | Have you faced any problems at educational institute? | 1.... Yes 2.... No | |
| 40 | If yes, what kind of problems are you facing? | 1.... Problems caused by Disability 2.... Discrimination 3.... Abuse by peers 4.... Others (specify) | |
| 41 | Was/is there any discrimination in teacher's behavior with disabled students? | 1.... Yes 2.... No | |
| 42 | If yes, what sorts of discrimination do they do? | 1.... Don't give attention to us 2.... Laugh at us 3.... Give priority to able students 4.... Scold us 5.... Provide us less opportunities | |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| | | 6..... No support from teachers 7..... Others (specify) | |
| 43 | Does your school have managed special classes for disabled students? | 1.... Yes 2.... No | |
| 44 | If yes, what kinds of classes are there? | | |
| 45 | Do you have access to library? | 1.... Yes 2..... NO | |
| 46 | Have you ever participated in ECA at your school? | 1.... Yes 2.... No | |
| 47 | If yes, in what kind of activities have you participated? | | |
| 48 | Are you satisfied with your performance in ECA? | 1.... Yes 2.... No | |
| 49 | If no, what is the reason behind not participating in any ECA? | 1..... Because of disability 2..... Fear of being mocked 3..... Feel uncomfortable 4..... Don't feel like | |
| 50 | How much time it takes to reach form center/house to your school? | 1.. < 10 minutes 2... 10-20 minutes 3....20-40 minutes 4.... 40 minutes and above | |
| 51 | By which means do you go to school? | 1.... By walking 2.... By bus 3.... Others (specify) | |
| 52 | Are you facing any problem to reach the school? | 1..... Yes 2.....No | |
| 53 | If yes, what kind of problem are you facing? | 1..... On walking 2..... on climbing bus 3..... Others (specify) | |
| 54 | Why don't you attend to school? | 1..... Because of disability 2..... Lack of sponsorship 3..... Thinking the it is useless to disabled 4..... No school near this center 5..... Others(specify) | |

Marriage and Performance in social activities (ask to 15 years and above)

| S.N. | Questions | Coding Descriptions | Remarks |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 55 | What is your marital status? | 1..... Single 2..... Currently married 3..... Widowed 4..... Divorced 5..... Separation | |
| 56 | At what age did you get married for the first time? | Age..... | |
| 57 | Is your husband/wife also disabled? | 1..... Yes 2..... No | |
| 58 | Did you face any social problem in your marriage? | 1..... Yes 2..... No | |
| 59 | If yes, what kind of problem did you face? | | |
| 60 | Do you think disability hinders marriage? | 1..... Yes 2..... No | |
| 61 | If divorce, the reason behind divorced. | | |
| 62 | If separated, the reason behind separation. | | |
| 63 | Do you feel any difficulty in participating social activities? | 1..... Yes 2..... No | |
| 64 | If yes, what are the reasons behind for facing difficulties in social activities? | 1..... because of disabilities 2..... fear of being mocked 3..... feel uncomfortable | |

Economic Situation

| S.N. | Questions | Coding Descriptions | Remarks |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 65 | Are you engaged in any economic work? | 1..... Yes 2..... No | |
| 66 | If yes, what type of work | 1..... Farmers 2..... Service 3..... Business | |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| | | 4..... Form Labor 5..... Household work 6..... Social worker 7..... Others | |
| 67 | Are you paid in cash or kind for this work? | 1..... Both cash and kind 2..... Cash only 3..... Not paid | |
| 68 | How much do you earn monthly? | 1.....Less than 2000(in Rs) 2.... 2000-4000 3.... 4000-6000 4.... 6000-8000 5.... 8000-12000 6.... More than 12000 | |
| 69 | Is there any difference in your income than able people? | 1..... Yes, less 2..... Less, more 3..... No | |
| 70 | Does your income support the need of our family? | 1..... Yes 2..... NO | |
| 71 | Have you ever faced problem in your work field? | 1..... Yes 2..... No | |
| 72 | What kind of problem have you faced? | 1.....Difficult to perform works 2.... Others | |
| 73 | Are you satisfied with our work? | 1.... Yes, less 2.... Yes 3..... NO | |
| 74 | What is the reason behind satisfaction/dissatisfaction? | | |
| 75 | Who make decision on expenditure of your own income? | 1.... Self 2.... Parents 3.... Caretaker 4.... Others | |
| 76 | Is there any reason for not doing any work? | 1.... Lack of opportunities 2.... Lost job due to disability 3.... Studying 4.... Family members prohibits 5.... Others (.....) | |

Fertility (Ask to 15 yrs. and above married women)

| S.N. | Questions | Coding Descriptions | Remarks |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 77 | Have you ever had a birth? | 1.... Yes 2.... No | |
| 78 | How many children do you have altogether? | Total no..... Living son..... Living daughter.... | |
| 79 | Was/were any child/children dead after live birth? | 1.... Yes 2.... No | |
| 80 | If yes, how many child/children have died? | Number.... Age.... | |
| 81 | Were there any disabled children among those who died? | 1.... Yes 2.... No | |
| 82 | Do you have any disabled child? | 1.... Yes 2.....No | |
| 83 | If yes, how many? | Number.... | |
| 84 | If yes, what kind of disability does he/she have? | 1.... Physical 2.... Blind 3.... Deaf 4....Mentally retarded 5.... Others (.....) | |
| 85 | Do you wish for any more children? | 1.... Yes 2..... No | |
| 86 | Do you wish for son or daughter? | 1.... Son 2... Daughter | |
| 87 | Why do you wish for son/daughter? | 1.... No child of the sex previously 2.... Support 3.... Induced by culture 4.... Others | |

***** *THE END* *****