

Socio-Economic Status of the Disabled People
(A Study of Disabled People of Pokhara -19, Lamachaur)

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Mr. Ramesh Karki has completed this thesisentitled, **Socio-Economic Status of the Disable People (A Study of Disabled People of Pokhara - 19, Lamachaur)** under my supervision. This is an original work. I therefore, recommend this dissertation for final approval and acceptance.

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

We hereby certify that the thesis entitled **Socio-Economic Status of the Disable People (A Study of Disabled People of Pokhara -19, Lamachaur)** Submitted by Mr. Ramesh Karki to the Department of Sociology/ Anthropology, Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara, in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Sociology has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of the mentioned degree.

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Socio - Economic status of the disabled people: A study of Disable people Pokhara-19, Lamachaur is a dissertation prepared in mandatory rule of Tribhuvan University for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master Degree of Humanities and Social science in Sociology. This thesis is directly related to investigate the status of socio economic of the disabled people of Lamachaur.

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ACRONYMS

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| A.D | – | Amino Domini |
| ASP | – | Apanga Srot Pustika |
| B.S | – | Bikram Sammat |
| CBR | – | Community Based Rehabilitation |
| CBS | – | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| DEO | – | District Education Office |
| FIG | - | Figure |
| FGO | – | Focus Group Discussion |
| HMG/N | – | His Majesty Government of Nepal |
| HOH | – | Hard of Hearing |
| INGO | – | International Non-Government Organization |
| NFD | – | National Federation of Disabled |
| NGO | – | Non Government Organization |
| NPC | – | National Planning Commission |
| NFDN | – | National Federation Of Disabled Nepal |
| PWDs | – | People With Disability |
| S.L | – | Sign Language |
| T.U | – | Tribhuvan University |
| UNICEF | – | United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund |
| UN | – | United Nation |
| UN-CRPD | – | United Nations Convention on The Right of Persons |
| UNDP | – | United Nations Development Programme |
| WHO | – | World Health Organization |

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1BACKGROUND

Human society is a group of people involved in persistent interpersonal relationship. It is a large social grouping sharing the same geographical or social territory, typically subjects to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectation. A society can also consists of like-minded people government by their own norms and values within a dominant larger society. In this way society consists of different people having different variety of races, languages, sexes, caste, religions and classes. Among these disable people also which are found in our society in different forms either by birth or after birth due to various causes accident, lack of knowledge.

The consequence of an impairment may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, emotional development or some combination of these. A disability may be present from birth or occur during person's lifetime. A disability is umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitation and participation restriction. Impairments may include physical, sensory and cognitive or development all disabilities. Mental disorder also known as psychiatric or psychosocial disability and social types of chronic diseases may also qualify as disabilities.

“Disability is defined of any restriction or lack (as a result of any impairment) of ability to perform an actually in the manner or within range considered normal for the Human beings” (ed. Lennard J. Davis, 1997). A disability is a condition function judged to be significantly impaired relative to the usual standard of an individual or group. Disability is conceptualized as being a multidimensional experience for the persons involved. These may be effects on organs or body parts and there may be effects on a person's participating in areas of life.

Disability is such a word that refers to the condition of being unable to do things in the normal way. In UN/CRPD articles define disability as “those who have long term physical, mental intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basic with others (UNCRPD, 2006). Thus disability is the situation which are unable to do

their daily usual activities early because of impairment of one or more than one organs of the body. So that a person can be considered as a disabled if he/she has some different nature than normal people in physical and mental aspects. Hence the incomplete development in physical body and mental aspects leads a person to be a disabled which enables them to be a disabled daily activities normally.

Any person can become disabled in any time. In other words every person can have disability in the same means but only physically or mentally disabled are counted as disabled people (ASP 2009). There is no uniformity in the definition of disability. According to the disable people protection and welfare Act (2039 B.S) :Disable people are those who are physically or mentally unable to do the usual daily tasks because of physical or mental impairments or impairments of knowledge ,disabled people have little possibility to get job. Hence, the incomplete development in mental and some other aspects leads a person to be a disabled which enables to perform his daily taxes normally. In the many cases disabled people need either a suitable condition or they need other people to complete his/her daily activities.

In our society different types of people homing their own culture, language, religion, caste etc. are stay with together. But due to the different social factors like tradition, ignorance and poverty, disable people are discriminated in the society. They have faced many problems in the society. Also they have no right to enjoy life like that of non-disabled people.

During the cause of time, the disabled people are become more active and they become aware and disable people engaged together to raise their voice on their rights and policies. On rehabilitation of disable were developed. They become more active through the further development of policy. After the Second World War (1939-1946) social integration and generalization theory began which helped the enforcement of capability of the disabled people. By the end of 1960 disable people of some countries started to discover new theory which shows the relationship among obstacles faced by disabled environment and people using.

With the development of new technologies, skills and idea in the medical field and the changing concepts of the world ,the human reasons are the behaviors for the disabilities are being improved in the last centuries as compared to before. The rates of disabilities is increase due to lack malnutrition during the pregnancy lack of sufficient

amount of medicine ,late recognition of the disease also some are due to hereditary disorder,accidents,war,natural disaster and so on.. The disability may happen because of different unknown causes of negligence words can be before, during or after birth.

According to the Nepal Government gazette (2005) “The disability organ and system by the problem of physical organ and system due to which he/she cannot participate on his/her daily, social,cultural,physical and communicational system of the society.According to the National CBR, Community based rehabilitation the definition of disabled person defined as “A person who cannot carry out his/her daily doing activities as performed by normal people. It also defined the disability as the physical, mental or sensory permanent impairment.So that’s why it can be clear that if a person is permanently impaired in any organs (or parts of body) of his/her daily activities without support he/she, is called a disabled person.

In context of Nepal, disabilities are of following types :

- 1) Physical disability
- 2) Vision disability
 - a) Blind
 - b) Low vision
- 3) Hearing disability
 - a) Deaf
 - b) Hard of Hearing
- 4)Deaf blind
- 5) Speaking disability
- 6) Mental disability
- 7) Multi disability

(Source :Apangasrotputika 2068)

Currently, the World population is estimated to 7,000,000,000. Out of this total population 15 percent of the entire world’s population has disability. 5 percent of total population of disabled people are children. Females have higher disability than male.Mostly 88percent of the disable people are live in the developing countries (UNDP). According to the UNICEF, 30percent of street youths are disabled. Due to poor nutrition, poverty, disease, childlabour and other cases, it is estimated that in the next 30 years the number of disable person will rise. In some countries the people’s disabilities are due to warfare, armed conflict rape, discrimination and violence. Nearly 65 million people of world are disabled and the rate or population is 2/3 in Asia and under developed countries. Their rate is higher in Asian countries Poverty is the main problem in these nation.More than 80percent of the disabled population is

found in the remote and the development deprived region of the nations. According to the survey done by WHO in 1978 A.D, about 10 percent disabled people are estimated to be in development countries but in Nepal only 3 percent disabled are reported to be there.

The total population of Nepal is 2,64,94,504 with an annual growth rate of 1.35 percent. The male population is recorded as 12,849,041 while Females stands at 13,645,463. Out of this 280086 Males (2.18) and 233235 (1.71 percent) females are disabled in Nepal. All together 5,13,321 (1.94 percent) people are disabled in our country. (CBS-2011) In Kaski districts total population is 4,92,098 out of their 9,219 people are disabled (CBS-2011). According to CBS-2011, physical disability people are more in number (1,86,457). On total analysis the number of the disabled people in Nepal is estimated to be about nearly 30 lakh by the organization working the disabled people (National federation of disabled-Nepal).

After the worldwide declaration of Human Rights in 1948 A.D respectively. Education for blind (2021 B.S) for deaf people (2022 B.S), and physical disabled people (2026 B.S) has been started in Nepal with the establishment of the special Education Council in the year of 2030 B.S for the special Educational development and improvement, the education for the development of disabled people have been commenced. A survey for the 1st time was done for the disabled people of Nepal during the celebration of international disabled year (1981 A.D). A special recommendation are made by UN for the opportunities (1998). A convention regarding child rights in 1981 A.D talks as UNCRPD 2006 is new law was made by UN and also by different countries wheels mostly provide disabled Human rights (UNCRPD-2006).

According to the convention on the right of person with disabilities (2006) the first legally tendency disabilities specific human rights convention, adopted by the United Nations give the description of disability:

) It emphasizes that “person with disabilities includes those who have long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

) The preamble to the convention states that “ disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitude and environment barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.(UNCRPD-2006)

1.2 Statements of the problems

Unlike their citizens of the society disabled people live in most deplorable conditions ,isolated and excluded from their communities due to the barrier of policy environments and attitude. They are the most discriminate minority group in Nepal as the world in general whose human rights are systematically violated. People are mostly discriminate in the society because of their being disabled. Mostly deaf people are use sign language for the means of communication best in context of Nepal no one are interest to learn a sign language due to reason of this ,Deaf people are backwards in every aspects. Also their parents ,theirneighbourhood,society,community did not interest to learn their sign language. That’s why deaf people are mostly suffering from communication problems because of this reason due to incomplete communication they have not access to employment ,occupation ,education ,security and livelihood that’s why deaf people are not able to participate in social activities as well as economic sectors too.

Disabled peoples face many problems in their daily life activities. They are unquestionably the largest and most discriminate minority groups in Nepal as the world in general purchase human rights are systematically violated.

Although a lot of NGO’S and INGO’S have been working for disabled organization, beat the effort is not sufficient for their welfare and so in the case with study area Pokhara - 19,Lamachaur ,by more than a dozen of organization in the place only certain groups of organization are benefitted. Also Pokhara is a beautiful city, headquarters of the Kaski districts and most of the program are centered here. Most of the activities performed from headquarters where as same are oriented to specific VDC and Non-VDC area only. In this condition ,Pokhara -19,Lamachaur might not be included in all the programs allocated.Thus,there are no sufficient previous studies on disability people of Lamachaur. Therefore, the problems towards which their study as directed is to identify the situation of disability people in Pokhara– 19, here are some related research question set for the study:

- 1) What are the socio-economic problems of disabled people of Pokhara, Lamachaur?
- 2) What types of supports they have been receiving?
- 3) Are all disabled improving their lifestyle when the organization support for them? How?
- 4) What are their required supports?
- 5) Are all disabled people get required amountof service in their daily life?
- 6) How many organizations are working for the empowerment of disabled in study area?

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of this research was to analyze and explore the status of disabled people. The specific objectives are as follows:

- 1) To assess the socio-economic situation of disabled people.
- 2) To explore the institutional efforts to the disabled people.
- 3) To analyze the relationship between types of disability of social facility.

1.4 Significance of the study

- 1) This study has explores and presented the information about the different supports achieved by disable people having their required supports for them.
- 2) It has also highlighted the situation of disabled people.

1.5 Limitation of the study

- 1) This study was limited to the disable people of Pokhara-19, Lamachaur only.
- 2) This study may not represent the socio-economic characteristics of other disabled people of the same or other districts.

3) It was difficult to use the key informants because of my deafness. Detail information was obtained from the disability on the basic of my sign language and interpreter.

1.6 Location of the study

This research is located at Pokhara – 19 ,Lamachaur which exact location is shown as in following figure.

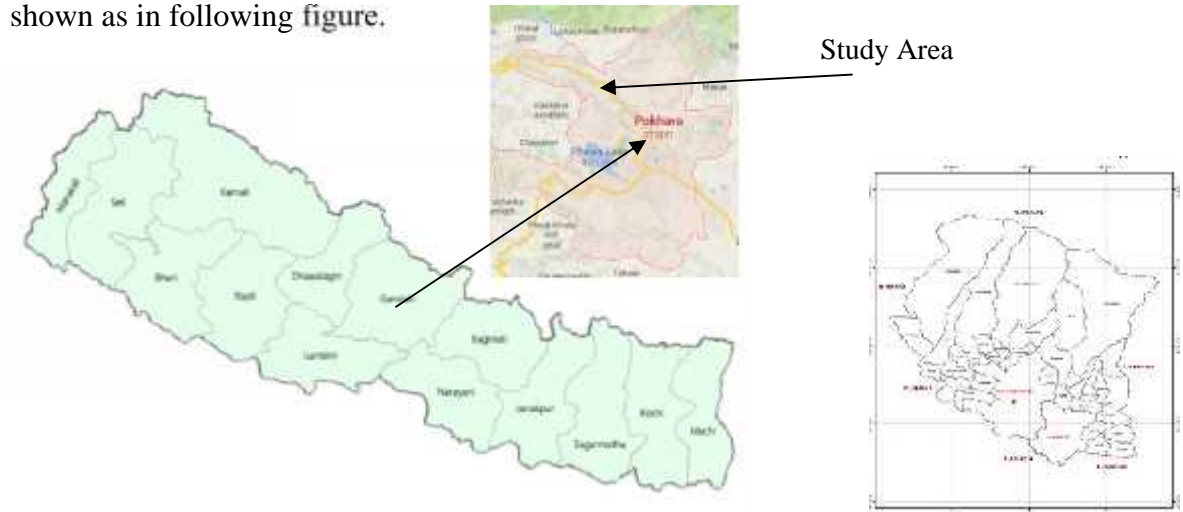


Fig 1: Map of Nepal

Fig 2: Map of Kaski

CHAPTER-TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

An extensive review of literature provides us the basic for our research literature review is the extensive searching of the related topics and findings and the facts and figures to support the study help to gain develop insight about the subjects to develops instruments for data collection and to fund data that could be applicable in interpretation and are available for literature review such as professional journals, abstracts, books, published reports, documents and internet search.

2.1 Concept Review on Disability and Situation of Disability

2.1.1 Defining Disability

According to the WHO (World Health Organization), disability is any restriction or lack resulting from any impairment of ability to perform an activity in the manners .The most commonly definition is that of the WHO(World Health Organization) in 1970's which draw a three fold distinction between impairment disability and handicap defined as follows: an "impairment" as any loss or abnormality of psychological or anatomical structure or function. A disability is any restriction or lack resulting from an impairment of ability to perform an actual in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

A 'handicap' is a disadvantage for a given individual ,resulting from an impairment or a disability that prevents the fulfillment of a role that is considered normal (dependency on age ,sex ,and social and cultural factors for that individual during the 1970 the term disability and handicap were often used in an unclear and confusing way ,which gave poor guidance for policy making and for political action.

According to activities in the disability movement ,the WHO has confused between the terms 'disability' and Impairment .Thus the union of the physical impaired against segregation defined impairment and disability in the following manner.

An impairment is lacking part of or all of a limb or having a defective limb, organisms or mechanism of the body.

Disability is the disadvantage or restriction of actually caused by contemporary organization which takes no or little account of people who have physical impairments and their excludes them from the mainstream of social activities.

According to the United Nation Standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for reason with disabilities.

The term 'Disability' summarizes a great number of different functional limitation occurring in any population in any country of the World. People may be disabled, physical , intellectual or sensory impairment medical condition or mental illness. Such impairment conditions or illness may be permanent or transmitting in nature.

The term 'Handicap' means the loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the life of the community on an equal level with other. It describes the encounter between the person with a disability and the environment. The purpose of this term is to emphasize the environments and in many organized activities in society for example, information,communication and education which prevent person with disabilities from participating on equal terms.

But after 1980sthe WHO adapted an international classification of impairment ,disabilities and handicaps which suggested a more precise and at the same time relativistic approach .The International classification of impairments disability and handicap (ICIOH,1980s) makes a clear distinction between impairment disabilities and handicap. It has been extremely used in areas such as rehabilitation, education, statistics, policy, legislation, demography, sociology, economics and anthropology .As well as the members of women and social welfare under the subsection of protection and welfare of disable act, 2039 on 15 April 1999 have been taken into account while developing a standard definition for the study. (UNICEF/HMG,2001)

In order to understand the situation of disability a conceptual clarity which democrat the condition of impairment,disabilities and handicap is important (UNICEF/HMG 2001)

Impairment

Technically the term "impair" means damage or loss of physical ,psychological or anatomic function or structure .These concern disturbs at the level of body function or

mental function .This could mean loss of arm levels/body poor eyesight hearing impairments ,paralysis ,defective vision. (UNICEF/HMG,2001)

1. Disability

It is the restriction or lack of ability to perform daily activity in the manner or within the range considered for normal for human being (UNICEF/HMG 2001)

2. Handicap

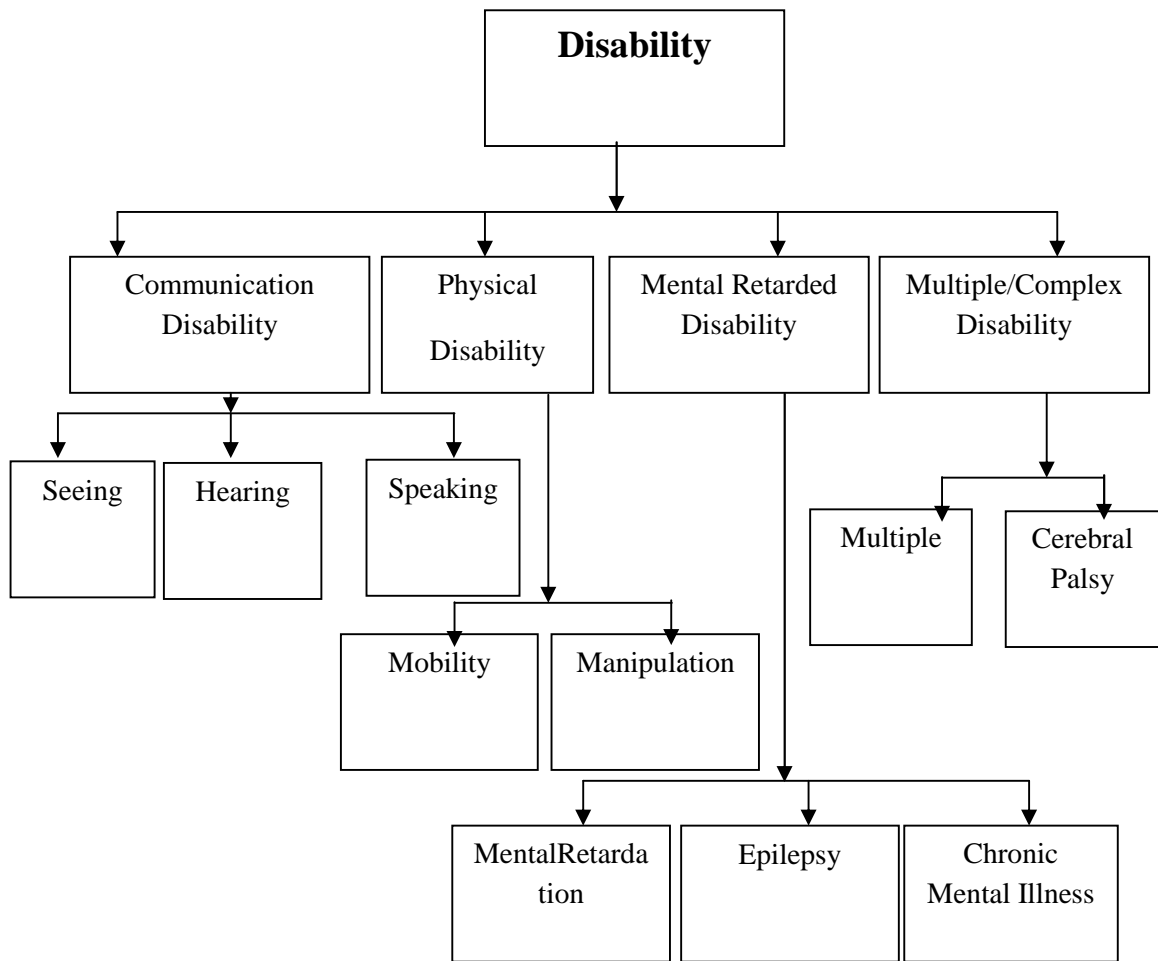
A handicap is a disadvantage in a person's life due to impairments or disability as composed to other person in performing the rates excepted of him/her in society like not been able to attend school or get job or being socially isolated. Thus a handicap is loss or limitation of opportunities to takes part in the life of the community on an equal level with others (UNICEF/HMG 2001)

In contrast disability of a social, it is the exclusion of people with impairments due to environment of social discrimination that acts as a barrier to their fuel and equal participation in mainstream society,that is limited purely became they have impairments (UNICEF/HMG ,2001)

2.1.2 Types of Disabilities

There is no information in the classification of disability on the basis of disturbance occurred in the body part/system Nepal Government -2086 B.S disability can be classified into six categories :

- 1) Physical related disability
- 2) Hearing related disability
- 3) Vision related disability
- 4) Mental retarded disability
- 5) Speech and vocal disability
- 6) Multiple disability



(Source: Apanga Sort Pustaka ,2009)

Fig. 3: Classification of Disability

2.1.3 Defining different types of disability

1) Physical disability

A physical disability is a limitation on a person physical functioning, mobility, dexterity or stamina which makes a person's unable to perform the daily activities of life. People who have broken skeletal structure also fuel into this category.

Mobility disability includes physical defects including upper or lower limb loss or impairment poor manual dexterity and damage to one or more organs of the body.

2) Hearing related disability

Because of deformity or impairments of hearing organ ,if person cannot hear or cannot discriminate the sound or cannot understand other's speech by sound/ voice. I t

is called deafness. The deafness has two categories .These are deafness and hard of hearing.

3)Vision related disability

Because of vision related problems if a person cannot see the size ,space and colours .It is called the visionary disabilities .It has also been categorized in two categories i.e; complete blindness and low vision.

4)Mentally Retarded disability

Disabilities due to problems in mental condition are known as mentally retarded disability. Because of the deformity in brain or consciousness problems if a person cannot speak, communicate language, perform the activities according to the age group, it's called intellectual or mental disability.It can be classified in three sub-categories i.e, Mental ,Epilepsyand Chronic mental illness .

5)Speech and vocal disabilities

Because of deformityin speech or vocal organs, if a person cannot produce the speech sound properly it is called the speech and vocal disability.

6)Multiple disabilities

Those person who have more than one types of disabilities are considered as multiple disabilities.

2.1.4. Situation of disabilities in Nepal

The National federation of Disabled-Nepal claims that there are about 2.04 million disabled people in Nepal .But the result of national census 2011 doesn't supports the claims. The data show that there are 51,3,301 of total population are people with disability.Among these 36.33 percent are people with physical impairment, 15.45 percent persons are deaf ,18.46percent are blind ,6.03percent are mentally retarded and 7.52percent the people with multiple disability.

National federation of the deaf doesnot accept the data published by CBS and claimsthat there are about nearly 0.5 million are deaf people (hearing impaired). Nepal Blind Association is also not satisfied with the data and claims that there are

totally two lakh people are usually impaired. The results of census shows comparatively smaller scale which might have secured by the error in the measurement of disable in census questionnaires.

Table 1: Difference in the estimates of prevalence

| | 2001 Census | 2011 Census |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Population | 22,736,934 | 26,494,504 |
| Total Disable | 1,03,795 | 513,301 |
| Disability Prevalence Rate | 0.46 | 1.94 |
| Type of Disability | | |
| a) Physical | 39.31 | 36.32 |
| b) Visionary | 15.92 | 18.46 |
| c) Hearing | 24.61 | 15.45 |
| d) Vision + Hearing | - | 1.84 |
| e) Speech | - | 11.47 |
| f) Mental Retarded | 12.69 | 6.03 |
| g) Intellectual Disability | - | 2.9 |
| h) Multiple Disability | 7.48 | 7.52 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Source: National Census of 2001 & 2011 by CBS

In the context to Nepal the main reason of cause of disability are as follows:

- a) Disease
- b) Accident
- c) Poverty
- d) By birth
- e) Lack of health facilities
- f) Lack of awareness

- g) Violence
- h) Malnutrition
- i) Inadequate hygiene
- j) Congenital factors
- k) Parent carelessness

Disable people live in most vulnerable condition in the society .Some of the more isolated form the society .In brief consequences of disabilities can be listed in following parts :

- a) Vulnerability
- b) Isolation
- c) Discrimination in working places of school/college
- d) Deplorability
- e) Worse health condition
- f) Ultimate death etc.

Table 2: Number of person with disabilities by disabilities category

| Sex | Total | Types of Disability | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|
| | | Physical | Visual | Hearing | Deaf blind | Speech | Mental | Intellectual | Multiple |
| Male | 280086 | 108279 | 47041 | 41204 | 4803 | 33190 | 16787 | 8280 | 20502 |
| Female | 233235 | 78178 | 47724 | 38103 | 4633 | 25665 | 14210 | 6608 | 18114 |
| Total | 513321 | 186457 | 94765 | 79307 | 9436 | 58855 | 30997 | 14888 | 38616 |

Source: Nationals Census of 2011 by CBS

Nepal census 2011 has counted 5,13,321 disable people in Nepal .Among them 2,33,235 were female and 2,80,086 are male .Most of them were physically disable.The above table no. 2 shows the population of disable people in Nepal (2011 B.S) .

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

In Nepal, 1.94 percent of total population has some kind of disabilities. Most of them have very low socio-economic status. The community of PWDs (person with disability) has still been marginalized due to lack of awareness and so provoked co-operative thoughts of society toward them .It has been a long time ;some human rights activists from disability group have begun disability movement for the promotion and protection of human right of PWDs in Nepal but the government is still lagging to respond their demands properly .However government ratified UNCRPD to make a promise for the implement taken of existence policies ,rules ,act regarding human rights of PWDs and creating a disability friendly socio-cultural environment for all disabilities (PWDs).

In context to Nepal on the case of ecological belts ,the prevalence of disability highest in the mountain (1.88percent) followed by the hills (1.64percent) and the terai (1.45percent) .It was found that most of disable people had multiple disabilities which accounted for 31.0percent of the total disable in the country .Combined disabilities such as speaking and hearing disabilities were found to be as high as 48.3percent of those having multiple disability .Among the different types of disabilities in the disable population ,including multiple disabilities ,It was mobility disability that was found to be the most common type ,accountancy for 19.5percent of all types of disabilities for 19.5percent of all types of disabilities .Speaking disabilities accountant for 19.4percent while hearing disability accounted for 19.1percent of all types of disabilities manipulation disability accounted for 14.8percent while epilepsy accounted for 11.1percent of all types of disabilities .There were fewer cases of mental retardation (5.9percent) seeing disability (functionally blind)5.6percent and chronic mental illness (4.6percent) .Disabilities were seen more prevalent among males than females .The results of set differentiation reduces the chance of survival among females.. The reason for the lower prevalence of disabilities in women could be because their disabilities were not identified .Girls and women are often able to perform certain activities ,albeit at enormous personal cost pain and or effort to hide their disabilities .(Source :New era for Nepal Planning Commission ,NPC ,2011).

The socio-economic characteristics of household with disable person and those without disabled person were assessed. There was slight difference in the economic level of the households with disable person and those without disable person, though statically the difference was not significance. The households with disabled person were found to be slightly worse off than those without disabled persons. There was, however a significant difference in the literacy status of the household heads with disabled person and those without disabled person at 5percent level of significance. This is confirmed by a clear difference in the highest level of education attended by the household heads. 57.6percent of the household heads in households with disabled members had no education, whole 50.7percent of the household heads of households without disable members had no education. As the person who are not literate usually have fewer opportunities to improve their economic states, the households with disable person were more likely to be in a less advantageous position than households without disabled members. It is know that poverty creates a greater risk of disability due to malnutrition and inadequate access to medical care. A higher position of disable person was found among the Sherpa /Tamang, Magar, Tharu and occupational caste groups. Those are be different possible explanation for this. The higher incidence of disability among these groups could be due to their poverty hardship and social disadvantages. It could even be because their proper caring of the disable persons resulted in a higher survival rate. (Source Report of disability sample survey, New Era for NPC, 2011).

Due to the vision and bad rituals disable people are bound to perform household activities only. Some educated disable 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 mental disable people needs a special education. But physically disable people can read and write in common school like common students. Physically deaf and hard of hearing people but due to the disable in hearing and talking these becomes difficulty in the communication with the other people. Some hard of hearing people used hearing and for hearing. But the main medium for their communication is sign language. Visually blind people can view with the help of whole stick. Similarly some physically disable people can walk themselves, some can

walk with the help of Baisakhi and some other can more with the help of wheel chairs .Skill development training have been provided to some disabled people by GOs ,NGOs and INGOs.

2.1.5 Disability and Development

Development can be defined as the systematic use of scientific and technical knowledge to meet specific objectives or requirement or the process of economic and social transformation that is based on complete cultural and environment factors and their interactions or an extension of the theoretical or practical aspects of a concept ,design ,discovery or inventions (Business Dictionary).

In Cambridge dictionary development can be define as the process in which someone or something grows or changes and become more advanced .

Development “a specified state of growth or advanced a new and advanced products or idea an event constituting a new stage in a changing situation”(Oxford Dictionary)

Development is a good change according to the Chambers (1997) ,but this is not a straight forward as it stands .Thomas (2000) explains three ways the words development is used :

- a) Development as a vision :a vision or description of how desirable a society is .The vision of development briefing explore these further.
- b) Development as Action :deliberate efforts to change things for the better .

Development is another problematic although less often problematical word think about the terms “developing countries”or “under developed countries” .Implicit in these terms is the concept of a ladder of development ,with the most occupying the highest rungs while the most of the world is balanced on the rungs below those at the very bottom of the ladder are often referred to as LDCs .The least development countries with the largest way to go before they approach western standards.

The term “developing” that has led to “majority world” developing countries (the south third world) and minority world the west ,the north ,industrialized countries .The majority world is the world that the vast majority as the worlds people live in ,yet they have access to a fraction of the world’s wealth as power .In contrast the

richest countries of the world with or minority of the world's people exploits the lion share of global resources .Majority world also enables a clear separation between western dominated nation of progress and the working and study of process of development where 'development' is shorthand for change social ,economic ,political ,cultural ,for better and for worse complete and contradictory. In this sense of the word that development becomes a useful and critical focus for understanding the disability in the majority world and in global perspective, just as it has been for disability theorist or activists focused on the minority (western world).

The most frequently connection between disability and development is actually the link between poverty and impairments in the majority world. Peoples with impairments in the majority world are more likely to be poor for two reasons. First because the roof causes of impairments in majority world countries ; malnutrition, poverty , landmines , lack of service , etc. hit the poorest people hardest (Chambers 1983). In fact, a considerable proportion of impairments in the majority world are a direct result of poverty, injustice and exploitation by the minority world.

Secondly, people with impairments worldwide are more likely to be poor because of the disabling barriers that percent from getting and education, a job, access to appropriate support and services and so forth. Some of these barriers are rooted in local attitudes and responses to impairments. Others are rooted in the broader structure of processes of poverty and injustice that produces disability as well as impairments (Stone – 1999).

In western disability studies they have linked the social construction of disability in the most to western development. While different theorist put very different analyses there is a general argument that runs through all: disability is a sociallyconstructed, a products western development processes and the dominance of certain professionals elites. Urbanization and industrialization the rise of medical and rehabilitation profession ,the creation of the welfare state promised upon division between disabled and non disabled people. Western concept of "normalcy" western concept of charity , the creation of ever larger mechanism of social control , and so forth. These are just some of the processes that have been uses to explain the construction of disability in the minority world. (stone 1999).

Several within the disability/ development field have started to argue for a more critical approach to disability in the majority world that incorporated political, social and economics factors.

The point is important. Change is not only complex but may also be contradictory where some members of a household or community may benefit from new economics opportunities other find the previous social roles removed or redundant or are set apart for special intervention where only they were integrated. Benefits may accrue such as literacy , mobility acts or the organization of community groups, but they accrue at the risk of undermining previous forms of social accommodation , weakening the role of the extended family as the main source of social security , threatening local strategies and healing systems , and creating a class of “ disable” people did not exist prior to outsider involvements in rehabilitation surveys or research.

The impacts of “development” must not be ignored when considering disability in the majority world of the person who writes on disability in the majority world fail to explore these issues to sufficient degree viz: government , newspapers , television , professionals , institution , structures, modes of production , disabilities policies and state social definition of disability does not exist in the west alone. All of these will have an impacts on perception of and responses to impairments. (Emma stone - 1999)

CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Usually, the methods used by the researcher during the study of research problem are known as research methodologies. Research either may be related to principal or practical. The methodologies are used for the data collection, presentation and up to analysis. This research is related to social research. In this chapter the researcher has presented the research design, population as the study, nature, and source of data works for data collection, data analysis and interpretation.

3.1 The study area

The study area of my study is in Pokhara -19, Lamachaur, Kaski district. Kaski Districts is one of the developing districts among seventy five districts of Nepal. The districts with Pokhara is its district headquarter covers an area of 2,017 (km)² and had a population of 492,098 according to 2011 census. The altitude of Kaski districts ranges from 450 meters have lowest land to 8091 m the highest part in the Himalayan range. The districts headquarters Pokhara lies about 750 m above the sea levels and is one of the best tourist destination in the world. The districts is famous for the Himalayan range. The famous peak Machhapuchhree virgin peak -6993 m, the Annapurna range in the northern side is always full of snow. The beautiful scenery of northeast mountains, George of Seti river, Begnas lake and Rupa lake are important natural resources of those districts with great tourism values.

Lamachaur is also one of the beautiful places of Pokhara. Lamachaur consists is a small town and associated villages. It has development potential because it is in Kaski Districts in the Gandaki Zone of north central Nepal. Lamachaur recently integrated as ward no.19 of the Pokhara sub-metropolitan area. It had a population of 5,019.

This universe of this study included 59 disabled people living in Lamachaur, Pokhara-19. Pokhara Sub-metropolitan City Office and ward office of Lamachaur supporting for the disable people and mostly Lamachaur independent society Nepal association works for the all kinds of disabled which was included in this study. This study mainly focused on socio-economic status of disabled people of Lamachaur.

3.2 Research design

This study was based on both descriptive and exploratory research design. Exploratory research design was used to find out the same problems related to this research prior to its topic selection. Descriptive research design was used to describe the study of deaf disabled people and their socio-economic condition which directly affects the deaf people which use discussed analytically based on descriptive research design.

3.3 Population of the study /sample

The study was conducted at Pokhara -19, Lamachaur. There are altogether 59 disabled people in this area. So the sample size of the study population was 59.

3.4 Nature and sources of data

For this study was to fulfill the aim of this study both qualitative and quantitative data was collected. From quantitative data the information about the number of disabled people either male or female was known. Whereas from qualitative data the concepts of disabled recording various aspects, views, opinions, thoughts, experience and was included.

Both the primary and secondary data was collected, the primary data was collected in the presence of the researcher in the researched area. For this different techniques like questionnaire schedule, interview, observation, focus group discussion etc. was applied where as the secondary data was collected from different types of government, NGO'S, books, magazines, website, internet, journal, dissertation of former students which was related to the subject matter and have been helpful for the study of the topics.

3.5 Data collection instruments

Different method was conducted for the collection of the data from different types of respondent. Because of being myself deaf was quite difficult to take information from different disabled people. For to know clear about the situation collected the data with the help of (sign language interpreter) second person.

Different following techniques was used for the fulfill the aim of this study.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire was the main tasks for the collection of primary data for this study .Semi structural questionnaire was develop to collects data on social characteristics (such as cast/ethnicity ,religion ,mother tongue , household information and individual information including situation of problem faced by disabled people ,educational status ,economic status ,marriage status ,opinion of disabled people .The respondent of this study was all types of disable people themselves. If they were unable to snooze their opinion the household heads of the family or related person as a certain wascome responsible for that.

3.5.2 Interview schedule

For the collection of data ,interview plays an important role so this technique was used for this study to know the status of (socio-economic) disable people and their regular performance (daily activities) .For this people the household head or related disabled association or the respective people was given the priority for the interview .

3.5.3 Observation

Observation is one of the essential reports task in the anthropology and sociology .Through this ,the sconce matters was presented through the data by the observer or researcher .Since the study area itself is the settlement area of the researcher ,so the related information was collected for the subject matter usually both qualitative and quantitative data was collected through this method.

3.5.4 Focus Group Discussion (F.G.D)

A focus Group Discussion was also conducted in order to gain a corrects convenient information as well as check the consistency in the data collected from the field survey. A semi-structured questionnaire was prepared for this purpose. There were more than 10 participants in the focus group discussion session .This was also helpful for to check the collected data for its reality and validity.

3.6 Problems of fields work

During the field works researcher faced a lot of problems. It was very difficult for the researcher to meet the respondent in the right time because of their busy or their

absence. As well as the respondent did not like to respond in the subject matter cause of their sadness and also because of incomplete communication through sign language, so it was very difficult for the researcher.

3.7 Data analysis and presentation

Mainly descriptive method of data analysis was adopted for this study .Data was process in computer using statically package for social science (SPSS ,11 for windows)and same package was used to analyze the data obtained from the field study .Graphic figures and tabular presentation was implemented for the easy understanding of data .Percentage distribution and frequency tables was the main tasks to analyze the data.

CHAPTER - FOUR

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY AREA AND RESPONDENTS

4.1. Introduction to the study area:

The study area is in Pokhara -19, Lamachaur, Kaski districts. Kaski Districts is one of the developing districts among seventy one districts of Nepal. The districts with Pokhara as its district headquarter covers an area of 2,017 km² and had a population of 492,098 according to 2011 census. The altitude of Kaski districts ranges from 450 meters have lowest land to 8091 m the highest part in the Himalayan range. The districts headquarters Pokhara lies about 750 m above the sea levels and is one of the best tourist destination in the world. The districts is famous for the Himalayan range. The famous peak Machhapuchhre virgin peak -6993 m, the Annapurna range in the northern side is always full of snow. The beautiful scenery of northeast mountains, George of Seti river, Begnas lake and Rupa lake are important natural resources of those districts with great tourism values.

Lamachaur is also one of the beautiful places of Pokhara. Lamachaur consists of a small town and associated villages. It has development potential because it is in Kaski Districts in the Gandaki Zone of north central Nepal. Lamachaur recently integrated as ward no.19 of the Pokhara sub-metropolitan area. It had a population of 5,019.

4.2. Socio-Economics, Cultural and Demographic characters of the Respondents

This section includes the socio-economic, cultural, demographic and empowerment status of the respondent in the study area. It includes the different component of empowerment like social characteristics of the respondent include age-sex composition of the respondent, situation of the disability, health situation, schooling, community participation, income generating facilities status, disable allowance and their opinion about allowance, participation and their rights etc.

4.2.1. General Demographic information of the respondents

4.2.2. Age-Sex composition of the respondent

The field survey has been conducted to find out in depth knowledge about the respondent about the socio economic status of the disable people. Disabled people were not able to express their view thoroughly. So parents were incorporated to get insight about the given facts. Age-Sex information of the study population is shown in

the below table 3.

Table 3: Age -Sex composition of the respondent

| Age -Group | Male | Percent | Female | Percent | Total | Percent |
|------------|------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|
| 0-20 | 10 | 34.48 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 22.03 |
| 20-40 | 4 | 13.80 | 9 | 30 | 13 | 22.03 |
| 40 - 60 | 9 | 31.03 | 10 | 33.33 | 19 | 32.20 |
| above 60 | 6 | 26.69 | 8 | 26.67 | 14 | 23.74 |
| total | 29 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 3 indicates that 40-60 age group occupies the highest percentage (32.20percent) of the total population. among the respondent that includes 31.03percent male and 33.33 percent female. Similarly for the age group 0-20 it is 22.03percent,including 34.48 percent male and 10percent female where as only 23.74 percent of the respondent are above the 60 years including 26.69percent male and 26.67percent female.

4.2.3. Marital status of the respondent

Marriage is one of the important social phenomena. Its binds together the people of opposite sex, male and female for the continuous generation. In this context in the study area most of the respondent are unmarried i.e, causes of disability is the main factors. The given below table 4 shows the marital status of the respondent.

Table 4: Distribution of the Respondent by marital status of the respondent

| Status | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Unmarried | 39 | 66.10 |
| Married | 20 | 33.90 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the table 4 it is clear that 66.10 percent were unmarried where as 33.90 percent

of them were married. The cause of being unmarried is because of their disability and social domination is another factor, those who are treated as the second person in the community. Here in the study area it was found that mostly normal disabled people were married.

4.2.4 Situation of the disability and occurrence:

Disability is the condition of being unable to do things in the normal way. Disability is lack of ability to perform an activity in the good manner or within range considered normal for the human beings. Disabilities are of various types according to their physical or mental situation. The situation of the disability in the studied area is given as below table 5.

Table 5: Distribution of the respondent by types of Disability

| Types of Disability | Male | Percent | Female | Percent | Total | Total Percent |
|---------------------|------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------------|
| Mentally Retarded | 12 | 42.86 | 9 | 29.03 | 21 | 35.60 |
| Physical | 10 | 35.71 | 9 | 29.03 | 19 | 30.50 |
| Deaf | 6 | 21.43 | 12 | 38.71 | 18 | 32.20 |
| Blind | - | - | 1 | 3.23 | 1 | 1.70 |
| Total | 28 | 100 | 31 | 100 | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the given below table 5 , it is clear that among 59 respondent ,35.60 percent were mentally retarded disabled followed by the physical disabled 32.20percent,deaf 30.50percent and 1.7percent blind.

The situation of the disability among respondent can be analyzed by following chart.

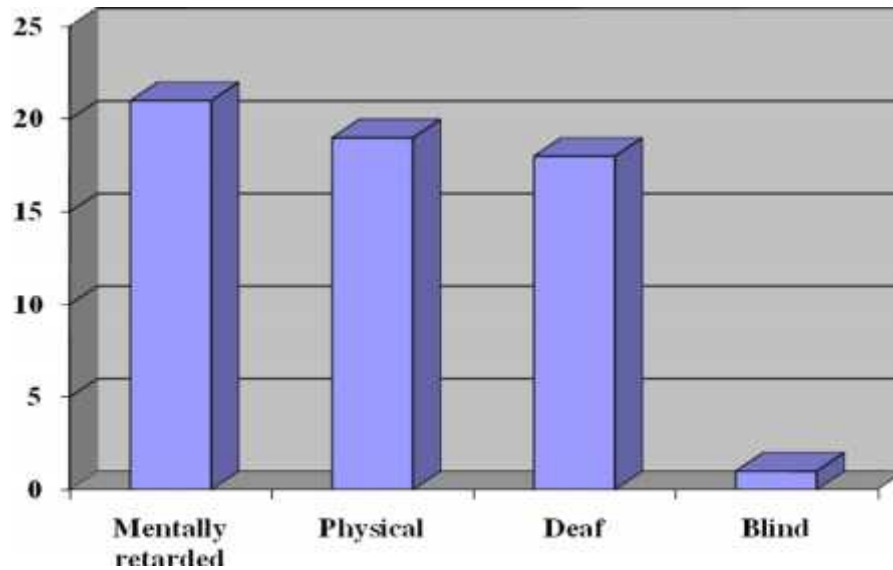


fig 4: Bar diagram representing situation of the disability.

In the situation of disabilities there are many reason for occurrence of disabilities which has been indicated the below figure 4 as below;

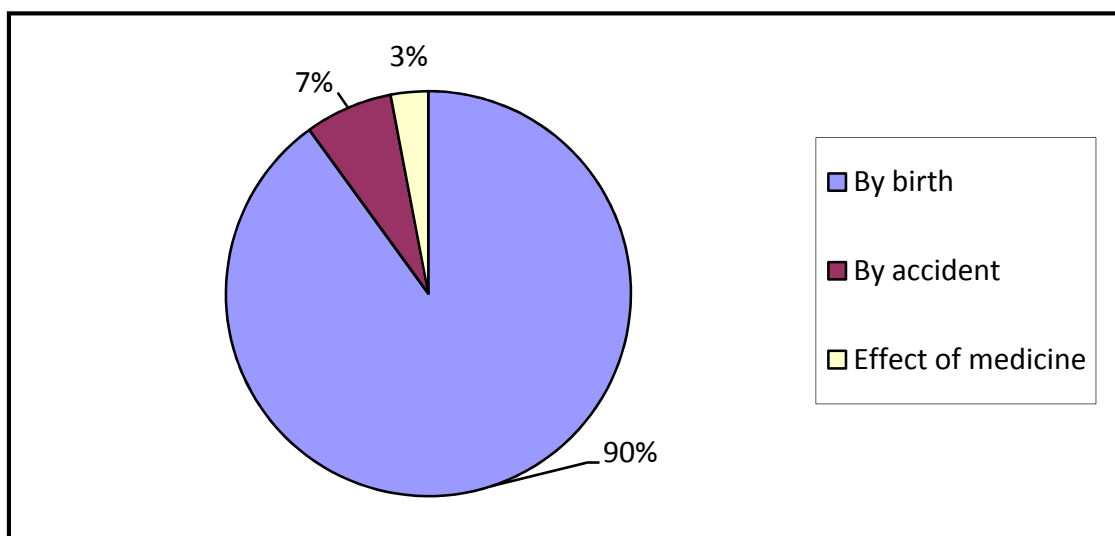


Fig5: Disability occurrence

From the above figure, it is clearly inform that most of the respondent 90percent were disability by their birth followed by accident 7percent and 3percent of them are effects by medicine and becomes disability.

4.2.4 Religious composition of the respondent

In context to the Nepal, majority of the people are being followers of Hinduism. Religion is very important in the Hindu oriental state because the form is related with the Hindu context. Here the researcher has tries to show that all of the respondent are

the follower of Hinduism in this study area.

4.3. Status of Socio-cultural empowerment of the status

4.3.1 Mother tongue

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

Table 6: Distribution of the respondent by their mother tongue.

| Mother tongue | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Nepali | 54 | 91.52 |
| Magar | 2 | 3.40 |
| Gurung | 3 | 5.08 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 6 clearly demonstrates that 91.52 percent of disabled people included in the study speak Nepali language as their mother tongue followed by Gurung 3percent and Magar 2percent only.

4.2.2. Caste / Ethnicity

In the studied area there are different types of caste/ethnicity groups are living together. However they have their own language, culture, religion etc according to their caste.In context to Nepal, we know that there are different types of people with different caste were found in different region. In the studied area,the following types of caste were found which is shown as below table 7.

Table 7: Distribution of the respondent by caste /ethnicity

| Caste/Ethnicity | Number of respondent | Percentage |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------|
| Chhetri | 17 | 28.81 |
| Bhramins | 17 | 28.81 |
| Magar | 2 | 3.4 |
| Gurung | 3 | 5.08 |
| Lower caste | 20 | 33.90 |
| total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the table 7, it is clarify that more of the respondents belonged to the lower caste which includes 33.90percent respondent followed by 28.81 percent of each of Chhetri and Bhramins,5.08percentGurung and 3.4 percent of Magar.

4.2.3. Availability of the Identity Card

Identity Card is one of the medium of disability recognition. Its plays a vital role when one moves outside from the home like hospitals,job, journey etc. Achievement of the ID card indicates their right which has been distributed by the women development office. The below table indicates the availability of ID card.

Table 8: Disable ID Card

| ID card | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| Received | 34 | 57.63 |
| Not reeived | 25 | 42.37 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the above table 8, it is clearly shows that large percent 57.63 percent of the respondent are able to obtain the disable ID card whereas the 42.37percent of them are not able to get any kind of ID card.In the study area some of the respondents are trying for processing to make their ID card.

4.2.4. Status of Discrimination

The different discrimination behaviours done to the disabled are different from each other according to the changing economic social and cultural development of the study they reside in. These types of discrimination are widely distributed. The given below table 9 shows the status of Discrimination.

Table 9: Status of the Discrimination

| Discrimination | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 44 | 74.6 |
| No | 15 | 25.4 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 9, clearly demonstrate that most 74.6percent of the respondent are facing the discrimination from their family society and state where as the 25.4percent do not feel any discrimination.

4.3.5. Status of Parental Education

Education is the basic requirement which helps for the development of social ,political and economic status of the person ,family and nation too. One of the most important variables of this study is the parental education in which stated as below table.

Table 10: Status of the Parental Education

| level of education | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| Illiterate | 30 | 50.84 |
| litterate | 21 | 35.59 |
| Under SLC | 3 | 5.10 |
| Above SLC | 5 | 8.47 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 10 clarify that 50.84percent of the respondent are illiterate ,5percent have reached above SLC, 21percent are literated and 3.1 percent are under SLC. It is indicates that most of the parent are not well educated and they have no so accessible family.

4.3.6. Difficulties to join in Community Activities

Most of the Disability people feel hard to join in the extra-curricular activities which are run by the community like marriage,festival,social gathering programs,religious etc. because of their disability. Because of this reason they are not able to participate in any community activities. The following table shows the difficulty in joining community activities.

Table 11: Difficulties in joining Community activities

| Join | Frequency | Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 49 | 83.05 |
| No | 10 | 16.95 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 11 clearly indicates that most 83.05 percent of respondent are facing difficulties in joining the community activities where as 16.95 percent of respondent facing no difficulties.The main causes for these is because of their disability and community shows negative reaction with them.

4.3.7. Availability of Health Facilities

Health is the condition of person body or mind. When people are suffer from different diseases they need to go health office. Health service is the one of the most essential factors of social empowerment. In the study area, cent percent of the respondent are able to obtain the health service if they visit the hospitals and health care center.

4.3.8. Relationship with Neighbours

Society is the place where different people are located in the same area. In society

,different people are stay friendly.But disabled people are seeing to low level and family as well as their neighbours has been hide to their unexpected behaviours. In this case,their relationship with their neighbours was not so good.But here in the study area give the facts below in the figure 5.

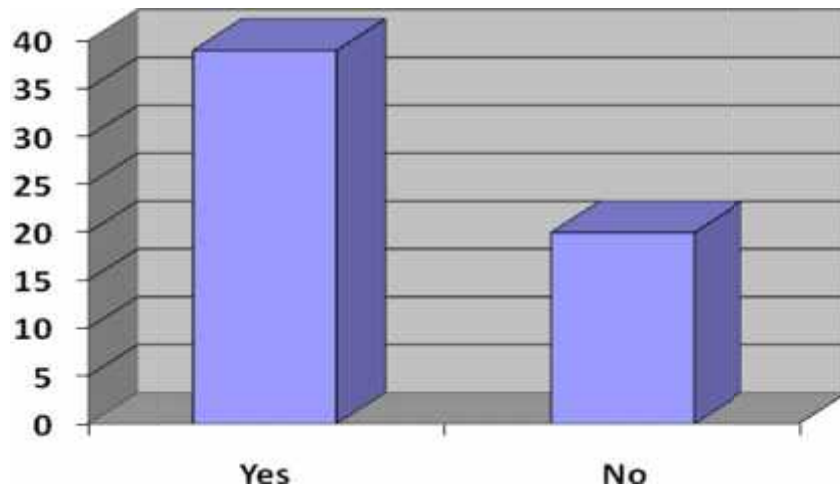


Fig 6:Come/Go to neighbours house

The above figure crystals clearly show that a quite large number of respondent 39 of them have a good relationship with neighbourswhereas less number 20 do not have a good relationship with their neighbours.

4.3.9. Going school status and Performance

Parents who are educated are aware of their children education but in the study area, parent are not well educated backup education and age limitation are also effecting causes going to school for the disable children.

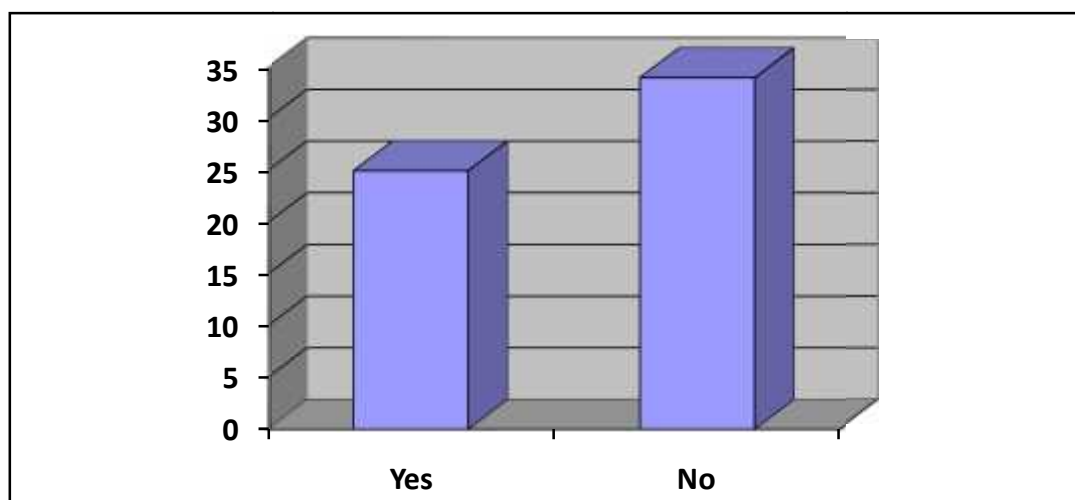


Fig 7: School going status

From the above figure crystal, clear that the large number of the respondent 57.63percent are not able to go to the school and only the lesser number of them 42.37percent have become able to go to school. It can be show that the most of the respondent are deprived of getting schooling education. Among these who visit the school they faces the many problems like not hearing well,called not understood,called not written properly etc. Whereas only a few number faces no problems while beings in school. Among these respondent there school performance was given in the below table 12.

Table 12: Performance at School.

| Performance | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------|-----------|---------|
| Good | 5 | 20 |
| Satisfactory | 8 | 32 |
| Weak | 12 | 48 |
| Total | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 12 indicates that among the respondent who visit school 48percent of them are weak followed by 32 percent of them are performing satisfactory and 20percent of them having a good performance at school. During the survey times, It was found that mostly respondent are participate in extracurricular activities.

4.3.10. Causes for not attending school

There are various reasons for not attending in schools. In context to Nepal, there are various reason that the children are not attendant in school because of lack of poverty, lack of awareness, lack of proper physical environment in school area and so on . But for the disable people, there is no more special education system in Nepal. In the studied area it was found that because of being disability.For more clear, the following table 13 shows the clear facts about this.

Table 13: Distribution of the Respondent by causes for not attending school

| Causes for not attending school | no. of respondent | Percentage |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Because of the disability | 15 | 44.10 |
| Parent didn't seen | 10 | 29.40 |
| Thinking useless | 5 | 14.70 |
| Not school near the village | 4 | 11.80 |
| Total | 34 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the above table 13, it is clear that among the respondent who didn't attend school (34) 57.63percent, about 44.1percent of respondent reported that they didn't attend school due to disability and 29.4percent respondent are completely by their parent for not attending school. About 14.70percent thought that attending school and being educated as useless for them while rest of them 11.80 percent didn't attended at school because there was no school near the village.

4.4. Economic characteristics of the respondent

4.4.1. Occupational and income of the parent

One of the most important variables of economic empowerment is the parental occupation. Inorder to earn living human being need to participate in different kind of job. It is the responsibility of parent to fulfill their children needs. So they engaged in different types of occupation. In this study, traditional as well as modern occupations have been adopted by the parents. The given table 14 illustrates the facts of occupational distributions of respondent parents.

Table 14: Occupational distribution of the Parents

| Occupation | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|
| Agriculture/farmers | 31 | 52.54 |
| Households work | 18 | 30.51 |
| Teacher | 2 | 3.39 |
| Government job | 1 | 1.70 |
| Business/trade | 4 | 6.78 |
| Labour | 3 | 5.08 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 14 clearly shows that, the large number of percentage 52.54percent have been involving in agriculture / farming's. Similarly, 30.51 percent have been engaged in household workwhereas less number 1.70 percent engaged in government jobwhereas other 3.39 percent,6.78 percent and 5.08percent are engaged as teacher,trade business and laboursrespectively.Among these types of occupation income ratio is 0-2000 Rs only.

The table 15 shows the monthly income of the households.

Table 15: Income per months

| Income | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 0-5000 | 21 | 35.6 |
| 5000-10000 | 31 | 52.54 |
| 10000-15000 | 4 | 6.78 |
| 15000-20000 | 3 | 5.08 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

4.4.2. Satisfaction from their engagement in economic works

Economic is the important element for the quality of life. Without improvement in the economic status situation of our human life is difficult and cannot raised up well. So in our country Nepal, mostly people 80percent of them are engaged in the agriculture and many of them also participated in different jobs for their better improvement of the economics source. But mostly of them are not satisfied it is because they are hard-working for a long periods of time but their salary is too low. In the study area ,economically respondent parents were asked whether they were satisfied from the work or not which is shown in the below table 16.

Table 16: Distribution of the respondent parent from their engagement in economic work.

| Satisfication/Disatisfication | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Satisfied | 11 | 18.64 |
| Not satisfied | 48 | 81.36 |
| total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the above table 16 it is clear that 81.36 percent higher number of respondent parents were not satisfied while 18.64 percent are satisfied with their job. The below table clarify this.

4.4.3. Disable allowance and their opinion

Allowance is one of the needed able various of the disable person. They are not able to do work like others. So they are deprived of any self job. In this case , allowance helps to lift them upwards to positive living relief for family burden and humiliation. .

Table 17: Disable allowance

| Allowance | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| received | 34 | 57.63 |
| not received | 25 | 42.35 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the above table 17, the situation shows that 57.63percent of the respondent received allowances where as 42.37 percent are not able to receive any kind of allowance.

4.4.4. Involvement of income generating facilities

In the study area, most of the respondent are small age groups(0-20) and old age groups (above 60) so that is why lesser of them are involve in income generating facilities. So they are really depending on family for income.

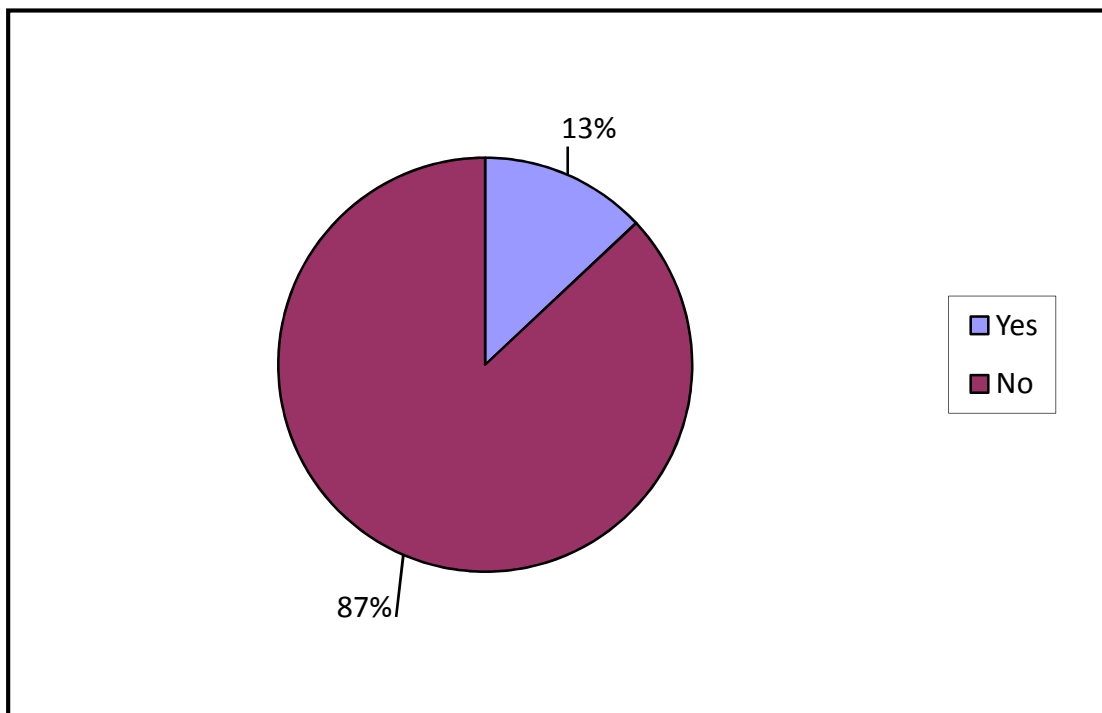


Fig 8: Involvement in income generating facilities

The above fig.7 clearly demonstrate that 87percent of the respondent are no involvement in income generating facilities where as only less number of respondent 13percent have been involved in income generating facilities. In the filed survey it was found that because of being disable they cannot take part in income generating services.

4.4.5. Reason for not working

Disability is the condition of the body in which they are unable to thier daily tasks normally. They need a special care as well as special environment for their survival. So mostly disabledpeople are restricted in the working place. It's due to lack of

suitable environment according to their disabilities requirements. In the working place is disable friendly then he/she disabled people can do his/her activities normally. In the studied area there are various reason for not working. The below chart show that reason for not working of the respondent.

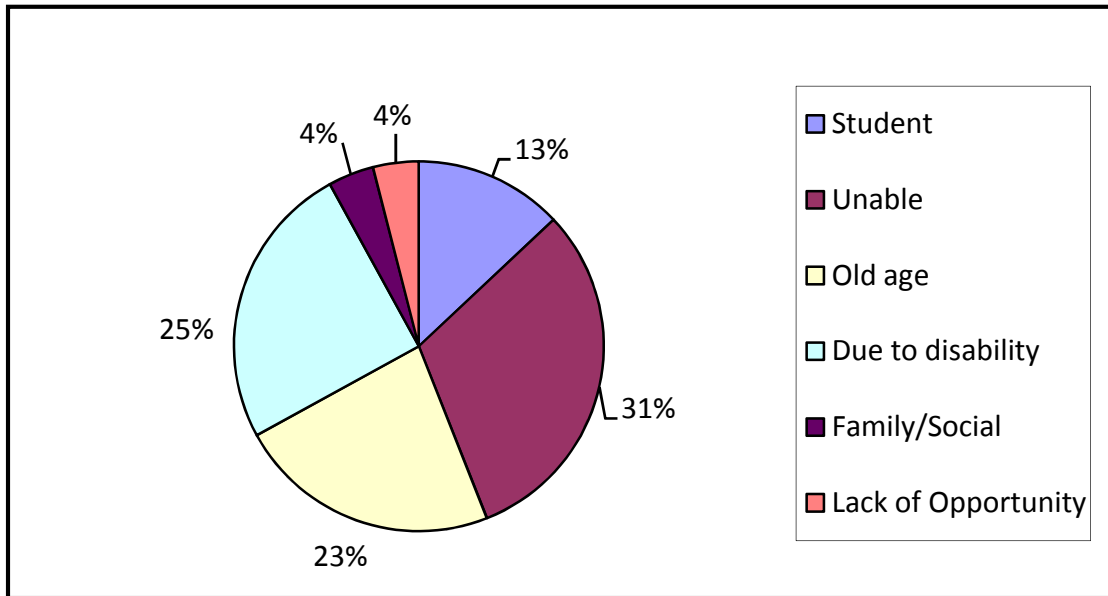


Fig 9: Reason for not working

The above figure illustrate that the large numbers of respondent 31percent are not economically self-sufficient as they are unable to perform their work. Similarly, 25percent of them are unable being of disable, 23percent of them are unable being old age, 13percent are unable being students, 4percent of them have family / social problems and 4percent a very minimum percentage unable to do job because of lack of opportunities.

4.4.6. Support for daily activities and living

Disability is a person those who are either physically weak or mentally weak. So they need special care and help for sometimes to perform their daily required activities and living. Either family members or other organization supports for their living condition. In the study area, there are different types of disabilities so their need of help is also different which is more clarify in the below table 18.

Table 18: Supports for Daily activities

| Support | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Self | 32 | 54.20 |
| Little support from other | 9 | 15.30 |
| Fully depend in other | 18 | 30.50 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 18 clearly shows that, most of the respondent 54.20 percent of them doing their daily activity are self-supporting. A noticeable 15.30 percent of them need little support for other whereas 30.50 percent of them are taking fully depend upon other. Similarly, economic condition is shown in the below table 19.

Table 19: Living support

| Support | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Self-job | 12 | 20.33 |
| Family support | 43 | 72.90 |
| Organizational support | 4 | 6.77 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 19 clearly indicates that the most of the respondent 72.90 percent depend on their family support for living ,a noticeable 6.77 percent of them depend upon organization supports and 20.33 percent of them are depend upon self-job. It shows that most of the respondents economically depend upon the other. Since most of the respondent are 0-20 age group and above 60 age ,old group and workable respondent are unable to involve in any occupation too.

CHAPTER: FIVE

PROBLEMS OF DISABLED PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONAL EFFORT TO THEM

This chapter attempts to deal with the problems faced by disabled people in the society, community, family, education, institute, work places etc as well as institutional efforts to disable people.

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

5.1. Treatment received against disabilities

Disabilities people need special treatment for their better life. The Government, INGOs/NGOS provide them special care, special instruments and treatments such as hearing aid for hard of hearing people, for blind people white sticks, wheel chair for physical disabled people etc. In the study area mostly they had got a chance for treatment against disabilities which is shown as below table 20.

Table 20: Distribution of the respondent according to the treatment they received

| Treatment | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Received | 41 | 69.49 |
| Not received | 18 | 30.51 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the above table 20 it is clearly shows that most of the respondent 69.49 percent have received treatment whereas 30.51 percent of them didn't received any kind of treatment.

5.2. Care takers of the family members

Although disabled people need a special care and support to perform their activities. In the family, either father /mother are belongs to the head of the family. They care their whole family members. They care their parents, brother/sister, son/daughter and as well as all respective members. For the disabled people, they also need a special care from the family members. Mostly disabled people want love, hug, supports and care from their family members. In the studied area disabled people were take care by their father/mother, brother/sister, son/daughter and self which is shown in the below table 21.

Table 21: Distribution of the respondent according to the caretaker in the family

| Caretaker | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Father/Mother | 18 | 30.50 |
| Self | 32 | 54.23 |
| Brother/Sister | 5 | 8.47 |
| Son/Daughter | 4 | 6.80 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the above table 21, it was found that 54.23 percent of the total respondent take care self and about 30.50 percent of them are cared by their father/mother and in very few number brother / sister and son /daughter serve as care taker.

5.3. Disabled member's expectation from the family

Disabled people are those who need a regular special care. But its need to first done from their own family members. If they didn't care them there is no other way for their better life. So that is why it is important for them to care from their parents. Also disabled people expects many things from their parents. They want love and supports ,security, hug ,suitable physical environment and so on. The following table 22 shows distribution of the respondent from their hope from family members.

Table 22: Distribution of the respondent from their hope from family members

| Disable people expect | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Love | 15 | 25.42 |
| Support | 10 | 16.95 |
| Help | 16 | 27.12 |
| Love and Support | 18 | 30.51 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the above table 22 it is clear that Most of the respondent expectations centered on love and support from the family members. 27.12percent of the respondent expects help,25.42percent expects love ,16.95percent of them expects supports. But mostly 30.51percent of the respondent expects both love and support from the family members.

5.4. Problems/Difficulties faced by the disabled people

Different types of disabled people faces different problems in different ways for eg, like difficulties in performing work, difficulties in reading , writing , listening, difficulties in reach in the place. It may caused by their physical or mental impairments or social perceptions like discrimination, scolding ,teasing etc.

5.4.1. Problems at Educational Institute

It was already noted that,25 numbers of respondent have become able to go to school. But those who attended at school also faces many problems such as discrimination,teasing ,mocking etc. The following table 23 shows that they faces different problems at the educational institute.

Table 23: Distribution of the respondent according to the problems faced in Educational Institute

| Problems | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Problems caused by Disabilities | 13 | 52 |
| Discrimination | 4 | 16 |
| Teasing | 3 | 12 |
| Nothing | 5 | 20 |
| Total | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

In the study area, it was found that 52 percent of them faces problems caused by their disability where as 16percent were discriminated at educational institute and 12 percent of them are mocked by their friends at classroom and school area and 20percent of them hadn't faced any kind of problems at educational institute which is more clearly shown as above table 23.

5.4.2 Problems in participating social activities

Social activities are those which are run by the groups of people who are living together in the society like marriage ceremony, wedding, festivals, religious, meeting etc. But in this all types of social activities the disable people faces many problems because of their disability. In the study area,all of the respondent were asked about their involvement in the social activates and difficulties for participating in it.The following table 24 illustrate clearly about this facts.

Table 24: Distribution of the respondent according to the difficulties faced in participating in social activities

| Difficulties faced in participating social activites | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Because of disability | 28 | 47.46 |
| Fear | 10 | 16.95 |
| Feel uncomfortable | 13 | 22.03 |
| No problems | 8 | 13.56 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the above table 24, it is clear that about 47.46percent of the respondent answered that they had faced problems in participation because of their disability and 16.95 percent of them faced problems due to because of fear mocked, and 22.03 percent feel uncomfortable to participate in social activities where as 13.56percent of the respondent feel no problems in participate in social activities.

5.5. Institutional effort to the disabled people

5.5.1. Situation of the organizational support

Like government NGO, INGO are working together for to serve the disabled people. Besides these, government most of the NGOs/INGOs are supporting for the disable people by launching different programs. But the programs they conducted have not been more properly launched and as well as thus launched programs are not sufficient in this area. The table 25 shows the situation of the organizational support.

Table 25: Situation of the organizational support

| Support | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------|-----------|------------|
| Yes | 20 | 33.90 |
| No | 39 | 66.10 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 25 clearly shows that a large number 66.10 percent of the respondent are not able to get any organizational support. The organizational supports have been provided to only 33.90percent of them. During the field visit it was found that the respondent answered that the organization support is not for longlasting. The supporting institute is changing by yearly.

The organization supports like awareness, education, skills development, training, job opportunities, treatment which is shown as given below:

Table 26: Types of support provide by Organization

| Types | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Awareness | 12 | 60 |
| Educational | 3 | 15 |
| Skills development | 3 | 15 |
| Treatment | 2 | 10 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the above table, it is clear that most i.e. 60 percent of the organizations provide awareness program in which number of participation in it is also maximum. 15 percent of the organization support in education purposes for disabled people and whereas 15 percent of them support in skills development and 10 percent support in treatment. In the field visit it was found that, they want special care and awareness programs as well as they want get supports from organization for their educational and skills development purposes.

5.5.2. Involvement of organization program

In the study area, hardly the disabled are involved in any organizational programs because of their disability and unknowing and less information. So their status is so weak. Table 27 illustrates the involvement situation of the organization program.

Table 27: Involvement of Organization program

| Involvement | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| Yes | 21 | 35.59 |
| No | 38 | 64.41 |
| total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 27 clearly shows that most 64.41 percent of the respondents are not involved in any programs and 35.59 percent of them only are involved in organization programs.

5.5.3 Responsibility and home visit by organization

If the organization are responsible, they bring more different programs for them and involve them properly in various activities, training, proper utilization of budget which need to be separate for them. In the field visit area this is not enough for them. The given table 28 indicates that facts:

Table 28: Situation of home visit by organization

| Home visit | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| Yes | 5 | 8.47 |
| No | 54 | 91.53 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the above table 28, it is clarified that most 91.53percent were not visited by organization whereas only a few i.e. 8.47 percent were visited their home by some organization. In the filed visit, it was found that they want regular visit of their home by organization and if they visit them, the disabled people feel so happy at those moments.

5.5.4. Changes in before and after support

Some of the normal disable did some temporal works for their economic betterment before support of the organization. After getting support from the organization, their situation was really improved. Table 29 shows the respondent situation before and after support.

Table 29: Situation after support

| Situation | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Improvement in income generating services | 20 | 33.90 |
| Nothing | 39 | 66.10 |
| Total | 59 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 29 clarify that, most of the respondent 66.10percentwere doing nothing before getting the support, only a lesser number 33.90percent of them were involved in the income generating jobs. It is also clear that, after getting the support from the institute some percentage 33.90percent of them are able to make improvement in their living condition. The reasons for the improvement in them are the family supports, organizational supports and their own efforts.

CHAPTER - SIX

SUMMARY ,FINDINGS,CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1. Summary

The dissertation entitled "socio-economic status of the disabled people "is the study of the disabled people of the Pokhara -19, Lamachaur of Kaski district. This study has been aimed to find the socio-economic situation of the disabled people of Lamachaur and to explore the institutional efforts to the disabled people. This study is conducted on the base of primary data collected from the 59 Respondent of different area of the Lamachaur,deal on the topics status of disabled socio-economic characteristics,problems of disabled and institutional efforts to the disabled people.

Disability is one of the universal phenomenon / problems in the sense its directly effects on human development. Disability is the condition of the people body those who are physically / mentally impairments, those who are unable to their daily activities. Disability is caused by the problems of the physical organs and system due to which he / she cannot perform his/her daily living tasks as well as hard to participate in social ,cultural,physical and communication system.So that is why because of being disabilities they are dominated by their family,society and nation too. They treat as a second person in the living society. over a billion of people about 15 percent of world population have some forms of disabilities. The large number of population in the world have consists of disability people those who are discriminate by their respective members as well as whole nation. Also they are ignored at job and being jobless too and they need to spend their whole life fully dependent on other. During the changing courses of time people become aware and disability people are also unite together and started to raise their voice on their right and policies on rehabilitation of disabled of disabled were developed. Disabled person are essential for socio-economics and policy analysis action and monitoring. Need of Sociology Exploration to know about the situation of the disabled people.

The present dissertation is primarily on academic study that gives the some good information regarding disabled access,rights,policies and programs.It will help to formulate various new rule and law in regards to the disabled people. The study mainly focuses on the Socio-Economics condition of the disabled people and

institutional efforts to them. This study is basically a case study on Lamachaur, Pokhara -19, Kaski. Furthermore due to the limited resources, manpower, time etc that remain main constraints for the research to make in depth study of the Lamachaur, Pokhara -19, rest aspects of demographics composition have not been able to fully include in the study.

This study is explored and descriptive in the nature. Lamachaur Pokhara -19 has been selected for the study area. All the disabled people for the study site were taken as the universal of the study and taken for the sample research also. Both primary and secondary data has been collected for the study. Questionnaire, Interview, FGD session, observation has been done for the collection of the data. The collected data have been analyzed by using computer program. The result of the processed data has been shown by using various tables, charts, diagrams in order to enable the readers to comprehend the situation easily.

6.2. Findings of the study:

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

-) Out of the total 59 respondents, 29 respondents are male and 30 respondents are female.
-) Out of the total respondents, 66.10 percent are unmarried and 33.90 percent are married.
-) Most of the respondent are mentally retarded disability 21, 19 of them are physical, 18 respondent are deaf and only 1 of respondent is blind (low vision).
-) 90 percent of the respondent were disabled by birth.
-) 91.52 percent of the respondent were speaks Nepali languages as mother tongue, 3.4 percent were Magar and 5.08 percent were Gurung.
-) Mostly respondent were lower caste 33.90 percent, Chhetri and Brahmins includes 28.81 percent and few number of respondent were Gurung 5.08 percent and Magar 3.4 percent.
-) Out of the total respondent, 57.63 percent received disability ID card and

42.37percent have not received yet.

-) Out of the total respondent, 74.6percentof respondent facing the discrimination from family society and state where as 25.4percent do not fell the discrimination.
-) Majority heads of the households, 50.84percent illiterate ,35.59 percent were literate where as 5.10 percent under SLC and 8.47percent have passed SLC or above.
-) Majority of the respondent, 83.05percent have been facing difficulties to join in community activities
-) Cent percent of the respondent are able to obtain health service.
-) Large numbers of respondent, 39 have their good relationship with their neighbourswhere as 20 respondent do not have.
-) Majority of the respondent, 57.63percent of them are not able to go to the school and only a few number 42.37percent of them are able to go to school. Among them school going percent ,only 20percent had good ,32percent had satisfactory and 48percent had weak performance at school.
-) Majority of the respondent,44.1 percent were not attending at school because of disability, 29.4percent of the respondent parent donot care them, 11.8percent of them have no school near the home and 14.70percent of them thinking useless.
-) Parent who have been adopting the occupation of agriculture/farming were most 52.54percent, where as 30.51percent were households worker,6.78 percentwere trade ,5.08 percent had labour,3.39 percent and 1.70 percent had teacher and government job respectively.In these occupation situation most of the parent 52.54percent had monthly income 5000-10000, 35.6percent had 0-5000 monthly income. Likewise, 6.785 had 10000-15000 and 5.08percent had income of 15000 - 20000.
-) Majority of the respondent, 57.63percent had received allowance for their disability and 42.35percent of them had not received any allowance. Opinion

about the allowance that mostly respondent reply that they needed it for their better living but allowance is not sufficient.

-) Majority of the respondent, 87 percent of them had not involve in the income generating facilities where as 13 percent of them had involved in income generating facilities.
-) Most of the respondent, 54.20 percent did their daily activities by own effort, 15.30 percent had little support for family and 30.50 percent had fully dependent with their family. Where as, 72.90 percent had family support for their living, 20.33 percent had their own effort and 6.77 percent had organizational support.
-) Most of the respondent have not been working for the reason of unable had 31 percent, student had 135, old age 23 percent, 4 percent had social family problems and 4 percent had lack of opportunities.
-) Majority of the respondent, 30.5 percent had hope love and support from family member and 27.12 percent had help from family member and 25.42 percent and 16.95 percent had love and supports respectively.
-) 52 percent of the respondent have faced problem in educational institute because of disability where as 16 percent by discrimination and 12 percent mocked by their friends in the classroom. While 20 percent of them had not faced any kind of problems at educational institute.
-) Majority of the respondent, 47.46 percent of them had faced in participating in social activities because of their disability , 16.95 percent of them had not participation because of fear and 22.03 percent of them feel uncomfortable where as 13.56 percent hadn't face any problems in participating in social activities.
-) Majority of respondent, 66.10 percent hadn't got any support from organization, only 33.90 percent got support like awareness, education, skill development and treatment.
-) Respondent involvement in organization program were just

35.59percentwhere as majority 64.41percent had no any involvement.

-) Majority 91.535 of the respondent thought that organization were not fully responsible for disabled only 8.47percent thought about responsibility.
-) Maximum 66.10percent of the respondent did nothing before the organization support where as 33.90percent had been doing income generating facilities. After that support situation of mostly respondent felt improvement in their condition.

6.3. Conclusion

With the deep analysis of research issues,respondent and households view, it can be concluded that disabled people are living in low socio-economic condition. The disable have always been oppressed and exploited and never given chances for the better involvement in each and every fields of the society. Disabled people are more vulnerable of being handicapped and often discarded from the households.

In the studied area, most of the respondent are found to be disabled by birth. So family should be encouraged to provide good health facilities to the pregnant women. Government should be also concerned to control diseases. Also the status of socio-cultural and economic situation is not satisfactory. Most of the disabled feel discrimination like exclusion and mockery etc. Also some of them are involved in different social activities like marriage,festivals,religious,weedingetcwhere as most of them are feeling difficulties because of fear,because of disability,because of fear being mocked and feeling uncomfortable. So they have been humiliating in the society. Also disabled people facing difficulties in different places. Most of the difficulties that they are facing are caused by their disability. Such difficult includes like difficult to reach in the places, difficult to perform activities, difficulties caused by physical situation of the place and so on.

In this research area,organization supports have not been so effective and their conducted programs were not too sufficient. Organization are not fully responsible for the disabled betterment, so disabled situation has worsen day by day. In the studied area, most of the respondent and their parent want the organizational support for their betterment and improvement of their life.

At last in one sentence, it can be said that disabled people are one of the vulnerable group. To build a well manage society they should not be ignored but must be inclusive in the society. Effective policy and programs should be implemented to uplift their social and economics status. Except government and non-government organization, the family and community itself should be aware about disabilities, their prevention and treatment. Furthermore, more study is needed to collects in depth information about the disabled people. However, a lot of challenges have to be faced to write a new destiny of disabled people.

6.4 Recommendation for the future studies

This study examined only few selected socio- economic, cultural and institutional efforts to the disabled people. 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.

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APPENDIX -1

Socio-economic status of disabled people

(A study of disable people in Pokhara-19,Lamachaur)

Research Questionnaire:

Researcher: Ramesh Karki

Prithivi Narayan Campus ,Pokhara

Date:.....

Sample Number:.....

* General Information of the disable person

*Name:.....

*Address:.....

*Age:.....

*Gender:.....

1) Male 2)Female

*Marital status

1) Married

2) Unmarried

*?What types of disabled?

1)Physical 2)Blind/Vision 3)Deaf/HOH 4)Sound/Speaking 5)Mental Retarded
6)Multi

*How does it occur?

1) By Birth 2)Accident 3)Effect of medicine

B .Socio-economic status Information:

Household Information :

*What types of family do you have?

a)Nuclear b) Joint

* How many family members in your family?

.....

*Do you have your personal house?

a)Yes b)No

*Does your household have any land?

a) Yes b) No

*Does your house have electricity?

a) Yes b) No

*Does your house have toilet facility ?

- a)Yes b) No

*Do you have any means of communication?

- a)Yes b)No

*If yes what type of communication means does your household have?

- a) Radio b) T.V c)Telephone d)Newspaper
e)Other (specify)

*Which types of literacy status does your father/mother have?

1)Father

- a)Illiterate b)Literate c)Don't know

2) Mother

- a)Illiterate b)Literate c)Don't know

*If literate which level of education does your father/mother have completed?

| | Father | Mother |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| a) Primary | | |
| b) Lower secondary | | |
| c) Secondary | | |
| d) Higher education | | |
| e) Bachelor | | |
| f) Master | | |

*What is the major occupation of your (father /mother) family?

| | Father | Mother |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| a) Agriculture | | |
| b)Business | | |
| c)Service | | |
| d)Industry | | |
| e)Other(specify) | | |

C. Causes of disability and perception of disability in the household .

*When do you become disabled?

- a)By Birth b) Childhood c)Adulthood
d)After being maturede)Others

*How do you become disabled?

- a)By Birth b)Adulthood c)Lack of inoculation
d)War

e)Disease f)Other specity

*Is there any disable person except in your society?

a) Yes b) No

*If yes, number of disable person?

a) Male b)female

*If yes,specify the types of disability?

a)Physical b)Hearing disability c)Mental retarded

d)Multiple

* Did your family try to you any treatment for recovery?

a) Yes b)No c) Don't know

* Did your family support you in your daily activities?

a)Economic b)Social c)Both

d)Other(specify)

*Did your family discriminate you?

a)Yes b)No c) Don't know

*If no ,were you getting equal opportunities as able?

a) Yes b) No

*Did you have disabled ID card?

a) Yes b) No

* What do you hope from your family member?

.....

Educational status of disabled people and problems facing at educational institute:

*Have you studied?

a) Yes b) No

*Why don't you attend to school?

a)No school near from house b)Because of disabilityc)Lack of scholarship

d)Thinking that useless to disabled e) Other

* Are you currently attending school?

a) Yes b) No

*If you have studied which level have you completed or doing?

a)Primary b)Lower Secondary c)Secondary

d)Higher Educatione)Bachelor f)Master

*How is your performance at school?

a) Good b) Weak c) Satisfactory

*Have you facing any problems at education institute?

a) Yes b) No

* What kinds of problem are you facing?

a)Discrimination b)Problems caused by disability

c)Other(specify)

*Was /Is there any discrimination in teacher's behavior with disabled students?

a) Yes b) No

*If yes what types of discrimination do they do?

a)Laugh at us b)Scold us

c)Don't give attention to us d)Provide us less opportunity

e)Other(specify)

*Does your school have managed special classes for disabled students?

a) Yes b) No

*Does you have access to library?

a)Yes b) No

* Have you ever participated in extra curricular activities at your school?

a) Yes b) No

*Are you satisfied with your performance?

a) Yes b) No

* If no ,what is the reason behind not participation in any extra curricular activities?

a) Fear b)Feel uncomfortable c)Because of disability

d) Other (specify)

*By which means do you go to school?

a) By walking b) By bus c) Other specify

* Are you facing any problem to reach the school?

a) Yes b) No

C. Marriage and performance in social activities.

*What is your marital status?

a)Single b)Currently married c)Widowed

d)Divorced e)Separation

*At what age did you get married for the first time?

Age.....

*Is your husband/wife also disabled?

- a) Yes b) No

*Is your husband/wife care for you?

- a) Yes b) No

* Do you think disability hinder marriage?

- a) Yes b) No

*Did you face any social problems in your marriage?

- a) Yes b) No

* Did you feel any difficulty in your family (with husband or wife or others) in society?

- a) Yes b) No

*If yes why you feel difficulty?

- a) Because of disability b) Because of fear c) Feel comfortable
d)Other(specify)

*How is your status in community?

- a) Feeling humiliation b) No problem

*Are you involved in any community work?

- a) Yes b) No

*If yes what types of work?

- a) Community gathering b)Religious activities c)Festivals
d)Weeding/Marriage ceremony e)Haat bazaar f)Other(specify)

*Do you move freely with friends family?

- a) Yes b) No

*What do you feel when other people see near with you?

- a)Uneasy b)Happy c)Feeling of love
d)Encourage e)Motivated

*Do you go/come to the neighbours house?

- a) Yes b) No

* Do you get any treatment?

- a) Yes b) No

*If yes, what type of treatment?

- a)Doctor b)Medical shop c)Faith healer
d)Household treatment e)Other (specify)

* Are all of these treatments benefits for you?

- a) Yes b) No

D. Economic situation

*Disabled Allowance:

- a) Received
- b) Not Received

*Are you engaged in any economic work?

- a) Yes
- b) No

*If yes what types of work?

- a)Farmer
- b)Teacher
- c)Service
- d)Business
- e)Social worker
- f)Labour
- g)Other specify

*Income per month

.....

* Is there any difference in your income than able people?

- a) Yes, less
- b) Yes,more
- c) No

*Did your income supports the need of your family?

- a) Yes
- b) No

*Are you satisfied with your work?

- a) Yes
- b) No

* Do you have ownership on family assets?

- a) Yes
- b) No

*Are you involving in income generating facilities ?

- a) Yes
- b) No

*What types of facilities?

- a)Vocational skills
- b)Micro-finance
- c)Supports for open employmentd)Supports for co-operative activities
- e)Other(specify)

*Are you economically self sufficient?

- a) Yes
- b)No

*If not, reason for not working ?

- a) Student
- b) Unable
- c) Old age
- d) Family/social problem
- e) Due to disability
- f) Not interested
- g)Lack of opportunities

E. Information of organizational supports

*Any organization supports for you?

- a) Yes
- b) No

a) Name of organization.....

*What types of supports?

- a) Awareness b) Income generating c) Education
- d) Skills/training e) Job opportunities f) Social involvement
- g) Other (specify)

*Are you involving about organization program?

- a) Yes b) No

*If yes, what types of program?

- a)..... b)..... c).....

*Are there any other organization takes responsibility for disability?

- a) Yes b) No

*Does organization also make have visit?

- a) Yes b) No

*What did you do before getting supports?

- a) Income generation program b) Business c) Other (specify)

*After getting upper your situation is?

- a) Improved b) Not changed c) Become worse
- d) Not know

*What are the reason behind changing your life?

- a) Support (family) b) Own efforts c) Community
- d) Organization support.

F. Fertility (Ask to married women)

*Have you ever had a birth?

- a) Yes b) No

* How many children do you have?

Total no.....son

..... Daughter

* Do you have any disabled children ?

- a) Yes b) No

*If yes ,number of disable children?

a).....number of children

*What types of disability does he/she have?

- a) Physical b) Blind c) Deaf/HOH
- d) Mental retarded e) Multiple

APPENDIX II

Check list of FGD

1. What is your specific problems in the area?
2. What is the situation of the disabled people in your society?
3. Is there any discriminateion between disabled and other people in your society?
4. How to support by the organization supports?
5. What you think for the changing concept of disability in your society?
6. In how way you aware people about disability?
7. Are you satisfied for the organization supports?

APPENDIX III

Check list of observation

1. Vulnerability of disabled living.
2. Observation of the types of disability.
3. Behavioural / attitude of society / family members towards disabled people.
4. Education system of disabled at home and school.
5. Types of occupation adopted by the different disabled people.

