

# CHAPTER I

## Introduction

### 1.1 Background of the study

Disability is the situation when one is unable to do the usual activities easily because of impairments of one or more organ of body. The situation may be permanent or temporary. There is no uniformity in the definition of disability; any person can become disable in any time. The international year of disable people Nepal, defines disable people as “ A person who is incapable of living an independent personal or social life, or acquiring normal education commodity with age sex by virtue of congenital disease or acquired disease of living is called disabled” (YIDP 1981).

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, disability means permanent physical or mental incapability. Because of impairment of person might not be able to perform, an activity of daily life is regard as disable. A disability describes a functional limitation. For example being disable means having difficulty in communicating (including difficulty in seeing, hearing and speaking), having difficulty in learning. It is the restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for human being (WHO 1980).

According to Disabled people protection and welfare Act 2039, “Disabled people are those who are physically or mentally unable to do the usual daily activities. Because of physical, mental impairment or impairment of knowledge, disabled people have little possibility to get job.”

Any person can be disabled at any time. The situation may be permanent or temporary. The number of disabled person being increased. In the different parts of the world, the cause and consequences of disability of disability in different. The difference in cause and consequence of disability is the result of different socio –economic status and government policy. Because of social factor like innocence, ignorance, superstition or fear, disabled people are discriminated in the societies which paralyze their development process. Nut with the passage of time, people became aware and disabled were developed.

Disability is the present throughout the world in all nations all societies and all ethnic groups. Disability just confined to the human beings but it also dominated in many other creatures. So, even birds and giant animals too. It may congenital (occurred from birth or acquired due to accident, famines or natural disaster). It occurs in all species from childhood to old age.

In fact it is not known exactly how many peoples in the world are disabled. According to world health organization (WHO 1970) approximately 10% of people out of total population of the world are disabled. Thus it is presumed that at least 10% of Nepali population suffer from disability, National federation of disabled Nepal claims that there are about 2.04 million disabled person in Nepal but the result of national census 2001 does not support this claim and it shows national that 103795 (0.45 of the total population) person are having disability. Among them 56633 are female and 47162 are male.

The disability problem is further aggravated by the rapid growth of population, poverty and previous 12 years conflict problem in Nepal. People are being disabled physically, mentally and with situation. Hence the numbers of disabled people are being increased. In the context those who are in service of disabled fed that approximately 12% population of Nepal suffers from various types of disability (Bhattraai 2003)

Nepalese economy is based on agriculture. The only source of livelihood for most of the people of Nepal is not occupation but also a way of life. About 85% of total population of Nepal is in rural area are not accessible with transport facilities. Living in this type of situation is also hard for the people with disability. Unless and until disabled are not brought into midstream of the development with equal access to opportunity there is no chance for future advancement of the society community or the nation.

### **1.1.1 Definition and Terminology related with disability**

In 1980, world health organization (WHO) gives definitions about disability and other related status of abnormality. They are as follows:

**Handicapped:** - It is a disadvantage for an individual resulting from impairment or a disability that limits or prevents the fulfillment of role that is normal (depending in sex, age, social and cultural factors for that individual).

**Impairments:** - It is a loss or abnormality or psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function.

**Disability:** - It is the restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for human beings.

### **1.1.2 Types of Disability**

There is not infirmity in the classification of disability. Disability council basically of two types name physical and mental. Sample survey of disabled person, 1980 collected the information on types of disability by these two board classifications. According to the national cause's 2001 disability in classified in to the five categories.

- a. Physical disability.
- b. Mentally retarded.
- c. Blindness.
- d. Deafness.
- e. Multiple disabilities. (Source: CBS, 2002)

#### **a. Physical disability**

A person who in unable to do daily activities because of physical impairment caused by accident or disease or by birth is called physically disabled and the condition is called physical disability. (Source: CBS, 2002)

#### **b. Mentally Retarded**

A person who not performs the activities in relation to the age and environment because of slow mental development before 18 years is called mentally retarded. (Source: CBS, 2002)

**c. Blindness**

Those people who cannot see the finger clearly or ready the first of treatment, use of glasses or optic-operation is called blind and the condition is called blindness. (Source: CBS, 2002)

**d. Deafness:**

A person who cannot hear the sound of 80 db (decibels) or above and cannot speak clearly and use sign language to communicate is called blind and the condition is called deafness. (Source: CBS, 2002)

**e. Multiple disabilities:**

A person who has two or more types of disabilities is called multiple disabled. (Source: CBS, 2002)

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Unlike other citizen of the society disabled people live in most deplorable conditions, isolated and excluded from their communities by barriers of policy, environment and attitude. They are unquestionably the largest and most discriminated minority group in the world, whose human rights are systematically violated. This violated against in human treatment, lack of adequate housing, health care, education social inclusion and often faces death (Sapporo Declaration 2002).

Legally normal and disabled people are equal but in the practical life of Nepalese society, there is a vast different type of physical and mental constrains the economic as well as social status of disabled are bad as compared to person without disability. In many ways, it reflects the general living condition and social and economic status of people at different status of time in the past. There are many specific circumstances that have isolated person with different ability and delayed their development, the main circumstances are ignorance, neglect, superstition and fear. Through education and rehabilitation person with different

ability have become more active and played great role in the social and economic development of the country.

The existing concept of the environment of the society is no more valid. The new concept is that the environment needs of the disabled person. Mostly the disabled people have health and other socio-economic activities. Almost all of them are unemployed and their participation in social and economic activities is negligible. Moreover, they have no decision making power. The presence of them in policy making, plan formulation and implementation are almost (VEO) to enhance the economic and social status of the without bringing disabled. It is not possible to obtain sustainable development without bringing disabled in mainstream of development, which is again not possible without improving the literacy rate, economic and social status of them.

Mostly the disabled have access to equality. They are deprived of education health and other socio- economic activities in fact education is the most crucial vehicle that pushes forward all aspects of development. But in Nepal majority of population are illiterate. Disabled have low literacy level and low education attainment. It is not possible to obtain sustainable development without bringing disabled in mainstream of development, which is again not possible. Disabled have no decision making power presence of disabled in policy making, plan formulation and implementation is almost negligible therefore in society there must be barrier free environment. There is availability of educational opportunity and equitable access to available educational opportunity them development least respective environment or barrier free environment in the society. Disabled person must get equity, access quality and institutional management in the main stream of the society. Thus disabled person must have access in education for all society. A welcoming society celebrating difference and highlights community ownership' leaves no child behind in the society.

### **1.2.1 The Disability Situation in Nepal**

National federation of disabled Nepal claims that there are about 2.04 million disabled people in Nepal. But the result of national census 2001 doesn't support the claim. The data shows that 0.46% of the total population (103795 of total population) is people with disability.

Among 39.39% are people with physical impairment 24.61% are deaf, 15.94% are blind, 72.89% are mentally retarded and 7.47% are the people with multiple disabilities.

The statistics displays that 54.56% (56633) of disabled are females, which also reflects the social injustice. Deaf and hearing impaired federation doesn't accept the data published, by CBS and claims that they are not satisfied with the data and claims to be about 200000 blinds (including usually impaired. The result of census shows comparatively smaller scale, which might have caused by the error in the measurement of disabled in census questionnaire. The large proportions of disabled people are in working as and they are ignored in job. The condition directly or indirectly affects the National Economy (CBS 2002).

The largest number of disabled people is shown in eastern development region (30482) where as the smallest number can be formed in far-western development region (9144) when we compare those numbers with total population of the region, The largest proportion can be found in eastern development region(0.0058) which is followed by mid-western development region (0.0050), far-western development region (0.0045), western development region (0.0045) western development region (0.0044) and central development region (0.0038) (CBS 2001).

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

According to the Muluki Ain (Public Law), 2019 under the heading of “Poor and Kangal” it is stated that blinds are to be provided second class facilities and other general disabled are to be provided third class facilities and those who are able to study should be managed to teach. But government seems to be failing to provide such facilities.

Nepali society still views disability as a penance to the sins committed in previous births. The people with disabilities pare treated worst as an object of pity. People with disabilities are hided as the matter of social prestigious by families is still practiced largely. The notion that people with disabilities have equal rights and duty as any other individual, is largely absent from the popular mindset.

In accordance with a latest study conducted by New ERA's, 70.1 percent of the persons with disabilities have stigma and difficulties to live in the community with self-respect. There is no comprehensive data on disability in Nepal. Even the number of people with disabilities varies according to sources.

As per the estimation 7-10 percent of the total population in Nepal is the people with disabilities in one form or in other way. Five categories of the people with disabilities: visually impaired, hearing impaired, physically disabled, mentally retired and mentally disordered is recognized by the Government of Nepal. Rights of all people with disabilities to participate fully in society have not been practiced by the state. In terms of health, accessibility, education, economy, and employment opportunities people with disabilities are treated as second-class citizens.

A study was carried out under the auspices of the National Planning Commission Secretariat and the Social Welfare Council, which was funded by UNICEF in 1999 - 2000. The main purpose of the study was to develop a comprehensive definition of all kinds of disabilities and to derive national data and information on the situation and services for persons with disabilities in Nepal (Situation Analysis).

The study was conducted in 30 districts over 15 eco-development regions of the country. A sample of 13,005 households covering a population of 75,944 was used for the survey. 89.4% were from rural areas while 10.6% were from urban areas.

Based on the definitions adopted for the study, a prevalence of disability was estimated to be 1.63% of the total population with estimates of 1.65% in rural areas and 1.43% in urban areas.

**Table 1.1 Estimates of Disabled Persons by Age**

Age group	Total population	Persons with disabilities	Prevalence rate
0-4	10,772	97	0.90
5-9	10,908	103	0.94
10-14	9,644	117	1.21
15-19	8,251	111	1.35
20-59	31,637	687	2.17
60-70	4,745	125	2.63
Total	75,993	1,240	1.63

Source: - New ERA2001, A situation analysis of Disability in Nepal

**Table 1.2 Estimation of Disabled Person by sex**

Sex	Total population	Persons with disabilities	Prevalence rate
Male	38052	665	1.75
Female	37942	575	1.52
Total	75994	1240	1.63

Source: -New ERA2001, A situation analysis of Disability in Nepal

**Table 1.3 Estimates of Disabled Persons by Location**

Location	Total population	Persons with disabilities	Prevalence rate
Urban	6,986	100	1.43
Rural	69,008	1,140	1.65
Total	75,994	1,240	1.63

Source: - New ERA2001, A situation analysis of Disability in Nepal



### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of this study is to find out the socio-economic status of disabled people in Panauti Municipality.

The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To analyze the socio economic condition of the disable people in Panauti Municipality.
2. To find out the problems of disabled people involving the economic opportunities.

### **1.4 Important/Significance of the Study**

The study analyzes the socio-economic status of disabled in various aspects. The studies mainly focus on finding social and economic consideration and type of the disability in the Panauti Municipality. The study also tries to reflect some demographic characteristics that related with the disabled and also tries to interpret existing discrimination among disabled. The study will provide information on socio-economic situation of disabled of the study area. There is no other previous study conducted to examine in the study area. This study will be useful to formulate and implement policies and program related to disabled people. It may helpful for students or researchers who are interested to do research in disabled peoples issues.

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

1. This study is limited to disabled people of Panauti Municipality only.
2. The information is collected only from 95 respondents because of time, cost and resource constraints.
3. This study is limited on the certain selected variable of socio-economic and demographic characteristics.
4. This study may not represent the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of disabled people of the whole Kavre district, other District and entire nation.

## **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This study is organized into six major chapters. The chapter I deal with the general Background of the study, signification of the study limitation of the study and organization of the study. The chapter II deals with the literature review in worldwide as well as Nepalese context and policy and program focused on disabled people in different plans. The chapter III describes the methodology of the study. It highlights the introduction of the study area. The research design, questionnaire design, tools used for the data collection and treatment of the data. Chapter IV includes presentation and analysis of data which includes the socio-economic characteristics. The chapter V present the problems faced by disabled persons in the society, community household, education institute, work place etc. The chapter VI is divided into summary, conclusion and recommendation.

## **CHAPTER-II**

### **Literature of Review**

#### **2.1 Literature related to Situation of Disability**

This chapter includes to present review of literature on related with disabled with disabled person in the context worldwide, Nepalese context and socio-economic status of the persons with disabilities.

##### **2.1.1 Definition of Disability**

Disability is the Physical and mental situation of body. It is situation when one is unable to do the usual activities easily because of physical or mental impairments.

“Developmental Disability” is used to denote the condition of a child who needs special care as well as special service to live in independently. Due to physical disorder, mental retardation or other sensory disorders, child becomes unable for proper development during the developing period.(Bhattraai, 2003)

In 1980 the World Health Organization (WHO) adopted an international classification of Impairment, “Disability” and “Handicap”. There are clear distinctions between these three.

Impairment is any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function. Impairment can be temporary or permanent. This includes the existence of or occurrence of an anatomy defect or loss in limbs, organ, tissue or other structure of mental function.

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

A handicap result from impairments or disability and limits or prevents the fulfillment of a function that is considered normal for human beings. Many languages fail to make an important distinction between disability does not. For many reasons the projective and

confusing level of the handicapped should not be used at all. The world handicap originates from horse races and describes the disadvantages by the rules of race (R.E. Allen, ed. 1990)

Standards Rules on the Equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities states that the term disability summarizes a great number of different functional limitations occurring in any population in countries of the world people may be disable by physical, intellectual or sensory impairment, medical conditions or mental illness, such impairments, conditions, or illness may be permanent or temporary in nature.

Disability is global phenomena; it needs concerned efforts at global front for a global action to fight against this global problem. The need is there to translate the ultimate goal of special needs education into a school for all and eventually a society for all. In other word, a welcoming and participative society, better prepared man power to manage an inclusive school, initiation of right based approach not charity based approach, in the education and services for people with special needs in general and disabled in particular, and above all a facilitating government mechanism and demonstrated commitment of a responsive national system of the government in order to accept a recognize the rights of people with special needs in the society. From educational perspective teachers and teacher educators must be prepared in adequate no of multilateral agencies should make an attempt to collect and allocated the required resources, both financial and human, to uplift the status of special needs people. An independent, respectful and contributing person with special needs is what we envision to achieve in the days to come (Journal Asia Pacific Special Education 2004)

### **2.1.2 Situation of Disability**

There are various empirical studies on people with disability covering many countries over various periods. Various organizations under the united nation have conducted several studies in the field of disability. The united nation organization (UNO) has been playing important role in reducing the problems of disability from the world.

There are person with disabilities in all parts of the world and at all in every society. The number of person with disabilities in the world is large and is going. Both the causes and the consequences of disability vary throughout the world. Those variations are the result of

different socio- economic circumstances and different provision that status makes for the well being of their citizen.

The information kit in the united nation standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for person with disability,1995, states that the term disability summarizes a great number of different functional limitation occurring in any population in all countries of the world, people may be disabled by physical, intellectual or sensory impairments, medical conditions or mental illness. Such impairment, conditions or illness may be permanent or temporary in nature (UN 1995)

Disability has a devastating effect on the quality of life of the disabled people particularly negatives effect on their marriage, educational attainment, employment emotional states. Disability also jeopardizes their personal household and social life. More than half of the disabled people are looked upon negatively society. Disabled women and girl children suffer more from negative attitude than male counter parts, resulting in critical adverse effects on their psychological and social health. A combination of educational economic and intensive rehabilitative measure should be implemented urgently to make them self- reliant (Ho. Sain, ET. Al 2002).

The prevention of the cause of disability should be seen as a basic duty of all members of society. First of all promotion of peace and avoidance of conflict and violence. It includes activities that enable people to cater for their survival needs, such as ensuring and adequate supply and distribution of food, safe drinking water, environmental hygiene and control of disease and provision of adequate shelter (UN 1995).

There are approximately 15 million women reproductive age group who were reported to have inadequate options for effective contraceptives. The inadequacy was attributed to physical access barriers, socio-economic factors and educational gaps on the part of medical providence and disabled women. Moreover, women with disabilities have little opportunities to receive contraceptive information or safe sex messages since health education classes are not geared to handle issues pertaining the disability and are often excluded from these classes (Walner, 1999).

According to UN estimates the Asian and Pacific region has nearly 200 million people with disability (UN, 1995). World Health Organization estimated 10 percent disability prevalence among the total worldwide population in 1976. However, Helander (1999), in his recent publication states that the estimate of 10 percent worldwide disabled population should be reviewed. According to him, a global estimate of prevalence rate of moderate and severe disability is 5.5 percent. For the more developed regions, the estimation is 8.5 percent and for less developed regions 4.8 percent. The difference is based on the age composition of the population, he estimates that 30 percent of the moderately and severely disabled people live in more developed regions and 70 percent in less developed regions, as defining disability is complex and controversial and ranges from physical and intellectual impairment to social implication as well as health estimates. The prevalence of disability indicated in the studies worldwide ranges from as low as 0.2 percent to as high as 20.9 percent.

WHO Regional health report, 1998 (WHO, south-east Asia region) indicates that women in developing countries are generally more malnourished than men because of biological demands such as menstruation, pregnancy and lactation process. Therefore, they need more nutrition. These various processes make them nutritionally deficient. If mother gets frequently gross deficient in basic and several nutrients, it affects the fetus directly resulting various types of disabilities such as mental retardation, visual impairments, physical disability etc (Bhattarai, 2003)

Habib (1995) pointed out that three fourth of the 250 million disabled women in the world live in developing countries, development programmes must consider the specific needs and rights of disabled women who suffer from double discrimination and are more likely than disabled men to live impoverished and isolated lives which lead to depression and despair.

According to Shirley (1983) the efforts to improve the situation of disabled people in developing countries are impeded by four main obstacles, poverty. Ignorance, misconception and for priorities. The impoverished disabled are frequently the last to benefit from the development efforts and families with the disabled members are often related to the Martins

of community misinformation prejudice superstition and fear surrounding. Disability can be found at all levels of society and are a major factor in the inadequate reaction to the problem.

The prevention of the causes of disability should be seen as a basic duty of all members of society such members include first of all promotion of peace and avoidance of conflict and violence. It includes activities which enable people to adequate supply and distribution of food safe drinking water environmental hygiene and control of disease and provision of adequate shelter (UN1996).

The universal declaration of human rights in its first article states that all human beings are born equal in dignity and rights. Therefore the rights and the needs of all people should be considered equally important in dignity. Policies and plans major advances in the equalization of opportunity for person with disability in the community in which they live maybe achieves through development programs and projects, if they are planned and implementation in the spirit of development for all(UN 1996).

### **2.1.3 Situation of Disability in Nepal.**

National census (1971) showed that 7.3 % people are disabled out of total population. They were defined as economically inactive persons by physical disability. The No of economical inactive disabled person of the age of 10 years and above was only 13,001. In the country, among them, males were 8,042 (61.86%) and females were 4, 959 (38.14%).

The first national survey on disability was carried out in 1981 in Nepal. According to this survey, the prevalence of disability was found to be 3%.

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

New ERA (2001) studied in situation of disability in Nepal and found that the national prevalence of disability 1.63% among the total population. It was estimated that 1.65% in a rural areas and 7.43 in urban areas.

The study on a situation analysis on disability in Bhaktapur district was lunched under the leadership of Bhaktapur community based rehabilitation organization, Bhaktapur. The study was conducted in 2002 -2003. With the technical support of key research Nepal Pvt. Ltd. According to this study the percentage of disability in Bhaktapur district is found 3.06%, 3.03% in VDC 3.3% in Madhyapur, Thimi and 3.02 in Bhaktapur Nagar Area. The percentage found is 8 times more than that reported in 2001 census but is send as reported in national sample survey 1980 (Disability survey report, 2003).

Some statistical facts about people with disabilities provided by CBS in 2001 are as follows

**Table 2.1: Persons with Disabilities by type and sex in Nepal.**

Type of Disabilities	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Physical	19,797	42	21,001	37.1	40,798	39.3
Blindness	5,483	11.6	11,043	19.5	16,526	15.9
Deafness	11,948	25.3	13,592	24.0	25,540	24.6
Mentally Retarded	6,479	13.7	6,692	11.8	13,171	12.7
Multiple Disabilities	3,455	7.3	4,305	7.6	7,760	7.5
Total Disabled	47,162	100	56,633	100	103,795	100
Total Population	11,359,378	49.96	11,377,556	50.04	22,736,934	100

Source: CBS, 2001

The data has provided some statistical facts about disability. Among total 103,795 disable, 40798 were physical Disable, 16,526 were blind, 25540 were deaf, 13,171 were mental disable and 7,760 were multiple disable. It is to be noted that all five type of disabilities are high in male than female.



**Table 2.2: Person with disabilities by type and age in Nepal**

Age	Total Population	Types of Disabilities					
		Total disabled	Physical disability	Blind	Deaf	Mental disability	Multiple disabilities
0-4	2755213	9850	3673	1240	3567	587	783
5-9	3211442	11827	5263	1661	2339	1432	1132
10-14	2981932	12953	5940	1764	2645	1659	945
15-19	2389002	10296	4990	1387	1789	1373	757
20-24	2016768	8086	3593	1072	1495	1286	640
25-29	1725478	7560	2812	830	1959	1333	626
30-34	1489503	6893	2361	611	2057	1311	553
35-39	1310653	5905	2031	522	1765	1142	445
40-44	1088044	5113	1820	552	1472	878	391
45-49	923373	4138	1602	519	1150	604	263
50-54	766054	3746	1417	623	1012	474	220
55-59	602093	3137	1174	709	791	300	163
60-64	520908	3471	1191	943	859	268	210
65+	956471	10820	2931	4093	2640	524	632

Source: CBS, 2001

Table 2.2 has provided age-wise disability in all age group. Total disability is high in age group 10-14 (12,953) and 5-9 (11,827). In this way, it reduces gradually as age grows. Age disability is high in all ages followed by deaf disability. Multiple disabilities seem least among all others in all ages.

There is considerable dispute in Nepal regarding the available prevalence data on disabled people. The last census finding included a prevalence rate of 0.46 percent. A number of studies have been undertaken over the past 30 years, which have produced widely disparate figures ranging from 1.5 to 5 percent (CBS, 1971). A disability survey conducted in the district of Kanchanpur in 1995 estimated that 5.04 percent of the total population was

disabled and yet a national survey in 1995 indicated that 4.90 percent of total population had intellectual disability (DS, 1995, Lansdowe,2003).

## **2.2 Socio Economic Status of Disabled**

For the Government of Nepal and UNICEF, new ERA had conducted a study on the situation of disability in Nepal during 1999/2000. The topic was a “situation analysis of disability in Nepal.” The final print of the study was published in February 2001. The 5<sup>th</sup> chapter deals with the social and economic participation of the disabled people which is summarized below.

### **Educational Status**

The educational status revealed that 68.2% of the total disabled people over age of six year had no education as compared to 43.9% for the total population. It was revealed that 31.8% of disabled person had acquired any education as compared to 56% of the total population having acquired an education. Those having primary level of education comprised 20% of the total disabled person. It was quite remarkable to note that among disabled children between the ages of six and nine, about 57% had no education as compared to 26.8% of all children in this age group. It was that about 59.65 of the disabled males and 77.7% females had no education.(New ERA, 2001: 114)

### **Occupational Status**

The study revealed that only 22.2 percent of disabled persons above the age of 14 years were involved in economic activities. The main area of economic activity was agriculture. Approximately 60.3 of the working disabled person were involved in agriculture activities. Other areas of involvement were in skilled labour, unskilled labour service and business. It was found that 70.8 percent disabled person were involved in skilled labour, 6.9 percent in service, 14.7 percent in unskilled labour and 6.4 percent in business sectors. (New ERA 2001:124)

### **Skill Development Training**

The participation of disabled person in skill development training was negligible. It was found that among the disabled person above the age of 14 only 2.9% had received any skill training, sewing and knitting and knitting were the most common training given to them. Teachers training, farming and handicraft was the other field of training (New ERA 2001: 123).

### **Financial Dependency**

It was found that 76.6% disabled person were dependent financially on their family. About 20.4% were financially independent only to a certain extent/. Beginning was the main source of income for nearly 1% of them (New ERA2001:125).

### **Participation in Social Activities**

Quite a large number of disabled people had difficulties in joining social events, where approximately 83.8% of them found it difficult in social gathering due to restrictions imposed in mobility by the disability. In general, it was also found that disability presented obstacles to getting married 63.7% felt that their disability act as a hindrance to their getting married. Some 7.9 percent stated that disability prevented them from getting married (New ERA 2001:129).

## **2.3 Policy and Programmed Focused on Disabled People in Nepal**

Government of Nepal has played important role in providing services to the disabled persons and in the field of prevention of the disability. Government of Nepal with help of INGO's or bilateral or multilateral agencies had also helped in providing different services to the persons with disability. The government of Nepal have been working as a facilitator as well as providing materials, financial and advisory support NGOS working for the services to the disabled person.

### **2.3.1 Policy and Programme of Government of Nepal in 9<sup>th</sup> plan for disabled (1997 to 2002)**

The economic capacity of the state becomes strong the scope of social security expands as well. Realizing this fact policy and programme during the 9<sup>th</sup> plan will encompass dependent people within the coverage of social security dependency on the economic capability of the state. The government adopted different policies and programmed in 9<sup>th</sup> plan on behalf of disabled, which are given below.

1. Legal reforms will be undertaken to insure to welfare and dignified life of disabled people.
2. Programs like antenatal care nutrition feeding in childhood and insuring effective traffic rules will be undertaken to prevent being disabled in childhood.
3. Free treatment to handicapped people will be provided in health context and hospital if it is felt essential
4. The data related with different types of disability will be updated
5. For physical, intellectual and psychological development of handicapped people, some programs of spot, entertainment and other activities will be started.
6. Priority will be given to rehabilitation in the household community shelter will be provided if it is felt essential.
7. Disabled people will be provided free education from pre primary bachelor level and disability specific vocational education will be developed.
8. In order to undertake effective preventive and protection measures for disabled people public awareness will be enhanced through various media of communication.
9. Necessary works will be carried out for disabled people for creating employment opportunities and government and NGOS agencies besides NGO'S will be mobilized for rehabilitation and other activities focusing on disabled people.

#### **Programs in Ninth Plan**

Keeping in view the provision started in the declaration indorsed at various national and international conferences for the welfare, security and protection of disabled people, following programs are approved in the ninth plan.

1. Welfare contacts for disabled people will be established.

2. By the second year of 9<sup>th</sup> plan period, the data of all handicapped people in the country will be collected and classified by the nature of disability. They will be given the certificate mentioning the type of disability. Authentic data of disabled people will be maintained in each VDC, Municipality, sub-metropolitan and metropolitan city, DDC and ministry for social welfare.
3. Text book will be developed in Braille script and distributed to blinds.
4. Special programs targeting to such people will be broadcasted through various communication media, particularly Radio and T.V
5. Allowances for disabled people will be distributed through simple procedure at the local level allowance to for disabled people will exclude regular employee, income or earner, people living rehabilitation centre and recipient of scholarship and other facilities.
6. Arrangement will be made for granting free education of to bachelor level to retarded deaf and blind people as well as hotel facility to them will be arranged in each development region.
7. Such group will be provided vocational training.
8. Special treatment centre for disabled will be established to serve them at subsidized rate.
9. Industries which produce accessories like artificial limb, wheelchair, crutches and hearing aid for disabled people will be made to distribute such material at subsisted rate.
10. Income generating activates will be conducted in the community of those disabled people who are able to work mainly the government will implement such activities and other sectors will encourage as well.
11. The employer who employs handicapped people will be provided with special facilities if it is felt essential.
12. Laws and regulation relating to disabled people will be timely amended and effectively implemented.

### **2.3.2 Policy and Programme of Government of Nepal in 10<sup>th</sup> plan (2002-2007)**

#### **Objectives of Tenth Plan**

Creation of environment to lead a normal life as with the case of other general civilians through various awareness and promotional oriented programmes bring them in the mainstreaming of national development by undertaking the program of protecting and developing disabled right through their participation, which will be run by them polices in tenth plan.

1. Legal provision for disabled people for access to opportunities.

- ) Necessary amendment as demanded by time and situation in the existing acts and regulation.
- ) Make arrangement to provide basic health care services education and rehabilitation based upon community at all levels for disabled people.

2. Development of network for national work plan

- ) Extension of networking at functional level for disabled people.
- ) Establishment of national protection of disabled people.

3. Increase contribution of disabled people in national building.

- ) Develop mental and physical aspects of disabled people arrange programs of skill development training and consultancy service provide them special opportunity for employment.
- ) Develop positive attitude towards disabled people, raise public awareness on prevention and means to curative protection and arrange distribution of materials for disabled people.
- ) Increase disabled people participation in the entire programme related to handicapped/disabled.

### **Programmed in Tenth Plan**

- J Amendment of disabled people related act and regulation.
- J Special arrangement will be made for free education, training and health service along with employment and other opportunities.
- J Provide equal opportunity to disabled people by extending access to them and take measures and provide rebate and conversions in various service and facilities.
- J Take measures to increase their participation the process of policy development related to disabled preparation, monitoring, evaluation, co-ordination, network extension of plan and action plan.
- J Launch disabled prevention, curative and public awareness oriented programs.
- J Develop information coordination system by updating statistics of disabled people and continue distribution of identity cards to disabled people.
- J Strength institutions involved in the area of disabled people and to develop necessary manpower for them.

### **2.3.3 Policy and programme of government of Nepal in interim three years plan (2007-2010)**

#### **Objectives of the Three years Interim Plan**

To create persons with disability friendly environment free of obstacles and enabling them to access to all possible facilities for a just dignified and independent livelihood.

#### **Policies in interim three years Plan**

1. Laws and policies related to the person with disability will be reviewed and revisions made to eliminate discriminatory provision contrary to human rights and empowerment.
2. Roads transportation public places government building hospitals and schools will be made persons with disability friendly to international standards by insuring that all them are physically accessible to person with disability.

3. To empower person with disability institutional arrangement from the centre to district level will be made and links collaboration, cooperation and coordinating among government agencies and NGO will be strengthened.
4. In all sector policy and programs a policy of main streaming issued of rights, prevalence and stacks will be focused.
5. Reservation in civil service post will be made.
6. Special education programme will be extended to insure excess of persons with disability.
7. Information and broadcasting will be made accessible to various kinds of persons with disability.
8. Separate arrangement will be made in all the service provider agencies for the benefit of person with disability.
9. Model research and empowerment contacts will be opened for person with disability.
10. There will be targeted programme for the empowerment of person with disability.
11. Special programs will be run for rehabilitation of person with disability who is victims of conflict.
12. Awareness about rights privileges and needs of persons with disability with raised and information flow will be made easily accessible.
13. Special games for promoting health will power and social inclusion will be conducted.
14. Organization managed by person with disability themselves will be empowered.
15. Allowance money or market for person with disability in the budget will be transferred to a separate fund under the DDC so that such money not spend by the end of the fiscal year does not freeze.
16. During the plan period glossary of sign language will be enrich and made uniform.
17. Ownership right of the land required for the model resource and empowerment centre will be registered and building construction process will be started.

### **Major Programs**

1. Laws and policies will be revised institutional provisions will be developed and made effective.
2. Programmed for health and social security leadership development of handicap women reproductive heaths training and public awareness will be carried out.
3. Data base of persons with disability will be prepared.



4. Employment oriented programme will be lunched.
5. Accessibility code will be enforced to make the public building and structures become person with disability friendly.
6. Measures to establish reasonable resource and empowerment centre will be taken and rehabilitation service will be co-ordinate to enhance accessibility.
7. Organization engaged in empowerment and development of person with disability will be assisted in their capacity development and strengthening programs.
8. Assistance will be provided to the organization operating consultancy programs of hereditary problems of person with disability.
9. Assistance to the national sport council will be provided for organizing special games for persons with disability.
10. To provide educational and other kind of services to the mentally retarded children assistance will be provided to open and manage school and other appropriate institution.
11. Consulting services will be made available to the guardians of handicapped children through the resource and empowerment centre to increase their access to education, social motivation will be trained and consulting books will be published (Interim three years plan 2007).

## **CHAPTER- III**

### **Methodology**

#### **3.1 Introduction to the Study Area**

This research in the study of disabled people of Panauti municipality of Kavre district. Here the term of disabled people refer to those people who are living in Panauti Municipality. This research in the study of disabled person of Panauti municipality of Kavre district. Here the term of disabled person refer to those people who are living in Panauti Municipality.

Panauti municipality is situated in Kavrepalanchok district, 32 Km far away from Kathmandu, capital of Nepal. It is one of the beautiful city of Kavre along with Banepa and Dhulikhel Municipalities. It was declared as a municipality on 15 Magh 2053, under Municipality act 2048, including Panauti, Sunthan, Sarada Taukhal Densthava, Malpi and Khopasi than that is village Development Committees. It covers 34.78 Square Km it lies in 85 °,32' eastern longitudes and 27 °,38' northern latitudes. Surrounded by so many hills its altitude is 1300-1600 meter. Rosi and Pundyamata are two main rivers which irrigate its land.

Panauti Municipality is surrounding by Sarada Batase, Shangkhu Patichaur and Dhulikhel in east. Kushadevi and Mahendra Joti in West. So as Ugratara Janagal in north and Khalati Bhumidada in South. Very important from Natural and environmental point of view, it has been proposed to enroll in world list, it was united in the Kingdom of Nepal in 1920, expedition by late King Prithivi Narayan Shah.

The reported census 2001, It has 25563 population. It has 8250 hector agricultural land, 714.50 hector forest, 2581 hector residential land. Its Major production agricultural production as Wheat, Corn Potato, rice etc, according to district Agricultural Development Office (Source: District Profile of Nepal 2007/08).

#### **3.2 Source of Data**

This study in based on the primary data a main source of information. Primary data was collected from the field study through sourcing the Panauti municipality. The self-

administered questionnaires were filled through direct personal interview with the respondents selected by snowball sampling. However, the secondary data from different sources is also employed to fulfill the requirement of the study.

### **3.3. Sample Size and Sampling Procedure.**

Altogether 95 disabled people were interviewed as unit of institutions, home visit and interview disabled person where they met at the time of research in Panauti municipality. Among them 36 females and 59 males were selected to fulfill the objectives of research.

The snowball sampling technique, i.e. purposive sampling was applied to selected disabled people for the interview. This means the interview was conducted to by their own conscience. The respondents were interviewed wherever they met.

### **3.4 Questionnaire Design.**

Questionnaire is the major tool employed together source of information of any research study. In this study action with respect to disabled person about their socio-economic status. This study utilized to collect information from the respondents. This questionnaire in many constituted into two parts.

1. Individual information
2. Household information

### **3.5 Data Collection**

After getting formal permission from the department, researcher went to the field and collected data about the disabilities. At first step, researcher visited to Panauti Municipality for getting information regarding disabled people residing and involving different institutions of the municipality. Then researcher visited to the concerned institutions which are working for the disabled people within the municipality and got required information. Then after researcher also visited to the door of the concerned disabled people for getting reliable and factual data.

### **3.6 Data analysis and presentation.**

The presentation of collected information was simply based on descriptive types of analysis. The information was collected through various methods and techniques have been used to analyze in a separate chapter of interpretation according to the nature of data. They are further split into tables separate sections as well as simple frequency table and used appropriate statistical tools and percentages are also used to analyze data.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **Socio-Economic characteristic of the respondent**

#### **4.1 Household characteristics**

This chapter describes the household characteristics of the study population on the basis of the information collected by using structural questionnaires. Household characteristics of the respondents include source of drinking water, availability of physical facility in the household etc.

The researcher collected the required data mainly taking the interviews of the disabled persons of the study area by using the self-administered questionnaires. The data were tabulated and placed in sequential order according to the nature of study. The analysis and interpretation were made with help of the tables and graphs to make the presentation more effective and clear.

##### **4.1.1 Households Consumption**

Consumption of household has been analyzed on the basis of access of the household to basic and some auxiliary facilities. Respondents were asked about their sources of drinking water, toilet facilities and means of communication that their household have.

##### **Source of Drinking water**

Table 4.1 shows that statistics of about household having different source of drinking water. 80% respondents' household is consuming facility of piped water where as 5.26% respondent's households have used Stone Tap. And well is the main source of drinking water for about 15% respondent's households.

**Table: - 4.1 Distribution of respondents by Source of Drinking water**

<b>Source of Drinking water</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Pipe	76	80.00
Stone tap	5	5.26
Well	14	14.74
Total	95	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2008

#### **4.1.2 Available of Physical Facility in the Households.**

From the table 4.2, it shows that 94.74% of the respondents have electricity in their house. Followed radio facility (58.95%) , 51.52% of the respondents have television facility in their household. About 35% of the respondents have telephone and 4.21% of the respondents have computer facility in their house.

**Table: - 4.2 Percentage distribution of respondents by availability of physical facilities**

<b>Physical Facility</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Electric	90	94.74
Radio	56	58.95
Television	48	50.52
Telephone	33	34.74
computer	4	4.21
Total	95	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2008.

### 4.1.3 Source of Income of the Household

Agriculture is the main income source of the Nepalese population which is also true for study population. Table 4.3 shows that, about 58% respondents reported that agriculture is the main source of the income of household. 12.63% of the household of the disabled people had the main source of income was Business. 4.21% respondents said that the main source of their household income was service 14.74% respondents reported that service had their main source of income of household and 10% respondents had reported others different source of income in their household.

Table 4.3 shows the percentage distribution of respondents households by source of income. Nearly 60% of the households reported that agriculture is the main source of the income (57.89%) followed by Service (14.47%), Business (12.63%), Construction (4.21%).

**Table 4.3 Percentage distribution of respondents according to main source of Income of Household.**

Income Source	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Agriculture	55	57.89
Business	12	12.63
Construction	4	4.21
Service	14	14.47
Other	10	10.53
Total	95	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2008.

### 4.1.4 Toilet Facilities

In the survey, it is found that 40% household has used the modern toilet. 5.26% of the household used the Bush toilet. 24.21% of the household used the Shock pit toilet, 27.37 % of

the household used the toilet which is no flush and 3.16% of the total respondents are deprived of the toilet facilities.

**Table: - 4.4 Percentage distribution of household by toilet facilities**

Toilet Facilities	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Flush	38	40.00
No flush	26	27.37
No toilet	3	3.16
Shock pit	23	24.21
Bush	5	5.26
Total	95	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2008.

## **4.2 Individual Characteristics of the respondents**

In this Chapter describes the social Characteristics of the study population on the basic of the information collected by using structured questionnaires. Social Characteristic of the respondents includes caste, religion and mother tongue, literacy and so on.

### **4.2.1 Caste/Ethnicity Composition.**

In the table 4.5 shows that Chhetri and Newar are the majority of respondents which percent are equal (24.21%) which is followed by Tamang 15.63%, Branmin 12.63%, Dalit 9.47%, Pahari 6.34% Magar 4.21% and 3.16% are other caste/ethnic group.

By sex 28.81% of the Male respondents are from Newar ethnic group followed 25.42% Chhetri, 11.86% are Dalit, 10.17% are Tamang, 8.47% mail are Brahmin and 6.78 % are found from Pahari. Similarly 25% of the Female respondents were found from Tamang ethnic group and followed by 22.22% female respondents were Chhetri, 19.44% of female respondents from Branmin, 16.67% are found from Newar ethnic group, Dalit and Pahari female respondents are equal which percent is 5.56%.



**Table:- 4.5 Percentage distribution of respondents by caste/ ethnicity by sex.**

Cast/Ethnicity	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Brahmin	12	12.63
Chhetri	23	24.21
Newar	23	24.21
Tamang	15	15.63
Magar	4	4.21
Dalit	9	9.47
Pahari	6	6.34
Other	3	3.16
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

#### 4.2.2 Religion composition

Table 4.6 shows that the majority of the respondents (69.47%) are from Hindu. Followed by Buddhist 23.16% and 10.17% was Christian. Similarly 66.67% of the female respondents from Hindu religion and second position 30.56% were Buddhist and Christian Female respondents were 2.78%.

**Table:- 4.6 Percentage distribution of respondents by religions and Sex**

Religion	Respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hindu	42	71.19	24	66.67	66	69.47
Buddhist	11	18.64	11	30.56	22	23.16
Christian	6	10.17	1	2.78	7	7.37
Total	59	100.00	36	100.00	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 4.2.3 Age and sex Composition

The age sex composition plays an important role in determining the population distribution by the study area. The data obtained from the field study showed that for both sexes a higher proportion of population is early group of the total recorded respondents. Table 4.7 shows that highest number of respondents 42.11% are the age group less than or equal to 15 years. It is followed by 27.37% of age group 16-30 years. 14.74% of the respondents are from the age group 31-45 and the respondents of age group 45 and above are found 15.79%.

By sex the highest percent of the male respondents 40.68% belongs to the age of group less than or equal to 15 years. The lowest age of male respondents 13.56% in age group 31-45. Among female respondents, 44.44% are in age group less than or equal to 15 years, followed by 25% in age group of the 16-30 years. The lowest 13.89% of the male respondents are in the age of equal to or above 45 years.

**Table: -4.7 Percentage distributions of respondents by age and sex.**

Age	Respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15	24	40.68	16	44.44	40	42.11
16-30	17	28.81	9	25.00	26	27.37
31-45	8	13.56	6	16.67	14	14.74
45+	10	16.95	5	13.89	15	15.79
Total	59	100.00	36	100.00	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

### 4.2.4 Literacy and educational Status.

National census 2001 defined literacy as the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language. Literacy reflects the accumulated achievement of primary

education and adult literacy program in imparting basic literacy skills that people can apply. Data or literacy are collected from all respondents who of six years and above.

Table 4.8 shows that 36.84% respondents are illiterate and 63.36% of the total respondents are literate. Among them 47.37% are under S.L.C., 13.68% of the total respondents are S.L.C. or equivalent and 2.11% of the respondents are I. A. and above.

By sex, 30.51% male respondents are illiterate and 69.5% are Literate. Similarly, 47.22% female respondents are illiterate and 52.78% are literate.

**Table 4.8 Percentage distribution of respondents by literacy and educational status by Sex. (6 years and above)**

Education Level	Respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Illiterate	18	30.51	17	47.22	35	36.84
Literate below than S.L.C.	30	50.85	15	41.67	45	47.37
S.L.C.	10	16.95	3	8.33	13	13.68
I.A & above	1	1.69	1	2.78	2	2.11
Total	59	100.00	36	100.00	95	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2008.

#### **4.2.5 Marital Status of respondents**

The table 4.9 shows that 40% of the total respondents are single. Similarly 43.64% were currently married and 16.36% of the total respondents were widowed. It is not found that separated and divorced respondents.

By the Sex, 37.14% male respondents were single, 48.57% of the respondents were Currently Married and 14.29% of the male respondents were widowed. Similarly 45% of the female respondents are single, 35% currently married and 20% of the female respondents are widowed.

**Table: -4.9 Percentage distributions of respondents (15 years and above) by marital status**

Marital Status (15year &above)	Respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single	13	37.14	9	45.00	22	40.00
Currently married	17	48.57	7	35.00	24	43.64
Widowed	5	14.29	4	20.00	9	16.36
Total	35	100.00	20	100.00	55	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2008

## CHAPTER V

### Problem of Disabled People

This chapter attempt to deal with the problems faced by disabled person in the society, community, household, education and institute, workplace etc.

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

#### 5.1 Type of Disability

Disability consists basically of two types namely Physical and mental, sample survey of disabled person, 1980 collected the information on types of disability by these two broad classification. But census 2001 separated Blindness and Deafness from Physical disability as separate identities. According to the census data 2001 there are 5 types of disabilities.

Table 5.1 shows that the percent distributions of respondents by type of disability of total respondents nearly 57% of them are Physically Disabled followed by Blind (15.79%), mentally retarded (14.74%) and Deaf (12.63%).

By sex, (16.95%) of the male respondents are blind, (11.86%) are deaf,( 61.02%) are physically disabled and (10.17%) are mentally retarded. Similarly (13.89%) of the female respondents are Blind also (13.89%) are Deaf, (50.00%) are physically disabled and (22.22%) of the female respondents are mentally retarded.

**Table 5.1 Percentage distribution of respondents by types of disability by Sex**

Types of Disability	Respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Blind	10	16.95	5	13.89	15	15.79
Deaf	7	11.86	5	13.89	12	12.63
Physical	36	61.02	18	50.00	54	56.84
Mentally retarded	6	10.17	8	22.22	14	14.74
Total	59	100.00	36	100.00	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 5.2 Cause of Disability

Census data or survey data don't provide information about causes of disability. The cause of disability is shown in the Table 5.2; this table shows that 46.32% of the respondents indicate that by Birth was main cause of being disability. Followed 36.84% by disease, 10.53% of the total respondents indicated that Accident is cause of being disabled and 6.32% respondents are indicated that parent's carelessness is the cause of being disabled..

**Table 5.2 Distribution of respondents by cause of Disability.**

Cause of Disability	Respondents	
	Number	percent
By birth	44	46.32
Accident	10	10.53
Parents careless	6	6.32
Disease	35	36.84
Total	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Table 5.2 shows that 46% of the respondents reported that cause of disability is by birth. Followed by disease (36.84%), accident (10.53%) and parents careless (6.32%).

### 5.3 Treatment received Against Disability

About 98% of the respondents have received treatment against Disability. The table 5.3 shows that 80% of the respondent received the Allopathic treatment to against disability and followed by Traditional treatment (20%), Ayurvedic treatment received (4.21%)

By sex, 71.19% of the total male respondents received allopathic treatment to against disability and followed by received traditional treatment (15.25%). and Ayurvedic (5.08%). Similarly 94.44% of the female respondents had received Allopathic treatment to against disability and followed by Traditional treatment received (27.78%) and Ayurvedic treatment receiver (2.78%).

**Table: - 5.3 Percentage distributions of respondents by types of treatment they received**

Treatment Received	Respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	57	96.61	36	100	93	97.89
No	2	3.39	0	0	2	2.11
Total	59	100.00	36	100.00	95	100.00
<b>Type of treatment</b>						
Ayurvedic	3	5.08	1	2.78	4	4.21
Allopathic	42	71.19	34	94.44	76	80.00
Traditional	9	15.25	10	27.78	19	20.00
All of above	10	16.95	6	16.67	16	16.84
Total	59	100.00	36	100.00	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 5.4 Problem in participating in social activities

In the table 5.4 shows about 63% respondents reported that they are not involving in social activities due to disability followed by feel uncomfortable (21.65%), Fear of bearing Mocked (3.16%).

**Table 5.4:- Percentage distribution of respondent, cause of not participating social activities.**

Problem	Respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Because of disability	34	57.63	26	72.22	60	63.16
Fear of bearing Mocked	2	3.39	1	2.77	3	3.16
Feel uncomfortable	15	25.42	5	13.82	27	21.65
Others	8	13.56	4	11.11	12	12.63
total	59	100.00	36	100.00	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 5.5 Behaviors forward disable people

The living standard of the disabled person is affected by their household also. Some disabled people are not getting good care from their household.

Table 5.5 clearly shows that about 81% of the respondents said that they have treated nicely by their family member. About 13% respondents react that they have discriminated by family members and 6% respondents have ill treated to their family members.



**Table 5.5:- Percentage distribution of respondent by family member behavior toward them.**

Treatment	Respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	52	88.14	25	69.44	77	81.05
Tease	1	1.69	2	5.56	3	3.16
Scold	1	1.69	2	5.56	3	3.16
Separation	5	8.47	7	19.44	12	12.63
Total	59	100.00	36	100.00	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 5.6 Expectation from their family

Most of the respondents expected from their family member had “Love and Support” the table 5.6 shows that 53.68% of the total respondents expected Love and Support from their family. 23.16% respondents hope for Love from their family member. 9.47% of the respondents expectation Support from their family.

**Table 5.6:-Percentage distribution of respondents by their expectation from family member.**

Expectation	Respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Love	13	22.63	9	25.00	22	23.16
Support	5	8.47	4	11.11	6951	9.47
Love& support	32	54.23	19	52.78	1313	53.68
Nothing	9	15.25	4	11.11	65	13.68
Total	59	100.00	36	100.00	95	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 5.7 Cause of not engaging in economic activities of respondents

While exploring the cause of not engaging in economic activities, it was found that 46.05% respondents were replied that they had not engaging in any economic activities because of Disability. 30.26% respondents were studying and 6.58% respondents were not engaged in economic activities by the cause of Health problem.

**Table 5.7:- Distribution of Respondent (10years and above) by cause of engaging in economic activities**

Cause of not engaging in economic activities	Respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Being disability	21	44.68	14	48.26	35	46.05
Studying	16	34.04	7	24.14	23	30.26
Being Health	3	6.38	2	6.89	5	6.58
Other	7	14.89	6	20.69	13	17.11
Total	95	100.00	100.00	76	76	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

## CHAPRET VI

### Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

This dissertation entitled “Socio-Economic Status of disabled person in Panauti municipality” is based on small scale. This study has been attempted to find Socio-Economic, Demography as well as problem faced by disabled in the society. This study is conducted on the base of primary data collected from 95 respondents of different parts of the Panauti Municipality by using Snowball sampling method. Among the respondents 59 were male and 36 were Female. The Summary of the major finding of the study and conclusion is presented below.

#### 6.1 Status of Disability

- ) Among 95 respondents 62% were male and 38% were female. Age group less than 15 or equal holds highest number of study population (42.11%)
- ) Disability is the condition of body, which causes inefficiency in its function. Major five types of disabilities are identified viz. Physical disability, Deafness, Blindness, Multiple and Mentally retardation disabilities.
- ) Among 95 respondents, 60% were physically disabled, 12.63% were blind and also Deaf were found 12.63% and 14.74% were founded the multiple disabilities
- ) Most of the respondents were disabled by birth which was found 46.32% of the total respondents. And followed by Disease 36.84%, accident 10.53% and parent’s carelessness founded 6.32%.
- ) Only 63% of the respondent were Literate and 36.84% were illiterate. Among the total literate respondents 48 % were under S.L.C., 13.68% were S.L.C and equivalent and only 2.11% were founded I.A and above.

#### 6.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics

- ) Of the total respondents, 80% households having access of pipe water where as stone tap was 5.26% and 15% access of well was water.

- J About 95% of the households having electricity facility. 58.95% have Radio facility, 40.52% have television, 34.74% of the households have telephone facility and only 4.21% have computer facilities as their house.
- J Agriculture was the main source of the household income which is 58%, followed by Services (14.74%), Business (12.63%) and only (4.21%) respondent's household income was construction.
- J Of the total household 24.21% have toilet facility,40% household have the toilet with flush and only 3.16% respondents' household member use bush a toilet.
- J Of the total household, 24% of the household are Newar and Chhetri, followed by Tamang (15.63%), Branmin (12.63%), Dalit( 9.47%), Pahari (6.34%) and Magar (4.21%)
- J About 70% respondents were from Hindu religion and followed by Buddhist (23.16%) and Christian was found (7.37%).

### **6.3 Problems of Disabled**

- J About 98% of the respondent got treatment against disability and 2% of the respondent was found not received treatment to against disability. Because of lack of money, awareness etc. 80% of the respondents were got Allopathic method to against the disabled and followed by Traditional 20%, all kind of treatment got 16.84% and Ayurvedic treatment received 4.21%.
- J About 80% of the respondents were treated nicely in their family.
- J Disabled people are facing problem indifferent place in different ways such as problems include problem caused by disability discrimination teasing scolding etc.
- J 23.16% respondents hope love from their family member and 9.47%, of the respondents hope support from their family member. While 53.68% respondents hope both Love and Support from their household.

### **6.4 Conclusion and recommendation**

From the analysis done above, it can be concluded that disabled people are living with low Socio–Economic condition. They are depriving of getting facilities cases. Disabled are more venerable of handicapped and often discarded from the household.

In the study, most of the respondents are found to be disabled by birth. The disability by birth may be the cause of lack of education and care of delivery care may lead to the disability, in such case household should be alter to provide health facilities to the pregnant women. The government should prove education and health facilities to the people. Moreover the government should be altering to provide equal opportunities to the disabled in economic activities to uplift the socio – economic condition. Agriculture oriented economic activities are the major source of the income of most of the disabled people and their monthly income is comparatively low. Therefore, special training should be provided them to develop their skills on those economic activities which they can do in spite of their disability.

The disabled people are also part of the nation and to make the nation, there will be a vital role of disabled people also. Disability does not hinder them to learn and do something to the nation as the normal people also. That is why, they should be provided education and skill training instead of charity, works instead of words and health facilities instead of aims.

On the favor of disabled people some points are recommended to the society, policy maker, donor and government.

- ) The skill development training centers should be established for the self employment of the disabled people in the different part of the country.
- ) Government should establish the study fund for disabled people by including special needs education.
- ) special medical care should be managed by govern for the disabled people. These should not be the feeling of inequality between disabled people and the normal people.

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# Questionnaires

## Study of the Socio-Economic Status of Disabled People in Panauti Municipality, Kavre

Researcher: Ramesh Thapa

Respondents number or Symbol:

### A. Household Information

- 1) What is the main source of income of your household?  
a) Agriculture    b) Business    c) Construction    d) Service    e) Others
- 2) What type of behavior does your household behave with you?  
a) Good    b) Tease    c) Scold    d) Harassment    e) Discrimination
- 3) What is your desire from your household?  
a) Love    b) Support    c) Love & support    d) Nothing
- 4) Have you ever had birth?    a) Yes    b) No
- 5) Do you have any disabled child?    a) Yes    b) No
- 6) If yes, what kind of disability does he/she have?  
a) Physical    b) Blind    c) Deaf    d) Mentally retarded    e) Multiple
- 7) Have you got any assistance from any GOs/NGOs/INGOs?    a) Yes    b) No
- 8) If yes, what type of assistance?  
a) Kind    b) Cash    c) Skill training    d) Treatment    e) Others
- 9) Do you face any difficulties in participating in social activities?    a) Yes    b) No
- 10) If yes, why such of difficulties do you face in social activities?  
a) Because of disability    b) Fear of bearing mocked    c) Feel uncomfortable    d) Lack of awareness    e) others



11) Does your household have such facilities?

- a) Electricity    Yes    No    b) Radio    Yes    No  
c) Television    Yes    No    d) Telephone    Yes    No    e) Computer    Yes    No

12) What kind of water facilities does your household have?

- a) Pipe    b) Stone tap    c) Well    d) River    e) Others

13) What type of toilet is using in your house?

- a) Flush    b) Bush    c) No toilet    d) Shock pit    e) No flush

14) Did your household member support you in your daily activities? a) Yes b) No

15) Have you get equal opportunities as able person in your house? a) Yes b) No

## **B. Individual Questionnaire**

16) Place of residence: Panauti Municipality, ward no.

17) Age:-

18) Sex :-    a) Male    b) female

19) Place of birth:-

20) Caste/Ethnicity:- a) Brahmin    b) Chhetri    c) Newar    d) Tamang    e) Others

21) Religion:- a) Hindu    b) Buddhist    c) Muslim    d) Christian    e) Others

22) Mother tongue:- a) Nepali    b) Newari    c) Tamang    d) Others

23) Types of disability:-

- a) Blind    b) Deaf    c) Physical    d) Mentally retarded    e) Others

24) How did you become disabled?

- a) By birth    b) Accident    c) Parents carelessness    d) Disease    e) Others

25) What is your educational status? {ask only for the disabled of age 6 years and above}

- a) Illiterate    b) Literate & below than S.L.C.    c) S.L.C.    d) I.A. & above

- 26) Do you currently go to school/campus?                    a) Yes                    b) No
- 27) If no, why don't you go to school/campus?
- a) Parent didn't enroll in the school            b) Economic problem
- c) Long distance for school for home            d) Being disabled                    e) Others
- 28) Did your/do your school organize special classes for disabled people like you? a) Yes    b) No
- 29) If yes, what kinds of classes are there? .....
- 30) Have you taken any vocational training?                    a) Yes                    b) No
- 31) If yes, which is training? .....
- 32) Are you engaged in any economic work?                    a) Yes                    b) No
- 33) If yes, what type of economic work?
- a) Farmer                    b) Business/trade    c) Farm/aborn                    d) Cottage industry
- e) Household work    f) Non-farm labour    g) Others
- 34) If no, why not you engaged in any economic work?
- a) Being disability    b) Being education            c) Being health                    d) Others
- 35) What is your marital status?
- a) Single    b) Currently married    c) Separated            d) Widowed            e) Divorced
- 36) At what age did you get married for the first time?            Age:-.....
- 37) Is there any disabled person in your household?            a) Yes                    b) No
- 38) Have you/your household tried any treatment for recovery?            a) Yes                    b) No
- 39) If yes, what kind of treatment did you tried?
- a) Ayurvedic            b) Allopathic            c) Traditional                    d) All of above
- 40) If no, why didn't you/your household try any treatment?
- a) Poor economic condition            b) Lack of awareness            c) Others