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Occupational Status of Differently abled Persons in Karveer Taluka

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Abstract:

In this world of globalization research in social sciences taking its wide range of attention. It is one of the important duties of social scientists to undertake the study of socio-economic condition of those people whom we are calling as vulnerable sections of the society, to know whether they are receiving the reasonable share of the national income of the country along with respectful social status in the society. Beckles, the great social scientist states that the ‘A society which is good for disabled people is a better society for all’ (Beckles, 2004). Differently abled persons are most vulnerable section of the society, facing tremendous problems in day to day life and are thrown out from the mainstream of the society. Helen Keller said “ It has been said that my life has treated me harshly; and sometimes I have complained in my heart because many pleasures of human experience have been withheld from me...if much has been denied me, much, very much, has been given to me...”. These are the words of the person who accepted the challenges of multiple disabilities and proved that disable person is not disabled by mental or physical capacity. They are having the wings to fly over from the problems and they should be regarded as differently abled. As a social phenomenon, disability studies gaining wide recognition from social scientists all over the world. Disability should not be taken only as personal impute or limited to impairment, but as a circumstance that evolved from the interaction between person and his environment in total.

Researcher in this research article tried to focus on the occupational status of the differently abled persons particularly living in KarveerTaluka.

Key words: Differently abled, Gender, Income.

Introduction:

In this world of globalization research in social sciences taking its wide range of attention. It is one of the important duties of social scientists to undertake the study of socio-economic condition of those people whom we are calling as vulnerable sections of the society, to know whether they are receiving the reasonable share of the national income of the country along with respectful social status in the society. Beckles, the great social scientist states that the 'A society which is good for disabled people is a better society for all' (Beckles, 2004). Differently abled persons are most vulnerable section of the society, facing tremendous problems in day to day life and are thrown out from the mainstream of the society. Helen Keller said " It has been said that my life has treated me harshly; and sometimes I have complained in my heart because many pleasures of human experience have been withheld from me...if much has been denied me, much, very much, has been given to me...". These are the words of the person who accepted the challenges of multiple disabilities and proved that disable person is not disabled by mental or physical capacity. They are having the wings to fly over from the problems and they should be regarded as differently abled. As a social phenomenon, disability studies gaining wide recognition from social scientists all over the world. Disability should not be taken only as personal impute or limited to impairment, but as a circumstance that evolved from the interaction between person and his environment in total.

Researcher in this research article tried to focus on the occupational status of the differently abled persons particularly living in KarveerTaluka.

Objectives:

1. To focus on the occupational status of the differently abled persons.
2. To assess the occupation in rural and urban area.
3. To study the impact of causes of disability on occupation.

Hypothesis:

1. Occupational status of differently abled is not satisfactory.
2. There is co-relation between occupation and causes of disability.

3. Occupational Status is more satisfactory in Urban area than in the rural area

Research Methodology:

The paper is based on the explorative and descriptive research design, for which both primary and secondary sources have been used. Primary source is based on field work done by researcher and the secondary source researcher used books, journals and research articles.

Theoretical Model of Disability:

The researcher to study the problems of differently abled persons used The Social Model of Disability.

The Social Model of disability:

The Social model was adopted by the British Council of Organizations of Disabled People. In this model disability issues are seen as a socially created problem and a matter of the full integration of individuals in the society. Social model encompasses restriction on people with disabilities, ranging from negative social attitudes to institutional discrimination, from inaccessible public buildings to unusable transport system, from segregated education to exclusion in work arrangements.

The social model of disability gives us the words to describe our inequality. It separates out(disabling barriers) from impairment(not being able to walk or see or having difficulty learning)...Because the social model separates out disabling barriers and impairments, it enables us to focus on exactly what it is which denies us our human and civil rights and what action needs to be taken (Morris 2000).

➤ Review of Literature:

For present research paper researcher has used many books, journals and research articles.

SenAnima (1988), in her book 'Psycho-social integration of the handicapped' (A challenge to the society), stated differential dynamics of the handicap involves an understanding of the magnitude of the problem, the causes and consequences of disability in the context of physical and psychological characteristics and social development. Author had covered the areas of disability viz, blindness, deafness and orthopedic impairment. Author has stated about the

causes, types, cognitive characteristics, personality characteristics and about scope of prevention and their rehabilitation. Author stated that the attitude towards the handicapped in our country has often either been nonchalant or mixed with pity and compassion. Author discussed about the various types of adjustment which differently abled persons has to make in their life time. They have to do Physical adjustment, Emotional adjustment, Family adjustment, Social adjustment etc. in their life lifespan. In this direction Speck (1975), studied social interactions of the handicapped and stated that there has been a change in the isolation resulting from negative attitudes of the people. While narrating about the family adjustment Anima Sen said home environment play very important role in their over- all development, “if the parents make their handicap pivot of their existence, they use it for getting pity from others, but if the parents accept the challenge they will develop positive attitude”. While speaking about the social adjustment Anima Sen given the definition of Rogress (1954), he said that the tendency to actualize exists in every individual and waits only for the appropriate conditions to be released and expressed. Parents, peers and society plays very important role in this direction

By taking into account of this book researcher observed the tendency of parents, peers and society towards differently abled. Does it changed or remain constant for last twenty years when Anima Sen written this book.

➤ **Data Interpretation:**

For data interpretation researcher selected 400 sample size and applied Chi-square test for analyzing the data.

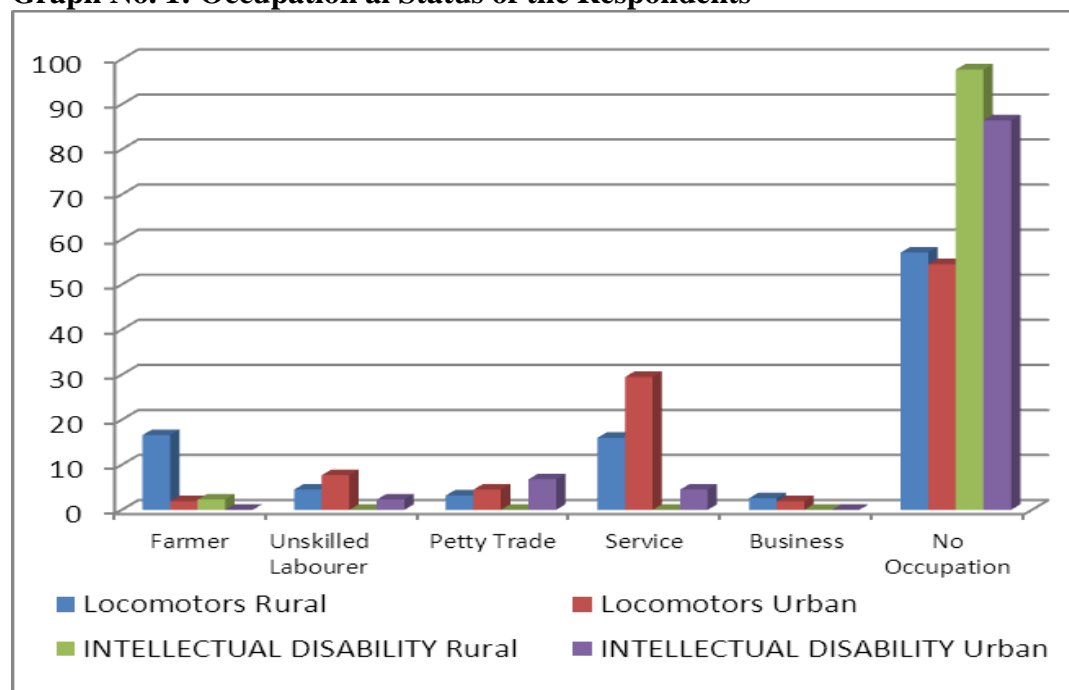
Table: 1 Occupational Status of the Respondents

Sr.No.	Occupation	LOCOMOTORS				INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY					
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Total	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
1	Farmer	26	16.6	3	1.9	1	2.3	0	0	30	7.5
2	Unskilled Labourer	7	4.5	12	7.7	0	0	1	2.3	20	5.0
3	Petty Trade	5	3.2	7	4.5	0	0	3	6.8	15	3.8
4	Service	25	16.0	46	29.5	0	0	2	4.5	73	18.2
5	Business	4	2.6	3	1.9	0	0	0	0	7	1.8
6	No Occupation	89	57.1	85	54.5	43	97.7	38	86.4	255	63.7

	Total	156	100.0	156	100.0	44	100.0	44	100.0	400	100.0
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(Source: Compiled By Researcher, F = Frequency, P = Percentage)

Graph No. 1: Occupational Status of the Respondents



Occupational status in this table no.1 depicts the picture of the level of workforce in various occupational sectors. Workforce participation in India is divided into three main sectors, i.e. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector.

It is observed from above table no.1 that 16.6% (26) of rural and 1.9% (3) of urban locomotors and 2.3% (1) of I.D. from rural area were involved in Agricultural sector working as farmers. 4.5% (7) of rural and 7.7% (12) of urban locomotors and 2.3% (1) urban I.D. respondents engaged in Unskilled Labourer. 3.2% (5) of rural and 4.5% (7) of urban locomotors and 6.8% (3) of urban I.D. respondents were doing petty trade, The respondents doing service accounts for 16% (25) in rural and 29.5% (46) among loco-motors and 4.5% (2) among I.D.. Respondents engaged in Business activities were 2.6% (4) and 1.9% (3) among loco-motors. Almost 57.1% (89) of rural and 54.5% (85) of urban locomotors and 97.7% (43) of rural and 86.4% (38) of I.D. respondents were not involved in any workforce. In total 7.5% (30) respondents engaged in farming activities, 5.0% (20) were unskilled labourer, 3.8% (15) were doing small trading activities, 18.2% (73) were doing work in service sector and 63.7% (255) not engaged in any occupation.

So, it is found that more number of locomotors were involved in agriculture were from rural area. Very meager number of respondents own the farm land, some were small and marginal farmers and many were agricultural labourer. Only 2.3% (1) of I.D. were engaged in Agriculture. It is also found that majority of the respondents from locomotors were involved in service sector. This includes working as government servants and private sector. i.e. in hospitals, in workshops and as servants in other household. But only 4.5% (2) of I.D. were doing service as peon in one of the NGO meant for I.D. and another is serving in Petrol pump. Respondent's working in government service is very less. So, Majority of the respondents from locomotors were involved in agriculture and service sector. In service sector more urban respondents were found than the rural respondents. It is also found that not a single I.D. respondent from rural area is involved in unskilled work, petty trade, service and business sector. About more than half of the loco-motor respondents were not involved in any occupation and almost above 97% (43) of I.D. respondents were totally depended upon family.

Table 2: Occupation of the parents

Sr.No	Occupation	LOCOMOTORS				INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY					
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Total	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
1	Farmer	85	54.5	6	3.8	21	47.7	0	0	112	28.0
2	Unskilled Labourer	20	12.8	33	21.2	17	38.6	26	59.1	96	24.0
3	Petty Trade	4	2.6	20	12.8	5	11.4	10	22.7	39	9.7
4	Service	21	13.5	36	23.1	1	2.3	6	13.6	64	16.0
5	Business	1	0.6	10	6.4	0	0	2	4.5	13	3.3
6	No Occupation	25	16.0	51	32.7	0	0	0	0	76	19.0
	Total	156	100.0	156	100.0	44	100.0	44	100.0	400	100.0

(Source: Compiled By Researcher, F = Frequency, P = Percentage)

Parents were most affected people while taking care of the children. They have to undergo many social, psychological and economic problems while upbringing differently abled persons. If it is the matter regarding the I.D. and severe disability rate among loco-motors it is found that one of the parent must remain in house for taking care of the child.

It is depicted from above table no.2 that 54.5% (85) of rural and 3.8% (6) of urban parents of loco-motors and 47.7% (21) of I.D. of rural parents were involved in farming

activities. 12.8% (20) of rural and 21.2% (33) of urban loco-motor parents and 38.6% (17) of rural and 59.1% (26) of urban I.D. parents were doing unskilled work. Involvement of parents in petty trade among loco-motor parents accounts for 2.6% (4) in rural and 12.8% (20) in urban and I.D. accounts for 11.4% (5) in rural and 22.7 % (10) in urban area. When we look into the service sector 13.5% (21) of rural and 23.1% (36) of urban loco-motor parents and 2.3% (1) of rural and 13.6% (6) of urban I.D. were doing service. When we take into account of the business it is 0.6% (1) in rural and 6.4% (10) among urban loco-motor parents and 4.5% (2) in urban I.D. The parents who were not working and depending upon the loco-motors and other family members due to age factor accounts for 16% (25) in rural and 32.7 % (51) in urban area. So in total 28.0% (112) were farmer, 24.0% (96) were unskilled labourer, 9.7% (96) were doing petty trade, 16.0% (64) were engaged in service sector, 3.3% (13) were doing business and 19.0% (76) were not doing any work for one or other reason.

So, it is interpreted that majority of rural parents were involved in agriculture and secondly doing work as unskilled labourer. This is more among urban parents. Large number of parents of the loco-motor respondents doing service compared to I.D. parents. All parents of I.D. respondents were involved in one or other occupation thereby looking after the family but more urban parents were depended on other family members doing no work.

➤ **Hypothesis Testing:**

Table no. 3 Relation between Causes of Disability & Occupation of the Respondent (Ratio-Analysis)

Occupation of the Respondent	Causes of the Disability													
	Hereditary		Illness		Accidents		War		Congenital		Medical Negligence		Total	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Farmer	0	0	8	2.0	7	1.8	0	0	13	3.2	2	0.5	30	7.5
Unskilled Laborer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	4.5	2	0.5	20	5.0
Petty Traders	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	12	3	2	0.5	15	3.7
Service	0	0	1 4	3.5	10	2.5	2	0.5	24	6	23	5.8	73	18.3
Business	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1.2	7	1.7

Occupational Status of Differently abled Persons in Karveer Taluka

No Occupation	4	1	17	4.3	30	7.5	3	0.7	146	36.7	55	13.8	255	63.8
Total	6	1.5	39	9.7	48	12	5	1.2	213	53.3	89	22.3	400	100

Above table no.3 indicates the relationship between the causes of disability and the occupational status of the respondents. It is observed that the farmers in the category of the disability which arose out of hereditary factors constitutes 0%, unskilled labourer petty traders and in service sector 0%, in business 0.5% and not involved in any occupation is 1%. Among respondents suffering from Illness engaged in agricultural activities is 2%, unskilled labourer, petty trades 0%, service 3.5%, business 0%, no occupation is 4.3%. Respondents from accident category engaged in agriculture activity is 1.8%, unskilled labour 0%, petty trade 0.2%, in service sector 2.5%, in business 0%, and not engaged in any occupation is 7.5%. War affected respondents engaged in agriculture activity, unskilled labour, petty trade, business activity is 0% and in service sector 0.5% and don't have any occupation is 0.7%. Congenital respondent engaged in farming activity 3.2%, unskilled labourer 4.5%, petty trade 3%, service 6%, business 0% and do not engaged in any occupation is 36.7% and Medical negligence respondents as farmers is 0.5%, unskilled 0.5%, petty trade 0.5%, service 5.8%, business 1.2% and no occupation is 13.8%.

Therefore there is co-relation between the causes of disability and occupational status of respondents shows that higher percentage of respondents don't engaged in any occupation is more among congenital i.e. by birth than respondents suffering from other causes, followed by medical negligence. Congenital and Medical Negligence composed of 36.7% and 13.8% respectively. It means out of 63.8% of unemployed person i.e. not involved in any occupation, 50.5% are from congenital and medical negligence factors. So, it is hard to do any employment or engaged in any occupation to the respondents who are disabled by birth and by medical negligence.

Table 4: Occupational Status according to Locality and type of Disability.

Occupation of Respondent	Type of Disability of Respondents			
	Loco-Motor		Intellectual Disability	
	Locality		Locality	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	Count	Count	Count	Count
Farmer	26	3	1	0
Unskilled Laborer	7	12	0	1
Petty Trades	5	7	0	3
Service	25	46	0	2
Business	4	3	0	0
No Occupation	89	85	43	38

Pearson Chi-Square Tests		
Occupation of Respondent	Type of Disability of Respondents	
	Loco-Motor	Intellectual Disability
	Locality	Locality
Chi-square	26.337	7.309
Df	5	4
Sig.	.000*	.120 ^{b,c}

Null Hypothesis:

The economic status determined by the occupational status of the differently abled is not satisfactorily depended according to the type of disability and locality.

Alternative Hypothesis:

The economic status determined by the occupational status of the differently abled is significantly satisfactorily dependent according to their type of disability.

Interpretation:

Using SPSS package to the table no.4.83 and applying the Chi-square test to it, the calculated value of $p = 0.000$ and $p = 0.120$. The first value is less than 0.05 and second is greater than 0.05. Hence in first case null hypothesis is false and it is rejected at 5% level of significance and there is reason to accept alternative hypothesis that the economic status determined by the occupation of the locomotors is more satisfactorily dependent according to their locality and their type of disability. While in second case $p = 0.120 < 0.05$ hence null hypothesis is accepted at 5% level, that the economic status of occupation of intellectual disabled is not so dependent satisfactorily in rural and urban locality.

Table 5: Occupation of Parents in the Locality according to the Disability of Persons.

Occupation of Parents	Loco-Motor		Intellectual Disability	
	Locality		Locality	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	Count	Count	Count	Count
Farmer	85	6	21	0
Unskilled Laborer	20	33	17	26
Petty Trades	4	20	5	10
Service	21	36	1	6
Business	1	10	0	2
No Occupation	25	51	0	0

Pearson Chi-Square Tests		
Occupation of Parents	Type of Disability of Respondents	
	Loco-Motor	Intellectual Disability
	Locality	Locality
Chi-square	102.644	30.122
Df	5	4
Sig.	.000*	.000 ^{*,b,c}

Null Hypothesis:

The economic status determined by the occupation of the parents of differently abled persons is not so dependent satisfactorily according to locality and type of disability.

Alternative Hypothesis:

The economic status determined by the occupation of the parents of differently abled persons is more dependent satisfactorily according to locality and type of disability.

Interpretation:

Using SPSS package to the table no.4.84 and applying Chi-square test to it, the calculated value of $p = 0.000$ which is less than 0.05, hence the null hypothesis is false and rejected at 5% level of significance. Therefore there is reason to accept alternative hypothesis with 95% level of confidence, that the economic status determined by the occupation of the parents of differently abled is more depended according to the rural and urban locality and among locomotors and intellectual disabled. The occupation of parents is highly dependent on locality and differently abled children with 95% of confidence level.

➤ Findings and Suggestions:

- It is found that more number of respondents *do not involved in any occupation*(63.7%).Here also majority of the *congenital* respondents do not engage in any kind of occupation. (53.3%).It is found that (29.5%) of *urban loco-motors engaged in servicesector*.
- It is seen that majority of *rural parents* were involved in *agriculture*(53%) and parents living in *urban* area involved in *unskilled labour*(29.5%).

➤ **Suggestions:**

- There is provision of community rehabilitation center in India. But researcher did not found any Community Rehabilitation Center in Karveertaluka. So, it is suggested that Community Rehabilitation Center has to be established whereby differently abled will receive vocational training and thereby earn their livelihood.
- In India according to new act 2016 reservation in service has been increased from 3 to 4% but at the same time categories of disability also increased from 7 to 21. So it is not possible to enjoy the fruits of reservation for differently abled. So, reservation must be increased according to proportion. In Japan they made obligatory to follow this rules by making report to concerned officials. This has to be followed in India also.
- For providing employment facilities to differently abled persons the quota system, Levy and Grant system have to be made applicable in India as provided in Japan which is functioning very well regarding the implementation of the reservation for differently abled persons. They have made reservation of more than 2% each by making three categories such as Governmental bodies, Private enterprises, Judicial persons.

Levy and Grant System:

- This system is made applicable by collecting levy from those enterprises that fail to achieve quota system. This is used to encourage employers who employ disabled persons above the quota and to promote disabled workers employment and improve working conditions. Release of funds for work facilities, special employment management, vocational adjustment, ability developments etc.
- In urban area we will find some avenues for differently abled person atleast to earn some income but in rural area they are totally neglected. Community rehabilitation centers must also opened in rural locale also.
- It is needed to search out the service sectors where there is possibility of employment for these people. For this government has to undertake the projects with the help of N.G.O's to find employment areas where these people can get employment opportunity suitable for them.

Conclusion:

From above analysis we can say that differently abled persons are away from the fruits of economic independence. Economic independence is one of the bare necessity of human- being to fulfill the urgent need of life such as food, clothing, shelter, education and health. Differently abled persons are already impaired by their physical and mental capacity and lack of employment opportunity make them to live meaningless life. So, government policies must be strictly implemented so that this vulnerable section of the community will get the opportunity to earn their livelihood.

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