7.1. SUMMARY OF THE STUDY:

The present research work is confined to social discrimination against Disabled people in Karnataka. Society discriminates the disabled and at the same time disabled themselves assume discrimination. Discrimination is omnipresent. One cannot inseparable from the discrimination of human society. But the ferocity may not be tolerated. Disabled must be treated as human beings. So social awareness and social education is the only remedy to reduce the ferocity of discrimination. Rehabilitation fields like physical, economical, social, community based are the best remedies. Vocational rehabilitation established that it is the most important rehabilitation practice in all.

7.2. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

1. Majority of the people have been affected by disability in the age of below ten years.
2. The major cause of disability is paralysis in case of orthopedic.
3. Disabled feel disability in activities of daily living
4. People think negatively about disabled and family members also not treat well
5. Discrimination of disabled by peer group and ultimately by society is observed more than that of family.

6. Social inequality, poverty, human physic, disfigure, physical disability, self devaluation, undignified labels are the major cause of social discrimination.

7. Discrimination at work-place, administrative level, rendering rehabilitation services against disabled is traced out.

8. Physical, economical, social, community based rehabilitations are the best remedies.

9. Vocational rehabilitation proved that it is the most important rehabilitation practice than other methods.

10. Discrimination against disabled could be eradicated only when the parents, society are educated and strict legislations are introduced. Standard procedures should be followed countrywide. Preventive measures should be followed year long.

11. The main causes of social discrimination against disabled in the society are social inequality, poverty, Human physic, disfigure, physical disability, physical attributes, self devaluation, lower status position, because of undignified labels/titles.

12. The people have awareness about the aspects of rehabilitation such as; PWD Act, Rights of disabled people, Information about disability, Problems of disabled, rehabilitation services available in Karnataka, About safety and security of disabled, etc.
7.3. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- Government of India must undertake revision for identification of job list for disabled population for 3% reservation in government and PSUs, keeping in view the spirit of elimination of negative jobs for disabled rather than identifying positive jobs for disabled. The Committee for job identification list should include people from all walks of life including the disabled and pragmatic approach must be adopted for identifying job list.

- Create Welfare Fund for the Disabled of various categories.

- More categories of disability must be included in the Act for provision of reservation benefits especially mentally disabled, autism, hemophilia and Alzheimer's disease etc.

- Disability should be taught as a separate discipline in the colleges and Universities with an integrated multi-disciplinary approach.

- Regular promotions without positive discrimination to disabled staff in government and PSUs to next grade should be given in time.

- Immediate adoption of Incentive policy for providing incentives to private sector for promoting employment of disabled. Employment of disabled should be made mandatory for the organizations supported by government funding.

- Easy access of loan at lowest interest rates for disabled especially for women for encouraging self-employment entrepreneurship. Their self-employs schemes must be monitored and sheltered with support from government and civil society agencies.
• Private sector should be encouraged and sensitised to provide equal opportunities without positive discrimination to disabled population through persuasion, awareness and pressure lobby.

• Government of India should accord priority to poor persons with disabilities in all poverty alleviation programmes.

• Priority must be given to disabled women in all policies and programmes aimed at eradicating discrimination against them and providing necessary training skills for their income generation support.

• Residential care for those disabled that is without any support from families must be given top priority.

• The Disability Act 1995 and its Rules 1996 must be translated into all regional languages, so that its' various provisions, benefits, etc. become widely known.

• Coverage in programs must be increased in the electronic and print media, which promote positive attitude towards persons with disability.

• Appropriate financial, technical, human resource and infrastructure support should be made available through centre and state funds for education, technical and professional training for children and adults with disabilities throughout the length and breadth of the country. Identification of such target groups should be conducted at micro levels through field surveys.

• Counsellors who can provide S.I therapy should be appointed in all schools (government and private) to identify learning disabilities among the school-going children. Curriculum for mentally disabled or learners with disability must be made appropriate and tailor-made to reduce their stress.
• Rehabilitation facilities must be given and continued to the disabled. Such facilities are Bus, Train, Air travel concession; Disability Identity Card, Standard Disability Certificate, Disability Pension, Housing site, Medical treatment expenditures, Supportive services, etc.

• Eradication of social discrimination should take place. The methods and ways must be as follows: 1) Parents should be educated 2) society should be educated 3) disabled rights should be implemented 4) strict legislation is required 5) introduced in school syllabi 6) equality in society required 7) opportunities should be provided 8) full participation in the society required, etc.

• There are some rehabilitation services for disabled in Karnataka too. But these services must be disabled friendly. Disabled expect the following in rehabilitation service: A separate ministry should be opened in dual government; All the rehabilitation centers should be in one single premises in every district; Duplication of services should be shunned; All the public places should be accessible to all disabled in country; Standard procedures should be followed countrywide; Documentation for rehabilitation assistance should be decreased; Preventive measures should be followed year long; Versatile personality of disabled should be motive of the government.

7.4. CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY:

It is important to scrutinize more closely the societal dynamics around the redefinition of health, disease, disability/impairment in general and the move towards a enhancement model in particular and its impact on individuals, social groups especially
already marginalized groups and the global community to better understand what can be
done to identify and prevent possible negative consequences of NBICS science and
technology. It is only outlined a few consequences related to the interpretation of health
and the impact of NBICS. It’s essential that in earnest the concept of ableism which
seems to be ingrained deeply within the global society.

In this world, which is ordinarily made for the sighted, persons with low vision,
feel neither “sighted” nor blind, because of their inadequacies to function normally in the
seeing society and their apparent difficulties to identify themselves with the legally blind.
A right type of intervention at the right time will help the client to accept his conditions,
remove all the false hopes and put him on the road to rehabilitation. In this process
psycho-social considerations play a major role.

Persons with disabilities are amongst the most marginalized sections of society
cutting across caste, creed and community. In the last two decades there has been
growing awareness about the issues relating to this sector and there were several
significant landmarks both at national and international levels. The Persons with
Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Full Participation and Protection of Rights) Act, 1995,
is an appreciable step in this direction.

The present study “A STUDY OF SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR REHABILITATION IN
KARNATAKA” is a new venture in the field of disabled that too in related Karnataka.
This study establishes that there is discrimination against disabled in various area from
various means. The rehabilitation process which has been taken place in Karnataka by
the government, non-governmental organization is not satisfactory but the efforts are in the beginning so it is incredible.

Disabled are integral and inseparable part of society. They must bring to the mainstream of society. They must live like other in society with food, shelter, clothing, education and health. They must be rehabilitated in the highly civilized society. Therefore rendering rehabilitation services lies on everybody’s shoulder.