CHAPTER – V
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Growing international concern for the disabled manifested itself in the form of many declarations. The efforts made at a smaller level during the league period kept simmering and started glowing bright when the United Nations took over. Such concern and efforts kept snowballing and seem to have crystallized in a visible concrete from the declaration of International Year of Disabled (1981). This was a stimulating factor for the concern and the rehabilitation of the disabled all over the world. The developing country like India also started the welfare strategies for the disabled through various schemes, benefits, reservation policies, and monitory schemes. Integration and reintegration of the disabled persons into the society, upholding social justice, equality and dignity of the disabled became the guiding principles.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A thorough study to understand the status of women with locomotor disability was done and a number of factors have been identified as directly or indirectly influencing their life style. Hence the researches conducted in the previous years enabled the researcher to concentrate more deeply on the empowerment and developmental aspects of women.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researcher has collected data of the study population in selecting the respondents in the first stage of sampling. Accordingly the study obtained 3230 total disabled population out of which, 1777 are males and 1453 are females in the study area. Among the 1453 disabled women, who were above the age group of 18 years were identified for the study. Since the population is large, 25% of total population was selected for study. Accordingly 300 members constituted as study units to form the study population.
Title

“STATUS OF DISABLED WOMEN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY IN MADURAI, TAMIL NADU.”

MAIN OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the Socio-Economic status of Women with Locomotor Disability.
2. To know the skills of Women with Locomotor Disability.
3. To trace the motivational factors responsible for uplifting the status of Women with Locomotor Disability.
4. To assess the Governmental Schemes empowering the Women with Locomotor Disability.
5. To identify the problems encountered by Women with Locomotor Disability.

Variables

Independent Variables

Socio-economic conditions like age, basic and professional education, religion, caste, type of family, housing pattern, marital status, occupation, income and size of the family.

Dependent Variables

Disabled dimensions like eligibility, skills, training needed, awareness level, feeling of women with disability, attitude towards family, care takers, quality of life, working place, utilization of welfare schemes, motivational factors, problems faced, Disparity and its impact, health care facilities in Government Hospitals, transport facilities, toilet facilities, and employment opportunities.
RESEARCH APPROACH:

**TARGET POPULATION**
Women with Locomotor Disability in MADURAI

**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**
Simple Random Method

**SAMPLING**
300 women with Locomotor Disability

**TOOLS**
Tool prepared by researcher

**DATA COLLECTION**
Interview Schedule and Case Study

**DATA ANALYSIS**
Descriptive cum Exploratory

**INTERPRETATION**
### SAMPLE OF THE STUDY:

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<th>MADURAI CORPORATION</th>
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**Tools used for the study**

(i) Interview Schedule

(ii) Observation

(iii) Discussion

(iv) Case Study
Data Collection

The data was collected during December 2011 to January 2013. Personal Interviews were conducted in different shifts starting from 8.30 am to 6 pm. On an average 3 samples were interviewed per day and it took forty to forty five minutes for each respondent adopting courteous approach to obtain reliable data.

Main Findings of the study

The present study is an attempt to analyze the problems of disabled women in the urban scenario. Madurai Corporation is the universe of the study; the researcher went to the study area for collecting the primary information regarding the dimensions of the problems of disabled women, skills of the respondents, motivational factors and awareness about different Government programmes available for the women with locomotor disability. The study was conducted by both qualitative and quantitative methods using complete enumeration. The major findings of the study are presented below.

I Findings related to Socio-Economic status of Women with Locomotor Disability

- As far as the age group, 39 percent of the respondents belong to the age group of 30-39 years. 24 percent of the respondents belong to the age group of 20-29 years. 22.3 per cent of the respondents belong to 40-49 years and 10 per cent of the respondents belong to 50-59 years respectively. Meagre 4.7 percent belong to the category of 60 years & above.

- Religious status shows that 77.7 per cent of the respondents belong to the religion of Hinduism. 9.3 percent of the respondents belonged to Islam. 13 percent of the respondents belonged to Christianity.

- Caste wise classification shows that 56 percent of the respondents belonged to the BC category and 17 per cent of people belonged to the SC & ST category. 15 per cent of the respondents belonged to the MBC. 12 percent of the people belonged to OC.
Majority (28%) have completed primary education, next majority 19 percent have completed higher Secondary school education. 17.7 per cent of the respondents were graduates. 13.7 per cent of the respondents have completed middle school education. 9.0 per cent of the respondents were literates. 4.7 percent of the respondents were illiterates.

Only 15 percent of the respondents have come under the Arts & Science category. An insufficient 1.3 percent of the respondents belonged to technically qualified category and only 0.7 percent of the respondents are professionally qualified. Rest of the respondents comes under the not applicable category.

Analysis of source of assistance to avail education shows that majority i.e. 52 percent of the respondents obtained education with the support of their family. 18.7 percent of the respondents obtained their education with assistance from the Government. 15 percent of the respondents obtained education through sponsors.

60.3 percent of the respondents are unemployed and 1.3 percent are underemployed and pitiable 6.3 percent are self employed and 8.3 percent of the respondents are still students.23.7 percent of the respondents are employed.

Regarding the nature of job of disabled women they are employed in Government, private or business sectors, it makes a massive difference. Majority 68.7 per cent of the respondents are not applicable to this type of categorization because some of the respondents are students and most of them are unemployed. Then 13 per cent of the respondents are employed in private sector. 7.7 percent of the respondents are in business sectors. 6.3 percent of the respondents are doing some other jobs that are not permanent. Meagre 4.3 percent of the respondents are employed in Government job.

Regarding occupational Status of respondent’s Parent's/Husband, majority (47.3%) are employed in private sector. 15.3 percent parents/husband of the respondents are employed in public sector. Only 5.7 percent are in business sector.
Majority (60%) of the respondents come under the lower economic status with monthly income below Rs. 10,000 per month. 21.3 percent of the respondents come under the category of Rs. 10,001 to Rs.15,000 per month. Only 18.7 percent of the respondents come under the category of more than Rs. 15,001 per month.

Marital status revealed that out of 300 respondents, majority i.e. 42% of the respondents are single in their marital status. 25.3 percent of the respondents are married and that too most of them get into marital life as a second wife or in a later age. 14.7 percent of the respondents are unmarried. 13.3 percent of the respondents are deserted. 4.7 per cent of the respondents are widow.

Majority (67%) of the respondents are affected by disability due to polio, Brain fever (encephalitis), and other diseases. 18.7 percent of the respondents had the disability as a result of injury like accidents, work spot injury etc. 14.3 percent of the respondents are disabled due to congenital disorders.

Regarding the percentage of disability of the respondents, the majority (45.7%) of the respondents have disability between 40 to 60 percent. 43 percent of the respondents are with above 60 percent of disability. Only 11.3 percent of the respondents are with disability of 40 percent.

When assessed about the disability status and ability to take self-care of the respondents, majority (59.7%) of the respondents stated that they could take self-care only with aid/appliance, 17 percent of the respondents opined that they could not take self-care even with the help of aid/appliance, 11.3 percent said that they could take self-care without aid/appliance. 12 percent of the respondents have not tried or not availed any aid/appliance.

Regarding the nature of disability, majority (43.3%) of the respondents have disability involving right lower limb and 24 per cent of the respondents have involvement of left lower limb. 13.3 percent of the respondents have both lower limb involvement. 7.3 percent of the respondents are affected by disability of spine. 4.3 percent of the respondents have disability involving both upper limb.
percent of the respondents are affected by disability of left upper limb. 3.7 percent of the respondents have disability involving right upper limb.

- 51.3 percent of the respondents reside under concrete roof. According to their ownership of the house 83.3 percent of the respondents live in rented houses. 72.3 percent of the respondents are not comfortable with the toilet facility at home and only 27.7 per cent are comfortable.

- Majority (27.3%) of the respondents are not comfortable with toilet facilities at their working place/school/college and only 4 percent of the respondents are comfortable.

- Majority (78%) of the respondents are in good rapport with their family circle. Only 22 percent are unable to maintain such relationship.

- Majority (43%) of the respondents are able to mingle with their family members. The study reveals that about 35 percent of the respondents are able to mingle partially. 22 percent are totally unable to mingle with their relative circle.

**II & III. Findings related to Skills and Motivational Factors uplifting the status Women with Locomotor Disability**

- Majority (18.7%) of the respondents show their interest in computer field because learning computer will help them to get job opportunity. 15.3 percent of the respondents come under the category of tailoring. Next 8.0 percent of the respondents are interested in sports. Only 6 percent of the respondents have chosen the category of marketing. 45.3 per cent of the respondents are not having any interest in any field.

- Out of 14 illiterates, 42.8 percent of the respondents are interested in tailoring and 57.2 percent of the respondents are interested in craft. Out of 27 literates 25.92 percent of the respondents are interested in craft. 11.11 percent of the respondents are interested in Tailoring, and only 3.7 percent of the respondents are interested in marketing. Out of 84 Primary levels of educational qualified respondents 19.4 percent of the respondents are interested in tailoring. 2.38 percent of the
respondents are interested in craft. Out of 41 respondents with the qualification of middle school education, 26.82 percent of the respondents are interested in tailoring. 7.31 percent of the respondents are interested in craft. 9.75 percent of the respondents are interested in computer field. Out of 24 respondents with the High school qualification 20.83 percent of the respondents are interested in computer field and tailoring. 25 percent of the respondents are interested in marketing. Out of 57 respondents with the higher secondary level of educational qualification 28.07 percent of the respondents are interested in the field of sports. 8.77 percent of the respondents are interested in the field of tailoring. 38.59 percent of the respondents are interested in the field of computer. 5.26 percent of the respondents are interested in marketing. Out of 53 respondents with the qualification of graduation. 47.16 percent of the respondents are interested in the field of computer. 15.09 percent of the respondents are interested in the field of marketing and sports.

- Regarding the supportive sources to develop their skills, majority (32.3%) of the respondents are supported by their family members to develop their skills. Next 18.7 percentage of the respondents are supported by the Government Schemes like free computer education, Tailoring, sports etc. 7.7 percentage of the respondents are supported by the NGOs.

- Enrolment in sports reveals that a large 92 percent are not interested in sports and only 8 percent are engaged in sports and showed interest in shot put / Wheel chair race / Discuss throw / Table Tennis. Among the 8 percent Majority (4.7%) of the respondents have participated in different sports events. Next 2.3 percent of the respondents participated in different sports events and won prizes at national level.1 percent of the respondents participated in different levels of sports events and won prizes at National and International level.

- Supporters for the sports persons with disability: The support includes Economical, Physical, and Psychological aspects. Only 3 percent of the respondents are supported by their family.1 percent of the respondents get the
support from the friends. 2 percent of the respondents get the support from the Government and NGO.

- When assessed about utilization of opportunities for participation, 62.3 percent of the disabled women do not make use of any special training programme offered by the Government and only 37.7 percent have attended the program.

- Regarding source of awareness about special training programme, majority (14.7%) of the respondents gained awareness through NGO. Next 10 percent of the respondents have been helped by the friends to gain awareness about the special training programmes. Next 7.3 percent of the respondents gained awareness through family members and relatives. 5.7 percent of the respondents gained awareness about special Training programmes through the media.

- Opinion about Special Training programmes explained that 25.3 percent of the participants found the programs helpful. Only 12.3 percent of the participants found the program was not helpful.

- Analysed the percentage of disability with source of awareness 25.7 percent of disabled had their family member as their source. Out of these 77 respondents majority (54.54%) of them are with the percentage of disability ranging above 60 percent and 37.66 percent had 40-60 percent disability.

- Majority (42.3%) don’t have any role model or inspiration. 35.7 percent of the respondents holds Achievers with disability as role models and 15.7 percent hold family members as role models and 6.3 percent had specified Sports Persons.

- Economical dependency of the respondents shows that majority (70%) of the respondents are economically dependent. Only 30 percent of the respondents are economically independent.

- Economical dependency shows that majority (56.7%) of the respondents are economically dependent on their family. 30 percent of the respondents are self dependent while 11.3 percent of the respondents are economically dependent on
NGOs or Government pension. Least majority (2%) of the respondents are economically depending on their friends.

- Majority of 112 respondents told that decisions are taken by their parents. There is no much difference exists between both category of the respondent with the percentage of disability between 40-60 (50.89%) and 60 and above (46.42%). In the case of 40 percentage of the disability, parents represent a least of 2.6% as decision makers. Next 72 respondents mention that decisions are taken by their husband. Out of the 72 respondents, a majority of 70.83% have a disability of 60 and above. Respondents between 40 to 60 percentage of the disability comes next in this category (25%). with 40 percentage of the disability only (4.16%) mention husband as decision maker. Out of 300 only 53 respondents mention that they take the decision on their own/self. Majority (52.83%) of the respondents belong to the category of 40 percent of disability. Next (47.17%) of the respondents belong to 40 to 60 percentage of disability category mention they take the decision by their own. In the case of 60 percent and above nobody mentioned that the decision will be taken by them. Out of 48 respondents, (62.5%) having 40 to 60 percent of the disability mention that others take decision for them. Because of their high disability level and their ignorance are major reasons for this. 37.5% of the respondent belongs to the category of 60 and above percentage mention others take decision for them. Respondents with the 40 to 60 percentage and 60 and above percentage of disability, 46.6% and 53.33% of the respondents mention decision taken for them by their brothers and sisters respectively. In this category not even a single respondent with 40 percentage of disability have taken entry. The respondents with 40 percentage of disability can take decision on their own comparatively with the other two categories 40 to 60 and 60 and above.

- Out of the 300 respondents, 30.3 percent contribute morally, 30 percent of the respondents contribute economically, 20.7 percent of the respondents contribute educationally and 19 percent contribute socially.

- Out of the 300 respondents a massive (44%) of the disabled women are supported by family, 6 percent of the women are supported by Government Schemes and a
meagre (1.3%) by NGOs. As many as 18.7 percent and 30 percent of the women are supported by their employment and education.

- Analysis of mode of support to the respondents shows that 54 percent of the respondents are receiving the social support and families take care of them to make them functional and happy.

- 41.3% of the respondents are motivated by the family. 18 percent of the respondents are motivated by others like self, teachers, employer, friends, neighbours etc. come under this category. 3.3 percent and 1.3 percent of the respondents are motivated by the NGOs and Government Schemes, and 36 percent of the respondents mention that they are not motivated by any source.

IV. Findings related to Governmental Schemes empowering the Women with Locomotor Disability

- Majority (64.7%) of the respondents started using Government benefits only after the age of 15 years which may be because of lack of awareness, inadequacy of family member’s cooperation, difficulty in mobility etc., only 35.3 percent of the respondents started receiving Government benefits before 15 years of their life which were mostly scholarship and some other benefits.

- Regarding Government sponsored benefits and schemes and how to utilize it, 30.7 percent of the respondents got the information from their friends. Next to friends, 19.7 percent of the respondents received information from other sources like NGOs and other voluntary organizations. Family members were the source of information for 17.3 percent of the respondents. 14.7 percent of the respondents received information from the relatives other than their own kith and kin. 10.7 percent of the respondents got the information from the Government Officials. Only 7 percent of the respondents have received information from the media/advertisements.

- Regarding guidance, 23 percent of the respondents were guided by the relatives. 20.3 percent of the respondents received guidance from the friends. 19.7 percent of the respondents got the guidance from the NGO. 19.3 percent of the
respondents got guidance from the Government Officials. 10.7 per cent received guidance from Media. 7 percent of the respondents had the guidance of teachers. These are the main sources through whom the respondents got the guidance.

- Media /Advertisement has been the source of information to get the benefits / Schemes offered by the Government to 21 members out of whom 11 (52.3%) are in the age group of 20-29 years. In the age group between 30-39 years, maximum of 54.5% get information from relatives, in the age group between 40-49 years, maximum of 44% get information sources such as NGO. NGO is also the main source of information for the respondents in the age group between 50-59.

- When correlated educational status with source of guidance about the Government Schemes it showed that out of 300 respondents 58 respondents received the guidance from the Government Officials among them 24.1 per cent are having the Primary level of education. 59 members of the respondents are guided by the source of NGOs among whom 20.3 per cent of the respondents have the middle school level of educational status. 61 respondents were guided by the source of friends among whom 29.5 per cent of the respondents belonged to the category of graduates. 69 members of the respondents are guided by the source of relatives 40.6 percent of the respondents belong to the Higher Secondary category. 21 members of the respondents received the guidance from the teachers of their educational institution. In case of Illiterate and Literate they have no opportunity to receive any guidance from the source of teachers while 38.1 percent of the respondents belong to the Primary category.

- Scrutiny on the awareness schemes and welfare programmes of the disabled women reveals that 100 per cent of the respondents are well aware about the Identity Card provided by the Government. 67.7% of the respondents are well aware of the Scholarship given by the Government. 32.3% of the respondents are not aware of the Scholarship given by Government. 37.3% of the respondents are aware of the marriage assistance Schemes and benefits offer by the Government. 62.7 % of the respondents are not aware of the marriage benefits given by the Government.
➢ Welfare Board offers many schemes for the benefit of the needy disabled persons which are also aware by 96.3% of the respondents. Meagre 3.7% of the respondents are not aware of the welfare board schemes. Loan for the self employment is given by the Government is aware by the 73% of the respondents. Only 27% of the respondents are not aware about this scheme. Maintenances and allowance is also well aware by 98.7% of the respondents very few 1.3% of the respondents are not aware about this scheme. Training and Employment for the disabled is offered by the Government to lead their livelihood. 89.3% of the respondents are aware about this training Programme and employment opportunity. 10.7% of the respondents are not aware about this scheme. 94% of the respondents are aware about the PMEGP (Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme). Only 6% of the respondents are not aware about this programme. 84.7% of the respondents are aware of the NHFDC (National Handicapped Finance and Assistance) 15.3% of the respondents are not aware about this scheme.

➢ 97.3% of the respondents are aware about the Aids and Appliances given by the Government. Only 2.7% of the respondents are not aware about this scheme. 60.7% of the respondents are aware about the reservation policies and Schemes given by the Government and 39.3% of the respondents are not aware about the reservation and its benefits to the Disabled persons. 100% of the respondents are well aware about the travel concession given by the Government. 6.7% of the respondents are utilizing the loan for the self employment given by the Government. 93.7% of the respondents are not utilizing the schemes such as loan for self employment.

➢ Regarding number of days waited to receive the benefits from the Government shows that 32.3% percent of the respondents said that they waited more than 30 days to receive the benefits. 29.7 percent of the respondents waited for 11-20 days to get the benefits. 24 percent of the respondents waited for 21-30 days to get their benefits. 14 percent of the respondents waited for 1-10 days to get their benefits. In some schemes it will have practical difficulty to sanction but in the case of ID card it is usually issued within 10 to 15 days.
As far as the satisfaction about the Government schemes 45.3 percent of the respondents are satisfied with the schemes and benefits of the Government. 21 percent of the respondents are most satisfied with the Government schemes and benefits. 18.7 percent of the respondents are least satisfied. 10 percent of the respondents are least unsatisfied and only 5 percent of the respondents are most unsatisfied. Majority of the respondents are satisfied with the Government Schemes.

The satisfaction level on Guidance to the respondents 54.7 percent of the respondent expressed that they received the guidance. 18 percent of the respondent said they received least guidance. 16 percent of the respondent said they were least unguided. 6 percent of the respondent told that they were most guided to utilize the Government Schemes and got benefitted. Meagre 5.3 percent of the respondents are most unguided.

Regarding opinion on reservation in education, 70 percent of the respondents are satisfied with the reservation policy. 21 percent of the respondents are least satisfied with the reservation policy in education. 3.3 percent of the respondents are most satisfied with the reservation for education. 3 percent of the respondents are least unsatisfied and 2.7 percent of the respondents are most unsatisfied. Here most of the respondents are satisfied with the reservation for education.

Regarding opinion about reservation to promote welfare of Women, 46.3 percent of the respondents are satisfied 22.3 percent of the respondents are most satisfied, 17.3 percent of the respondents are least unsatisfied, 10 percent of the respondents are most unsatisfied, and 4 percent of the respondents are least satisfied.

Opinion about the Financial Assistance given by the central and state Governments reveal that 27 percent of the respondents feel adequate while 26.7 percent of the respondents feel least adequate and 24.3 percent of the respondents feel most adequate, 12.3 percent of the respondents feel least inadequate while 9.7 percent of the respondents feel it as most inadequate.
Opinion about community and level of satisfaction depicts that majority 72.7 percent of the respondents from OC categories show most unsatisfaction in the reservation policy of Government. Comparatively with other community OC gets no reservation in General.

V Findings related to the Problems encountered by Women with Locomotor Disability.

- Out of the 300 respondents surveyed, a whopping 74.3 percent are dependent, 14.7 percent feel lonely, and another 11 percent are independent.

- 52.7 percent of the respondents face physical problems and 16 percent of the respondents experience psychological problems and about 31.3 percent meet economical problems.

- Regarding adequacy of earning by the respondents and economical barrier, which is faced by the respondents, 68.7% of the respondents are under not applicable for this category because they come under the section of unemployed individuals and students. 11 percent of the respondents had adequate earning while 20.3 percent of the respondents don’t have adequate earning.

- Majority of the working class respondents (10.7%) avoid participating in discussions in working place due to many reasons like no importance given to them, feeling inferior even though they are given importance, bitter experience in the past meetings and discussions etc. Only 9.3 percent are able to participate.

- Opinion regarding disparity in working place shows that 18.7 percent of the respondents experience the disparity and say that there is disparity in the working place and discrimination exists in promotional opportunities, Salary, Incentives and Training Programmes.

- When analysed regarding the nature of disparities there are 5.3 percent of the respondents who have experienced disparity in promotional opportunities. 4 percent of the respondents faced disparity in undergoing the training programmes which were essential for promotion but denied to them. 1.7 percent
of the respondents faced the other types of disparities. To the maximum, 14 percent of the respondents face the disparity in the salary and incentives.

- Impact of disability on the marriage opportunities clearly portrays majority (92%) of the respondents feel that disability affects their marriage.

- Among the unmarried (44), majority (56.8%) agree that disparity exists among male and female. Among single (126), majority (44.4%) agree the existence of disparity. Among the married (76), majority (60.5%) strongly agree that there is disparity. Among widows (14), majority (57.1%) agreed the existence of disparity. Among deserted (40), majority (60%) strongly agreed about disparity among male and female in the marital status.

- Most (39%) of the respondents stated that the disability affects and create impact on their motherhood. 29% of the respondents says that their disability also affects their kid’s social life. 89% of the respondents are expecting support for their upliftment.

- When analysed about modality of support expected by the respondents, majority (89%) of them expect economical support. minimum 11% of the respondents expect psychological support from their family, society and as well as from the Government.

- Regarding the monitory benefits by the Government for the disabled persons, majority (38.7%) of the respondents expected Government to improve their monitory benefits in aspects such as eligibility criteria, loan amount, rate of interest, repayment duration and approval formalities.

- Majority (35.3%) of the respondents agree that there is general disparity between disabled Male & Female.

- Opinion about health care facilities for disabled women in Government hospitals, majority (72.7 %) of the respondents revealed that they strongly disagreed with satisfaction about the facilities availed at Government hospitals especially for disabled women.
Regarding the transport facilities availability and accessibility, shockingly 100 per cent of the respondents are strongly disagreeing and they said that special transport facilities are not made available.

Regarding the cooperation of Government officials to get the benefits, 12.7 percent strongly agreed that Government officials are cooperating to get the benefits. 17 percent of the respondents said somewhat agree in this case and a vast majority of 63.3 percent of the respondents agree. Only 3 percent and 4 percent of the respondents are somewhat agreeing and strongly disagreeing respectively.

Opinion about functioning of the disabled associations revealed that there are 48.7 percent of the respondents strongly agreed that the associations for disabled are actively functioning. 18 percent of the respondents somewhat agreed and 22.7 percent of the respondents agreed with active functioning of organisations. Only 6.3 and 4.3 percent of the respondents somewhat disagree and strongly disagree.

52.3 percent of the respondents agree that they get information through association.

44 percent of the respondents strongly agree prompt educational and employment reservation by the Government.

100 percent of the respondents strongly disagree about existence of toilet facilities in the public places for the disabled women in the study area.

Regarding the ambition of the respondents 9.7 percent of the respondents wanted to be business women. 28 percent of the respondents said that getting any job and to be employed is their aim or ambition. For 9.3 percent of the respondents ambition is to get a Government job. 10 percent of the respondents are dreaming to shine in the field of sports. 11.7 percent of the respondents are opting to become a teacher. 30.7 percent of the respondents have no idea about anything. They did not have any ambition.

The above said are the major findings of the study gave the detailed note on the socio economic status, skill and motivational factors, Government welfare schemes and
the problems encountered by the respondents. Over and above study depicted the status of women with locomotor disability.

During the study the socioeconomic status of the Disabled women were analysed through the interview in the form of interview schedule. Also analysed various factors those are supporting to enhance the status of respondents like skill, motivational factors, Government schemes. These are the three supporting factors for the enhancement of the status of disabled women. Finally problems encountered by disabled women shows their struggle towards a social equality in the society. In the case of disabled women they are out of mind and thought of the society. Comparatively with the olden days somehow the present day society is accepting them as a part of the human society. But the question is how much space is given to them? They are in the need of support and care from the society especially from the family members and relative circle.

Suggestions

- A study on motivational factors that influence people to participate in the skill based programme.

- A study on the utilization of the Government Schemes which play a vital role in empowering disabled women.

- A study on Counselling among the disabled women can be done by the Government and NGO organisations.

- Government should properly monitor implementation of the schemes and its easy access to the needy.

- Efforts to educate and empower the powerless disabled women in all spheres. Education should not be denied to the disabled women in the name of disability, because mobility is the main obstacle to get education. This is the foremost vital problem of disabled especially in the case of locomotor disability. This problem can be solved only by the Governmental effort.
Special School Vehicles can be provided to the disabled to pick up and drop them as much as nearer to their residence which motivates both parents and the disabled person to get the education especially disabled girl children.

Transport is one of the biggest hurdle for the development of disabled women in the society. Vehicles with proper facilities for disabled such as low platform, foot board, seating facility, wheel chair provision etc., are the need of the hour.

Disabled women are not in the mind of public as well as Government may be because of their minority status. Comparatively they are few among the common public but they are also a human being. They must be given special care and due attention during planning and budget allocation.

Keeping the disabled in mind, public buildings like Bus Stand, Hospitals, Railway Station, Shopping Malls, Air Port, Government Offices etc. should be constructed by the Government Officials. Especially the toilet facilities should be specially designed in such a way it suits for the disabled women.

Frequent awareness camps may be organised to spread about the Government Schemes and the benefits available.

The Government and Private charitable agencies must make prosthetics, aids & appliances and other rehabilitation service like vocational therapy, occupational therapy available.

NGOs should be involved in organizing disabled parents clubs and meets to develop warm, trusting relationship with their disabled child.

To involve women in counselling and help them to understand ‘how’ disability get socially constructed.
➢ To organise awareness campaign on reproductive rights of women with disabilities.

➢ To provide counselling and peer-support for parents, guardians and care takers to make them to understand the greater risk of physical, emotional financial and sexual abuse that girls and women with disability face in and outside of home/institution.

➢ To include women with disability in the mainstream movements to ensure full participation in developmental activities.

➢ Promoting positive images in the media and in society to increase self-esteem

➢ Strategies to promote empowerment of disabled women

➢ Strengthening of human rights of disabled women which deserve due recognition and respect through effective remedial action.

➢ Immediate, adequate and appropriate measures to equalise the opportunities for disabled women.

➢ To make schools and colleges accessible along with all facilities (class rooms, toilets, information) and to provide personal assistance to support disabled girls and to provide specially trained teachers.

All these measures will further enhance the positive attitudes of the society towards the Status of Disabled Women.