



## LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME IN PROVIDING INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

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### ABSTRACT :

The paper is an attempt to find the livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities. Livelihood is critical to combating poverty as spelt out in the Millennium Development Goals and is closely linked to the basic human rights. It gives degrees of freedom to take control of life and it helps to improve self esteem. So, it is very essential for leading life of dignity and respect. Work activities urge the chances to end the cycle of destitution and handicap and furthermore contribute towards neediness decrease and incorporation of individuals with an incapacity in their nearby network. In acknowledgment of this, abilities improvement and financial strengthening should be empowered for individuals with an incapacity. Individuals with an incapacity can encounter various obstructions including negative frames of mind, absence of access to preparing, data and blocked off work places when looking for business. Occupation programs which are incapacity comprehensive can assume an important job in tending to these hindrances. In the present study survey method was used. The investigator adopted the survey method to study the livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities. Investigator selected only 30 disabled persons in Tiruppur district using simple random sampling. The findings reveal that there is a significant mean difference in the livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities.

**KEYWORDS :** Livelihood, Inclusive Economics, Disabilities .

### INTRODUCTION

Livelihood is the sum of ways and means by which individuals, household's and/ or communities make and sustain a living. It is a concept that encompasses practices and processes much beyond the regular income generating activities. By and large, livelihood encompasses not only the economic activities that people engage in, but also their social, institutional and organizational environment. Participation in an economic activity is necessary for every human being, not only for sustenance, basic survival or supplementing the family income, but also to contribute to one's self esteem and enhancing self-fulfillment.

'Livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.' (Chambers

### Economic Opportunities



& Conway, 1991).<sup>6</sup> Livelihood is a system that depends on the assets people draw upon, the strategies they develop to make a living, the context within which it is developed and finally all those factors that make a livelihood more or less vulnerable to shocks and stresses.

It is evaluated that there are somewhere in the range of 180 and 220 million youth with incapacities around the world, of which about 80 percent live in creating nations (UNDESA 2012: 6). They confront a similar scope of issues and difficulties as all youngsters, including absence of access to training, business, medicinal services and social administrations. In any case, as a little however developing writing on work among youth with inabilities discovers, they are influenced in unmistakably increasingly complex ways. In business markets, youth are frequently the "rearward in and the first out," however for youth with inabilities, even the likelihood of being 'toward the end in' is regularly not a reality. Absence of consideration in training and abilities advancement activities for youngsters with inabilities foretells a lifetime of joblessness and minor work among a populace anxious to work.

Persons with Disabilities tend to face social discrimination right from their childhood. The State Government as well as the Central Government has initiated lot of programmes and measures for the welfare of PWDs and enacted a number of legislation for their welfare. However, most such schemes are based on medical model of rehabilitation and merely address the medical needs and rights and entitlements of PWDs. In the absence of any programme to develop their residual skills and day to day functional abilities, PWDs tend to grow up being dependent on others and deprived of gainful livelihood opportunities in most cases.

Disability has gained recognition as a development issue at international level (Voluntary Service Overseas, 2006). The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) (UN, 2006) provides vast opportunities to increase awareness of disability around the world. The convention was based on the social model of disability, which focuses upon equal access; social opportunities; health; education; employment; political, economic and social development; and elimination of legal and social barriers (McClain-Nhlapo, 2010). Mohapatra (2012b) states that following the UNCRPD coming into force, development institutions and professionals have recognised disability as a key issue inevitably linked to poverty, in the recognition of human rights and citizenship.

Poverty is a cause of disability since the poor often lack resources to prevent malnutrition, and do not have access to adequate health services that may prevent some disabilities. Poverty is a consequence of disability. since people with disabilities often lack access to education, health services and income-generating activities: they are often denied their human, social and economic rights.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the level of Livelihood programme in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities in Tirupur district.

## METHODS

The investigators adopted normative survey method to study the Livelihood programme in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities in Tirupur district. For this study, samples of 50 Disable people from Tirupur district in Tamil Nadu were selected by the investigators using stratified random sampling technique. Livelihood programme in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities scale were adopted and used by the investigators as research tools for the study. Quartile deviation analysis is used as the inferential statistical technique to find out the level of Livelihood programme in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities in Tirupur district.

## HYPOTHESES

- There is no significant mean difference in the livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities in Tirupur district.

- There is no significant mean difference in the livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities between the group based on gender.
- There is no significant mean difference in the livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities based on educational qualification.

### TESTING HYPOTHESES

#### Hypotheses: 1

There is no significant mean difference in the level of livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities in Tirupur district.

**Table 1 Frequency and percentage difference in the level of livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities in Tirupur district.**

Low			Moderate			High		
Q1	F	%	Q2	F	%	Q3	F	%
65	14	28%	67	25	50%	71	11	22%

**Table 1** exhibits the result of livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities in Tirupur district. According to the table totally 28% of disable persons belong to low level of low level of economic opportunities, 50% of disable persons belong to moderate level of economic opportunities, 22% disable persons of belong to high level of economic opportunities. So the hypothesis No: 1 is accepted. Thus it is inferred that there is a difference in the level of livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities in Tirupur district.

#### Hypotheses: 2

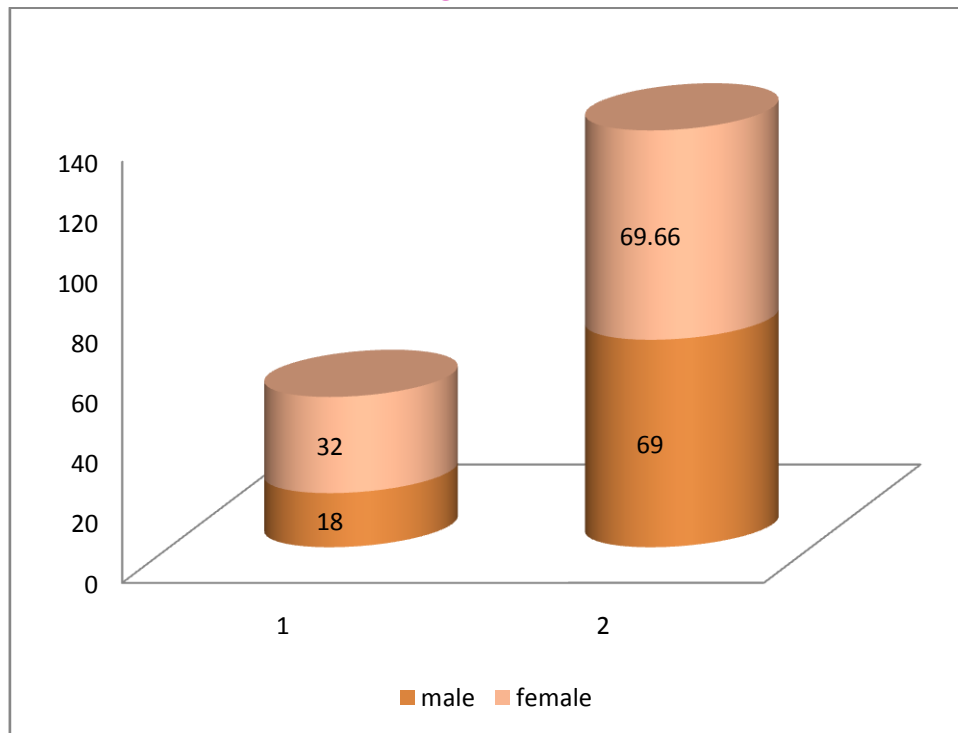
There is no significant mean difference in the livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities between the group based on gender.

**Table: 2 Means score difference and t-test of livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities between the group based on gender.**

GENDER	N	Mean	S.D	df	t-value	p-value	Result
MALE	18	69.00	5.760	49	.410	.684	N.S
FEMALE	32	69.66	5.246				

**Table 2** shows that mean score difference in the livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities between the group based on gender. The calculated t-value is statistically not significant at 0.05 levels and hence, the hypothesis 2 is rejected. It can be concluded that there is no significant difference in the livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities between the group based on gender.

**CHART: 1 MEANS SCORE DIFFERENCE AND T-TEST OF LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMES IN PROVIDING INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BETWEEN THE GROUP BASED ON GENDER.**



**Hypotheses: 3**

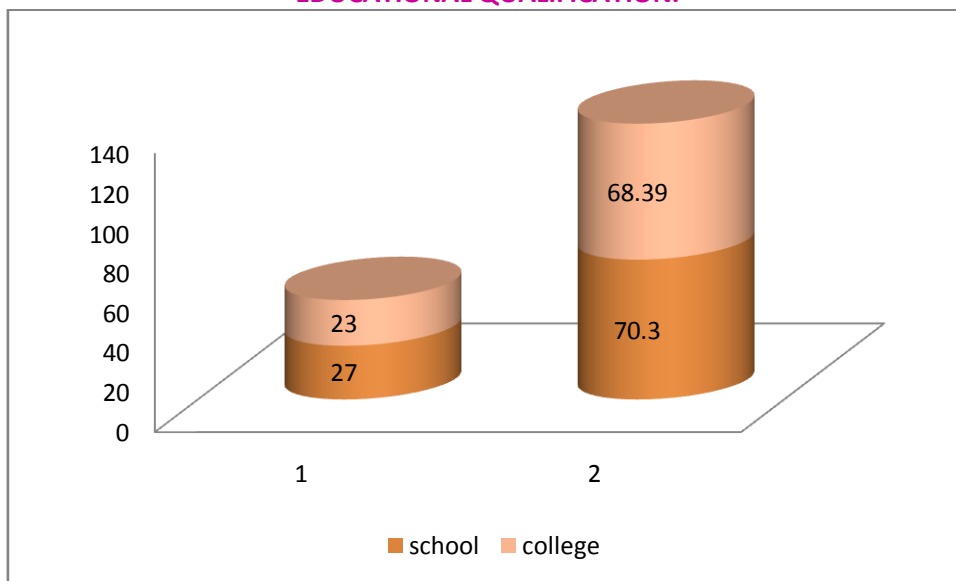
There is no significant mean difference in the livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities based on educational qualification.

**Table: 3 Means score difference and t-test of livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities based on educational qualification.**

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	N	Mean	S.D	df	t-value	p-value	Result
SCHOOL LEVEL	27	70.30	5.469	49	1.253	.216	N.S
COLLEGE LEVEL	23	68.39	5.220				

**Table 3** shows that mean score difference in the livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities between the group based on educational qualification. The calculated t-value is statistically not significant at 0.05 levels and hence, the hypothesis 3 is rejected. It can be concluded that there is no significant difference in the livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities between the group based on educational qualification.

**CHART: 1 MEANS SCORE DIFFERENCE AND T-TEST OF LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMES IN PROVIDING INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BETWEEN THE GROUP BASED ON EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION.**



**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

The findings reveal that totally 28% of disable persons belong to low level of low level of economic opportunities, 50% of disable persons belong to moderate level of economic opportunities, 22% disable persons of belong to high level of economic opportunities. So the hypothesis No: 1 is accepted. Thus it is inferred that there is a difference in the level of livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities in Tirupur district.

The findings show that the livelihood programmes in providing inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities are found to be moderate. Steps are to be taken to transmit the same to high level. Eminent experts in the field of various disabilities attended the workshop. Discussions on various aspects of project were held. Expert opinions were incorporated into the project. Similar meeting was conducted for Block level officials as well.

**CONCLUSION**

There is a requirement for purposeful and facilitated endeavors between all partners to enhance the ranges of abilities and work circumstance for youth with incapacities in creating nations. The primary arrangements of activities are at worldwide and national dimensions: in all cases there is a requirement for sufficient strategy structures, bolstered by enactment which is established and authorized. One component to cultivate this is to ask for or expect services to show more disaggregated information including age breakdown of amount framework satisfaction. Announcing necessities are a state of the Committee on the CRPD, however given the present absence of explicit spotlight on youth inside the Convention, States might almost certainly go around this. Such data would at any rate give a gauge from which to comprehend, enhance and assess the advancement towards higher work rates among youth with incapacities. There are a few other key pre-conditions that might be required so as to enhance the present circumstance. The first is attitudinal – going from government authorities through to managers, the instruction frameworks, guardians and youth with handicaps themselves. It appears that a standout amongst the best approaches to test this is through constructive good examples who challenge assumptions about the capacity of people with incapacities to work. Another key point is that instruction programs, aptitudes preparing and other transitional components must think about explicit requirements of youth with various sorts of handicaps,

instead of essentially assembling them in a similar conventional class, with a similar help needs, and same land area.

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