

**“SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITIES AMONG DISABLED PERSONS” (WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GANDHI BHAVAN IN KOLLAM)**



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ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), ERNAKULAM

MARCH 2023

**“SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITIES AMONG DISABLED PERSONS” (WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GANDHI BHAVAN IN KOLLAM)**

Thesis submitted to St. Teresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam in *fulfillment of the
requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology*

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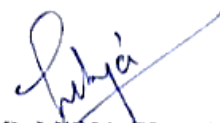
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CERTIFICATE

I certify that the thesis entitled “**SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SELFEMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AMONG DISABLED PERSONS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GANDHI BHAVAN IN KOLLAM)**” is a record of bonafide research work carried out by SIYA MARY ANSON, under my guidance and supervision. The thesis is worth submitting in fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology.



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DECLARATION

I, SIYA MARY ANSON, hereby declare that the thesis entitled "Sociological Study Of Self-Employment Opportunities Among Disabled Persons (With Special Reference To Gandhi Bhavan In Kollam)" is a bonafide record of independent research work carried out by me under the supervision and guidance of Dr. LEELA P.U. I further declare that this thesis has not been previously submitted for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship or other similar title.

Place: ERNAKULAM

Date: 27.02.2023

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In this endeavour I have received a great deal of support and guidance from different quarters. First and foremost, I would like to thank the Almighty for blessing me with the patience and strength to complete this study.

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This is to certify that **Miss.SIYA MARY ANSON**, II Year MA Sociology Student from St. Therasas College, Ernakulam, has visited our Gandhivhavan Institutions at Pathanapuram in Kollam district on 08.02.2023 and conducted data collection for study on "Sociological study of self employment opportunities among disabled persons in Gandhivhavan" as part of her curriculum and course fulfillment.

We congratulate her for conducting the studies in our institution and heartily wish all success in her studies and future career.

Pathanapuram,
14.02.2023.




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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the sociological aspects of self-employment opportunities for disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan. The paper examines the socio-economic background, employment opportunities and challenges faced by disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan. The findings reveal that the majority of the disabled persons have limited financial resources and lack of education, skills and job opportunities. The study also highlights the importance of government policies and program, NGOs and other support systems in providing support to disabled persons in the pursuit of self-employment. The paper concludes by suggesting that the government and other stakeholders should strive to create a more inclusive environment for disabled persons and provide them with the necessary support to enhance their self-employment opportunities. The findings of the study suggest that while there are a number of self-employment opportunities available to disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan, these opportunities are often limited and difficult to access due to a lack of adequate resources, financial support, and other structural barriers. The study concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings for policy makers, service providers, and disabled persons, and makes recommendations for the improvement of self-employment opportunities for disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Disability in India is a major social issue that has been largely overlooked by both the government and society. Despite the fact that India is home to the world's second largest population of people with disabilities, there is still a lack of awareness of their rights and needs. Moreover, the lack of access to education and employment opportunities makes life even harder for people with disabilities in India. According to a 2011 report, an estimated 2.2-2.5% of India's population lives with some kind of disability. This means that around 26 million people in India are living with a disability. Unfortunately, due to the lack of awareness and resources, most of these people are unable to access the necessary support and services they need in order to lead fulfilling lives.

Gandhi Bhavan is a leading provider of self-employment opportunities for people with disabilities. I believe that everyone should have the chance to live and work independently, and committed to helping disabled people realize their potential and create a brighter future for themselves and their families.

Gandhi Bhavan offers a range of services and resources to help disabled people become self-employed. This includes providing advice and support on starting a business, access to funding, and training and development program. They also offer tailored business advice and mentoring to help disabled entrepreneurs succeed.

At Gandhi Bhavan, they are committed to creating an inclusive and supportive environment for disabled people to thrive. They understand the challenges faced by disabled entrepreneurs and strive to create an environment where everyone can succeed. Their staff are passionate about helping disabled people realize their potential and build a successful future for themselves.

A sociological study of self-employment skills among disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan in Kollam, can provide valuable insight into the lives and experiences of disabled individuals. This

study can explore the various types of disabilities experienced by disabled persons in the area, their access to resources and support, and their ability to gain and maintain self-employment.

The disabilities among the disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan range from physical disabilities, such as blindness or deafness, to mental disabilities, such as autism or Down syndrome. Physical disabilities can often make it difficult for disabled persons to find employment, as these disabilities often interfere with the ability to perform the duties of a job. Mental disabilities can also affect a person's ability to complete tasks or to interact with their peers in the workplace.

DISABILITIES IN GENDER

Gender plays a significant role in disability in India. According to the India census in 2011, the majority of disabled people in India are women, with estimates ranging from 60-90%. This is due to a number of factors, including the perception that women are more vulnerable to disability due to their roles and responsibilities in society, and the lack of access to healthcare and education.

Disability in India is an issue that has been largely ignored in Indian society and culture. This is in part due to the perception that disability is a 'shameful' topic that should be kept 'hidden'. This is in contrast to the more developed countries, where disability is seen as a human right, and is openly discussed and accepted in society.

Disability in gender refers to the ways in which people who are not cisgender (non-binary, transgender, gender non-conforming, etc.) experience discrimination and exclusion due to their gender identity. This discrimination can manifest in many different forms, including but not limited to: exclusion from services, medical and health care, education, employment, housing, public life and politics, and even in interpersonal relationships. People with disabilities may also face additional barriers due to lack of access to appropriate accommodations and services. Additionally, people with disabilities and non-binary gender identities may experience greater difficulty in finding acceptance within the disability community, leading to increased marginalization.

The sociological view of disability and gender looks at the ways in which gender-based expectations and norms shape the experiences of disabled people in society. This includes how

disabled people are treated and how their needs are addressed. Gender roles, expectations, and stereotypes play a major role in how disabled people are perceived, accepted, and treated.

For example, men and women with disabilities may experience different levels of support, expectations, and expectations of them in the workplace. Women with disabilities may not receive the same recognition or opportunities as their male counterparts. They may face additional obstacles in the form of gender-based discrimination and prejudice.

Additionally, gender roles can shape the social expectations of disabled people. Women with disabilities may be expected to conform to traditional gender roles, such as being passive, dependent, and submissive. Men with disabilities may face pressure to conform to traditional male roles, such as being strong, independent, and assertive. These roles can limit disabled people's access to resources and opportunities.

Finally, gender norms and expectations can shape the way disabled people are seen by society. People with disabilities may be seen as weak and helpless, which can lead to feelings of shame and low self-esteem. Additionally, disabled people may be seen as a burden.

Gender-based discrimination has also been linked to the higher prevalence of disability among women. For example, women are more likely to be denied access to healthcare services due to their gender, which can lead to an increased risk of disability. In addition, women are more likely to be subjected to violence and abuse, which can increase the risk of disability.

Furthermore, disabled women are more likely to experience additional forms of discrimination due to their gender, such as being denied access to work, education or healthcare services.

DISABILITIES IN KERALA CONTEXT AND GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Kerala has some of the best policies and programs for people with disabilities in India. The state has a comprehensive Disability Welfare Act, 2016 that ensures the rights of persons with disabilities and provides for the development and welfare of people with disabilities. The state has also implemented the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, which provides for equal access to education, health care, employment, and other services.

The Kerala State Disability Welfare Department provides various schemes and services for persons with disabilities. These include financial assistance, vocational training, and education, as well as medical and disability-related services. The department also supports and assists in the formation of self-help groups and cooperatives for persons with disabilities.

The Kerala government has also taken several steps to ensure the mainstreaming of persons with disabilities into society. These include the provision of barrier-free access to buildings and public places, the establishment of special schools and resource centers, and the introduction of special employment policies.

Kerala is also home to several private organizations and NGOs that are working to improve the lives of people with disabilities. These organizations provide advocacy, capacity building, and social and economic support services to persons with disabilities.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Disability in Kerala is a major issue and has been addressed through various Government initiatives. The Government of Kerala has implemented several policies and programs to ensure the welfare and inclusion of disabled persons in the state. These include the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, the Kerala State Disability Policy, 2016, the Kerala State Accessibility Policy, 2017, the Kerala State Employment and Rehabilitation Policy, 2019, and the Kerala State Disability Pension Scheme, 2020.

- The Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 provides for the rights of persons with disabilities to enjoy equal opportunities and access to education, employment, health care, transport, recreation, etc. The Act also prohibits any discrimination against persons with disabilities and provides for their protection from any form of exploitation or abuse.
- The Kerala State Disability Policy, 2016 focuses on providing support to disabled persons in all aspects of life. It provides for the promotion of disability-friendly education,

employment and recreation opportunities and the provision of appropriate healthcare, housing, supportive services and assistive devices.

- The Kerala State Accessibility Policy, 2017 aims to make the state more accessible for persons with disabilities. It provides for the provision of accessible public spaces, addresses, buildings, transportation, information and communication technologies, and other public services
- The government has introduced the ‘Kerala Accessible Environment for the Disabled’ (KAE) scheme, under which public buildings, transport systems and other public places are being made accessible to persons with disabilities.
- The government has also launched the ‘Kerala State Disability Pension Scheme’ to provide financial assistance to persons with disabilities.
- The government has also established the ‘Kerala State Commission for Persons with Disabilities’ to oversee the implementation of the state’s disability policies.
- The government has also introduced the ‘Kerala Employment Exchange for Persons with Disabilities’ to help persons with disabilities find suitable jobs.
- The government has also introduced the ‘Kerala State Disability Allowance’, which provides financial assistance to persons with disabilities for their medical and educational needs.

- The government has also set up the ‘Kerala State Disability Helpline’ to provide assistance to persons with disabilities and their families.
- Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan): This campaign aims to create an inclusive society by increasing the accessibility of public and private spaces, transport and other essential services for persons with disabilities.
- Disabled People Organization (DPO): The Government of Kerala has established the Disabled People Organization to provide employment opportunities to differently abled persons. The DPO offers financial assistance, free legal aid and other support services to help disabled persons find suitable employment.
- State Disability Pension Scheme: The Government of Kerala provides a monthly pension to persons with disabilities to support them in finding employment.
- Resource Centers: The Government of Kerala has established resource centers to provide vocational training and employment opportunities to disabled persons.
- Accessible Public Transport: The Government of Kerala has taken steps to make public transport more accessible for persons with disabilities. The Government has funded the installation of ramps and elevators in buses and trains to make them more accessible for disabled persons.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this sociological study of self-employment opportunities for disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan is twofold. First, it seeks to assess the current state of the self-employment opportunities available to disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan and analyse how they can take advantage of them. This will provide an insight into how to better encourage and support disabled persons to become self-employed. Second, this study will provide a better understanding of the challenges faced by disabled persons when it comes to self-employment and how to address them. By understanding the difficulties disabled persons face when it comes to self-employment, policy makers and social service providers can develop strategies to better support them in becoming self-employed. This could include better access to resources and training, more support for their specific needs, and more opportunities to access capital. This study will also provide an insight into how to better integrate disabled persons into the local economy and promote their self-employment opportunities. This could include creating more accessible business spaces, providing better access to loans and resources, and increasing public awareness of the issues faced by disabled persons when it comes to self-employment.

Disability is an issue that affects a large portion of the population and touches upon a wide range of topics. It is a complex issue with a long and varied history and affects many aspects of life. This project will explore the various aspects of disability and how it affects people's lives. It will discuss the different types of disabilities, the impact of disability on society, and the resources available to those with disabilities. It will also examine the legal and social implications of disability and the challenges faced by people with disabilities. Finally, the project will explore potential solutions and ways to improve the quality of life for people with disabilities.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Disability is a broad term which includes any physical, psychological or intellectual impairment that may limit a person's ability to perform certain tasks or activities. Disability literature provides an opportunity to explore the complex issues around disability and its effects on individuals, families, and society.

Over the past few decades, disability literature has grown substantially. While there have been numerous studies, books, and articles on disability, the amount of literature available on disability has been limited in the past. However, with the rise of disability rights, more literature has been produced on the topic.

One of the earliest works on disability is "The Education of the Blind" by Johann Wilhelm Klein in 1802. This work focused on the education of blind students and how they can be integrated into society. Other early works include "The Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System" by Jean Marc Gaspard Itard in 1825 and "The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind" by John Hughlings Jackson in 1868.

The literature on disability and disability studies is extensive and complex. In simplest terms, disability is characterized by physical and/or mental limitations that prevent an individual from fully engaging in daily life. In the United States, disability is often framed through a medical model of disability, which conceptualizes disability as an individual's physical or mental impairment and emphasizes the need for medical intervention and/or accommodation. However, the social model of disability, which views disability as a product of society's failure to accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities, is increasingly of literature for disabilities.

Nilika Mehrotra's *Disability, Gender and State Policy: Exploring Margins* is an engaging and thought-provoking exploration of how gender, disability, and state policies intersect and work together to shape the experiences of disabled individuals. Mehrotra's book is an effective blend

of empirical research, theoretical analysis, and personal narrative. She examines the history of disability policy in India, the way in which disabled people negotiate their everyday lives, and the ways in which disabled individuals are excluded from mainstream society.

Mehrotra draws on an impressive array of sources to illustrate her points. She relies on both academic and non-academic sources such as government documents, newspaper articles, and personal interviews. She also utilizes a wide range of theoretical approaches, from feminist theory to post-structuralism, to enrich her analysis. The book is highly readable and organized in an accessible way, making it a great resource for both students and scholars alike.

Gandhi was a strong advocate for the rights of people living with disabilities. He often spoke out against the discrimination of disabled people, and worked to improve their quality of life. In addition to speaking out, Gandhi also worked to create practical solutions to help the disabled. He established the All-India Spinners Association in 1942, which provided employment to disabled workers. He also established the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, which provided education and training to disabled people, thus allowing them to become independent and self-sufficient. Gandhi was also a leader in the development of prosthetic devices and other aids to help those with disabilities. He was a strong advocate for equality in society, and worked to ensure that everyone, regardless of their physical abilities, had access to the same opportunities.

Throughout his life, Gandhiji worked to ensure that people with disabilities in India have the same basic rights and protections as other citizens. He was a major proponent of the National Policy on Disability, enacted in 1975, which established the legal and policy framework for people with disabilities in India.

Gandhiji also strongly supported the rights of people with disabilities to be educated, employed, and to participate in society on an equal footing with their peers. He also supported programs to raise awareness about the needs of people with disabilities and to ensure that they receive the necessary support and resources to lead a dignified life.

Gandhiji's influence is still felt today in India, where people with disabilities continue to be protected by laws and policies that he helped to shape. His legacy serves as a reminder that all people, regardless of their abilities, should be treated with respect and dignity.

Mahatma Gandhi said, "The world has enough for everyone's need, but not enough for everyone's greed." He was a strong advocate for people with disabilities, and believed that everyone deserves to be treated with respect and dignity. He said, "It is unwise to be too sure of one's own wisdom. It is healthy to be reminded that the strongest might weaken and the wisest might err." He believed that individuals with disabilities should be given the same rights and opportunities as everyone else and should be included in all aspects of life. He said, "A nation's greatness is measured by how it treats its weakest members." Gandhi also said, "The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others." He believed that everyone should be given a chance to contribute to society, regardless of disability.

Mahatma Gandhi said that he was deeply disturbed by the lack of awareness and acceptance of disabled people in society. He said it was our duty to look after the disabled and make sure they are not discriminated against. He said, "The physically handicapped are our brothers and sisters, and we must do our best to help them. They have the same feelings and emotions as we have, and it is our obligation to ensure that we treat them with the same respect and love as we do for other human beings."

Thomas, M. (2014) This book provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of disability in India. It examines the legal and policy framework, services, and programs for persons with disabilities, as well as the challenges facing them. It also explores the socio-economic and cultural aspects of disability, and looks at the role of the government and civil society in addressing the needs of the disabled.

Srinivasan, S. (2016) This book provides an in-depth analysis of the laws and policies related to disability in India. It examines the changing legal landscape and its implications for persons with disabilities, and looks at the various challenges they face in terms of social and economic inclusion. It also discusses the role of the government and civil society in addressing the needs of persons with disabilities.

Laxmi, R. (2018) This book provides a comprehensive overview of the legal and policy framework related to disabilities. It examines the various laws, policies, and initiatives related to disability rights in India, as well as their implementation, successes, and challenges. The book looks at the current state of disability rights in India, with a focus on education, employment, healthcare, and access to public spaces and services. It also provides an analysis of the various issues surrounding the rights of persons with disabilities, such as gender, caste, and other intersecting forms of discrimination. Through its in-depth analysis and case studies, this book provides a valuable resource for understanding the status of disability rights in India today.

Mehta, N. (2020) This article presents an overview of the employment opportunities for people with disabilities in India. It looks at the available legislations, policies, and schemes that are designed to improve the employment prospects of disabled persons. It also examines the various challenges that they face, such as lack of awareness, limited access to resources and services, and stigma. The article concludes with suggestions for further research and policy initiatives that could help improve the employment prospects of disabled persons in India.

Natarajan, R. (2016) This article examines the employment opportunities for people with disabilities in India. It begins by looking at the legislative and policy framework that governs the employment of disabled persons. It then examines the various challenges faced by persons with disabilities, including lack of access to education, lack of access to appropriate technology, and lack of awareness about available employment opportunities. The article concludes by recommending policy initiatives to improve the employment.

Srivastava, P. (2017) This chapter examines the gender inequality faced by disabled persons in India, and the challenges and opportunities associated with it. It looks at the various cultural, social, economic, and political factors that contribute to the discrimination faced by disabled women in India. It highlights the need for creating awareness, improving access to services, and providing economic and educational opportunities for disabled women in India.

Bhattacharya, S., & Verma, S. (2012) This study examines the gender inequality faced by disabled people in accessing education in India. It looks at the factors that contribute to the gender gap in education among disabled people in India. It also considers the implications of this inequality for the future of disabled women in India.

Nair, A. (2018) In the book "The Socio-Economic Dimensions of Disability in Kerala" edited by Dr. Anil Nair, the author brings together experts from various fields to discuss the disability-related issues in the Indian state of Kerala. In the first chapter, Dr. Nair presents an overview of disability and development in Kerala. He begins by defining disability and discussing its causes, prevalence, and impact on individuals and society. He then discusses the various policies and initiatives implemented by the Kerala government to address disability and its socio-economic consequences. He also provides an overview of the recent developments in disability rights in India, including the passing of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

Drawing on a range of sources, including data from the 2011 Census of India, Nair examines the socio-economic disparities faced by persons with disabilities in Kerala. He finds that persons with disabilities in the state face significantly lower levels of education and employment than those without disabilities.

F. J. Joseph (2019) This book provides an in-depth examination of the rights of disabled people in Kerala. Joseph focuses on the experiences of those living in the state and examines the barriers they face in accessing healthcare, education, and employment opportunities. The book also looks at the role of the government and other stakeholders in providing support for disabled people in the state.

Sharma, P. K. (2013) This article provides an analysis of the employment opportunities for persons with disabilities in India. It discusses the legal framework, the current employment opportunities, and the challenges faced by persons with disabilities in obtaining meaningful

employment. The article further suggests various policy interventions which can be taken to improve the employment opportunities for persons with disabilities

The review of literature on the topic of disabled persons has revealed that there are a number of issues still facing this population, including discrimination and lack of access to services and resources. However, there have been some successes in recent years, such as the passing of the Americans with Disabilities Act, which provides legal protection for the rights of disabled individuals. Additionally, the implementation of technological advances and assistive devices has helped to improve the quality of life for many disabled people. Despite these advances, there is still much work to be done to ensure that disabled persons enjoy full access to the same opportunities and rights as those without disabilities.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

This study examines the self-employment opportunities for disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan in Kollam. The research will focus on the socio-economic factors that affect the ability of disabled persons to access and benefit from self-employment opportunities in the area. The study will be conducted using interviews with disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan. The findings will be used to identify the challenges and successes of disabled persons when engaging in self-employment, and to suggest ways to improve the support available to them.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

General objective is to study the Self-Employment skills among disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

- To study the socio demographic profile of disabled persons
- To find out the disabilities of the persons in Gandhi Bhavan
- To find out the training programs avail by disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan.
- To evaluate the availability of employment opportunities of disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan, with a focus on gender issue
- To evaluate the level of satisfaction of disabilities using the Likert scale

CLARIFICATION OF CONCEPTS

1. Self-Employment: Self-employment includes any form of work that is done independently, without an employer. It could include freelancing, contracting, running a

business, or engaging in any other type of activity that involves the production of goods or services for sale.

2. Skill: Skill is the ability to perform a task or activity with proficiency. It is acquired through learning and experience, and involves the use of knowledge, physical dexterity, and mental capacity.

3. Disability: Disability refers to a physical, mental, or cognitive condition that limits or restricts an individual's ability to perform activities of daily living.

VARIABLES

Independent Variables: Age, Gender, Disability Status, Education level, Access to resources, Support from government or other organizations, Availability of Employment opportunities.

Dependent Variables: Self-employment skill, Level of income, Quality of life, Level of satisfaction.

UNIVERSE

The universe of the study consists of the disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan.

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample consist of 102 disabled persons.

SAMPLING METHOD

In this study simple random sampling is used.

TOOL OF DATA COLLECTION

In this study Interview method is used as the tool of data collection.

The research methodology employed in this study of self-employment opportunities for disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan has yielded valuable insights into the realities faced by disabled persons in finding gainful employment. This study has provided a comprehensive analysis of the current situation for disabled persons in the locality and has identified a number of key factors that influence their ability to find suitable employment. The results of this study suggest that there are a number of areas that need to be addressed in order to improve the employment prospects of disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan. These include better access to information, training and skills development, improved job search and placement services, and more proactive efforts by employers to create an inclusive work environment. With the right support, disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan can gain access to the same employment opportunities as their non-disabled peers.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

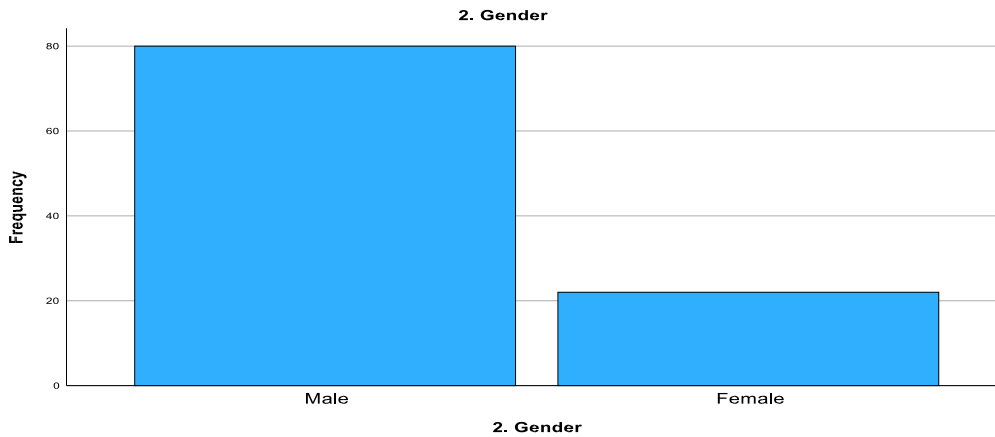
Data analysis and interpretation for a project in sociological study involves examining, analysing, and interpreting data collected from a sample population in order to gain insights into larger sociological issues. This involves the use of qualitative and quantitative methods to analyse and interpret the data to gain a better understanding of the social phenomena being studied. Data analysis and interpretation involves a systematic approach to understanding the data, identifying patterns, and drawing conclusions to answer research questions. The analysis should include descriptive and inferential statistics, as well as more qualitative methods such as content analysis, discourse analysis, and visual analysis. Ultimately, data analysis and interpretation is used to make valid inferences about the social phenomena being studied, ultimately leading to a better understanding of the social world.

This project is a sociological study of self-employment opportunities available to the disabled at Gandhi Bhavan, Kollam. The project seeks to explore the range of self-employment opportunities available to the disabled there, and how they are making use of them. The project will also identify and analyse the challenges faced by the disabled while engaging in self-employment activities at Gandhi Bhavan. The project is based on a combination of primary and secondary data sources and includes interviews with disabled individuals, observations of the activities at the organization, and archival records. The findings of the study will be used to suggest practical solutions to facilitate self-employment opportunities and improve the quality of life of the disabled at Gandhi Bhavan. This chapter solely focuses on presenting the gathered data in a meaningful way to facilitate the discussion.

TABLE 4.1

<u>GENDER</u>		
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MALE	80	78.4
FEMALE	22	21.6
TOTAL	102	100.0

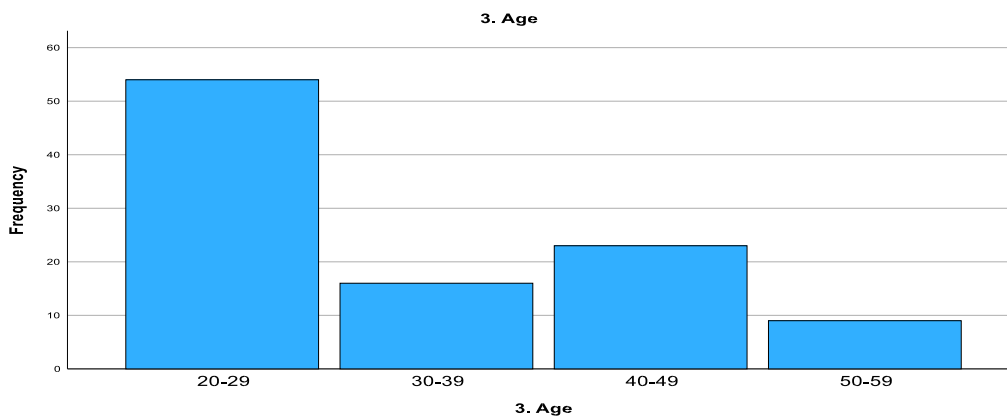
FIGURE 4.1



This data shows the self-employment opportunities of disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan. The data indicates that 78.4% of the disabled persons who are taking advantage of self-employment opportunities are male, while 21.6% are female. The interpretation of this data is that there is a significantly higher proportion of males than females in terms of self-employment opportunities for disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan. This indicates that there may be a gender bias in terms of access to these opportunities, which is an important issue to address in order to ensure that all disabled people have equal access to self-employment opportunities.

TABLE 4.2

	<u>AGE</u>	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
20-29	54	52.9
30-39	16	15.7
40-49	23	22.5
50-59	9	8.8
TOTAL	102	100.0

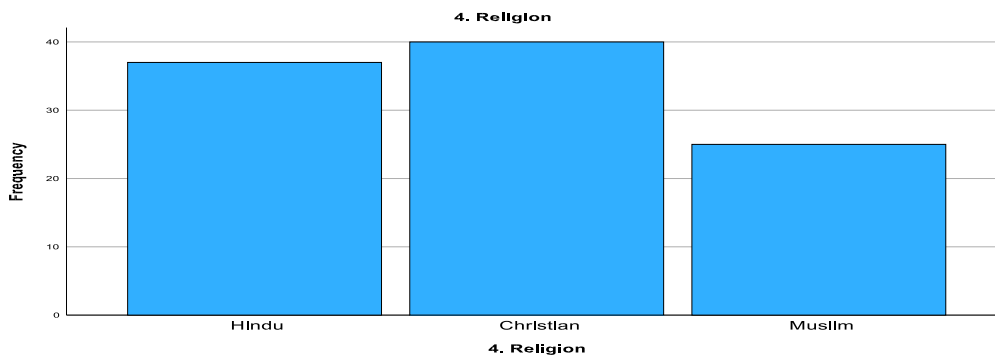
FIGURE 4.2

Analysis and interpretation of the data shows that self-employment opportunities for disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan is highest among those aged 20-29 (52.9%) and lowest among those aged 50-59 (8.8%). There is a moderate level of self-employment opportunities among those aged 32-39 (15.7%) and 40-49 (22.5%). This suggests that younger disabled persons are more likely to be self-employed than older disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan.

TABLE 4.3

<u>RELIGION</u>		
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
HINDU	37	36.3
CHRISTIAN	40	39.2
MUSLIM	25	24.5
TOTAL	102	100.0

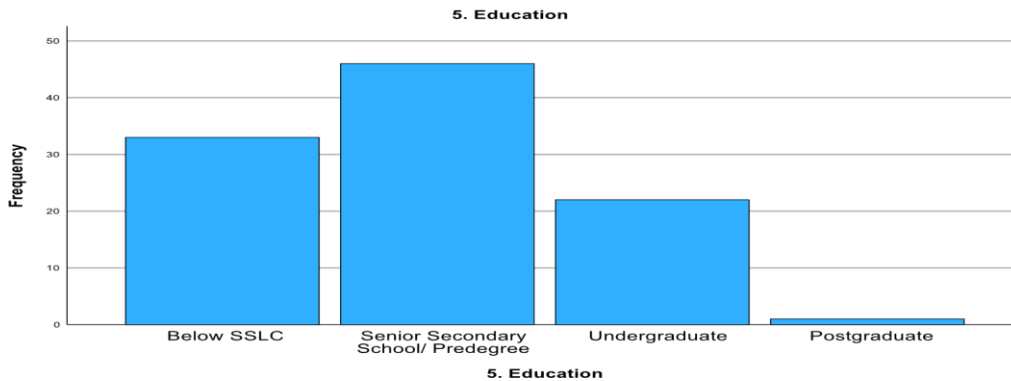
FIGURE 4.3



The data shows that the self-employment opportunities of disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan religion is divided among Hindus, Christians, and Muslims. Hindus account for 36.3%, Christians account for 39.2%, and Muslims account for 24.5%. Overall, this data indicates that disabled persons in India have good access to self-employment opportunities in Gandhi Bhavan, regardless of their religious background. This could be due to the fact that India is a secular country, which means that everyone has access to the same rights and opportunities, regardless of their religious background.

TABLE 4.4

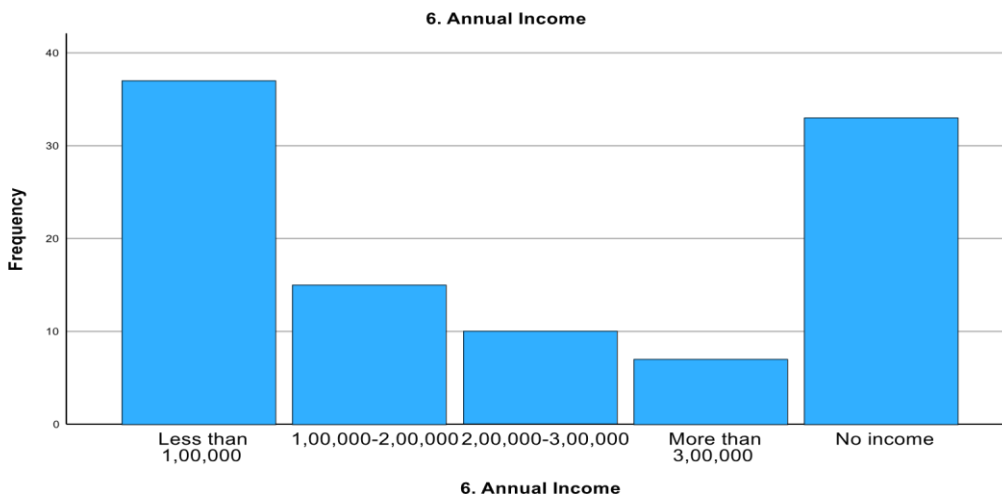
EDUCATION		
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
BELOW SSLC	33	32.4
SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL/PRE DEGREE	46	45.1
UNDERGRADUATE	22	21.6
POSTGRADUATE	1	1.0
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.4

It shows that the majority of disabled persons receiving education (32.4%) are below SSLC level, followed by 45.1% who are either senior secondary or pre-degree level and 21.6% are at undergraduate level. Only 1% of disabled persons are at postgraduate level. This indicates that the majority of disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan are not receiving higher education and hence, their self-employment opportunities are limited. This reflects a lack of educational and economic opportunities for disabled persons in the society. Moreover, the low rate of postgraduates shows the need for more educational institutions to provide higher education and other resources to disabled persons.

TABLE 4.5

<u>ANNUAL INCOME</u>		
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
LESS THAN 1,00,00	37	36.3
1,00,000-2,00,00	15	14.7
2,00,000-3,00,000	10	9.8
MORE THAN 3,00,000	7	6.9
NO INCOME	33	32.4
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.5

This diagram indicates that 36.3% of the sample population had an annual income of less than one lakh, indicating that they are not adequately employed or they are employed in lower-paying jobs, 14.7% had an annual income of 1-2 lakh, 9.8% had an annual income of 2-3 lakh and 6.9%

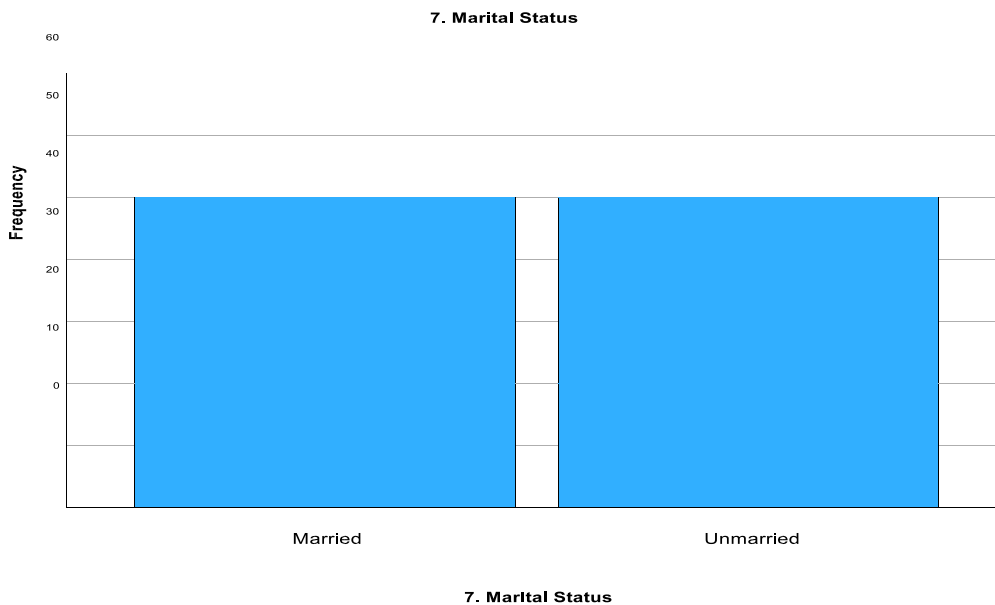
had an annual income of more than 3 lakh. Additionally, the fact that 32.4% of the sample population reported having no income at all is a concerning statistic, highlighting the need for improved employment opportunities for disabled persons.

TABLE 4.6

MARITAL STATUS

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MARRIED	51	50.0
UNMARRIED	51	50.0
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.6



The analysis of the marital status of the disable persons enrolled for self-employment opportunities at Gandhi Bhavan reveals that 50% of them are married and 50% are unmarried. This indicates that there is a relatively equal proportion of married and unmarried disable persons who are taking advantage of the self-employment opportunities offered at Gandhi Bhavan. This could be a sign of increased acceptance of self-employment as a career option for disable persons, as more married people are likely to have dependents to support and would need to have more stability in their livelihood. Additionally, the fact that 50% of the disable persons are unmarried could be indicative of the fact that they are more likely to take advantage of the opportunities provided by Gandhi Bhavan since they may have fewer family obligations than their married counterparts.

TABLE 4.7

	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
EMPLOYED	37	36.3
UNEMPLOYED	19	18.6
SELF-EMPLOYED	8	7.8
RETIRED	1	1.0
STUDENT	37	36.3
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.7

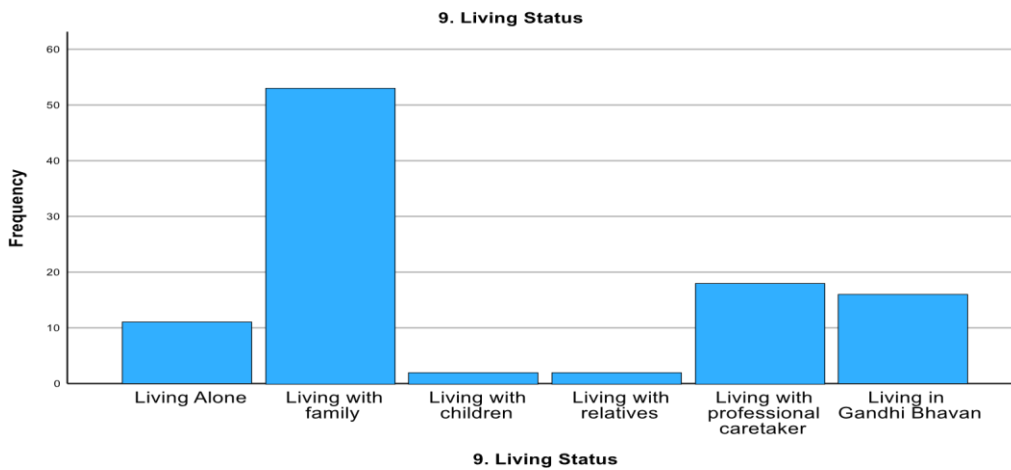


It shows that 36.3% of the population are employed, 18.6% are unemployed, 7.8% are self-employed, 1% is retired and 36.3% is students. The results of the study indicate that while a relatively high proportion of disabled people in Gandhi Bhavan are employed and students there is still a significant number of disabled people who are unemployed or self-employed. This suggests that there is room for improvement in terms of providing more employment opportunities for disabled people in Gandhi Bhavan. Additionally, the fact that only 1% of the disabled population is retired implies that there is a need to provide more support for people with disabilities to access retirement benefits.

TABLE 4.8**LIVING STATUS**

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
LIVING ALONE	11	10.8
LIVING WITH FAMILY	53	52.0
LIVING WITH CHILDREN	2	2.0
LIVING WITH RELATIVES	2	2.0
LIVING WITH PROFESSIONAL CARETAKER	18	17.6
LIVING IN GANDHI BHAVAN	16	15.7
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.8



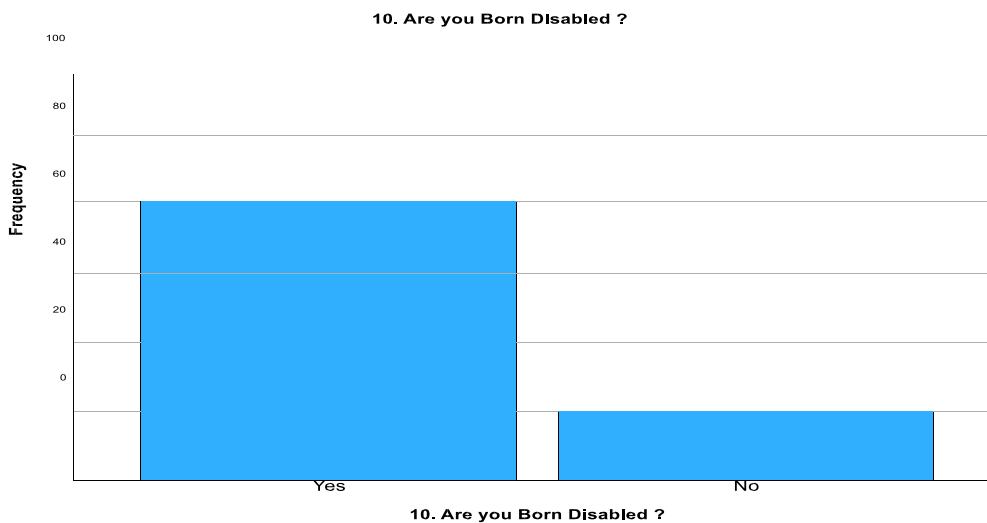
The data shows that the majority of disabled persons who are in Gandhi Bhavan live with family (52%). This suggests that family plays an important role in providing support to disabled persons in the form of emotional and financial support. The second highest proportion of disabled persons living in Gandhi Bhavan are living with professional caretakers, which is 17.6%. This indicates that professional caretakers are also providing important support to disabled persons in the form of daily living needs that they may not be able to do themselves.

The data suggests that disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan are heavily dependent on family and professional caretakers for their daily needs and activities. This indicates that it is important for disabled persons to have access to support from family and professional caretakers in order to be successful in their self-employment ventures. It also suggests that there is a need for more resources and support systems for disabled persons who are self-employed in Gandhi Bhavan to ensure their success.

TABLE 4.9

<u>ARE YOU BORN DISABLED?</u>		
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	82	80.4
NO	20	19.6
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.9



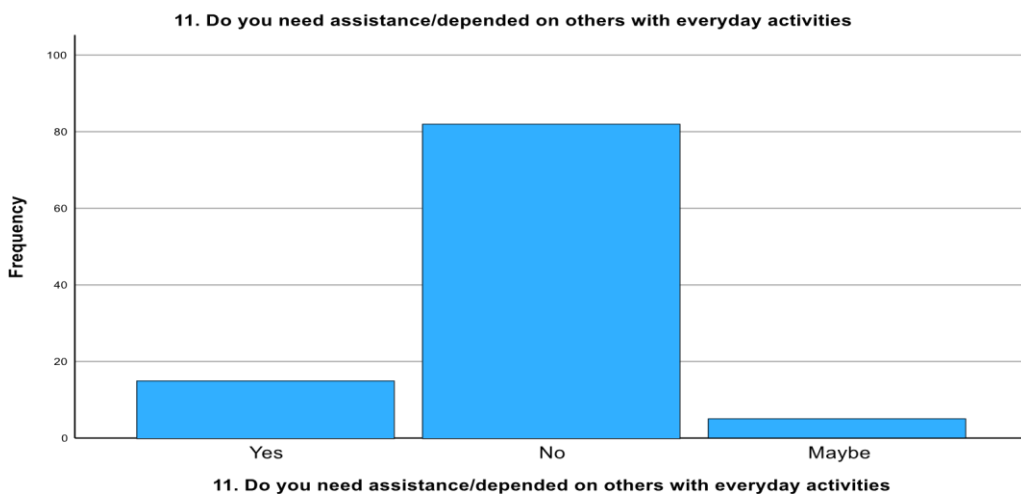
The results of this sociological study indicate that 80.4% of disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan were born disabled, while 19.6% did not become disabled until later in life. This indicates that there is a significant need for self-employment opportunities for those who are born disabled in Gandhi Bhavan. Such opportunities could provide disabled persons with the means to support themselves, and could potentially improve the quality of life for those who are born disabled in Gandhi Bhavan. Additionally, providing such opportunities could also help to reduce the stigma associated with disability, as well as improve the overall quality of life for those who are disabled in Gandhi Bhavan.

TABLE 4.10

DO YOU NEED ASSISTANCE/DEPENDENT ON OTHERS WITH EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	15	14.7
NO	82	80.4
MAYBE	5	4.9
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.10



From this figure 4.10, found that the majority of respondents (80.4%) do not need assistance most people are generally capable of managing their everyday activities without relying on external help. However, a significant minority (14.7%) still need assistance or depend on others.

TABLE 4.11

DO YOU HAVE ANY SPECIAL QUALIFICATION OR CERTIFICATIONS RELATED TO YOUR DISABILITY

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	43	42.2
NO	59	57.8
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.11

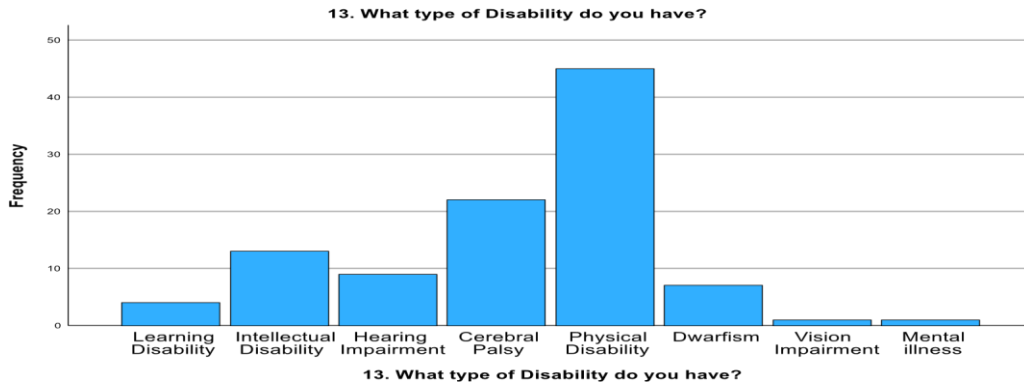


From the figure 4.11, (42.2%) of respondents indicated they have special qualifications or certificates related to their disability, while (57.8%) do not. This suggests that a majority of respondents do not have special qualifications or certificates related to their disability, while nearly half of respondents do.

TABLE 4.12**WHAT TYPE OF DISABILITY DO YOU HAVE?**

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
LERNING DISABILITY	4	3.9
INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY	13	12.7
HEARING IMPAIRMENT	9	8.8
CEREBRAL PALSY	22	21.6
PHYSICAL DISABILITY	45	44.1
DWARFISM	7	6.9
VISION IMPAIRMENT	1	1.0
MENTAL ILLNESS	1	1.0
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.12



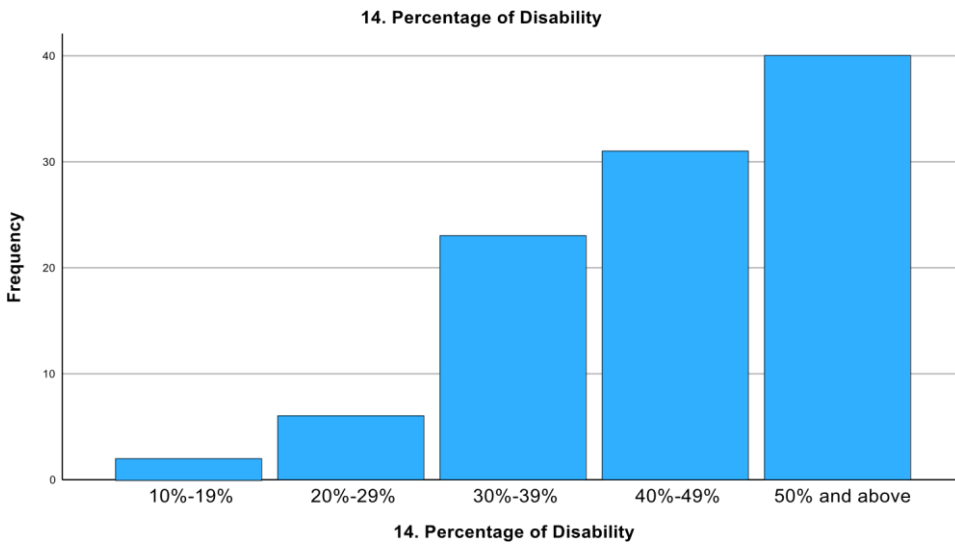
From the figure 4.12, the given data is that the most common type of disability is physical disability (44.1%) followed by intellectual disability (12.7%), hearing impairment (8.8%), cerebral palsy (21.6%) and learning disability (3.9%). Dwarfism, vision impairment and mental illness each account for (6.9%), (1%) respectively.

TABLE 4.13

PERCENTAGE OF DISABILITY

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
10% - 19%	2	2.0
20% - 29%	6	5.9
30% - 39%	23	22.5
40% - 49%	31	30.4
50% AND ABOVE	40	39.2
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.13



From the figure 4.13, The data indicates that most disabilities are within the 30-49% range, with 39.2% being 50% and above and 30.4% being 40-49%. The data also shows that there is a dramatic decrease in the percentage of disabilities between the 20-29% range and the 10-19% range, with only 5.9% in the 20-29% range and only 2% in the 10-19% range.

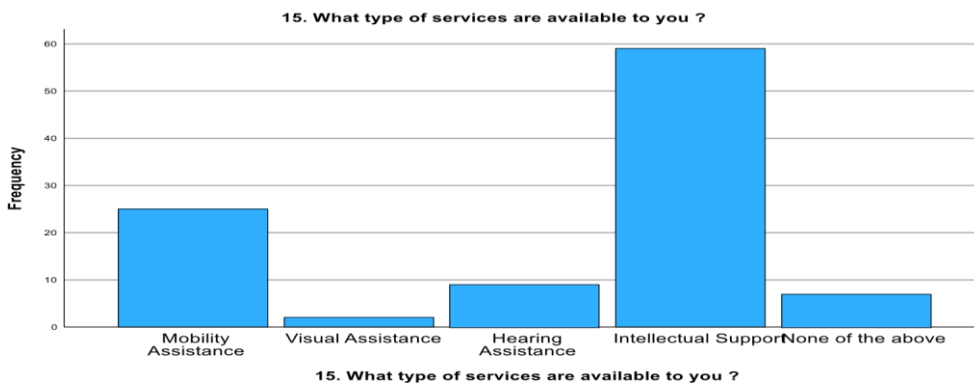
The data suggests that the majority of disabilities fall within the moderate range, with 50% and above representing the highest percentage of disabilities. This indicates that most disabilities are not severe, but still require some level of care and attention.

TABLE 4.14

WHAT TYPE OF SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE TO YOU?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MOBILITY ASSISTANCE	25	24.5
VISUAL ASSISTANCE	2	2.0
HEARING ASSISTANCE	9	8.8
INTELLECTUAL SUPPORT	59	57.8
NONE OF THE ABOVE	7	6.9
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.14



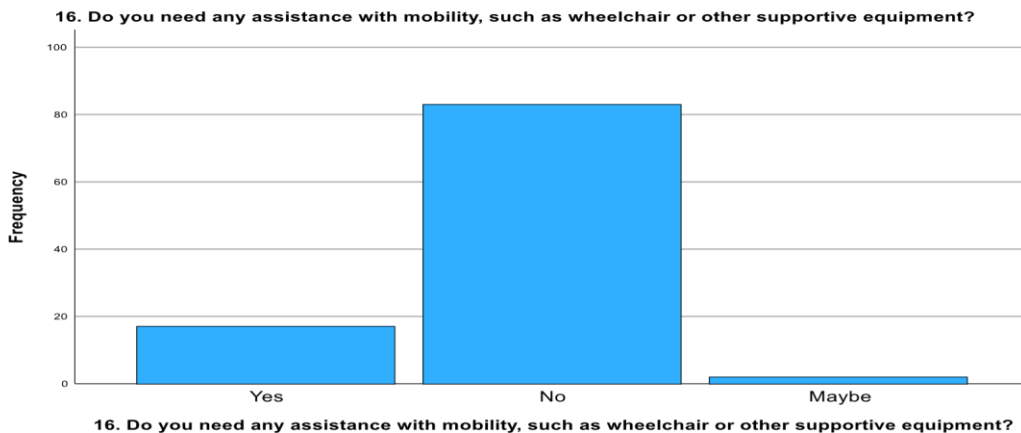
From the above figure 4.14, shows that intellectual support is available to the most people (57.8%), followed by mobility assistance (24.5%), hearing assistants (8.8%), and visual assistants (2%). 6.9% of people have none of the above services available to them.

TABLE 4.15

DO YOU NEED ANY ASSISTANCE WITH MOBILITY, SUCH AS WHEELCHAIR OR OTHER SUPPORTIVE EQUIPMENT?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	17	16.7
NO	83	81.4
MAYBE	2	2.0
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.15

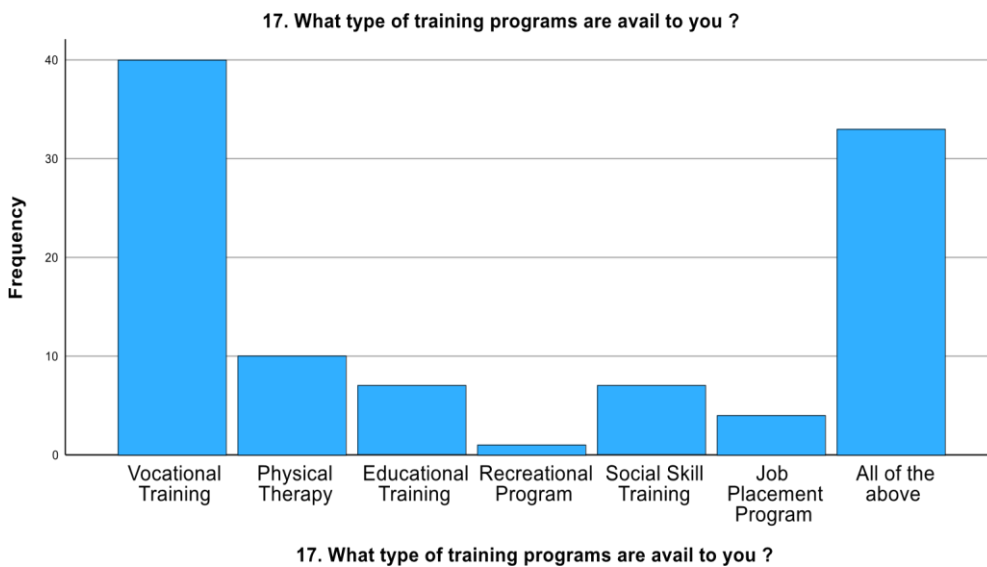


From the above figure 4.15 shows that the majority of the respondents (81.4%) did not need any assistance with mobility such as wheelchair or other supportive equipment. On the other hand, 16.7% of respondents answered yes, indicating that they need assistance with mobility. Lastly, 2% of respondents selected the option of maybe, suggesting that they were unsure if they needed assistance or not. This data suggests that the majority of respondents do not need assistance with mobility, while a significant minority of respondents do need such assistance.

TABLE 4.16**WHAT TYPE OF TRAINING PROGRAMS ARE AVAIL TO YOU?**

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	40	39.2
PHYSICAL TRAINING	10	9.8
EDUCATIONAL TRAINING	7	6.9
RECREATIONAL PROGRAM	1	1.0
SOCIAL SKILL TRAINING	7	6.9
JOB PLACEMENT PROGRAM	4	3.9
ALL OF THE ABOVE	33	32.4
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.16



From the figure 4.16 show that the most popular option is vocational training at 39.2%, followed by physical therapy at 9.8%, educational training at 6.9%, recreational programs at 1%, social skill training at 6.9%, and job placement programs at 3.9%. The remaining 32.4% of respondents chose all of the above. From the survey results, it is clear that vocational training is the most popular type of training program among respondents. This suggests that vocational training is the most widely available or desirable type of training program. The fact that nearly one-third of respondents chose all of the above indicates that there is a broad range of available training programs, giving individuals the opportunity to pursue their desired type of training.

TABLE 4.17

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH TRAINING PROGRAMS

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	93	91.2
NO	6	5.9
MAYBE	3	2.9
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.17



From the figure 4.17 it shows that overall, 91.2% of respondents were satisfied with the training programs, 5.9% were not satisfied, and 2.9% were unsure.

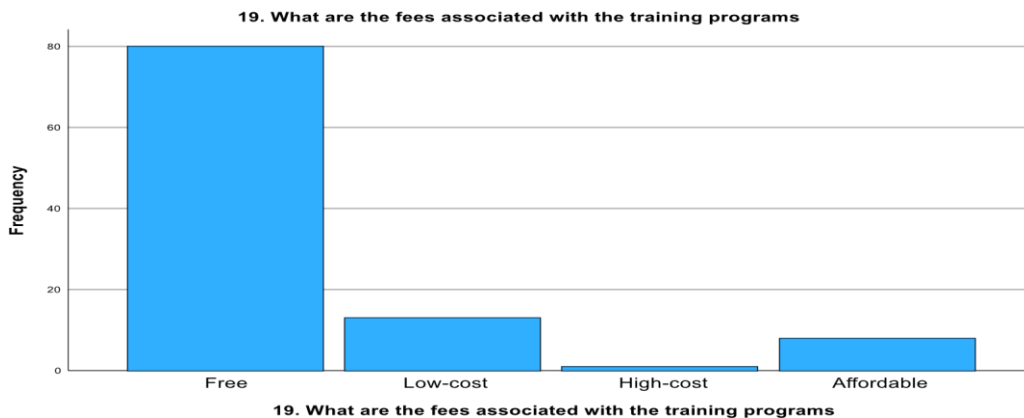
The majority of respondents were satisfied with the training programs, indicating that the programs were effective in providing the desired knowledge and skills. However, there was still a significant minority of respondents who were not satisfied, indicating that improvements to the training programs may be necessary.

TABLE 4.18

WHAT ARE THE FEES ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRAINING PROGRAMS

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
FREE	80	78.4
LOW-COST	13	12.7
HIGH-COST	1	1.0
AFFORDABLE	8	7.8
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.18



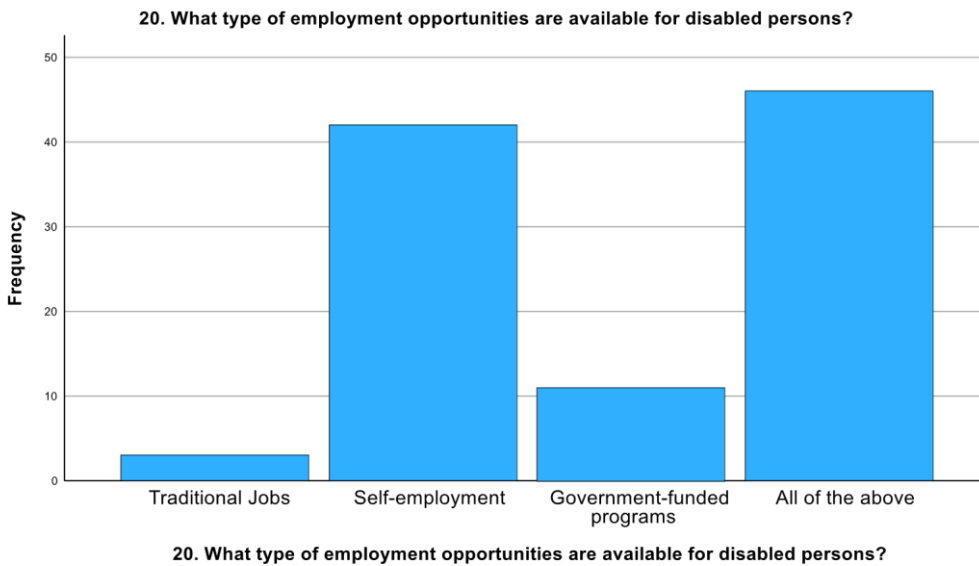
From the above figure 4.18, The analysis of the fees associated with training programs reveals that the majority of the programs are free (78.4%), followed by low-cost programs (12.7%), high-cost programs (1%), and affordable programs (7.8%). This indicates that free and low-cost training programs are the most popular and widely available, while high-cost programs are relatively rare.

TABLE 4.19

**WHAT TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR
DISABLED PERSONS?**

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
TRADITIONAL JOBS	3	2.9
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	42	41.2
GOVERNMENT-FUNDED PROGRAMS	11	10.8
ALL OF THE ABOVE	46	45.1
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.19



From the figure 4.19 it can be seen that traditional jobs account for only 2.9% of the employment opportunities available for disabled persons. Self-employment accounts for the highest

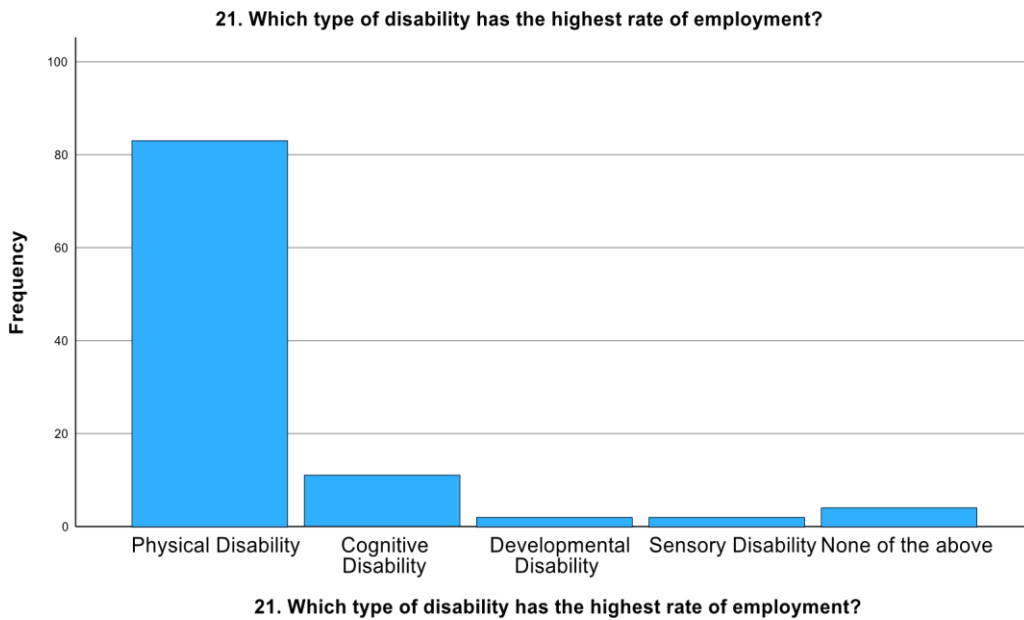
percentage at 41.2%, followed by government funded programs at 10.8%. All of the above options combined account for 45.1% of the employment opportunities available for disabled persons. This data shows that while traditional jobs may not be as accessible to disabled persons as other employment opportunities, there are still many options available. Self-employment and government funded programs are the two most accessible options, accounting for nearly half of the employment opportunities available. This suggests that disabled persons may have greater success in finding employment if they pursue these two avenues.

TABLE 4.20

WHICH TYPE OF DISABILITY HAS THE HIGHEST RATE OF EMPLOYMENT?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
PHYSICAL DISABILITY	83	81.4
COGNITIVE DISABILITY	11	10.8
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY	2	2.0
SENSORY DISABILITY	2	2.0
NONE OF THE ABOVE	4	3.9
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.20



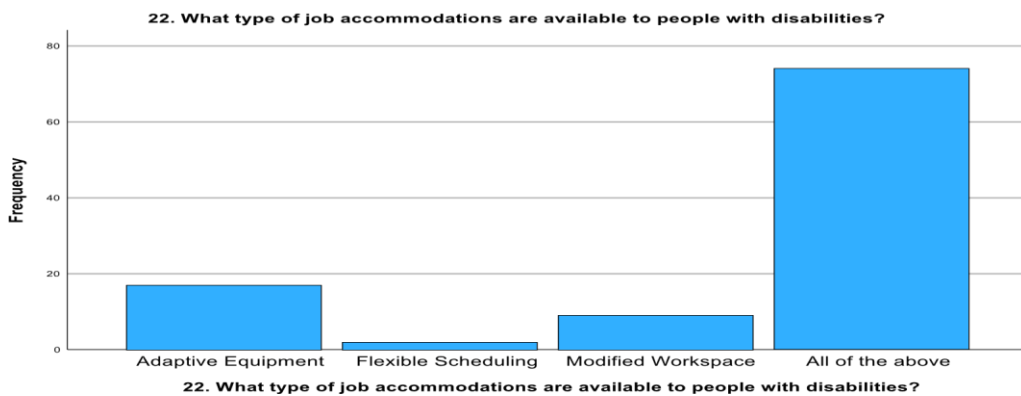
From the figure 4.20, shows that physical disability has the highest rate of employment at 81.4%. Cognitive disability has the second highest rate of employment at 10.8%. Developmental disability has the third highest rate of employment at 2%. Sensory disability has the fourth highest rate of employment at 2%. None of the above has the lowest rate of employment at 3.9%. This data suggests that physical disabilities have the highest rate of employment among the different types of disabilities. This suggests that individuals with physical disabilities have the highest likelihood of being employed. On the other hand, individuals with cognitive disabilities, developmental disabilities, and sensory disabilities have lower rates of employment. This indicates that these individuals may have a harder time finding and keeping employment.

TABLE 4.21

WHAT TYPE OF JOB ACCOMMODATIONS ARE AVAILABLE TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
ADAPTIVE EQUIPMENT	17	16.7
FLEXIBLE SCHEDULING	2	2.0
MODIFIED WORKSPACE	9	8.8
ALL OF THE ABOVE	74	72.5
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.21



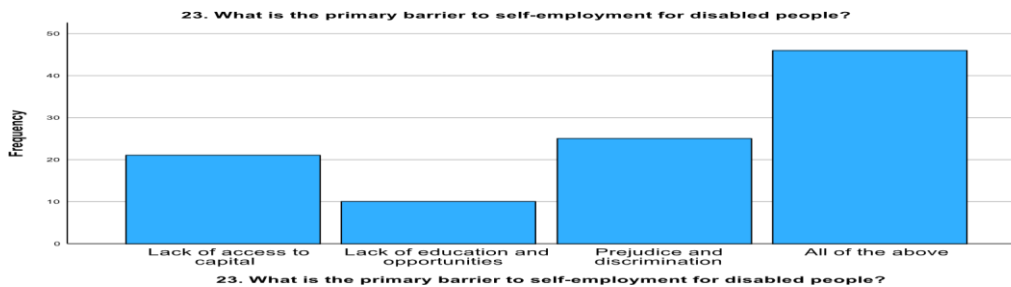
From the figure 4.21 the result is that the most common type of job accommodation for people with disabilities is adaptive equipment, with 16.7% of people choosing it. Flexible scheduling is the least common type of job accommodation, with only 2% of people choosing it. Modified workspace is a somewhat common type of job accommodation, with 8.8% of people choosing it. All of the above was the most popular choice, with 72.5% of people selecting it. This suggests that various types of job accommodations are available for people with disabilities.

TABLE 4.22

WHAT IS THE PRIMARY BARRIER TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED PEOPLE?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
LACK OF ACCESS TO CAPITAL	21	20.6
LACK OF EDUCATION AND OPPORTUNITIES	10	9.8
PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION	25	24.5
ALL OF THE ABOVE	46	45.1
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.22



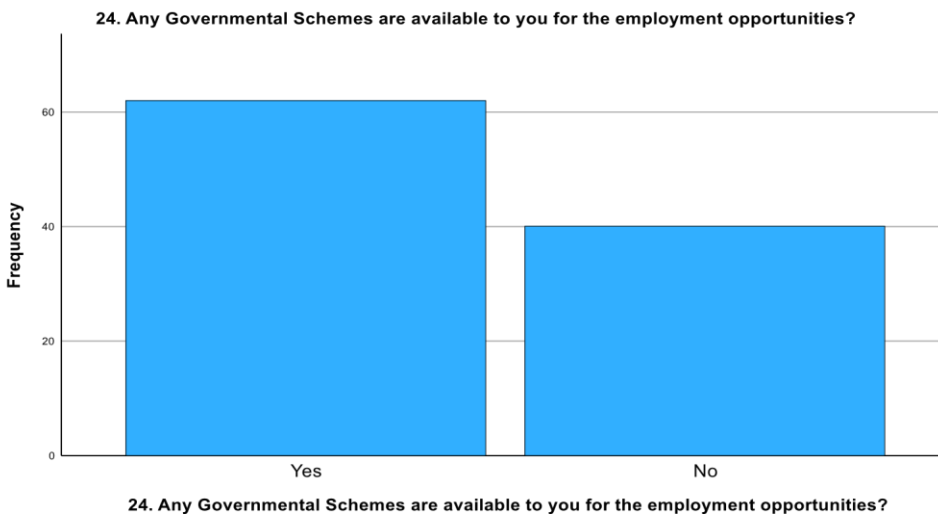
From the figure 4.22 shows that lack of access to capital is the primary barrier to self-employment for disabled people, accounting for 20.6% of the responses. This is followed by prejudice and discrimination, which account for 24.5% of the responses. The least common barrier is lack of education and opportunities, coming in at 9.8%. Finally, 45.1% of respondents felt that all of the barriers were an issue.

TABLE 4.23

**ANY GOVERNMENTAL SCHEMES ARE AVAILABLE TO YOU FOR THE
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES?**

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	62	60.8
NO	40	39.2
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.23



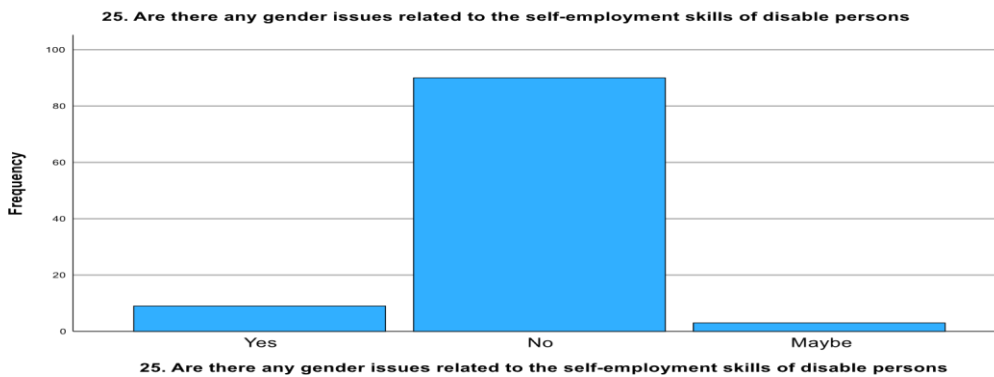
From the above figure 4.23 it shows that 60.8% of respondents believe that governmental schemes exist to provide employment opportunities, while 39.2% of respondents do not. Most people believe that there are governmental schemes available to help people find employment opportunities. However, a significant portion of the population is still unaware of the resources available to them.

TABLE 4.24

ARE THERE ANY GENDER ISSUES RELATED TO THE SELF-EMPLOYMENT SKILLS OF DISABLED PERSONS?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	9	8.8
NO	90	88.2
MAYBE	3	2.9
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.24



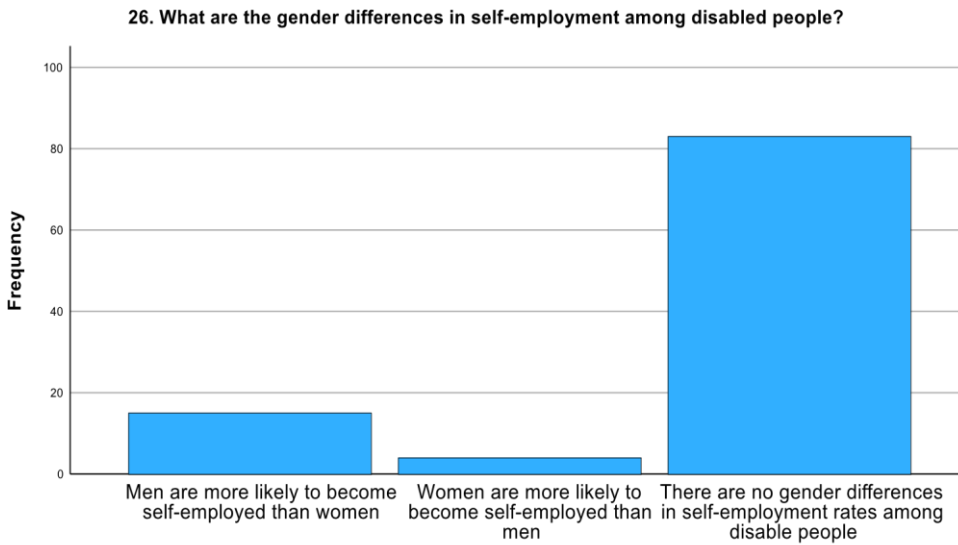
From the figure 4.24 the majority of respondents answered "No" to the question of whether there are gender issues related to the self-employment skills of disabled persons. 8.8% of respondents answered "Yes," while 2.9% answered "Maybe." These results suggest that most respondents do not believe that there are gender issues related to the self-employment skills of disabled persons. This could be due to the fact that self-employment skills are largely gender-neutral, or that the respondents are not aware of any gender-specific issues related to self-employment for disabled people.

TABLE 4.25

**WHAT ARE THE GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT AMONG
DISABLED PEOPLE?**

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MEN ARE MORE LIKELY TO BECOME SELF- EMPLOYED THAN WOMEN	15	14.7
WOMEN ARE MORE LIKELY TO BECOME SELF-EMPLOYED THAN MEN	4	3.9
THERE ARE NO GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SELF- EMPLOYMENT RATES AMONG DISABLE PEOPLE	83	81.4
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.25



26. What are the gender differences in self-employment among disabled people?

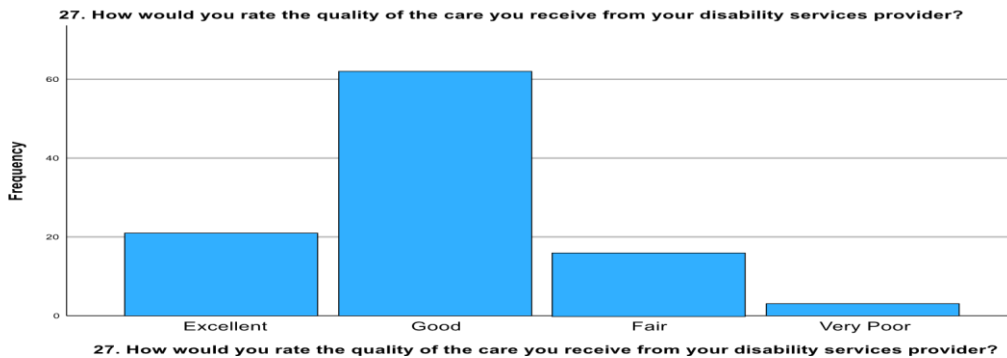
From this figure 4.25 show that there are no significant gender differences in self-employment rates among disabled people, as 81.4% of participants indicated this to be true. However, when looking at the numbers, men are more likely to become self-employed than women, at 14.7%, while women are more likely to become self-employed than men, at 3.9%. This data suggests that disabled individuals of both genders are equally likely to become self- employed.

TABLE 4.26

HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE QUALITY OF THE CARE YOU RECEIVE FROM YOUR DISABILITY SERVICE PROVIDER?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
EXCELLENT	21	20.6
GOOD	62	60.8
FAIR	16	15.7
VERY POOR	3	2.9
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.26



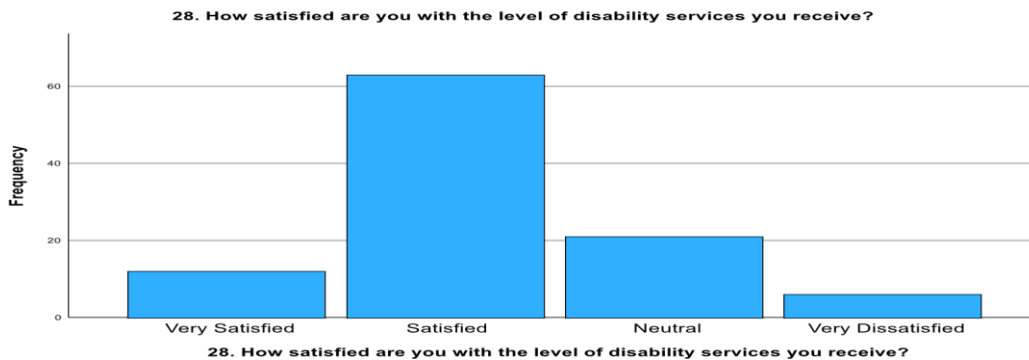
From the figure 4.26 indicate that the quality of care received from the disability services provider is generally rated positively. 20.6% of respondents rated the quality of care as excellent, 60.8% rated it as good, 15.7% rated it as fair and only 2.9% rated it as very poor. Overall, the survey results suggest that the majority of respondents are satisfied with the quality of care they receive from their disability services provider. The high percentage of excellent and good ratings demonstrate that the provider is providing a high standard of care.

TABLE 4.27

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE LEVEL OF DISABILITY SERVICES YOU RECEIVE?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
VERY SATISFIED	12	11.8
SATISFIED	63	61.8
NEUTRAL	21	20.6
VERY DISSATISFIED	6	5.9
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.27



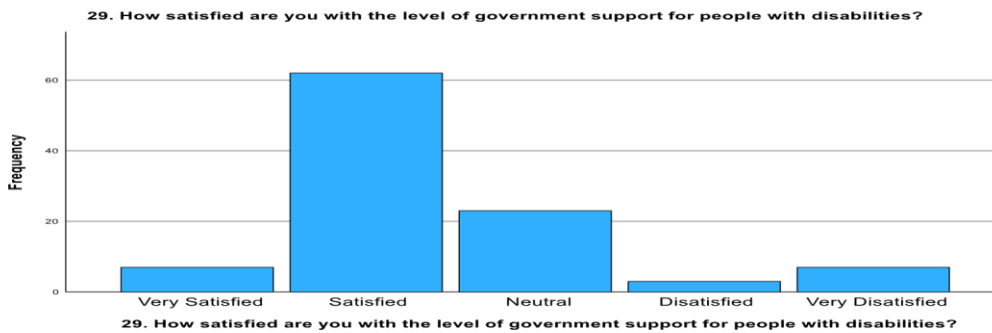
From the figure 4.27 indicate that the majority of respondents are satisfied with the level of disability services they receive (61.8%). Additionally, 11.8% of respondents reported being very satisfied with the level of services they receive. On the other hand, 20.6% of respondents reported feeling neutral about the services they receive, while only 5.9% of respondents reported being very dissatisfied. Overall, the results of the survey indicate that the majority of respondents feel satisfied with the level of disability services they receive.

TABLE 4.28

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
VERY SATISFIED	7	6.9
SATISFIED	62	60.8
NEUTRAL	23	22.5
DISSATISFIED	3	2.9
VERY DISSATISFIED	7	6.9
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.28



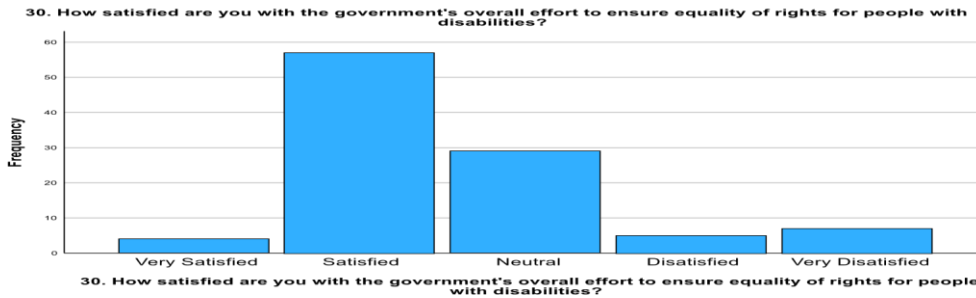
From the figure 4.28 majority of respondents who were satisfied with the level of Government support for people with disabilities, with 60.8% rating themselves as satisfied. A further 6.9% of respondents rated themselves as very satisfied. 22.5% of respondents deemed themselves to be neutral, and only 2.9% and 6.9% were dissatisfied and very dissatisfied, respectively. This suggests that overall, the level of Government support for people with disabilities is satisfactory.

TABLE 4.29

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S OVERALL EFFORT TO ENSURE EQUALITY OF RIGHTS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
VERY SATISFIED	4	3.9
SATISFIED	57	55.9
NEUTRAL	29	28.4
DISSATISFIED	5	4.9
VERY DISSATISFIED	7	6.9
TOTAL	102	100.0

FIGURE 4.29



From the figure 4.29 majority of people are satisfied with the government's overall effort to ensure equality of rights for people with disabilities. 55.9% of respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the government's efforts, and 3.9% indicated that they were very satisfied. 28.4% of respondents indicated that they were neutral and 4.9% indicated that they were dissatisfied. The least satisfied respondents were those who indicated that they were very dissatisfied, at 6.9%. Overall, the survey results suggest that the majority of people are satisfied with the government's efforts to ensure equality of rights for people with disabilities.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The sociological study of self-employment opportunities among disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan is an important exploration of the structural and cultural factors that shape the ability of disabled persons to pursue economic self-sufficiency and independence. This study will examine the intersections of disability, economic opportunity, and social policy in the context of Gandhi Bhavan, providing a unique insight into the experiences of disabled persons. By focusing on the particularities of this context, this research will contribute to a larger understanding of how socioeconomic policies and programs can be better tailored to the needs of disabled persons and how they can be better empowered to pursue self-employment opportunities.

In conclusion, it can be seen that self-employment opportunities for disabled persons are on the rise. This is mainly due to the availability of training programs, job placements and all types of job accommodations are available in Gandhi Bhavan, such as adaptive equipment, flexible scheduling, and modified workspaces, as well as the government schemes available for them. The primary barrier to self-employment for disabled people is primarily due to lack of capital, prejudice and discrimination, lack of education and opportunities. While traditional jobs may not be as accessible to disabled persons as other employment opportunities, there are still many options available, such as self-employment and government funded programs, which account for nearly half of the employment opportunities available to disabled persons. These options provide disabled persons with greater access to successful employment. Despite this, the majority of disabled people are able to find employment and are supported in their efforts by the government and caretakers. It is evident that male disabled persons are more likely to be self-employed, with the majority being young people and senior secondary students or employees. Also, there is an even split between married and unmarried respondents; however, a majority of respondents do not have any special certifications or qualifications related to their disability. This indicates that while many individuals with disabilities are married, they may not have the same access to education and qualifications as those without disabilities. Furthermore, physical disabilities are more prevalent in Gandhi Bhavan, and the fees for training programs are very affordable.

Ultimately, it is clear that self-employment opportunities for disabled people are increasing and that they are supported in their efforts by a range of organizations and initiatives. Therefore, it can be concluded that self-employment opportunities for disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan are very promising and can provide a great source of income and independence.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Research the various organizations and businesses that are providing employment opportunities for disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan.
2. Interview current disabled persons who are employed in Gandhi Bhavan to get a better understanding of their experience and the challenges they faced in securing employment.
3. Analyze the types of job opportunities available for disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan, the barriers they face, and the support they may receive.
4. Conduct a survey of employers in Gandhi Bhavan to understand the level of awareness and acceptance of disabled persons in the workplace.
5. Examine the impact of government policies and initiatives on the availability and accessibility of self-employment opportunities for disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan.
6. Explore how the disability community in Gandhi Bhavan is responding to self-employment opportunities.
7. Develop policy recommendations to improve the accessibility and availability of self-employment opportunities for persons with disabilities in Gandhi Bhavan.

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APPENDIX

“SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AMONG DISABLED PERSONS” (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GANDHI BHAVAN IN KOLLAM)

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name

2. Gender

- Male
- Female
- Other

3. Age

- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 60-70

4. Religion

- Hindu
- Christian
- Muslim
- Other

5. Education

- Below SSLC
- Senior Secondary School/ Pre Degree
- Undergraduate
- Post Graduate
- Doctorate Degree

6. Annual Income

- Less than 1,00,000
- 1,00,000 to 2,00,000
- 2,00,000 to 3,00,000
- More than 3,00,000

7. Marital Status

- Married
- Unmarried
- Widowed
- Divorced
- Separated

8. Occupation

- Employed
- Unemployed
- Self employed
- Retired
- Student

9. Are you Born Disabled?

- Yes
- No

10. Do you need assistance/depended on others with everyday activities

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes

11. Do you have any special qualifications or certifications related to your disability

- Yes
- No

12. Living Status

- Living Alone
- Living with family
- Living with Children
- Living with relatives
- Living with Professional Caretaker
- Living in Gandhi Bhavan

13. What type of Disability do you have?

- Learning Disability
- Intellectual Disability
- Hearing Impairment
- Cerebral Palsy
- Physical Disability

- Developmental Disability
- Deaf blindness
- Vision Impairment
- Autism
- Mental Illness
- Blindness
- Dwarfism
- Sickle cell disease

14. Percentage of Disability

- 10% to 19%
- 20% to 29%
- 30% to 39%
- 40% to 49%
- 50% and above

15. What type of services are available in Gandhi Bhavan?

- Mobility Assistance
- Visual Assistance
- Hearing Assistance
- Intellectual Support Services

16. Do you need any assistance with mobility, such as wheelchair or other supportive equipment?

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes

17. What type of training programs are avail in Gandhi Bhavan?

- Vocational Training
- Physical Therapy
- Educational Training
- Recreational Programs
- Social Skill Training
- Job Placement Programs
- All of the above

18. Are you satisfied with this training programs

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes

19. What are the fees associated with the training programs at Gandhi Bhavan?

- Free
- Low-cost
- High-cost
- Affordable

20. What type of employment opportunities are available for disabled persons?

- Traditional jobs
- Self-employment
- Government-funded programs
- All of the above

21. Which type of disability has the highest rate of employment?

- Physical disability

- Cognitive disability
- Developmental disability
- Sensory disability
- None of the above

22. What type of job accommodations are available to people with disabilities?

- Adaptive equipment
- Flexible scheduling
- Modified workspace
- All of the above

23. What is the primary barrier to self-employment for disabled people?

- Lack of access to capital
- Lack of education and training opportunities
- Prejudice and discrimination
- All of the above

24. Any Governmental Schemes are available to you for the employment opportunities?

- Yes
- No

25. Are there any gender issues related to the self-employment skills of disabled persons in Gandhi Bhavan

Yes

- No
- Sometimes

26. What are the gender differences in self-employment among disabled people?

- Men are more likely to become self-employed than women
- Women are more likely to become self-employed than men
- There are no gender differences in self-employment rates among disabled people
- None of the above

27. How satisfied are you with the level of disability services you receive?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neutral
- Dissatisfied
- Very Dissatisfied

28. How would you rate the quality of the care you receive from your disability services provider?

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Very Poor

29. How satisfied are you with the level of government support for people with disabilities?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neutral

- Dissatisfied
- Very Dissatisfied

30. How satisfied are you with the government's overall effort to ensure equality of rights for people with disabilities?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neutral
- Dissatisfied
- Very Dissatisfied