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Socio-Economic Challenges of Persons with Physical Disabilities: In Case Disability Association

Gesha District Kaffa Zone, South West Ethiopia

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Abbreviations

ACPF	African Children Policy Forum
ADA	America Disability Act
BDA	Biruhe Disability Association
CDT	Critical Disability Theory
CRPD	Convention Right of Persons with Disability
CSA	Central Statics Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FFG	Female Focus Group
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ICF	International Classification function
SIP	In-depth Interview Participants
ILO	International Labour Organization
KI	Key interview
MFG	Male Focus Group
MOLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social affairs
PWD	Persons with Disability
PwLDs	Person with Locomotion Disabilities
PWoDS	Persons without disabilities
PWPD	Person with physical Disabilities
SNNP	South Nations Nationalities People Republic
UNDP	United Nations Development

UPIAS Union of Physically Impaired Against Segregation

WHO World Health Organization

Abstract

Persons with physical disabilities exist everywhere and are one of the most vulnerable segments of the society. Socio-economic challenges of PwPDs was not investigated in the study area therefore, this study attempted to explore the Socio-economic challenges of PWPDS in, Biruhe Disability Association, Gesha District, Kaffa Zone SNNPR. The overall objective of this research is to investigate the socio- economic challenges and opportunities of persons with physical disabilities. To this purpose qualitative single case embedded study design was employed. Data was gathered from participants of study using different data collection instruments such as in depth interviewees, focus group discussions key informant interviews, observation, and document analysis. The recruitment of the participants was done through purposive non probability sampling technique. Sample size for this study was guided by data saturation but initially the researcher planned to conduct ten key informant interviews with PwDS association leaders, experts working for woreda government and other non-profit organizations that support association of persons with disability in the woreda. Both primary and secondary data was collected to enrich the data and support the process of answering the initial research questions and other issues that might emerge. The collected data was analyzed using different qualitative data analysis techniques and mainly using thematic analysis. The study have revealed that persons with physical disabilities are found to be under extreme socio-economic challenges given the nature of their disability and other factors which were identified through this study such as: lack of livelihood opportunity, inaccessibility of services needed most for keeping their wellbeing and stigma and discrimination. Implications and recommendation were raised from general conclusion of the study. This study was carried out from end of March through mid of July, 2021.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Disability is complex, dynamic, multidimensional, and contested phenomenon. Over recent decades, the disabled people's movements together with numerous researchers from the social and health sciences have identified the role of social and physical barriers in disability. The transition from an individual medical perspective to a structural, social perspective has been described as the shift from a medical model to a social model in which, people are viewed as being disabled by society rather than by their bodies (WHO and World Bank ,2011).

Different studies estimated that more than a billion people (15 %) of the world's population are living with disabilities. 80 % of this population is categorized in low –income countries (WHO and World Bank, 2011). In Ethiopia 17.6 % of the total populations are assumed to be persons with disability or with some kinds of impairments (WHO and WB, 2011). Therefore having impairments, these people have a number of challenges which is related not necessarily to their specific impairment but rather to their lack of equal access to various rehabilitation services such as educational, health services, employment, social and legal support system which all make up for economic and livelihood disadvantageousness.

Knowledge about disability is not widespread in Ethiopia. Few children with disability receive an education yet many disabled adults are unemployed; and outdated historical beliefs

about the cause and nature of disability are common which affects the care and treatment for persons with disability. Furthermore, disability is frequently seen as a charity issue and there is minimal understanding of the social model of disability, which views impairment as an ordinary part of life, and disability as the result of society's lack of accommodation to and discrimination against disabled person (ACPF, 2011).

The convention on the rights of persons with disability by United Nations is intended as a human rights instrument with an explicit social development dimension (UN, 2010). Disability is attributed to traditional or religious factors and people wrongly perceive disability as originating from curse, a consequence of past misbehaviors or evil deeds by parents, ancestors or by the disabled persons themselves, and other supernatural forces (Tirussew, 2005).

Disability also adds to the risk of poverty, for example due to the costs associated with the disability, discrimination in the labour market or exclusion from education. This means that Persons with Disability are more likely to experience discrimination that leads to financial difficulties and social and economic deprivation (Christa, 2007). WHO estimates that 20% of population have various kinds of disability and the case with developing country take lion share.

However, there is a huge variation between World Report and Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia about the number of PwDs, in both cases there are a large number of persons with disability in the country. The most important fact investigated was the strong relationship between poverty and disability, where one caused the other and vice versa. According to Sona (2015), there is a strong connection between disability and poverty due to many systemic factors that promote a vicious circle. This may entail that the mutually reinforcing nature of special needs and low socioeconomic status. This may suggest that people with disabilities are

significantly more likely to become disadvantaged; and people who are disadvantaged are significantly more likely to become disabled.

Birth of a child with disability has been noted as source of shame, disagreement as well as disorganization among some families. There is a general tendency to think of person with disability as weak, hopeless, dependent and unable to learn and the subject of charity. The misconceptions of causal attribution added to the misunderstanding of the capabilities of person with disabilities have resulted generally negative attitude and stereotyped discernment towards them (Rahmet, Metasebia and Selamawit, 2000; as cited in Niguse, 2016).

Physical disability is the main component of disability that affects the quality of life of children by making them dependent on their activities of daily living such as self-care and mobility. It also creates a multidimensional burden which impedes them from their participations to play with their peers and from other social roles (Law et al., 2006). Many persons with physical disability are hidden at their home by their families and not considered as productive citizens rather they are seen as burden for the community. Physical disability is the most common type of disability observed during the data collection in the study area and reports from Zonal Social and Labour affairs.

Persons with physical disabilities are not only at a disadvantage because of physical barriers like inaccessible public buildings, or the lack of adequate or appropriate means of public transport, but social barriers might also be present. Individuals may have to deal with negative attitudes in society, such as stigmatization and discrimination. Even though their rights are enshrined in national law and legislation, persons with disabilities are often excluded from public and political discussions, and positions of leadership. As a result, they might have little influence

on planning and decision-making in society, and therefore their needs are neglected (Mandy *et al.*, 2011).

The professional role of social work is doing scientific investigation in community problem and coming up with real solution for the wellbeing of the whole community by giving special focus on marginalised segments of the community. As the professional social worker I will try to investigate the socio-economic challenges of persons with physical disabilities by employing qualitative research especially single case study and embedded design in Kaffa zone Gesha District Biruhe Disability Association.

Statement of the Problem

Prevalence of people with disabilities is growing in the world. Patterns of disability in a particular country are influenced by trends in health conditions and trends in environmental and other factors such as road traffic crashes, natural disasters, conflict, diet, and substance abuse (WHO, 2011).

In Ethiopia, the prevalence of diversified disability factors a phenomenal increase in the incidence of disability. The problem still remains as a challenge to the country. The view towards disabling factors and person with disabilities was predominantly embedded in religious, socio-cultural values and belief of society (Tirussew, 2005).

The socio-economic condition of PWDs in Hosanna town in terms of social life, education, occupation and economic level is generally poor by sample population generalization Ayele, (2016). As Muleta and Mohd, (2019) generalized in Ethiopia person with disabilities have poorer health access, lower education achievements, less social and economic participation and less rates of income than Persons without Disabilities (PwoDs) especially in rural areas of

Ethiopia. According to Nigusie, (2016) Women with disability were facing different problems related with their education, marriage, social participation and employment situation once they were disabled. There is variation in circumstances of persons with disability in terms of their residence within the country and region, the situation of PwDs in South West part of Ethiopia mainly in Gesha district is worse together with lack of basic services such as road infrastructure even for the able people.

The fact that urban planners overlook the needs of disabled persons in Addis Ababa, the capital city of the country, makes the city inaccessible in various aspects (Tarekegn, 2006).

In Ethiopia the common types of physical disability is found to be 319, 181 with leprosy and 320, 046 visual impairment followed by locomotion. In this study if we take the data of (CSA, 2007). This amount but the segments of the population are not well attended or studied in the selected study area and less researched in other parts of the country.

The lower locomotor disability is the most common type of disability observed among the studied people with disability followed by visual impairment. Access to education by this community group is very limited (Fitaw and Boersma, 2006).

Persons with physical disabilities are the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in today's society. Disability and inaccessibility is double burden or double discrimination in many facets of life (WB, 2010). The aforementioned situation by the author is also clear depiction of the situation in southwest part of the country as most of the PwDs remain inaccessible to available services and never been taken as subject of interest for study and other social services .

The few services that are currently being rendered are mostly sponsored by NGOs and visibly limited to urban areas and places where there is better accessibility ILO, (2006). As a

matter of fact most work by NGOs remains for short period and its sustainability is always a huge problem. This study will assess the way forward about strengthen local association of PwDs to ensure continued work and effort to halt the challenges of the same.

Most researchers in urban areas found out that, social and economic challenges for people with disabilities have not yet been resolved. It has been suggested that the main reason for this is the lack of clarity on the human and democratic rights of persons with disabilities in the country's policy, strategies and directions. Researchers, on the other hand, learned that the implementation of policy, strategies, and directions for PwDs in the country has been initiated by the government and a small number of NGOs limited in urban areas this two controversial idea is a gap. PwDs in rural areas are the most vulnerable to social and economic challenges due to lack of accessibility and availability of services needed for PwDs and the situation of PwDs in this study area is similar. To my knowledge there are no studies which discovered the dual challenges of people with disabilities in depth but, they focus relatively in accessible areas. Secondly, reviewed studies are not negligible for example, (Niguse, E. 2016) study involved sixteen mobility impaired women and six visual impaired women. In this study the women mobility disorder and women visual impaired treated as having similar challenge while, in reality, their challenges might be quite different due the nature of disability type. Third, those studies failed to take into account disability type unique challenges in persons with disability. Most researchers tended to regard all PwDs with similar challenges of disability. Having similar disability type as having quite similar experiences and challenges, however, it is difficult to conclude that persons with similar disabilities have similar or common experience, challenges or characteristics may due to the degree of severity of their disability and other back grounds. Ayele,2016) studied 154 PwD participants with five disability types and concluded as single or similar disability type and

the experiences are various depending on other socio-demographic variables Investigating each disability type in different manner may help the researchers to raise possible solution. In addition; most of the studies which are listed above were quantitative surveys but, due to the nature of the subject or disability, it is difficult to give the complicated details of PwD challenges using quantitative research methods only. Therefore the current study, aims to introduce qualitative single case study embedded design on socio economic challenges of persons with physical or locomotion disability in the study area.

Research Questions

- What are the social challenges of persons with physical disability?
- How are PwPDs influenced by economic inequality?
- What are the personal challenges of PwPDs regarding their socio-economic challenges?
- What measures are taken by concerned bodies to reduce socio-economic challenges of PwPD?

Objective of the Study

General Objectives.

The overall objective of this research is to investigate the socio- economic challenges of persons with physical disabilities in Kafa Zone Gesha District, South West Ethiopia.

Specific Objectives

- To investigate the social challenges of persons with Physical disabilities
- To describe the economic challenges of persons with Physical disabilities
- To identify the personal challenges of PwPDs regarding their socio-economic challenges

- To identify measures taken by concerned bodies to reduce socio-economic challenges of PwPDs.

Rational of the Study

In addition to being a professional mandatory for the department, an assignment which is given for the partial fulfillment of advanced field practice, the observations of individuals with disabilities prevalence assessment in Jimma town reminded me of people with disabilities who were in a relatively uncomfortable situation when I was working in a study area. The worst life experience which I have seen during my field work as amateur individual before I was coming in school of social work. Similarly the accessibility issues I have seen in that area and base line information which I get from Kafa Zone and Gesha District labour and social affairs office encouraged me to choose this topic.

Significance of the Study

Since the study focus on investigating the major challenges of persons with physical disabilities, it has the following significance. My study may have academic and practical significance. Firstly, it may contribute to the theoretical and methodological knowledge in research with focus on physical disability in the context of the Kaffa zone Gesha District Biruhe Disability Association. The physically disabled person's perspectives and experiences documented in my study may give insights for future research in similar areas especially in the context of Kaffa Zone South West Ethiopia in particular and Ethiopia at large. It seeks to identify the solution for their challenges that arises as a result of being physical disabled; it may offer essential information for the concerned bodies like labor and social affairs, Biruhe disability

Association and other stake holder sectors who are working on the challenges of disability in general and particularly on physical disability.

Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is confined to persons with physical Disability in Biruhe disabilities association in Kaffa zone Gesha District. The participants of the study constitute only those of persons with physical (locomotion) disabilities who are the member of kaffa zone Gesha district Biruhe Disability Association (BDA). And the study merely explores their socio-economic challenges PwPDs.

Definitions of Terms

Social challenges- refer to the challenges that individuals face during their interaction with other people. For this study, the social challenges includes in social participation of persons with physical disabilities that, they face during their interaction in the society.

Economic challenges- refer to the challenge that individuals face during their economic interaction with other people. For this study, Barriers which prevent persons with physical disability from accumulating material assets through education, skills development, empowerment and income generating activities, in order to live a productive life.

Persons with Physical Disability are any condition that permanently prevents normal body movement and/or control. Many causes and conditions can impair mobility and movement, the inability to use legs, arms, or the body trunk effectively because of paralysis, stiffness, pain, or other impairments.

Mobility Disability- can either be a congenital or acquired with age problem. This problem could also be the consequence of disease. People who have a broken skeletal structure also fall into this category of disability (Lisa Roundy, 2003-2018).

Locomotion Disability- means problem in moving from one place to another i.e. disability in legs, but, in general, it is taken as a disability related with bones, joints and muscles. It causes problems in person's movements (like walking, picking or holding things in hand)

N.B Persons with Physical Disability in This Study Constitutes Only Locomotion Disability

Organization of the Study

This study encompasses six main chapters. The first chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives, and the rationale of the study, significance, and scope and definitions of terms. Then, chapter-two is devoted to a systematic review of related literature while the third chapter constitutes the research methods of the study. And, the fourth, fifth and sixth chapters present the findings of the study, discussions, and conclusion and implications respectively. Finally, the references, information sheet, informed consent and tools of data collection are enclosed to ensure the trustworthiness of the study

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Overview of Disability

Disability is a relative and dynamic concept, because it is differently understood according to cultures, attitudes and prevailing social norms (Tirussew, 2005). There are difficulties in determining a definition applicable to all cultures, as a culture varies over time, the definition of disability that culture uses changes over time as well. It is an umbrella term representing the dynamic interaction between the person and the environment. All aspects of a person's life (development, participation and environment) are incorporated into the ICF instead of solely focusing on his or her diagnosis because the diagnosis reveals little about one's functional abilities (WHO, 2001).

Impairments may include physical, emotional, sensory, cognitive, and developmental or some combination of these. Mental disorders (also known as psychiatric or psychosocial disability) and various types of chronic disease may also qualify as disabilities. A disability may be present from birth, or occur during a person's lifetime Asian (Development Bank, 2005).

Based on the World Report on Disability jointly issued by the World Bank and World Health Organization there is an estimated 15 million children, adults and elderly persons with disabilities in Ethiopia, representing 17.6 per cent of the population. A vast majority of people with disabilities live in rural areas where access to basic services is limited. In Ethiopia, 95 per

cent of all persons with disabilities are estimated to live in poverty. Many depend on family support and begging for their livelihoods.

Conceptual Frame Work of Disability

WHO (2011) argues that disability is part of human life that almost everyone will temporarily or permanently be impaired at some point in a life but indicated that children and old age, mainly in the Global South, are more likely to experience it. Definitions of disability should incorporate both medical and social aspects; disability has been predominantly understood in a medical perspective, with a focus on specific physical or mental impairments (UNICEF, 2013). However, disability is a “multidimensional concept” and different factors ranging from the person’s physiological characteristics to the social ones interplay in its construction (WHO, 2011). As Shakespeare and Watson, (2010) argue, “Disability is the quintessential post-modern concept, so complex, so variable, so contingent, and so situated. It sits at the intersection between biology and society, and agency and structure.

Over the past decades, researchers from social and health sciences have identified the role of social and physical factors in the construction of disability (WHO, 2011). A shift has been made from a medical model to a social model. Most studies and policy frameworks tended to focus on the social barriers and show the institutional and social discrimination of people with impairments.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) also stresses attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society. The convention defines disability as; “The long-term physical, mental,

intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder the person's full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others" (Art.1). As elaborated in the CRPD, disability is discrimination on the basis of a person's impairment.

Central beliefs of the medical model of disability are that firstly, a person's 'impairment' can be diagnosed, cured, or at least rehabilitated, by modern medicine and/or medical technology, and secondly, such interventions will be provided by all-knowing professionals (Scotch, 2000; Pfeiffer, 2001).

The Social Model explains that disability arises from barriers within 'an oppressive and discriminating society' rather than impairment of person (Soder, 2009). Medical and social model are often presented as dichotomous. It can be seen from the review that disability is a complex phenomenon, which has been viewed in very different ways over the years. There are many different types of impairment, and a wide range of other factors, including social factors, that determine the particular needs and experiences of each disabled person. One factor that is common to a large proportion of disabled people living in the developing world, however, is the high likelihood that they are living in poverty.

The various models of disability help to identify some of the many factors which cause and exacerbate disability. The individual model, which is underpinned by personal tragedy theory and locates disability within them individual, is now largely undermined and seen as disempowering. The social model, which has risen to prominence in its place, provides a powerful conceptual framework, which seriously challenges the narrow, impairment focus of the individual model, and provides an ideological basis for the international campaign for the empowerment and inclusion of disabled people, as reflected in the language of the UNCRPD.

Criticisms of the social model have been addressed, to some extent, by Thomas's, (2004) call to revive the social relational understanding of disability, on which the social model is built. This helps to clarify the relationship between disability, impairment and the social model, by defining disability in terms of the 'restrictions of activity' which result from social oppression, as opposed to those resulting from impairment.

The individual and social models, rather than being seen as mutually exclusive alternative standpoints on disability, could be viewed as representing opposite ends on a spectrum of disability models. More holistic and nuanced model, ICF, adopted as the conceptual framework for this World report on disability, understands functioning and disability as a dynamic interaction between health conditions and contextual factors, both personal and environmental (WHO, 2011).

Theories Related with Disability

Disability was considered as an illness and was defined from medical perspective. Now, this concept has been replaced by social dimension and other new concepts are emerging in this area. According to Lamichhane, (2015) Disability discourse has been shifted from individualized medical model to right based social model. However, in Ethiopia context, disabled people are still deprived from fundamental medical needs for their survival. Although some legislative exercises have been done for social inclusion, equal rights and empowerment, they are not sufficient enough to enable comfortable living of disabled people. Thus, both medical and social models of disability are taken into consideration in the present study to understand the disability condition in the study area in particular, Ethiopia in general.

Medical Model

Medical model was the dominant paradigm for understanding disability in the 20th century. It identifies the medical condition as a cause of the disadvantage experienced by disabled people. It sees disability as an inherent characteristic of a person identified as impairment of the mind or body (Hosking, 2008). It incorporates psychological and medical aspects of disability. So, it places the problems of disability within individual and views the causes of the problem from functional and psychological limitations (Oliver, 1990). In general, the medical model has seen disability as a defect that must be cured through medical intervention. So, it emphasizes on rehabilitation. The present study has analyzed some psychological factors inherent in physically disabled people. Their perception on their physical impairment and their condition of medication is interpreted to reflect the challenges of physically disabled people specifically in the study area.

Social Model

Many studies have revealed that disabled people have to face oppression and exclusion from the society. This may be the reason of over- medicalized and individualist understanding of disability. Historically, disability was defined interims of divine punishment, karma or moral failing. Now, it is considered as narrow and prejudice perspective to see disabled people. Hence, the disability movement focused attention onto social oppression, cultural discourse and environmental barriers. (Shakespeare, 2006) The social model emerged from the intellectual and political arguments of the Union of Physically Impaired against Segregation (UPIAS) (Shakespeare, 2006). UPIAS has indicated social problem as an added burden faced by people with impairment. They further state: In our view, it is society which disables physically impaired

people. Disability is something imposed on top of our impairments; by the way we are unnecessarily isolated and excluded from full participation in society. Disabled people are therefore an oppressed group in society. (UPIAS, 1975, cited in Shakespeare, 2006) The social model came as the opposition of medical model. Disability activists raised their voice and demanded redefinition of disability.

Distinction between disability (social exclusion) and impairment (physical limitation) and the claim that disabled people are an oppressed group are the key elements of the social model. It focuses on barrier removal, anti-discrimination legislation, independent living and reacts on social oppression. (Shakespeare, 2006). The social model has defined disability from different perspectives and is different from other models of disability. In this connection, Shakespeare (2006) has made it clear from the following dichotomies. Impairment is distinguished from disability impairment is defined as individual and private whereas disability is culturally and historically specific and unchanging essence (Shakespeare, 2006).

The social model demonstrates that the problems disabled people faces are the result of social oppression and exclusion, not their individual deficits.” The social model emphasizes on promoting social change that empowers person with disabilities. It advocates equal rights and opportunities and social inclusion of disabled people. According to Thomos, (2004), “Adopting the social model understanding of disability allowed socially created barriers and exclusions to be readily observed.” According to social model of disability, barriers are not just physical. They are beyond the personal level. Attitude of the people towards disabled people in the society and prejudice and discrimination prevents disabled people from equal opportunities so that, disabled people cannot feel as an integral part of the society. To understand the socio-economic

challenges of PwPDs and to analyses the finding those debatable concepts must be considered in the study area.

As, medical model put the person's physical limitations as the main factor of disability, the present study analyses the physically disabled people's personal perception or a psychological state in relation to their physical impairment. On the other hand, to understand the socially constructed barriers, as the social model of disability suggests, social system, cultural belief and the perception of the people towards physically disabled people and other external factors are taken into consideration. Thus, this study has perceived disability the from medical and social model perspective.

Social work theories interpret the concept from different dimensions as, individual role in the family, society or in the social system. It viewed society as a system and analyzed various social phenomenon related to the life of physically disabled people. The study is carried out in connection with the physically disabled person and his/her role in the society and perception of society in his/her existence. This study has considered the physically disabled people a marginalized and disadvantaged group in the society and their challenges and difficulties are analyzed. Similarly, capabilities of physically disabled people are considered from strengths perspectives and viewed from empowerment practices.

System Theory

System theory acknowledges an individual as a unit of a social system. It understands people as an interactive integral part of the society. It does not focus only on an individual, but it tries to connect an individual with the environment. It links the individual to the society, social norms and the social environment. Tropeano, (2015) stated that, "Systems theory explains

human behavior as the influences of multiple interrelated systems. Even for individual issues, families, organizations, societies and other systems are inherently involved.” The present study focused on finding the life challenges of physically disabled people. It has viewed that the challenges can be identified after analyzing the connection of an individual with the social system. Thus, the interrelation of physically disabled people with family and society is analyzed to find out the role of an individual, family, society, culture, tradition and interaction of these different interrelated systems in determining the actual life challenges of physically disabled people in in the study area.

General system theory is against the individualistic focus evidence. Healy (2014) says, “Using a general system approach, social workers focused on identifying states of disorder and working towards achieving a secure state, or balance between the individual and their social system, specially their family system”. The interaction of different systems and subsystems is interpreted from different layers of the system. The social worker’s role is to promote change at micro, mezzo and macro levels. Healy (2014) states, “The social worker enhances service user capacities through the methods of enabling, exploring, mobilizing, guiding and facilitating.

The present study has considered society as a system. So, the challenges of the physically disabled people are analyzed from social aspects as social tradition, culture and social norms and their interconnection with an individual. The study has focused on analyzing the role of society and social system on an individual, here the social system and its connection to the challenges of people with physical impairment. It is not possible to analyze the challenges and difficulties of an individual isolating from the social system. Thus, the present study has identified the socio-economic barriers that have added challenges for physically disabled people implementing the system theories in the study area.

Strength Perspective

Strengths perspective is a latest development in the social work theory. Originally developed in mental health practice context, this perspective has adopted wide range of practice contexts including child protection, addictions, developmental disabilities and corrections. It is widely used in social work practices because of its emphasis on respect and service user's self-determination. Healy (2014) states, "The strengths perspective emphasizes optimism and creativity, and in so doing, offers an alternative to increasingly defensive and risk-averse practices." As strengths perspective gives importance to the ability and potentiality of individuals, it gives importance to achieving better life of the service users utilizing individuals' strengths rather concentrating on personal pathology.

Strengths perspective is a strategy for seeing; a way to learn to recognize and use what is already available to them (the service users). The professional person thus becomes a translator who helps people see that they already possess much of what they need to continue on their chosen path. The strengths perspective recognizes the theoretical knowledge and empirical research in the social sciences and is associated with solution-focused brief and empowerment approaches (Healy, 2014).

Similarly, some aspects of strengths perspective link with empowerment approaches. Both recognize the ability of service users and help the uplift the existing situation. Recognition of the personal strengths and promoting and utilizing the personal capability is the main assets of these theories. As Healy (2014, p.157) states, "Both approaches aim to recognize and build service users' capacity to help themselves and their communities and to promote a mutual learning partnership between workers and service users,"

This study has made strengths perspective as the basis for empowerment practices. Internal and external factors may influence in maintaining courage and confidence and believing in oneself. In Ethiopians context, physically disabled people are taken as a burden for the family and the society. The society has devalued the strengths and capacity inherent in physically disabled people. The humiliating behavior in the society has limited the strengths and ability of physically disabled people in Ethiopia (Tirusewu, 2005). As strengths perspective gives emphasis that all have strengths and capacities, only favorable environment is needed to explore the abilities, physically disabled people have potentials in different areas; they just need favorable environment to explore their talents. In this context, the condition of physically disabled people, the internal and external environment, to encourage and mute individual abilities are analyzed from strengths perspective.

Disability in Ethiopia Context

In the case of Ethiopia, it estimated person with disabilities are more than 7.3 million. Even though there is no current data on the situation of PWD, it is believed that the situation is far worse than the average for developing countries. Not surprisingly, the most affected groups among the disabled are those that are in developing countries in general and women and children in particular. Statistics by international research organizations show that 80 percent of disabled persons in the developing countries (out of which more than 70 percent are women) do not have working opportunities. The same statistics shows that nearly 98 percent of children with disabilities are not in school while the same percentages of people with disabilities in developing countries do not have access to rehabilitative and other basic health services (ILO, 2006).

Society and Disability

People with disabilities face social, psychological, environmental and other problems. The history of disability is often characterized by exclusion, discrimination, and stigmatization. In other words, member of person with disabilities are usually isolated from society, and are regarded as object of charity and submissive recipients of welfare. Also low expectations of people with disabilities are discriminatory and undermine the confidence and aspiration of people with disabilities themselves (Tirussaw, 2005:24; Tarekegn 2006:8).

Indicators of social exclusion are associated with unequal employment opportunities, lack of accesses to education, inadequate health services, social connection belongings of cultural or religious norms and personal safety (Schur, L., Kruse, D., Blasi, J., & Blanck, P. 2009)

Similarly, while discussing about disabilities in Ethiopian, Tirussaw (2005:7) states that large member of the community keep individuals with disabilities in their home secretly because of the social stigmatization. The societal reactions are by large and widely manifested in marginalized interpersonal relationship and poor participation at family, neighborhood and community level. They might also include limited provision of public service. The range of their participation in community affairs such as local community organization, festivals, wedding ceremony, funerals activities and other social occasion are highly limited.

Besides, communities' misconceptions about person with disabilities are the major barriers and creating obstacle not to carry out their task and achieve their life goal. The negative attitudes are including prejudice, misunderstanding of abilities and stereotyping. Discrimination is prohibited by refusing adequate service and open opportunities. The refusing acts are exercised through treating disabled persons less favorably in the standard of service or in manner in which

it is provided. Interaction with various barriers may hinder their full involvement and effective participation in society on an equal basis with other.

Culture and Disability

In many cultures, disability is a source of stigma, so that having a disabled child is seen as a double liability that can lead to the devaluation of the whole family. Hence in most families, children with disabilities denied access to school, but they are also hidden away. The task is difficult because traditional beliefs and cultural values attribute disability to be the result of bad deeds or sins committed by one's ancestors. The procession and interconnected relationship exist between the negatively constructed cultural perception of impairment and any negative social responses to that perception are disability Shuttleworth & Kasnitz 2005). As a result of stigma and discrimination individual with disabilities are viewed as outsider and are not included in cultural activities and not given the chance to participate in any public sphere and didn't receive any formal education Temesgen, Z. (2018).

This sociocultural understanding of impairment-disability develops from the growing acknowledgement in disability studies that not only is disability culturally constructed but impairment is likewise not a natural category. People committing evil deeds will not only be punished by being reincarnated as a form of life at a lower level, but their descendants will also suffer disability as a common consequence. Thus, while there is a general sense of pitiful sympathy towards PWD among the population, they can also be the target of social isolation and ridicule regarding their respective disabilities. Ewre (blind person), shiba (limping person), qorata (lunatic person), lekefetame (crack-brained person), etc (Setotaw, 2002). Naming or

nomenclature the disabled persons by their impaired body part without consideration the rights and dignities of those individuals.

Nyangweso, (2018) Argued that disability is a social construction of various social-cultural and religious values that are based on what is considered normal and abnormal and those values play a significant role in legitimizing this construction process. The persistent suffering, abuse, and mistreatment of persons with disabilities are an indicator of a deeper problem of socialization and discrimination. This problem requires cultural and religious confrontation through debunking of the misconceptions.

Laws, Policies and Standards towards Persons with Disabilities in Ethiopia

Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, adopted in 1995, Article 41(5) of the Constitution sets out the State's responsibility for the provision of necessary rehabilitation and support services for people with disabilities. Convection on the rights of person with disabilities endorsed proclamation No 676/2010 which shows the direction of equalization ways people with disabilities. Proclamation concerning the Rights to Employment for Persons with Disabilities, No. 568/2008, makes null and void any law, practice, custom, attitude and other discriminatory situations that limit equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. It also requires employers to provide appropriate working and training conditions; take all reasonable accommodation measures and affirm active actions, particularly when employing persons with disabilities; and assign an assistant to enable a person with disability to perform their work or follow training.

The Federal Civil Servant Proclamation No. 515/2007 provides for special preference in the recruitment, promotion, and deployment, among others, of qualified candidates with

disabilities. This provision is applicable to government offices only. Labour Proclamation, No. 377/2003, amended by Labour Proclamation No. 494/2006, makes it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against workers on the basis of nationality, sex, religion, political outlook or on any other conditions, which includes persons with disabilities. Definition of Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation No. 691/2010, Article 10, No. 5 and the revised Proclamation No. 916/2015, Article 10, No. 4 for mainstreamed implementation by all executing bodies stating as “Each Ministry shall have the powers and duties to: create, within its powers, conditions where by Persons with disabilities benefit from equal opportunities and full participation (FDRE Proclamation, 2010).

Building Proclamation, No. 624/2009, provides for accessibility in the design and construction of any building to ensure suitability for physically impaired persons. Proclamation No. 676/2010 on the Ratification of the “UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” (UN CRPD) by Ethiopia, Framework Document 2009 provides for Special Needs Education (SNE) in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).

Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) 2010-2015, establishes disability as a cross cutting sector of development where focus is given to preventing disability and to providing education and training, rehabilitation and equal access and opportunities to persons with disabilities. National Plan of Action of Persons with Disabilities (2012-2021) aims at making Ethiopia an inclusive society. It addresses the needs of persons with disabilities in Ethiopia for comprehensive rehabilitation services, equal opportunities for education, skills training and work, as well as full participation in the life of their families, communities and the nation. A number of laws, proclamation guidelines and action plans are clearly stated but, as different authors conclusion real implementation infant.

Persons with Physical (Locomotion) Disability

Physical disability is associated with mobility and movement limitation, the inability to use limbs and trunk effectively because of paralysis, stiffness, pain, etc. Other physical disabilities include impairments which limit other facets of daily living, such as respiratory disorders and epilepsy. Individuals with physical disabilities often experience stigma concerning their physical competence and bodily appearance. This leads to impairment in social interactions and devaluation of an individual (WHO, 2012)

The term "disability" has multi-dimensional meanings given that a wide range of disabilities (e.g., visual impairment, congenital disabilities, developmental disabilities and learning disabilities) exist within the medical taxonomy. According to Home, S. C. (2009), people with physical disabilities are defined as "those who have an acquired or congenital physical and/or motor impairment; disabilities such as cerebral palsy, myelomeningocele (spine bifida), muscular dystrophy, arthritis, amputations, congenital anomalies, osteogenesis imperfect, arthrogryposis and others..." Some of the physical characteristics of people with physical disabilities include paralysis; altered muscle tone; sensory disturbances; an unsteady gait; non-ambulation requiring alternate systems of mobility; loss of, or inability to use of, one or more limbs; and poor gross, fine or oral motor control that restrict their movements one way or another Khoo, Tiun, & Lee, (2013). People with these disabilities often must rely upon assertive devices such as wheelchairs, crutches, canes, and artificial limbs to obtain mobility (Women with Disability Association, 2006).

Challenges of Persons with Physical (Locomotion) Disability

Persons with physical disabilities and their families experience unfavorable conditions. They have encountered challenges in accessing health services, education, accessing the inbuilt environment or infrastructure, recreational facilities. Employment rates are lower for men and women with disabilities than their peers without disabilities and excluding persons with disabilities from the world of work. They are at an increased risk of poverty due to this reduced access to employment and lower wages; they also have extra costs of living associated with various barriers such as medical care, assistive devices or personal support.

Poverty is also at an increased risk of disability due to malnutrition, unsafe working conditions, polluted environments, and a lack of access to clean water and sanitation. Likewise they have also faced economic exclusion, religious exclusion and social/moral exclusion. PwPDs face challenges to fully participate in society which is further heightened by discriminatory social attitudes this culminates in marginalization and significant barriers to their inclusion and participation in society and in development.

Social Participation of persons PwPDs

Living experiences and social participation of disabled people in Ethiopia is far worse than the average for developing countries (Secretariat of the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities 2010). PwDs have limited provision of public services and special programs for PwDs (health, education, transportation, information, recreational activities and legal provisions), restricted involvement in socio- cultural, even family and neighborhood level interpersonal relationship is marginalized (Tirussew, 2005). Person with disabilities are

economically dependent and irrelevant to development and excluded from basic social institutions (Lewis, 2009).

Social networks enable access to various other assets that are needed for making a living, secured and sustainable. Negative attitudes, various forms of discrimination and other exclusion processes reduce persons with disabilities' access to education, employment and healthcare; limit their opportunities to accumulate assets and to participate in social and political life (Eide & Ingstad, 2011; 2013; Shakespeare, 2006; Trani, Bakhshi, Brown, Lopez & Gall, 2018).

Exclusion is worsening the situation of persons with disabilities and their families and pushing them further into poverty (Muyinda & Whyte, 2011). Above all the quality of interpersonal relationships and scope of participation in socio- cultural activities which entail a degree of acceptance, love, care and respect, as well as the range of involvement in mainstream socio-economic activities are very critical for personal development. Many of PWDs developed depression, frustration, irritability and feeling of helplessness and self-hatred. Persons with disabilities, especially poor PWDs, often lack basic security that makes them more vulnerable to adverse shocks, and are more likely to face exclusion, discrimination, and abuse in numerous spheres of life. (Eide & Ingstad, 2011).

Marriage and PwPDs

The importance of marriage cannot be underestimated as it provides social, economic and emotional benefits to partners (Abed et al, 2015). Marriage is expected to promote physical wellbeing due to a greater availability of emotional, social support and control which are key processes to meaning and purpose in life (Choi and Marks, 2008).

Married couples enjoy several benefits with notable ones such as having fewer acute illness; fewer fatal injuries; reduce depression; lower rate of psychological distress, and morbidity risk; lower rate of suicide; better mental and physical health; better chance of living longer; better sex life; and better health and happier life (Liu and Reczek, 2012, Bhoomika, 2014), The cultural beliefs and myths among Africans have limited the marriage opportunities for people with disabilities. People with disabilities are perceived as less eligible marriage partners.

In view of this, most of them who are into marriage relationships are treated as housekeepers or object of amusement as a result of unwanted or force marriages (Jalal and Gabel2014). The negative attitude, perception, cultural beliefs and traditions about the causes of disability hinder people with disabilities seeking and maintaining relationships. This shows that people with disabilities are restricted from making decisions related to their lives. People with disabilities experience financial stress due to inability to work and earn a living. They were not engaged in any meaningful income generating activities which has brought financial burden, pressure and stress on their marriages. This also forces some of the participants, especially women to depend solely on their partners which mostly results in conflict and misunderstanding between them (Enoch et al, 2018).

Education and PwPDs

The ministry of education puts the school-age population of Ethiopia at approximately 15 million, of which 1.5 to 3 million have special needs Ministry of education, (2005). It is also estimated that less than 1% of children with special needs in Ethiopia currently have access to primary education Tefera, Admas, & Mulatie, (2015). Tirussew, (2006) states that, children with

disabilities have always been included in the traditional, verbal, Orthodox priest-taught Ethiopian education system, and that the marginalization of disabled children rose in recent years as a consequence of modern, written education techniques. However, despite a lack of quality data, unreliable evidence suggests that a low percentage of children with disabilities have had access to any education, traditional or modern.

Lack of acceptance and interaction from family and society puts disabled children at a higher risk of psycho-social malfunctioning; it also has critical impact on their emotional wellbeing and capacity to succeed in educational and occupational environments (Gebre & Ababa, 2014)

A background report on inclusive education in Ethiopia prepared for the Education for All Global monitoring report, (2010) stressed that a lack of sign language skills and special needs training among teachers, and inadequate accessibility of schools and teaching materials prevented disabled children from accessing education. The report also points to the severe lack of early childhood development programmes for preventing the early diagnosis of disabilities. Although adequate figures do not exist, the report suggests that this may be instrumental in the high numbers of disabled children repeating or dropping out of school as stated (Lewis, 2009).

Employment and PwPDs

In Ethiopia, 95 per cent of all persons with disabilities are estimated to live in poverty. Sixty percent of the disabled people of working age are unemployed. Many depend on family support and begging for their livelihoods. (Feleke T, 2009). The remains migrate from rural area to urban area make their living as beggars or on the merit of some charity organizations (ILO 2006).

Employment rates are lower for men and women with disabilities than their peers without disabilities. Due to stigma and discrimination persons with disabilities obligated to experience unemployment and its consequences (Groce et al. 2011; WHO/World Bank 2011). Disability causes double influence in employment opportunities care provider non-disabled family member similarly unemployed (Ingstad, Baider & Grut 2011; Muyinda & Whyte 2011). Persons with disabilities are at an increased risk of poverty due to this reduced access to employment and lower wages; they also have extra costs of living associated with various barriers such as medical care, assistive devices or personal support (UNDP,2018).

Based on the first United Nations flagship Disability and Development Report (United Nations, 2018), PwD in rural areas tend to be at a disadvantage. Data from a limited number of countries indicate that, compared to persons without disabilities from urban areas and persons without disabilities in rural areas, PwD in rural areas are the least likely to have attended school 65 per cent and the least likely to be employed thirteen per cent (Bailey (2018).

Unemployment among people with physical disabilities in developing countries, 80% to 90% of persons with disabilities of working age are unemployed. (The Washington Times, 5 December 2005). An assessment by MOLISA conducted in 2005 across Ethiopian region city reveals that most households with a PwD suffered from low living standards, with 33 percent falling into the category of poor households (the national figure was 22 percent).

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According to the frame work developed by United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) ensuring livelihood dependent on human, finical, physical, social and natural assets Alinovi et al,2010; Farringto et al. 2020. Assuring livelihood opportunity for with locomotion disabilities needs the commitment of concerned body and fair distribution of productive resources. Sustainable livelihood opportunities for persons with locomotion disabilities do not come simply by ambition.

Seyoum (2017) concludes that integration and presence of international convention, nation policies with employment policy of people with disability is good opportunity. However, implementation of the policies and convention of employment people with disability is doubtful and not on the right way. The above review concluded that, physical disability, inaccessibility and lack of job opportunity creation integrated with irresponsible implementation of laws and policies by concerned bodies makes a situation harsh for those community segments (PwLDs).

Accessibility and PwPDs

According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, every human being has rights and fundamental freedoms (United Nations General Assembly, 1948). Therefore, PWDs are entitled to all the rights and fundamental freedoms and also empowered to participate fully in society at equal terms with all others, where there is equalization of opportunities for PWDs by empowering them to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life with regards to accessibility and mobility in the physical environment, public places, institutions among others Furthermore, their ability to command normal life is embarrassed by the lack of a friendly physical environment, stigma, and discrimination (Malle, Pirttimaa & Saloviita 2015; MoLSA 2012).

The United Nations General Assembly has long accessibility refers to provision of flexibility to accommodate each PwDs needs and preferences while mobility refers to the ability to move freely or be easily moved Assembly, U. G. (1948). Improving access to buildings and roads, transportation, and information and communication can create an enabling environment which benefits not only disabled people but many other population groups as well. Negative attitudes are a key environmental factor which needs to be addressed across all domains.

However, in recent years, there has been some increased recognition of the fact that there would be no development path that would exclude the participation of persons with disabilities in economic, social or political life that can be inclusive, equitable or sustainable (Chikoko, M., et al, 2014) .The construction development in Ethiopia is remarkably growing from time to time as it has been seen by the infrastructural developments. This is as the result of the fast and sustainable growth of the country over the last two decades. Though the development would be so holistic, it has not given proper consideration to the benefits of persons with disabilities (MacLachlan, M and *et al.* (2017). Environments can either disable people with health problems or foster their participation and inclusion in social, economic, political, and cultural life.

Accessibility is established in the Convention as a cross-cutting issue that enables persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life standalone article (Article 9) and a number of other provisions, including article 19 (living independently and being included in the community), article 20 (personal mobility) and article 21 (freedom of expression and access to information), that provides detailed guidance on measures that States shall take in terms of advancing accessibility CRPD, (2006) Accessibility are creation of “culture of accessibility;” effective enforcement of laws and regulations; and better information on

environments and their accessibility. PwDs live in rural areas, where there could be no enabling environmental factors for them to contribute to the socio-economic activities.

Persons with disabilities cannot always live independently or participate fully in community activities. Reliance on institutional solutions, the absence of community living, inaccessible transport and other public facilities, and negative attitudes leave people with disabilities dependent on others and isolated from mainstream social, cultural and political opportunities (Yohanes, 2012).

Equalization Opportunities

The Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (UNSR), as guidelines to governments on how persons with disabilities can practice their rights as equal citizens. The purpose of the UNSR is to ensure that all persons with disabilities exercise the same rights and obligations as non-disabled citizens through the removal of various disabling barriers and maximizing full opportunities for participation. Persons with disabilities and their organizations should play an active role as partners in this process (World Health Organization, 2006).

Full participation in the basic units of society family, social groups and community is the essence of human experience. The right to equality of opportunity for such participation is set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and should apply to all people, including those with disabilities. In reality, however, disabled persons are often denied the opportunities of full participation in the activities of the socio-cultural system of which they are a part. This deprivation comes about through physical and social barriers that have evolved from ignorance, in difference and fear. Equalization of Opportunity for Persons with Disabilities identifies

“accessibility” of the physical environment and of information and communication as two “target areas” to ensure equalization of opportunities (CRPD, 2006)

Many countries including Ethiopia have taken important steps to eliminate or reduce barriers to full participation. Legislation has in many cases been enacted to guarantee to disabled persons the rights to, and opportunities for, schooling, employment and access to community facilities, to remove cultural and physical barriers and to proscribe discrimination against disabled persons. Despite such efforts, disabled persons are yet far from having achieved equal opportunities and the degree of integration of disabled persons into society is yet far from satisfactory in most countries.

One of the equalization opportunities is assistive device that has been designed made or adapted to assist PwPDs to perform a particular task. PwDs benefits from the use of one or more assistive devices. Some common types of assistive devices are mobility devices (eg. Prosthesis, orthosis, wheelchair, walking), visual devices (eg. glass), and hearing devices. To ensure that assistive devices are used effectively, important aspects of their provision include user education, repair, replacement and environmental adaptation in the home and community is a great challenge for rural PwPDs (Eide & Showalter, 2011).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD

Description of the Study Area

Kaffa Zone is one of the zones in the Southern Nations Nationalities and people's regional state (SNNPRS). It is located in the South Western part of the region. From the initial information or data of CAS, (2007) the Zone has about 1,196,565 populations by 2007 national census and 2019 population projection and structurally divided in to twelve rural Districts and two Administrations.

Gesha is one of the Districts in Kaffa Zone, the District structured by twenty five rural kebeles and five developing municipality. By the 2007 national census and 2019 population projection Gesha had a population of 117,121, of whom 56,929 were male and 60,192 Female; 2,579 or 2.2% of its population were urban dwellers. There are community serving formal and informal, GO and NGO institutions and associations. One of those associations is Biruhe disability association. As baseline information of kafa zone Labour and social affairs about, 2,301 persons with disabilities living in kaffa zone and PwPDs constitute 1024(44.6 %). The study area disability association member quantify 214(10.7%) of the zone total figure. From the zonal PwPD 105(10.3%) persons with physical disabilities are Gesha District Biruhe Disability Association members. The study area is highly inaccessible or remotest area of the zone.

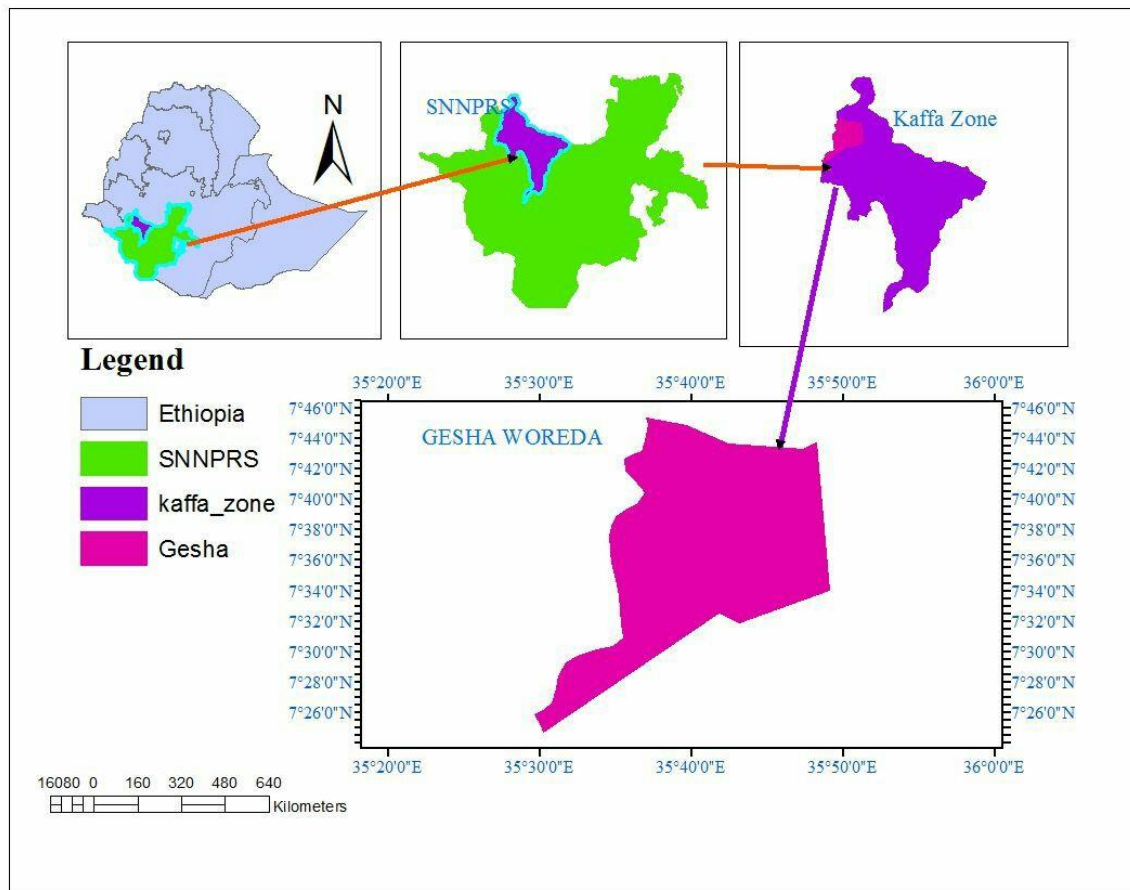


Figure 1 : Geographic location of the study area (*source: researcher*).

Research Paradigm

Different paradigms are categorized which shows the view of the world in different dimensions either subjectively or objectively constructivism or positivism (Creswell, 2007). Those philosophical outlooks are potential to determine the design of a particular study. I have motivated towards the constructionist and subjective reality because of this particular topic, no one knows the challenges PwPDs beyond them. In this study, the constructivist paradigm was used as a guiding framework to understand the view of the world including the researcher's research paradigm regarding the phenomenon of the study.

According to Creswell (2003, 2007, & 2009), constructivist research paradigm can give room to look the complexity of views and meanings towards certain things or objectives. Therefore I have interested to look life challenge complexity of the PwPDs in Brihe Disability Association. Perspective can influence the type of questions used for the study to allow participants constructing their own meaning about the phenomenon through communication and interpretation because social constructive perspective recommended that the guiding question for the study should be more of open-ended and broad.

Individuals can develop own subjective meanings about the situation they are experiencing and live in this world and then the goal of the study relies on the participants' view of the Situations (Creswell, 2009). Social world through own perspectives of participants and the construction of reality that offered by them (Ritchie and etal, 2013). Knowledge is constructed through interaction and communication with the perception and interpretations of the individual (Vanderstop & Johnston, 2009). Since the researcher was constructed knowledge through interaction and communication from persons with locomotion disability, disability association leaders and delegated sectorial professionals with positive perception and faire interpretation.

Therefore, considering the nature of social constructive perspective, the researcher draws the following four points that influenced this particular study. The researcher to listen carefully what persons with locomotion disabilities said about their life situations regarding their living condition and coping strategies, the researcher prepared lead questions to initiate participants for discussion and construction of their own meaning about the situation and experience they had, Allow participants to express their feelings and understanding of their leaving situation, As much as possible the researcher relied on what the participants express towards their constructed meaning of things that they observed in their living condition Finally, data collection process

was flexible to allow Participants freely expressing anything came to their mind during the interview.

Study Design

To answer the research questions and study objectives, this study used a qualitative case study research approach. As a result, this method is used for providing a detailed and in-depth description of the participants' thoughts and perspectives on the topic. Because the nature of descriptive research is that it gives over unknown or little knowledge about the issue to be examined, this study falls under the descriptive cross-sectional research design shade.

As a first step in the investigation, the researcher seeks to fully comprehend and describe the problem in order to propose a feasible remedy (Neuman and Robson, 2014). As a result, I have focused on the quality, depth, and richness of data when it comes to understanding the socio-economic Challenges of PwLDs by interview and discussion from persons with locomotion disabilities, Biruhe Disability Association leaders, and collaboratively working social and economic sector focal professionals, as well as their implications for social work practices. A case study research technique was used in this study. Case study research is a qualitative method in which an investigator describes a single case or a series of instances across time using extensive, in-depth data collecting from a variety of sources (Creswell, 2007; Yin, 2003). A case study is appropriate for this research since it is an in-depth investigation of a phenomenon that provides specific knowledge about the phenomenon but does not allow for generalization beyond that knowledge. As a result, I have included locomotion disabilities, disability association leaders, and important disability mainstreaming member sectors focal person as case studies for this research. Case study research is particularly important in social work settings because it

allows researchers to examine a typical case, client, event, group, or other phenomenon in order to uncover information that supports analysis and provides insights into the participants' experiences with locomotion disabilities. The data supports in the creation of an effective intervention strategy. As a result, no predictions can be formed based on knowledge, and no statistical conclusions can be taken from a phenomenon's description (Kumar, 2006).

Study Participants

This study focuses on persons with physical disabilities in Biruhe Disability Association, Kaffa Zone Gesha District. The exact and real data source was the kaffa Zone and Gesha District Labor and Social affairs office and Gesha Biruhe Disability Association. Hence, the study participants includes persons with physical disability or locomotion disability; impair mobility and movement, the inability to use legs, arms, or the body trunk effectively because of paralysis, stiffness pain registered as member in Gesha District Biruhe Disability Association.

Techniques of Selecting Informants

For this study, a non-probability sampling technique was used. Purposive sampling technique is a sampling technique whereby “the researcher purposively chooses participants who, in their opinion, are relevant” (Deawhitehad, 2016). I was selected purposively participants and informants according to their relevance for the study. The more knowledgeable, eligible, easy to get and open to give their idea when needed for interviews and also works on the area related to the topic under study was the one that, this study considered as relevant.

Methods of Data Collection

Data collection methods were included semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews, Focus group discussions and document analysis. Collecting data from different source by different method helped the researcher for triangulation and data quality assurance.

Semi-Structured Interview

The study was employed semi-structured interview which is considered as powerful ways to understand social phenomena and it is a way to talk about what they know both with the target groups. The criteria of selecting the interview persons with physical disabilities was more of having assertiveness behavior, Amharic and “Kaffinoono” language ability since the researcher can easily communicate with them, a period of time they stay in in the study area as dweller and being membered at least more than two years. Believe that they are experienced the challenges or constraints of being with physical disabilities accessing any opportunities rather than facing socio-economic challenges. Through pre sated criteria participants was selected. It is better to select a few, rather than many, individuals or sites to study, to provide an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon (Creswell, 2012). One of the more popular is maximal variation sampling, in which individuals are chosen who hold different perspectives on the central phenomenon. The criterion for maximizing differences was depends on the study, but this study was used gender, age, level of schooling and physical disability types. The central idea is that if participants were purposefully chosen to be different in the, individuality then their views was reflected this difference provide a good qualitative study (Creswell, 2009).

Semi-structured interview was preferred since it allowed the research not to be mainly focused on the researcher personal views but rather on the views and responses of the

participants. The method has certain advantages that made it was chosen to this type of research, the interviewer can probe for a more detailed answer and immediate clarification is possible.

Additionally the researcher was able to ask further questions during the process where he was felt that the responses of the participants needed further explanation. Moreover, this method also was helped in getting the direct answer from the participants since it allows the interviewer and the interviewee to come face to face during data collection. This method was used use to collect data from persons with physical disabilities in order to obtain in-depth information about the socio-economic challenges which they face to survive for the business of their physical disability and the coping mechanisms they used.

Persons with physical disabilities were interviewed based on the above mentioned criteria to cover the heterogeneities; a number of purposeful sampling strategies are available, each with a different purpose. Fifteen participants were participated in this study limited by data saturation point. The main tool was used in these face-to-face interview was an interview guide. The interview was held and transcribed in “Kaffinoono” and “Amharic”. The summary of the interview will translate into English without losing its original idea.

Key Informant Interview (KII)

Key informants interview helps to extract supportive information about the issues. Hence, with regard to inputs from various literature and other sources, it was initially planned to develop a topic guide and interview with the target groups, key informants and highly concerned bodies of PwD in general are Gesha district social and economic sector. Division of labor given to government offices for the benefit of the disabled people in Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-2), the sectors that need to work hard for economic and social equal

participation and benefit have been identified. In addition to this, responsibilities and obligations given for all the Ministries by Proclamation No. 691/2010, sub-article 10, no. 5 and amended proclamation no. 916/2015, based on the approval of sub-articles 10 and 4 therefore, 10 key informants was selected from five economic sectors and five social sectors. Therefore, key informants were selected from governmental organizations which are responsible on the social and economic issues of Gesha District community in general and particularly persons with disability. The following five relevant sectors was selected from social sectors; Labour and Social Affairs, Educational Office, Health office and Women and children office and Culture and truism office Affairs by taking one participant from each office. The remain five was selected from the following five economic sectors; Agriculture and Natural resource development office, Public Service and Human resource development office, urban development office, Road and Transport development office and Trade and market development office. Key informants were selected depending on the role, which is given by GTP-II disability mainstreaming and proclamation no. 916/2015 on the study area. They have different sectorial duties and responsibilities, but they share the issue of persons with disabilities as sectors focal person.

The key informants guides or open interview questions was initially prepared in English language and later translate into Kaffinoono or Amharic based on the language ability of the key

Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussions were employed for generating information on shared views and to understand the meanings that lie behind those views. In addition, focus group discussion (FGD) is appropriate in generating a rich understanding of participant's experiences. Moreover, focus group is useful in providing insights into how people think and provide a deeper understanding

of the phenomena being studied Dilshad & Latif2013). Participants within a focus group were responded to the topic differently and this was helped to capture the diversity of opinion, views and feelings within the group in regard to the issue under study.

Systematic questioning of a group of people usually composed of six to twelve participants who are unfamiliar with one another but, was selected because they share certain characteristics relevant to the study's question. In line with this group discussion members have common share of locomotion disability challenges and member of BDA, but they are not as such familiar individually. This kind of data collection method is stimulating to the participants in that it makes the participants reflect on what is being said by the other participants and give a well-reasoned response rather than being one-sided as in interviews (Marshall and Rossman, 2006).

For group discussion, two FGDs were organized twelve discussants were selected, three female and three male from BDA leaders and the rest six from PwLDs, similarly three female and three male. FGD one were six females three from BDA leader and PwD association and three from PwLDs and FGD two were six males three from BDA leaders and three from PwLDs, who was not selected for semi-structured interview was organized. The appropriate number of members for group discussion is 6-12 Creswell, (2009), and I am compelled to take the lowest number in this study. It is believed that the lower the appropriate number is six, the better the quality of information, if I go to the maximum limit. However, it is necessary to comply with the proclamation no- 3/2020 which amended to reduce the distribution of COVID-19, so it is planned to form two groups with six members.

All of the discussants were persons with locomotion disabilities and differ in their roles in the BDA and gender. Differences and inconsistencies between them are important for the quality

and capacity of the information for the group discussion, so they should be carefully selected based on gender, age, school level and occupation. It is believed to provide reliable information about the physical disability and its challenges, both collectively and personally. The FGD guides questions was initially prepared in English language and later translated into Kaffinoono and Amharic based on the language ability of the FGD discussants of study, the discussion was run both by Kaffinoono and Amharic.

Document Analysis

I was conducted document study to collect data on the socio-economic challenges and opportunities for persons with physical disabilities on their living condition. In this research, the official and public documents; including reports from the Labour and social affairs and BDA“ quarter, half, annual and performance evaluation. Organizational documents was used to get the deeper understanding of the subject were investigated.

Observation

Observing participants in their actual place is more reliable because in overcoming differences between what people say during the interview and what they actually do and might help uncover behavior of which the participants themselves may not be aware. In the social sciences, observation is used to collect data on people, processes, and cultures (Kawulich, 2012). In addition to an in-depth interview, I used non-participant overt observation in this study. Non-participant observation, according to Polgar and Thomas (as cited in Payne G. & Payne J., 2004), is an observational study in which the researcher's duty is to document, without engaging in any other activity, what is seen and heard In keeping with this, overt observation occurs when participants are aware that they are being watched and you do not attempt to conceal the fact that

you are watching them for research purposes (Kawulich, 2012). In regard to this, an observation checklist was developed to observe the socio-economic challenges of persons with physical disability. I was observed the living condition of the participants with observation checklist.

Sources of Data

Primary and secondary data sources were used to collect the data. The primary data was collected from PwPDs, key informants using interview and focus group discussions guides. Secondary data was used to get information (data) from different documents prepared for other purposes. Through review of secondary data sources data was gathered from legal documents and regular time plan and report documents of labour and social affairs and BDA were analyses in addition to primary data sources.

Methods of Data Presentation and Interpretation

According to (Creswell, 2009) qualitative data analysis can be described as the process of making sense from research participant's views and opinions of situations, corresponding patterns, themes, categories and regular similarities. This study was attempted to catch required information by mixing different techniques of data collection from different sources. This means the data was transcribe and analyze using thematic data analysis technique based up on the objective of the study.

The most critical step of qualitative data analysis is developing a set of categories that adequately encompass and summarize the data. Accordingly, the data were generated from focus group discussions and in-depth interview was divided into different categories/themes. Persons with physical disabilities, leaders of persons of BDA and concerned governmental organizations interview, key informant in depth interview and focus group discussions findings were properly

categorized under relevant themes and the participants was used as a means of this research finding. Since the aim of the study is to create an in-depth understanding by reaching across multiple categories it was deemed appropriate to use these techniques. Moreover, the data was conducted by using in-depth interview was analyzed using narrative analysis and quotations from informants was included wherever necessary.

Unit of Analysis

The study has employed a single case study with embedded case units since socio-economic challenges of PwPDs in Biruhe Disability Association. In Biruhe Disability Association there are different types of disabilities. But this study concern only PwPDs or locomotion disabilities. Integrally working bodies or parts of disability in general and particularly in PwPDs are, General Assembly, Association leaders and governmental sectors delegated parts or sub units of the Association. The unit of analysis is socio-economic challenges of PwPDs.

Ensuring Trustworthiness

In order to assure integrity of the data, the researcher was thoughtfully conducted the data collection process. The data collection techniques in this research was involved semi-structured interviews, key informant interview, focus group discussions and document analysis. Methodological triangulation was employed to accommodate the different data sources and methods used. This means that triangulation was employed to crosscheck the data was collected through semi-structured interviews, key informant interview and FGD. Kreuger and Neuman, (2006) inspired that triangulation is a process by qualitative social work researcher and it means

it is better to look at something from several angles than to look at it in only one way. Likewise this concept the data collected from different sources was triangulated to assure trustworthiness.

Triangulation was done to check the trustworthiness of information that was collected from persons with physical disability, disability association leader and from governmental social and economic sectors. The triangulation of data sources was assessed against one another to cross-check and interprets the data.

Shenton, (2004) stated that “Researcher aiming to establish a rapport in the opening moments and indicating that there are no right answers to the questions that was asked.”(p.5) following this fact the researcher was built a good rapport without any variation of the study participants indicated.

Credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability identified as for ensuring trustworthiness in qualitative research (Shenton, 2004). Credibility involves the use of appropriate and well organized research methods, peer review, adequate description of phenomenon under study and triangulation by using different types of informants. Accordingly, qualitative descriptive case study and different data collection techniques like in Semi-structured interview, key informant interview and focus group discussion was employed.

The data was collected from persons with physical disabilities, disability association leaders and from different governmental sectors in order to ensure trustworthiness of the information. This in turn was helped to make triangulation of the data collected from the participants and respondents. In order to ensure credibility of the interview guide there was peer review of the data collection tools. The tools were distributed to Gesha District Labour and social affairs office experts to check credibility of the interview guides. The second criterions of

ensuring trustworthiness is transferability and this was helped to compare phenomenon that was described in the research report with those emerge in the situation. The researcher of this study could enhance transferability by doing thoroughly job of describing perceptions of persons with physical disability on the objective of the study. More importantly, the researcher was selected the participants of the study from the target population, who are the most appropriate to fit pre-specified criteria to increase transferability as far as purposive sampling technique was used in the study.

In order to ensure dependability all the processes within the study was reported in detail to enable future researcher to repeat the work or to gain the same result and in-depth methodological description of the research process was presented in detail. In order to increase reliability of the study, different documents were analyzed. Final criterion is conformability, in this process triangulation was undertaken to reduce effect of investigator bias on the data of the research.

Ethical and Environmental Considerations

Considering ethical and environmental issue during any research is important. In conducting this study, the following ethical considerations and safety measures was completed.

- Administrative ethical procedures was followed; I was given the cooperation letter which I took from Jimma university school of social work and I was explained the general objective of the study. Therefore, I was got permission from Gesha district Administration, Gesha labour and social affairs office and Biruhe Disability Association. The chief administer of the woreda written a cooperation letter whom it may concern with in district for this study.

- Informed consent: before starting an interview I was explained the Purpose of the study for each semi-structured interview participants, key informants, and FGDs discussants then after their agreements conformation I was started the interview and discussion. All of the participants were asked their willingness to participate in the study no body was not excluded.
- Privacy and confidentiality: the privacy of the participants I was told in detail, the data collected from the participants kept in secret and during data presentation the name of each participant will not raise and should be replaced by assigned code was properly confirmed for each participants since they accept and confidentially participated.
- Any individual who participates in the study was treated as she or he is. In other words, discrimination and bias between participants regarding to education, religion, ethnicity, gender, physical sanitation and so forth was be given serious attention.
- It began with a greeting and a greeting at the entrance of the study area. From the beginning to the finish of the interview, I was provided to the participants. I was honored and cooperative when I received a letter from the Social Work School when I entered the study area. A gatekeeper or route guide has been assigned to me. Following the completion of my data collection, I expressed my gratitude to all of the organizations and individuals who have contributed to the success of my work on behalf of the Social Work School and myself.

CHAPTER FOUR; FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with data presentation and analysis of the study. The analysis followed data which was collected through in-depth interviews, key informant interviews, Focus group discussion, observation and document reviews. The chapter parts are organized as socio-demographic profile of the participants and locomotion disability and five themes emerged following the transcription and interpretation were identified and presented in this chapter. The first part of the chapter presents socio-demographic profile of the participants and PwPDs. The second part of the chapter presents related to Social Challenges of PwPDs. The third part focuses on the economic challenges PwPDs have been facing because of their disability. The fourth part presents personal challenges of PwPDs. The fifth focus on physical environment and accessibility challenges. The sixth focus on implementation of potential coping strategies are employed by PwPDs and concerned bodies.

Socio-Demographic Profile of the Participants and Locomotion Disability

Of the total participants who took part in the study twelve of them were females while the remaining twenty five were males. The researcher assigned codes for the participants instead of their real name while presenting the finding of the study to ensure confidentiality

This section of the report presented a description of the background characteristics of the study semi-structured interview participants. The background information is supposed to clarify the current status of the study participants. Some of the chosen background characteristics (sex, age, educational level, marital status, religion, disability type and Cause of Disability) are illustrated below.

Table 1: Demographic Information of semi-structured interview Participants

Code of Participants	Sex	Age	Educational level	Marital Status	Religion	Disability Type	Cause of Disability
SIP-1	M	32	Secondary school	Married	Orthodox	Spinal cord injury	On work accident
SIP-2	F	35	Primary school	Divorced	Islam	Paralysis	Blood Pressure
SIP-3	M	67	Cannot read and write	Married	Protestant	Leg problem	Leprosy
SIP-4	F	38	Cannot read and write	Unmarried	Protestant	Leg and hand	Leprosy
SIP-5	M	55	Cannot read and write	Unmarried	Protestant	Leg and hand	Leprosy

			write				
SIP-6	M	60	Cannot read and write	Unmarried	Protestant	Leg and hand	Cause unknown
SIP-7	M	47	Cannot read and write	Married	Orthodox	Two leg Paralysis	Harmful traditional practice
SIP-8	M	24	Diploma	Married	Orthodox	Leg Problem	Mismanagement during childhood
SIP-9	F	30	Primary school	Unmarried	Orthodox	Leg Problem	Unknown disease
SIP-10	M	25	Secondary school	Married	Protestant	Leg Problem	Mismanagement during childhood
SIP-11	M	26	Primary school	Unmarried	Orthodox	Leg Problem	Unknown disease
SIP-12	M	30	Primary school	Married	Islam	Leg Problem	On work accident
SIP-13	M	52	Primary school	Married	Protestant	Leg Problem	Leprosy

SIP-14	F	39	Cannot read and write	Unmarried	Islam	Paralysis	Unknown disease
SIP-15	F	31	Secondary school	Unmarried	Orthodox	Leg Problem	Natural

Source: The Researcher's Field Work, 2021

From the above table we can observe that nearly six of the participants are Orthodox Christians, six of the participants were protestant whereas the remaining falls in to Islam religion. When we look in to their educational background majority of the participants cannot read and write. The same table depicted that some of them have achieved primary education five of them secondary school the remain one only diploma holder .When we see the same table above we can understand that most (eleven) are in age range of twenty five to fifty year while the remaining are above fifty . This might be related with the bylaw of the association in recruiting members might have limit with regard to age. In terms of marital status most of the participants who took part in the semi-structured interview were found to be unmarried. This is also well substantiated by FGD conducted by both male and female discussants in the same association claiming that finding partner is quite challenging for persons with disability in the area.

Table 2 Demographic Information of Key Informants

Assign ed Code	Se x	Ag e	Educational level	Religion	Organization	Position	Work Experience
KI-1	M	34	BA in Agro economics	Protestant	Agricultural development office	Development planner	Six years
KI-2	M	41	BA sociology	Protestant	Culture and tourism office	Coordinator of culture directorate	Five Years
KI-3	M	39	BA in	Orthodox	Educational office	Coordinator of special need	Seven

			Special need			directorate	years
KI-4	M	29	BSc in public health	Islam	Health office	Diversity of health issue	Three years
KI-5	F	35	MA in Business Administration	Orthodox	Enterprise development office	Job opportunity creation Coordinator	Four years
KI-6	M	40	BA in social work	Protestant	Labour and social affairs	Social renaissance service	Three years
KI-7	M	37	BA in Economics	Orthodox	Trade and market development office	Trade registration coordinator	Five years
KI-8	M	28	Civil Engineer	Islam	Road and Transport development office	Transport branch coordinator	Four years
KI-9	M	44	Degree in Law	Protestant	Urban development office	Land management coordinator	Three years
KI-10	M	42	BA in sociology & social work	Protestant	Women & youth office	Women empowerment coordinator	Eight years

Source: The Researcher's Field Work 2021, at social and economic sectors of Gesha District

Position and work experiences: as the name indicates this was for KI in social and economic sectors of the Gesha district. Accordingly, from ten key-informants five from the governmental sectors which are working on social issues of the community and five from the governmental sectors which are working on economic issues of the community. Hence, these professionals have the minimum of three years and the maximum of eight years' work experiences in the different social and economic governmental sectors. All of the key informants were coordinators of the department. Through their work experience and the position they assigned they have in depth information about socio-economic challenges of the district community in general and particularly PwDs.

The summary of demographic information of the participants of FGDs one and two presented in the table below.

Table 3: Socio-demographic information of female focus group participants (FGD- 1)

Assigned code	Age	Educational Level	Religion	Disability Type	Role in Disability Association
FFG-1	31	Degree	Orthodox	Leg problem	Disability association leader
FFG-2	23	8	Orthodox	Leg problem	Disability association leader
FFG-3	25	Diploma	Protestant	Leg and hand	Disability association leader

				problem	
FF-4	26	9	Orthodox	Leg problem	Disability association Member
FFG-5	27	10+1	Muslim	Leg problem	Disability association Member
FFG-6	36	Unable to write and read	Protestant	Leg problem	Disability association Member

Source: The Researcher's Field Work 2021, at Biruhe Disability association Gesha District

Table 4 : Socio-demographic information of male focus group participants (FGD- 2)

Assigned code	Age	Educational Level	Religion	Disability Type	Role in Disability Association
MFG-1	35	BA Degree	Orthodox	Leg problem	Chairman of the Association
MFG-2	41	BA Degree	Orthodox	Leg problem	Secretary of the Association
MFG-3	32	Diploma	Protestant	Leg problem	Cashier of the Association
MFG-4	29	Secondary school	Islam	Leg problem	Association Member

MFG-5	33	Diploma	Protestant	Leg problem	Association Member
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MFG-6	30	Diploma	Islam	Leg problem	Association Member
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Source: The Researcher's Field Work 2021, at Biruhe Disability association Gesha District

In general, total of thirty seven participants was involved in this study. Of the above total number ten of the participants were from the social and economic sector office of the government office. These ten (nine male and a female) participants took part in the key-informant part of the interview as they were believed to have detail knowledge on the socio-economic challenges of persons with disability in their district. In both FGDs total of six females and six males took part in an independent FGD conducted in the district with both male and female participants. In similar way fifteen participants of whom, ten males and five females were engaged in semi-structured interview.

Disability types and causes: It is important to know the causes and types of the locomotion disability. It may help to compare social and economic challenges associated with the locomotion disability, due to this reason it was taken as part of the demographic information. Accordingly, semi-structured interview participants have revealed that, they have various types of disability types and causes in their association. Disability types justified by semi-structured interview participants are presented as follows: one spinal-cord injury, three body paralyses, eight leg problems and three leg and hand problem. Similarly causes of locomotion disability confirmed by the semi-structured interview participants four by leprosy, one by blood pressure,

four by unknown disease two by mismanagement of child, one by harmful traditional practice, two by on work accident and one natural or unknown case. In addition to semi-structured interview FGDs presented their disability types, eleven leg problems and one leg and hand confirmed from the reactions of the FGD members.

Table 5: Major Themes and Subthemes of the Study Finding

Main-Themes	Sub-Themes
Social Challenges of Persons with Physical Disability	Social Stigma and Discrimination Marriage and Family related challenges Education Challenges of persons with locomotion Disability Health Related Challenges of persons with locomotion Disability
Economic Challenges of Persons with Physical Disability	Exclusion On From Economic Sphere Resource accessibility and utilization Livelihood and Employment Opportunities

Personal challenges of Age

Persons with Physical Sex

Disability

Case of Disability

Attitude of PwPDs towards them

Physical Environment and Climatic Conditions

Accessibility Challenges

of persons with Physical

Disability

Road and Transportation Option

Building Design and Topography

Information

Copping Strategies and Its Self-effort / personal strategic move

Challenges

Empowerment/ Strengthen

Implementation of Laws, Policies and Directions

Source: The Researcher's Field Study 2021, At Biruhe Disability Association (BDA)

Therefore, major themes of those triangulated results from different data sources with four data collection methods have been presented as follow.

Major Findings in Line with Main the Themes

Social Challenges PwPDs

Social challenges refer to the challenges that individuals confront throughout their interaction with other people. In this study, the social obstacles included in social participation of persons with physical disabilities that, they experience throughout their contact in the society. According to the findings under the main issue of the social challenge, Social Stigma and Discrimination, family and marriage-related issues, educational institution-related obstacles, and health-related challenges were explored as social problems of persons with physical disabilities in the study area.

Social Stigma and Discrimination

Almost all participants (Interview Participants, FGDS, and Key Informants) declared that, the main causes of the social crisis for PwLDS are the distorted perception and interpretation of the local community's towards locomotion disability. The problem is that society does not recognize the fact that, disability is not caused by the knowledge and capacity of the people who have the problems. FGDs and Key participants explained that, the misconceptions of causal attribution added to the misunderstandings, have resulted in negative attitude towards PwLDs. In line with negative perception the study area of society believes that having a disabled child is the pay of ancestral sin. PwLDs in the study area, most often than not, are seen as miserable and dependent due to negative attitude held by the wider community.

As confirmed by semi-structured interview participants PwLDs face various challenges in their life time because of their disability. FGDs and Key informant participants briefly stated that, in the study area, there is a tendency to think of persons with locomotion disabilities as weak, hopeless, dependent, and unable to accomplish any task they live only for business of

charity. As females FGD discussants detailed that, once an individual disabled by any event a lot of miss- interpretations were given from the surrounding community.

The study area community perceived as all people with disabilities are less intelligent than able bodied people .Disabled people are often dependent, charity receiver and valueless with in the community. They cannot work in a position requiring physical labor such as farming. Locomotion disabled people always are in need of help, people with disability can only stay at home and keep home (Male twenty four years old, 2021)

Most of semi-structured interview participants explained that, the conception of local people about locomotion disability is associated with evil spirit, curse and sin. Male FGD participants were confirmed in detailed that, local people considered disability in general and locomotion disability in particular as being related to a curse and resulting from GOD's Wrath and Punishment, and it would have been believed to be transmitted through generation to generation. All key informant interview participants revealed that, in the study area, person with locomotion disability are highly subordinated and oppressed due to the perception of local people. Female FGD- participants discussed that, disabled people are panicked, feel fear and shameful of their disability.

Regarding to ancestral sinfulness the new born child and being disabled to be continuing unless the process of ritual refinement takes place in the village. A child born with a disability is defined as a punishment for inherited sin because of a sin committed by a family, such as a mother, father, or grandfather. If something like this happened in a family, the women would gather around the village and sing, cut down the leaves in the

big river and say, we have come across the river of inherited sin (One of female FGD discussant, 2021).

“Gonde mooyoo woyee ufona yesheqqi no kitaamitoochi daneti qooddooch duumoo duubbiye beshiibone geta yarech kubbi waamooche kutxxi yeshaa duuboon dubbi ooge aacon beeshiyoo geeta dupphehe” (one of female FGD discussant, 2021)

Semi-structured interview participants explained that, persons with locomotion disabilities were not equally enjoying informal intuitions. Due to the negative conception about persons with locomotive disability in the study area they do not have active participation in the informal institutions activities. Key informants similarly confirmed that, PwLDs neglected at the local level, there are various community based activities that are performed by organizing the people of the village (Gaafoo) and the neighborhood. FGDs discussants discussed in detail the exclusion of persons with locomotion disability from community based activities include Idir, daafoo, daadoo, mahber, wedding and funeral ceremonies, religious activities and group work activities in the economic sphere, political activities and other public domain activities.

I am paralyzed, before this disability I have been in a good social interaction with in the informal social institution. The connection was broken except for one of my child. I have no contact with anyone. Not only is it very bad, but I have a broken relationship. No support and no contact attached with me after the incidence or occurrence of the disability in my life. My friends, relatives and surrounding community view me as fragile and underestimate me as less able and unwanted. I found it difficult to go along with my friends and social circle and found myself detached from the previous connections and support systems (Female thirty five years old, 2021).

Majority of key informants explained that, humiliations of persons with locomotion disabilities were serious and they are often hidden at home. Negative perceptions of the community and family shame keep them at hidden area and excluded from society more over key informants revealed Persons with locomotive disability are frequently exploited and denied their rights to participate in the formal and informal institutions. Similarly female FGD participants stated that, lack of acceptance and interaction from family and society puts locomotion disabled individuals at a higher risk of psycho-social malfunctioning; it also has critical impact on their emotional wellbeing and capacity to succeed in social and occupational environments. Additionally male FGDs confirmed that, social exclusion prevents individuals from participating fully in the economic, social, and political sphere.

One of key informant interview participant from Culture and tourism office said that, fear of misinterpretation and misconception of the family can be seen by hiding a person with a locomotion disability at home and preventing them from participating in social activities and enjoying equal social life. According to the study participants explanation the major reason for this is the perception of the local people with regard to the contribution of locomotion disabled individuals in community based activities were weak sideline with this key informant participants from Road and Transport development office and Urban development office confirmed that, study area people perceive disabled people have a restricted potential to perform all activities compatible with nondisabled individuals.

The state of the environment and the community attitudes and views of my family were not good for my locomotion disability. My own brother's mother's son doesn't even want to touch me. This is due to negative attitude and distorted thinking about persons with

disability. I am neglected from most of social interaction and left at home for a long period of time (Female thirty one years old, 2021).

Some of semi- structured interview participants said that, they had never faced any problem in connection with their social life as well as their locomotion disability and they actively participated with in the informal social institutions. As they stated locomotion disabled individual who have an economic power and married actively participated in any informal social institutions. They covered group works by material, money (by paying for daily worker) and delegated family members. FGDs and Key informants similarly confirmed that those PwLDs were married and having good economic status participated in informal social institutions. But unmarried, homeless and denied income generating opportunities have not a chance to participate in formal and informal institutions.

Key informant from Agricultural and natural resource development office said that, they did not have the same opportunity to participate and decide on formal and informal institutions because of their disability. The Labor and Social Affairs Office and the Biruhe disability Association have recently struggled to get involved and are trying to participate in creating opportunities for PwLDs just like other segment of the society. Despite the declining prejudice and discrimination, people with locomotion disabilities are still struggling to live in their community and family as functional members.

Family and Marriage Related Challenges of Persons with Locomotion Disability

Study participants confirmed that, People with locomotion disabilities are less able than others to accomplish any task or contribute to subsistence living for the family. In line with this they can be seen as a burden to the rest of the family and the local community. Key informants

and FGDs discussants similarly detailed that, family members in the study area are humiliated to have PwLDs in their home and tend to hide them and keep them behind closed doors to prevent them from any social interaction.

Attitudes and views of my family were not good for me. They never had seen as their part and family member. I was not equally treated with my brothers and sisters who were abled bodied. Locomotion disability discredits you. It makes you below everyone. You are considered weak, powerlessness, hopeless, in family. You are just simply lost
(Female thirty one years old, 2021)

All of the semi-structured interview participants explained that, family embarrassments are still common thing to observe and source of great shame in dealing with family member with disability. Community perceptions and misinterpretations still require strong awareness raising and areas which remained overlooked. As stated by all study participants, there are misconceptions or lack of information about cause of locomotion disability and as a result, they are widely excluded from common social settings.

In the study area, locomotion disabled individuals are highly marginalized from the benefits of marriage as detailed by the FGDs and key informants. Three of the semi-structured interview participants stated that, marital challenges start from the family at home. Likewise three semi-structured interview participants' female FGD discussants discussed that getting marriage is serious challenge for persons with locomotion disabilities additionally they raised very seriousness of the challenge for female with locomotion disabilities. Not only disability but also cultural marriage of the study area does not give equal chance of mate selection for female as male.

I have been lived long age I am denied from marriage, because of my locomotion disability and poverty reason I have never had a chance to get married. I did not get a chance to marry anyone. In this area, the husband is more of a source of income than the wife it is supposed to be. Because I can afford to marry a woman from this background I never expected of marrying wife (Male sixty years old)

The cause of my disability is related to harmful cultural practices. I was get married by family mate selection and assistance. I have been married for over twenty years. My economic status is relatively high among farmers in this area. I am very happy with my wife. She gave birth to seven children. We are teaching our children properly we are here in peace and love. My relationship with my wife is very strong and always full of love and care. My disabled parts are really upheld by my wife. Ever since we got married, my mobility problems have been solved, and today I still have many children. My wife fills in the gaps by herself and by having children. My wife is full of shortcomings for me. For a long time, my wife was often separated from her family because of me. I am always happy with my wife for carrying all of this influence and distorted views throughout my life (Male forty seven years old)

Four female semi-structured interview participants stated that, marriages for female with locomotion disabilities are unexpected in this study area. As their explanation disability combined with femininity and poverty getting married is unthinkable in our surrounding or in the study area. Traditional gender based role division has been deep-rooted, and women with locomotion disabilities are often considered to be unable to take domestic role.

According to the confirmation of female with locomotion disabilities, the issue of having immoral local conception towards disabled individuals becomes very serious towards females than males. The marital opportunities are very limited for locomotion disabled woman rather than disabled men as justified by the female FGD and key informant participants. All study participants were revealed that, women with locomotion disabilities and man who have not sustainable income generating opportunities did not get married. FGDs and key informants explained that marrying females with disability strictly forbidden because community believes that female with disabilities have not a power to accomplish gender base role division.

A man with a disability does not have the opportunity to marry a woman if he does not have better economic capacity and income generating source. In this area the economic power that prevents marriages more than disability. If you can afford economic power, it will cover the disability (Unmarried male twenty six years old)

Disabled man has not good economic status cannot marry abled body woman. I have been married a woman disabled like me. I have not fully experienced the joys of marriage, because my wife is sick and disabled, we cannot have children, but we can enjoy the satisfaction of marriage. I am happy with my wife (male sixty seven years old, 2021)

Compared to unmarried participants who took part in this study married Persons with disability were found to be well-off in terms of socio-economy. As clearly explained by one of the FGD participants about the socio-economic situation and other social responsibilities: One of the FGD Participant from the female session has to say the following

Living with locomotion disability is generally difficult and more challenging for persons who are unmarried. She added that I am married and lives better life and more respected by the community as my wife supports me in many areas of my life. I also take part in several social spheres such as: Idirs, Ikub, mahber, and other related and feel part of the society and valued by them (one of the female FGD participant)

Educational Challenges of Persons with Locomotion Disability

All of the study participants briefed that, persons with locomotion disabilities were excluded from school. The educational level information presented under demographic information confirmed the above justification. Semi-structured interview and FGDs participants presented their educational status. The study participant's educational level as follows six, five, three and one, persons with locomotion disability were cannot read and write, primary, secondary and diploma education respectively. Female FGD educational status, one cannot read and write, three in secondary school, one diploma and one degree. Male FGD achieved educational statuses were one secondary school, three diplomas and two BA degrees. All study participants confirmed that, persons with locomotion disabilities were denied by different obstacles from those who, enrolled in school dropout from school because of family achieved status, community negative attitude and lack of special need facility.

Key informant interview participant from educational office explained that, several people with disabilities are out of school in the study area. In line with this locomotion disabilities have low chance to attend schools than abled body individuals do. Male focused group discussants mention that parents are not very powerful to help their locomotion disabled individuals to send them to school. Study area parents and community saw the purpose of educating a disabled individual considered as a waste of time and property. Parents having good

educational status and positive perception towards disability send their disable family member to school. Because of wrong understanding, the disables family keeps disabled individuals at schooling in the home secretly rather sending to school. This indicates that disabled individuals in the study area are extremely excluded and neglected from schooling.

I have not any interaction with school or educational institutions but, I have two children, one son and one daughter. With the help of some people, my daughter followed her education up to 5th grade and my son up to 2nd grade, however, the weak attitudes of the communities, students and their families regarding disability imposed them because of me and their fathers 'disability case. My both children left school and stays home because they are embarrassed with awful attitudes they face as such young age (Thirty five years old unschooled female)

Those of cannot read and write semi- structured interview participants stated that, negative attitude of the society towards locomotion disabled persons hinder them from going to school. Additionally they confirm that, they did not have any access to learn due to lack of support from family, relatives and any concerned bodies to their education. FGDs and key informants reveled that, PwLDs family did not allow them to join to school during school age and to move out of home fearing the community misinterpretation.

I have started class too late when my peers reached grade 7th and 8th grade I left home and moved to another place and started class. Family embarrassment can further hurt my mind and keeps me out of school I feels sense of isolation (Female thirty one years old, 2021).

Most semi-structured interview participants revealed that, they were drop out from school by different educational barriers they confirmed that, inaccessibility of school buildings; schools being located too far away from where they live; lack of mobility assistive devices, inaccessibility of road, a lack of appropriate facilities for locomotion disabilities at school; social stigma and negative parental attitudes to locomotion disability were major educational barriers for their drop out from school. FGDs and key informants similarly confirmed the above mentioned educational barriers.

Female FGD discussants stated that, challenges in school are very painful in female with locomotion disabilities case there is abuse and needs of sexual harassment and demoralizing. The attitude of the students at school is the reflection of the family in particular and the community in general. So it is more challenging than male disable peers. Not only the students but also some teachers do unexpected immoral acts on the disable girl.

To show the school challenges of female with disabilities, female thirty one year age old expressed her confrontation that, “There are many hurdles associated with schooling. One of my teachers asked me for sexual desire and I refused his request, then he reduced my points, he was one of the obstacles whom I will never forget”.

Male twenty four year age old diploma holder semi-structured interview participant stated that, family educational back ground and support had a significant role for completing his education. Similarly key informant interview participant from educational office detailed that, the educational achievement of persons with disability in general and particularly locomotion disability depends on the attitude of family towards disability and their educational back ground.

Female thirty one year age old achieved her secondary school semi-structured interview participant stated that, “for me, my family is more of a hindrance than my disability. They are ashamed and irritated for my sake; they keep me from participating in various social activities including school.”

Health Related Challenges of Persons with Locomotion Disability

All study participants explained that, health services are the serious challenges that PwLDs faces in their life in the study area. Health institutions are not accessible for PwLDs as confirmed by key informants. Most of the semi-structured interview participants reported that, they were not served in health institutions.

Key informants revealed that, there is no primary hospital for one hundred twenty thousand people’s center in Deka Town Administration. Health institution services are not accessible, not only for PwLDs but, also for abled bodies. Semi-structured interview participants stated that, there is no hospital in this area. Only four health centers and kebele health posts are located here. To reach a primary care hospital for a disabled person, you have to travel huge distance from the study area. The road to recovery is extremely difficult. Similarly male and female FGD discussants confirmed that, an individual who wants to get treatment in a primary hospital must go above one hundred twenty five kilometers. Getting proper health institution service for PwLDs is unexpected in the study area.

Accordingly key informants justified People with locomotion disabilities are individuals that also need access to general health care but, they are relatively often forgotten or ignored in the study area. In line with this the access to medical care is significantly unreachable for an individual with disability due to the direct medical costs associated with special needs and the

burden of transportation falls most heavily on those persons with locomotion disabilities here in the study area.

One of key informant interview participant from health office explained in detail people with locomotion disabilities excluded themselves from health services by their low self-esteem, shame and shyness. The impact of internalized negative feelings about themselves and their disability and accepting others misinterpretations are that prevents PwLDs from attending health services. In line with this PwLDs in particular and PwDs in general were not seen in health services provider area as abled bodies.

Male FGD discussants mentioned negative attitudes of family demonstrate in a lack of practical support for their relative persons with locomotion disabilities. People with locomotion disabilities are seen as valueless, and therefore are not taken to the health institutions by family or caretakers. Disregarding is manifested through feelings of shame by families who tend to hide family members persons with locomotion disabilities within the homes.

Miss conceptualized question always raised in human mind, what does treating a disabled person do? Treating a disabled person does not make a difference. There is no need to add to the useless extra costs and similar ideas come from family and relatives. Because of these I have never been treated (Male twenty five years old.2021)

Both male female FGDs and key informants justified that, distance of medical institutions; lack of finance to cover medical charge, lack of means of transportation, negative attitude of health professionals and misunderstanding of family or care takers denies PwLDs from health institution services.

Economic Challenges of PwPDs

Economic problems are the difficulties that people confront in their economic interactions with others. Barriers to persons with physical disabilities amassing tangible assets through education, skill development, empowerment, and income-generating activities in order to live a productive life were investigated for this study. Economic issues of people with physical impairments, exclusion from the economic sphere, resource accessibility and use, and livelihood and employment opportunities were all outlined in line with this notion.

Exclusion On From Economic Sphere

Male and female FGDs and Key informants revealed that, the majority of persons with locomotion disabilities live in the study area were not accessed to basic services. Due to this reason many of them are dependent on family support and begging for their livelihoods. Nine of the semi-structured interview participants confirmed that they didn't have any permanent and temporary job or income generating opportunities. Their livelihood is dependent on family support and begging. Most study participants stated that, people with locomotion disabilities can be further disabled by a lack of resources in meeting their basic needs.

Key informants revealed that, the condition makes economic challenges sever is underestimation of the potential of people with locomotion disabilities to contribute fully to society and add economic value to society. Additionally they confirmed that, PwLDs are denied equal rights and equal access to facilities and opportunities as abled bodies.

Key informant interview participant from agriculture and rural development office stated that, it is well known that agriculture is the backbone of the economy not only in the study area but, also in the country as a whole. Agronomic practices are challenging for PwLDs because our

agriculture is still traditional and needs intensive man power. Beside this lack of support and ineffectiveness are the biggest challenges, for PwLDs to accomplish any income generating tasks in agriculture sector. Correspondingly male and female FGDs clarified that, PwLDs did not participate equally in the income generating opportunities by the agricultural sector they are not accessible for modern agricultural activity supporter devices.

As reported by four semi-structured interview participants they have job and they generate their own income from different source. With contrary to key informant interview participant from agriculture and natural resource development office details three semi-structured interview participant PwLDs actively participate in agriculture sector and generate their own income not less than abled body generating. Additionally they argued that, the persons with locomotion disabilities are hindered by others miss perception but only by the disability.

Resource Accessibility and Utilization

All semi-structured interview participants reported that, persons with locomotion disabilities were denied from fair resource distribution. There are no facilities or fertile grounds which encourages PwLDs in economic activities. Similarly male and female FGD discussants briefly discussed that PwLDs were not accessible for any income generating opportunities as abled bodies. From fifteen interview participants only two of them own farm land. As male FGD and key informants justification farm land is the first facility for generating income from agriculture. Additionally male and female FGDs revealed that, assumed misperception of concerned bodies towards PwLDs as they do not have a potential to participate in agricultural activities. As confirmed by three of semi-structured interview participants lack of fertile ground and unfair resource distribution prevents PwLDs from agricultural activity but, not the potential of PwLDs.

From fifteen interview participants eight of them reported that, they were homeless and denied one of human basic needs. In line with this there is no organized village and houses which accommodate homeless PwLDs. Similarly the researcher observed the living style of PwLDs below human basic need. Additionally key informant interview participant from urban development and construction office indicated the homeless challenges of PwLDs that, Urban Lands Lease Holding Proclamation No. 721/2011 sub article no -12 1(b) raised about allotment of urban land for social service institutions but, the issue of PwDs in general and particularly PwLDs were not indicated clearly. In connection with this, PwDs cannot be the owner in urban housing and land. It is difficult for people with disabilities to compete on the basis of the Lease Proclamation. This proclamation amended for the benefit of the haves or the rich but, not for the poor and the needy.

All of the study participants stated that, in addition to agriculture another livelihood opportunities were not facilitated or accessed by concerned bodies to PwLDs. As key informants interview participants from culture and urban development office revealed that, rural and urban job opportunity creation office of the district organized by the government to the community rejects PwLDs. Male thirty year age old and twenty six year age old semi-structured interview participants similarly stated that, the urban job opportunity creation office requirements does not considered the economic challenges of PwLDs. Furthermore requirements which listed in urban and rural job opportunity creation office are beyond capacity of PwDs. The requirements listed without attention PwLDs capacity are pre saving, guarantee by human or property from where it com for an individual in chronic poverty.

Semi-structured interview participant seriously raised his challenge as follows,

To get credit and the houses which are built for small enterprises (container as shelter for running small business) the minimum requirements are beyond the capacity of PwLDs. I have an interest to participate in small trade and handicraft but, the urban job creation office asked guaranty and initial capital I do not have such preconditions therefore, I am excluded from the urban job opportunity (Male twenty six years old, 2021).

Key informant interview participant from job opportunity creation office confirmed that, there are no exceptional directions to help or support PwDs in general and particularly PwLDs as concerned body. Inflexible job mottos, which are enumerated in urban job opportunity creation, were given less attention to PwLDs. Male and female FGDs and key informants confirmed that, PwLDs denied from rural and urban job opportunity creation in that unfair resource distribution.

Key informant interview participant from trade and market development office explained that, vocational training and employment services, often mainstream services were not provided by the concerned governmental body or sectors as indicated in strategy directions. Additionally female and male FGDs discussants confirmed that, the economic institutional structures are not on the way for achieving economic rights and accessing services for PwLDs. They are not in place to implement the laws and policies which are ratified for the economic success of PwDs.

All study participants concluded that, vocational training which motivates individuals to do something and employment services are not meeting the needs of PwLDs. Provided services were denied people with locomotion disabilities choice, equal opportunity and treatment. Female and male FGDs and key informants stated that, micro- and small businesses are powerful drivers

of economic growth and job creation as government direction. Additionally they explained that policy direction of microfinances provides income generation and employment for poor and low-income individuals, but there is no real practice at grassroots level.

Key informants stated that here in the study area at the woreda and the grassroots or kebeles levels, government organizations were established to provide basic skills and business management skills training, information and consultancy services for small and micro enterprises but they do not consider PwLDs as a group of people who need service and support.

Semi-structured interview participants revealed that; role of the governmental organization in organizing, supporting and empowering locomotion disabilities was negligible and denied economically deprived community segment. As three of semi-structured interview participants justified they heard from different medias that, the main objectives of Micro and Small Enterprise Development Agency is to tackle poverty by creating long-term and sustainable job opportunities for unemployed citizens here, in the study area this is not translated in to practice or else not fairly addressed to most needy including PwLDs.

Semi-structured interview participant explained that, a government organization established to provide basic skills and business management skills training, information and consultancy services for small and micro enterprises totally out of the policy direction in this area. The target of policy direction in our case not on the right way, creating long-term and sustainable job opportunities for unemployed citizens especially for PwLDs were denied. Offices at woreda and the grassroots or kebeles levels working additionally for the haves. Relatively abled bodies were benefited (Male twenty six years unemployed, 2021)

Livelihood and Employment Opportunities of PwPDs

All study participants revealed that, community misunderstanding about the capacity of disabled persons and negative attitudes towards them still present major barriers to their situation and makes them underserved and lower their ability of negotiation. Male and female FGDs sessions were reflected that, PwLDs are highly dependent on their families and society for their economic needs and getting basic necessities. Key informant interview participants explained in detail about the existing negative perception of the community that prevents PwLDs from employment and livelihood involvement which they need to use for their wellbeing. Among the fifteen interview participants only five were employed and the remaining ten were unemployed.

The data found during the study shown that four were self-employed and only one is government employee. Female and male FGDs sessions and key informants stated that, PwLDs are more likely to be unemployed and earn less even when employed. In addition to this key informant interview participant from trade and market development office rose as question detail that, the current living cost is beyond the capacity of pursuing community. Not only for unemployed individuals but also intolerable for employed abled bodies. How can Persons with locomotion disabilities survive by the begging and support of others?

Most semi-structured interview participants who are unemployed told that, they were interested to join non-agriculture based self-employment especially in small trade and handicraft but they are denied of preconditions. Male twenty six and thirty year age old semi-structured interview participants stated that, to get credit from omo -micro finance institution enumerated requirements are beyond the capacity of PwLDs. Similarly FGDs discussants informed that, physical disability prevents the locomotion disabled from choosing labour-intensive agriculture occupations, the focus should be diverted to non-agriculture-based self-employment. But

locomotion disabled people in the study area lack education and access to finance in order to initiate self-employment activities.

Additionally both male and female FGDs and Key informants explained that, it is harder for persons with locomotion disabilities to benefit from development and escape from poverty due to discriminatory work environment and nature of concerned body discrimination to get employment, limited access to transport, and lack of access to resources to promote self-employment and livelihood activities. As researcher observation PwPDs are living in harsh condition specially the issue of basic need food, shelter, and houses are worst.

Personal Challenges PwPDs

Personal challenges are challenges which prevent PwPDs from equal participation and beneficitation. Personal traits and personal perpetuation PwPDs are attained and ascribed to them. Age, sex, sources of impairment, and the attitude of people with physical disabilities toward them are all investigated in this study.

Age

Age has an undeniable factor among PwLDs. All study participants stated that, old age persons with locomotion disabilities are more vulnerable group of PwDs. Aging is another cause for additional disability and health risks. Old age and disability have a causal relationship. The older persons with locomotion disabilities get, more vulnerable to additional disability and survival risk. Similarly majority of Key informants explained that, aging and living style challenges may cause additional disability. Aging itself is sometimes the cause for other disabilities and chronic disease. Female and male FGDs discussed that, for aged personas with locomotion disabilities additional support and special management is necessary. But, here in the

study area it impossible to do that special management practices for elders are living with disability.

Four male semi-structured interview participants aged in between fifty two and sixty seven seriously explained that beyond this age it is impossible to carry the socio- economic challenges which are happening in our life. Ageing itself is one of the socio-economic challenges in study area as the detail explanation of above four elder participants. Because aging and the disability are double burden for survival additionally they confirm that aging is cause for chronic disease and disability for example blood pressure, sight problem, hearing problem.

One of semi-structured interview participant justified his fear and aging problem as follows,

Still today; I have not succumbed to disability. Instead of sitting I worked any farming activity except cultivation by oxen. I have been looking for a better income and not needing help. But now my eyes are weak (stopping function), and my ears are deaf. If there is no further age, I would prefer it. If there is, I need the support of government and non-government organizations, above this age every activity is beyond my caring capacity (Fifty two years old, 2021)

Sex

Female FGD discussants expressed in detail gender base discrimination is deep rooted in the study area, therefore gender based discrimination and disability are double burden for female with locomotion disabilities. Similarly key informants confirmed that, gender based discrimination and locomotion disability is intolerable challenge for females with locomotion disabilities. Similarly key informant interview participant from women, youth and child affairs office confirmed that, men and women with disabilities are subject to discrimination, women

with disability are in disadvantage position because of the cooperative discrimination based on gender and disability. There are women with disability who are facing double marginalizing by their communities and organizations in the study area.

Female FGD explained that, girls with disabilities suffer a double discrimination facing not only the stigma, prejudice and inequities encountered by disabilities, but also exclusion as a consequence of gender discrimination. In line with these Women with disabilities face multiple barriers to gain access to primary and secondary school and to obtain an equitable education once they are joined in school. Females in the study area with relative progress still under domination of male and they do not have equal participation and decision making opportunities in socio-economic spheres. In this deep rooted discrimination disability adds its share therefore; it is intolerable challenge for women.

One of the semi-structured interview participants female explained her male discrimination as follows,

Three men sexually abused me and born three orphan children taking care for three children without father was another third burden for me. I felt heartbroken that those men fulfill their sexual desire up on me and they don't care about me and children and they deny their fatherhood. I found this being dehumanizing and challenging for me and my children (Female thirty one years old, 2021

All study participants indicated that, due to their increased vulnerability in the social environment, women with locomotion disabilities are more disposed to becoming the victims of domestic violence, sexual abuse and mistreatment; because they do not have the practical means to live independently. Female FGD discussants wisely expressed that, challenges of women with

locomotion disabilities living experience is the worst as compared to man with locomotion disabilities. They do not have a chance for personal coping list options like begging in street and living in around religious institutions and private compounds because of male provocation and negative perceptions.

Causes of Disability

As stated by FGDs and Key informants the causes for disability are numerous. But, major cause of locomotion disability reported by semi-structured interview participants are leprosy, blood pressure, unknown disease, mismanagement of child, harmful traditional practice, work related accident and nature (born with child). Key informants interview participant from labour and social affairs office specified that social discrimination or neglecting depends on the cause of disability. In line with this community seriously excluded locomotion disabilities which were caused by leprosy. Both male and female FGDs confirmed that, misinterpretation on leprosy and its cause's long-lasting here in the study area. In addition to leprosy there are few children who are born with some type of lower limb problems which later affects their locomotion which in turn has negative connotation for the family.

One of the semi-structured interview participant was shared his life experience, Cause of my locomotion disability was leprosy. I have been disabled for more than thirty two years. I was born healthy and not disabled up to twenty two years. But after my twenty two year I am severely ill and that illness ended me with my current health situation. Local community connects and interprets my disability into different views like cruel works of his grandparents, wrongdoing or punishment, or prohibition of sexual assault etc. I have accepted that this problem was related to the curse of inheritance from my great-great-grandfather (kidimeayat). I have heard that my grandparents have a bad story about slave trade. People who know and fear

of God have a good relationship with me and have a little thought. But majority neglects me from interaction (Fifty two years old man, 2021)

All semi- structured interview participants revealed, that, misinterpretation and devastation of persons with locomotion disability who born with disability was serious in the study area. In line with this Male and female FGDs discussed that, community give different interpretation not only for born disabled child but also for the whole family. Additionally all key informant interview participants confirmed that discrimination and demoralization on child born with disability and disability caused by leprosy relatively chronic in the study area.

One of the semi-structured interview participant shared the challenge of born with disability that;

I have been in this area for about thirty-one years, since I was born. I was born with a disability and this means I have been with disability since my birth. The attitude of the community towards me and my families is very negative and unpleasant. Most of my families including my step mother and communities say that your disability is inherited from your father's sin. (Female thirty one years old, 2021)

Semi- structured interview participants who were disabled by cause of leprosy disease described that, they are differently discriminated and neglected from other peer disabled individuals who disabled by other causes. Male and female FGDs and Key informants detailed that, the interpretation of community and discrimination towards locomotion disability caused by leprosy also different from that disability caused by others. Specifically for work related accident, disease except leprosy and disability after born relatively well accepted with in the study community.

One of semi-structured interview participant shared the community perception and interpretation towards his disability as follows,

I have spent all my money and other resources for treatment into different medical centers and now I am in house. The environment is not suitable for people with disabilities including (locomotion disabilities) in all aspects. I experienced the accident at work place; people perceive this problem just as accident and feels sadness but they never mean it. I am living for the time being by supports from my families, friends and relatives. My work place relationship is disconnected since I have been disabled. My Social and economic relationships also affected and I cannot say I am in institutions. My socio economic relations are getting weaker and weaker from day to day with the duration of my disability (Male thirty-two years - old, 2021)

Socio-economic challenges of person with disability in general and specifically locomotion disability seriousness depends on the case of disability and its type as confirmed by all study participants. Miss-interpretation created challenges are the source for social and economic challenges persons with locomotion disabilities. As confirmed by male and female FGDs discussants knowledge gap the bridge for such type miss-understanding and miss-interpretations. Similarly it shows awareness creation gap of concerned bodies of the study area.

Attitude of PwPDs towards Them

Both male and female FGDs and Key informants condensed that, the way individuals perceived their disability affects the socio-economic status of the individuals. Female FGD discussants discussed that Persons with locomotion disabilities do (acting or thinking) to increase a sense of wellbeing in their lives and to avoid being harmed by stressful demands. Six of the

semi-structured interview participants confirmed that, most of the PwLDs undermine themselves and they always wish support of others. Additionally they always think over their disability but, they forget their ability.

Three of semi-structured interview participants argued that, ‘Disabilities not mean inability’. If we were supported by concerned bodies properly we can be just successful as abled bodies. Key informants put similar idea with above arguments that People with locomotion disabilities are starting to believe the concept of “we can” with contrary to other peoples “they cannot” for different issues. This helps them to cope up with challenges that they are facing.

One of semi-structured interview participant stated her experience and vision in the following manner,

If I work, I will struggle to reach the point where I can say I am perfect and equal with others. I followed my class with great struggle and reached the 12th grade. In the southern region I have been participated and win traditional sports. My leg is disabled but my mind is brilliant and functional that is why I won three silver and two bronze medals in traditional games. For me I was overjoyed to see so many people with locomotion disabilities compete and win gold. አጉሯልም እና አጉሯም የሚሉት ቃላቶች የአካል ጉዳተኞች መግደያ ጥይቶች ናቸው። (This to mean that, the word you cannot and cannot do anything is a bullet that kills a person with disability) (Female thirty one years old)

One of semi-structured interview participant shared his success in the following manner,

The cart I created brought me to the social and economic heights of what I am today and many people remembers me by that cart. Those who bought that cart from me remind me

when they fetch water; use as toys and who bought for souvenir will respect me. They always remind me by my creativity. It is my work and effort that has honored me a good social and economic status. Disability is frustrating and I can't when accompanied by spirit, it lowers social and economic status. Effort without listening to disability, I would not have achieved this if, I had not been more effective than the whole body even I am disabled. In our communities life is difficult and they looks down even for healthy person if he/she is poor, think about those who crawls like babies and some like reptiles and see them negatively as they do not have sufficient income source (Male twenty-four years old,2021)

Male and female FGDs discussants detailed that, People with disabilities who do not give up on disability will win. In addition to this, those who claim to be disabled and focus on direct aid and begging have not immune to social and economic problems. In the same manner key informant interview participants justified that, to overcome any challenge individual's self-confidence and commitment is very necessary. Without the commitment of the challenge owners the others support only does not achieved expected coping goal.

One of semi-structured interview participant detailed her life experience that,

I was separated from my family and I left home and went away. I have no contact with family members and even they are not interested to come together with me in all aspects. I do not want to have too much contact with people because their embarrassment and humiliation demoralizes me (Female thirty-eight years old)

Some of semi-structured interview participants revealed that, People with disabilities have a significant role to play in overcoming their social and economic challenges. Additionally

they stated that, People with disabilities who look down themselves, who are discouraged, who say they cannot do anything was not effective. Male FGD discussants confirmed that, for committed bodies every challenge has a solution with contrary hopeless and distressed individuals did not come up with the solution for their challenges. Female FGD and Key informants assured the above idea, , we have seen in this area that those who forget about the injured body and remembered healthy, those who are confident, and those who are not discouraged him or herself were getting better results than anyone else.

One of semi-structured interview participants revealed her perception,

I am proud of my disability and I enjoy and I appreciate it because it already happened so I have to be confident enough to overcome my disability and accept and live with it than complaining about it day and night (Female thirty-one years old, 2021)

FGDs participants discussed that, most people with mobility impairments do not want to participate in any activity and do not want to put their healthy body parts to work. There are many people whose lives dependent on disability as a means of begging or helping. The fact that, they do not know that, they are killing their own healthy parts of the body makes it difficult too they help themselves. Similarly key informants explained that, most individuals once they disabled they excludes from any participation with community because shame, fear, and distress.

One of the semi-structured interview participants detailed his life experience;

My current situation is complicated because I have no job. Even I need a person to support me to use the toilet, sleep and to get in and out of the house. I do not believe it will work because of my disability seriousness. I have no job I have less opportunity to participate in any work, I don't think so. Lack of social conditions also aggravates the

problem .I think this will continue to be a major problem I think so (Male thirty two years old, 2021)

Two FGD discussants and majority of key informants were concluded that, one of a great socio-economic challenge for persons with locomotion disability in particular and disability in general was attitude of disabled individual towards them. In line with this majority of them undermine and discourages their abilities or personal qualities. Within any social challenge there are opportunities. Some of hopeful and confident persons with locomotion disabilities are fighting to overcome their social and economic challenges in the study area.

One of the semi-structured interview participant shared her challenge that, I feel like I am not part of the communities and I am not equally involved in everything and benefit from it as previous because I am unable to share or to give and take what I have, with the reciprocity rule I am not on the sufficient status. Most of them are disconnected and weakened their relations with me. I became bedridden (Female thirty five years old)

Male and female FGD and key informants revealed that, understanding about disability varies from person to Person. In line with these psychological challenges are resulted from physical, emotional or psychological abuse, such complicated social challenges were aggravated, persons with locomotion disability developed psychological crises. Along with the conception of carrying evil spirit, cursed and sinfulness, most of the disabled individuals are highly aggressive, cruel and psychologically distorted. They self-stigmatize themselves from public sphere, economic and social-environment participation.

One semi- structured interview participant explained her feeling as follows.

I feel heartbroken why I am disabled, what is my sin is, and what is the reason I have been punished for and like questions troubled me always. Disability affects you in all aspects and sometimes I wishes to die. The discrimination against me makes me to hate myself and lose my self-esteem oh it is hurtful. The understanding about disability varies from person to Person (Female thirty-nine years old)

All study participants reveled that, the social and economic challenges of people with locomotion disabilities in this area were multifaceted. Internal social factors, however, play a major role. For example, depression, low self-esteem, self-abuse, relationship problems, frequent crying, suicidal thoughts, lack of self-confidence, and feelings of despair. In this case, external challenges get a good chance to devastate persons with locomotion disabilities.

Physical Environment and Accessibility Challenges of PwPDs

Challenges which prevent the socio-economic successes of PwPDs in study under physical environment and accessibility challenges were investigated. Those challenges investigated in this study were climatic condition, Road and Transportation option, Building Design and Topography and Information. Each of investigated challenges is explained in the manner.

Natural Environment

All study participants explained that, In addition to social environment physical environment particularly natural environment is also not conducive especially for PwLDs in the study area. FGDs discussed that, Due to the high altitude, the area is heavily forested and the topography is not flat. Along with this, it rains most of the month and the soil nature is not good for water absorption. It has the less capacity to hold rainwater and become muddy. Roads are

always muddy. Moving from place to place can be extremely difficult for a person with a locomotion disability, even for a completely healthy person. Disintegration of physical environment and built environment greatly challenges mobility of PwLDs in the study area.

Male and female FGD discussants concluded that, there are several issues inappropriate for people with locomotion disabilities in the area. For example Topography, Infrastructure supply problems, especially the road, the weather is often rainy. It is difficult for PwLDs that makes them crawl on ground.

All semi-structured interviewed participants justified that, the main obstacle to engaging and exploiting distorted perceptions in any social and economic institution is the nature of the environment. It is difficult to move uphill and downhill, as well as with mud by using sticks. The mud in this area can sometimes take off a person's shoes if they are completely healthy. This is a double painful for those of us who are movable problems. The problem with the topography, lack of road infrastructure and muddy road poses huge challenge even in face of some assistive devices such as wheelchairs, crutches and similar others.

Male twenty-five year age old semi-structured interview participant sharing his experience of everyday life's in the study area.

Due to the nature of life and general livelihood existing in rural areas it is always problem for persons with locomotion disability to thrive in rural areas. The problem as it is well qualified and said by participants it is unthinkable to lead independent life in rainy seasons without help of others. Some persons with disability use Guumeboo/Dulla (a wood made walking support) as it goes down and gets stuck (Male twenty-five years old)

FGDs and Key informants confirmed that, lack of infrastructure, which is friendly with natural environment, has been a major social and economic disablement not only to people with disabilities but, also to people without disabilities. Denial of freedom of movement is a serious social punishment. The ultimate goal of this world is to mobilize, exchange information, and learn. Otherwise life is dark. People with disabilities who have mobility problems here are in the darkest of this life.

Built Environment

Key informants revealed that, Built environment is a work in progress in man-made to make conducive the natural environment for human being. Roads, houses, businesses institutions, religious institutions and government offices built in this area do not take into account the needs of persons with disabilities in general and locomotion disabilities in particular. Built environment have a power to modify the natural environment to make conducive for human being but, in the study area there is access and quality challenges of built environment for special need groups especially PwLDs. As researcher observation built environment is not conducive not only for persons PwPDs disabilities but, also for abled bodies it too serious for PwLDs.

As stated by FGDS and key informants, there is no complicated buildings and designs here in the study area, but the buildings which were built on the ground were forgotten the right of persons with locomotion disabilities. The houses, different institutions which were built on sunken area were not accessible for persons with locomotion disabilities. The first complicated building in our surrounding was the woreda administration office which, afforded different social and economic sectors of a government really forgotten the right of persons with locomotion

disabilities. The building was designed and constructed after the amendment of building proclamation.

One of semi-structured interview participant shared a challenge he experienced by the building,

The Woreda Administration Building built for the Woreda has neglected the rights of our PwDs. I am also saddened that government buildings have been erected on the third floor of the Office of Labor and Social Affairs, which is often linked with the Association of Persons with Disabilities and persons with locomotion disabilities. I wanted to reach the Labor and Social Affairs Office, so I could not go upstairs and climb upstairs, so I came back without finding them. It is a great challenge for persons with locomotion disabilities like me (Male twenty-five years old)

All key informants explained that, the road which is constructed in Deka town administration and roads which connect with other Woredas and zone are not suitable for PwLDs. All of the road are at earth work level and mismatched with climatic condition. The main road which interconnects service provider area was out of the prospect of ERA. Using assistive material to walk from place to place was unexpected. In line with this condition PwLDs are hidden at home and denied from socio-economic interaction.

Road and Transportation Option

All of semi-structured interview participants revealed that, a lack of access to transport was a frequent reason for PwLDs being discouraged from socio-economic interaction. We do not have the opportunity to move freely because we have built road construction without convenience and transportation options. Equine (Yegamma kebit in amharic) especially horse,

mule and mare are widely used transport options in this area. An individual who does not use equine will walk on his feet if he is completely healthy. A person with mobility impairment cannot use either option. As a result, people with disabilities, who often have mobility problems, live in closed doors.

According to three semi-structured interview participant's explanation, they use a stick hanging to move closer to the local community. A person who is unable to stand on a two-legged stick can crawl on the ground. The one who has an equine that can catch them can use it with a person who can take them down. Talking about disability and transportation here can lead to more mental illness or disability. Transport options in the study area are not suitable for PwPDs.

One of semi-structured interview participant explained road and transportation challenges as follows,

To get different services from urban areas, getting out of this area is very difficult for a person with a locomotion disability. Arriving from our district center to concrete road (Aspalet) is not expected to persons with locomotion disabilities. Sometimes individuals who would drive to Bonga on a rainy day or in the winter, there is a halfway walk in the woods and there is a pushing and pulling the car from the muddy roads. In addition to the inconveniences, passengers may not be able to sit in the same position as the rest of the wheelchair. Whatever problem you have, you can't go out of your way to find a solution (Male twenty-five years old)

Key informants and FGDs were confirmed that, People with locomotion disabilities are not a part of a socio-economic environment of the community. Due to lack of transportation access they are departed from whole community. One of the male FGD Participant argued that, the lives and life choices of persons with locomotion disabilities are under the impact of

transport access. Without locomotion disabled supporter transport access reaching basic need is nightmare for PwLDs.

All interview participants explained that, our social and economic participation were prevented by lack of transport accessibility. Long-distance and short –distance travel or journey in the study area is challenging for PwLDs. There is lack of mobility assistive devices and in access of comfortable road infrastructure to use the devices were double burden or challenge in this study area.

On of semi-structured interview participant stated that, She has mobility assistive devices (wheelchair), but she did not use it as mobility assistive devices and she used it as chair for sit back around home compound. Therefore, assistive device without comfortable road infrastructure is meaningless. Two FGDs discussed in depth and confirmed that, to meet the social and economic needs of persons with locomotion disability transport access is very essential, don't only for persons with locomotion disabilities but, also for abled bodies there is no transport access in the study area, In line with this a lack of accessible means of independent travel creates social exclusion for many locomotion disabled people (Thirty-one years old female)

One of semi-structured interview participant justified that, have two types of mobility assistive devices horse and wheelchair but, I used only horse for long-distance travel and I can crawl on the ground for short-distance travel to get different services. Using technique gap and lack of comfortable built environment were additional challenge beside shortage of assistive devices. Travelling long-distance by horse needs other

individual support unless impossible to travel independently still dependency and extra expense (Twenty-four years old)

Study participants totally confirmed that, transport access plays an important role in enabling people with locomotion disabilities to travel and live independently but, people with locomotion disability living here in the study area were denied the opportunity. In addition to other obstacles by lack of transportation, people with locomotion disabilities were not part of society. They were isolated from the socio-economic mainstream, thus caused a numerous of other problems.

Information

All semi-structured interview participants confirmed that, People with locomotion disabilities in study areas needs to access information technologies that will enable them to gather information, create, learn, and communicate with others while they develop important skills. Not only PwLDs but, also abled bodies of community in the study area were denied from need of information access.

Majority of semi-structured interview participants detailed that, they are not familiarized with their rights and duties due to inaccessibility of information. Without information and social net wok achieving socio-economic goal is impossible. In line with these challenges PwLDs were disadvantaged socio-economically. Beside information infra-structural in-accessibility the stake holder sectors did not playing their role properly on awareness creation.

All study participants stated that, the communication needs of PwLDs were often not met through information revolution. Information was frequently unavailable in accessible formats, and people with locomotion disabilities were unable to access basic information and

communication technologies such as telephones and television. Lack of consultation and involvement, often, PwLDs are excluded from decision-making in matters directly affecting their lives.

Some semi-structured interview participants briefly explained that, they do have a smart phone and Television but, they did not use it. Because there is no electric power to charge the mobile and to watch televisions, the network is not working, knowledge gap to use the smart phone for different tasks. To get sufficient information staying at home using techniques and infrastructural in-accessibility of information technologies denies PwLDs from information communication. Currently socio-economic interaction of this world abandoned on the shoulder of information communication technologies.

All study participants confirmed that, information communication technology infrastructures and using technical trainings are necessary for PwLDs to achieve the information need. Unless gathering, learning, and communicating with others to develop important skill is dream for persons with locomotion disabilities in this study area. Without strong social network and information communication succeeding socio-economic needs of marginalized community segment especially persons with locomotion need is impossible.

Copping Strategies Challenges PwPDs and Concerned Bodies

Copping strategy challenges are seen in two categories in this study part personal coping mechanisms of PwPDs themselves and other concerned bodies coping strategy challenges to handle the socio-economic challenges PwPDs. Sub challenges studied in this under the main topic coping strategy challenges t were, Self-effort, Empowerment/ Strengthen, Equalization Opportunities, Mobility Assistive Devices and Implementation of Laws, Policies and Directions .

Self-Effort / Personal Strategic Move

All study participants stated that, life is the full of challenge not only for PwLDs but, also for everybody and individuals personality or quality measured by coping that challenge. FGDs discussed that, to cope up despite, declining prejudice and discrimination, PwLDs are still struggling to live in isolation additionally all key informants deeply stated that, family embarrassment and humiliation are still commonplace. Community perceptions and misinterpretations still require strong awareness.

All of the study participants confirmed that, most locomotion disabilities face problems related with human basic needs ,lack of basic institution services (education, health, economic), unemployment/lack of income generating activities, infra structural in-accessibility, lack assistive device and lack of care and support centers. Key informant interview participants similarly described that lack of service provider sectors and irresponsible implementation prevents persons with locomotion disabilities from any social and economic roles.

As revealed by semi-structured interview participants PwLDs use their own coping mechanisms to minimize their challenges, related with mobility, by using locally available materials as assistive devices (dulla, horse), by crawling on the ground, using their hand as foot, related home living on the street, church or make shelter shift to cope up their shelter problems, related to food through, eating less preferred food, skipping meals, eating fewer meals per a day and begging. Similarly they cope up through keeping old clothes, asking support from relatives, community and religious institutions. In general unemployed persons with locomotion disabilities were used begging as a potential source of their income.

Semi-structured interview participant, female stated her personal coping strategy that,

I always overcome most obstacles with my hand. My hand is dual functional because it works as a hand and at the same time as foot. My hand does everything for me it is my supporter in every aspect (Thirty one years old female, 2021)

Empowerment

All semi-structured interview participants revealed that, there is no empowering or strengthening activities to PwLDs from governmental and non-governmental bodies except labour and social affairs and Biruhe Disability Association unsustainable finer support. Similarly Key informants and FGDs confirmed that, empowerment here in the study area does not serves the purpose developing, PwLDs life management skills and their capacity for independent living.

Majority of semi-structured interview participants explained that that, still they never get capacity building trainings. How they could be empowered without solution based training? Taking responsibilities and duties start from understanding or knowing the governmental directions. Similarly the researcher document review confirmed that, there is no prepared training manuals, trained participants list in labour and social affairs and Biruhe Disability Association office document.

Male and female FGD discussants confirmed that, lack of disability based stakeholder NGO is the major barriers to improve the capacity and achieving the needs and objectives of persons with locomotion disabilities. Different non-governmental organizations which are working on the challenges of Persons with disabilities are accumulated in regional capital city, Hawassa and nearest Zonoal cities by following infrastructural accessibility. In line with there is no any non-governmental organization here in the study area. Key informants reveled that, there is no concrete process done by concerned bodies. PwLDs become able to take control of their

circumstances and achieve goals thereby being able to work towards maximizing the quality of their lives.

FGDs discussants explained in detail that, the concept of empowerment is not well known and widely used within study area because, still there are structural inequalities between disable and abled bodies. In line with this, it is a valuable concept to create an understanding of why and how certain groups are being excluded and how they aim to subtract from this marginalized position was denied by concerned bodies of the study area.

All interview participants explained that, equalization opportunities were denied ideally and materially. Additionally they detailed that, ideally there is no awareness creation and capacity building towards persons with locomotion disabilities in particular and generally persons with disabilities rights and duties, similarly equalization by accessing mobility assistive devices also forgotten task in the study area. .

Semi-structured interview participant detailed that,

I need adequate support and get access to facilities to perform all tasks in my everyday life. I was worried about my future due to lack of access to recent technologies to accomplish and ease my life (Female thirty one years old)

Implementation of Laws, Policies and Directions

FGDs stated that, the labour and social affairs office and stake holder governmental sectors are not familiar with laws and policy directions. Which are amended for the successfulness of PwDs? We heard from different Medias that, different policy directions and laws are revised to solve socio-economic challenges of persons with disabilities. But, the study area lacks real implementation of the policy directions and awareness creation on the policy

direction. In line with this the owner of the challenges (PwDs) and concerned bodies are not awarded.

“One of the FGD participant argued that, in the study area policy directions are the dinner of the office shelf.(In Amaharic language) ፖሊሲ አቅጣጫዎችና ስትራቴጂዎች እዚህ አከባቢ የመደርደሪያዎች እራት ናቸው።” (One of the male FGD discussant)

I do not know why my connection to any of the institutions is very weak and disconnected. I have neglected from formal and informal social institutions even my connection with my friends was cut off. These institutions also have less awareness and unwillingness to support such kinds of problem (male thirty two years old)

Key informants revealed that, stake holder governmental sectors and concerned bodies are not working collaboratively to tackle the socio-economic challenges of persons with disability. Duties and responsibilities of all governmental sectors were putted in Growth and Transformation Plans (GTP) and on proclamation 916/2015. But, they are not playing their role accordingly. Most stake holders sectors and delegated professional are not familiar with the policy direction. In line with beyond policy amendment putting directions there is no facilitated fertile grounds to implement the policy.

I was locked in a house and living alone without any support. Even in the middle of the city, you can get a daily income by begging, but now I am unable to move to the city due to eye sights and mobility problems. In addition to the difficulty of running my daily life, I stopped seeing and I have reached the brink of exhaustion. If there is a government, it must reach me now (Male fifty five years old, 2021)

The regional and zonal steering committee, who works to PwDs, recognized that the Office of Labor and Social Affairs' duties and responsibilities, according to the document I reviewed. These include raising awareness of how disabilities issues might be addressed; advising, supporting, and monitoring institutional capacity building; and organizing various events, supervising the activities of disabilities associations and NGOs working to support and empower people with disabilities. In general the office's major mission is to develop, coordinate, and assist the various stakeholder sectors that are active towards the issues PwDs. (January 2018 Disability Mainstreaming Manual).

Male and female FGD discussants discussed that, disabled persons are disqualified from equal participation and have less access to any governmental or non-governmental organization. I heard a lot of works done for disabled communities in different social media, but there is rare implementation of government policies and strategies to support us in our area. I don't know the reason I feel that they even forget about us.

In implementation of disability concerns, the Office of Labor and Social Affairs assigned to plays a key role. According to a document analysis, the office has received the lion's share of the organizing and supporting of the PwDs Association. However, both institutions have five-year strategic plans, as well as yearly, half-year, quarter, and monthly plans, but the results have not been comparable. In both institution there is smart plans but, there no accomplished.

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSIONS

In this part of the paper, major findings of the study are discussed in line with theoretical frameworks (model) provided and research questions posed in the aforementioned section. All through the discussion, I have analyzed the socio-economic challenges faced by persons with locomotion disabilities at Briuhe Disability Association.

And, I have tried to show its relation with previous research findings with in the pre-existing empirical findings. Literature found in Ethiopia context regarding socio-economic challenges of PwDs and documented information in BDA and LSAO office, pre-existing literature which was conducted in Western context are employed to discuss the findings of this particular study. Five main challenges are identified from the findings which lead PwLDs to the problem of socio-economic status. Therefore, the first part discussed the social challenges of PwPDs in their life challenge which was identified from the study. The second part discussed the economic challenges that PwPDs faced because of their lack of income generating opportunity. The third part discussed personal or internal challenge which aggravates the external challenges towards PwPDs. The fourth part discussed the physical environment and infrastructural inaccessibility challenges PwPDs from access and full participation, why coping strategies are properly implanted by concerned bodies?, solutions recommended by participants and finally, the discussion part ends with the strength and weakness of the study.

Accordingly, here I have discussed the socio-economic challenges of PwLDs to implementing for them with their social and economic need and recommended coping strategies.

Findings Related with Research Questions

Social Challenges of PwPDs

A study finding pointed out, PwLDs social interaction greatly affected by community understanding and interpretation in the study area similar with (Tirussew, 2005) disability is relative and dynamic concept, because it is differently understood depending on the culture, attitudes and prevailing social norms. In line with the study area community understanding and interpretation varies accordingly, with their socio-economic status. As study finding result the study area community perceives disability as originating from curse, a consequence of past wrongdoings or evil deeds by parents, ancestors or by the disabled persons themselves likewise with the study findings of (Tirussew,2005; ACPF,2014).

The finding generated from this study indicates that, in line with misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the community PwLDs are excluded from social and economic domain of the study community. Study conclusion shows that social exclusion lack of acceptance and respect starting from family to different social interaction or formal and informal social institutions nearby finding of (Temesgen, 2018). Persons with disabilities are viewed as outsider and are not included in cultural activities and not given the chance to participate in any public sphere. In line with this impression, all of the participants in the study reported that, they were socially excluded and discriminated from any social interaction and unable to exercise their right. They could not get full participation in the society due to their locomotion disabilities. People who are socially excluded are more economically and socially vulnerable, and hence they tend to have difficult life experiences the finding was similar notion with (Leslie, et. al., 2003). The practice of social exclusion affects PwLDs in preventing from participating fully in the economic, social, and political sphere of the study area.

Social interaction of PwLDs seems weak both in all basic formal and informal social intuitions including family. The group of locomotion disabilities has very feeble social relationship. However, they spend their time individually; they have no much socialization each individual and with peer groups, they organize their life privately except for some special occasions which are established by BDA. One of the reasons for this could be shame and fear of misinterpretation of the community. Development of the majority behind in closed door since they do have barrier of communication and integration.

The main problem is attitude of the society that neglects, discriminates and ignored PwLDs from participation. What makes different the current study finding was exclusion and discrimination varies with the cause of disability, disability type and individuals socio economic status. Three participants of semi- structured interview were actively participating in majority of formal and informal institutions. As they explained the economic status they have, helps them as the catalyst to participate in different social institutions.

The generated data specified that, economically poor, females and their locomotion disability caused by leprosy were highly marginalised and discriminated in the study area. From these facts I understand that women with disabilities were stigmatized and discriminated due to the societies' negative attitude towards disability and gender.

Marriage: the current study generated that, females with locomotion disabilities and male with locomotion disabilities who have not sustainable income generating source were denied get married. According to, (Abed et al, 2015), the importance of marriage cannot be underestimated as it provides social, economic and emotional benefits to partners but, current study finding was different from the argument of the above author's.

Majority of study participants explained people can think being disabled mean prohibition from getting married. Hence, seven PwLD were unmarried from fifteen semi-structured interview participants. Four female and three men with locomotion disabilities were not married and one female was divorced in case of her disability.

As stated by (Choi and Marks, 2008), marriage is expected to promote physical wellbeing due to a greater availability of emotional, social support and control which are key processes to meaning and purpose in life. Finding showed that, the negative attitude, perception, cultural beliefs and traditions about the causes of disability hinder people with disabilities seeking and maintaining relationships. People with disabilities are perceived as less eligible marriage partners. The reality investigated from the current study except having sustainable income generating source male similar with (Liu and Reczek, 2012, Bhoomika, 2014), (Jalal, S. and Gabel, S. 2014).

Education: PwLDs were reportedly excluded from school during their school years, according to the current study. The educational level of semi-structured interview participants indicates the prevalence of exclusion throughout schooling age, which is similar to (Fitaw and Boersma, 2006), who determined that PwLDs had very restricted access to education when compared to other types of impairment. Six of the fifteen semi-structured interview participants are unable to read or write. Children with impairments have always been included in the old, verbal, Orthodox priest-taught Ethiopian school system, according to Tirussew (2006), but their marginalization has increased in recent years as a result of modern, written education practices. Contrary to (Tirussew, 2006) assertions, the bulk of semi-structured interview participants come out of formal and informal education institution. PwLDs were denied the opportunity to attend school due to multi-faceted problems, and enrolled disabled individuals can drop out, as wise

Lewis, (2009) observed, with significant rates of disabled children repeating or dropping out of school. During school age, people with locomotor disabilities were excluded from school due to accessibility issues, according to the (Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2010).

Health institution: the current study indicated that, health institution services were in serious challenges that PwLDs faces in their life in the study area. Correspondingly with (Muleta and Mohd, 2019) generalized, health services were not accessible for PwLDs as generated in current study. Most of semi-structured interview participants were not served in health institutions because of distance of medical institutions, lack of finance to cover medical charge, lack of means of transportation.

Economic challenges of PwPDs

According to the current findings, PwLDs were denied equal rights and access to facilities and income-generating possibilities as abled bodies. They were further hampered by their inability to meet their fundamental necessities due to a lack of resources. Many people rely on family support and begging to make ends to meet their basic needs similar discovery with (Feleke 2009). In line with this, the vast majority of semi-structured interview participants were living in extreme or chronic poverty. Because their daily earnings are not only less than one dollar, but also zero, they are at risk of being without basic necessities.

The finding showed that, poverty in the case of PwD cannot be reduced to economic measures alone because social challenges are chronic as concluded by (Wolfensohn and Bourguignon, 2004). The findings of the survey were virtually identical, with some exceptions, in that the majority were stigmatized and discriminated (Groce et al. 2011; WHO/World Bank

2011). Some of the semi-structured interview participants were in a good financial position since they were self-employed.

According to the current study's findings, several of the fifteen semi-structured interview participants were hired. The majority of them were reliant on the help and begging of others. PwLDs were unable to secure sustainable livelihoods due to a lack of revenue and productive resources. Agriculture is a major source of income in the study region community, yet almost all of the semi-structured interview participants were denied the opportunity to work in it.

(Yeo and Moore, 2003) suggest that, disability should be included as a cross-cutting subject in all poverty reduction activity and research, with contrary to the authors' suggestion at the grassroots level, there are no intentional activities which are done to tackle the livelihood challenges of persons with locomotion disabilities by concerned bodies

PwLDs were denied access to productive resources such as farming land, capacity building, and microcredit, according to the findings. Inequitable resource distribution handicapped them. Furthermore, the current findings show that, in addition to a lack of commitment from stakeholder sectors, hopelessness is another obstacle to securing livelihood opportunities for persons with locomotion disabilities. As (Alinovi et al., 2010; Farrington et al., 2020) argued, without commitment and equitable resource distribution, securing livelihood opportunities for PwDs is impossible.

The findings of this study contradicted our country's proclamation number 568/2008 on the work rights of people with impairments. Misconceptions about disabilities in the study area community, along with a lack of understanding about the potentials of people with locomotor problems, have played a significant role in limiting work chances.

People with disabilities have been marginalized, stigmatized, and discriminated against in the labor market due to misconceptions, causing them to live in poverty. Non-disabled family members in some families who live with disabled adults face unemployment challenges. As a result of this double load, a lot of families were unemployed and on the verge of starvation likewise (Ingstad, Baider & Grut 2011; Muyinda & Whyte 2011).

Personal Challenges of PwPDs

Current study indicates that, most of semi-structured interview participant PwLDs are vulnerable of demographic challenges, those challenge are taken as personal challenges. As study indicates personal challenges include age, sex, marital status, disability types, severity of disability level, case of disability, education, coping style, social and economic background.

As the current study generated seriousness of the challenges PwLDs facing depends on their ascribed and achieved status. Those of PwLDs have a good social and economic status faces less social and economic challenges with contrary, females, elders and lower socio-economic status highly disadvantaged in the study area. (Eleni, 2016: 18). Disability related challenges on women are not just two fold to that of men, but are of multiple folds. Beside this the challenges varies with disability type with in locomotion disability and its causes. From the semi- structured interview participants those who are disabled by leprosy case were seriously discarded.

Likewise (WHO, 2011), noted disability as a dynamic interaction between health conditions and contextual factors, both personal and environmental the finding showed that, PwLDs who accepted misunderstanding and interpretation of the community are in chronic

socio-economic challenges. With contrary that, aggressively fight towards the misunderstanding and interpretation are on the way of good social and economic position.

Physical Environment and Inaccessibility Challenges of PwPDs

The finding generated indicates that, physical environment and inaccessibility challenges are as bridge for other challenges. PwLDs challenges are aggravated by physical environment and inaccessibility. To overcome the misinterpretations and misunderstandings of the community and to divert the view misperceives PwLDs are prevented by physical environment. Under physical environment challenges there are natural and built environment challenges which persons with locomotion disabilities facing as concluded in the finding. Study participant locomotion disabilities are disadvantaged by natural environment like topography and climatic condition. Beside this the disagreement of natural environment, built environment and mobility challenges create embedded challenge for persons with locomotion disability in the study area.

Built environment challenges are directly interrelated with infrastructures like roads, buildings (houses), information communications technologies, pure water access and electric power. Mismatched condition of natural environment and built environment are not suitable for using mobility assistive devices. The finding indicates that PwLDs are seriously deprived from practicing their human right by multi-dimensional or embedded hindrances.

Coping Strategies Challenges / Challenges for Implementing Policy

Coping strategies are methods or procedures used by people with disabilities and other organizations to solve problems in a short amount of time and in a long-term manner. PwLDs have problem-focused coping methods for daily life activity issues, according to the current

study findings, however these techniques are not stable or sustainable for PwLDs' deep-rooted multi-dimensional life challenges. The findings suggest that the way concerned bodies employed coping mechanisms was not significantly different from that of PwLDs. Concerned bodies did not use long-term coping techniques or policy orientations as required by the statutes.

Ethiopia implemented national and regional legislation to protect the rights and welfare of people with disabilities, some of which were unknown and some of which were stocked as office property (Researcher Document review, 2021). Different strategies and practical ways to alleviate the tough circumstances of PwDs have been offered by several office shelves. This result backs up the work of the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities Secretariat (2010), MoLSA (2012), and the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2016).

According to the current study, equalizing chances for PwDs by empowering them to live independently and fully participate in all aspects of life, including access and mobility in the physical environment, public spaces, and institutions, was forgotten. The government sectors are not following the rules and directive measures on disabilities that have been placed in place.

The findings were in stark contrast to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD, 2010), the Ethiopian Growth and Transformation Plan Second Phase (GTP II 2015-2020), and the responsibilities and obligations assigned to all ministries by Proclamation No. 916/2015, which were based on the approval of sub-articles 10 and 4. Apart from this, there are no non-governmental organizations trying to address the socio-economic issues faced by PwDs in general and PwLDS in particular, as ILO (2006) highlighted.

Solution Recommended by Participants

Participants recommend that, the policy directions should implement in great responsibility and accountability. Awareness creation to bring change in attitudes towards PwLDs massively done by concerned bodies with in the study community. Non-governmental bodies are engaged in empowering persons with locomotion disabilities. Different mobility assistive devices are accessed by government and the infra-structural accessibility challenges can be solved by government. Person with locomotion disabilities can participate in whole social and economic spheres as abled body peers with equal basis. The root problems of persons with locomotion disabilities will be dried or disappear from source.

Strength and Weakness of the Study

The chosen research topic seemed to have accomplished a lot. It is not generated in the same way as Western products in our country and region. Really may appear to be a lot of work, but it has little to do with the issue of persons with locomotion disability. Working hard is one of the advantages of option the correct environment. The supply of infrastructure in the research environment is a concern, but it is determined to achieve the goal of the study. It's not easy to comprehend the demands of society's most vulnerable citizens. In a semi-structured individual interview, I have a lot of tolerance when it comes to understanding client behavior and following research ethics. It taught my clients how to tackle the challenges they confront on a daily basis. I understand that every problem has a solution. It has long been believed that a person who never gives up will succeed no matter what. The goal of the study piqued the interest of the participants. The relevant government agencies' collaboration is highly praised. In my perspective, this is a sign of strength.

As it is a study of a society in serious social and economic distress, there is an immediate need for assistance. Furthermore, the small number of participants has a serious weakness in perceiving the role of governmental professionals, they hatred that official agencies prerogative for their reports. Disability is viewed by some participants as a tool for begging and a lack of anger. Another flaw is that the field of social work is still in its infancy. I cried with one of the participants when he sorrowed over the social and economic issues since he was a human being but, he is living in a worst living style. In social work profession, this is a moral flaw. The key informant sectors chosen are not operating responsibly. Some people find it challenging to deliver effective information from the study perspective. Due to a lack of information management and retention, some sectors are unavailable to display. In addition to this participants in interview and group discussion are covered by the COVID-19 protocol, there is an issue with the audio quality and lack freedom full interaction were some of the weakness.

Chapter Six: Conclusion, Implications and Recommendations

This chapter presents three major parts. The first section presents the conclusion which is drawn from the findings pertinent to the four research objectives. The second section illustrates about implications of the study which are drawn from the findings of the study. The third part presents recommendation based on the findings of the study which offered considerations to solve the problems of socio-economic challenges of persons with locomotion disabilities.

Conclusion

This qualitative descriptive single case study embedded design was conducted with a major objective investigating the socio- economic challenges and opportunities of persons with physical disabilities. The first section presents the conclusion which is drawn from the findings appropriate to the four research questions. In view of that, four research questions were posed and addressed. First what are the social challenges of persons with physical disability? Second how are PwPDs influenced by economic inequality? Third what are the personal challenges of PwPD? And fourth what measures are taken by concerned bodies to reduce challenges of PwPD? Accordingly, the above four research questions in relation to socio-economic challenges of persons with physical disabilities and the challenges to implementing the coping strategies are addressed in this section of conclusion.

In reaction to the first research question, this study revealed that, Persons with locomotion disabilities are extremely excluded from different social interactions. Misunderstanding and misinterpretation related to social exclusion is the main source of other challenges. Social exclusion is the root challenge for other multi-dimensional challenges. The others are stem, branches and their leaf if, the root properly pruned stem, branches and leafs

simply dry or disappeared. Socially excluded group denied belongingness, acceptance and recognition. People who are socially excluded are more economically and socially vulnerable, and hence they tend to have difficult life experiences. Social networks enable access to various other assets that are needed for making a living, secured and sustainable.

In response to the second research question, this study portrayed challenges related with economic sphere. Economic exclusion of PwLDs revealed especially focusing on distribution of resource, utilization of resources, having private property, and employment opportunities of locomotion disabled people. Concerning the economic indicators of exclusion, locomotion disability group is the most excluded group. As the study response economic challenges prevented PwLDs from the basic needs of human being. They are marginalized and sideline from the benefit of economic advantage. As I understood from the interview, discussion and observation they are in chronic poverty. They do not have equal right to benefited from available productive assets as abled bodies. Majority of them are homeless and dependent on others support and begging.

The reaction for the third research question of this study revealed that, demographic characteristics of the PwLDs were mentioned as personal challenges in the study area. Females, elders or long aged group, disabled peoples from the lower class family and the disability caused by leprosy were extremely disadvantaged with in the community. Persons with locomotion disabilities who have good achieved status easily face any challenges in social life. Perception of the individual towards him or her affects his or her immunity to fight the challenges. In line with this PwLDs who undermine themselves and what they in hand are in high risk of socio-economic condition. Additionally they develop misbehavior, stresses, hopelessness, aggressiveness even

they tried suicide. Moreover they always need direct support of individuals and they build dependency with contrary strength based perspective ideology.

The feedback for the fourth research question of this study disclosed that, measures taken by concerned bodies to reduce challenges of PwPDs are categorized in two. Those are measures which are taken by PwPDs themselves and by concerned bodies. Along with this, some persons with locomotion disabilities tried to do their best for survival. Majority of them were dependent on families and relatives the others on street for begging. The amusing concept which I learned from the study every locomotion disabled individuals have their own coping mechanisms for their daily activity. Copping strategies of the concerned bodies were negligible and unfruitful as study confirmed. Empowering and equalization opportunities are denied by concerned bodies as assured by key informants and document review. Accordingly, I understood that those community segments are socially and economically marginalized by government a policy direction which pays less attention to the above peoples. In line with this, governmental sectors and concerned bodies in the study woreda were not familiar with laws and policy directive initiatives. They do not have equal right to benefited from available productive assets as abled bodies. In general person with locomotion disabilities are under worst situation.

Implication of the Study

As the type and focus of the conducted study topic, each scientific investigation has its own implications for various bodies. The findings of this study, which is focused on the socioeconomic obstacles faced by people with locomotor disabilities, have significant consequences for a variety of stakeholders. As a result, it has significant implications for future research, for education, for policy, and for intervention.

Implication for Research

The study will shed light on the challenges faced by people with locomotion disabilities in Kafa Zone, Gesha District, and can serve as a springboard for future researchers interested in filling in the gaps by examining the challenges that negatively impact the well-being of people with locomotion disabilities across multiple dimensions. As a result, this study suggests potential research topics for the future. This may aid in a more comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the issues faced by people with locomotor limitations.

There appeared to be a dearth of research that evaluated the difficulties faced by people with locomotor limitations. As a result, little is known about the difficulties that people with locomotor problems face. As a result of this study, it is clear that more research is needed to fully comprehend the issue of persons with locomotor difficulties.

Lack of research on the topic of persons with locomotor disabilities in Kafa Zone and, in particular, Gesha District, the research findings contribute to a better understanding of the challenges that people with locomotion disabilities face in their environment. Because the study is descriptive in nature, it at least contributes to identifying the existing gap.

Implications for intervention

The obstacles faced by people with locomotor limitations were the subject of this research. It has been demonstrated that people with locomotor limitations experience a variety of difficulties. In general, there are problems posed by the government and the next generation. As a result, this study provides some evidence that such obstacles and gaps in the well-being of people with locomotor disabilities necessitate assistance and advocacy Actors in different sectors such as hospitals, schools, courts and other relevant agencies working on human service should

consider the situation of persons with physical disability and provide service that meets the needs of PwPDs. Moreover, practitioners should always consider the differences in the needs of various types of disability and respond to the specific needs that arise from variety of individuals having disability. It is highly appreciated if professionals such as social workers give due emphasis in identifying the needs and situation of PwPDs so that other experts can also understand in their professional engagement with the same population.

Implication for Education

The finding of the study have vividly shown that Persons with disability do not further their education for many reasons which was disclosed in this study and other literatures in the field of disability study. Education is a weapon for overcoming poverty and challenging other unfair treatment that comes to individuals and groups. PwDs are part of the community who finds the education system less friendly and supportive in realizing their life goals. This study highly recommend that policy makers, practitioners in the field of education including tertiary education leaders should closely work in bridging the gaps that makes the education desires and path of persons with disability tough .

In general professionals, policy advocates, public administrators and lobbyist shall work together in bringing favorable education policies that can address the needs of PwPDs and bring them to path of prosperity and enjoyment of their rights as part of the mainstream society.

Implications for Policy

Although Ethiopia and regional states have adopted a number of policy directives and acknowledged the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, responsible

implementation at the grassroots level is minimal. Policymakers and practitioners were left out of the evaluation of the goal's actual execution. One of the social worker's responsibilities is to assess policy implementation and its impact. In addition, information for policymakers and implementers is addressed. As a result, policymakers and practitioners from Gesha District to regional levels may use the data for evaluation. They double-check why the revised policy met its objectives.

Even though there are policy documents at national levels it is not widely understood by practitioners and local authorities. It is paramount to evaluate policies at different levels and re-consider if there are areas which need further improvement for making it more practical and local context sensitive. It is advisable that social work educators, practitioners and managers should do their part in lobbying for formulation of tailored policies and directives to fully apprehend the current situations of PwPDs in general.

Recommendation

Because of the Line share leadership and coordinating responsibility granted, the submitted recommendation holds for Gesha District Labour and Social Affairs, kafa Zone Labour and Social Affairs, and Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Regional State (SNNPRS) Labour and Social Affairs office. Furthermore, due to the obligations and responsibilities of the disability issue assigned to all stakeholder sectors (Ministries) by proclamation 916/2015.

- A. The practice of excluding people with locomotion disabilities from participating in community settings is popular in the study area. As a result, construct a healthy relationship between locomotion disabled people and others by motivating them and inspiring a sense of belonging in their minds, as well as developing disabled people's capacities in the social sphere. Because taking responsibility, making decisions, and developing self-esteem and confidence are all part of the participation process.
- B. Work on capacity building; because skills and knowledge are required for the policy standard's application, it is vital to maintain a big capacity by sustaining significant capacity building operations and completing all institutions and public wings.
- C. To remain a part of all institutions' systems in order to appropriately promote the problem of persons with locomotion disability with an emphasis on empowerment and sustainability.
- D. To fully address the issue of locomotion disability and bring about meaningful change, it is required to allocate the necessary funding, manpower, and resources.
- E. Establish a framework of accountability; the institution's management should be closely inspected. A considerable policy implementation role should be played. It is critical to look at the issue of disability in a basic sense while developing quality systems and practices in every area and organization.
- F. Establishing and enhancing communication networks each institution must build a healthy and long-lasting network in order to implement a strong and inclusive implementation.

- G. Because environmental accessibility, which is linked to mobility, is one of the most difficult factors to overcome in their day-to-day lives, maintain environmental accessibility while also facilitating enough social services and other opportunities.
- H. Access to assistive materials is extremely limited for locomotion disabled people; consequently, provide assistive materials and establish life compatibility for locomotion disabled persons.
- I. . Due to a lack of information accessibility, there is a gap in providing vital information to the disabled people and others. As a result, it is suggested that the media and other institutions evolved in order to ensure that all people have access to important information. Because the media is one of the most effective weapons for bringing about change and has been successful in doing so.
- Finally, I would like to recommend further studies on the issues of socio-economic challenges persons with disabilities with different research approaches and techniques and factors affecting CRPDs and different policy direction of the country real implementation.

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Appendixes

Appendix 1

Semi-Structured Interview Guide for Person with Physical disabilities

Instruction

Dear respondents,

I am Gawo A/mecha. I'm a graduate student from Jimma University writing my thesis as a part of the fulfillment of the Master of Social Work (MSW). My research aims at understanding and explaining the socio- economic challenges of persons with physical disabilities in Kaffa Zone, Gesha District. The information you will provide in this Interview will be extremely important and never be used for any political and other purposes at all and will be kept confidential, except for the researcher and my advisors who are responsible to supervise the progress of the research. If possible the findings will be published and may other researchers will use for the extra investigation. Therefore, you are kindly requested to give realistic information about yourself and the issues that will be discussed. Your names will not be included in the report except the information you will give.

Would you like to participate: Yes_____ No _____

I thank you in advance for your willingness!

Background Information

Interview date: _____ Start time: _____ Ending time: _____

Gender _____

Age _____

Marital status _____

Education Level A. Non-formal B. Primary education (1-8) C. Secondary education (9-12) D.

Higher education (TVET) E. Diploma and above

General Questions of social challenges

1. How long you have been lived in Gesha?
2. How long you have been lived with physical disability?
3. How about physical disability and the environment?
4. What is your perception or understanding on your physical disability?
5. What is the perception of the community towards the physical disability including your family, friends and peers?
6. What seems your interpersonal relationship with individuals? A. Good B. Bad If Good explain, if bad Why?
7. Do you know your social status with the community? Yes _____ No _____
8. If Yes, for No 7 A. Higher class B. Middle class C. Lower Class
9. Why your communities assign you in the mentioned social status or class?
10. Do you have unequal opportunities to actively participate and decided with formal and informal social institutions of the community? A. Yes B. No

11. What are the challenges and opportunities of family and or marriage institution?
12. Education institutions challenges and opportunities in your life?
13. Health institutions related challenges and opportunities in your life experience?
14. Informal institutions (“Dafo” “Dadoo” “Ekubi”, “Idir” and others) related challenges and opportunities in terms of your physical disability?
15. Is there any stigma and discrimination for the reason of your physical impairment?
16. What are the coping mechanisms you employ to overcome the challenges?
17. Is there any supportive body you to overcome the challenges?

Questions related with economic challenges

18. Supposed economic situation? A .Poor B. Middle C. Rich
19. What is the permanent source of your livelihood?
20. What are the challenges and opportunities to realize your livelihood?
21. What is your current job?
22. Is your current job permanent?
23. How did you get this job?
24. Do you have unequal access to different job opportunities?
25. Is there any challenge on your job in terms of your physical disability?
26. Is there any physical environment challenge in terms of your physical disability?
Yes_____ No_____
27. What are the challenges which hinder your survival?
28. Is there any technological challenge which contradicts your daily life?

Key informant interview

Key informant interview to extract supportive information about the issues. Key informants and highly concerned bodies of persons with disabilities in general and persons with physical disabilities in particular are social and economic sectors of the government. They have responsibilities and duties as stated, in FDRE proclamation no. 916/2015 and Growth and Transformation Plan the sectors that need to work hard for social and economic equal participation and benefit of PwDs have been identified. Therefore ten experts who delegated as focal person of the relevant social and economic sectors concerning persons with disability in general and particularly persons with physical disability were selected.

1. What about the perception of the community towards persons with physical disability?
2. Are there any personal, social, economic and cultural challenges to accommodate persons with physical disabilities?
3. What about active participation and decision making opportunities of persons with physical disabilities in formal and informal social institutions? For example in family, education, health, economic, Dafo”, “Dadoo”, “Ekubi”, “Idir” and others
4. Are those persons with physical disabilities equally accessible in economic institutions? For example job opportunities
5. Is there any stigma and discrimination in terms of their physical disabilities?
6. What are the major social and economic challenges and opportunities of persons with physical disabilities?
7. Are there any coping strategies which are experienced by the concerned bodies?

Appendix 3 - FGD guide interviews

I am Gawo A/mecha. I'm a graduate student from Jimma University writing my thesis as a part of the fulfillment of the Master of Social Work (MSW). My research aims at understanding and explaining the socio- economic challenges of persons with physical disabilities in Kaffa Zone, Gesha District Disability Association. In addition to semi-structured interview of the persons with physical disabilities to get in depth information Focus Group Discussion assigned, four from persons with disability association leader and four from persons with physical disabilities who are not selected for semi- structured interview were arranged through criteria. This FGD guide maintained to collect the information about persons with physical disabilities social challenges. The information will be used only for research purpose and finding will be kept in secret.

1. What are the social challenges of persons with physical disabilities?
2. What are the economic challenges of persons with physical disabilities?
3. What are the physical environment challenges of persons with physical disabilities?
4. What are the technological challenges of persons with physical disabilities?
5. What are the measures which taken by persons with physical disabilities themselves and concerned bodies?
6. Is there any cultural challenge which negatively affects persons with physical disabilities?
7. What are the major challenge

Appendix 4 : Document Review Checklist

Document Review Checklist

Document Title

Reviewed Institutions

Labour and Social affairs and Biruhe Disability
Association

Reviewer

Gawo Abamecha

Document Units

Item

Strategic (5 year) of selected institutions

Plans and implementations reports

Quarter plan and its implementation report

Half year plan and its implementation report

One year plan and its implementation report

List of collaboratively working bodies

Work plans with stake holders

Collaboration works from stake holders

List of focal persons from stake holders

Work report and integration discipline

Output and outcome (countable progress on
PwLDs)

List of benefited locomotion disabilities

Compiled progressive report

The records, of labour and social affairs office and Biruhe disability Association strategic plan yearly, half year and quarter plan which are planned to tackle socio-economic challenge of Persons with disability. Accomplished plans and its regular time reports were reviewed both in Gesha District labour and social Affairs and Biruhe Disability Association.

Appendix 5 : Observation Checklist

In qualitative research the researcher himself is the data collector. He can observe during data collection issues of the study in addition to in depth interview. In this study, I want to watch the life experiences, living Style, what they do? Where they are living overview was observed.

What are the PwPDs day to day activities?

How do they interrelate with others?

Living style what it seems like? Related with basic needs

What are the challenges practically seen at the time?

አባሪ አንድ

በከፊል የተወሰነ መጠይቅ በስነ-አካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኞች ዙርያ

መመሪያ

ዉድ ደንበኞቼ እኔ ጋዎ አባመጫ እባላለሁ :: የጅማ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ሶሻል ወርክ ዲፓርትመንቲ ተማሪ ሲሆን በዚሁ ዲፓርትመንቲ ለሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ማሟያ ጥናታዊ ዲፎሎ ለማዘጋጀት ነዉ:: የጥናታዊ ዲፎሎ ዓላማ በካፋ ዞን ጌሻ ወረዳ አካል ጉዳተኞች ማህበር ዉስጥ ያሉ ስነ-አካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኞችን ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ጉዳይ እንቅፋቶችን በጥልቀት መረዳትና መተንተን

2. ከስነ-አካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኛነቱ ጋር ምን ያህል ጊዜ ቆይተዋል?-----

3. ስነ-አካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኛነትና አከባቢው እንዴት ነው? -----

4. በስነ- አካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኛነቶቻቸው ላይ ያለዎት እይታና አረዳድ ምን ይመስላል ?-----

5. የማህበረሰብ የቤተሰብ የጓደኛ እና የቅርብ ሰዎች እይታ በስነ-አካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኛነቶቻቸው ላይ ምን ይመስላል?-----

6. ከሰዎች ጋር ያለዎት የቅርብ ግንኙነቶቻቸው ምን ይመስላል ሀ. ጥሩ ለ. መጥፎ ጥሩ ከሆነ ያብራሩ መጥፎ ከሆነ ለምን?-----

7. በማህበረሰቡ ውስጥ ያለዎትን ማህበራዊ ከፍታ ያወቃሉ አዎ አይደለም

8. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር ሰባት መልሶዎት አዎ ከሆነ ሀ. ከፍተኛ ለ. መካከለኛ ሐ. ዝቅተኛ ደረጃ

9. ህብረተሰቡ ለምን በጥያቄ ቁጥር ስምንት ላይ የተጠቀሰውን ደረጃ እንደሰጠዎት

ያዉቃሉ? -----

10. በመደበኛና ኢ-መደበኛ ማህበራዊ ተቋማት ውስጥ እኩል የመሣተፍና የመወሰን እድል

አሎዎት ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም

11. በቤተሰብ ወይም በጋብቻ ተቋም ውስጥ ያለዎት መልካም አጋጣሚዎችና እንቅፋቶች

ምንድን ናቸው?-----

12. የት/ት ተቋማት መልካም አጋጣሚዎችና እንቅፋቶች በህይወቶዎ?-----

13. ከጤና ተቋማት ጋር ተያይዞ ያሉ እንቅፋቶች እና መልካም አጋጣሚዎች በህይወት

ልምዶዎት?-----

14. ኢ-መደበኛ የሆኑ ማህበራዊ ተቋማት ማለትም ደቦ ዳዶ እቁብ እድርና ከሌሎች ጋር ተያይዞ

ያሉ እንቅፋቶችና መልካም አጋጣሚዎች ከስነ- አካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኛነቶዎ ጋር ተያይዞ?-----

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15. ከስነ- አካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኛነቶዎ ጋር ተያይዞ ያለ አድሎና መድሎዎች ይኖራሉ?-----

16. የተጠቀሱት እንቅፋቶችን ለመቋቋም ወይም ለማለፍ የሚጠቀሙበት የመፍትሔ አቅጣጫዎች ምንድን ናቸው? -----

17. እንቅፋቶችን እንድሻገሩ የምደግፉ ደጋፍ አካላት ይኖራሉ?-----

ከኢኮኖሚያዊ እንቅፋቶች ጋር ተያይዞ ያሉ መጠይቆች

18. የተገመተ የኢኮኖሚ ሁኔታዎ ሀ. ደሃ ለ. መካከለኛ ሐ. ሀብታም

19. ቋም የገቢ ምንጮዎት ምንድን ነው?-----

20. መተዳደሪያዎን እዉን ለማድረግ ያለዎት መልካም አጋጣሚዎችና እንቅፋቶች?-----

21. አሁን ያለዎት ሥራ ምንድን ነው?-----

22. አሁን ያለዎት ሥራ ቋም ነው?-----

23. ይህን ሥራ እንዴት አገኙት?-----

24. በተለያዩ የሥራ እድሎች እኩል የመጠቀም እድል ነበረዎት?-----

25. በስነ- አካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኛነቶዎ ምክንያት በሥራ ላይ የሚያጋጥሙ መሰናክሎች

ይኖራሉ?-----

26. ከስነ- አካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኛነቶዎ ጋር ተያይዞ የሚያጋጥሙ አከባቢያዊ ተፅዕኖዎች ይኖራሉ

U. አዎ ለ. አይደለም

27. ማናቸውም ለመቋቋም የሚያግዱ መሰናክሎች በህይወቶዎ ካሉ?-----

28. ቀን ተቀን ህይወቶቻችን የሚፈታተኑ ተክሎኖጅያዊ እንቅፋቶች ይኖራሉ?-----

ስለትብብሮዎ እጅግ በጣም አመሰግናለሁ!!

አባሪ 2

ቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጭ ቃለ መጠይቅ

ስለጉዳዮች ደጋፊ መረጃዎችን ለማውጣት ቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጭ ቃለ መጠይቅ ። በአጠቃላይ የአካል ጉዳተኞች ቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪዎች እና በጣም የሚመለከታቸው አካላት በተለይም የአካል ጉዳተኞችን የወከሉ የመንግስት ማህበራዊ እና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ዘርፎች ናቸው ። በኢፌዴሪ አዋጅ ቁ. 916/2015 ላይ እንደተጠቀሰው ኃላፊነቶች እና ግዴታዎች አሏቸው ። የ 916/2015 እና የእድገትና ትራንስፎርሜሽን እቅድ ለአካል ጉዳተኞች ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ እኩል ተሳትፎና ተጠቃሚነት ጠንክረው መሥራት የሚያስፈልጋቸው ዘርፎችን ተለይተዋል ። ስለሆነም የአካል ጉዳተኞችን በአጠቃላይ እና በተለይም የስነ አካላዊ የአካል ጉዳተኞችን በተመለከተ አግባብነት ያላቸው ማህበራዊ እና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ዘርፎች እንደ ዋና የሚመለከታቸው ሆነው በመ/ቤቱ አካል ጉዳተኞችን ለሚመለከት ጉዳይ የተወከሉ አስር ባለሙያዎች ከአምስት የማህበራዊ ሴክቴርና ከአምስት ኢኮኖሚያዊ ሴክቴር ተመርጠዋል ።

1. ማህበረሰቡ አካላዊ የአካል ጉዳተኛ ለሆኑ ሰዎች ያለው አመለካከት ምን ይመስላል?
2. አካላዊ የአካል ጉዳተኞችን ለማስተናገድ የግል ፣ ማህበራዊ ፣ ኢኮኖሚያዊ እና ባህላዊ ተግዳሮቶች አሉ?

- 3. መደበኛ እና መደበኛ ባልሆኑ ማህበራዊ ተቋማት አካላዊ የአካል ጉዳተኞች ንቁ ተሳትፎ እና የውሳኔ አሰጣጥ ዕድሎችስ ምን ይመስላሉ? ለምሳሌ፤ በቤተሰብ ፣ በትምህርት ፣ በጤና ፣ በኢኮኖሚ ፣ በዳይ ”፣“ ዳዶዎ ”፣“ እኩቢ ”፣“ ኢዲር ”እና ሌሎችም
- 4. እነዚያ የአካል ጉዳተኞች በኢኮኖሚ ተቋማት እኩል ተደራሽ ናቸው? ለምሳሌ የሥራ ዕድሎች
- 5. ከአካላዊ የአካል ጉዳተኞች አንፃር መገለልና መድልዎ ይኖር ይሆን?
- 6. አካላዊ የአካል ጉዳተኞች ዋና ዋና ማህበራዊ እና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ተግዳሮቶች እና ዕድሎች ምንድናቸው?
- 7. የሚመለከታቸው አካላት የሚያጋጥሟቸውን ተግዳሮቶች የሚፈቱበት ስልቶች አሉ?

አባሪ 3-

የትኩረት ቡድን ዉይይት መመሪያ እና ቃለመጠይቆች

እኔ ጋዎ አባመጫ እባላለሁ። በጅማ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ሶሻል ወርክ ሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ተማሪ ሲሆን የመመሪያዎ ዱሎጌን ለመሥራት ነዉ የመጣሁት። የጥናቴ ዓላማ ከስነ-አካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኝነት ጋር ተያይዞ በካፋ ዞን ጌሻ ወረዳ የአካል ጉዳተኞች ማህበር ዉስጥ ያሉ ማህበራዊ እና ኢኮኖሚያዊ እንቅፋቶችን ለመረዳትና ለመተንተን ይሆናል። ጥልቀት ያለው መረጃ ለማግኘት የአካል ጉዳተኞች በከፊል የተዋቀረ ቃለ ምልልስ በተጨማሪ የትኩረት ቡድን ዉይይት ተመድቧል ፣ ሦስት ወንድ ከአካል ጉዳተኛ ማህበር መሪ እና ሦስት ወንድ የአካልዊ አካል ጉዳተኞች በከፊል የተደራጀ ቃለ መጠይቅ ዉስጥ ካልተመረጡ ሁኖ በተመሳሳይ በሴት ጾታ በማቀናጀት ሁለት ቡድን ዉይይት ይደራጃል። ይህንን የአካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኞችን ማህበራዊና አኮኖሚያዊ ተግዳሮቶች መረጃዎችን ለመሰብሰብ የተደራጀ ትኩረት የተሰጠ

የቡድን ዉይይት ሲሆን መረጃው ለምርምር ዓላማ ብቻ የሚውል ሁኖ ግኝቱ በሚስጥር

ይያዛል ::

1. የአካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኞች ማህበራዊ ችግሮች ምንድን ናቸው?
2. የአካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኞች የኢኮኖሚ ችግሮች ምንድን ናቸው?
3. የአካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኞች የአካባቢያዊ ተግዳሮት ምንድን ነው?
4. የአካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኞች የቴክኖሎጂዊ ችግሮች ምንድን ናቸው?
5. የአካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኞች እራሳቸው እና የሚመለከታቸው አካላት ተግዳሮቶችን ለመሻገር የሚወስዱት መፍትሔዎች ምንድን ናቸው?
6. የአካላዊ አካል ጉዳት ያለባቸው ሰዎች ላይ አሉታዊ ተጽዕኖ የሚያሳድር ባህላዊ ተግዳሮቶች አሉ?
7. የአካላዊ አካል ጉዳተኞች ዋና ዋና ተግዳሮቶች እና የመቋቋም ስትራቴጂዎች እንደ አስተያየትዎ ምን ምን ይሆናሉ?