

Importance of Skills Trainings for the Vulnerable Physical Disability: A case of Financial and Economic Life

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Abstract

This study is to find out whether skill training is an essential tool for integrating people with disabilities into society and whether they make them effective members of the community. The research project where we visited 40 different training center's that was deliberately selected. They included individuals with physical disabilities, with poor eyesight, handicapped, and hearing impaired. They include a population of 200 participants who have received special skill training education, 60 respondents were selected randomly by taking the sample for data without skills training. Data was analyzed through Statistical Package of Social Science SPSS 25.0 and use techniques for analyze statistical data Non-parametric tests, ANOVA, Reliability and correlation. The findings show that skill training programs are not for all the employment needs of graduates, but some of the graduates have benefited from the training. The results show that the need to reorganize skill training programs in Sindh to all student work requirements. Findings of research show that there is a limited trade choice and skill training centers do not have a standard curriculum. The acquired skills do not help graduates to find a job. This implies that they are not in line with labor market requirements.

Key words

Employment, Physical & Skill Trainings & Person with Disabilities

1. Introduction

In Sindh, almost all special schools have access to Pakistan's Skills Education Institute and have established independent skills training centres in the private and public sectors. Some training centres were developed 30 to 40 years ago and now have a strange look. We visited the centre and indicated that it is one of the Centre's best skills training.

Skills training is a valuable tool for bringing the public into society and making it an effective community. Some skill training centres offer very good training and are prepared for the special people in the market. However, the level of these courses does not match the market requirements. Technological development in the market makes it difficult to provide facilities for learning centres that can train special talent. (Saskatoon)

No one has health care, education and employment opportunities. They need their activities and do not accept services for the disabled who live outside their daily lives. Disability is considered a human rights issue when the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities enters into force. Loss of work capacity is also a key development issue, indicating that the socio-economic outcomes and poverty levels of persons with disabilities are lower than those of persons with disabilities. Despite the seriousness of the problem, there is no shortage of scientific knowledge or knowledge about disability. There are no other cases of sharing, distribution or trends similar to international agreements or standards. Several documents provide feedback on policy development and how to develop and analyse the needs of those in need. It corresponds to this situation. (WHO, 2011)

Failure is part of the human condition. Almost everyone will interfere temporarily or permanently at some stage of their lives, and those who live in old age will solve more difficult problems. Most large families are physically disabled and many people with disabilities are responsible for assisting and caring for the disabled. (Ferguson, 2001)

All age groups face ethical and political issues about how to interact and support with people with disabilities. This problem will become more serious as the demographic structure of society changes and more people live in the old age. Disabled people, such as facilities and special schools, have major solutions that make them different

There is an important part of employment in partnership with all people, including the fight against poverty and the disabled people. Work strengthens self-confidence, social equality, self-esteem and prestige for people. For persons with disabilities, employment is considered an essential step to recover and strengthen those who promote relationships, freedom, feeling and social participation and welfare development. Although disabilities can be practically practiced any work and environment, services, disabilities, as well as persons with disabilities, there are limited opportunities for work. Studies show that disabilities have low income than those with disabilities and some employees should work for less hours, low positions, or low quality. (Noami Gyamfi, 2015)

The study was conducted for the conveniences and level of training available to people with special needs. The study included visits to training centres and special schools and environments. Discussions with school administrators have helped clarify the difficulties of skill training.

2. Capacity Development

People with disabilities need to be able to take steps to save lives. But they started with some flaws. Families and their communities may think they are unable to cope with such activities. They usually do not receive basic education and are qualified training courses. These barriers often lead to a lack of skills, low confidence, expectations and achievements. Successful work requires a variety of skills. These include basic skills acquired through education and family life, technology and professional skills, enabling people to engage in certain activities and practical work, the business skills, attitudes, knowledge required for success and its basic skills in life, including personal qualities. . (WHO, 2010)

Disabled person

Disability is complex, dynamic, multicultural and controversial. In order to determine the role of social and physical barriers to failure, people in the social movements of the past few decades, I went to many social scientists and health sciences. Personal, structural, and social perspectives transform the described medical transformation into a "medical model" of the "social model" movement. There, people are considered by society rather than organs. (WHO, 2011)

While medical and social models often look shy, they should not be considered medical or social. People with disabilities often have health problems. Given the importance of different aspects of disability, a balanced approach is needed. (2007 Forsyth)

It represents a practical compromise between medical and social models to promote a "biological psychosocial model". Failure, personal (health) and personal (environmental and personal factors) background factors interact, disability, called comprehensive activity restrictions and participation restrictions down. Disability as a definition of interaction means that "disability" is not a human attribute. Progress can be made in improving public participation by taking into account obstacles that prevent people with disabilities throughout the day. (M, 2006).

3. Literature Review

Disability is a problem of development due to its indirect connection to poverty. Disability can increase poverty, and poverty can increase the risk of disability. Starting

disability can lead to social and economic well-being and poverty worsening in many ways, including education, employment, wages and rising costs associated with disability. (Sen., 2009)

Because children with disabilities do not attend school frequently, they have limited human capital skills and employment opportunities and can increase productivity. People with disabilities may be unemployed and generally make money while at work. Due to the severity of the disability, the labour and income consequences have deteriorated significantly. (Burchardt, 2005)

Persons with disabilities may at the expense of additional disability, such as those associated with medical and incidental equipment, or support and support individual needs to achieve non-disabled outcomes. Ask for more resources. This is what Amartya Sen calls "obstacle transition." Because of the high cost, people with disabilities and their families may be poorer than those without income. Disabled families are more prone to serious problems such as food insecurity, poor housing conditions, lack of safe water and health care, and loss of sanitation. (UNO, 2008)

Poverty increases the risk of disability. Poverty can lead to health-related disability-related diseases, including low birth rates, poverty, lack of clean water or sanitation, hazardous work, and life and injury. Poverty increases the likelihood that a person's current health is impaired. For example, access difficult-to-access environments and appropriate medical and rehabilitation services. (Braithwaite J, 2009)

Emphasis is placed on traditional economic measures such as GDP and the concept of human rights and "development as freedom". Social exclusion is not only due to the shortage of material resources, but also the poverty and deficiencies of the disabled and other vulnerable groups. It emphasizes the diversity of wishes and choices that people with disabilities can have in different cultures. It also solves the paradox that many people with disabilities say they have a good quality of life, probably because they can adapt to their situation. This does not mean that there is no need to deal with things that can be objectively assessed as unacceptable. (Stein MA, 2007)

Accessibility also helps countries understand the obligations needed to ensure personal prosperity and implement institutions to realize human potential. The CRPD stipulates the obligations of persons with disabilities and emphasizes development and measures by promoting the participation and well-being of people with disabilities throughout the world. It emphasizes the need to address failures in all plans, not the subject matter. (WHO, 2011)

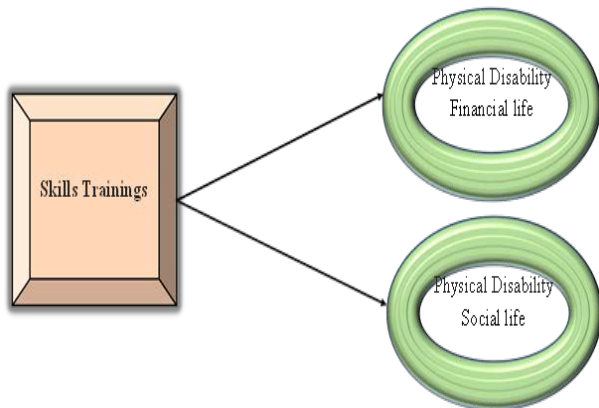
4. Research Methodology

We take a sample of 200 people who had received special education. The show included all kinds of special people, neck, hearing impairment, mental retardation, visual impairment, people with physical disabilities and more. The respondents were also employed and unemployed. Data were collected using questionnaires, both in advance and open ended and close ended, as well as interviewed 60 disability workers from different organizations / institutions, physically handicapped. Both samples were selected through convenient designs.

Quantitative techniques are applied in this research, where Cronbach’s alpha and regression analysis are executed .further both primary and secondary data is used to collect data and convert it into statically results and all those are interpreted in words.

Research Objectives

- To examine the role of skills training in disable person’s life.
- To analyze the role of training in disable person’s social life.
- To identify the disable persons financially impacts household through skills trainings.



5. Hypothesis

- Skills training is the better role play in disable person’s surviving healthy life
- There is association between training and physically disable persons in their social life.
- Skill trainings leads the financially betterment for disable persons.

People with Disabilities are a Burden

Unlike the myth of the problem, people with disabilities burden on society, family and friends. This is close to the approach of super fluidity and, again, relates to the philanthropic approach of disability. 46.5% disable person

view that they are burden on family. This perception remains especially in the media. How often have we seen that sensitive documentary television focusing on the parents of a disabled child fights for them, those parents go through the difficulties associated with their child's attitude and have changed their lives and so on. Focusing on parents' efforts is not primarily about promoting negative myths for people with disabilities, but the direct impact is threefold. First of all, in this case a child with disabilities, his concerns, efforts, interests and dreams tend to rely on the background and become secondary. The second, as a result, a child is one year old and the cause of the parents' suffering. Third, there is little value for the child. Therefore, myth and negative stereotypes arise. This can have negative consequences for people with disabilities. Can they believe they are burdensome? They can expect them not to live alone. Parents and teachers cannot expect them to be independent and bear the responsibility to keep. The combination of persons with disabilities and parents, teachers and other guardians can strengthen the myth that people with disabilities are burdensome.

Financially burden for family		
Financially burden for family	Frequency	%
Agree	121	46.5%
Disagree	80	30.8%
St: Agree	59	22.7%
Total	260	100%

6. Disability Awareness Training

Above the table show that the 77% skills training the main role play in disable person’s life. Negative attitudes are usually the most important obstacles for people with disabilities and are often based on other obstacles such as access, laws, and politics. Disability awareness training or training on disability equivalence is a manifestation of such a negative attitude. Identify opportunities for disability inclusion with those who need to understand a better concept. Perhaps it may be necessary to educate staff, community influential people, and employers. Get qualified high-quality people so that they can perceive as competent leaders and trainers who are trying to influence. From the perspective of the right, people with disabilities should be involved in issues that are directly or indirectly involved. Including them is also a strong message of commitment. If there is a legal basis for inclusion and in many countries, there will be some legal grounds, including the legal framework for training. Your vocational training system should have its mission to serve everyone in the community, especially if there is a legal basis. If you find that targeting a community or business partner to target more employers, build and interact with the economy and business. People with disabilities live in poverty. By promoting their

market and employment skills, you strengthen local economies and reduce your dependence on disability by releasing families and community resources for other purposes. Businesses will have a broader customer base and talent pools, the opportunity to benefit from more diverse workforce and trained and qualified individuals able to adjust their quotas or relevant legislation. It is also essential to include people with disabilities and their families as participants of awareness. It has been mentioned earlier that some people with disabilities may have doubts that they really welcome training at the centre's and some parents or family members may be concerned about family members with disabilities traveling or participating in a job program. Teachers and classroom training staff need specific and ongoing training, ranging from specific awareness activities that are feasible. Later, this course should continue, including teaching methods, training, deployment of disability policies and other issues discussed in this guide. For example: NGO staff and experts have conducted retraining sessions during twinning. Then attention has been drawn to other colleges, students and the community to discuss stigma and equality issues, the benefits of enrolment in education and the support of students with disabilities.

Vocational/ Skill training financially burden decrease on family		
financially burden Decrease	Frequency	%
Yes	198	76.2%
No	62	23.8%
Total	260	100%

7. Skills Training for Persons with Physical Disabilities

This table shows the 92% disable persons told us skills training better role play for surviving life. Skill training is one of those functions that focus mainly on the acquisition of practical skills, the knowledge required to engage in certain professions or in any relevant field of economic activity.

Skill training programs provide disability to employment and practical skills. High quality education and training contributes significantly to economic growth, better employment opportunities and income generation. Rural rehabilitation centres in Sindh have been set up to provide vocational training skills that are particularly useful for self-employment in rural Sindh. A study of the impact of skill training on rural development in the Shaheed Benazir Abad and Khairpur district, points out that youth cover a narrow range of skills in rural areas and especially in the local community. The skill training centres are encouraged to organize training on their land needs, such as short-term training for child and female, business communities, liquefied operators and healthcare workers. the

surrounding community. The Commission also notes that skill education trainings graduates do not take up work or do not start working independently because they lack the necessary skills and resources.

The study also notes that some specific training programs are characterized by initial skill training and duration of training, which is not enough for six to twelve months. This is because students with disabilities have had the same duration with their disabled peers. Pakistan's research refers to this study that the researcher is trying to understand the importance of proposed skills and how to help workers in the labor market.

Vocational / Skills training is better for surviving life		
Skills training better for surviving life	Frequency	%
Yes	240	92.3%
No	20	7.7%
Total	260	100%

8. The social approach

This table represents the 77% disable person didn't contribute in household and community decisions.

Disability is not a "mistake" of society, but its diversity. Absolute is social structure, the result of social influence and social influence on environmental factors. Disability is not a personal issue, but the result of the wrong organization of society. As a result, society should rebuild policies, behaviour, environmental policies, legal terms and political organizations, and therefore, to prevent the entire participation of people with disability to eliminate social and economic constraints. For By determining this, it opposes a fierce and medical perspective that all the policies and law enforcement of disabled persons can be developed. Under this model, the responsibilities are the states, which include all ministries and government branches as well as the public. Based on this model, people with disability are entitled to control their lives and to fully participate in others with equal basis. The burden of disability is not on them but in society.

The health model of the movement does not deny the importance of care, counselling and support of the medical model, sometimes provided by delay, medical institutions and medical experts. In many cases, disabilities need treatment and medical care, research, continuous monitoring and medicines. In social specimens, they need special treatment to hospitals and centres. Another option is the general treatment perspective. It responds to the expectations of patients, not expecting the institution. The social model recognizes nurses, doctors, psychologists, and organizers a new role. With disabilities, they will be settled based on communication. The doctor is not on a pedestal but with disabilities. Equality starts at the hospital, not outsider. There are all the features of freedom, reputation, faith, and praise and self-esteem social model.

There is no reason for equality due to disability, but non-activists of society face disabilities to eliminate obstacles. This model does not hurt them in the centre, by recognizing the values and rights of people with disabilities as part of society.

Contribute in household decisions		
Contribute in household decisions	Frequency	%
Agree	60	23.1
Disagree	200	76.9
Total	260	100.0

9. Economic Benefits

This table show the importance of skills training for disable person's life, 77% says you're your financially problems decrease then life seems to be good manage easily and mentally relax.

The economic costs (and the benefits of enlargement) can be on two levels: they can also see the whole community, as well as people with disabilities, and their families.

The economic benefits of adopting a comprehensive disability strategy in development are widely known as the importance of literature. However, these advantages of literature are complex and difficult to explain. Consequently, some innovative insights have their consistent analysis. Additionally, given the examples of certain reports or employment, skill training and education, for example. Skilled disable person who works at locally, they earn around rupees 8000 to 10000 per month and manage their medicine expenses and other necessities throughout who work regularly at home based.

In those areas where it has been investigated, "It seems that the main economic investment is on the rise, which can provide the disabled with its community in providing the necessary assistance." There are many factors that can contribute to it, including the rapid trend of Pakistani economy and community-based strategy to help people with disabilities.

Major efforts are focused on providing benefits analysis and determining the disability benefits (individuals, homes and communities) is closely related, though their cost is not appreciated. Calculation shows that there are potential benefits to implementing these costs for individuals, homes, and communities, but many studies are not being considered and someone has tried to measure them. Lack of basic barriers is the reduction of economic benefits. It seems that programs get excellent results to help their quality and value in improving the situation in the local community.

Skill training helps financially		
Skill training helps financially	Frequency	%
Yes	200	76.9%
No	60	23.1%
Total	260	100%

10. Situation of Skilled Disable Persons

Saba, Shahnaz, Asia, Anita, & Rizwana they are physical disable person who joined skill training center under USAID project 2016-17, all they belong to poor family, then community people and family members support and encouraged them. That time disable person was mentally disordered and less confidence level, Skill training center provide healthy environment and support them in every point of view, like learning capacity and increased confidence level. After that when they completed course then started small business at home based locality for some earn money and financially burden on household, now they earn with dignity became a source part of family and community. And now participated in household functions and community gathering without any hesitation, lots of learn from skills training center as like how to participate in household/ community functions, and she knows very well the value of every people in household because before they were very deprived from that type of activity even people not much respect them because they are disable.

According to skills trained disable persons point view before skills training they face many difficulties as compare to now, that time very difficult to participate in any activity, and community people ignored them, because they are disable, that is the main reason of sincerely work and get know loge about skills training. They work at home-based locally and they can earn monthly around rupees 8000-10000 and bear the all medical expenses and other necessities mange easily for surviving healthy life.

Promote Home-based Skill Training

Many young people learn traditional skills at home and throughout home-based activities, where knowledge, skills, and behaviours are transmitted by parents, brothers and other families. The importance of home-based home training is that a person is prepared to gain more skills for the economy.

What a child or a young man can do and cannot afford? Parents can be encouraged by damaging their disabled children or thinking that their child cannot learn or participate in the home, or they can easily do so. They can push, ignore, or ignore them. As a result, children are not able to discern disability and prevent them from investing in their home or family business. This disadvantage affects self-esteem, active involvement of family and community.

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.862	20

This is reliability table shows the consistency of data and it reliability of entire questions of questionnaire affiliated

with factors of entitled topic, reliability looks poor when it is .6, .7 seems average, .8 is good and .9 is excellent one. Its result lies in between 0-1 so here its result is .862.

S N	Name of Variable	Number of Questions	Cronbach's Alpha	KMO	Chi Squire	Eigen value
1	Skills Training	6	.858	.813	.000	3.542
2	Physical Disability (Social life)	8	.900	.804	.000	4.890
3	Physical Disability (Financial life)	6	.841	.813	.000	3.636

This table represents the results of reliability checked through Cronbach's alpha techniques and factors were made through spss by applying option dimension reduction and techniques were selected so from generated tables results are taken in table. As reliability of different factors, Skills Training, Physical Disability (Social life), Physical Disability (Financial life) are .858, .900 and .841seperately these factors are also comprised of 6, 8 and 6 respectively.

Further results of KMO , chi square and Eigen value are given in table KMO shows and chi square displays the adequacy of sampling, in KMO value must be .6 or greater than it and chi square sig. value must be greater than .05 for accuracy of results whereas, Eigen value must be greater than 1 for making factor.

Physical Disability (Social life)	Adjusted R ²	.109
	ANOVA	.000
Physical Disability (Financial life)	Adjusted R ²	.510
	ANOVA	.000

This table is about regression analysis where adjusted R2 fitness of model. In model Physical Disability (Social life) and Physical Disability (Financial life) are dependent variable and skills training is dependent in this connections independent variable impacts on dependent variables separately so Adjusted R2shows fitness of model in Physical Disability (Social life) 10.90% and skills training identifying improvement in Physical Disability (Financial life) 51%.

On other side, ANOVA shows the whether independent variable is going to predict dependent variable or not so here I n both dependent variables ANOVAs values are significant (.000).

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
1 Constant)	.002	.047		.044	.965
Skills Trainings	.745	.045	.716	16.457	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Physical Disability (Financial Life)

In above table beta shows the contribution of skills trainings on Physical Disability (Financial Life) and its result is 71.16%. Even sig. column shows level of significance and it is .000.

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
1 Constant)	.353	.068		5.221	.000
Skills Trainings	.368	.064	.335	5.708	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Physical Disability (Social Life)

No doubt skills trainings contributes 33.50% in Physical Disability (Social Life) namely attention must be given to improve social life of disable person by proving trainings. From these results all three hypotheses are proved to be accepted.

11. Correlations

		Skills Trainings	Physical Disability (Financial Life)	Physical Disability (Social Life)
Skills Trainings	Pearson Correlation	1	.716**	.335**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	260	260	260
Physical Disability (Financial Life)	Pearson Correlation	.716**	1	.263**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	260	260	260
Physical Disability (Social Life)	Pearson Correlation	.335**	.263**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	260	260	260

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlation table shows the interdependent association among variables

12. Conclusion

This study was focused on the skill training for disable people, and the rights of the disabled increase their skills, their integration in the society has increased, thereby contributing to the overall quality of life. Skills training is one of many activities that can help disabled people use their work rights. With training skills, people with disabilities can engage in economic activities. However, the results of the study show that there are many things to do to prepare disability skills training programs. Although the organization will not be sufficient to ensure long-term

disability work and poverty reduction among them, but way to provide they survive easily. A comprehensive approach, collaboration between training centres, parents, students and community members will help prevent all obstacles and increase prospects and student's potential. It seems that employment is a matter of human rights and it is competent for the disabled and should consider the risk of proper training. Skills Training Centre's provide that course, both local and national level, market demand was facing many challenges that led to institutions some trainees, without living a commercial test. It means He left unnecessary skills in the labour market. It explains why there was no formal or informal job, or work at work He did not teach. There are many challenges that are missing from the institutions each review of the proposed training sessions. For most people, the sense of the economy, the value and the good, and the overall enjoyment of life are needed. Unfortunately, the number of students with disability or lack of education does not continue to work with stable jobs, satisfaction or profit. Training are poor, time and resources should be taken into consideration. The decision and the planning have a common approach which is an essential element of successful programs developed by the disable students.

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