

Research Methodology and Profile of Study Area

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Abstract:

The constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all individuals including persons with visually handicapped peoples. The physically handicapped peoples are different than others in terms of characteristics, needs, accomplishments and behaviors. Most of the incident proved that persons with visually handicapped can lead a better quality of life if they have equal opportunities and effective access to rehabilitation measures. However, the main objectives of the study is to study the status of physically handicapped at different angles, in order to study the status of physically handicapped, the study needed adequate information and also need to adopt appropriate methodology.

Introduction:

India is the largest democratic country in the world and is on its way to become a key player in the global scenario. It is our responsibility to ensure that this developmental cycle touches all the citizens of this country that is able and, especially, the physically handicapped, who are often referred to as the invisible minority. But before we stamp them as minority, let us consider the recent census reports. According to the 2011 census the government figure for the physically handicapped was 2.7% of the entire population. A reserved guess would place that figure between seven to ten crores. The National Policy identifies the Persons with Disabilities (PWD) as necessary and valuable assets of this country and the basic goal is to create an atmosphere for them in conjunction with the basic constitutional rights i.e. equality, freedom, justice and dignity. This will also guarantee equal opportunities for the PWD thereby ensuring the protection of their rights and enabling their full participation in the society.

Physically handicapped are those things that prevent people with impairment from functioning properly in the society. Many studies argue that disabilities can occur at birth but in some cases, disability is acquired later in life. Common disabilities include physical deformities that affect the upper and lower limbs, manual dexterity problems, inability to coordinate body organs and others.

The cause of the disability may be due to old age, a viral infection such as polio, a hereditary condition and paralysis or amputation. Other disabilities include speech and hearing impairment. This category includes individuals suffering hearing impairment; some partially while others totally, a condition also known as deafness. There are a number of individuals who have problems with speech, where others cannot speak and are said to be mute. Sufferers of speech impairment may stutter and stammer while speaking while others may have voice disorders. However, People suffering from disabilities face a lot of challenges every day. Simple tasks that ordinary people perform on a daily basis as routine are extremely delicate and difficult to those suffering from disabilities. Thus accomplishing simple tasks such as taking a shower, dressing up, brushing teeth or even having a meal are tasks that may take much longer than normal and in many cases, may require the assistance of others. Individuals with disabilities are faced with stigma and discrimination from the society where they live. Most people look down on them and treat them as special. Disabled people may find it hard to socialize with members of the society. With above back drop the study assumed great significance to study the problems and prospects of physically handicapped.

Definitions of Physically Handicapped:

According to the medical model, disability lies in the individuals, as it is equated with those restrictions of activity. Faced with the line of

thinking, individuals would feel pressured to work on 'their' restrictions, bearing the burden of adjusting to their environment through cures, treatment or rehabilitation.

According to World trade organization disabilities are an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions.

According to Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act, 1995, "Person with disability" means a person suffering from not less than forty per cent of any disability as certified by a medical authority (any hospital or institution, specified for the purposes of this Act by notification by the appropriate Government). As per the act "Disability" means Blindness, Low vision, Leprosy-cured; Hearing impairment; Loco motor disability, Mental retardation; and Mental illness.

Research Methodology:

The size of physically handicapped population is very large in Belgaum district like other district. In view of the said reasons the study of all handicapped in Belgaum district is very difficult and it is time consuming and it is not manageable by the researcher to complete the study on time hence, the study has adopted cluster sampling method and has been divided into different stratum like ten taluka and each taluka has taken 30 sample physically handicapped respondents by adopting simple random sampling techniques. Therefore, the total sample respondents' is 300 while selecting sample respondents from each taluka of Belgaum district, equal weightage has been given to different types of physically handicapped.

Objectives of the Study

The aim of the present study is to understand the problems and prospects of physically handicapped, however the following are the different objectives of the study.

1. To study the socio-economic condition of physically handicapped peoples.
2. To examine the causes for physically handicapped among people of society.
3. To study the facilities and benefits avail for physically handicapped.
4. To examine the demand and aspirations of physically handicapped.

5. To analyze the policies and laws relating to physically handicapped.
6. To examine the problems of physically handicapped.
7. To suggest suggestions in the light of the findings of the study.

Hypothesis for the Study

1. There is no positive relation between poverty and handicapped.
2. There is no high goals and aspirations among physically handicapped.
3. The socioeconomic background of the physically handicapped are not sound.
4. There is a less education level among physically handicapped parents.
5. There Is No Problems Being Faced By Physically Handicapped.

Variables for the Study

The study has been considered different subsystems of society viz., family, sub-caste, occupation, and income and education level of the parents have been taken into consideration for analyzing and interpreting the data. These variables plays significant role in study the socio-economic status of physically handicapped persons.

Selection of the Study Area

The present research is based on sample survey and the area of the study confined to Belgaum district. And the Belgaum district has been divided into different 10 talukas and according to 2011, Belgaum had population of 4,779,661 of which male and female were 2,423,063 and 2,356,598 respectively.

Source of Data Collection

The main respondents of the present study are physically handicapped of Belgaum district. The physically handicapped are located over a wide geographical area of Belgaum district. It means the Belgaum district comprising of ten talukas and the physically handicapped spread over all talukas of Belgaum district. The study used both primary and secondary data.

Primary data

Primary data was collected by the researcher from the sample respondents of the study through

field work. To collect different information the study was used structured, closed-ended Interview schedules.

Components of Interview Schedule

To collect primary data from the sample respondents, the study has been adopted interview scheduled has been adopted. The interview scheduled comprising different parts among different parts the main parts are two viz., general information relating to physically handicapped and specific information relating to research problem. Under specific information different parts are made and a different question has been developed according to research problem and objectives of the study. However, the interview scheduled contain aspects like causes for physically handicapped, aspirations and demand of physically handicapped and problems of physically handicapped etc.

Pilot Survey

The study has made pilot survey before finalizing the interview scheduled in order to find out the correctness of interview scheduled. The study was selected 40 sample physically handicapped from different category of physically handicapped of Belgaum district. From the said survey the objectivity of the interview schedule was tested and the interview schedule was prepared systematically and objectively. Thus on the basis of pilot study, the interview schedule was prepared by excluding irrelevant questions and by including certain questions which would elicit data to support the objectives of the study.

Interview Method

Sociological viewpoints the interview method is very useful to collect primary data and elicit opinions from the sample respondents interview method has been adopted. In order to attain the research objectives of the study different information was collected from the sample respondents by personally visiting to the houses of physically handicapped. Further, the required primary data was collected from the sample respondents by helping the respondent in filling the answer for questions. All sample respondents are

shown interest and they have actively participated in providing required information relating to them.

Secondary Sources

The study also based on secondary information. The secondary data was collected from reports, articles, journals, books by visiting different libraries in Karnataka and India. In addition to the above, the required data was collected from census reports viz., District census handbook, District Gazetteer, and different websites.

Sample Design

The size of physically handicapped population is very large in Belgaum district like other district. In view of the said reasons the study of all handicapped in Belgaum district is very difficult and it is time consuming and it is not manageable by the researcher to complete the study on time hence, the study has adopted cluster sampling method and has been divided into different stratum like ten taluka and each taluka has taken 30 sample physically handicapped respondents by adopting simple random sampling techniques. Therefore, the total sample respondents' is 300 While selecting sample respondents from each taluka of Belgaum district, equal weightage has been given to different types of physically handicapped.

Scope of the Study

The present study confined to problems and prospects of physically handicapped in Belgaum district and it has undertaken to examine the different issues relating to physically handicapped and find out the status of physically handicapped. The study has selected 300 physically handicapped from different talukas of Belgaum district and the study relies on both data like recorded data and original data. The primary and secondary data has been systematically collected and also analyzed scientifically by using an appropriate statically tools. In fact the studied confined to Belgaum district event though, it representing the Karnataka and India.

Limitation of the Study

The present study is subjected to certain limitations and it confined to Belgaum district and each taluka of Belgaum district has been selected and from each taluka few physically handicapped

has been selected because of size of physically handicapped is very large. And the study studies certain aspects relating to physically handicapped.

Data Tabulation and Analysis

After collecting the interview scheduled from the sample respondents interview schedules were edited scientifically in order to ensure completeness, accuracy and uniformity. The tabulations of the data were done manually as well as with the help of computers. Further, the study has been adopted an appropriate statistical tools to analyze the collected information meaningfully and draw the conclusion scientifically.

Profile study of the Belgaum District

Belagavi previously known as "Venugrama" or the "Bamboo Village" is one of the oldest, strong, prominent and well cultured historical place nestling high in the Western Ghats. The old town area with cotton and silk weavers stands gloriously besides the modern, bustling, tree-lined British Cantonment. Step out of the forts and you have a wide choice of temples and churches to visit. Belagavi has an enviable heritage and offers much to be discovered. It lies in the zone of cultural transition between Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa with a known antiquity clearly traceable upto 2nd Century A.D. Due to its proximity with the states of Maharashtra and Goa, Belagavi has acquired the cultural flavour of these states and blended it with the local Kannada culture to create a rich heritage, which is unique in its manifestation. It is also known as Malenadu or Rain Country and the vegetation here is verdant green throughout the year. Well, centuries have passed and today it is an entirely different story. Belagavi has now become one of the important and considered districts in the state of Karnataka. Belagavi is the Divisional Headquarters of north Karnataka. The ancient name of the town of Belgaum was Venugrama, meaning Bamboo Village. It is also called as Malnad Pradesh. The most ancient place in the district is Halsi and this, according to inscriptions on copper plates discovered in its neighborhood, was once the capital of a dynasty of nine kadamba kings. It appears that from the middle of the 6th century to about 760 the area was held by the Chalukyas who were succeeded by the Rashtrakutas. After the break-up of the Rashtrakuta power a portion of it survived in the

Rattas (875-1250), who from 1210 onward made Venugrama their capital. Inscriptions give evidence of a long struggle between the Rattas and the Kadamba of Goa who succeeded in the latter years of the 12th century in acquiring and holding part of the district. By 1208, however, the Kadambas had been overthrown by the Rattas, who in their turn succumbed to the Yadvas of Devagiri in 1250. After the overthrow of the Yadavas by the Delhi sulthan (1320), Belgaum was for a short time under the rule of the latter; but only a few years later the part south of the Ghatprabha River was subject to the Hindu rajas of Vijayanagar. In 1347 the northern part was conquered by the Bahamini sulthan which in 1473 took the town of Belgaum and conquered the southern part also. When Aurangzeb overthrew the Bijapur sultans in 1686, Belgaum passed to the Mughals. In 1776 the country was overrun by Hyderali of mysore but was taken by the Madhurao Peshwa with British assistance. In 1818 it was handed over to the British East India Company. and was made part of the district of Dharwad. In 1836 this was divided into two parts, the northern district becoming Belagavi. Yadur is situated beside Krisna River there is famous veerbhadra temple. Many devotees visit this place from Karnataka and Maharashtra. Hooli is one of the oldest villages in Belagavi district. There are many chalukya temples in the village and the 'Panchaligeswara temple is very famous. Kittur in Belagavi district is a place of historical importance. Rani Channamma of Kittur (1778-1829) is known for her resistance to British rule. The British had a sizable infantry post here, having realised the military importance of its geographic location. It is one of the reasons for Belagavi's sobriquet The Cradle of Infantry. Development of a rail network for movement of resources and later troops was one of the means employed by both the British East India Company and the British to exert control over India. Belagavi's railway station, the mahtma Gandhi Railway Station was established by the British. A signboard declaring the sobriquet can be seen hung on.

District Density

The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Belgaum district for 2011 is 356 people per sq. km. In 2001, Belgaum district density was at 314 people per sq.

km. Belgaum district administers 13,433 square kilometers of areas.

Literacy Rate

Average literacy rate of Belgaum in 2011 were 73.48 compared to 64.21 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 82.20 and 64.58 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 75.70 and 52.32 in Belgaum District. Total literate in Belgaum District were 3,052,032 of which male and female were 1,725,548 and 1,326,484 respectively. In 2001, Belgaum District had 2,305,279 in its district.

Sex Ratio

With regards to Sex Ratio in Belgaum, it stood at 973 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 960. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 934 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 921 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

Child Population

In census enumeration, data regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected for all districts including Belgaum. There were total 626,269 children under age of 0-6 against 624,031 of 2001 census. Of total 626,269 male and female were 323,761 and 302,508 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 934 compared to 921 of census 2001. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 13.10 percent of Belgaum District compared to 14.81 percent of 2001. There was net change of - 1.71 percent in this compared to previous census of India.

Houseless People in Belgaum District

According to 2011 census the , total 2,818 families live on footpath or without any roof cover in Belgaum district of Karnataka. Total Population of all who lived without roof at the time of Census 2011 numbers to 9,603. This approx 0.20% of total population of Belgaum district.

Table-2.1:

Religion wise Population Information.

Description	Total	Percentage
Hindu	4,038,331	84.49 %
Muslims	528,412	11.06 %
Christian	18,418	0.39 %
Sikh	2,037	0.04 %
Buddhist	1,086	0.02 %
Jain	178,310	3.73 %
Others	149	0.00 %
Not Stated	12,918	0.27

Sources: Belgaum district Annual Report (2015).

Urban and Rural Population

The total Belgaum population for 2011 census, 25.34 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 1,211,195 people lives in urban areas of which males are 611,969 and females are 599,226. Sex Ratio in urban region of Belgaum district is 979 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Belgaum district was 929 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 139,166 of which males and females were 72,162 and 67,004. This child population figure of Belgaum district is 11.79 % of total urban population. Average literacy rate in Belgaum district as per census 2011 is 85.56 % of which males and females are 91.10 % and 79.95 % literates respectively. In actual number 917,240 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 491,746 and 425,494 respectively.

As per 2011 census, 74.66 % population of Belgaum districts lives in rural areas of villages. The total Belgaum district population living in rural areas is 3,568,466 of which males and females are 1,811,094 and 1,757,372 respectively. In rural areas of Belgaum district, sex ratio is 970 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of Belgaum district is considered, figure is 936 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 is 487,103 in rural areas of which males were 251,599 and females were 235,504. The child population comprises 13.89 % of total rural population of Belgaum district. Literacy rate in rural areas of Belgaum district is 69.28 % as per census data 2011. Gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 79.12 and 59.20 percent respectively. In total, 2,134,792 people were literate

of which males and females were 1,233,802 and 900,990 respectively.

All details regarding Belgaum District have been processed by us after receiving from Govt. of India. We are not responsible for errors to population census details of Belgaum District.

Administrative divisions

Administration of Belagavi District has been divided into 14 taluka. Athani Taluka is the largest with an area of 1,997.70 km² and Raybag taluk is the smallest with an area of 958.8 km². The district comprises three revenue sub-divisions and six police sub-divisions. Apart from the Belagavi City Corporation, there are 17 municipalities, 20 towns, 485 Gram Panchyats 1,138 habitated villages and 26 non-habitated villages. Belagavi is also the headquarters of the Belgaum Revenue Division.

Education

Visveswaraiah Technological University is located in Belagavi. All technical and engineering colleges in the Karnataka State come under this University. Belagavi is also known for the Airmen Training School, an Indian Air force training centre located at Sambra. The Maratha Light Infantry has its regimental headquarters in Belagavi. The

Command

School and School of jungle warfare and the Indian Army is also situated in Belagavi. The Karnataka Lingayat (K.L.E.) Education Society is in Belagavi. The K.L.E.S. Hospital of Belagavi is the second-largest hospital in Asia the medical council of India [has one of its regional research centre here, and the Indian Institute of Hydrology and vaccine institute are also situated here. Military School Belagavi (Principal - Lt Col Sudhanshu Arya) is one of the five Military Schools in India. The School was set up in 1945 by King George VI for the wards of VCOs (present day JCOs) and NCOs of the Indian Army and Rani channamma University was established in the year 2010.

Economy & Industrial Profile

1. Agriculture is the main resource of the district and Agro and Food Processing Sectors are prominent for investment.
2. Sericulture is gaining prominence in the district with nearly 481.90 hectares under Mulberry cultivation.

3. Rich Deposits of Bauxite are found in Belgaum and this has led to the creation of Aluminum industries.
4. Uranium deposits have been found in Deshnur, a village in Belgaum, Belgaum has been an important center for manufacture of heavy machine tools and high pressure oil hydraulics.
5. The geographical advantage of Bangalore, Mumbai and Pune being nearby has led to a major support of Automobile and Aerospace Industries.

Tourism Sources

1. Belagavi is famous for Belagavi Fort, Kamal basadi Jain temple, Safi Maszid and many historical monuments. Belagavi fort which is in the heart of the city. The Kote lake is also a beautiful lake to visit. Inside the fort we can find an ancient Kamala Basadi and Chikka Basadi Jain temples. Just few metres walk to this temple you can find Ramkrishna Ashrama where you can relax. There is an ancient Masjid also in the fort. Belgaum Cantonment with both Portuguese and British style buildings, churches and schools.
2. Hooli is famous for Panchalingeshwara temple 13 km from Savadatti, one of the oldest village in the district, it is famous for
3. Panchaligeswara temple. Other ruined Chalukya temples await for conservation and restoration.
4. Mugalakhod is located in rayabag taluk and it is famous for shri yallalingeswar temple mugalakhod math.
5. Shedbal, Shedbal is a village in the southern state of Karnataka and is famous for Jain Ashrama.
6. Shanthinatha Jain temple of Shedbal was built in the year 1292 A.D. It is the birthplace of the well known Jain ascetic Elacharya
7. Paramapujya Muni Sri 108 Vidyananda Maharaj. Under the guidance of Paramapujya Muni Sri Shanthisagar Maharaj Shanthisagar Chatra Ashram was built. The Chaturvamshathi tirthankara mandir with the 24 tirthankaras was built in 1952.
8. Jamboti, 20 km south-west of Belgaum, is a popular tourist spot with its evergreen hilltop forests. Varapoha Falls, where the

Mandovi River plunges 60 meters, is a beautiful waterfall in Belagavi district.

1. Saundatti is famous for Savadatti Fort and historical temples.
2. Kittur is famous for Kittur fort, museum and other monuments.

3. Shirasangi is famous for Desai wade, Kalika Temple and other historical monuments.
4. Turmari is about 7 km from Sangolli, is famous for B C Patil house (Goudaramane) more than 300 year old and two floor mansion

where the Girish Karnad movie Ondanodu Kaladalli shot.

1. Kamala Narayana Temple, Degaon (Degamve / Devgram) is famous for Kamala Narayana Temple is about 5 km from Kittur.
2. Kasamalgi Parshwanatha is about 10 km from Kittur and 5 km from Kamala Narayana Temple, Degaon (Degamve/ Devgram).
3. Halasi is famous Kadamba temple of Bhuvamaha Narasimha.
4. Yallamagudda is famous for Renuka Yallamma temple, people from Maharashtra, Andhra and south India visit.
5. Navilateertha.
6. Stavanidhi Ghat Jain Temple Stavanidhi or Tavandi Ghat is situated near Nippani city there is an ancient famous Jain math & Temple.
7. Parasgad Fort.
8. M.K.Hubli is famous for Ashwatha Narasimha Temple and Gangamata Memorial in Malaprabha River, and a very famous
9. Darga where M.K.Hubli is specifically named of " Hazarat Mughut Khan Sahab ".
10. Sangolli the village is named on freedom fighter of Kittur Rani Chennamma Right Hand Sangoli Rayanna.
11. Nandagad is place where freedom fighter Sangoli Rayanna was hanged by British Govt.
12. Panchalingeshwara temple at Munavalli.
13. Chandur, Yadur situated beside Krishna river.
14. Borgaon situated beside Dudhaganga river. A Jain Temple (Nishidhi) situated in the village.

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