

Assessment of Factor Affecting the Participation of Person with Disabilities in Development Program: The Case of Nekemte Town, Oromia Regional State

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Abstract: The issue of Person With disability participation on the development Program became the hub of agenda of government and Non-Government Organization's across the country. Therefore, the main purpose of the study was to assess factors affecting persons with disability to participate in development program in Ethiopia in the context of Nekemte Town. The specific objective of the study was to identify infrastructure, education level, and technology and resource availability affect persons with disability to participate in development program in Nekemte Town. From different types of research designs the researcher used descriptive and explanatory type of research design. The study is used both primary and secondary data. Based on the nature of the problem the researcher selects a mixed method approach (Qualitative and Quantitative) which is used to answer the research questions. The study used descriptive and explanatory research design which incorporated both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The data was analyzed with use of descriptive and inferential statistics and data presented as frequency distribution tables. The data were processed by the help of Statistical Package for Social Science version 24. The findings of this study showed that infrastructure, educational level, technology and resource availability has positive and statistically significant impact on disabled persons' participation in development program in case of Nekemte Town. The researcher provided recommendations such as increasing educational level, treating disabled person equal to others, arranging donation for rumps and friendly walkways, providing training on technologies and finding sponsor for financial and physical resources.

Keywords: Disabilities, Development Program, Participation, SPSS, Nekemte Town

1. Introduction

Disabilities exist everywhere in the world. They are various kinds and have different effects on different persons in that some may be temporary or permanent, partial or total, fixed or changeable, have profound or no apparent effect on the working life of a person [1]. Participation in daily activities is closely linked to people's quality of life, life satisfaction and health [2]. Participation is the be active of engaging in on a daily basis activities which includes being independent to some extent or being able to manage your own life, even if one is not in point of fact doing things them-selves. Hence, disabled people as a cluster do face inconsistent and severe unemployment. And even when employed, they are

more likely to be underemployed to earn less money and to have less chance for professional advancement than the non-disabled. That is, they are over and over again condemned to perform uninspiring, low income to produce home-based products, low paid and low skilled jobs, contribution little or no opportunities for the job encouragement or other forms of career development [3].

It is essential to integrate and settle the economic, social and ecological aspects within a holistic and fair sustainable development framework. For this achievement the partaking of disabled is play a vital role since they are part of the social order [4].

Until the recent years, the number of persons with disability and their type was not well known in Ethiopia. According to Central Statically Agency [5] the number of

persons with disabilities constitutes 1.9% of the total population that is there were 988,853 disabled persons in Ethiopia. Out of these 189,774 (19.19%) were persons with hearing and speaking problems, 319,194 (32.28%) is person with visual impairment, 317,801 (32.14%) were persons with motor disorders, 64,081 (6.48%) is persons with mental problems, 34,371 (3.48%) is persons with leprosy and 63,632 (6.34%) is persons with other multiple disabilities in Ethiopia. Out of the 988,853 persons with disabilities 166,239 (16.81%) is Living in urban areas, while the rest 822,614 (83.19%) live in rural areas.

There were 333,653 persons with disabilities found in Oromia Regional state CSA [5]. There is no statistical data that indicates the number of persons with disabilities at zonal and Town level in Oromia region. East Wollega is one of zonal administration in Oromia, Nekemte is the zone capital city. Notably, very scanty information existed on the factors affecting persons with disability to participate in development program in Ethiopia and particularly in Nekemte Town of Oromia regional state. Therefore, the researcher aimed to find out the major factors affecting participation of peoples with disabilities development program at Nekemte Town. The present study will be attempted to fill this significant gap.

The Problem Statement:

People with disabilities (PWD) face physical and attitudinal barriers to participation in education, the labor market and development processes in general. The social model of disability views this exclusion as disabling and as caused by the way in which society is organized. People with disabilities face substantial health risks associated with a physically inactive life style, unfortunately even when individual with disabilities want to increase their physical activity levels, they are often confronted with many more challengers than the general populations Research digest.

Moreover, there was scanty information regarding the disabled readiness to participate in development projects in the Ethiopia context. Wondye [6] did a study on factors in disabled mainstreaming in agricultural extension. Persons with disabilities are more to be expected to experience undesirable socioeconomic outcomes such as less education, poorer health outcomes, minor levels of employ, and higher poverty rates. These peoples are excluded from development participation because of different barriers or obstacles. Barriers to full social and economic inclusion of persons with disabilities include unreachable physical environments and transportation, the unavailability of assistive devices and technologies, non-adapted means of communication, gaps in service delivery, and unfair prejudice and dishonor in society.

Investing on technology that support disable would enhance both access and also ease persons with disability participation in development program. This implementation of technology should be coupled to training of the disabled on its tradition. They ought to also distribute all necessary resources to enable person with disability involvement in development projects. Such resources should include human,

financial and physical resources that support disability inclusivity in county affairs [7].

Those same barriers may prevent persons with disabilities from entering the labor market, or may limit the kind and amount of work they can do, lowering their incomes. The barriers include lack of accessible information provided to persons with disabilities about social protection programmes and how to apply for them; absence of the requisite documentation; limited accessibility of grant offices to persons with disabilities; pervasive discrimination by grant offices, in particular, towards those with psychosocial disabilities; and lack of clarity in the disability evaluation process United nations [8].

Apart from researches done on factors affecting persons with disability on participation in development program in the global level, there is a clear gap in the case of Ethiopia. The participation of persons with disability determined by different factors in Ethiopia as a general and Nekemte Town as particular creates a motive to investigate its characteristics. And also, the influence of infrastructure availability, technology, level of education and availability of the resources are among factors those interesting determinants which needs to be understood considering as a gap for this study. Therefore, the study was focused on factors affecting persons with disability on participation in development program in Nekemte Town. So the research goal is to respond the following research questions:

- 1) How does infrastructure affect persons with disability to participate in development program in Nekemte Town?
- 2) How does education level affect persons with disability to participate in development program in Nekemte Town?
- 3) How does technology affect persons with disability to participate in development program in Nekemte Town?

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1. Social Model of Disability

This research is based on the social model of disability espoused by Carson which suggests that society has failed to make adequate allowance for people with disabilities to participate in the elements inherent in the society. Carson [9] argues that it is not impairment that causes disability but the way in which society has disregarded to include people with disabilities in all spheres of development.

2.2. Theory of Planned Behavior

This study will likewise be guided by Ajzen's [10] hypothesis of arranged conduct, an augmentation of the hypothesis of contemplated activity as revered to by Haskell [11] This is a generally utilized model to decide conduct emerging from mentalities and has been utilized as a part of research including states of mind toward people with handicaps. The model suggests that attitudes toward a

behavior may be influenced by past experiences, previous knowledge and newly acquired knowledge.

2.3. Types of Disability

The sole intent is to increase knowledge and understanding of various types of disabilities so that whole inclusive attitudinal, societal, environmental, legal and cultural transformations will be attained effectively. Having in mind of this goal, many writings Hendriks, [12] classify disabilities by employ a variety of criteria. For the sake of this paper, the author prefers the categorization that takes into consideration of the type of impairment that the person is faced with. Accordingly, we may possibly have about six types of disabilities which consist of:

Developmental disability: which is to entail circumstances that affects or appear to affect the mental and or physical expansion of individuals like mental retardation, epilepsy, autism, cerebral palsy and head traumas.

Hearing impairment: this problem transmit to the hard of hearing which includes the moderate examination loss, kind hearing loss to those of deaf muted persons. These persons are highly dependent on visual cues for announcement relatively with the degree of the impairment.

Visual impairments: these includes numerous degrees of visual loss which may be near to the ground vision, legally blind and total blind persons the grounds of which might be either innate or accidental.

Mobility impairments: this includes numerous disabling conditions which affect movement and ambulation which may be caused by accidents, chronic events or other conditions that proceed slowly from birth.

Learning disabilities: these are neurological disorders that obstruct with a person's ability to accumulate, process, produce information and it creates a gap between a person's ability and performance.

Older adults: these are not in actuality severely persons with disabilities. It is also comprehensible that one source for either of the above disabilities like hearing, visual or mobility problems may relate to the senility and medical condition of the person.

2.4. Economic Participation and Disabilities in Ethiopia

The economic losses in Ethiopia associated to the leaving out of persons with disabilities. It suggests that economic losses total US\$ 667 million, which is about 5% of GDP (the sensitivity analysis suggests a band between 4.7% and 5.3%). Losses occur both due to a disabling environment and due to higher unemployment and inactivity rates. As estimated, most economic losses arising from the keeping out of disabled people from the world of work occur in the comparably huge group of people with rigorous difficulties.

2.5. The Status of Employment / Own Work of PWDs in Ethiopia

In the Sub-Saharan Africa, 55-90 percent of PWDs are

unemployed UN Economic Forum for Africa, may/2008 and in every country, in the world, PWDs have lower employment rates than the nondisabled persons. (Ibid) The reason for this is the various barriers PWDs face in the exercise of their right to employment. Based on the analysis of the UN, it is estimated that about eight million people with disabilities live in Ethiopia.

2.5.1. Infrastructure and PWD Readiness to Participate in Development Programs

Komana [13] used descriptive survey to undertake an evaluation of the infrastructural mechanisms available to persons with disabilities in South Africa and found that accessibility affected disability mainstreaming in the department of Agriculture of Limpopo University. The researcher reckons that persons with disabilities require to be given opportunity of access to buildings, special training that may involve the use of friendly machineries.

A thematic Study adopting the social model of disability was used by the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights. In the investigation on upgrading mindfulness and comprehension of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The commission report perceives openness as far as available condition to be instrumental in the acknowledgment of the privileges of people with disabilities to autonomous living and full support in all everyday issues. But still, the question begs, to what extent infrastructure influences participation readiness of the disabled persons? A seminal study on infrastructure as a significant access resource for disabled persons proposed that state departments needed to ensure that all necessary funding are promptly availed to organization management authorities who wish to make modifications to buildings, furniture, fittings or lighting, in order to accommodate persons with disabilities.

2.5.2. Technology and PWD Readiness to Participate in Development Program

Li-Hua [14] in the study of effectiveness of technology transfer to enhance disabled participation and engagement in China indicates that technology will not occur without knowledge transfer, since knowledge is the fundamental to control technology. The researcher acknowledges that appropriate technology has been practiced for many years and has evolved into a development approach that is aimed at tackling community development problems. Therefore, by various definitions, it involves the transfer of ideas, information, methods, procedures, techniques, tools, or technology from the developers to potential users. This means that technology according to Li-Hua [14] can be used to enhance participation of the disabled by offering them a more conducive leeway to participating.

Vergragt, [15] submitted that suitable technology has been promoted as a solution for development problems, but has also gained support as a direction for sustainable technologies. New technologies and organizational sensitivity are expected to provide plentiful and affordable ways for disabled engagement.

2.5.3. Education Level and PWD Readiness to Participate in Development Program

Akubue [16] in his explanatory study on education and disability access to services done in Nigeria described the importance of linking education, technical ability and knowledge with the capability of the disabled to participate in any endeavor. He noted that education was an empowering indicator that allowed the disabled to meaningfully participate in decision-making. Hanko (2015) emphasized in his study in Ethiopia, the importance of educational level, and how this took priority over disability as a constraint on the capability of the specific disabled person. The underlying principle is one of addressing the abilities, needs and preferences of the people or person concerned and only where practical, technology is used to satisfy these needs. It therefore calls for the technologies being promoted for use by people with disability should be those adapting to people, and not the other way around that will guarantee safety, accessibility, reliability and affordability.

2.5.4. Resource Availability and PWD Readiness to Participate in Development Program

Harris [17] study was an examination of staff perceptions of the effect of resource availability on school disabled participation readiness in an urban setting. This study followed a qualitative design using interview protocol with open-ended questions. Four staffers in the school department were purposely selected from schools with different populations and varying resource allocations. Results indicated that there is a difference in the variety of resources staff receive based on the school they taught and what they perceived as acceptable disabled participation readiness.

Lemarleni, [18] study was to assess the effects of resource availability on disabled participation readiness implementation. The descriptive research design were used for the study. The study targeted a population of fifty-six staffer all working in thirteen public service divisions. Findings indicated that there exist both positive and significant correlations between the predictor (resource availability) and dependent variables (disabled participation readiness). Strongest and positive correlations were obtained between resource availability in general taken after by financial resource and strategic resource. Technological asset and HR likewise enrolled solid and positive connections separately.

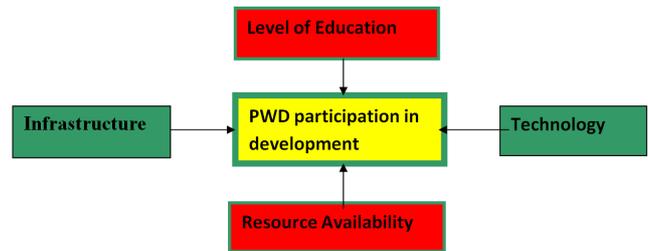
2.6. Empirical Related Review

Empirical studies are researchers that derive their data by means of direct observation or experiment to answer a question Sekaran,[19]. The study has to put forward different perspectives and views of functionalists and positivists, in order to compare or argue his/her perspective in relation to the topic of study. Lyne [20] argue that consultation would be appropriate when people are given some say on what is going to be done. Lyne

further states that inviting citizens' opinions, or informing them of any developments, can be a legitimate step towards their full participation. Robinson and Cottrel, [21]) argue that partnership is brings about power redistribution through negotiation between citizens and power holders. According to the World Bank [22], Partnerships imply a shared leadership among respected individuals who are recognized and empowered by their own organizations and trusted by partners to build consensus and resolve conflicts.

2.7. Conceptual Framework

The figure offers an assumption that the independent variables (infrastructure, level of education, technology and resource availability) when appropriately used would have impact on the dependent variable (Disabled Readiness to participate) measured in terms of Frequency of participation, level of participation and access for participation. The reverse is also true; when the independent variable is not used appropriately.



Source: Adopted from different Literatures, 2021

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Research Design

The researcher were used both descriptive and explanatory research design. There searcher employed descriptive research design to describe the existing situation on persons with disability towards participation in development program as it is. Creswell [23] stated that the descriptive technique of research is a technique of collecting information about the present existing condition. This research design is a fact-finding study with sufficient and exact interpretation of findings. The explanatory research design was employed for explaining, understanding, predicting and controlling the result of samples based on collected data on the subject matter. The researcher was employed both qualitative and quantitative approach. Based on the nature of the problem, the researcher selected mixed method approach.

3.2. Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

The total target populations of the study were 373. For the purpose of the study, the researcher collected the data from disabled person, employees and managers. The study

surveyed 193 persons from this 150 of them were from disabled persons in the town, 27 were employees of Nekemte rehabilitation center and 12 teachers from Dagne Disability primary school, using self-administered questionnaire. It also interviewed 4 selected managers. This figure needed sampling and they were taken from sub city of the town. These sub city were Cheleleki, Beka Jema, Darge, Kaso, Burka Jato, Haro Sorga and Bakanisa Kase. By using Yamane's sample size determination formula, it is possible to determine the sample size, at 95% confidence level and 5% precision levels. The sample sizes were obtained relative to the goals of the study and the researcher adopted Yamane formula [24].

$$N = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where,

N- Total population;

n - Sample Size;

e- Precession level.

3.3. Sampling Techniques

The researcher employed both probability and non-probability techniques. From probability, the researcher used random sampling and from non probability purposive sampling. Since the distribution of disabled person is all sub city of Nekemte Town, the researcher used seven sub-cities namely Cheleleki, Beka Jema, Darge, Kaso, Burka Jato, Haro Sorga and Bakanisa Kase according to their geographical governance structure.

3.4. Types and Source of Data

The researcher used both primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected through questionnaires and interview. The researcher collected primary data through questionnaires from Nekemte Town disabled persons, Physical Rehabilitation center employers and Dagne Olana primary teachers. Additionally, primary data was collected

$$\text{The general model is: } Y_t = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{Infra}_t + \beta_2 \text{Tecn}_t + \beta_3 \text{LeEd}_t + \beta_4 \text{ResAv}_t + \varepsilon_t$$

Where;

Y_t = Participation of development program at time 't',

Infra_t = Infrastructure at time 't',

Tecn_t = technology at time 't',

LeEd_t = Level of Education at time 't',

ResAv_t = Resource availability at time 't',

ε_t : Error term at 't'.

4. Findings and Discussion

4.1. Respondents Response Rate

The researcher distributed 193 questionnaires to the target respondents. From this only 182 papers were complete and clear for further analysis. The left 11 respondents were not responded for different reasons. This means the study

through interviewees from managers of disability Associations, Managers of Labor and Social Affairs office, Director of Dagne primary School. The secondary data was reviewed from current and annual reports regarding to the participation of disabled person in development program.

3.5. Method of Data Analysis

The demanded data for the study was collected and processed for presentation, analysis and interpretation. Both primary and secondary data were processed actually. The data processing stage of this study was involved editing, classification, coding, transcription and tabulation. Data were entered and analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) version 24. The researcher used descriptive analysis for data analysis such tabulation, mean, percentages, frequency and standard deviation. Additionally, in the analysis of data, inferential statistics was employed for the explanation of factors affecting disabled participation in development program in case of Nekemte City. From inferential statistics multiple linear regressions was used to show the relationship of factors affecting participation and participation in development program of Nekemte Town.

3.6. Description and Measurements of Variables

According to Creswell [25], the variables need to be specified in quantitative researches so that it is clear to readers what groups are receiving the experimental treatment and what outcomes are being measured. The participation of disabled person in development program was affected by infrastructure, level of education, technology factors and availability of resource factors.

3.7. Model Specification

A multiple linear regression model applied to assessing factors affecting person with disability participation in development program in Nekemte Town.

response rate was 94.3% and it was acceptable and significant since the response rate exceed more than half.

4.2. Descriptive Analysis of Personal Information of Respondents

Demographic variable selected for the study are age, gender, marital status, education level and experience. The data gathered were analyzed using descriptive statistics techniques such as table, frequency and percentage.

Table 1 shows that the demographic information of the respondents. Moreover, it summarizes the respondents' gender, age, marital status, level of education and their experience. Information on age and level of education gender result shows that 132 (72.5%) of them are male and 50 (27.5%) of them are female. From this, it is possible to conclude that majority of the respondents are male.

Table 1. Respondents Response on demographic variable.

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	132	72.5
	Female	50	27.5
	Total	182	100
Age	Below 25	78	42.9
	26 to 35	75	41.2
	36 to 45	16	8.8
	Above 45	13	7.1
	Total	182	100
Marital status	Married	16	8.8
	Single	154	84.6
	Divorce	12	6.6
	Other	0	0
	Total	182	100
Education level	Below grade 10	14	7.7
	Certificate	115	63.2
	Diploma	31	17
	BA/BSc degree and above	22	12.1
	Total	182	100
Experience	Less than 5 year	79	43.4
	5-10 years	46	25.3
	10-15 years	10	5.5
	above 15 Years	15	8.2
	No Experience	32	17.6
Total	182	100	

Source: Computation of Primary Data, 2021.

Regarding to the age range, majority of participant 78 (42.9%) are with the age range are below 25, 75 (41.2%) of

them are between of 25 to 35 age range, 16 (8.8%) are founded with the range of 36-45 years with respondents and 13 (7.1%) of the respondents are above 45 years. The majority of the respondents are between 25 to 35 years. From this the majority of the participants were productive work force. With regard to educational level of respondents, 14 (7.7%) of them are up to below grade 10, 115 (63.2%) of respondents are certificate holders, 31 (17%) of respondents are diploma holders, 22 (12.1%) of respondents are BA/BSc degree holder and above. Here, from this data we can observe that the majority of the participants are indicated certificate holders.

Regarding the marital status, majority of respondents or 154 (84.6%) of them are unmarried or single, 16 (8.8%) of them are married and 12 (6.6%) of them response divorce. From this table, it can be concluded that majority of respondents are single respondents.

4.3. Descriptive Analysis of PWD Participation

Any economy of every country is depending on participation of all citizenship. This citizen included person with disability. They can participate in economic development, education program, health and social program directly as well as indirectly. The following table provides information on person with disability in development participation.

Table 2. Respondents Response on PWD Participation in development program.

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Std. Deviation
The disabled are participating in development program	Strongly Disagree	43	23.6	2.6484	1.41323
	Disagree	64	35.2		
	Undecided	20	11		
	Agreed	24	13.2		
	Strongly Agree	31	17		
The disabled participates frequently in development Program	Total	182	100	2.511	1.29486
	Strongly Disagree	42	23.1		
	Disagree	73	40.1		
	Undecided	18	9.9		
	Agreed	30	16.5		
There is a specific policy in the county that facilitates the disabled participation in development program	Strongly Agree	19	10.4	3.4615	1.2465
	Total	182	100		
	Strongly Disagree	11	6		
	Disagree	44	24.2		
	Undecided	18	9.9		
Disabled are want to participate even more in development Program	Agreed	68	37.4	3.4582	1.29782
	Strongly Agree	41	22.5		
	Total	182	100		
	Strongly Disagree	26	14.3		
	Disagree	28	15.4		
The way disabled are treated on participate in development program is good	Undecided	30	16.5	2.533	1.36916
	Agreed	69	37.9		
	Strongly Agree	29	15.9		
	Total	182	100		
	Strongly Disagree	57	31.3		
	Disagree	41	22.5		
	Undecided	34	18.7		
	Agreed	30	16.5		
	Strongly Agree	20	11		
	Total	182	100		

Source: Computation of Primary Data, 2021.

As depicted on Table 2 the respondents requested to answer on whether the disabled are participating in development program. Accordingly, 43 (23.6%) of them are strongly agree, 64 (35.2%) of them are disagree, 20 (11%) of them are undecided, 24 (13.2%) of them are agreed and 31 (17%) of them are strongly disagreed on the question. From this we concluded that majority of the respondents were disagreed on as they are participating in development program. The result within table 2 indicates that 42 (23.1%) of respondents are respond strongly disagree, 73 (40.1%) of them are respond disagree, 18 (9.9%) of them are respond undecided, 30 (16.5%) of them are respond agree and 19 (10.4%) of them are respond strongly agree on the disabled participates frequently in development program. very dissatisfied. From the result we concluded that majority of the respondents are disagreed on their frequently participation in development program of Nekemte Town.

The above table indicates that 11 (6%) of respondents are

respond strongly disagree, 44 (24.2%) of them are respond disagree, 18 (9.9%) of them are respond undecided, 68 (37.4%) of them are respond agree and 41 (22.5%) of them are respond strongly agree on there is a specific policy in the county that facilitates the disabled participation in development program. From the result we concluded that majority of the respondents are agreed on the availability of specific policy in the county that facilitates the disabled participation in development program. It is known that our country haven't policy related problem, but implementation written is become challenges.

4.4. Correlation Analysis

In this sub title, the value of Pearson's correlation analysis between dependent and independent variable was analyzed. The degree of relationship, effect size and coefficient determination of variables also interpreted for each of the variables under the study.

Table 3. Correlation Analysis.

		Participation	Infrastructure	Education Level	Availability Resource	Technology Factors
Participation	Pearson Correlation	1	.758**	.617**	.452*	.525
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.735
	N	182	182	182	182	182
Infrastructure	Pearson Correlation	.758**	1	.294**	.205**	.175*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.005	.018
	N	182	182	182	182	182
Education Level	Pearson Correlation	.617**	.294**	1	.418**	.331**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	182	182	182	182	182
Availability of Resource	Pearson Correlation	.452*	.205**	.418**	1	.308**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.005	.000	.000	.000
	N	182	182	182	182	182
Technology Factors	Pearson Correlation	.525	.175*	.331**	.308**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.018	.000	.000	
	N	182	182	182	182	182

Source: Computation of Survey Data, 2021.

In order to test the relationship between among dependent variables, the study used Pearson correlation matrix. Therefore, there was strong positive relationship among participation of disabilities and predictors. As indicated table 3 correlations among infrastructure, level of education. Availability of resource, technology and independent variable of the participation of disabilities was positive and consider by at the 0.5 and 0.1 (2-tailed). Significant level by the taken infrastructure, level of education. Availability of resource, technology were increased the level of participation of disabilities on development program.

4.5. Regression Analysis

As the per model assumption raised under chapter three

this part discusses the test of Classical Linear Regression Model (CLRM) assumption. The characteristics of the model and proposed variables in equation of this research are not violating the classical assumptions underlying the OLS model.

4.6. Tests for Normality

Among the important diagnostic test of Classical Linear Regression Model (CLRM) assumption one is normality checking. Normality refers to the form of data distribution for a character metric variable. Normality is tested by means of graphical and statistical tests. For this study histogram was used for testing normality through graphical. The following histogram shows as error term or residual is seems normal.

Table 4. Shows Model summary of Regression Analysis.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.895 ^a	.801	.788	.3118

Source: SPSS Output, 2021.

The model summary table above shows the sum degree of association that the stated independent variable have with the dependent one that is participation in development program. Again the model summary shows the fitness (goodness) of the model is good and gives direction for analysis through multiple linear regressions. As such, it has been shown by R-square that the stated independent variables (Infrastructure related factors, Educational level related factors, Availability of resource related factors and Technology related factor) all together have stronger positive relation at a rate of 80.1% this shows that the better the variables are treated the more the participation in development program will be. According to Bryman (2005), accept the model if Goodness-of-fit test is resulted above 50%. Therefore, the model is good or fit, since 80.1% is above 50%.

The adjusted R² is the coefficient of determination. This

value explains how disabled participation in development program with infrastructure related factors, educational level related factors, availability of resource related factors and technology related factor.

The four independent variables (Infrastructure related factors, Educational level related factors, Availability of resource related factors and Technology related factor) that were studied, explained 78.8 percent of dependent variable (participation in development program which is measured in frequency of involvement). This means that other factors not studied in this research contribute 21.2% of the participation in development program (which is measured in frequency of involvement) giving room for further research to investigate the other factors (21.2%) that determine the disabled participation in development program in Nekemte Town.

Table 5. ANOVA Table for Regression Analysis.

Model		Sum of Squares	Degree of freedom	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	28.834	4	7.208	14.574	.000 ^b
	Residual	87.547	177	.495		
	Total	116.381	181			

Source: SPSS Output, 2021.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusion

Disabled are equally important with others in development of one's country. The importance of this group is only accepted when they are involved in economic, social and development of country. However, more than other categories of human being, disabled are faced many challenges. From the results of this study, it can be concluded that in Nekemte City disabled challenges matters a lot and should concerned by government, society and NGOs. The results of this study indicated that disabled persons had great value on economic development. Currently, the disabled person participation in development program of Nekemte Town was not much attractive. The study found that infrastructure, technology, level of education and availability of resource were major factors affecting disabled participation for development program. In absence of infrastructure and material those helped them; disabled can't perform in any economic sector of the country. The study further highlighted that appropriate and high level of education improves overall involvement of disabled in development program. Availability of resource mobilizes the individual from one area to another area and that person participated in economic development. From the descriptive statistics the independent variables

(infrastructure related factors, level of education related factors, technology related factors and availability of resource related factors) has impact on disabled person participation in development program.

The regression output indicated that all independent variables (Infrastructure, educational level, technology and resource availability) has positive and statistically significant on impact on disabled participation in development program that measured by frequency of participation.

5.2. Recommendations

This study uncovered some areas of other cities in Oromia region and East Wollega Zones cities, however, based on the investigation in Nekemte City the following recommendations are addressed by the researcher depend on the findings of the study.

- 1) The research revealed that, majority of the disabled in the town was at certificate level in educational level. This has led to person with disability low participation for development program. Therefore, the researcher recommends building and expanding primary, secondary and territory school for disabled person to improve their education.
- 2) The findings revealed that specific policy are availability to facilitate the disabled participation in development program. However, there is a problem regarding to change this policy towards action. Therefore, the researcher recommend that the

concerned body (government sectors, society, private organization and NGOs use that guideline in order to increase disabled participation in economic, social and development program of the city.

- 3) The findings indicated that disabled are not treated in good manner to participate in development program. Therefore, better to treat those disabled in well manners and equal with other peoples.
- 4) The findings concluded that there is a problem of physical infrastructure for person with disability. They need infrastructure access to for their life. Therefore, the researcher advises that the organization of the town should incorporate infrastructure that helps disabled person.
- 5) The finding revealed that rumps and disability friendly walkways were scarce in Nekemte town. Therefore, the government and NGOs organization will be donates to those disabled person of the town.
- 6) Better to provide training on new technology to create their awareness on how they used and how they improve their career development opportunity.
- 7) Better to arrange bazar, telethon and different programs to collect different resources they will use.

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