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## Influence of Inclusive Social Services of Disabled on Community Development in Bungoma North Sub County Kenya

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### **Abstract:**

*A robust community development involves Continuous efforts, Strategic mindset, Equality and corporation, Humorous approach, Community based ideas implementation, Community input and output, Well-guarded legal and policy frame work whereas a robust Community development activity involves a broken down to small level of community effort initiated to ensure the societies get social, cultural and economic growth this will lead to more employment, Economic stability, social amenities availability, harmonious integration, reduced marginalization however all the stated issues promote capacity development and robust human resource in a given community through shared and responsible members towards development objectives. Resonating to the concern of the study to explore deeply and understanding the contemporary treatment and disability inclusion on social services towards the realization of community development goals and the services offered by various stakeholders in community and consequently analyse the core influences and plight towards participatory development on various community developmental initiatives in Bungoma North sub county development initiatives for sustainable development more so towards an holistic quality of life (QOL) of all and measures taken to support and ensure especially the disabled. This study explored recommendations such as cohesion disability awareness and respect among citizens ensuring that they are accorded the seriousness they deserve by all stakeholders and the constituents that affect various levels in order to reserve adequate resources in ways such as time and finances to ensure optimum inclusion of disabled. This paper is determined to basically help policy makers, community and everyone on the frontline of provision of social services laws and policies and implementation however it could also act as a catalyst for advocacy groups and nongovernmental organizations on lobbying the government and society in general on all-inclusive community development participation benefits to realize vision 2030. The study took in descriptive survey as research design; sampling involved residents/disabled, government officials, clergy and social work staff involving a purposive sampling technique, informal interview, observation and document analysis. The research was based on structured questionnaires, which were distributed for data collection. Targeted population was 1000 people peaked from Bungoma North Sub County through stratified method of random sampling however this study drew 10% of the study population that is 100 respondents then issued with poll forms as data tools. The study conducted correlation analysis to determine whether there was relationship and strength on changes in any given population and projected frequency and later examined by a way of statistical package for social scientists Version 21.*

**Keywords:** Disability, community development, culture, cultural belief, influence, social service

### **1. Background to the Study**

United Nations (UN) convention concerning disabled rights agenda conceptualized on the UN convention on Dec 9/1975 states that every human being with disability has equal rights as other human beings. The UN in 1970 tackled disability on social welfare perspective, where a handful attention given on challenges in social amenities and general society. In 1960s re-evaluation came following Dec 11/1969 where the general assembly launched declaration on social progressive development which advocates on the free health services and provision of social security institutions for measures on social welfare services for all people. provided services includes measures to rehabilitate the mentally and physically disabled in order to facilitate their integration into the community consequently Provision for literacy, job training and placement as well as technical and social guidance just to mention a few were at fore front.

In African region, the UN congress on rights of human beings with disability for instance. UNCRPD in 2009 to protect the rights and ensuring the just treatment of disabled its long way to be implemented in Africa region reasons being that the changes is so sweeping and resources very meager that it would take decades correct the relevant changes. (AFUB) is an African Union for the blind. Furthermore, political and social economic good will in Africa is an issue not forgetting the support by family members and society towards human beings with disability.

Basing on this study purpose exploring the international classification of functioning, disability and health for instance ICF which elaborates disability as terminology for performance hindrances. Handicaps, and participatory restrictions. Global increased focus on disability rights has continuously gained impetus nationally in Kenya with various policy and legislative initiatives that address health, social development, education justice and labor issues of disability like Act no14 of 2003 an example of such policy documents is Kenyan constitution and national council for human beings with disabilities for instance. NCPWD consequently several of disabled rights/freedoms listed on the constitution have precise relevance to human beings with disabilities like equality rights which attests that everyone is equal legally. Kenyan constitution gives right on all kids to have equal right of health and social services and care from maltreatment, shelter, neglect, abuse and demeanor. Thirdly, the Kenyan constitution also declares that everyone has the right on basic education to mention but a few.

A robust community development involves Continuous efforts, Strategic mindset, Equality and corporation, Humorous approach, Community based ideas implementation, Community input and output, Well-guarded legal and policy frame work whereas a robust Community development activity involves a broken down to small level of community effort initiated to ensure the societies get social, cultural and economic growth this will lead to more employment, Economic stability, social amenities availability, harmonious integration, reduced marginalization however all the stated issues promote capacity development and robust human resource in a given community through shared and responsible members towards development objectives. Community is not only a geographical structure but its rather a cultural set up of common language, heritage, beliefs and interests for example in Bungoma north sub county community a vested interest in economic activities such as maize and sugarcane farming and shared cultural beliefs has created coexistence in the area. Others can belong to more than one community in regards to religion or any other relationship. Human beings with disability while experiencing challenges in finding job yet are a source of the untapped potential for the development of the general economic growth.

## 2. Statement of the Problem

The real situation and practices, which are currently hindering welfare of the people with disability, is the outlined barriers to attainability to quality of life QOL. These barriers bars the ideal concept of which is access to social services to the great extent and often on a regular or systematic basis leads to varying of degree of discomfort, dissatisfaction, annoyance, pain or even injury. The effect of such barriers can even extend to social exclusion, disempowerment, stigmatization and negative psychological consequences for the human being concern. Society failure to remove barriers to mobility, communication, participation and understanding is symptomatic of unequal consideration given to those with reduced abilities. This creates discrepancies in what is expected and what is achievable these gaps in attainability of QOL has led to giving this research direction and focus and use them as focal point on this research as well as address these challenges affecting disabled human beings in the study area and the region.

World Health Organizations WHO international classifies disability as handicap, performance restraint and participation restraint. Handicap is a body functioning complexion challenge. Furthermore, performance inhibition is a difficulty faced by a human being in executing an activity or task while a participatory restraint is challenge felt by a human being as per relation to life. Therefore, disability is not just a wellness issue but also an intricate sensation cogitating the interaction between a human being's body features and community in which he or she lives. Disability is a physical, mental anguish, cognitive or developmental condition that maims or hinders or deters a human being's capability to get involved in a number of tasks or actions or participate in a given daily activities and cores. Meriam Webster 1828

One in five people living in utmost poverty are disabled human beings and these human beings face a multitude of obstacles limiting their access to services like rehabilitation, education, employment, housing, transportation and health. (World Bank).

These challenges are without question major developmental issues therefore sustainable development cannot be arrived without streamlining disability issues in all development policies forthwith. My focused on this study is only on the influence of disability inclusion on community development because community development is cartelistic factor in progressive development and economic stability of a given nation. Most research has focused on singled out disability types such as physical disability blindness etc. but holistic developmental approach has not been much emphasized like in my area of study. With this gap, it is difficult for decision-makers to make informed directions regarding community development inclusivity of disabled. So far, in the county, it is not empirically clear how the current policy on inclusivity and influence of persons with disabilities and equal rights impact on community development. There are multiplicities of interrelated hindrances on inclusivity, which should be sustained by meditating on results focus to ensure level with access to community development by all individuals from various sex, gender and status in society. Regardless of the Constitution assurance of the freedom and independence of entire media is guaranteed, however it fails to extend and expound on issues of stigma incitement, incitement towards disability violence, propagandists for minority, incitement for harm or content that is discriminatory or resonates to the choice and sampling of others. However the fourth chapter of the Bill on Rights in the constitution elaborates that the right to freedom of expression never allows anyone to have a right to use discriminatory remarks/speech. In the endeavor of shunning social exclusion, it is more crucial to come up with measures tackling all the categories involved. feedbacks from institutions participating in the survey did highlight that the major factors of segregation for disabled people have a slope towards unemployment and barriers to the social environment, stigmatization, lack or else limited access to goods and services, inadequate education/training, followed by the poor or lack of economic policies to compensate for the extra cost of disability, the structure of the benefit system, and finally life in an institution. There exists a distinct link between social exclusion and discrimination however

discrimination and violation of human rights lead to social exclusion and poverty more over each and every citizen of the Kenyan Republic has a right to a decent income, education and training, employment, housing, healthcare, a social and cultural life depriving a person from those rights leads to isolation and poverty Furthermore, it is necessary to fight discrimination faced by disabled people and their families in their daily lives in order to tackle social exclusion.

### 3. Literature Review

Ramifications of disabled human beings minimal participation for instance not recognizing them in our development goals has led to dragging economic, social and political development behind in Bungoma north Sub County and Kenya at large. Everybody in county should address this issue if we need harmonized industrialization and development in this region to liberate ourselves from the bondage of third worlds. So there is need to recognize disability and support these people promote their welfare, and address their grievances promptly.

A study undertaken by Maya Thomas and M.J Thomas on the influence pertaining cultural factors towards disability and rehabilitation on the developing states found Cultural factors instigate our behaviour on a variety of the surrounding activities which are not limited to our behaviour towards disability and rejuvenation. The researcher noted that West countries stereotypes of society are ingredient of planning the many CBR programs in less developed countries of which the society poses uniqueness The programs expose to a greater risk of failure for their probability to conflict with the cultural context of the country they are.

African, (2000-2009) 'decade of human beings with disabilities' The east African countries realized significant success more so in the progressive law, amassing of statistics and in financing. Moreover, many human beings with disability are still facing marginalization on chances in learning, health services and employment chances. Presupposing that inadequate institutional capacities for executing disability policy therein is a thorny issue hindering provision of social services to human beings with disabilities in meager income states.

One in five people living in utmost poverty are disabled human beings and these human beings face a multitude of obstacles limiting their access to services like rehabilitation, education, employment, housing, transportation and health. According to World Bank statement on disabled published together by WHO & the World Bank bigger than one billion human beings on the contemporary globe are experiencing a form of disability that is:

Between October to November 2018 (ANDY), an Africa network for disabled undertook a situation analysis based on socio economic status of human beings with disabilities in Siaya county, where issues identified during the study were aimed at deriving informed advocacy by youth living with disabilities such as low employment from top downwards due to either discrimination or poor mainstreaming of disability challenges. Corruption, poor education, minimal information or no awareness at all on employment opportunities, no funding for individuals and groups minimal meaningful participation of PWD in administrative processes for instance public participation forums with no sign language interpreters and braille copies of documents, poor information access or total lack was as a major challenge affecting PWD in Siaya according to study especially when it came to accessing economic opportunities like jobs and tenders -(ANDY).

From the above excerpts, we can conclude that humans with disabilities face many barriers such as;

Attitude barriers (discrimination, prejudice, incapable)

- Environmental barriers (access to public buildings, schools, offices, shops, health facilities)
- Institutional barriers (inclusion in laws, policies, employments)
- Belief system barriers (curse, punishment)

These challenges are without question major developmental issues therefore sustainable development cannot be arrived without streamlining disability issues in all development policies forthwith.

The models of disability portray comprehensively the route in which humans faced with inability and ability marginalization challenges mention to community as regulation, controls & models affecting lifestyle on humans with disability like crippled. The contemporary community disability issue is observed as double contrasting model such as medical model /the singular one pertaining disabled not forgetting social centered model on disabled whereby activity is singled out as a fundamental requirement for people with disability bearing in mind that it's a crucial sector growth in life (Rogan, Rossi and Gajewski, 2002).

Laura Nyirinkindi (1953 vol 52 n. 207) critical analysis of paradigm and rights of disabilities discourse African affairs. Many handicaps face exclusion from schools and work vacancies. 70-80 percent of laboring age with handicaps are jobless on other hand the sociable stigma aspect relative to disability outcomes in discrimination and segregation, mainly leading to soliciting as the sole means of life endurance.

Below example is research driven to promote disabled cognizance in neighboring communities in Kenyan setup expressing in means of reflection and education. Joseph k Gona Charles R. newton sally Hartley (2008). Findings depict initial aspect where goal leveled to analyze sectarian comprehending of disabled as co-laid out idea.

From the above outlined research study perception this research finding was limited to finding the narrowed ramifications and failed to narrow down to the locality. however, the communication challenge and illiteracy would have affected the comprehensive research results because on its context Poverty among other barriers could emerge due to prevailing stigmatization the fore mentioned research focused to promoting disabled sensitization in neighboring societies in the rural parts of Kenya by a reflection process and education.

A study by Spencer J. Salend& laurel m. Garrick Duhaney(1992) on the impact of inclusion on students with and without disabilities and their educators found that the effect of inclusion programs on the academic and social vigour of students who had disabilities did vary whereby derived suggestion was the research suggested non-disabled students can benefit from placement in all involving programs whereby the core benefits is not limited to increased admission, comprehension, and tolerance of singular variation and the development of comprehensive accomplice with colleagues

with disabilities, however, Macmillan, Gresham, and Fomess (1996) suggested that the contact with students who have disabilities does not result in attracting behaviour toward and improved admission of singular disabilities. Research has noted various positive and negative results of involvement for teacher's positive results teachers' involved boosted skill at arriving at the needs of their students with and without disabilities.

Education is paramount in Kenyan Social Inclusion policy framework & included their objectives. The all member nations have fully made a commitment on developing measures that include effective accessibility to education on human beings facing risk of exclusion therefore putting in policies directed on encountering life challenges leading to situations about social discrimination from learning institutions and health services. In the beginning, this study referred to NCPDWD records and noted that disabled human beings have minimal chances to second and above levels of education in correlation with the rest of the people in the study.

Regardless of efforts, in view countries recently human beings with disability and concerned family many a times marginalized from some of service and societal work due to available environment and attitude barrier. Therefore, social discrimination in our view is not restricted to inadequacy of income but involves barriers to employment and restrained access to wider scope of public/ private services available. Current apparatus & buildings/construction infrastructure in schools are obsolete have poor accessibility for disabled human beings for mobility. However, accessing goods and services in market places is hectic for disabled due poor planning of some of the upcoming markets more the poor road network make it hard for disabled using wheel chairs to reach the markets on the other hand advertising via the internet of which majority of the citizens have embraced has made it hard for blind to get the proper information on goods and services.

### *3.1. Challenge on Accessing Health and Social Services*

Emphasis on health research on health services is paramount towards fully accessibility. Entrance towards health, hospital care and basic care provision are poor to access compared to doctor's services practice. Therefore, there exists need of developing explicate accessible basic care provision for the disabled human beings however there is also need to employ more staff in issues pertaining disability such as sign language in health facilities.

### *3.2. Challenge on Public Administrative Services*

Assessment of the rate of accessibility to public administration services for disabled human being is relative towards participatory coexistence in the society or provision of information or alternatively getting into public internet sites. Here it's very thrilling to perceive that public administrations will be accessed disregarding disabled human being's needs and biasness. However, there is much that pertains to the eradicating physical and architectural barrier for allowance of un-discriminatory access to human beings in Public administrative services.

### *3.3. Challenge on Accessing Transportation*

Disabled human beings are discriminated at a wide area of transport as depicted by this research. On this study, consideration of trains and private cars is analyzed on the accessibility means on 5scale values. Human beings with disability face challenges in a boarding public transport means in public roads no adequate pathways for disabled human beings whatsoever.

## **4. Research Methodology**

This research used descriptive survey research design study since it explained phenomenon and considering underlying questions of Phenomenon occurrence. A descriptive research design undertook defined problems with clear objectivity; this design was suitable because it included evaluation, assortment, analysis, comparative and publication of data. The research dealt on unveiling the influence of disability inclusion on community development in Bungoma North Sub County however, the study mostly focused on respondents' perceptions on influence of disability inclusion on community development issues, descriptive method approach allow more room for interpretation and understanding. Therefore, this design usefulness is obtaining an all-round picture of the study. Design involved survey, collecting qualitative and descriptive information about participatory of human beings with disability in the study population because the research tried to capture everyone within the study area.

## **5. Results**

The study gave the various comprehensive analysis of data gathered and thereof presentation of the findings included with illustrations and as well expanded discussion on the same issues and ultimate provision of the interpretation of the carried results.

This research sought to discover the influence of social services on community development in Bungoma North Sub County. The findings were as summarized in Table 1.

Statements	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Std. Deviation
Provision of health services to human beings with disabilities enhances community development	64	70	4.123	.977
Promoting disabled sensitization in neighbouring societies and rural parts enhance community development	65	71	4.321	.749
Attainability to quality of life is on regular basis thus community development.	70	77	4.112	1.098
Rehabilitation of disabled people ensures economic stability thus community development.	76	84	4.422	1.196

Table 1: Inclusive Social Services and Community Development

The results in Table 1 above show that the respondent agree (mean 4.00) that Inclusive Social Services improves Community Development, thus, provision of health services, promoting disabled sensitization, attainability to quality of life, and rehabilitation of disabled people enhances community development.

Correlation		Community Development			
Inclusive Social Services		Education	Mobility Infrastructure	Health Care	Employment
Provision of Health Services	Pearson Correlation	.342**	.304**	.311**	.345**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.005	.004	.032
	N	91	91	91	91
Promoting Disabled Sensitization	Pearson Correlation	.452**	.365**	.412**	.342**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.043	.032	.023
	N	91	91	91	91
Attainability to quality of life	Pearson Correlation	.422**	.335**	.411**	.322**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.051	.023	.032
	N	91	91	91	91
Rehabilitation of disabled people	Pearson Correlation	.432**	.315**	.311**	.332**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.024	.052	.024	.022
	N	91	91	91	91

Table 2: Correlation between Inclusive Social Services and Community Development variables

\* Correlation is Significant at the 0.05 level (2-Tailed)

The analysis in Table 2 show that provision of health services positively and significantly influence education, mobility infrastructure health care and employment at ( $r = .342^{**}, p < .05$ ), ( $r = .304^{**}, p < .05$ ), ( $r = .311^{**}, p < .05$ ) and ( $r = .345^{**}, p < .05$ ) respectively.

The analysis results show that promoting disabled Sensitization positively and significantly influence education, mobility infrastructure health care and employment at ( $r = .452^{**}, p < .05$ ), ( $r = .365^{**}, p < .05$ ), ( $r = .412^{**}, p < .05$ ) and ( $r = .342^{**}, p < .05$ ) respectively.

Analysis results above show that attainability to quality of life positively and significantly influence education, mobility infrastructure health care and employment at ( $r = .422^{**}, p < .05$ ), ( $r = .335^{**}, p < .05$ ), ( $r = .411^{**}, p < .05$ ) and ( $r = .322^{**}, p < .05$ ) respectively.

The analysis results above show that rehabilitation of disabled people positively and significantly influence education, mobility infrastructure health care and employment at ( $r = .432^{**}, p < .05$ ), ( $r = .315^{**}, p < .05$ ), ( $r = .311^{**}, p < .05$ ) and ( $r = .332^{**}, p < .05$ ) respectively.

Variables for inclusive social services were then merged to form inclusive social services factor using transformation technique in SPSS. Community development variables were likewise merged to form community development factor. The correlated factors are in table 3.

Correlation	Community Development	
Inclusive Social Services	Pearson Correlation	.453**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.043
	N	91

Table 3: .Correlation between Inclusive Social Services and Community Development variables factor

\* Correlation is Significant at the 0.05 Level (2-tailed)

Analysis resulting in table 2 above reveals that inclusive social services positively and significantly influence community development at  $r = .453^{**}$ ,  $p < .05$ . The coefficient of determinant  $R = 0.205$  implying that inclusive social services contributes 20.5% variability to community development while the rest of the factors are maintained constant.

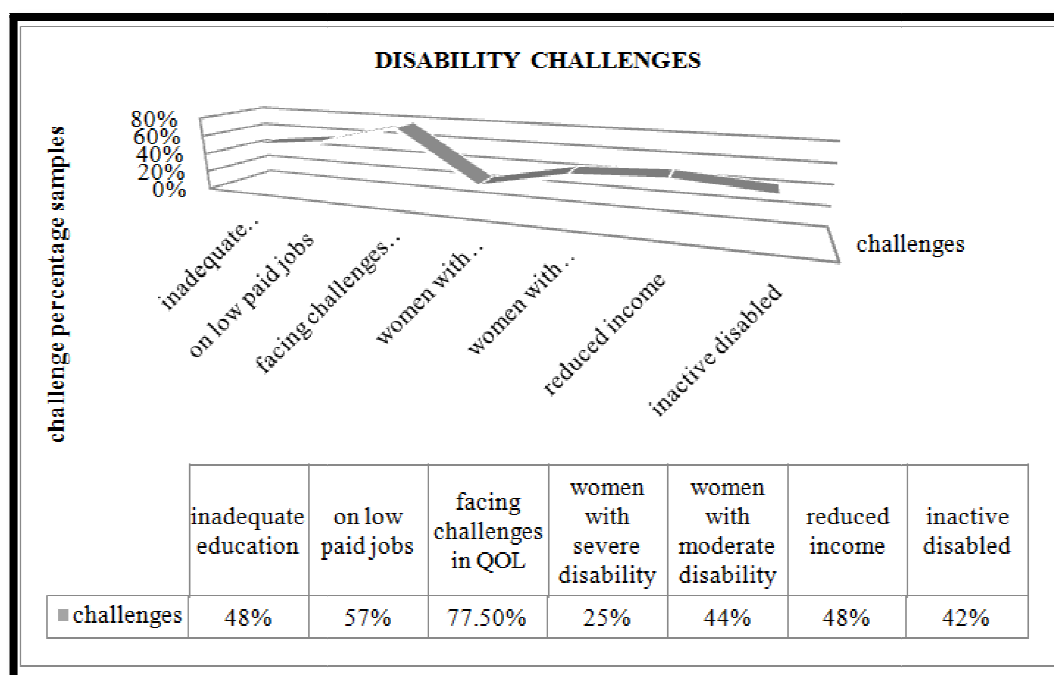


Figure 1 Disability Challenge Levels

## 6. Recommendations

Bungoma North sub-county should embrace inclusive social services since provision of health services, promoting disabled sensitization, attainability to quality of life and rehabilitation of disabled people enhance community development. Disability inclusion in community emerges at the base of realizing the economic and developmental goals of any nation or any state. Constituents for example management, policy, resource and environmental concept, strenuous access to social services among disabled human beings in government facilities, state owned corporations, private sectors or organizations, must be dealt - with as crucial factors. Equitable motivation of disabled should be crucial for the institutions and prompt remedy given to uplift the vigor on community development participation ensuring its elevated at peak always.

The Sub-County should also adopt inclusive programs since informal advocacy, mentorship, affirmative funds and entrepreneurship skills improves community development.

Bungoma North sub-county should embrace inclusive participation since placement, language interpretation; job training and recognition/awareness enhance community development.

Issues pertaining employment of disabled in both private and public sectors need to be relooked in to and proper allocation of disability slots in employment opportunities set to ensure inclusivity, however issues on interpreters and sign language expertise need to be of great importance by employing these persons in both public and private sectors especially in front office in customer care desks such as in police stations, all health facilities and public administration offices this is not limited to deaf on sign language interpretation. These are crucial not forgetting ensuring passage of the persons using wheel chairs is a must in every public facility such as learning institutions, hospitals and police stations.

## 7. Conclusion

A result of this research unmistakably supports earlier proof that disability is one of the elements leading to social stratification the shown findings illustrate a multidimensional aspect of poverty as well as social exclusion challenging disabled persons in a number of areas. access to health services is a toll order for disabled due to communication barriers, information barriers, attitude barriers and various discriminatory issues are more critical whereby lack of awareness of the important needs of disabled which vary according to the type of impairment and severity of the condition in many cases individual needs are disregarded due to discrimination like medical workers preferring to address parents rather than creating rapport with disabled persons which bars them from raising their concerns. According to Rohwerder, B. (2020).Kenya Situational Analysis. Disability Inclusive Development; despite government efforts health services and

facilities and public health campaigns remain inaccessible to many persons with disabilities as a result of factors such as cost of health care, distance to health facilities, lack of sign language interpretation, negative attitudes of healthcare staff, inaccessible equipment and service points, and lack of accessible information materials. Women with disabilities also encounter barriers to accessing quality reproductive health care and women with intellectual disabilities and women with mental health issues are particularly vulnerable to being coerced into sterilisation procedures this was evident during the conduct of this research especially at the emergence of Covid 19 the disabled faced big challenge in health care sensitization. equality in education is at the fundamental of an inclusive society. Non-disabled as well as disabled kids would likewise be advantaged in being in the same education environment and at the same time the struggle against exclusion and prejudice can only be won by intermingling and by educating children as well as respect of humanity rights from their tender age where most of disabled youngsters can take part in mainstream education if at all they are provided with the relevant support seldom increased endeavor from national government in the last years; only 44 % of disabled kids completed primary school in usual schools according to Rohwerder, B. (2020). Kenya Situational Analysis. Disability Inclusive Development vis a vis over 60% of the children without disability, this research found that there was 48 % inadequate in-adequate education on disabled as challenge as shown on figure 6. Recurring evidence is that in some cases disabled people are excluded from any kind of education. Segregation of children with disability from mainstream education is a one form of segregation; non-discriminatory legislation should in fact include education among the areas of application where by achievement of an all involving education reflects the offering of the educational, technical, and personal support required for every individual case so as to allow disabled children to equally participate in school academic and extracurricular activities than their non-disabled colleagues due of the paramount nature of education and the greater level of segregation facing disabled people where we believe that the social exclusion strategy within its objectives to prevent risks of social exclusion should include a specified reference to disabled kids and moreover government should be requested to include elaborate targets on access to education in its national action plans in future. There was minimal mobility permeability to public administrative services which pose danger to their citizenship rights preventing them from equality, taking part in the society development issues. These barriers in this area are communication, attitude and pathways such as no employees with sign language expertize and brail to assist the blind and deaf in public sectors/institutions.

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