Ability in Disability: Promoting Entrepreneurial Skill Acquisition through Limbs and Wheelchairs-Beneficiaries of Caring Family Enhancement (CAFÉ) Programme in Anambra State.

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Abstract
Before the interventions of Caring Family Enhancement (CAFÉ) programme, disabled persons could not acquire entrepreneurial skills due to the nature of their physical impairments. The objective of the study is to determine if significant relationship exist between assistive devices (limbs and wheelchairs) and entrepreneurial skills provided to disabled persons, and access the socio-economic wellbeing of respondents after acquiring assistive devices and entrepreneurial skill acquisition. Sample size of 151 was drawn from the population of 432. Descriptive and inferential statistics were employed for the study, chi square test of independent was used to determine if significant relationship exist between limb/wheelchairs and skill acquisition received by disabled persons. Findings revealed that majority of the respondents are yet to marry. The result of chi square calculated (x^2=36.50) is greater than table value (x^2t=9.49). Null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis accepted. It was concluded that significant relationship exist between assistive devices (limbs and wheelchairs) and entrepreneurial skill acquisition. Findings equally revealed that provision of assistive devices and entrepreneurial skill influenced their economic well-being.Researchers recommended that the project be sustain and replicated to other places through sensitization programme so that disabled person would benefit immensely,Call for more collaborations from private sectors, international organizations and nongovernmental organizations.

Keywords: *Disabled, Entrepreneurial skills acquisition, Limbs, wheelchairs,Self employment.*

INTRODUCTION

The saying that there is ability in disability never seize to exist as people who are living with one form of disability or the other always strive to engage themselves in economic activities and pull out from total dependency on their relatives.The World report on disability, published in 2011, said about 25 million Nigerians had at least one disability, while 3.6 million of these had very significant difficulties in functioning, and globally, more than one billion people in the world live with some form of disability and its prevalence is steadily growing (WHO, 2011).

According to WHO (2011) 'disabilities' is an umbrella term referring to impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions.Similarly, disability is a complex phenomenon involving interaction between a person's body and the society in which they live. Disabled people are defined as persons who have a physical or mental impairment and the impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal, day-to-day activities (Kitching, 2014). They always find it difficult to be independent of their own, carry out economic activities and make living for themselves.

Physical disability structures or functions can compromise a person's ability to perform tasks of daily living and community socialization (Cowan, Fregly, Boninger, 2012). They usually depend on their relatives in carrying out task and economic survival, which is always burdensome.Disability affects a wide range of socio-economic outcomes, including labour market participation, but also other factors that shape participation, including education, information and transport (Kitching, 2014), this to great extent affect more of their economic status, because people always shy away from hiring disabled people due their unproductive nature and low market value.

Similarly, disability is cause of poverty, and vice versa, disability is both the cause and consequence of poverty. There is a strong relationship between the two cyclical tendencies. Poverty makes an individual more vulnerable to disability and, disability reinforces and deepens poverty (Haruna, 2017). Therefore disability alone with old age, gender and low economic status interact to make people poor (Mitra, Posarac, & Vick, (2011).This ultimately makes an individual to always seek for help and resort to begging, which decreases self esteem. Culturally, lewis (1966), bilton et al (1987) and Henslin (1996) cited in Aluko (2003), believed and reiterated that if poverty is passed from generations to other, it will inhibit those exposed to them from taking opportunities to escape from poverty.This account why poverty tends to live long with people that have been exposed to its progression consequences.

Even though poverty has been in Nigeria for so long, but the prevalence of poverty is more pronounced among the disabled people, as they could not do odd jobs to redeem their economic down turn. Due to paucity of jobs in Nigerian, there has been constant desire from policy framework both from government and international organizations piloting the advocacy for people to acquire various entrepreneurial skills, since governments alone cannot provide all the needed jobs to all her citizenry. It has been identified by scholars that entrepreneurial skill do have great impact on national growth and development, it has multiplier effect in the economy like employment generation and growth of GDP among others.

Considering the few jobs that are available, disabled persons are less likely to be employed and absorbed into the productive mainstream, it is argued that disabled people are largely invisible, ignored and excluded from mainstream development (Burchardt, 2003). In general, they face disempowerment and economic exclusion (ADP, 1999) cited in Viriri & Makurumdze (2014). Scholars posits and believes that disabled people, irrespective of where they live, are statistically more likely to be unemployed, illiterate, deprived of formal education, and have less access to developed support networks and social capital than their able bodied counterparts, disabled people experience lower labour market participation rates than the non-disabled throughout Europe

(Grammenos 2011).With the nature of their physical impairments, couple with the poor penetration in the labour force, skill acquisition is the only guarantee way of coming out of such discrimination and rejection in labour force. They find it absolutely uneasy due to physical impairments to venture into self employment, which ultimately require embarking on entrepreneurial skill acquisition programme.

For them to overcome these challenges, mobility becomes absolutely necessary. Mobility devices reduce the impact of disability and add dignity to the human being and enhancing human rights by promoting functionality and social inclusion (Kenyon, Hostnik, McElroy, Peterson, & Farris, 2018).Unavailability of wheelchair and limbs of course affects ability to move his or her body within an environment or between environment and ability to manipulate objects (Jutai & Day, 2002), such ability enables a person to pursue life activities of his or her choosing (Caver, Ganus, Ivey, Plumer & Euband, 2015).

Evidently, Rohwerder (2018) stressed that 70 million people need a wheelchair but only 5-15% have access to one while only 5 of the 40 million amputees have access to prosthetics. Because poor disabled persons have not been involved in productive activities or built assets (Nweke & Nwakoby, 2020), which put their economic status too low and they could not afford to procure the assistive devices.The shortages and unavailability is occasioned by number of factors including high cost, limited availability and lack of governance and inadequate financing in many settings, as well as a widespread lack of awareness and suitably trained personnel (WHO, 2016), and these definitely affect their chances and prospects of rekindling their entrepreneurial traits. This equally, affects economic growth and development.

Procuring Limbs or wheelchairs is an interesting event with the confidence and self esteems the users enjoy on social events and particularly on economic activities, by promoting the possibility of engaging in daily business and interactions with external environments, which would motivate them to take fullest advantage of entrepreneurial traits. Basically, promoting entrepreneurial skills among disabled persons is a multi faceted task for both private sector and various government at all levels. First you need to pool them out and make them walk around and secondly, allowing them under go skill acquisition programme to make them innovative and fit in the mainstreams of the economic activities within their environment. It is observed that physically challenged being confided to a particular place would definitely jeopardize their entrepreneurial traits (Nweke&Nwakoby, 2020)

Governments have strived over the years putting measures, programme and policies in place seeking to address paucity of skill acquisition programme in Nigeria. Some of them were National directorate of employment (NDE), NDDC skill acquisition programme, SPDC skill acquisition programme, Youth Empowerment Programme among others, but none of these programmes actually singled out people with disabilities and packaged skill acquisition programme that would suit and addressed their plights. Hitherto, programmes and policies that sought to address paucity of skill acquisition programme were implemented mainly through top down developmental approach, and non participation of the intended beneficiaries in virtually every stage of projects resulted in failure of some of the projects.With the recent advocacy and shift to bottom-up developmental approach in adoption and implementation process, skill acquisition and poverty

alleviation programmes which requires first identifying the needs of the intended beneficiaries and allowing them undergo trainings, makes poverty alleviation programmes more realistic and achievable. (Nweke & Nwakoby, 2020).

To this end, sub project of CAFÉ was initiated to address the plight of disabled persons and rekindle their entrepreneurial skills. The Caring Family Enhancement Initiative (CAFÉ) is a non-governmental, non-partisan organization which is non-ethnic, non-religious and non-partisan, which provides humanitarian and charitable services. The organization promotes and propagates the welfare and safety of the citizens based on the principles of equity, justice and fairness in other to foster socio-political and economic development of the state (CAFÉ, 2014).

CAFÉ was founded in August 2014 through the office of Wife of the Governor, Anambra State. It has mandate to care for the less privileged and reduce women-child vulnerability while maintaining the dignity of physically challenged persons. (CAFÉ, 2014). It galvanizes and mobilizes support from International donor agencies, nongovernmental organization, corporate bodies and individuals. The resources are channeled and managed towards uplifting active poor, disabled, orphans, and vulnerable children in the society out of poverty. Adejo (2012) submitted that government, nongovernmental organizations seeking to improve youth likelihood through empowerment for self sustenance could be best pursue their empowerment intents by tapping into the potential of their entrepreneurial skills and other activities.

CAFÉ identifies persons with no formal education, the non-skilled persons, indigent widows, poor and unskilled youths, the disabled and the less privileged in the communities. It provides supports like limbs, wheel chairs to disabled. Equally, Café in addition to supports given to disabled persons, some of them who are still active participated in skill acquisition and Vocational training on tailoring and fashion design, soap making, bakery and confectionary, hair dressing and beauty therapy, interior decoration, telephone and computer repairs among others. Ogbeni (2007) stated that poverty reduction programmes cannot succeed without some levels of education and trainings. No nation can adequately tap its human potentials without adequate education. The disabled persons receive free equipment upon graduation, and accompanied with start-up capital.

Bottom-up and participatory approach has been useful in implementing CAFÉ projects. This mechanism places the beneficiaries at drivers sit, where themselves must be involved in identifying, implementing and management of the desired empowerment projects that suits their economic needs within their locality. This, therefore, makes a bottom-up poverty reduction strategy more accepted, in which the poor themselves must be involved, as matter of urgent necessity. It now became imperative to investigate the state of establishment of projects that would promote the entrepreneurial skills among disabled persons through artificial limbs and wheelchairs. As to best of researcher's knowledge, no research effort has been carried out to determine the relationship between assistive devices (limbs and wheelchairs) and entrepreneurial skill acquisition among the disabled persons in Anambra State. The purpose of this study is to;

i. Determine if significance relationship exists between assistive devices (limbs and wheelchairs) and entrepreneurial skill acquisition among disabled persons.

ii. Access the socio-economic wellbeing of respondents after acquiring assistive devices and entrepreneurial skill acquisition.

Hypotheses

H_1= There is no significant relationship that exist between assistive devices (limbs and wheelchairs) and entrepreneurial skill acquisition among disabled persons.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Disabled person:

Disabled person is someone who has a physical or mental disability which has effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day to day activities, they are people who are 'unable', 'unfit', 'cripple', or incapacitated as a result of congenital defects, hereditary and environmental influences, accidents and diseases (Haruna, 2017). Also, a person that has impairments in the past or is seen as disabled based on a personal or group standard, or such impairments that include physical, sensory or developmental disabilities (Adima, 2011), this could not allow them to be involved in economic and social activities within their immediate environments.

The saying that there is ability in disability still holds as Haruna (2017) rightly said that disabled persons like the able ones have certain peculiar quality that are innate. Most of them are trainable, therefore with proper care and support from Government and members of the civil society, their talents can be fully harnessed to reduce their dependence and promote their economic and social development. Having such support like provision of assistive devices, with Skill acquisition and other forms of training will definitely make them be independent and economically viable.

Limbs and wheelchairs:

According to O'Reilly, Jackson, Gulla, Patrick, Amrita & Adedigba (2018) wheelchair often makes all the difference between being a passive receiver and an active contributor. Economic benefits are realized when users are able to access opportunities for education and employment. With a wheelchair, an individual can earn a living and contribute to the family's income and national revenue, whereas without a wheelchair that person may remain isolated and be a burden to the family and the nation at large. Majority of people with disabilities in the world live in low-income countries. Mostly, they are poor and do not have access to basic services, including rehabilitation facilities. The International Labour Organization (ILO) reports that the unemployment rates of people with disabilities reach an estimated 80% or more in many developing countries (O'Reilly, Jackson, Gulla, Patrick, Amrita & Adedigba, 2018). Government funding for the provision of a wheelchair is rarely available, leaving the majority of users unable to pay for a wheelchair themselves (Armstrong, Borg, Krizack, Lindsley, Mines, Pearlman, Reisinger, Sheldon, 2008).

Limbs/wheelchairs and Entrepreneurial skill acquisition;

Entrepreneurial skill acquisition is the ability to learn or acquire entrepreneurial skills (Efe-Imafidon, Ade-Adeniji, Umukoro, & Ajitemisan, 2017). Entrepreneurial skill acquisition can be defined as not just about acquiring skill but acquiring knowledge and driving towards enterprise

in skills that enhance personal livelihood through enduring business startups, enhancing employment opportunities, and promoting economic development and growth.

According to Odia and Odia (2013), "entrepreneurial skills acquisition can be obtained through various avenues such as: attending entrepreneurial training classes, development programmes, seminars, workshops, etc. universities, job rotation, special (intensive) training, article ship or apprenticeship, organizational learning, research and development Institutions, consultants, national and international agencies and bodies ,non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and professional bodies." Krizack (2003) opined that Wheelchair provision is not only about the wheelchair, which is just a product. Rather, it is about enabling people with disabilities to become mobile, remain healthy and participate fully in community life. Provision of wheelchairs and limbs will uplift their self esteem and promote their zeal to participate in economic and social event within their immediate environment.

USAID and WHO (2011) in their study concluded that a wheelchair is the catalyst to increased independence and social integration, but it is not an end in itself.
Investment in provision of mobility devices can reduce health-care costs and economic vulnerability, and increase productivity and quality of life, this goes a long way to increase productivity in their locality visavis the GDP. On a similar note, it equally promotes employment generation.

According to Jones and Latreille (2005) it is now widely recognized that having a disability has a negative effect upon the rates of employment and earnings.
According to Jean, F. and Christine, E. (2010) cited in Mwangi (2013) people with disabilities make good, dependable employees. Mwangi (2013) in his study stated that People with disabilities represent an untapped source of skills and talent, including technical skills if they have access to training, and transferable problem-solving skills developed in daily life. People who develop disabilities while working often have valuable skills and experiences learned on the job, in addition to their formal skills qualifications. This means when they are provided with mobility support and other support the can be fully independent and make a good entrepreneurs. Mwangi (2013) equally asserts that creation of the right environment and circumstances motivates and stimulates physically challenged individuals to become entrepreneurs. This includes: enabling policies both to help them acquire the appropriate skills and learning, and to surround them with opportunity (access to start-up resources and supports).

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.

Theory of Bottom up and participatory approach.

Bottom-up approaches emphasize the participation of the local community in development initiatives so that they can select their own goals and the means of achieving them. They also ensure community ownership, commitment and accountability to the development project as it seeks development from below (Md, 2012).

Development projects must be initiated with the participation of the poor as bottom-up approaches ensure that the projects are cost effective, sustainable and replicable. The success of development

programmes largely depends on the acceptance by the local people and their willingness to participate in them. Most of the people in the developing countries are out of the formal economic sector. Bottom-up rural development approach based on the expectations, ideas, projects and initiatives of local communities who are the beneficiaries of the project.

Cohen & Uphoff (1977) and Chambers, (1993) were the early proposals of the theory and framework on participation. Bottom-up approach means involving the communities at the various levels of the development programme and covers the definition phase, implementation, evaluation and the revision of the programme either directly or through those bodies representing collective interests such as the professional organizations, women's' groups, cultural associations, etc.

METHODOLOGY

Study Area:

The study was carried out in Anambra state in South Eastern Nigeria. Anambra was created on 27 August 1991. It has a population of 4,055,038 (2006 census), with density of 846/km2 (2,200/sqm) and total land mass of 4,854km2.

Anambra is rich in natural gas, crude oil bauxite, ceramics and has an almost 100 percent arable soil.

Anambra state has many other resources in terms of agro-based activities like fishery and farming, as well as land cultivated for pasturing and animal husbandry. People of the study area are mostly into trading, agricultural activities and partly civil servants. Boundaries are formed by Delta state to west, Imo state and Rivers state to South, Enugu state to the east and Kogi to the North.

Population Of The Study

There are 650 beneficiaries of artificial prosthetic limbs and 370 beneficiaries of wheel chair, totaling 1,020.Out of the total beneficiaries of Limbs and wheel chair, 432 who are still active went further and took part in acquisition of various entrepreneurial skills and this forms the population of the study.

Determination of Sample Size

Multi-stage sampling was adopted. There are four (4) zones in Anambra state (Anambra, Awka, Aguata and Onitsha). Awka and Onitsha zones were randomly selected out of the four (4) zones due to their economic viability and concentration of the Beneficiaries of the programme in the state. These two zones have a total of 151 beneficiaries and this forms the sample size.

Administration of Data Collection Instrument.

On the Spot method of administration of questionnaire was adopted. The questionnaire wasadministered to the respondents at the various points of their monthly meeting. Respondents dully completed 143 questionnaires, whichmean a return rate of 95%.

Data collection instruments

A well structured questionnaire was duly administered to elicit information from the respondents on their socio-economic characteristics.Such like sex, marital status, age, size of family, skill and vocational training received.

Method of data analysis

Descriptive statistics were used to present and describe the socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries, such descriptive tools like mean, averages, and frequency.

Also inferential statistics such as chi square was employed to determine whether some observed pattern of frequencies correspond to an expected frequency. It measures deviation in categories and compare deviation in the observation patterns. 5 point likert scale rating was equally used to access the respondents rating of socio-economic wellbeing having assessed assistive devices and entrepreneurial skill acquisition.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondent

The respondent socio economic characteristics on table 1 shows sex, age educational qualification, size of family, monthly income of the beneficiaries. The table shows that 58% are female while 42% are males. This shows that female folk are more involved in the CAFÉ entrepreneurial skill acquisition. Majority of the respondents fell within the age bracket of 41-50 years with the highest percentage of 39%, followed by those that fall within the age bracket of 31-40, representing 26%. Showing that beneficiaries are still young and in their productive age group.Though, majority of the respondents were not married, representing 73% while 34 respondents were married with 24%. A reasonable number (45%) of them has First School Leaving Certificate, followed by (33%) having SSCE.Those that had no formal education were (15%) and with only (3%) had Bsc/HND. Only (19%) of them have family size of between 1-3 persons and average family size of 1. Sixty nine percent make between N41,000-N60,000 while 3% make N80,000 and above monthly. Their average monthly income was N48,122.37.

Table 1
Distribution of respondent by their socioeconomic characteristics

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Female	83	58
Male	60	42
Age (years)		
< 20	9	6
21-30	18	12
31-40	37	26
41-50	56	39
51-60	23	17
61-above	0	
$(\bar{x})$= 40		
Marital status		

Single	104	73
Married	34	24
Divorce	3	2
Widowed	2	1
Educational qualification		
No formal Education	22	15
FSLC	64	45
SSCE	48	33
NCE/OND	5	4
BSC/HND	4	3
Family size		
< 1	113	80
1-3	28	19
4-6	2	1
7-9	0	0
($\bar{x}$)= 1		
Monthly income(N)		
1,000-20,000	5	4
21,000-40,000	25	17
41,000-60,000	99	69
61,000-80,000	10	7
81,000-Above	4	3
($\bar{x}$)=48,122.37		

In table 2, one hundred and one respondents representing 71% and 42 respondents representing 29% were given free limbs and wheelchairs respectively.

Table 2. Response on the limbs or wheel chair received

Beneficiaries of limbs or wheel chairs	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Limbs	101	71
Wheel chairs	42	29

Source: Field survey: 2020

Also, in table 3, fifty five beneficiaries representing 38% received entrepreneurial skill acquisition on tailoring and fashion designingbusiness. Twenty six respondents indicated that that they received trainings on hair dressing and beauty therapy, for computer and telephone repairs 15 respondent received trainings on that, bakery and confectionaries 32 of the respondents received trainings. Fifteen of the respondents received trainings on soap making.

Table 3. Response on entrepreneurial skill acquisition beneficiaries received

Entrepreneurial skill acquisition provided	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Tailoring and fashion design	55	38
Hair dressing and beauty therapy	26	18
Computer and telephone repairs	15	11
Bakery and confectionaries	32	22
Soap making	15	11

Source: Field survey: 2020

Test of Hypothesis

There is no significant relationship that exists between assistive devices (limbs and wheelchairs) and entrepreneurial skill acquisition.In testing the hypothesis which state that there is no significant relationship that exist between assistive devices (limbs and wheelchairs) and entrepreneurial skill acquisition.

Using the formular; $\underline{(\text{observed-expected})^2}$
Expected
Degree of freedom(c-1)(r-1)
(5-1)(2-1)=4(1)=4
DF @ 0.05 probability level.
Therefore the (x^2) is 36.50, which is greater than the tabulated (x^2t) 9.49. we strongly reject the Null Hypothesis which state that there is no significant relationship that exist between assistive devices (limbs and wheelchairs) and entrepreneurial skill acquisition, and accept the alternate hypothesis that significant relationship exist between assistive devices (limbs and wheelchairs) and entrepreneurial skill acquisition. This corroborate with the findings of Krizack (2003) that Wheelchair provision is not only about the wheelchair, which is just a product, rather, it is about enabling people with disabilities to become mobile, remain healthy and participate fully in community life. USAID and WHO (2011) concluded that a wheelchair is the catalyst to increased independence and social integration, but it is not an end in itself. O'Reilly, Jackson, Gulla, Patrick, Amrita &Adedigba (2018) wheelchair often makes all the difference between being a passive receiver and an active contributor.

Table 4. Contingency Table Of Observed Frequencies

	Tailoring	Hairdressing	Computer & Phone	Bakery& Confectionaries	Soap Making	Total
Limbs	41	24	12	23	1	101
Wheel chairs	14	2	3	9	14	42
Total	55	26	15	32	15	143

Source: Field survey: 2020

Table 5. Chi Square calculations (Observed And Expected Frequencies)

Observed	Expected	(O – E)	$(O – E)^2$	$(O – E)^2/E$
41	38.85	2.15	4.62	0.12
24	18.36	5.64	31.81	1.73
12	10.59	1.41	1.99	0.19
23	22.60	0.4	0.16	0.01
1	10.59	9.59	91.97	8.68
14	16.15	2.15	4.62	0.29
2	7.64	5.64	31.81	4.16
3	4.41	1.41	1.99	0.45
9	9.40	0.4	0.16	0.02
14	4.41	9.59	91.97	20.85
Total				**36.50**

Source: authors calculations, 2020

Table 6 shows response of the beneficiary's improvement on their economic wellbeing having benefitted from CAFÉ provision of limbs and wheelchair and entrepreneurial skill acquisition respectively. Basically, mobility, ability to earn income, enhanced economic status and independence drastically improved.

Table 6. Response on the socio-economic wellbeing of the respondents after acquiring assistive devices and entrepreneurial skills acquisition.

S/N	MATERIALS	Strongly agreed	Agreed	Indifference	Disagreed	Strongly disagreed	Mean
1	It improves mobility.	133	10				4.93
2	Improves the ability to earn income.	138	5				4.96
3	Enhance economic status and independence.	131	12				4.92

4	Increase level of participation in economic activities.	127	16			4.89
5	Promote ability to acquire formal education.	43	34	66		3.84
6	Help in taking care of children's education.	83	22	38		4.31
7	Improve participation in community and other act.	74	42	22	5	4.33

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The result shows that significant relationship exists between CAFÉ assistive devices (limbs and wheelchair) and entrepreneurial skill acquisition received by the disabled persons in Anambra State. This shows that once limbs and wheelchairs are provided to the disabled person, it rekindles their entrepreneurial spirits, also findings revealed that socio-economic wellbeing of the beneficiaries drastically improved having assessed the assistive devices and entrepreneurial skill acquisition.

Accordingly, the theory of Bottom-up and participatory approach has been useful in actualizing the project, because it places the beneficiaries at drivers sit, makes them involved at every stage of project identification, implementation and its management.

The researcher therefore recommends the following;

i. The project should be sustained so that more disabled persons would benefitimmensely.
ii. CAFÉ provision of assistive devices and entrepreneurial skill acquisition programme should be replicated to other states through sensitization programme.
iii. Researchers call for more collaboration from international organizations, private sectors and Nongovernmental organizations (NGO).

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