

**THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN PROMOTING DISABLED PERSONS
PLIGHTS AND RIGHTS IN UGANDA**

**A CASE STUDY OF NATIONAL UNION FOR DISABLED PERSONS IN
UGANDA (NUDIPU)**

BY

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DECLARATION

I Ariano Philemon Mgimba here after referred as a researcher, declare that this research report is my own work and has not been submitted for any academic or professional award in any higher learning institution.

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APPROVAL

This research has been approved and examined by

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Signature.....

Date ..2/06/08

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this research work to the Almighty God. My parents *Mr. & Mrs. Philemon S. Mgimba* for their parental care, endless love and encouragement up to where I'm today. My brothers and sisters who had to sacrifice in one way or another for the whole duration of my studies so that I could reach where I've academically and my friends for their tired less support.

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ABREVIATIONS

NUDIPU.....	National Union of Disabled Persons in Uganda
PWDs.....	People With Disabilities
USDC.....	Uganda Society for Disabled Children
ILO.....	International Labour Organization
UN.....	United Nations
WHO.....	World Health Organization
GAR.....	General Assembly Resolution

DEFINITION OF TERMS

DISABILITY - is a term used to describe people who have a physical or mental impairment that interfere with their ability to lead a happy and productive life.

PHYSICAL/MORTAL IMPAIRMENT – kind of disability for instance loss of limbs which causes failure to walk, climb or failure to hold or lift terms.

AUDITORIA/VISUAL IMPAIRMENT – this is categorized under deafness, blindness and dumbness disability.

PARALYMPICS – Special Olympics for people with disabilities.

Abstract

This research was carried out in NUDIPU in Kampala Uganda. The research examined how much the media covers the day to day activities of the disabled persons in society and media integration in their lifestyles.

In handling the issue of disability, media has to be on the front line in highlighting the rights and concerns of PWDs. This includes fully participation in seminars, conferences and broadcasting their activities not only on world disability Day but through out the year their plight should be on the spotlight. We have to consider efforts and improvements in the media sectors targeting social assistance and categorical benefits directed to improving the conditions of PWDs. This includes gender aspects, equal representation politically, socially and economically. All these should be highlighted and advocated by the media since is surveillance in the community.

As the worlds continue to be overtaken by globalization the fate of the disabled persons continue to be ignored. It is therefore the duty of the media to be on the fore front in agenda setting and advocating the rights of the disabled persons since it is the watchdog in the society.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study.

The media over the years have partially covered the lifestyle of the disabled persons socially, economically and politically. They have been rejected for a long time and have been viewed as outcasts in the society.

Disability is a term used to describe people who have a physical or mental impairment *that interfere with their ability to lead a happy and productive life.* This is according to the World book 2001. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO) a disabled person is anybody who is unable to provide by them wholly or partially the necessities of a normal person as a result of a deficiency due to impairment or disability.

Disability is associated to having deformities in the following areas. Muscle arms ranging *from no control to normal coordination.* Physical disabilities occur widely. It is important to realize that physical disability goes beyond having to use a wheel chair or wear a back brace. There are many conditions, such as multiple sclerosis and chronic fatigue syndrome, which are outwardly invisible but result in physical disability. Generally, however, physical disabilities fall under the following headings. Limited control of some or all voluntary legs- ranges from total inability or difficulty in standing or walking. Trunk –difficulty in sitting straight in face and throat – difficulty in eating and speaking and bladder and bowel- may have to adapt toileting procedures. Underdeveloped skeletal *structure brings the condition of dwarfism and the effect of thalidomide.*

People with disability seek to provide leadership on national issues relevant to people *living with disabilities and this is through the involvement of the media on their activities.* In this category PWDs propose to establish a legal center that will provide legal presentations of the poor community of people with disability and more media coverage.

On the world Disabled Day held every 3rd December the media covers issues concerning the disabled population. But considering that this presentations of peak coverage for the year it is hardly adequate especially that the number of disabled is raising. The world disability day was instituted by the United Nations in 1992 usually generates more media coverage only on that particular time and mostly ignored in the most of the year.

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The media highly specializes on the coverage on other issues deemed soft according to the traditional hierarchies of news, where the priorities is the hard news areas such as politics, economics, violence of various kinds , gives precedence to events over processes.

Another cause of concern is the fact that when the media go beyond routine coverage of events they tend to focus on individuals who are physically or mentally challenged and to either portray the as victims or heroes. There is little attempt to present and analyze the situation of people with disabilities as citizens who together constitute an integral part of the society , contribute into it and have a legitimate claim on its resources. This issue is also seen primarily in terms of welfare and charity not as question on human rights and dignity.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

For along time in history disability has been viewed negatively in the society. In the past *it was associated with witchcraft or curse to the society or the family of the disabled persons*. The media has partially covered the views of those living with disability.

However, the government has stated the rights of the PWDs in the constitution so as integrate the disabled in the society, but still the degradation and stigma persist simply because the rights of the PWDS are not fully addressed in the society by the media and government.

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And when the media go beyond routine coverage of events they tend to focus on individuals who are physically or mentally challenged and to either portray them as victims or heroes, with little to present and analyze the situation of people with disabilities as citizens.

Infact movies often show “people with disabilities” in a negative and unrealistic way, *preferring the sensational or pitiful to the every day and human side of life*.

1.3 Objectives

1. To find out activities taken by the media in highlighting the plight of the disabled persons in the society.
2. To find out the problems encountered by persons with disability and how the media advocates and supports PWDs.
3. Investigate how the media has integrated PWDs regarding the aspects of politics, social, economic and in cultural activities.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- a) Are policies and rights of disabled persons adequately implemented and upheld by the mass media?
- b) Does the media recognize disabled persons as people who can take up journalism career to easily promote them?
- c) Has the media neglected people with disabilities and concentrated coverage on the normal persons/people?

1.5 Scope of study

In this study the research was carried out in Uganda specifically Nation Union of Disabled People of Uganda (NUDIPU), Kampala headquarters and other institutions, dealing with disabled persons in Uganda.

This study also concerned itself with highlighting some of the marginalized rights of the disabled persons in economic, social as well as political spheres of life. Here the study showed the opportunities that people with disabilities are given in those aspects mentioned above. Leadership positions, entrepreneurial opportunities and so forth.

The study on the other hand examined the fate of disabled persons as far as globalization is concerned. This is due to the fact that they have continued to be ignored in seeing how they can also cope with this aspect.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This research will benefit the policy makers to identify the areas with loop holes as far as policy making pertaining to disability is concerned in the country of Uganda and elsewhere.

This research will also add to the already existing scholarly knowledge on the role of media in promoting the disabled persons plights and rights. Through this media will know the areas to be maintained and those in need of improvements.

It is also hoped that the results of the study will contribute to the *publication/compilation of a handbook for activists, civil societies, politicians, media practitioners, opinion leaders and the likes on how promotion of disabled persons' plights and rights can longer be a dream but reality matter.*

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presented literature related to this topic under discussion; it focused on the work that has been previously carried out by different scholars, types and causes of disability as a wide media involvement on the formation of policies for the disabled persons. Media involved will be put into first consideration.

2.2 Views from different scholars.

The media has covered type and causes of disability from different views expressed in different literature. According to United Nations (UN) 1999; data disability can be categorized in two types. Natural and artificial disability where natural disability is seen as situation in which a person is born with body problems for instance permanent blindness, leprosy, cerebral paralysis.

Artificial disability occurs when a person gets an accident that leads him/her into losing body organ i.e. limb deafness due to convulsion this is according to

Barker R.G in his book "*The Social Psychology of the Physically Disabled*" 1948. However, the book further categorizes disability as follows; physical or mortal impairment, auditoria/visual impairment, psychotic and behavioral illness, as well as multiple disabilities.

2.3 Causes of disability

The media has highlighted many causes of disability and factors that contribute to the conciliation. According to World Health Organization (WHO) in 1987 News Release stated that disability can be categorized into three. Genetic/hereditary factors where an individual acquires disabling condition as results of inheritance from the family lineage and biological factors which occurs on the basis of the body of an individual. There is biological aspect to the condition. Most severe and multiple disabilities fall in this

category according to the medical model. The causes could be viruses, bacteria as well as fungi.

Social, cultural and environmental factors.

The social – cultural and environmental factors are those which originate from outside the individual body. This includes only those causes which stem from social, cultural and physical environment but also those results from individuals' lifestyle and behavioral. e.g. drug addiction can cause an impairment which may be psychological.

Or social dysfunction for instance a person may fail to work because of the weakening of the muscles that is due to drug addiction.

According to World Health Organization 1990 report states that malnutrition, accidents (both home and job accidents), hereditary factors, pre-natal factors and neo-natal factors are the major causes of disability. To WHO report, diseases like cerebral malaria, cerebral palsy might also render to mentally retard.

2.4 Media point of view

The Daily Monitor, a leading Kampala news paper, reports that 10% of Ugandans have disability. *The Monitor*, September 22, 1998. Like other nations in Africa and around the world, Uganda has seen an increase in the number of persons with disabilities because of civil war. Some 200,000 people need wheelchairs which are scarce and too expensive for most to afford, according to Jenny Kern, an advisor to "Whirlwind Women."

Kern's group helps local groups such as mobility Appliances by Disabled Women Entrepreneurs (made) develop wheel chair production facilities. The monitor has reported that 100,000 of those injured or killed by land mines were children

(September 22, 1998). Also, malnutrition and communicable diseases cause disability, according to International Labor Organization (ILO) report - with polio being the "leading cause of disability amongst Uganda youths"

People with disabilities in Uganda face a number of daunting problems, according to the Honorable James Mwendha; chief among these is limited access to health care, education, suitable housing, and good nutrition like disabled people in many other nations. Ugandans with disabilities often are unaware of their rights and potential, says Mr. Mwendha, and some times fail "to assert themselves" which can lead to their being denied most basic rights and services .The New Vision publications 18th March 2002.

Disabled Ugandans tend to be the poorest citizens due to lack of proper education, and *discrimination by employers*. In one educational district, a study found that most of the children with disabilities were not in school The Monitor, September8, 1998, and disabled employees are usually the last hired and the first fired. According to Mr. Mwendha disabled persons are not among the key priorities of government. Yet life threatening illnesses such as aids and malaria demand the immediate attention of public officials, so disability issues are often given lower priory than n more pressing public health concerns.

The MPs have made significant gains in a few short years. Mr. Mwendha .stated that they were successful in ensuring that disabled people ,s concerns were addressed in several major laws, including the local government act 1997 , The children statute 1996, Uganda Communication Institute of special Education Act 1998, and the Movement Act 1998 – all of which should help improve the lives of disabled people . One recent law proposes that employers be required to recruit disabled people.

Uganda Institute Education act 1998, and the Movement Act 1998- all of which should help improve the lives of disabled people, one recent law proposes that employers be required to recruit disabled people.

Monitor further expresses the gender issue on disability (Monitor May 22 2007) women withy disability are at high risk to be sexually exploited since they are believed to be free from HIV/ AIDS. Men especially sweet talk Women with disability for sex at night and

abandon them in the morning because they do not want to be associated with them. This leads to victimization and input stigma to PWDs due to their state.

Uganda local Government Act to give full effect to the decentralization, responsibilities and services to all levels of local government. Ensures democracy and control of decisions making by people concerned. It provides for two PWDs representatives on the sub country council and city division council one of who should be a women. Also provides PWDs representatives in the Municipal Council, And Town council.

Lives of the disabled persons had been transformed after the promulgation of Uganda Constitution which took place on 8th October 1995, (NUDIPU News Release 1996) which spells out; gender balance and fair presentation of marginalized groups, recognition of the dignity of persons with disability and cultural objects.

2.5 POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

RIGHTS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

According to the declaration of the disabled person proclaimed by the General Assemble Resolution (GAR) of 9th December 1975 , member state under t5he character of the united Nations pledged to make joint and separate action into cooperation with the organization to promote higher standards of living , full employment and the condition of economics and social progress and development of the disabled There fore the General Assembly Proclaimed the Declaration on the Right of the Disabled persons and called for international and national action to ensure that it would be used a common basis and these rights included.

The United Nation Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits unfair treatment of the disabled *individuals in program or activities that receive government funds*; the act also requires many federally funded businesses to make an effort to hire qualified disabled people.

The education for all the handicapped children act of 1975 order the state to provide free education for any disabled child who of school age.

The act also protects disabled people from discrimination by private employers. It requires the public buildings and mass transportation is accessible to disabled persons.

The act further states that disabled persons have the right to medical, psychological and functional treatment, including prosthetic and authentic appliances to medical and social rehabilitation, which enables them to0 develop their capacities and skills to the maximum.

The disabled persons have the right to live with their facilities or forestry psychological and to participate in all social, creative or recreation activities. Organizations the disabled persons may be usefully consulted in all terms regarding the rights of the disabled.

2.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DISABLED PERSONS.

According to world book (D) volt 5 in ancient times, hardly anyone helped people with disabilities. The welfare of a group depended on the ability of each member to fight and work. Disabled persons, who could fulfill their responsibilities, threatened the safety of all and many were driven away and left to die. Most ancient people believed that evil sprit caused injury or disease and so they felt little compassion for PWDs for example the Spartans let newborn children die of exposure. A disfigure infant could be legally drowned by the parents.

During the middle ages, from about the ad 400s, people ridiculed disabled persons and regarded them with suspicion. Some nobles used physically disabled persons as court festers many PWDs were burned as witches.

Attitudes towards people with disabilities began to change in the 1800s. Many people began to pity disabled people and treated them special care still people with disabilities

were thought to bring shame on themselves and their families. As a result, many disabilities were kept hidden at homes or institutions. Disability, liberalization and development Oxfam 1998.

In the mid 1900s, important advances were made in treatment of disabled people until that time many who became paralyzed below the waist died due to urinary problems. But in the 40s the discovery of certain antibiotics enabled physicians to keep these patients alive. Modern rehabilitation centers were developed to help such people lead full and productive.

During World War 2 (1939-1945) and after the war ended, extensive efforts were made to rehabilitate disabled veterans. Military hospitals were also set up these facilities to help PWDs. However according to Saskatchewan, human rights commission: he says there is a limited patience that the normal people have for the handicapped. They tend to think that the disabled need not to live because of their being dysfunctional in the society while others over sympathies with the disabled persons. World book (d) vol 5.

According to Pwelier (1988) who carried out a research found out that individuals with disabilities face high possibilities of both sexual abuse and exploitation. It has been estimated that 68% of the girls and 30% of boys with mental retardation experiences sexual abuse before the age of 18 years. This shows that the girl child is more exploited compared to the boy child.

Uganda Society for Disabled Children (USDC) – children with disabilities still are invisible and unheard. News Release February 2005 lack of understanding about child participation by legal and policy implementation including family and children in the decision making about issues that affect them. Children with disability tend to be deeply affected in competence with

CHAPTER THREE.

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

In obtaining the relevant information and collection of data, the researcher used primary and secondary instruments. These include questionnaires, interviews, books, newspapers, magazines and articles written in the internet.

3.1 research design.

Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies were used to authenticate the study and that allowed the collection of detailed information from the respondents affected directly or indirectly by disabilities.

The study also undertook a descriptive research design that was carried out through the use of interviews, questionnaire, and observation.

3.2 Population description.

This is the population from which the study was drawn. The study was carried out in NUDIPU Kampala Uganda and also targeted PWDs institutions like Mengo School of disabled, salvation army as well as at home grounds. The study respondents constituted both men and women from 15 years and above.

3.3 Sampling strategies.

The study qualitative and quantitative one, random sampling strategy was used since in *this every element of population is given a zero chance of being brought into the sample.*

However, under probability sampling multiple stages, cluster sampling was also used because PWDs were at large and institutions dealing in this field.

Different people were able to bring out their own view and the role of the media in covering their day today lives.

3.4 Data collecting methods

Data was collected using survey and observation methods. The instruments were questionnaires i.e. self administered, interviews i.e. face to face

3.4.1 Instruments

Self administered questionnaires

This was useful for collecting information from disabled person and those affected. These questionnaires were distributed through hand delivery during personal visits. They contained closed and open ended questions. Before being submitted to the respondents the questionnaire were pre-tested by experts in different fields for efficiency and effectiveness.

Interviews

The researcher carried out face to face interviews with PWDs. This consisted of individuals affected as well as group interviews of different age sets. Information was analyzed thoroughly after interviewing the respondents hence this lead to reliable and validity of the instrument

Observation

This technique was applied concurrently with other techniques for instance during interview. The procedure used in this study were personal visits and hand delivery.

3.5 SOURCES OF DATA

The researcher used two sources of data to collect the information. That is primary and secondary sources.

Primary sources

This is where data was obtained through the mentioned methods (observation, interview and questionnaires) which were manually analyzed.

Secondary sources

This is where data was obtained from documentary views or literature review. This included text books, magazines, journals, records and from the internet.

3.6 Data analysis and processing

Data was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods basing on the research questions and research objectives that were set out in the study.

3.7 Problems encountered in the field.

In the course of the research, the researcher encountered a number of problems worthy bringing to attention.

Due to the conditions related to the disabled persons, they feared that giving out *information will lead to more regret or that they were giving out their right*. Some even went to the extent of being hostile physically.

The language barrier was also uncounted since the number of the disabled persons are illiterate hence there was need for an entrepreneur in concluding the research

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE DATA

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes analysis and presents research findings data collected from the field was coded to allow easy interpretation. The data obtained was classified into categories according to responses expressing unit of attributes.

In representing the data frequency, the percentages tables were used for summary representation of the data

4.1 DATA ANALYSIS

Descriptive analysis was used to analyze the data. Interviews were carried out at institution having PWDs and at home levels. Also questionnaires to people affected directly and indirectly by disability.

A large number of people expressed the media has focused much on the normal persons, giving less coverage to the disabled persons who are viewed to be none performers in society hence given less involvement by the mass media.

Though a few number of people agreed that media once in a while highlight the plight of disabled persons there was evidence that gap is much wide when it comes to equality of space/air time in the media.

4.1.1 TABLE 1: SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MEDIA IN PRESENTATION OF DISABLED PERSONS.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	10	40
Disagree	15	60
Total	25	100

In table 1 it was observed that the development of the mass media only presented fewer cases of disabled persons. It was observed that the media gets more involved on coverage of disabled activities at the peak of World Disabled day every 3rd December of every year.

On the other hand a few people agreed that media brings into light disabled activities such as the *Special Olympics (Paralympics)* which creates an active and appealing image of people with disabilities. Television has presented some excellent depictions of people with handicaps; Fifth Estate did a sensitive presentation of a girl with fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Oprah Winfrey has respectfully interviewed individuals with conditions such as Peder Willi syndrome. Such portals help eliminate the stigma suffered by PWDs. Though in the general feedback from the field it ruled out the hypothesis on the media less coverage. PWD's dignity and rights are not promoted by the media

4.1.2 TABLE 2: Age presentation of those affected with disability.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
15 – 25	10	40%
26 – 35	8	32%
36 – 45	5	20%
46+	2	8%

Source: primary data

From table two it was evident that most people are affected by disability below the age of 15 which is the most important stage of human growth mentally. This hinders successes to facilities such as education and social interaction. At this point in life media can highly campaign for free social necessities of the disabled persons but this is not evident because all these are left on the families of those affected.

4.2.0 TABLE 3: Media benefits to the disabled persons

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Beneficiaries	5	20%
Non – beneficiaries	20	80%
Total	25	100%

Source: Primary data

As regard to communication flow, 20% of the respondents reported to have benefit from media. They were able to be catered in television through the sign language, media sponsoring in their well being issuing aid and educative programs. The large percentage reported to have less benefited from the mass media in anyway. This further spells out the hypothesis of media advocacy on policies and rights of disabled persons.

However the findings show that most of PWDs are faced with a number of problems in their lives such as:

4.2.1 Table 4: Implication of lack of communication

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Affected	21	84%
Not affected	4	16%
Total	25	100%

Source: Primary data

In the research it was noted that quite a number of disabled persons experience the problem of communication 84% considered this big challenge while 16% of the respondents did not. This is because majority of PWDs have multiple impairments. Therefore the media has not been able to fully cater for their communicative requirements. The table above illustrates this:

4.2.2 Table 5: Mobility and movement.

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Easy accessibility	3	12%
Difficulty in accessibility	22	88%
Total	25	100%

Source: Primary data

In the research it was discovered that many people with disabilities about 88% of those reached suffers a lot in accessing various city's infrastructure since they are not friendly to them. A large number of the buildings in Kampala and other parts of the country are built not putting into consideration the plight of the disabled persons in focus. Most buildings are inaccessible by the disabled person since they have stairs, elevators. Exterior doors may be difficult to open. Doors and hallways may not be wide enough for the wheel chair or walker to be maneuvered easily.

Housing options lack proper adaptations for the daily living, many people with disability independently but unfortunately many either cannot afford, find such housing. The above table illustrates this.

4.3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MEDIA AND DISABILITY

The relationship was evaluated through all the data and results were evident that the media has less involvement on matter concerning disabled persons. It was evident that disabled persons have not been given a high hand by the media to be fully integrated in the society putting into focus that disability is not inability.

4.3.1 Table 6: Media and disability relationship

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Supporters	24	96%
Opposes	1	4%
Total	25	100%

Source: Primary Data

As the table above states, it was observed that large number of people with disability and others who have been reached by the researcher viewed that relationship between the media and disability is still very poor. 96% of those reached by the researcher supported the fact that media have to do something more as far as promotion of the plights and rights of the people with disabilities is concerned, whereby 4% thinks that media has done and is still doing something.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.0 Introduction.

This study was carried out in Kampala and aimed at evaluating the involvement of the media in coverage of the PWDs. This include both in print and the electronic media. The study is discussed by looking at each hypothesis and conclusion is then drawn and subsequent recommendations for remedial action are made.

5.1 Summary.

The research has realized that media has not been on the front line in highlighting the rights and concerns of people with disabilities. The research has further reveals that disabled persons have been neglected participation in society's developmental seminars, conferences and broadcasting of their activities throughout the year. But rather the media seemed to do so only during their peak days i.e. few days towards World's Disability Day (3rd December every year)

Furthermore the research has shown that the ratio between those who benefits from media services and those who don't is very low. This follows the poor media advocacy on the policies and rights of people with disabilities.

Moreover large number of people with disabilities has seen to be confronted with *problems of communication*. 84% of those reached viewed it as a big challenge. Since majority of PWDs have multiple impairments they have not been fully catered as far as communication is concerned whereby media is the key player in this aspect. Hence media is simply required to

5.2 Conclusion.

Disability having less coverage by the media has contributed to the regret of the disabled persons and lack integration in the society. The media should ensure that the plights of the disabled persons are highlighted for a fully participatory society.

On the other hand the media and society as a whole are needed to fill the gaps which this study has revealed as far as people with disability treatment are concerned. Government agencies and departments as well as other organizations have got to change their attitudes and provide equal treatment to society of people with disabilities the way normal persons are treated.

5.3 Recommendation.

After carrying out the study the following recommendation were brought into focus:

The media should get more involved in the affairs of the disabled persons by introducing sign languages especially in the television stations so that more disabled persons are involved and are catered. This would enhance the affairs of the disabled persons since they will be equally informed politically, socially and economically and with have a base on making the decision.

Introducing of forum where the disabled persons can air their grievances. It's only the media that can create grounds. When the media introduces such platform, the rights of the disabled persons are certain to be highlighted. This would be first the media initiating positions of the disabled persons in the office who can handle best the issues that concern them.

The media should further advocate for the enactment of the law that will give the disabled persons equal opportunities in the employment sector. This also includes infrastructures like buildings where they can easily access their needs.

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Appendix

Questionnaire

Introduction.

I'm conducting an academic research on the role of media in promoting the plights and rights of the disabled persons in society my case been National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda.

These questions have been planned/structured in order to investigate what the media has done or are doing to ensure that the rights of the disabled persons are heard and withheld. The data obtained here will be analyzed alongside other information about disabled persons. This information may be published but your name will be reserved.

By filling in the questions asked in this form. You are giving up many of your legal rights and after reading the booklets entirely, please feel comfortable to ask any questions as you wish before answering the questions. Fill in where appropriate.

Part A

1. AGE between

A 015-25

b) 25-35

c) 36- 45

d) 46 and above

PART B.

2) For how long have you been disabled?

A) Since birth and below five years

b) After five years of birth and above

3. Do you have any disabled persons in your family?

a) Yes

b) No

4. Do you think media covers effectively activities of the disabled people?

Yes

No

b) If yes why?

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c) If no why?

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5) How can you count for the mobility in accessing services in the society and those provided by the media?

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6) Do you know of any activities that the media has done to uplift the standards of disabled persons?

State.....
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7) What steps (if any) do you think the media can take to fully cooperate the disabled persons in their operations socially, politically or economically?

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8) What is your overall opinion about the media and disability?.....

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