

APPENDIX II

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Disabled Person. A disabled person is a person with limitation of physical and mental function, whether locomotor, sensory or affecting special organs.

Orthopaedically Handicapped. Orthopaedically handicapped persons are those who have a physical defect or deformity which causes an interference with the normal functioning of the bones, muscles and joints.

Blind. Blind persons are those who suffer from total absence of sight.

Deaf-Mute. Deaf-mute persons are those in whom the sense of hearing and speech is non-functional for the ordinary purposes of life.

Mentally Retarded. Mentally retarded persons are those who are non-normal in their intellectual development and ability.

Cerebral Palsy. Cerebral palsy is defined as a disorder of movement and posture arising as the result of some interference with ordinary development of the brain.

Management Practices. Management practices refer to the adjustments made by the homemaker in allocation of the resources for the rehabilitation of the disabled family member.

Psycho-Social Problems. Psycho-social problems refer to the problems faced by the homemaker herself in the area of psychological and social adjustments, she needs to make.

Managerial Problems. Managerial problems refer to the problems faced by the homemaker in management of resources for the rehabilitation of the disabled family member.

Management Problems thus refer to the problems faced by the homemaker in management of resources for rehabilitation of disabled family member.

Homemaker's Attitude. Homemaker's attitude refers to the reaction of homemaker towards disability.