

# **“PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY”**

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# UNDERSTANDING DISABILITY

**Disability** is a barrier to participation. Any restriction or lack of ability resulting from impairment to perform an activity in a manner considered normal for the human beings.

**Stereotypical Views:** Disability commonly renamed as disabled, handicapped, physically challenged persons.

**WHO-** Umbrella Term covering impairments, activity limitations, and Participation restrictions.

**UNO-** Persons with disabilities includes those who have long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments.....

# DISABILITY DEFINITION IN THE PWD ACT, 1995 AND CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

## Section-2 (i) of the PWD Act, 1995

"Disability" means-

- ❖ Blindness;
- ❖ low vision;
- ❖ leprosy-cured;
- ❖ hearing impairment;
- ❖ loco motor disability;
- ❖ mental retardation;
- ❖ mental illness;

## ➤ Section 2(t) of the PWD Act, 1995

"Person with disability" means a person suffering from not less than forty per cent of any disability as certified by a medical authority.

Census of India 2001 defined five types of disabilities:- (i) seeing, (ii) speech, (iii) hearing, (iv) movement, and (v) mental.

# Definitional Changes 2001-11

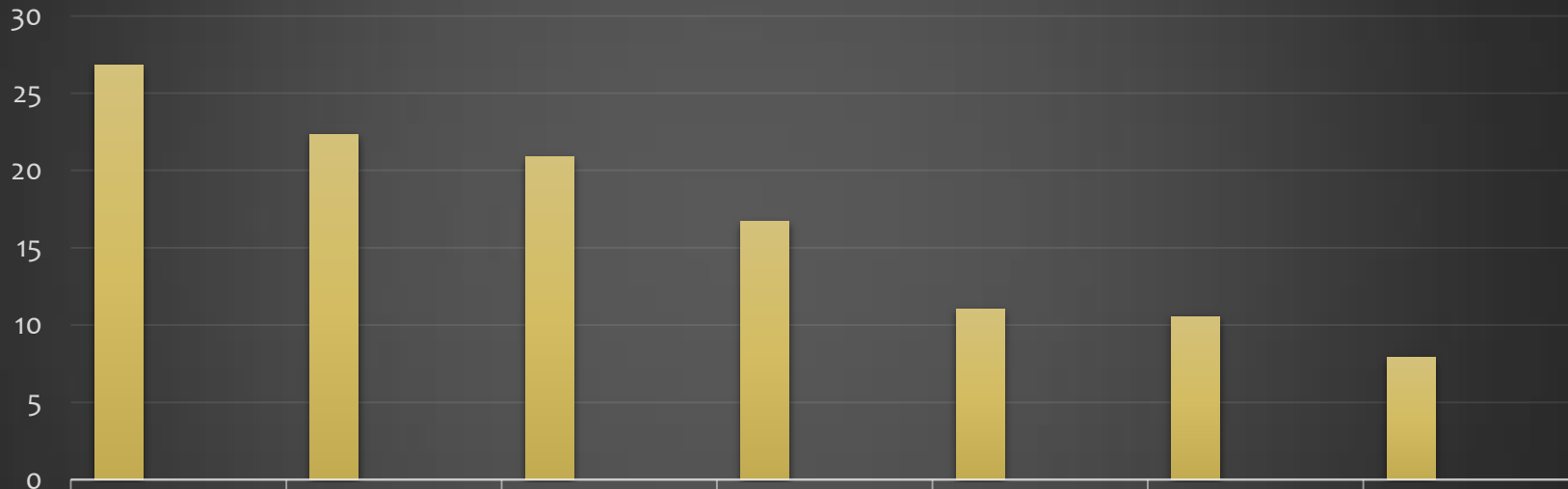
TYPE OF DISABILITY	CHANGE IN DEFINITION
<b>In Seeing</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="479 468 1908 564">1. One eyed persons were treated as disabled at Census 2001. At the Census 2011 such persons have not been treated as disabled in seeing.</li><li data-bbox="479 621 1908 716">2. At the Census 2011 enumerators were asked to apply a simple test to ascertain blurred vision. At Census 2001 no such instructions were given.</li></ol>
<b>In Hearing</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="479 792 1908 888">1. Persons using hearing aid have been treated as disabled at Census 2011. They were not treated as disabled at the Census 2001.</li><li data-bbox="479 945 1908 1135">2. Persons having problem in hearing through one ear although the other ear is functioning normally was considered having hearing disability in Census 2001. But in Census 2011, such persons were not considered as disabled.</li></ol>
<b>In Speech</b>	<p>Definition was made clearer in Census 2011 to record persons with speech disability. For instance, “persons who speak in single words and are not able to speak in sentences” was specifically mentioned to be treated as disabled.</p>

# DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- \* According to the United Nations, around one billion people live with disabilities globally -- they are the world's largest minority.
- \* Of this number, as many as 30 million live in India.
- \* Having a disability places you in the world's largest minority group.
- \* In countries with life expectancies over 70 years of age, people spend on average about 8 years, or 11.5 per cent of their life span, living with disabilities.

# INDIA'S DISABLED POPULATION IS HIGHER THAN TOTAL POPULATION OF SEVERAL COUNTRIES.

India's disabled numbers , and total population of other countries (inmillion)



■ Series 1  
■ Column1  
■ Column2

	India	Australia	Srilanka	Netherland	Belgium	Portugal	Switzerland
Series 1	26.81	22.34	20.87	16.69	11.05	10.56	7.91
Column1							
Column2				6			

# DISABLED POPULATION BY SEX AND RESIDENCE INDIA : 2001-11



## Disabled Population by Sex and Residence India, 2011

Residence	Persons	Males	Females
Total	26,810,557	14,986,202	11,824,355
Rural	18,631,921	10,408,168	8,223,753
Urban	8,178,636	4,578,034	3,600,602

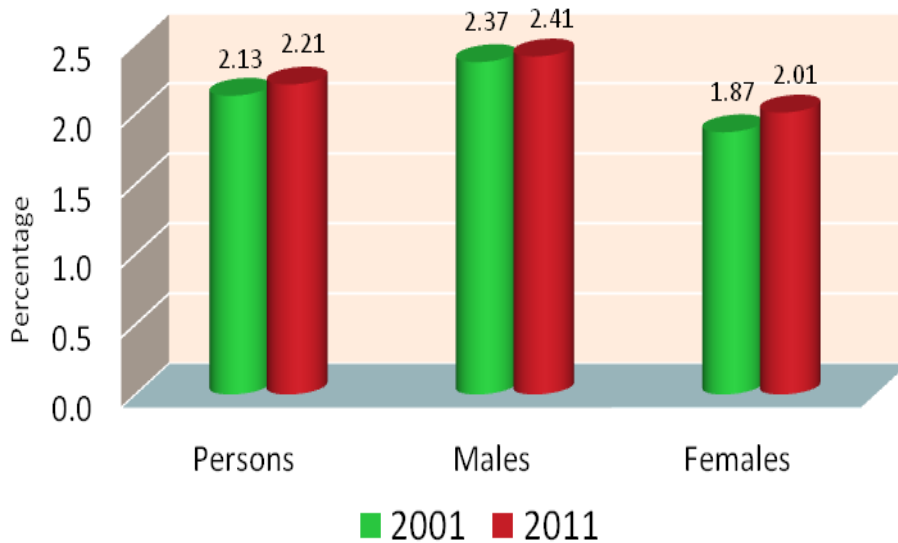
## Decadal Change in Disabled Population by Sex and Residence, India, 2001-11

Residence	Absolute Increase			Percentage Decadal Growth		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	4,903,788	2,380,567	2,523,221	22.4	18.9	27.1
Rural	2,243,539	997,983	1,245,556	13.7	10.6	17.8
Urban	2,660,249	1,382,584	1,277,665	48.2	43.3	55.0

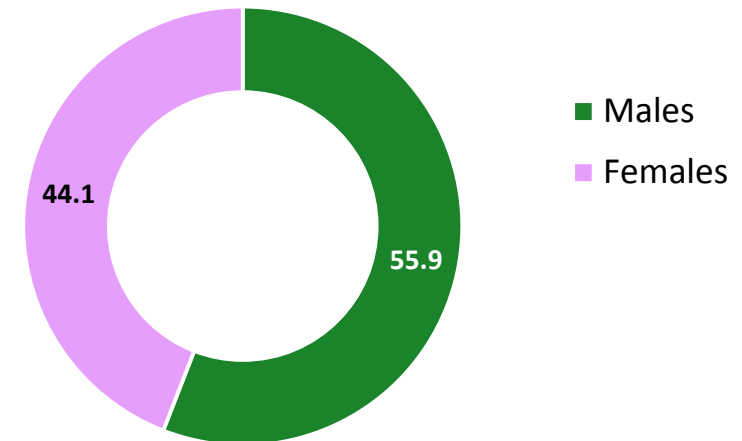
# DISABLED POPULATION BY SEX

## INDIA : 2001-2011

Proportion of Disabled Population by Sex  
India : 2001-11



Percentage Share of  
Disabled Population by Sex  
India, 2011



- Slight increase in disability among both the sexes over the decade.
- Proportion of disabled population is higher among males.
- Decadal Increase in proportion is higher among females.



# Disabled Population by Type of Disability India : 2011



## Disabled Population by Type of Disability India : 2011

Type of Disability	Persons	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,810,557</b>	<b>14,986,202</b>	<b>11,824,355</b>
In Seeing	5,032,463	2,638,516	2,393,947
In Hearing	5,071,007	2,677,544	2,393,463
In Speech	1,998,535	1,122,896	875,639
In Movement	5,436,604	3,370,374	2,066,230
Mental Retardation	1,505,624	870,708	634,916
Mental Illness	722,826	415,732	307,094
Any Other	4,927,011	2,727,828	2,199,183
Multiple Disability	2,116,487	1,162,604	953,883

# DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY (%)

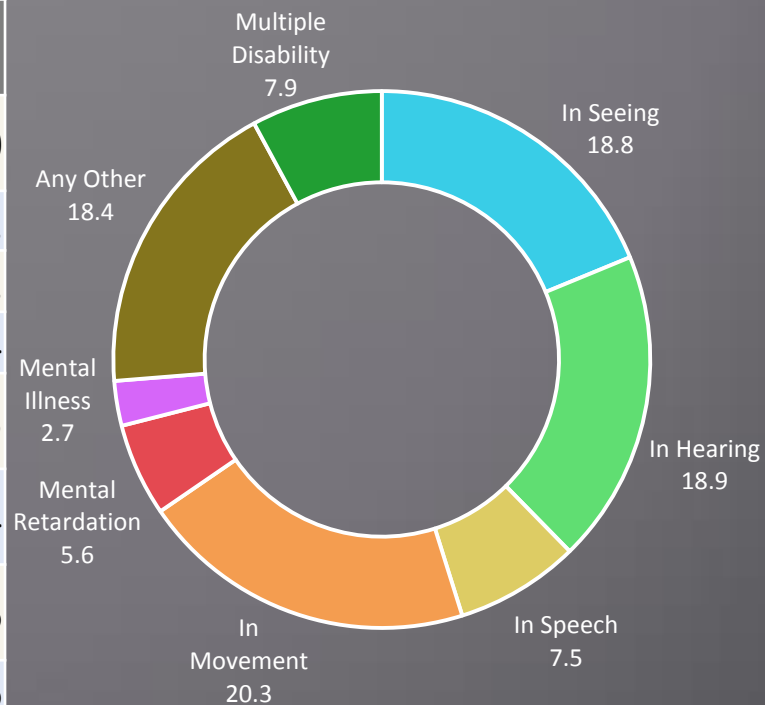
## INDIA : 2011



**Proportion of Disabled Population  
by Type of Disability  
India : 2011**

Type of Disability	Persons	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
In Seeing	18.8	17.6	20.2
In Hearing	18.9	17.9	20.2
In Speech	7.5	7.5	7.4
In Movement	20.3	22.5	17.5
Mental Retardation	5.6	5.8	5.4
Mental Illness	2.7	2.8	2.6
Any Other	18.4	18.2	18.6
Multiple Disability	7.9	7.8	8.1

**Proportion of Disabled Population  
by Type of Disability  
India : 2011  
(Persons)**



## DISABLED POPULATION BY SEX AND RESIDENCE INDIA, 2011



> **2.21%**

> **2.41%**

> **2.01%**

## PROPORTION OF DISABLED POPULATION INDIA AND STATES/UTs: 2011

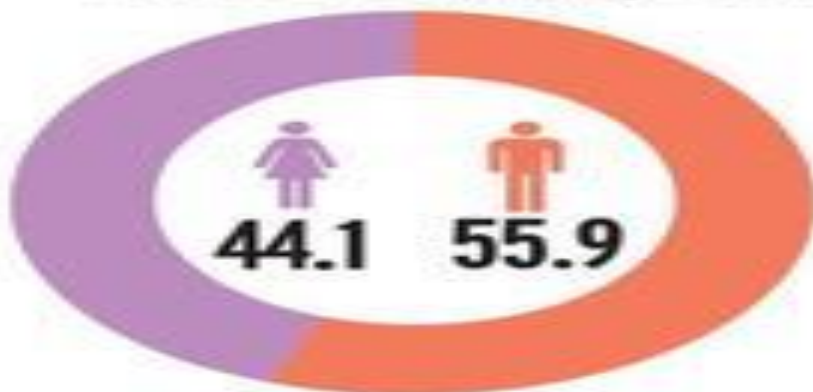
Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir

> **2.51%**

Tamil Nadu, Assam, Meghalaya, Assam and Nagaland

< **1.75%**

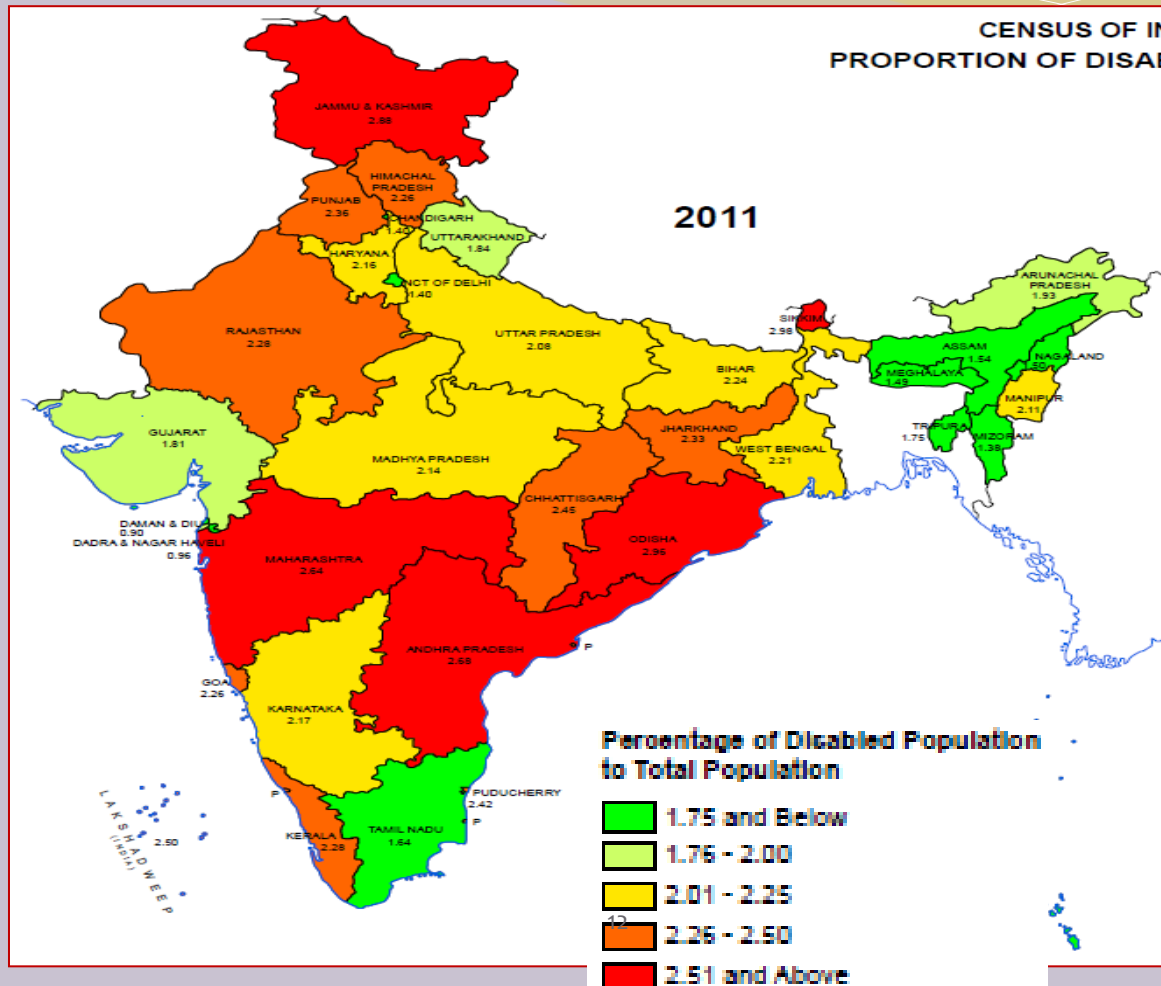
## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF DISABLED POPULATION BY SEX INDIA, 2011



## DISABILITY BY SOCIAL GROUPS INDIA, 2011



# Proportion of Disabled Population India and States/UTs : 2011



# **VARIOUS ACTS AND LEGISLATIONS**

**Nodal Ministry- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Departments of Disabilities Affairs.**

**Indian Constitution ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all individuals and specially mandates an inclusive society for all including person with disabilities.**

**Government of India has enacted the following legislations for Empowering the Persons with Disabilities and notified Rules & Regulations under the provisions of the Acts:**

# **PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AND FULL PARTICIPATION) ACT, 1995 AND RULES 1996**

- \* PWD Act gives effect to the proclamation on the full participation and equality of the persons with disabilities and provides for their education, employment, creation of barrier free environment, social security, etc.**
- \* PWD Rules indicate about evaluation and assessment of various disabilities and indicate the authorities, which are to give the Disability Certificate.**
- \* PWD Rules also provide the procedure for holding Central Coordination Committee and Central Executive Committee meetings, procedure of notification of vacancies to Special Employment Exchanges, procedure to be followed by Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities in handling the complaints of persons with disabilities, salary and allowances of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities and the manner in which annual report is to be submitted by him.**

# **REHABILITATION COUNCIL OF INDIA ACT, 1992 & REGULATION 1997**

- \* RCI Act provides for constitution of the Rehabilitation Council of India for regulating the training of rehabilitation professionals, maintenance of a Central Rehabilitation Register, recognized rehabilitation qualifications, minimum standards of educations etc.**
- \* RCI Regulations provide details about powers and duties of the Chairperson, powers of the Council and about the meetings of the General Council and Executive Committee, their quorum and proceedings etc.**



# **National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability Act, 1999 & Rules 2000**

- \* The NTW Act provides for constitution of the Board of the National Trust, Local Level Committees, Accountability and Monitoring of the Trust.**
- \* It has provisions for legal guardianship of the four categories of the persons with disabilities and for creation of enabling environment for their as much independent living as possible.**
- \* NTW Rules provide for election of Members of the Trust, Powers and Duties of its Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer etc.**



# **Reservation to the Persons with Disabilities in posts in Government Establishments**

- \* Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 provides for reservation of not less than three per cent of vacancies in identified posts, by appropriate Governments, for persons with disability, of which one per cent each is to be reserved for persons suffering from**
- \* Blindness or low vision**
- \* Hearing impairment**
- \* Locomotor disability or cerebral palsy.**

# **NATIONAL POLICY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

- \* National Policy Statement.**
- \* National Policy for persons with disabilities has been announced in Feb'2006.**
- \* The National Policy recognises that persons with disabilities are valuable human resource for the country.**
- \* It seeks to create an environment that provides them equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society.**

# Focus areas of National Policy

- \* The focus of the policy is on :-
  - \* Prevention of disabilities.
  - \* Rehabilitation measures.
  
- \* The policy document enumerates 12 focus areas:
  1. Prevention of Disabilities.
    - i. Strong emphasis on prevention of disabilities.
  2. Rehabilitation measures.
  3. Women with disabilities.
  4. Children with disabilities.

# **National policy Contd:-**

- 5. Barrier free environment:**
- 6. Issue of disability certificates.**
- 7. Social Security for disabled persons.**
- 8. Promotion of NGOs.**
- 9. Collection of regular information of persons with disabilities.**
- 10. Research on disabilities.**
- 11. Sports, Recreation and Cultural life.**
- 12. Amendment to existing acts dealing with persons with disabilities.**

# Central Government Schemes for the Disabled

The disability certificate or identity card is the basic document that a person with any disability of more than 40% requires in order to avail facilities, benefits or concessions under the available schemes.

Facilities / Concessions are available for the disabled under the following schemes/ programmes

1. Education programmes for children with special needs.

# Central Govt. Contd:-

- 2. Children's education allowances and scholarships.**
- 3. Assistance to disabled persons for purchase and fitting of aids and appliances (ADIP scheme).**
- 4. Preference in allotment of STD/PCO.**
- 5. Custom concessions.**
- 6. Employment of the handicapped.**
- 7. National awards for people with disabilities.**
- 8. Incentive to private sector employers for providing employment to persons with disabilities.**

# Central Govt.. Contd:-

9. Reservation of jobs and other facilities for disabled persons.
10. Economic assistants.
11. Grant-in-aid schemes of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
12. Other concessions and schemes.
13. Concession for blind.
14. Concession to deaf.
15. Concession for mentally retarded (HR).
16. Concession for Orthopedically Handicapped (OH).

# Disability policies and Related Guidelines by various State Governments

- \* After the announcement of National policy there were some efforts at States level also. However it has remained neglected relatively. Some of the states which announced/ drafted disability policies are as under
  - I. Bihar State comprehensive policy for persons with disabilities.
  - II. Goa State policy for persons with disabilities.
  - III. The comprehensive disability policy frame work of Chhattisgarh
  - IV. Gujrat Policy on disability.
  - V. Karnataka Policy on disability.
  - VI. MP policy on comprehensive rehabilitation on persons with disabilities.
  - VII. Tamilnadu Policy on disability.



# STATE SPECIFIC SCHEMES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

- \* All the states and Union Territories have declared their scheme for people with disabilities
- \* Andhra Pradesh scheme for disabled is a better model
- \* Main features of AP scheme
  1. Reservations.
    - a. In services.
    - b. Educational Institutions.
    - c. Fair price shops.
    - d. In Housing board.
  2. Scholarship/ Stipend.
  3. Disability pension.

# **STATE SPECIFIC SCHEMES Contd:-**

- 4. Unemployment allowance.**
- 5. Conveyance.**
- 6. Bus Concessions.**
- 7. Economic assistance for self employment.**
- 8. Concession / grace time in exams.**
- 9. Incentive for marrying a disabled person.**
- 10. Exemption in professional tax.**
- 11. Assistance for purchase of aids and appliances.**
- 12. Readers charges to visually handicapped students.**

# **STATE SPECIFIC SCHEMES Contd:-**

- 13. Supply of books and instruments to ITI polytechnic students.**
- 14. Coaching for type writing and shorthand examination and other competitive exams.**
- 15. Supply of musical instruments to professionals.**
- 16. International day of the disabled.**
- 17. Discretionary grants.**
- 18. Braille press/ books to visually handicapped.**
- 19. Other concessions / facilities.**

# **INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT & REHABILITATION**

- **Disability - a development issue because of its link to poverty.**
- **Disability may increase the risk of poverty and poverty may increase the risk of disability.**
- **People with disabilities experience more economic and social disadvantages.**
- **An effective mechanism of rehabilitation and inclusive development needed to ensure that all persons with disabilities live in dignity with equal rights and opportunities.**

## **INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT**

- **Rehabilitation and inclusive development involves basic and applied aspects of health, social sciences and engineering to restore functional capacity in persons and improving their interactions with the surrounding environment.**
- **UN General Assembly adopted rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities in 1993.**
- **WHO has come up with Global disability action plan 2014-27.**

## **Rehabilitation and inclusive development requires.**

- **Robust system for early detection & diagnosis.**
- **To improve, facilitate, stimulate and provide services, Medical rehabilitation or management of curable disability and lessening the disability.**
- **Counseling and assistance in social, psychological and other ways.**
- **Training in self care activities.**
- **Access to financial services and support by means of a stable livelihood.**

## INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

- \* The rehabilitation can be effectively tackled with assistive technology.**
- Assistive technology is any device that helps a person with a disability to complete an every day task.**
- U N standard Rule 4 says “ states should ensure the development and supply of support services, including assistive technology for persons with disabilities to assist them to increase their level of independence in their daily livings and to exercise their rights.**
- By providing technical, mobility and such devices.**

## **INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT**

- \* Rehabilitation rarely included in the curriculum of**
  - Public health**
  - Medical school**
  - other education system**
  - Institutions training personal working in public services**
- \* Capacity building among health and rehabilitation policy makers and service providers also needed.**



# ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Constitution provides 'right to equality' but many people have different views for PWDs:-

- \* Concept of 'Karma' – Divine justice.
- \* Fear that PWD will not be economically independent/marriage/gender bias/fear that child may inherit disability/gender exploitation.
- \* Objects of sympathy – 'bechara' attitude/objects of ridicule – 'sick' jokes/object of hate and anger – addressing them with their disability.

# ISSUES & CHALLENGES ... CONTD

- \* This leads to social marginalization of PWDs – less seen in public/do not attend social function and feel shy of attending social gatherings.
- \* Popular belief that it is impossible for a PWD for normal social participation in education/employment/marriage/family life.
- \* Violence against women with PWD also sexual abuse in certain cases.

# ISSUES & CHALLENGES ... CONTD

- \* Education for all, no special school for PWD but an educational system which responds to PWD.
- \* Less priority given for PWD's education –
  - (i) attitude of parents, family and society that there is no use and it is a wastage of time.
  - (ii) When there are other siblings, PWD gets least priority in education because of poverty of family and/or general attitude towards them.
  - (iii) Prevalence of architectural and environmental barriers compels them to stay indoor.
  - (iv) Educational system too is inaccessible for many disabled students.

# **ANALYSIS AND CRITICAL INSIGHT TO THE DIFFERENT SCHEMES AND POLICY IMPLEMENTED IN VARIOUS STATES**

- 1. Schemes not in consonance with National Laws.**
- 2. Policy variations from State to State.**
- 3. Some focus areas missing .**
- 4. Awareness about the various provisions.**
- 5. Strategies for prevention and early detection of disabilities.**
- 6. Planning and execution of educational EFA.**
- 7. Employment : A missing link.**
- 8. Lack of focus on women with disabilities.**
- 9. Children with disabilities.**
- 10. Barrier free environment.**
- 11. Social security.**
- 12. Promotion of NGOs.**

# KEY LEARNING

- So the real issue is:- ‘Disability insensitive attitude’.
- Every society must attempt to address the disabilities of its members in a way that respects the autonomy and rights of disabled persons and allow them to persue a dignified and satisfactory quality of life.
- The individuals of every society must come fore front and support the disabled so that they can
  - understand new information**
  - learn new skills**
  - cope independently**

# Key Learning

- \* **Barriers in society – environmental and attitudinal.**
- \* **Environmental barriers :- Architectural, Communication and lack of information.**
- \* **Architectural barriers:- In public buildings lack of ramps, railings, braille prints, slip resistant floors, accessible toilets, parking etc so as to enable a PWD to do normal work without or with minimum support.**
- \* **In public places also ramps, toilets, braille prints, audio-visual announcements, space for wheel chair users, sign language, slip resistant floor etc.**
- \* **Making a building PWD friendly costs only 2% of total cost.**
- \* **With these facilities/removal of barriers, PWD will be able to be included in all walks of life.**
- \* **The PWD Act, 1995 provides for barrier free environment in all public places and barrier free transport system.**

# Key Learning

- \* **Communication barriers:- Wrong presumption that persons with communication disabilities cannot communicate in fact communication is there in day-to-day living.**
- \* **Barriers in communications must be removed – Braille reading material, manuals/magazines/Gos/Newspapers etc, sign languages and sign language interpreters for people with hearing impairments.**
- \* **Communication aids and technical devices for people with severe disabilities.**
- \* **Need for disabled friendly curriculum and examination system involving variety of options and adaptation.**
- \* **Educational and recreational barriers lead to intellectual disability of a PWD resulting in unemployment and denying personality development to its optimum level.**

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Persons with Disabilities should have right to live dignified family life, with special concerns for women.
- ❖ People with disability should be promoted to access the education skills development and life-long learning, focus on educating disabled children as close to the main stream as possible.
- ❖ Amartya Sen suggest to redefine the BPL for PWDs in view of their special needs.



# RECOMMENDATION CONT...

❖ People with disabilities should be provided with decent work opportunities in the rural and informal economies, where people with disabilities frequently seek their livelihoods.

❖ People with disabilities should be promoted social protection floors and social protection systems on an equal basis with others, take their specific requirements into account in defining benefits including schemes or programmes that guarantee income security, social health protection and other mechanisms to ensure universal health coverage, as well as schemes and programmes that facilitate their participation in employment .

## RECOMMENDATION CONT...

- ❖ Major role is to be played by states relation to education, employment, rehabilitation, social security and protection of rights PWDs. Department of disability affairs exhort states to draw up comprehensive action plan or persons with different abilities .
- ❖ There is need for greater sensitisation and awareness generation for implementation of schemes for the welfare of persons with disability. Involving the media is vital to success of this campaign and to ensure dissimination of positive stories about persons with disabilities and their families.

## RECOMMENDATION CONT...

- ❖ State wise figures of PWDs be maintained so that budget allocation is not impacted due to wrong data base.
- ❖ National institutions like rehabilitation counsel of India, national trust and other institute or doing laudable work to provide professional training, research and special education. Such institutes should be given optimum allocation and necessary support to carry out the important work for the welfare of PWDs.
- ❖ In view of the importance of schemes to empower persons with different ability, educational scholarships and free boarding and lodge in universities be provided to PWDs.

## RECOMMENDATION CONT...

- ❖ Prevention and early intervention methods to be adopted to reduce the disability. Department of disability affairs along with ministry of health and family welfare should chalk out strategy to prevent disability at pre and post natal stage and make it a part of national health mission.
- ❖ Department of Disability Affairs should take up the matter with DOPT to ensure annual reports of all ministries/departments give data on percentage of PWDs to ensure 3 % reservation for PWDs in letter and spirit.
- ❖ Law be enacted for 80 + people recognized their general disabilities for providing special assistance/facilities to them.

# ROLE MODEL-DEVINDER PAL SINGH.



Devinder Pal Singh, 39, lost his leg during the Kargil War between India and Pakistan in 1999. His right leg became infected and had to be amputated. Refusing to be overcome by the physical or mental challenges of losing a limb, he became a marathon runner, eventually being dubbed India's blade runner owing to the blade-style prosthetic he uses.



# This 23-year-old tricked fate to build a Rs 50-crore company, Bollant Industries

DIPTI NAIR

19 DECEMBER 2015

26257 

When he was born, neighbours in the village suggested that his parents smother him. It was better than the pain they would have to go through their lifetime, some said. He is a “useless” baby without eyes... being born blind is a sin, others added.



Srikanth Bolla. (Pic courtesy INK Talks)

**Twenty-three years later, Srikanth Bolla is standing tall living by his conviction that if the “world looks at me and says, ‘Srikanth, you can do nothing,’ I look back at the world and say I can do anything.”**

Srikanth is the CEO of Hyderabad-based Bollant Industries, an organisation that employs uneducated and disabled employees to manufacture eco-friendly, disposable consumer packaging solutions, which is worth Rs 50 crores.

**The only disability in life is**  
**bad attitude...**  
**scott hamalton**

TOTAL VIDEO CONVERTER  
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# THANKS

