

# **General Idea On Disability: A comprehensive overview**

# Most marginalised population



# **Disability**

Disability is the experience of any condition that makes it more difficult for a person to do certain activities or have equitable access within a given society.

Living with disabilities is a major challenges for such individuals to successfully march towards the process of socialization.

# At A Glance

- According to WHO-1.3 billion or 16% or 1 in a 6 have a significant disability
- Disability increased every year
- 1 in 2 disable people can not effort medical intervention
- 240 million children have disability
- 49% of children with disability never attend school
- 80% population have invisible disability
- Only 9% disability are caused by accident

# Characteristics of Disabilities

- a. Disabilities may be physical, cognitive, developmental, intellectual, mental, sensory or a combination of multiple factors.
- b. Disabilities can be present from birth or can be acquired during a person's lifetime.
- c. A disability may be readily visible or invisible in nature.

# History of Disability

- Medieval Era-Punishment from God or sin.
- Renaissance- Ridiculed and made to perform for entertainment.
- 1700s-Allowed to come out, talk, interact.
- 1800s-To be viewed as an medical issues.
- 1950s- Not integrated but powerful voices demanding inclusion and rights for PwDs.
- 1963-Dr.Samuel Kirk introduce the term disability.

# Causes of Disabilities

- ✓ Genetic factors
- ✓ Parental health- smoking, drinking, uses of drugs without doctors advice during pregnancy
- ✓ Conditions present at birth: developmental conditions, complications during birth.
- ✓ Exposure to infections :This can happen during pregnancy and to the baby's early in life.
- ✓ Injuries: fall, accidents, overwork, exposure to dangerous machinery, tools, chemicals.
- ✓ Longstanding conditions: heart attacks, cancer, diabetes, nervous system disorders like multiple sclerosis (MS), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease.
- ✓ Mental health conditions: severe depression, anxiety disorders,

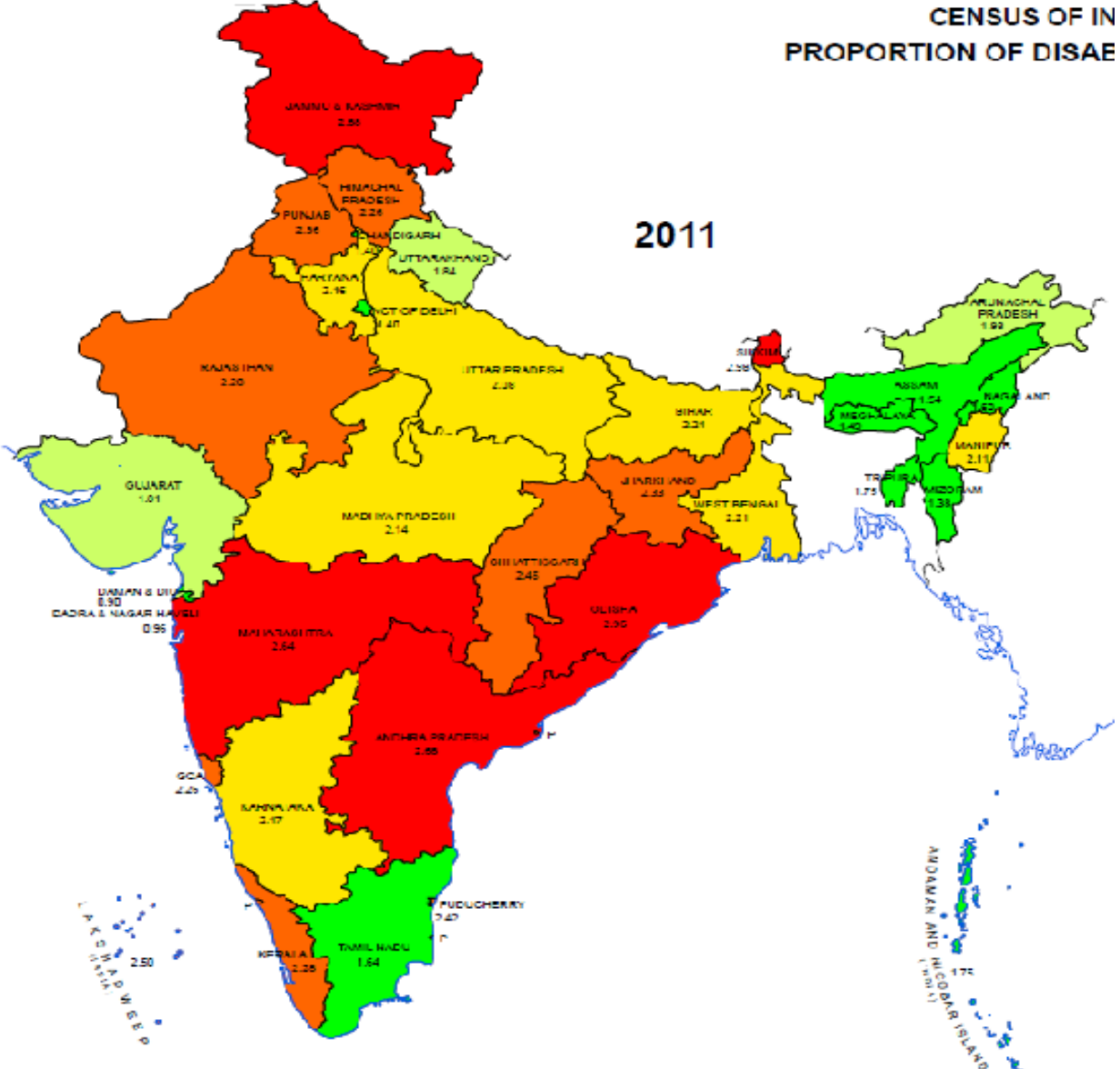
# **Social Model of Disability**

The social model of disability emphasizes that disability is not a just medical issues but a societal one.

It argues that barriers in society, such as attitudes and inaccessible environments, contribute to the challenges faced by individuals with disabilities.



# Disability in India



# Statistic of Disability -Census-2011

Out of the 121 Cr population,  
**2.68Cr** persons are disabled.

✓ 1.5Cr - Male

✓ 1.18Cr – Female

❖ Resided in Rural area-1.86Cr

❖ Resided in Urban area- 0.81Cr

# Legal frameworks

- ✓ **Persons with disabilities (PwD) Act-1995**
- ✓ **Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act-2016.**

The **RPwD** act aims to give effect to the **United Nations of convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD-2006)** and to ensure that persons with disabilities can participate fully and actively in society on an equal basis.

# Defining Disability

According to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act- (RPwD) 2016

**A persons with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which , in interaction with barriers, hinders his/her full and effective participation in society equally with others.**

# Types of Disabilities

According to the RPwD Act (2016), disabilities can be broadly classified into 21 types –

## Visible Disabilities

1. **Blindness**
2. **Low vision**
3. **Leprosy cured person**
4. **Hearing impairment**
5. **Locomotor Disability**
6. **Dwarfism**
7. **Cerebral Palsy**
8. **Muscular dystrophy**
9. **Chronic neurological conditions**
10. **Speech and language disability**
11. **Multiple disabilities**
12. **Acid Attack victims**
13. **Parkinson's disease**
14. **Multiple Sclerosis**

## Invisible Disabilities

15. **Intellectual Disability**
16. **Mental Illness**
17. **Autism spectrum disorder**
18. **Specific learning disabilities**
19. **Thalassemia**
20. **Hemophilia**
21. **Sickle Cell disease**

# **Certification of Disability-**

A disability certificate is required to access benefits and services that people with disabilities are entitled to under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 (RPwD 2016) and other legislations.

Here are some benefits that a disability certificate can help to access: financial assistance, healthcare services, education, and employment.

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

# UNIQUE DISABILITY ID/ UDID CARD

To get a disability certificate in India, one can apply online through the Unique Disability ID (UDID) portal at “[swavlambancard.gov.in](http://swavlambancard.gov.in).”



## **Persons authorized to give disability certificate**

The respective Medical boards constituted at a State or district levels are the certifying authority to issue disability certificate.

- The certificate is issued to persons with disabilities mentioned under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016
- The certificate is valid for a period five years.
- When there are no chances of variation in the degree of disability, a permanent disability certificate is given.
- In order to get a disability certificate a person requires a birth certificate and proof of residence. If a child is born at home, parents can get the birth certificate from their district magistrate.



# **Barriers to Inclusion**

Despite advancements, persons with disabilities still face significant barriers to inclusion, including physical obstacles, negative stereotypes and lack of access to recourses.

Addressing this barriers is essential for creating an equitable society.

VIDEO



# Thanks!

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