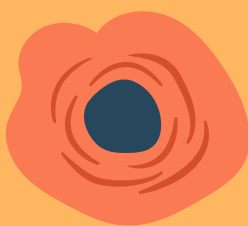
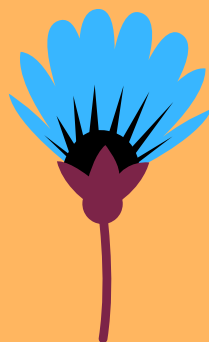
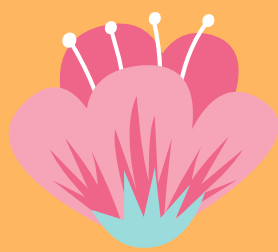
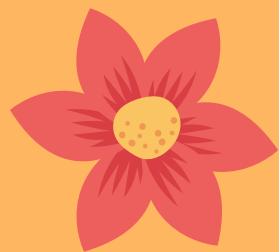
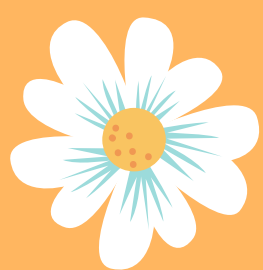
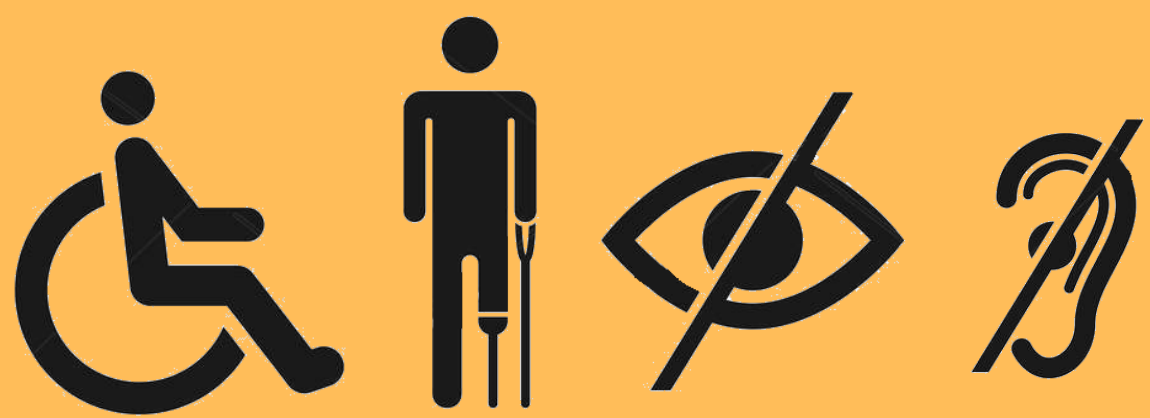


# understanding disability

## HANDBOOK



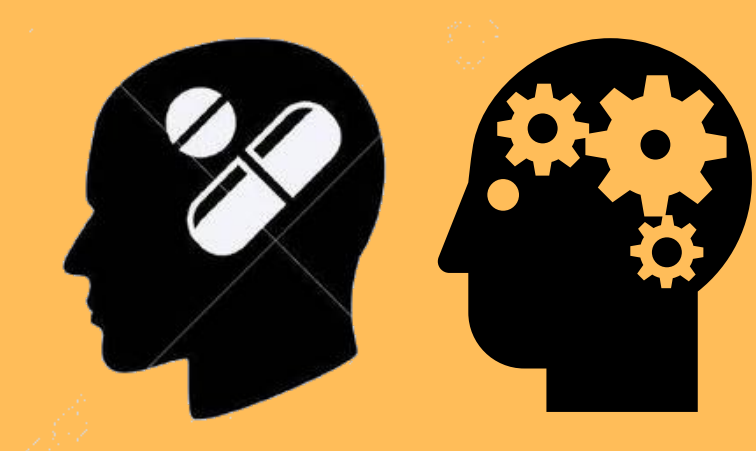
# MEANING OF DISABILITY



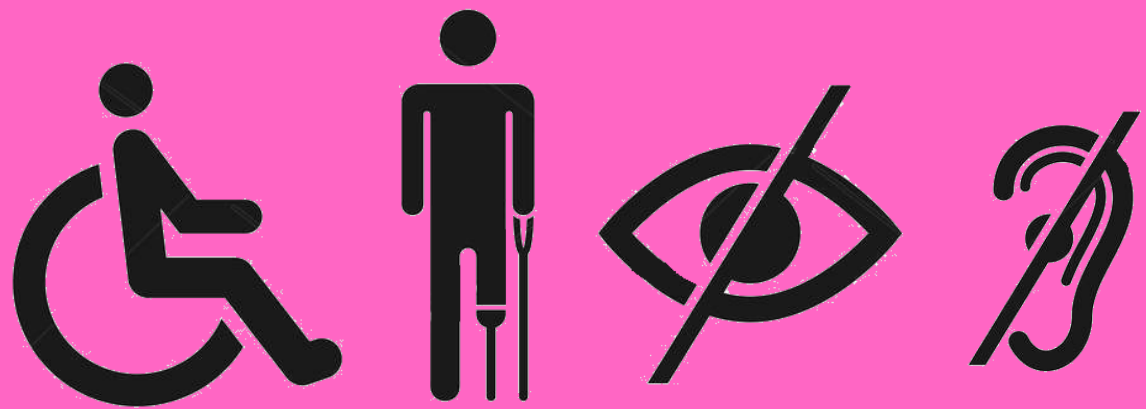
People who face different types of impairments that lead them to face barriers in their full participation on an equal basis with others in all walks of life can be brought under the umbrella of disability. The meaning of disability has changed over time, from being biological impairments to a life with barriers posed by society.

Disability and disorder are two different terms. While disability is an impairment that significantly affects a person, disorder is an illness that affects a person's body or mind. For instance, retardation is a disability while bipolar and anxiety are disorders.

## DISABILITY & DISORDER



# TYPES OF DISABILITY

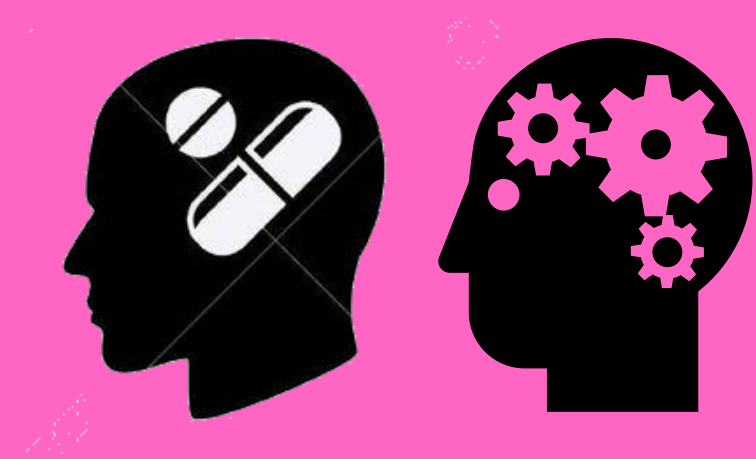


Disabilities can broadly be categorized into two: visible and invisible disabilities. Disabilities such as blindness and hearing impairment are usually apparent and so are visible. On the other hand, those such as dyslexia and autism are not apparent and are thus invisible.

Visible disabilities are commonly known and understood whereas there exists a lack of awareness about invisible disabilities which include the following:

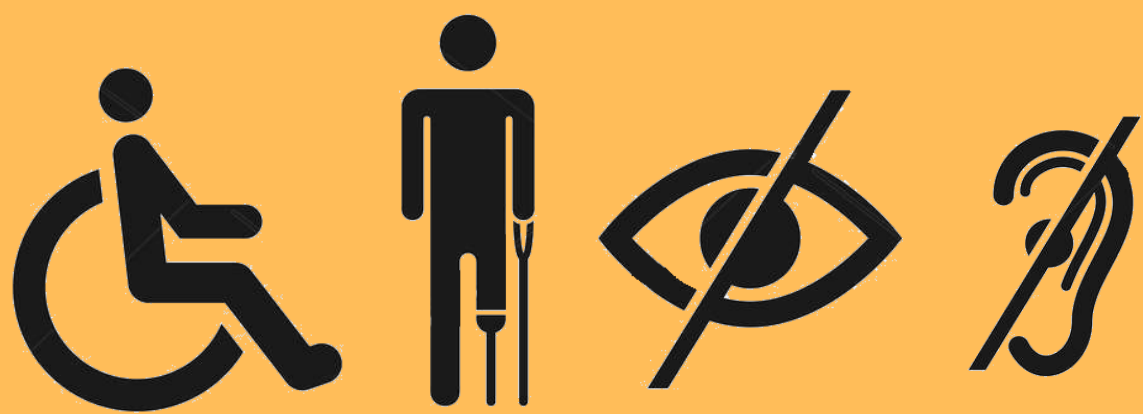
- Developmental disabilities such as Down Syndrome and Cerebral Palsy
- Learning disabilities such as Dyslexia and ADHD

# TYPES OF DISABILITY



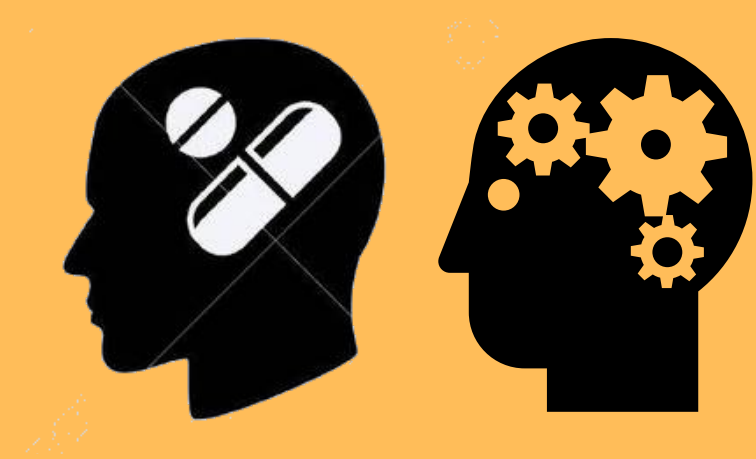
# LANGUAGE

Persons with disabilities (PwD) is a legally recognized term, accepted by majority nations across the globe, through UNCRPD. Using terms like handicapped, challenged, etc. undermine the abilities of a person with disability and so should not be used.

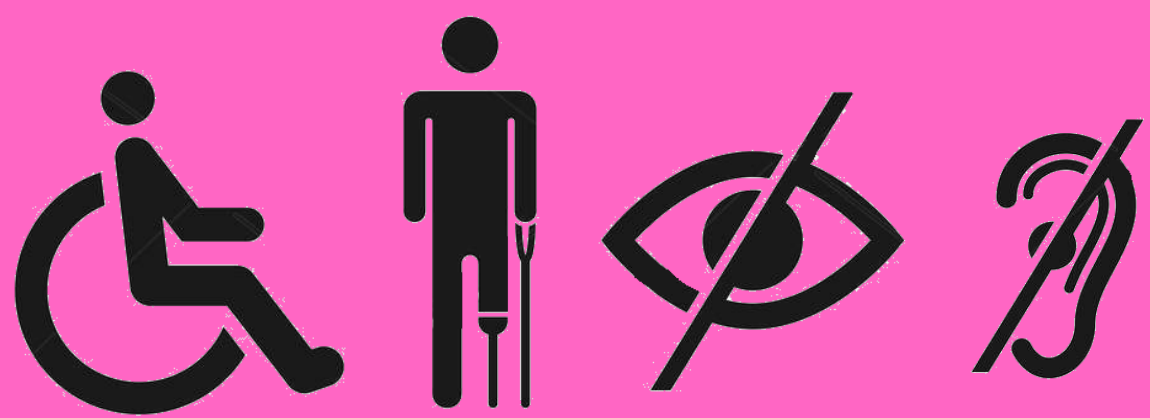


Using terms like differently abled, specially abled, Divyang, special beings etc. is exclusionary, as it excludes persons with disabilities from society by presuming that they are supernatural beings. Remember, they are just humans!

# LANGUAGE



# THINGS TO REMEMBER

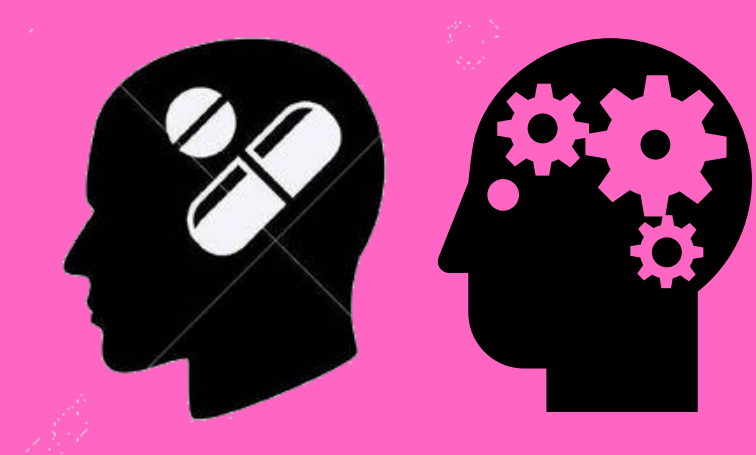


Persons with disabilities do not need sympathy. They are human beings with all the fundamental rights guaranteed under the law.

Persons with disabilities are not helpless or incapable. At the same time, they are not superhuman, either.

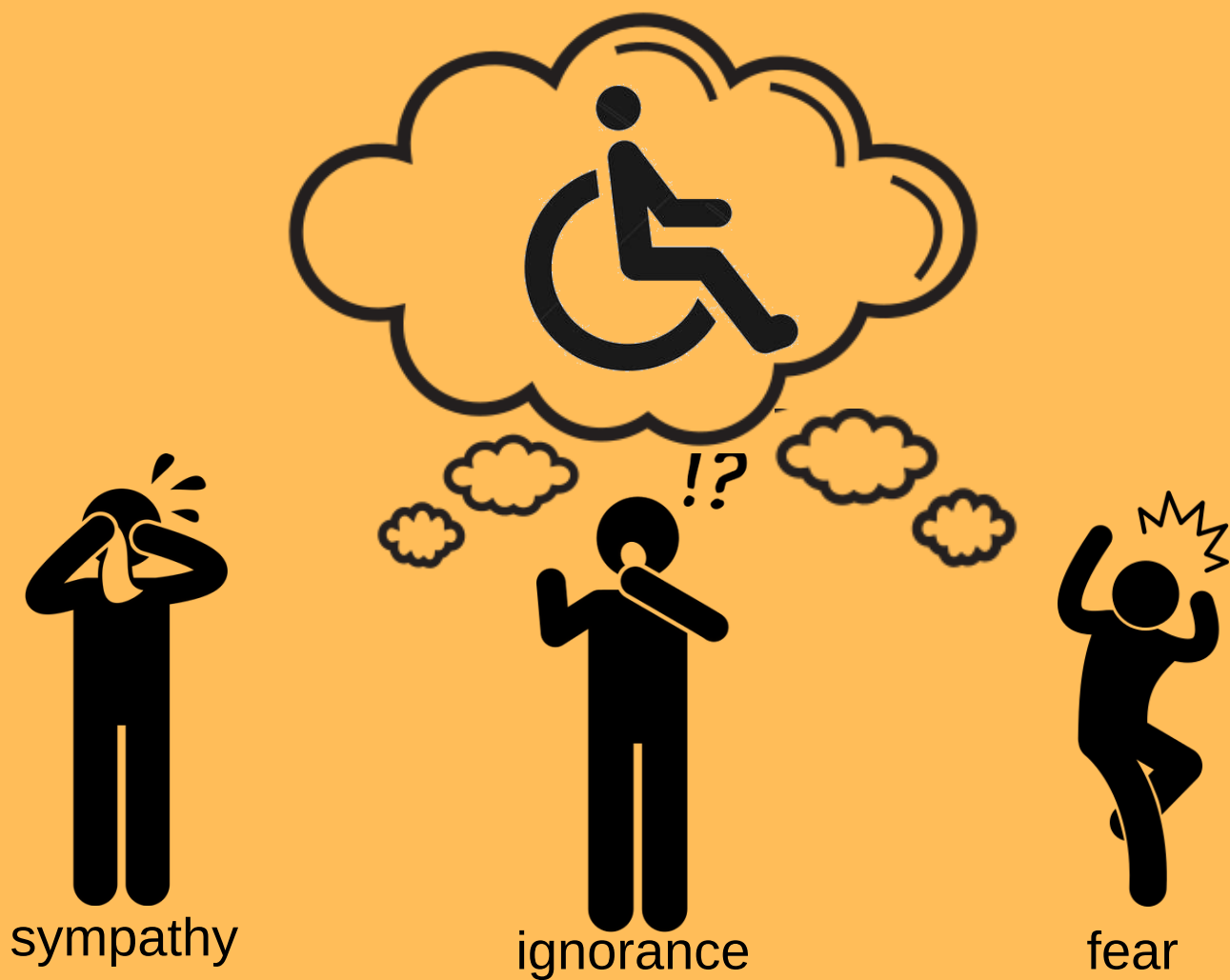
Accessibility, inclusion, empathy, respect, and dignity are basic rights integral to persons with disabilities. Making places, policies, programs, and benefits accessible can make a great difference to enabling people with disabilities to live with their basic rights guaranteed.

# THINGS TO REMEMBER





# BARRIERS FACED BY PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

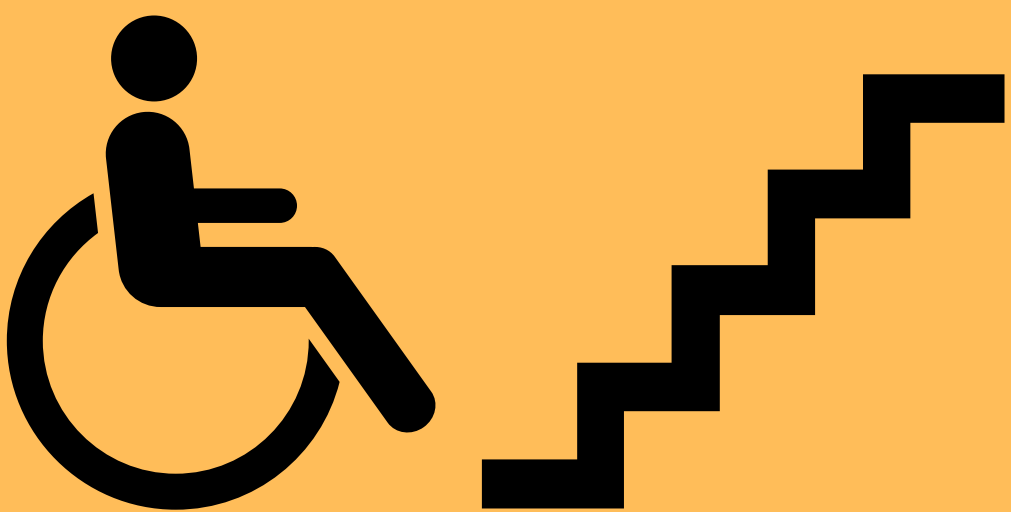


ATTITUDINAL: Barriers caused by able-bodied people's and society's general attitude toward disability

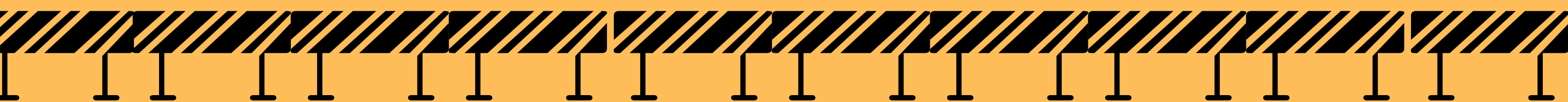
COMMUNICATION: People with particular kinds of disabilities may not be able to communicate their needs/wants



PHYSICAL: Structural obstacles in natural or man-made environments may prevent or block mobility or access

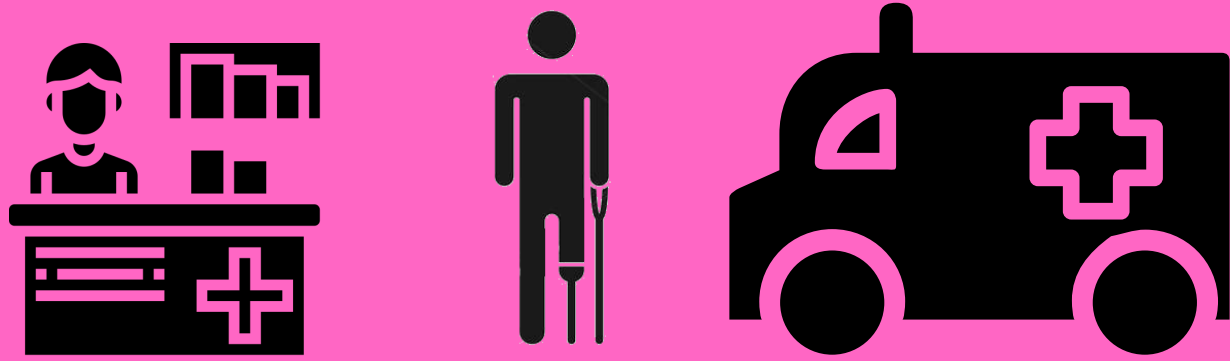


POLICY: The lack of awareness or enforcement of existing laws and policies for programs and activities to be made accessible to people with disabilities



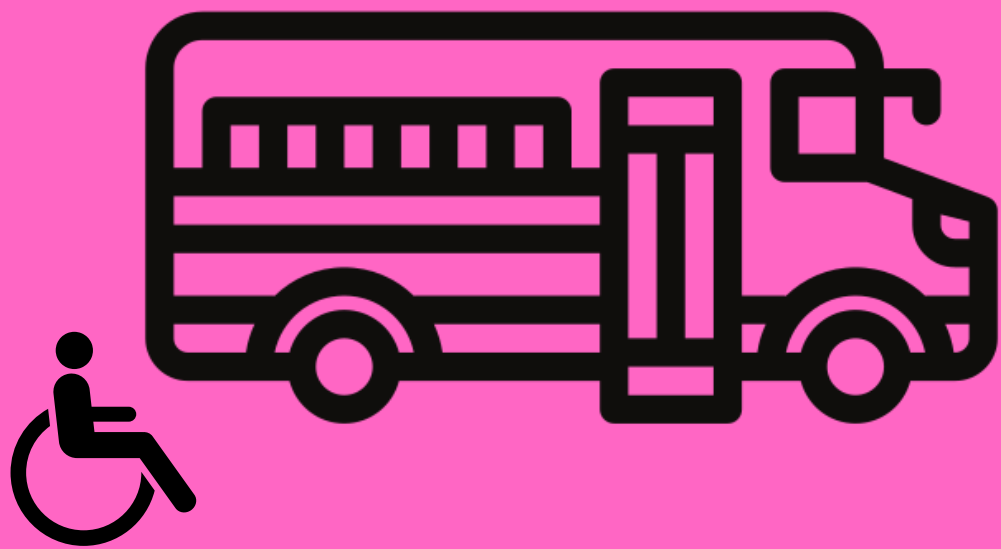
# BARRIERS FACED BY PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

PROGRAMMATIC: Barriers that limit the effective delivery of a programs for people with disabilities

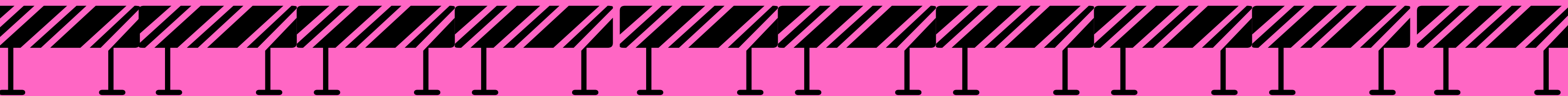


SOCIAL: Barriers caused by conditions in which people with disabilities are born, grow, live, learn, work and age in that contribute to decreased functioning

MOBILITY: lack of adequate transportation that interferes with a person's ability to be independent and to function in society



ACCESS: Barriers caused as a result of poorly accessible services provided for one's full participation in public life.



# RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons adopted by the UN General Assembly on 9 December 1975 provides for ten specific rights of persons with disabilities.

Right to respect for human dignity.



Right to same civil and political rights as other human beings.

Right to same civil and political rights as other human beings.



Right to measures designed to enable self-reliance.



Right to medical, psychological and functional treatment as necessary.



Right to economic and social security, including the right to employment.





# RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Right to have consideration of special needs at all stages of economic and social planning.



Right to live with their families or with foster parents and to participate in all social, creative or recreational activities.

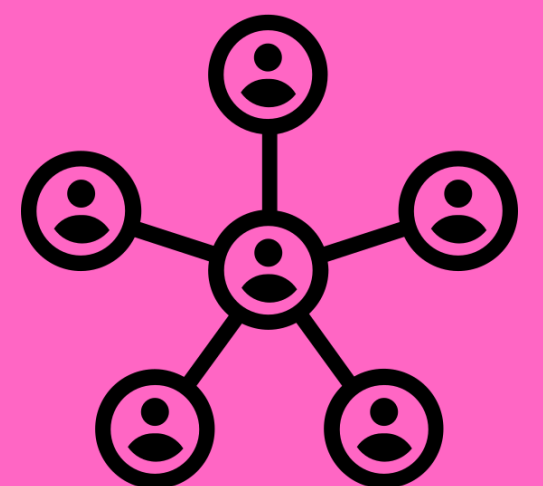


Right to protection against exploitation, discrimination, and abuse.



Right to qualified legal aid.

Right to consult organizations of disabled persons for in matters of concern.



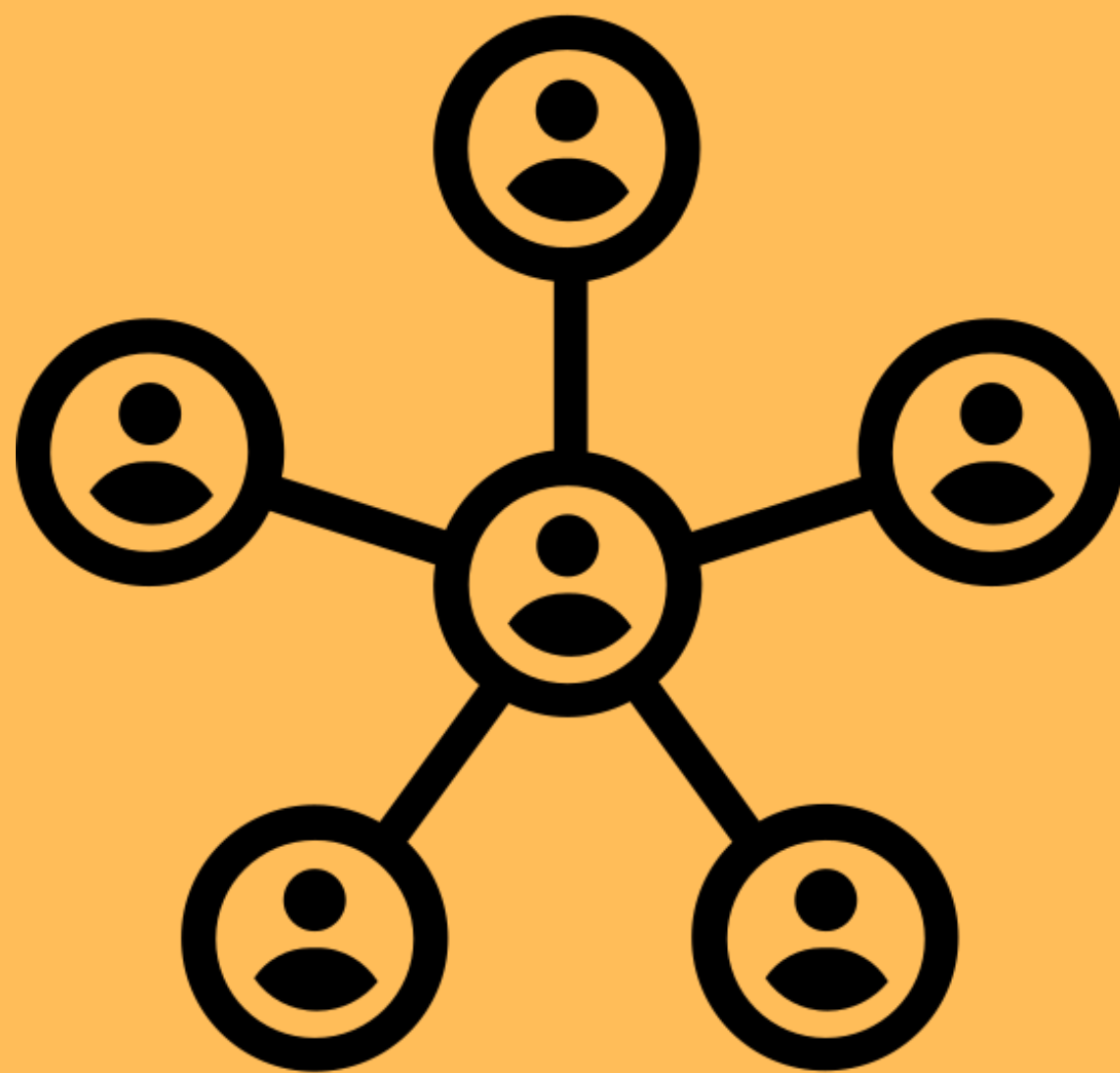
Right to be fully informed of the rights proclaimed in the Declaration.



# DISABILITY RIGHTS AND INTERSECTIONALITY

When viewed through the lens of intersectionality, disability is a factor that alters individual gender experiences, and is also altered by several other individual identity attributes.

Intersectionality enables us to recognize that multiple identities can render individual experiences of gender unique, deriving from the contexts of privilege and oppression surrounding such identities.

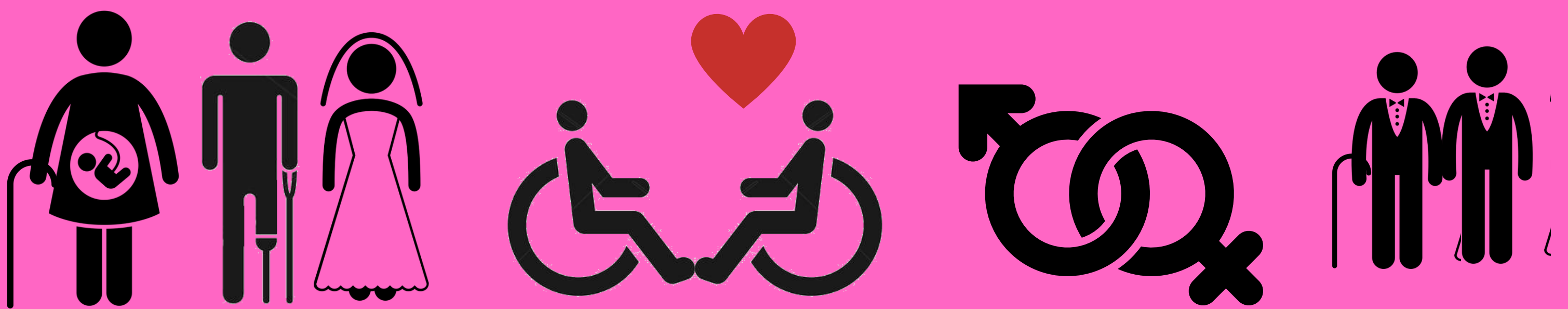


This means that any policy, law, program, intervention, or development-oriented project must take into account the unique experiences of an individual with disabilities, in order to make such policy, law, program, intervention, or development-oriented project accessible, beneficial, and impactful.

# DISABILITY AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS

Persons with disabilities have and experience sexual needs and desires just like everybody else. They have the right to sexual self-determination, in identifying their sexual orientation, the right to sexual pleasure, and the right to appropriate health care for their reproductive and sexual health.

Associated with these rights is the right to protection from sexual violence, harassment, abuse, and harm. It is important to NEVER ignore the fact that a person with a disability has personal agency and is in full capacity to exercise that personal agency except where the individual suffers brain damage culminating in intellectual incapacitation that does not give them the freedom to make full, free, informed decisions.



The parenting skills of persons with disabilities are questioned, and this prevents them from exercising their personal agency over deciding whether or not to reproduce. Additionally, there are also societal notions that a person with disability can only marry another person with disability. Such views are regressive and limiting.

