



HEXAGON

List of 21 Disabilities as per the RPWD Act 2016

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| PWD Categories | Definition |
|-------------------------|--|
| Blindness | A state of being sightless. Blindness denotes the condition of total blackness of vision with inability of a person to distinguish darkness from bright light in either eye. |
| Low-vision | A condition where a person has any of the following conditions, 1. Visual acuity not exceeding 6/18 or less than 20/60 up to 3/60 or up to 10/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with best possible correction 2. Limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 40 degree up to 10 degree. |
| Leprosy Cured Persons | Also known as Hansen's disease (HD), is a chronic infectious disease caused by a bacteria called Mycobacterium leprae. This disease mainly effects the skin, peripheral nerves, mucosal surfaces of the upper respiratory tract and the eyes. |
| Hearing Impairment | Hearing impairment is a partial or total inability to hear. It has two sub-categories - Deaf: Persons having 70dB hearing loss in speech frequencies in both ears. Hard of hearing: Person having 60dB to 70 dB hearing loss in speech frequencies in both ears. |
| Locomotor Disability | Problem in moving from one place to another. A disability related with bones, joints and muscles. |
| Dwarfism | A growth disorder characterized by shorter than average body height. |
| Intellectual Disability | General learning disability and mental retardation, is a condition characterized by significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (reasoning, learning, problem solving) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills. |

List of 21 Disabilities as per the RPWD Act 2016 – Contd..

| PWD Categories | Definition |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Mental Illness | A mental disorder refers to a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognize reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life. |
| Autism Spectrum Disorder | A neurological and developmental disorder which effects communication and behaviour. Autism effects the overall cognitive, emotional, social and physical health of the affected individual. |
| Cerebral Palsy | A disabling physical condition in which muscle coordination is impaired due to damage to the brain. It occurs at or before child birth. It's not a progressive disease. At present there is no cure available for this condition. |
| Muscular Dystrophy | MD is a group of neuromuscular genetic disorders that cause muscle weakness and overall loss of muscle mass. MD is a progressive condition. |
| Chronic Neurological Condition | Alzheimer's disease and Dementia, Parkinson's disease, Dystonia, ALS (Lou Gehrig's disease), Huntington's disease, Neuromuscular disease, Multiple sclerosis, Epilepsy and Stroke. |
| Specific Learning Disabilities | A group of disabling conditions that hampers a person's ability to listen, think, speak, write, spell, or do mathematical calculations. One or more of these abilities may be hampered. |
| Multiple Sclerosis | In MS, the immunity system of body attacks the Central Nervous System, which includes brain and spinal cord. As a result of MS, the myelin sheath covering on neurons gets damaged. This exposes the nerve fibre and causes problems in the information flow through nerves. MS can lead to permanent damage of nerves. |

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| Speech and Language Disability | A permanent disability arising out of conditions such as laryngectomy or aphasia affecting one or more components of speech and language due to organic or neurological causes. |
| Thalassemia | A genetically inherited blood disorder which is characterized by the production of less or abnormal haemoglobin. Thalassemia results in large numbers of RBCs being destroyed and leads to anaemia. |
| Haemophilia | Haemophilia is a blood disorder characterized by the lack of blood clotting proteins. Haemophilia almost always occurs in males and they get it from their mothers. Females are rarely affected by haemophilia. |
| Sickle Cell Disease | It is a group of blood disorders that causes RBCs to become sickle-shaped, misshapen and break down. The oxygen-carrying capacity of such misshapen RBCs reduce significantly. It is a genetically transferred disease. |
| Multiple Disabilities including Deaf-blindness | Multiple Disabilities is the simultaneous occurrence of two or more disabling conditions that effect learning or other important life functions. These disabilities could be combination of motor and sensory nature. |
| Acid Attack Victims | An acid attack victim means a person disfigured due to violent assaults by throwing of acid or similar corrosive substance. |
| Parkinson's disease | PD is central nerves system disorder which effects movement. PD is characterized by tremors and stiffness. It is a progressive disease. |

Thank You