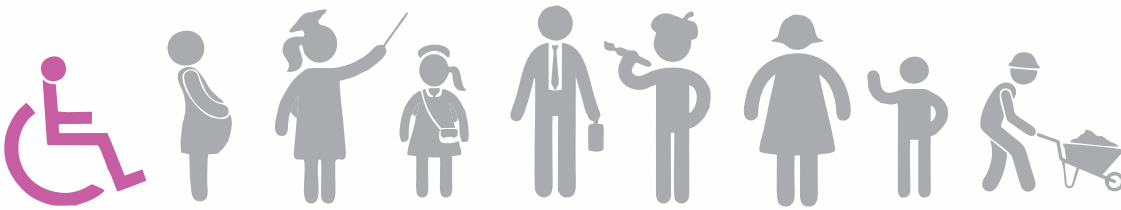




# INCLUSIVE SOCIETY FOR DIVYANG-MY DREAM

let's build an inclusive



**“There is no greater disability in the society than the inability to see a person as more”**  
- Robert M Hensel

In modern world every country is not only trying to grow, but also trying to develop their economy. Before starting my essay let me clear the difference between Growth and development.

Growth	Development
Quantitative Concept	Qualitative concept
Concern with Economic Development	Concern with overall development.
Concern with Developed Country.	Concern with developing country.

“When Bullet train is running in economy it can consider as Growth,  
When Everyone is running on their own it is Development.”



**In a nutshell, When growth became inclusive it became Development**

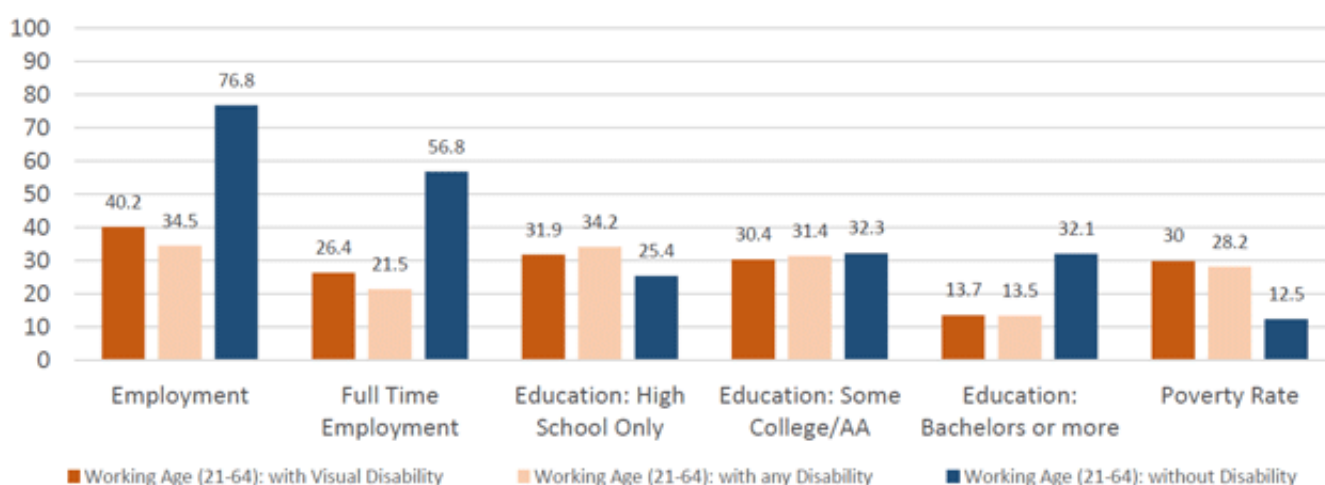




# PENETRATION OF DISABILITY IN TODAY'S SOCIETY.

## IN THE WORLD:

Visual Disability: Employment, Education and Poverty Rate Comparisons  
(2013)



## IN THE INDIA:

- In India, as per Census 2011, there are 21 million PwDs (7). If we consider the new disabilities(21) disabilities in India (Census 2011 + RPwD Act 2016 + World Bank- Report) , If they all lived together in the same place, they would make up the fifth largest state after UP, Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal.
- A country around the size of UK and France.
- Of the total disabled population, only 55% are literate (rural areas - 49%).
- In urban areas, among the disabled who are literates, 15% of them are graduates, while in rural areas only 5% of them are graduates.
- At all India level, only 36% of the total disabled persons are earning.
- Only 46.87% of the total disabled persons are married.
- Thus, It would be the least educated state; with the highest rate of infant mortality; most illiterate population; few employment opportunities and restricted access to democratic processes.
- Without doubt, it would be the poorest state in India



One question is arise about **evolution of disability(Fillings of Disability)**.The main reason for this is **“Stereotypes” that caused misunderstanding**. Some example like,

- Horrible or grotesque
- Victims or Objects of pity.
- Burdens
- Evil, some threat to comfort and safety of others
- Unable to do things
- Having multiple disabilities
- Childlike
- "Special"

## INFORMATION REGARDING DISABILITY

### 1. Contrasts between Rural and urban region

A major population lives in the rural areas of the country. Their struggle is not noticed and empathized. They are often ostracized from the society. The exclusion of a person with a disability also has a negative impact on the society. They are denied elementary education. Thus decimating the scope of employment. In the absence of education and employment, they stuck in the vicious cycle of poverty and disability. Government's policies don't reach the poor with disabilities in the rural areas.

Things are not that bad in the urban areas but the daily struggle is same. Discouragement and harassment are frequent. Either people are too apathetic with pity or they don't care.

A person with a disability is denied common schools for education. Discrimination in education is a woe of social prejudice who thinks they need different schools. Schools are embodied to render education equally but they deny education to them. They have inculcated the feeling that they cannot stay and study with other kids. This discrimination creates a negative impact.

### 2.Disabled Women in Rural Area

In the world of disabled, the section of women suffers the most. Especially women of rural areas. Women constitute the most miserable section of the disabled population. In rural India, women are denied freedom. In the case of disability, they are oppressed and ignored. They are forced to live in isolation and denial. They are not given education as most women are not in rural areas. Another major problem arises is of their marriage and they are often abused.



In urban areas, the picture is few shades lighter. They may be allowed for elementary education but most of them discontinue due to societal pressure and discouragement. They are discouraged to be taken out in public and are always isolated to avoid them from abuse. They are considered weaker targets and vulnerable to abuse. In few cases, disabled women are pursued to give up social gatherings. They are invited to events but are encouraged not to go due to different reasons. They are not let alone to go to schools and colleges for fear of being abused rises manifold.

### **3. Woe of Education for all.**

The right to free and compulsory education Act enshrines the right to free and compulsory elementary education to children within the age group of 6-14, it also sanctions admission of older students in age-appropriate classes. Besides reservation for disabled students in private and specific schools, the act also directs schools to employ well-trained teachers to cater to their special needs. The provision of Home-Based Education (HBE) is also available for children with multiple disabilities. HBE was envisaged as part of the 'multi-option model' and 'zero-rejection policy' of the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA); a bid to impart necessary life skills and school preparedness in an environment most conducive to the child's needs. But the act of inclusive education lacks in India.

- For data. See chart given above.



#### 4.Problems of Inaccessibility:

Inaccessibility is another problem of the person with a disability. Improper and inadequate facilities are reasons most of the time a person with a disability give up going in public. Most efforts of government in providing infrastructure and facility for a person with a disability have been sluggish and don't perforate down to the ones in need. Most disabled students give up schools and colleges because the infrastructure is conventional, devoid of ramps, wall handles for wheelchair computers and disabled-friendly toilets.

Conditions of a person with a disability are not that apologetic in western countries where proper infrastructure supports disabled and life is less difficult for them. **Backed by stringent laws** accessibility is a major cornerstone of western urban design built to not only support disabled but elders and children too. With proper facilitation, they can commute with less difficulty.

In India, Public places lack infrastructural amenities to suit disabled. Public transports don't have disabled friendly toilets, ramps, and seats suitable for disabled. Roads don't have an inclined plane to connect the roads to the footpath for easy commuting as compared to western countries where inclined planes connect the roads to the footpath pavements so that wheelchair commuters can move along the roads. In the image below bus doesn't have a portable ramp to smooth the wheelchair.



(Government Toilet @My village)



(Toilet @Divyang's Home)

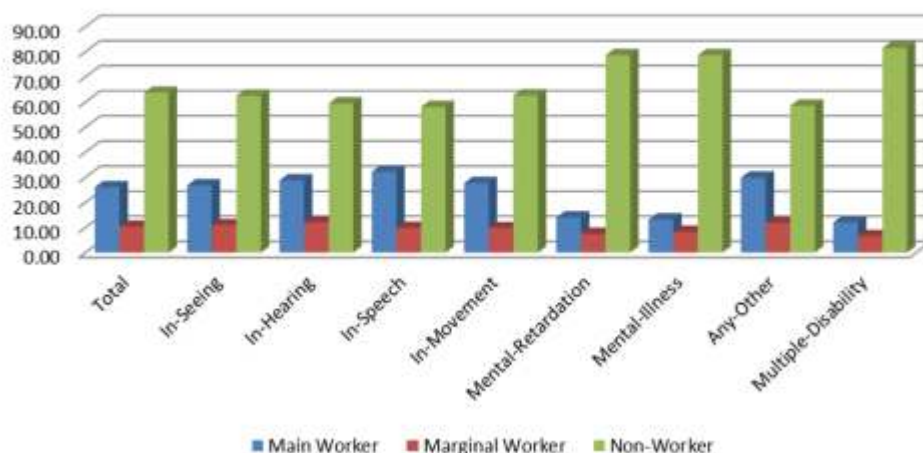


## 5.Lack of Employment Opportunities:



Unemployment is another worrying issue for the disabled. Though government jobs have reservations for the disabled, private sector is ignorant to offer employment opportunities to them. With private sector that has more employment scope, its apprehensiveness is derailing the confidence of disabled. With the workspaces that are not equipped with disabled-friendly facilities, and training facilities in India not friendly with a person with disability, it becomes difficult for them to continue with the job.

**Figure 8: Worker-Population Ratio Across Types of Disability in India, 2011.**



(Take some trouble for reading, its **GOVT.** website Chart. Sorry For that.)



## MATURE SUGGESTIONS FOR MAKING DIVYANG FRIENDLY SOCIETY (IN MY DREAM)

In my thought not only disabled friendly Infrastructure Divyang friendly Environment should be created which includes Social,cultural,economical parts of society, to make inclusive society for PWDs.

### • Create Divyang Friendly environment (infrastructure) :



The live research aims at being an enabler for the overall development and sustainable development of Divyangs along with the other sections of the society. Digital technologies when blended with right facilitator services can act as a great support system for disabled, providing with right opportunities and equity in public space to grow as per potential.

Education is another such aspect where digital technology can enable many such learning facets including audio, visual and touch-based system working in sync to bridge any functional gaps. Remember being disabled is not something unique, everyone has a different ability than the other standing next, it's the community which has the collective responsibility to make sure everyone is enabled with the right environment and ecosystem to grow. Failure in doing so is the failure of all, and that would be a communal disability.



- A one-size-fits-all approach is unhelpful for disabled persons. There needs to be a shift from a charity-based approach to a rights-based approach.
- Care must be taken to ensure disability-inclusive development.
- We have to create sensitive and harmonious society, where every person feels empowered and a society of empathy, where one person feels the pain of another.
- Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have the potential in enhancing their social, cultural, political and economic participation.
- Incorporation of accessibility principles across all new developments will also complement the Accessible India Campaign
- Representation of persons with disabilities in all ministries, commissions and committees to advise and ensure inclusion in all policies, programmes and developments.
- Adherence to the latest Web Content Accessibility Guidelines should be made mandatory while developing websites and mobile applications.
- No Divyang person should be evaluated by his or her physical ability, but by his or her intellect, knowledge and courage.

**In short, equality with Non PWDs. is right of PWDs so in every stage of policy implementation it is responsibility of every state and every citizen of any country to make them equal.**



**We demand  
Rights not Charity**







## CONCERNS / CHALLENGES FOR INCLUSIVE SOCIETY FOR DIVYANG

- Disabled persons continue to struggle to secure employment and accessibility with poor infrastructure.
- Attitudinal, institutional, and infrastructural barriers remain
- World Bank stated that 15% of the world's population experience some form of disability
- They are more likely to experience adverse socioeconomic outcomes than persons without disabilities
- Legislation alone is not enough; implementation remains abysmal.

Data from the National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People show that 84% of seats for persons with disabilities lie vacant in top universities

## HOW CAN WE CONTRIBUTE IN MAKING PWD(S). FRIENDLY SOCIETY ?

- Give funds, time, skills.
- Conduct a seminar or talk on the "Disability, Diversity, Development."
- Arrange media meets and meetings with media persons for highlighting the cause.
- Write stories for Divyang in English, Hindi.
- Write blogs once a fortnight (2 weeks) for a year.
- Develop songs for Divyang
- Buy Divyang made merchandise - T-shirts, wrist bands, caps
- Arrange talks in schools, colleges, clubs, events and everywhere human beings meet.
- Inclusive society for Divyang can be made by correcting above following problems prevailing in Indian society with help of government policy and integrated efforts of human society. If PWDs are given opportunity to develop their personality it can be beneficial to human society, and nation as well. Stephen Hawking and Gold medalists in Paralympics are the best examples for this.

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**So, According to my thought, disabled should be given equality in social, professional, economic and political fields because it is their right that should have to be enjoyed by them, it is not charity done by us.**

**In sort, "World of education and scope of employment would be viable to them. Education and Employment can add feathers to their little aspirations. And their little aspiration is just to live the way others live. Nothing more!"**