

Development Schemes for Differently Abled – A Political Analysis

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Abstract

This paper attempts to study salient development schemes targeted and are rolled out for differently abled. It is important to provide proper and safe access to roads, transport, buildings and public places to differently abled persons so that they could enjoy a meaningful life and contribute to the progress of the nation. The focus should be on making educational institutions, classrooms, libraries and washrooms accessible to specially abled people. India has a disabled population of more than 2.1 crore people and the Supreme Court's order is an essential move towards improving their lives. By building environment for the disabled, improving public transportation and ramping up information and communication technologies, we can pave their way towards success. Companies should also start hiring more differently abled people in their verticals so that specially abled persons should learn skills, instead of regretting about their disability. The contribution of an individual ushers towards societal development and so a contribution of each and every human being including differently abled leads us to the path of equality. Equality means to prevent discrimination and providing remedies for the same. A differently-abled person has physical, sensory, intellectual or mental impairment and so his prospects of securing, returning to, retaining and advancing in suitable employment, are substantially less. For the development of society as a whole, education to all is required. Education is the gateway to full participation in society and Inclusive education is the next step towards this goal. Inclusive Education (IE) is a new approach towards educating the children with disability and learning difficulties with that of normal ones within the same roof.

Key words: Entrepreneurial education, Business skills, schemes, differently abled, Entrepreneurial. Development Programmes.

Introduction

Inclusive Education denotes that all children irrespective of their strengths and weaknesses will be part of the mainstream education. Inclusive education provides a learning platform where differently abled child study with normal child for academic, social, behavioural and professional development. It is potentially both a process and an outcome for achieving social justice and equity in our society. According to 2011 census, India has 65% population below 35 years and 2.1% population of differently abled persons. The total number of people with disabilities in the country is about 26 million. The total number of children with disabilities (in the age group of

0–19 year) is 7,864,636. Nearly 2.6 million disabled children either did not see the inside of a school or had to drop out and only 4 million which is 61% of India's 6.6 million disabled population in the 5-19 age group were studying in an educational institution in 2011. The proportion of children studying in a school was higher for the total population by 10 percentage points (71%). Of the rest, 27% (1.75 million) children with special needs never attended any school, while 12% (0.8 million) had dropped out of school.

Also, the appropriate Government and the local authorities shall take the measures to conduct survey of school going children in every five years. However, the fact to be noted is that there is no penal provision for making the State for non- performance of its obligation. 79.2% States have not allocated State funds and 58.3% States have not notified State rules. In 2017, the Three-Year Action Agenda of the Niti Aayog recognized the challenges such as absence of ramps, disabled-friendly toilets, special teaching materials and sensitized teachers. However, the targets are limited to schools having at least one section of each class accessible under Universal Design Guidelines, providing aids to approximately 3.5 lakh beneficiaries every year, and conducting cochlear implant and corrective surgeries for 5,000 children on a yearly basis.

Objective:

This paper intends to explore and analyze schemes implemented for differently abled people, also how they **develop** awareness in the social/governmental system about the respective disability and also to provide necessary guidance and counselling to **differently-abled** persons,

What Are The Schemes For Disabled In India?

1. Divyanjan Swavalamban Yojana-

The purpose of Divyangjan Swavalamban Yojana is to make the concessional benefit available for the people who are specially-abled as per the rules of the PwD Act, 2016. With the help of this scheme, these differently-abled people can:

- When that person is looking to start something, which will directly or indirectly help him/her financially or will provide better opportunities to improve their life
- Continue study even after completing his schooling which will improve his educational qualifications.
- Improve his vocation and skill set by taking the necessary courses which will advance his employment opportunities.
- Buy or customize his disability-friendly vehicle with better accessories that will help in his day to day activities a little bit more.
- This scheme provides loan facility to the visually impaired so that they can buy the items which are necessary

for the betterment of their lives.

- This financial aid provided by the NHFDC provides banking facilities for PwD to give loans at a very nominal per annum.

2. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)-

The government introduced the DDRS as one of the schemes for the disabled in India to help the specially-abled people perform the tasks which help in creating a better environment for them and also ensures that PwD gets similar opportunities to empower themselves like all the other people thus provide social justice and equity. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment funds DDRS which is available for all the listed institutions and organizations. This scheme has been established under The Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995. Its objectives are —

- To increase the opportunity to study at every level and ways, to increase their chances of professional and vocational opportunities, which will then lead to them getting proper occupations thus achieving financial independence.
- To build facilities that support activities to lighten the mood and give relaxation, promote the culture of that place, and ensuring that they are socially inclusive, the performance of creative arts, sports, and also going for a small trip to somewhere or traveling allowance.
- To provide help and making sure that the people have proper and respectable places to stay and lead a happy life in the Govt Rehabilitation Homes.

3. Assistance for Disabled Persons (ADIP)

ADIP scheme was made to help the disabled people to purchase various accessories to help them in their daily life. This scheme was formulated with the main objective to assist the PwD to get the latest and enhanced products that help them to have a more fruitful life, it improves their physical abilities, increases their social acceptance thus improves their overall mental health. These sophisticated aids are scientifically created to meet the individual needs of the user, which significantly reduces the impact of their disabilities and gives them a chance to become financially independent. These aids & appliances are made according to the specifications laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards, thus they provide the maximum help possible. The National Institutes under this ministry, ALIMCO, and NGOs help in implementing this scheme.

4. Accessible India Campaign

Accessible India Campaign which is also known as Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan was launched by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) across the entire nation to provide the PwDs with universal accessibility. Following are its important parts-

- Build Environment Accessibility

To make the environment around us physically accessible to everyone, steps need to be taken to remove obstacles in both indoor and outdoor facilities that include schools, workplaces, and footpaths. Ramps should be made; railings should be installed where necessary thus providing free movement along with necessary security measures.

- Transportation System Accessibility

Another important part of independent life is transportation, on which everyone depends to move around. All kinds of travels like air travel, trains, taxis, and buses should be made accessible for PwDs.

- Information and Communication Eco-System Accessibility

Having access to information is one of the basic needs of everyone in society, so information should be made available to all without any kind of discrimination. This can range from doing the basics as reading the price of a product to reading books by great people, from physically entering a hall to being able to walk around the park on his own.

Narayan Seva Sansthan has always worked and will keep on doing its amazing work for the specially-abled people. With its various functions, the NSS strives to provide the differently-abled people with a better chance of a life

Providing Access to Differently-abled persons

It has been felt that differently-abled persons need special arrangements in the environment for their mobility and independent functioning. It is also a fact that many institutes have architectural barriers that disabled persons find difficult for their day-today functioning. The colleges are expected to address accessibility related issues as per the stipulations of the Persons with Disabilities Act 1995, and ensure that all existing structures as well as future construction projects in their campuses are made disabled friendly. The institutes should create special facilities such as ramps, rails and special toilets, and make other necessary changes to suit the special needs of differently-abled persons. The construction plans should clearly address the accessibility issues pertaining to disability. Guidelines on accessibility laid out by the office of the Chief Commissioner of Disabilities.

THE MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF THE ENABLING UNIT WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

- To provide counselling to differently - abled students on the types of courses they could study at the higher education institutions.
- To ensure admission of as many differently-abled students as possible through the open quota and also through the reservation meant for them.
- To gather orders dealing with fee concessions, examination procedures, reservation, policies, etc., pertaining to differently-abled persons.
- policies, etc., pertaining to differently-abled persons.
- To assess the educational needs of differently abled persons enrolled in the higher education institutes to determine the types of assistive devices to be procured.
- To conduct awareness programmes for teachers of the institute about the approaches to teaching, evaluation procedures, etc, which they should address in the case of differently-abled students.
- To study the aptitude of differently-abled students and assist them in getting appropriate employment when desired by them after their studies.
- To celebrate important days pertaining to disability such as the World Disabled Day, White Cane Day, etc., in the institute and also in the neighbourhood in order to create awareness about the capabilities of differently-abled persons.
- To ensure maintenance of special assistive devices procured by the higher education institute under the HEPSN scheme and encourage differently-abled persons to use them for enriching their learning experiences.
- To prepare annual reports with case histories of differently-abled persons who are benefited by the HEPSN scheme sanctioned to the higher education institute.

Providing Special Equipment to augment Educational Services for Differently abled Persons

Differently-abled persons require special aids and appliances for their daily functioning. These aids are available through various schemes of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. In addition to the procurement of assistive devices through these schemes, the higher education institute may also need special learning and assessment devices to help differently-abled students enrolled for higher education. In addition, visually challenged students need Readers. Availability of devices such as computers with screen reading software, low-vision aids, scanners, mobility devices, etc., in the institutes would enrich the educational experiences of differently-abled persons. Therefore, colleges are encouraged to procure such devices and provide facility of Readers for visually challenged students.

Conclusion

As well as, there are plans by the Central authorities to introduce an identification card for use by persons living with disabilities for identity throughout the nation. Persons living with disabilities can sue anybody or government agencies if their rights are breached. India is one of the countries with a high prevalence rate of persons living with disabilities. The disabled are in every single place from the streets of Delhi to the streets Mumbai. In excessive instances, a few of them are helpless. The Indian government has considered this ugly development with utmost dismay swung into action by enacting laws to protect the rights of persons living with disabilities. The disabled sometimes do not even know their rights as enshrined in the Indian constitution. It's within the mild of above that this article will take a look at the rights of disabled persons in India. Disabled persons can leverage this knowledge to sue any particular person or government entities if they're discriminated upon or when their rights are breached. The rights of the disabled are an important topic as a result of so many disabled persons have no idea their rights. The Rights of Persons With Disability Bill, 2014 which is currently before the Rajya Sabha is a modification from the existing Persons With Disabilities Act, 1995. The federal government intends to strengthen the existing laws. One noticeable change within the new invoice is that the previously acknowledged 7 classes of disabled persons have been elevated.

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