

A STUDY ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF SPECIALY ABLED PEOPLE AT GOVERNMENT INSTITUTES

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Abstract

Specially abled people face discrimination and barriers that obstructs them from freely participating in the society. They are restricted from their rights that is to live independently and freely in the society, to get education, to be employed, to vote, to participate in sports and cultural activities, to enjoy social protection, to choose medical treatment, to access justice and to enter freely into legal commitments such as buying and selling of property.

Human rights are universal in nature which creates energetic zone and provides them with an opportunity to grow in life without any interference from others. In spite of that they are unable to enjoy the full range of human rights because they lack the correct knowledge about their rights. However, they always remained largely 'invisible' in the society.

Thus, this paper attempts to highlight the issues, difficulties, challenges and problems faced by specially abled people at government institutes. And also their suggestions regarding the current provided facilities to them. The study uses primary as well as secondary data form various available sources.

Keywords : *challenges, government institutes, human rights, issues, problems, specially abled, suggestions etc.*

INTRODUCTION

Disability generally means as an illness, injury, or condition that may restrict a person's mental, sensory or mobility functions to undertake or perform a task that other people do who does not have a disability. However, a disability may be present from birth or occur during a person's lifetime.

Many people have the attitude that people with disability are totally different and therefore should be treated differently. Unfortunately this kind of stereotyping which is faced by them is itself a form of discrimination.

The specially abled people come in a variety of shapes, sizes, colours, sex and cultures just as we all do. The only difference which separates a person with disability is that they are unable to do certain things in the same way as the other people of society. They may just require some type of alteration or adaptation to assist them to overcome the effect of their disability.

Around 10 per cent of the world's population that is 650 million people live with disability. They are the worlds largest minority. Out of this 10 per cent 80 per cent of persons with disabilities live in developing (according to the UN Development Programme i.e. UNDP).

There is an increase in the population of disabled people by 22.4% from 2.19 crore in 2001 to 2.68 crore in 2011. (Nisheeta Mirchandi)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

JOHN W. TENNY in her article titled "THE MINORITY STATUS OF THE HANDICAPPED" stated that the attitude of the society towards the handicapped is same as the attitude with the minority status groups. The efforts were also made to improve the situation with existed.

ARUNDHATI ROY in his blog titled "HOW "DIFFERENTLY ABLED" MAGINALIZES DISABLED PEOPLE" stated that it is wrong to call people as disabled and instead of that they should be called as "differently abled" people with a view point that all humans are differently abled in one or the other thing.

OBJECTIVE

To study the issues, difficulties, challenges and problems faced by specially abled people at government institutes. And also their suggestions regarding the current provided facilities to them.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of study the data is collected through personal interview method and for the review of literature secondary sources like journals, books, websites etc. have been referred. The researcher contacted specially abled people at government institutes.

FINDINGS

- Specially trained teachers are not provided to these people at government institutes for higher education.
- Sufficient number of trainers are not present in the society to train these specially abled people.
- Often employers assume that persons with disabilities unable to work which in turn result to unemployment among the disabled.
- Job is provided on the basis of percentage of a person and not the ability.
- Mostly when the recruitment process happens for these people they ask for a higher qualification which they do not have and on the basis of which they reject the candidate.
- Even though the service quota is provided by the government in jobs it is not fully filled by the specially abled people and then also it is shown as filled.
- There is no promotion scheme for specially abled people. Even if they get a job then also they are not promoted to a higher post after a long period of time.
- Special seat quota is provided for these people in buses, but it remains only in written form and not practiced in the society.
- A reservation quota of two sleeper classes berths has been provided by the government but then also its benefit is taken by others and not by them.
- The World Bank estimates that 20 per cent of the world's poorest people are disabled and tend to be regarded in their own communities as the most disadvantaged.
- According to UNICEF, 30 per cent of street youths are disabled.
- 90 per cent of children with disabilities in developing countries do not attend school, says UNESCO.
- Women and girls with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to abuse. A small 2004 survey in Orissa, India, found that virtually all of the women and girls with disabilities are beaten at home, 25 per cent of women with intellectual disabilities had been raped and 6 per cent of disabled women had been forcibly sterilized.

SUGGESTIONS

- Special trained teachers should be provided for their higher education.
- The courses which are run by the government should be updated from time to time.
- When a scheme or quota is provided by the government for these people then they should be practiced by the society.
- They should also be provided with the promotion after a certain period of time interval.
- A proper awareness system should be run by the government in order to spread awareness among these people and also the society.
- There should be a proper announcement system in railways for the knowledge of these people as where exactly they need to wait for their seat number, especially for blind people.
- A special concession should be provided for these people in property dealing affairs.

LIMITATIONS

- Lack of previous research studies on the topic.
- Collecting primary data on this topic is slightly difficult.
- Language barriers – the people who were deaf and dumb it was difficult to communicate with them.
- Finding specially abled people at government institutes was difficult.
- Time constraints.

CONCLUSIONS

The conditions of these people are not up to the mark and they are also not largely accepted in the society. They find it difficult to get a job and even though at last they get a job they do not get any promotion by the institute. There is no proper awareness among these people about the schemes run by the government which in turn makes these schemes useless.

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