

# Empowering Inclusion: Constitutional Rights and Educational Policies for Differently Abled Women in India

Dr. Sunita Rani<sup>1</sup>, Rao Ragib Khan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Professor Roorkee Institute of Technology, Roorkee Uttarakhand, India  
Email: [sunitarana25\[at\]gmail.com](mailto:sunitarana25[at]gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Roorkee Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India  
Email: [ragibrana9\[at\]gmail.com](mailto:ragibrana9[at]gmail.com)

**Abstract:** *Every society has weak and outcast groups that need extra care and protection to stay alive. In this way, women with disabilities are the most vulnerable and left out people in the world. They have no choice but to depend on the kindness of strangers and family members. Even in the age of globalization, they are sure to have many problems with human rights. Yes, they are people, but no one treats them like people. Different international, regional, and national instruments aim to create a society where everyone, including disabled women, has equal rights, freedom, justice, and dignity. This is their highest goal. Reaffirming that men and women are equal is not enough to meet the obligation to end all kinds of discrimination against disabled women. Even though society's view of disabled people has changed for the better in recent years, disabled women still can't be treated like people. In reality, disabled women are just as much a part of our society as anyone else. They have the same hopes & goals. And rights like everyone else. So, they should be treated like people and not be treated differently in any way because first, they are people and second, they have disabilities. Even though there have been a lot of steps taken to protect and promote the human rights of disabled women, they are mostly just sitting on paper. This Paper talks about the steps taken at the national and international levels to protect disabled women's human rights.*

**Keywords:** Women, people with disabilities, and human rights

## 1. Introduction

In every society, a few weak and outcast groups need extra care and protection to stay alive. In this way, women with disabilities are the most vulnerable and left out people in the world. They have no choice but to depend on the kindness of strangers and family members. Even in the age of globalization, they are sure to have many problems with human rights. Yes, they are people, but no one treats them like people. Different international and national laws and agreements aim to create a society where everyone, including disabled women, has the same rights, freedoms, justice, and dignity. This is the highest goal. Reaffirming that men and women are equal is not enough to meet the obligation to end all kinds of discrimination against disabled women. Even though society's view of disabled people has changed for the better in recent years, disabled women still can't be treated like people.

### Disability as a concept:

The idea of being disabled has changed based on society's social and cultural environment. Before, people with disabilities were called "handicapped," which is a derogatory term because it is thought to come from the phrase "cap in hand," which refers to the medieval practice of beggars extending their caps to receive money. It is an insulting word. Many times, the words "disability" and "handicap" were used in a way that wasn't clear or made no sense. This made it hard to create policies and take political action.

The language showed a medical and diagnostic approach that didn't consider the flaws and problems of the society around it.

People often use the words impairment, handicap, and disability as if they mean the same thing but don't. In the 1970s, the World Health Organization came up with a way to classify impairments, disabilities, and handicaps, released in 1980.

"The classification defined three terms: impairment (a functional or structural abnormality of the body), disability (activity or behavior problems at the level of the person due to impairment), and handicap (social disadvantages due to impairment).

Disability can be broken down into two main groups.

### Mental Disability:

- Mental Retardation
- Mental Illness

### Having a physical problem:

- No sight
- Poor vision
- Hearing Disability
- Speech Disability

### Loco-motor Disability

In Ireland, the Employment Equality Act of 1998 defines disability as: a) the total or partial absence of a person's bodily or mental functions, including the absence of a part of a person's body; b) the presence in the body of organisms causing, or likely to cause, chronic disease or illness; c) the malfunction, malformation, or disfigurement of a part of a person's body; d) a condition or malfunction that causes a person to learn

The Australian Disability Discrimination Act, passed in 1992, says the following about disability:

When it comes to a person, disability means: (a) the loss of all or part of the person's bodily or mental functions; (b) the loss of all or part of a body part; (c) the presence in the body of organisms that cause disease or illness; (d) the presence in the body of organisms that are capable of causing disease or illness; (e) the malfunction, malformation, or disfigurement of a part of the person's body; or (f) To avoid confusion, this definition of disability also includes behaviour that is a sign or symptom of the disability.

Disability is defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as:

"Disability" refers to: (A) a physical or mental impairment that limits a person's ability to do one or more important things in life; (B) a record of such impairment; or (C) being seen as having such impairment.

The Disability Discrimination Act of 1995 in the United Kingdom says that a disability is "a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term negative effect on a person's ability to do normal day-to-day activities."

In India, disability is defined by the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, and Full Participation) Act of 1995 as:

Disability is:

- (i) being blind
- (ii) Can't See
- (iii) Leprosy-Cured
- (iv) Trouble hearing
- (v) Loco-motor Disability
- (vi) Mental Retardation
- (vii) Mental Illness

Person with disability means a person suffering from not less than 40% of any disability as certified by a medical authority.

National Sample Survey Organisation defines disability as:

Disability: A person was considered to have a disability if they couldn't do something in the way or within the range that was considered normal for a person. It excluded illness/injury of recent origin (morbidity) resulting into temporary loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move.

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2011, which says who "persons with disabilities" are, was passed in 2011.

"persons with any developmental, intellectual, mental, physical, or sensory impairments, including those listed in Schedule 1 of the Act, that are not temporary and that, when combined with other barriers, may prevent full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others;"

Earlier, the disability was measured as per medical model only but now this problem is seen with social model. The medical model views disability as a personal problem,

directly caused by disease, accident or some other health condition, and capable of amelioration by medical interventions such as rehabilitation. The social model, on the other hand, says that a person's disability isn't something they were born with, but rather a result of their social context and environment, including their physical structure (the way buildings and transportation systems are made) and their social constructions and beliefs, which lead to discrimination against disabled people.

In general, having a disability makes it hard to do everything like a normal person.

What the world is doing to protect disabled women:

Disability is a global human rights issue, so the UN and its specialised agencies have always been concerned about it. This is because "human rights are not only a common inheritance of universal values that transcend cultures and traditions, but they are also essentially local values and national commitments rooted in international treaties and national constitutions and laws.". International human rights law can be used to make real, meaningful, and long-lasting changes in the everyday lives of people with disabilities in all countries and regions of the world. It might seem like a no-brainer to say that people with disabilities are people, just like everyone else and often even more so. Every day, they have to work hard to overcome obstacles and often face discrimination. This gives them special personality traits, the most obvious and common of which are honesty, perseverance, and a deep sense of understanding and patience in the face of ignorance and intolerance. In a word, people with disabilities have the right to live with us and the same way we do. From a legal point of view, this statement has three parts: (a) the recognition that people with disabilities have specific rights; (b) the respect for these rights and all their rights; and (c) the obligation to do what is necessary to make sure that people with disabilities can enjoy and exercise all their human rights in the same way as everyone else. A woman with a disability is looked down on by other women, and even other people with disabilities don't see her as their equal. Women and girls are said to make up the largest group of disabled people in the world, and they have been treated unfairly in many ways in the past. In fact, women with disabilities have a lot more problems in both the public and private spheres. For example, they have a harder time getting access to good housing, health care, education, vocational training, and jobs. They are also more likely to be put in an institution.

Women with disabilities also have trouble getting hired, getting promoted, getting paid the same as men for the same work, getting training, retraining, credit, and other resources that help them make money, and they rarely have a say in economic decisions.

The United Nations and its specialised agencies have done a lot to protect and promote the human rights of disabled people, including disabled women. However, "women with disabilities did not get on the United Nations' development agenda overnight." In fact, women make up half of the world's population, and women with disabilities also make up half of the disabled population. According to the World

Bank, more than 600 million people around the world have a disability. This means that 240 million of the 300 million women with disabilities in the world live in developing countries. The United Nations Charter shows that people still believe in basic human rights, the dignity and worth of each person, and the fact that men and women have the same rights. But making sure that men and women have the same rights in the law is not enough. The duty to end discrimination means more than not discriminating and doing nothing. All human rights are written down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is the basis of international human rights law, the first universal statement of the basic principles of inalienable human rights, and a common goal for all people and nations to reach.

The UDHR is more important than ever today.

Art. 2532 of the UDHR has rules about people who are disabled. There are two important documents that protect and promote the human rights of disabled women. In fact, disabled women are also people, and they have the same rights as other people when it comes to their human rights.

The Vienna Declaration and Program of Action were held in Vienna, Austria, from June 14-25, 1993, to review and evaluate the progress made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the UDHR in 1948. This Declaration says that people with disabilities should have the same chances as everyone else by getting rid of any physical, financial, social, or mental barriers that are set by society and keep them from fully participating in society. Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women is an international document that was passed by the UN General Assembly in 1979. It is sometimes called the "international bill of rights of women." The Convention lists both the human rights of women and the policies that are needed for them to have those rights. This Convention doesn't use the term "disabled women," but it does set out rules for protecting women's human rights that should also apply to disabled women. The Convention on the Rights of Children is the first international agreement that is legally binding and includes all human rights, including civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights.

The Convention makes sure that all children have the same rights, no matter what kind of disability they have.

But Article 23 still has a separate rule about children with disabilities. It says that the child and his or her family need special help, if necessary for free, so that the child can enjoy the rights that the convention guarantees. Dr. Ursula Kilkelly did a case study in which she looked at several reports from 1998 to 2000 and came to the conclusion that most reports about the situation of disabled children are not enough. The reports didn't have any specific statistics about children with disabilities, and they didn't give enough information about how well these children were able to use their rights. There are many documents that help disabled people, including the Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons from 1971 and the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons from 1975. The World Action Plan for People with Disabilities. The principles for protecting people with mental illness and making mental health care better says that these

Principles must be followed without any kind of discrimination, such as based on disability, race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other views, national, ethnic, or social origin, legal or social status, age, property, or place of birth.

The UN General Assembly passed the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities to make sure that people with disabilities, whether they are girls, boys, women, or men, have the same rights and responsibilities as everyone else. These rules were made through a series of meetings and workshops with experts between 1991 and 1993. Society still has a lot of negative ideas about marriage, sexuality, and being a parent for people with disabilities, especially girls and women with disabilities. States should take steps to change these ideas. People should try to get the media to help get rid of these kinds of bad attitudes.

On September 16, 1995, the Fourth World Conference on Women passed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. This Declaration has several parts that talk about disabled women, such as women and poverty, education and training, health, violence against women, and women and the economy. Many women have trouble exercising their human rights because of things like their... disabilities. They may also be disadvantaged and left out because most people don't know about or recognise their human rights and because it's hard for them to find information and ways to fight back when their rights are violated. Increase efforts to make sure that all women and girls can enjoy their human rights and basic freedoms in the same way. This is especially important for women and girls who face multiple barriers to their empowerment and advancement, such as their race, age, language, ethnicity, culture, religion, disability, or because they are indigenous. Women have trouble getting full equality and moving up because of their race, age, language, ethnicity, culture, religion, disability, or being an indigenous woman, among other things. Many women face specific problems because of their family situation, especially if they are single parents, and their socioeconomic situation, such as living in rural, isolated, or poor areas.

Refugee women, other displaced women, like women who moved within their own country, as well as immigrant women and migrant women, like women who work as migrant workers, also face other problems. Environmental disasters, serious and contagious diseases, and different kinds of violence against women also affect women more than men. The UN General Assembly at its 23rd session on June 10, 2000, passed Resolution, which says that women with disabilities face more problems than other women when it comes to achieving gender equality. It also calls for action at all levels to address and take into account their concerns. Girls and women of any age who have a disability of any kind are usually; they are among the most vulnerable and left out people in society. Because of this, it is important to take their concerns into account and deal with them when making policies and plans. At every level, special steps are needed to bring them into the main stream of development.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is a new international achievement that protects the human

rights of people with disabilities. This Convention recognises that women and girls with disabilities are often more likely to be hurt or abused, neglected or treated carelessly, mistreated, or exploited, both inside and outside of their homes. The principles of the present Convention are: (a) Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy, including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons; (b) Non-discrimination; (c) Full and effective participation and inclusion in society; (d) Respect for difference and acceptance of people with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity; (e) Equal opportunities; (f) Accessibility; (g) Equality between men and women.

The Convention says that states parties must recognise that women and girls with disabilities face multiple forms of discrimination and must take steps to make sure that they can enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the same way as everyone else. Also, states parties must do everything they can to make sure that women can fully develop, advance, and be in charge of their own lives. This is to make sure that women can exercise and enjoy the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in this Convention. States Parties must set up effective laws and policies, including laws and policies that focus on women and children, to make sure that exploitation, violence, and abuse against people with disabilities are found, looked into, and, if necessary, prosecuted. States Parties recognise that people with disabilities have a right to social protection and that they should be able to use that right without being treated differently because of their disability. They will also take steps to protect and promote this right, such as making sure that people with disabilities, especially women and girls with disabilities and older people with disabilities, have access to social protection programmes and poverty reduction programmes. Also, an optional protocol has been put in place. At the moment, 144 countries have signed the Convention and 88 have signed the Optional Protocol. As of April 14, 2010, 85 countries have ratified the Convention and 52 have ratified the Optional Protocol. The Convention was signed by India on October 1, 2007. Mr. Ibrahim Salama, Director of the Human Rights Treaties Division, told the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at its 3rd session (22–26 February 2010) that this Convention sets the tone for our work because it recognises that people with disabilities can't reach their full potential because they don't have the tools, support, and environment they need. When societies and communities are accessible and meet the needs of everyone, including those with disabilities, it helps more than just the people who live there. It also helps the success of society as a whole. These ideas are still a long way from becoming a reality. However, the Convention gives this change the best chance of working and the work of this Committee will make the Convention happen.

Using the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) together makes for a more comprehensive human rights-based approach that takes into account specific vulnerabilities based on age, gender, and disability that lead to violence and discrimination against

women, children, and women and children with disabilities. The three treaties also make it easier to fight for the rights of all women and children as a whole. By putting together the goals of all three treaties and the overall structure of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we get a strong rights framework that protects the rights of women and children in both the private and public spheres.

The UN General Assembly passed Resolution, "Realizing the Millennium Development Goals for Persons with Disabilities through the Implementation of the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons." The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities urges States to pay special attention to the gender and age-specific needs of people with disabilities, including by taking steps to make sure they can fully and effectively enjoy all their human rights.

On December 18, 2009, the UN General Assembly passed Resolution, which calls on governments to make sure that people with disabilities can take part in development and benefit from it. This includes making sure that programmes and policies to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and improve maternal health, among other things, are accessible to people with disabilities and include them.

The Commission on the Status of Women held an interactive panel discussion on "Cross-sectionalities of gender, disability, and development: Towards equality for women and girls with disabilities" at its 54th Session in New York from March 1-12, 2010. The Commission looked at how the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the results of the General Assembly's twenty-third special session had been put into action over the past fifteen years.

The main focus was on sharing experiences and good ideas in order to get past any remaining problems and to face new challenges, such as those related to the Millennium Development Goals.

At its 48th session, from February 3 to 12, 2010, the Commission for Social Development suggested that the Economic and Social Council adopt the "Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda." This document acknowledged that the annual ministerial review, which is supposed to focus on "implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments regarding gender equality and the empowerment of women," is a chance to bring attention to the situation of women and girls.

The International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, and other specialised agencies have also done a lot to protect and promote disabled women's human rights.

Even though there are a lot of women and girls with disabilities, especially in developing countries in the ESCAP region stay quiet and hidden, so no one knows what they are worried about or what their rights are overlooked.

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific is part of the UN. By a resolution on promoting an inclusive, barrier-free, and rights-based society for people



with disabilities in the Asian and Pacific region in the twenty-first century, the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, which ran from 1993 to 2002, was extended for another ten years, from 2003 to 2012. On September 19-21, 2007, the Commission held a meeting in Bangkok to talk about the Midpoint Review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012. During this meeting, a draft of Biwako+5 was made public. This draft says that governments at all levels should help young men and women with disabilities learn how to become leaders. Governments should do these things:

a) The inclusion of gender perspectives in disability-related policies, programmes, plans, and laws; b) The inclusion of the perspectives of women with disabilities in the development of gender-relevant policies, programmes, plans, and laws; c) The participation of women with disabilities and organisations of women with disabilities in the processes of developing both gender-relevant and disability-related policies, programmes, plans, and laws.

Governments know that women and girls with disabilities face multiple forms of discrimination. In this way, they should work with self-help groups to help women with disabilities gain economic, social, cultural, and political power, especially through ongoing training in leadership and management. Governments should take the right steps to stop discrimination against women with disabilities in all areas, including marriage, family, motherhood, and relationships, so that they can grow, advance, and be in control of their own lives.

It is clear that there are many tools at the international level that can also be used at the national level to protect and promote the human rights of disabled women.

Some studies say that there are more than 35 million disabled women in India. Others put the number at 20 million, of which 98% are illiterate and less than 1% can get health care and rehabilitation services (Action Aid 2003:15). But these numbers only show the tip of the iceberg when it comes to figuring out how much their lives are shaped by neglect, isolation, shame, and lack. Most women with disabilities in India are poor, disabled, and a woman. This makes them three times more likely to be treated badly. In fact, they are socially invisible, and their situation is worse than that of both disabled men and non-disabled women. Women with disabilities are very vulnerable to abuse and violence because they are helpless, alone, and anonymous. A disabled woman is also more likely to be abused at home or in an institution if she has to help with things like dressing, eating, and other activities of daily living.

She may not be able to run away or scream for help in a dangerous situation, making it harder for her to protect herself.

The way the Census and the NSSO pick samples is different. The Census is a count of everyone in India, while the NSSO uses a stratified sample that is meant to be nationally representative. In both sources, people reported their own disabilities. Estimates seem to be different because people have different ideas about what a disability is and what kind

it is. It is proposed that the next census, which will take place in 2011, move away from the traditional method of asking about disability and instead use a functional method that matches the International Classification of Functioning.

The UNESCAP-WHO Field Testing Survey of 1983 shows these things:

- In rural areas, women who answer the survey tend to say that the information should come from their husbands.
- Most of the people being interviewed were interested in why they were being asked questions.
- Most of the people who answered said, "I'm in good health. Why do you keep asking stupid questions?"
- People who could read and write were helpful during the interview.
- Female respondents were hesitant to answer, and they insisted that male members be present.

People with disabilities often find that they can't live a full life because of societal barriers and discrimination in areas like getting a job, going to public places, taking public transportation, etc. People with disabilities are the most forgotten people in society and in families. More often, people feel sorry for them. The Constitution of India, which is the highest law in the country, has a lot of protections for the weak and the excluded so that they can also live with dignity. Art. 21 says that everyone has a fundamental right to life and personal freedom. This right includes everything that a person needs to live a full life.

By coming up with new ways to explain the law, the Indian Judiciary has broadened the scope of Article 21.

"The Judiciary in India is the only thing that protects the country and its laws and constitution," says the author.

Under Art.142, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has the power to pass any decree or make any order that is needed to do complete justice in any case or matter that is before it. Any decree or order that is passed or made will be enforced all over India in the way that is set by a law made by Parliament or, if no such law has been made, in the way that the President can set by order until a law is passed. The state must make sure that the legal system works in a way that promotes justice and gives everyone the same chances. In particular, the state must provide free legal aid through laws, programmes, or other means to make sure that no citizen is unable to get justice because of money or other problems. Art. 41 says that it is the state's job to make sure people have the right to work, get an education, and get help from the government if they are poor or sick. Since the Indian Parliament has the power to make laws to carry out international agreements, it has made many laws to protect the basic human rights of disabled people in India.

The Indian parliament passed the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, and Full Participation) Act in 1995 to help people with disabilities and make sure that their rights are treated as human rights.

As the Madras High Court<sup>89</sup> pointed out, the Act was definitely made so that the proclamation made in Beijing from December 1st to 5th, 1992, to give people with

disabilities in the Asian and Pacific regions full participation and equal rights, could be put into action.

This Act is very thorough and tries to protect people with disabilities in every way possible.

"The meeting to launch the Asian and Pacific Decade of the Disabled Persons 1993-2002 convened by the Economic and Social Commission for Asian and Pacific Region, held in Beijing on December 1-5, 1992, adopted the proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asia and Pacific region. India signed this proclamation, so it's important to pass the right laws to make sure the following things happen:

(i) to spell out what the state's role is in preventing disabilities, protecting rights, giving medical care, education, training, employment, and rehabilitating people with disabilities; (ii) to create a barrier-free environment for people with disabilities; (iii) to stop people with disabilities from being treated differently than people without disabilities when it comes to getting development benefits; (iv) to stop any situation of tyranny; and giving people with disabilities the same chances as everyone else; (v) Because of this, it is proposed to include things like setting up the Coordination, Committees and Executive Committees at the Central and State levels to do the different tasks given to them. Within the limits of their economic development and capacity, the right governments and local authorities will have to do things like provide rehabilitation services and so on. The Bill also includes provisions for education, employment, and vocational training, as well as for reserving certain jobs, doing research and developing people, setting up homes for people with severe disabilities, and other things. For the Bill's provisions to be carried out well, it calls for the appointment of a Chief Commissioner for people with disabilities at the Central level and Commissioners for people with disabilities at the State level. These people will have the power to keep an eye on how the Central and State governments spend money and to protect the rights of people with disabilities.

As Justice A. K. Sikri pointed out, people with disabilities have the same rights, hopes, and dreams as everyone else. They need to be given the same chances and even better incentives to help them get back into society. There are two kinds of people in charge. Central Executive Committee and the Central Coordination Committee. The Section 8 says that the Central Coordination Committee's job is to be the national hub for disability issues and to help the development of a comprehensive policy to solve the problems that people with disabilities face. In addition, the Central Coordination Committee may do any or all of the following: (a) review and coordinate the activities of all government departments and other government and non-government organisations that deal with issues related to people with disabilities; (b) come up with a national policy to deal with problems that people with disabilities face; (c) develop a national plan to help people with disabilities.

The Central Executive Committee is in charge of putting the decisions made by the Central Coordination Committee into action. It is a part of the Central Coordination Committee.

Without changing what is said in subsection (1), the Central Executive Committee will also take care of any other tasks that the Central Coordination Committee gives it. The State Coordination Committee and the State Executive Committee work in the same way. Section 25 of the Act says that disabilities can be prevented and found early by:

In order to prevent disabilities from happening, the appropriate governments and local authorities shall: (a) conduct or have conducted surveys, investigations, and research into the causes of disabilities; (b) promote different ways to prevent disabilities; (c) screen all children at least once a year to find "at-risk" cases; and (d) make sure that people with disabilities get the help they need.

The government and local authorities will make sure that every child with a disability has access to free education in an appropriate setting until he or she is 18 years old. They will also try to help integrate students with disabilities into regular schools and encourage the opening of special schools in the public and private sectors for those who need special education, so that children with disabilities living in any part of the world can get the education they need.

Appropriate Governments shall: (a) identify positions in establishments that can be reserved for people with disabilities; (b) review the list of identified positions at least every three years and update it to reflect changes in technology.

Every government that has the power to do so must fill at least 3% of job openings with disabled people or groups of disabled people. 1% of these jobs must go to people who are blind or have low vision, 1% to people who have trouble hearing, and 1% to people who have trouble moving around or have cerebral palsy. These jobs must be for the specific disabilities.

Sec. 34 has a provision about the special employer exchange. Any vacancy under Section 33 that can't be filled in a given recruitment year because there isn't a suitable person with a disability or for some other good reason will be carried over to the next recruitment year. Section 43 says that the right governments and local authorities must set up programmes that give people with disabilities preferential access to land at lower prices for: a) building a house; b) starting a business; c) opening a special recreation centre; d) opening a special school; e) opening a research centre; f) opening a factory by an entrepreneur with a disability. In the case *Prajwala v. Union of India and Others*, which was just decided, a petition was sent to the Supreme Court. In this case, it was found that disabled people are not treated better, even though the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, and Full Participation) Act, 1995, went into effect. The Court told the State Governments and local governments to give out land for the purposes listed in Section 43 of the Act. The Court also said that disabled people should be given priority and that the land should be given at a discount. The State Governments may be able to decide how much of the population should be set aside for reservations. But when deciding the percentage, the total number of disabled people must be taken into account.

Also, the Act says that people can't be treated differently when it comes to transportation, roads, the built environment, and jobs with the government. This Act also includes an insurance plan for employees with disabilities and a benefit for people who are out of work.

The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 was passed in 1992 to create the Rehabilitation Council of India, which is in charge of regulating the training of rehabilitation professionals and keeping a Central Rehabilitation Register, among other things. Section 3 says that a group called the Rehabilitation Council of India will be made to carry out the goals of this Act. The Council will make an Executive Committee out of its own members, as well as any other general or special committees that it thinks are needed to carry out the goals of this Act. Every University or institution in India that gives a recognised qualification must give the Council any information it needs about the courses of study and examinations that must be taken in order to get that qualification, the ages at which those courses and examinations must be taken and the qualification given, and any other information about what it takes to get that qualification. The Council has the power to appoint as many Inspectors as it thinks are needed to inspect any University or institution where education for rehabilitation professionals is given or to attend any examination held by any University or institution in order to recommend to the Central Government that qualifications given by that University or institution be recognised as recognised rehabilitation qualifications. 108

The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 was made to set up a national body for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, as well as for things related to or related to that body. In Section 3, the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation, Multiple Disability, etc. is set up with the following goals:

(a) to allow and empower people with disabilities to live as independently and fully as possible within and as close to the community to which they belong; (b) to improve facilities that help people with disabilities live with their own families; (c) to help registered organisations provide services based on what people with disabilities need during times of crisis in their families; and (d) to solve problems that people with disabilities face if their parent or guardian dies; (f) to come up with a way to choose guardians and trustees for disabled people who need them; (g) to make it easier for disabled people to have equal opportunities, protect their rights, and fully participate in society; and (h) to do anything else that is related to the above goals.

Section 11 says what the Board can do and what it has to do. The Board can accept an application for registration from an association of people with disabilities, an association of parents of people with disabilities, or a non-profit group whose main goal is to improve the lives of people with disabilities. A request for registration must be made in the way, at the time, and in the place that the Board says in its regulations. It must also include the information, documents, and fees that the regulations say are needed. When the Board

gets an application for registration, it can do whatever it wants to make sure that the application is real and that all of the information on it is correct. When the Board gets such an application, it will either register the applicant or turn down the application for reasons that will be written down: If the applicant was denied registration, they can try again after fixing any problems with their first application.

The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities 2006 says that people with disabilities are a valuable resource for the country and tries to create an environment that gives them equal opportunities, protects their rights, and lets them fully take part in society. The policy says that special programmes will be made for women with disabilities to help them get an education, find work, and get other services to help them get better, taking into account their unique needs. There will be special places set up for education and training for jobs. There will be programmes to help disabled women and girls who have been left on their own get back on their feet. These programmes will encourage them to be adopted by families, help them find a place to live, and teach them how to get a job. The government will support projects in which women with disabilities make up at least 25% of all beneficiaries. Steps will be taken to set up short-term homes for disabled women, hostels for disabled women who work, and homes for disabled women who are old.

The Indian Constitution says that men and women should have the same rights, so the Ministry of Women and Child Development made the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women in 2001. The policy says that services to help women, such as places to care for their children, including crèches at work and in schools, and homes for the elderly and disabled, will be expanded and improved. This is to make sure that women can fully participate in social, political, and economic life. Women-friendly personnel policies will also be made so that women are more likely to take part in the development process in a meaningful way.

By the notification F. No. 16-38/2006- DD.III dated 30th April 2010, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment of the Government of India set up a Committee. The Committee then proposed a Bill called The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2011, which includes several protections that are in line with international standards.

## 2. Conclusion

In reality, disabled women are just as much a part of our society as anyone else. They have the same hopes and goals and rights like everyone else. So, they should be treated like people and not be treated differently in any way because first, they are people and second, they have disabilities. Even though there have been a lot of steps taken to protect and promote the human rights of disabled women, they are mostly just sitting on paper.

In this regard, here are some good ideas:

- 1) More people should know about the problems disabled women face on an international, regional, national, and local level.

- 2) Women with disabilities should have more chances to learn and get an education. To bring them into the main stream of development, it is also important to give them more access to services, facilities, and transportation.
- 3) Everyone in society should be taught about the needs and rights of disabled women.
- 4) Culture is a very important part of how disabled women are treated in social, parenting, and work life. So, it's high time for people to stop being meant to disabled women.
- 5) Most of the time, disabled women are left out of gender equality programmes. They should not only be included as recipients, but also as fieldworkers. This will make them more visible in positive roles.
- 6) The media, the fourth pillar of good and effective government, can play a very important role in integrating disabled women into society as a whole.

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