



FAQs

Q1.What did disabilities convention offers for unique opportunity for every country?

Ans: The Disabilities Convention offers a unique opportunity for every country and every community to re-examine its laws and institutions and to promote changes necessary to ensure that persons with disabilities are guaranteed the same rights as all other persons. It expresses basic human rights in a manner that addresses the special needs and situation of persons with disabilities and provides a framework for ensuring that those rights are realized.

Q2. Explain the environmental obstacles?

Ans: Environmental obstacles come in many guises and are found at all levels of society. They are reflected in policies and regulations created by governments. Such obstacles may be physical – for example barriers in public buildings, transportation and recreational facilities. They may also be attitudinal – wide spread under estimation of the abilities and potential of children with disabilities creates a vicious cycle of under expectation, under-achievement and low priority in the allocation of resources.

3 Briefly explain the poverty barriers for disability and the importance of Millennium Agenda.

Ans: Poverty is a pervasive barrier to participation worldwide, and is both a cause and a consequence of disability.

The importance of Millennium Agenda are:

1. All relevant legislation and regulations should include a prohibition of discrimination on grounds of disability.
2. Provide effective remedies in case of violations of the rights of children with disabilities.
3. Develop a national plan of action that integrates the relevant provisions of all applicable international instruments.
4. Create a focal point for disability in each relevant department.
5. Develop independent monitoring mechanisms,
6. Make concerted efforts to ensure that the necessary resources are allocated to and for children with disabilities and their families.
7. Establish programmes for the deinstitutionalization of children with disabilities.
8. Conduct awareness-raising and educational campaigns for the public.
9. Implement a system of community services and support for children with disabilities.
10. Ensure that organizations of persons with disabilities are consulted in relevant planning and policy making, and are duly represented and financially supported in extending their activities.

Q4. What is equal opportunity for employment disability?

Ans: Equal opportunity for employment disability means no disabled person shall be denied access to opportunities for suitable employment. A qualified disabled employee shall be subject to the same terms and conditions of employment and the same compensation, privileges, benefits, fringe benefits, incentives or allowances as a qualified able bodied person. Five percent (5%) of all casual, emergency and contractual positions in the Departments of Social Welfare and Development; Health; Education, Culture and Sports; and other government agencies, offices or corporations engaged in social development shall be reserved for disabled persons.

Q5.What is sheltered employment?

Ans: If suitable employment for disabled persons cannot be found through open employment as provided in the immediately preceding Section, the State shall endeavour to provide it by means of sheltered employment. In the placement of disabled persons in sheltered employment, it shall accord due regard to the individual qualities, vocational goals and inclinations to ensure a good working atmosphere and efficient production.

Q6. What is vocational rehabilitation?

Ans: Consistent with the principle of equal opportunity for disabled workers and workers in general, the state shall take appropriate vocational rehabilitation measures that shall serve to develop the skills and potentials of disabled persons and enable them to compete favourably for available productive and remunerative employment opportunities in the labour market.

Q7. What is assistance to disabled students in education?

Ans: It means the State shall provide financial assistance to economically marginalized but deserving disabled students pursuing post secondary or tertiary education. Such assistance may be in the form of scholarship grants, student loan programmes, subsidies, and other incentives to qualified disabled students in both public and private schools.

Q8.Write the aims of National Health programme?

Ans: National health programmes aims to attain the following:

- a. prevention of disability, whether occurring parentally or post-natally
- b. recognition and early diagnosis of disability; and
- c. Early rehabilitation of the disabled.