



FAQs

Q1. What are the possible negative impacts of the environment for disabilities?

Ans:. The possible negative impacts of the environment for disabilities are

- i) A deaf individual without a sign language interpreter
- ii) A wheelchair user in a building without an accessible bathroom or elevator
- iii) A blind person using a computer without screen-reading software.

Q2.Health is affected by environmental factors, what are they?

Ans: Health is affected by environmental factors, such as safe water and sanitation, nutrition, poverty, working conditions, climate, or access to health care.

Q3.Write the argument of health given by the World Health Organization (WHO)?

Ans: World Health Organization (WHO) Commission on Social Determinants of Health has argued, inequality is a major cause of poor health, and hence of disability. The environment may be changed to improve health conditions, prevent impairments, and improve outcomes for persons with disabilities. Such changes can be brought about by legislation, policy changes, capacity building, or technological developments leading to, for instance: Accessible design of the built environment and transport, Sign age to benefit people with sensory impairments, more accessible health, rehabilitation, education, and support services, and more opportunities for work and employment for persons with disabilities.

Q4.Write the three interconnected areas given by the International Classification of Functioning (ICF)?

Ans: i) Impairments are problems in body function or alterations in body structure – for example, paralysis or blindness;
ii) Activity limitations are difficulties in executing activities – for example, walking or eating;
iii) Participation restrictions are problems with involvement in any area of life – for example, facing discrimination in employment or transportation.

Q5.What is primary prevention?

Ans: It is the actions to avoid or remove the cause of a health problem in an individual or a population before it arises. It includes health promotion and specific protection (for example, HIV education).

Q6.What is secondary prevention?

Ans: It is the actions to detect a health problem at an early stage in an individual or a population, facilitating cure, or reducing or preventing spread, or reducing or preventing its long-term effects (for example, supporting women with intellectual disability to access breast cancer screening).

Q7.What do you mean by social barriers?

Ans: Social Barriers refer to the characteristics of institutions, whether legal, economic, cultural, recreational or other, any human group, community, or society which limits the fullest possible participation of disabled persons in the life of the group. Social barriers include a negative attitude which tends to single out and exclude disabled persons and which distort roles and interpersonal relationship

Q8.What is Tertiary prevention?

Ans: It is the actions to reduce the impact of an already established disease by restoring function and reducing disease related complications (for example, rehabilitation for children with musculoskeletal impairment).

Q9. What do you mean by Reasonable Accommodation for disabled person?

Ans: Reasonable Accommodation mean

- (i) Improvement of existing facilities used by employees in order to render these readily accessible to and usable by disabled persons;
- (ii) Modification of work schedules, reassignment to a vacant position, acquisition or modification of equipment or devices, appropriate adjustments or modifications of examinations, training materials or company policies, rules and regulations, the provisions of auxiliary aids and services, and other similar accommodations for disabled persons.

Q10.Explain the disability and human right?

Ans: Disability and human rights

- i) People with disabilities experience inequalities – for example, when they are denied equal access to health care, employment, education, or political participation because of their disability.
- ii) People with disabilities are subject to violations of dignity – for example, when they are subjected to violence, abuse, prejudice, or disrespect because of their disability.
- iii) People with disability are denied autonomy – for example, when they are subjected to involuntary sterilization, or when they are confined in institutions against their will, or when they are regarded as legally incompetent because of their disability.