

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI – 620024

TAMIL NADU, INDIA

CENTRE FOR DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSONS

PROGRAMME: NON MAJOR ELECTIVE -NME

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Understanding Disability and its history

A hand holding a red pen is shown crossing out the word "DISABILITY" written in black marker on a white surface. The word is written in a simple, hand-drawn font. The hand is positioned on the left side of the word, with the pen tip touching the letter 'D'. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

~~DISABILITY~~

What is Disability?

DON'T JUDGE A
DISABILITY
BY ITS
VISIBILITY

**DISABILITY
IS JUST
DIFFERENT
ABILITY**

What are the Disability you are all know?



GUESS THE DISABILITIES



Visual Impairment





HISTORY OF DISABILITY

ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL PERIODS

Ancient Views:

Disability often seen as divine punishment or result of evil spirits.

Religious Care:

Medieval Europe saw religious institutions providing care. People with disabilities were often viewed as objects of charity.



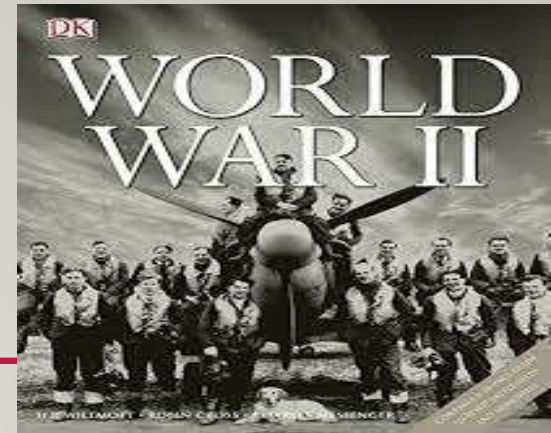
19TH CENTURY(1801-1900)



Early Reform Efforts:

Late 19th century saw beginnings of disability rights movements, with advocates like Helen Keller and Samuel Gridley Howe pushing for education and integration.

20TH CENTURY(1901-2000)

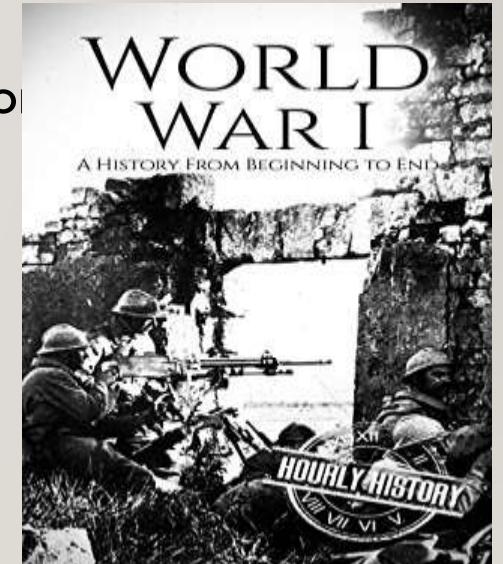


Eugenics Movement:

Early 20th century eugenics movement led to forced sterilizations and other abuses.

Impact of World Wars:

WWI and WWII prompted advancements in prosthetics and rehabilitation



IMPAIRMENT

An impairment is any loss or abnormality of physiological, psychological, or anatomical structure or function.

- **Examples:**
 - Loss of a limb (physical impairment)
 - Loss of vision (sensory impairment)
 - Reduced cognitive function (cognitive impairment)

DISABILITY

~~A condition that limits a person's ability to perform certain activities or interact with the world around them. Disabilities can be physical, sensory, intellectual, or emotional.~~

Examples:

- Inability to walk due to a spinal cord injury
- Difficulty reading due to dyslexia
- Challenges in social interaction due to autism



HANDICAP



A handicap is a disadvantage for a given individual resulting from an impairment or disability that limits or prevents the fulfillment of a role that is normal for that individual (depending on age, sex, and social and cultural factors).

Examples:

- A person unable to work because of mobility issues in an environment with no accessibility features
- A child with a learning disability who cannot participate in a regular classroom without accommodations

❖ IMPAIRMENT

- Missing or defective body part, an amputated limb, paralysis after polio, restricted pulmonary capacity, diabetes, nearsightedness, mental retardation, limited hearing capacity, facial disfigurement or other abnormal condition.

❖ DISABILITIES

- As a result of impairment may involve difficulties in walking, seeing, speaking, hearing, reading, writing, counting, lifting, or taking interest in and making one's surrounding.
- **Temporary Total Disability** - Period in which the affected person is totally unable to work. During this period, he may receive orthopedic, ophthalmological, auditory or speech any other medical treatment.
- Temporary partial **Disability** - Period when recovery has reached the stage of improvement so that person may began some kind of gainful occupation.
- **Permanent Disability** - Permanent damage or loss of use of some part/parts of the body after the stage of maximum improvement [from any medical treatment] has been reached and the condition is stationary.

❖ HANDICAP

- A disability becomes a handicap when it interferes with doing what is expected at a particular time in one's life.

❖ REHABILITATION

- Refers to a process aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.

What is a Disability?

Merriam-Webster Dictionary

the condition of being disabled

- inability to pursue an occupation because of a physical or mental impairment;

World Health Organization

Any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

MODELS OF ~~DISABILITY~~

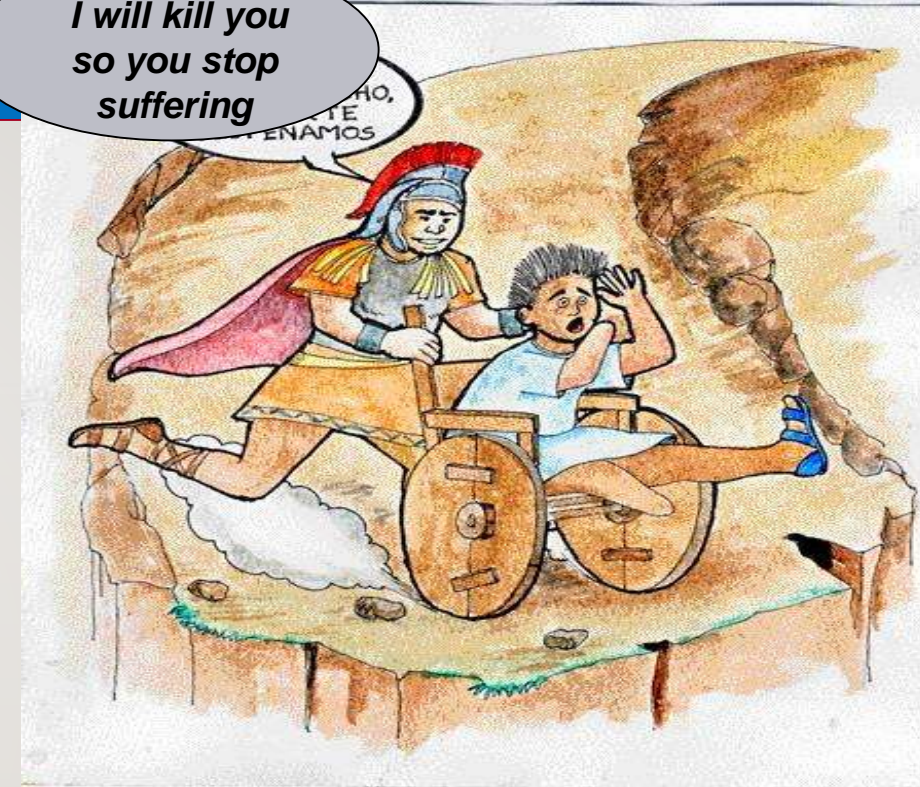


TRADITIONAL MODEL

Disabilities as:

- Will of God/test from God
- Divine punishment
- More humane to end “life of pain/suffering”

*I will kill you
so you stop
suffering*



Charity Model



People with disabilities considered:

- inferior, useless, dependent
- A burden to society, live on charity, lower social status
- Families hide them out of shame
- Objects of pity, humiliated in relationships with others

MEDICAL OR BIOLOGICAL MODEL -- POST WW II

Problem belongs to individual: disability results directly from impairment of the person.

- Disability considered only a health problem, medical issue
- Solutions decided by "experts", based on diagnosis
- Focus in **elimination** or **cure** of disability, **"normalization"**

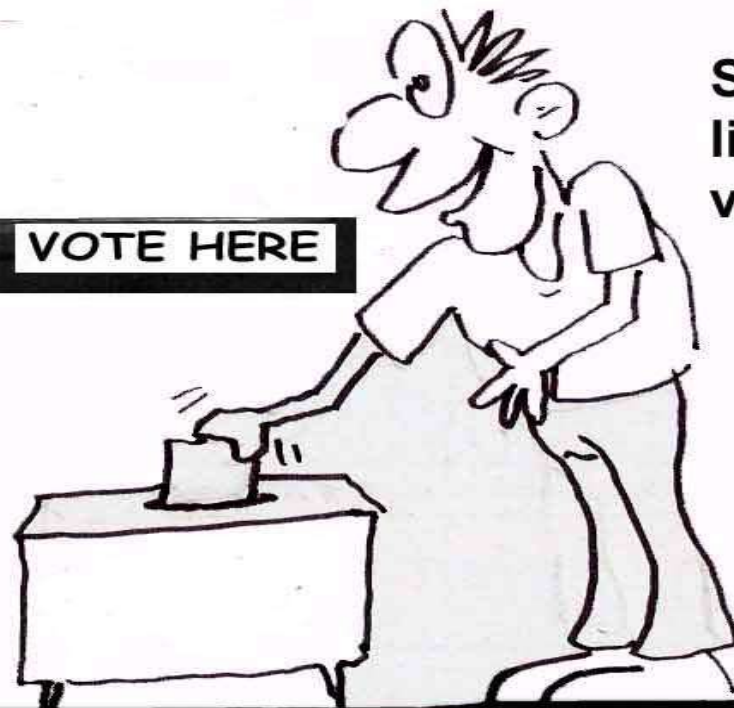
(includes pre-natal genetic testing & selective abortion)



MEDICAL MODEL:
Poor... Well, he
cannot vote because
he is disabled...



VOTE HERE



Sir, would you
like me to
vote on your behalf ?!

*Ricardo
FERRAZ*

SOCIAL MODEL:
What a shame! He cannot
vote because there are stairs
to the ballot !?!?

HUMAN RIGHTS MODEL

The main issue is in society rather than in the individual

- Recognizes that disability is a **part of society**
- More comprehensive and global.
Considers:
 - **Civil and political rights** (voting, freedom of expression)
 - Economic, social and cultural rights (health, education ...)
 - PwD and their families reclaim their place as **PERSONS**, with rights and duties.



Equal opportunities and full participation in political and social life.

THANK YOU

