



# Exploring Uncharted Realms: A Study On Unseen Dimension Of Divyangjan

*“Anyonyāśrayaḥ Sampṛtīdharmayuktaḥ Puruṣo Viśeṣaḥ  
Tatrāpi Doṣaiḥ Anupravṛttāḥ Prāpyate Siddhirāgamaḥ.” – Acharya Chanakya*

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**Abstract:** In today's era of Atmanirbhar (self-reliant) Bharat, which is on the brink of global integration due to its strong leadership, thriving economy and foreign policy decisions, it is challenging to delve into some of the ground realities of Bharat. Inspired by my personal experience, I feel the need to throw light on these issues so that all of you understand the challenges and join the discussion to overcome them, thereby furthering the cause of Divyangs who are being portrayed as mere caricatures. The study primarily focuses on the issues and redressive measures aimed at bridging the gap between policy intentions and their implementation by policy makers as well as discussing some of the lagging behind in empowering Divyangs so that a more equitable and accountable system can be established. This study is in line with the concept of “Anyonyāśrayaḥ Sampṛtīdharmayuktaḥ Puruṣo Viśeṣaḥ Tatrāpi Doṣaiḥ Anupravṛttāḥ Prāpyate Siddhirāgamaḥ.” taken from the famous work "Arthashastra" of ancient Bhartiya scholar and philosopher, Acharya Chanakya which means Divyangs through mutual cooperation and affection Is emotionally attached to his peers, shows respect for others and has strong moral qualities. Despite facing some flaws and challenges, this remarkable individual manages to achieve success and progress in life and achieve success. Their journey towards becoming a citizen is testimony to their determination and resilience. The ultimate aim is to empower them to become active participants in the nation's mainstream society. By offering them opportunities to take control of their own lives and shape their destinies.

**Index Terms** - Overlooked needs, Persons with Disabilities, Disability rights, Legal framework, Social justice.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The inclusion of the most marginalized sections of society can be hindered when overlooked aspects are neglected. It is crucial to thoroughly understand and identify each dimension of a problem to effectively address the needs of vulnerable individuals and ensure their well-being. This research aims to delve into the unexplored dimensions and obstacles faced by Divyangjan, shed light on their challenges, and highlight the importance of comprehensive support.

Divyangjan plays a significant role in drawing attention to the barriers posed by impairments and limitations when engaging with the public. Impairment encompasses physical or mental conditions that affect specific body parts or the brain, while restrictions on public participation hinder their active involvement in daily activities. These marginalized groups require increased care, attention, and support compared to their non-disabled counterparts. The susceptibility of Divyangjan to illnesses necessitates the implementation of comprehensive measures such as vaccinations and immune development programs. The societal prejudice surrounding their physical attributes further emphasizes the importance of morale boosting sessions.

Additionally, social exclusion and poverty expose them to various health risks, including bed sores, sciatica, and other bone-related ailments, which further deteriorate their overall well-being.

The recognition of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities by the United Nations since 1992 underscores the significance of this issue on a global scale.<sup>[1]</sup> In Bharat, the 2011 census data reveals that disabilities account for 2.21% of the population, or approximately 26.8 million people. However, experts argue that these figures underestimate the actual number of Divyangs, with estimations ranging from 40 to 80 million according to the World Bank. Despite the significant presence of disabled individuals in China compared to other developed economies, they continue to face challenges stemming from misconceptions that perceive their disabilities as limitations. This results in the denial of job opportunities, disregarding their potential contributions. Research in psychology at the graduate and postgraduate levels offers valuable insights into empowering disabled individuals and addressing these societal biases.

Rather than being an obstacle, disability can serve as a catalyst for exceptional achievements. It is our ethical responsibility to dismantle barriers, allocate necessary resources, and tap into the immense potential of Divyangs. Governments worldwide need to acknowledge and address the challenges faced by millions who are denied access to essential services, which hinder their ability to showcase their talents and capabilities.

Despite ongoing efforts, Bharat still faces obstacles in providing inclusive infrastructure for disabled individuals. It is imperative for collective efforts to create an environment that nurtures well-being, breaks down barriers, and replaces negative perceptions of disability with positive recognition of their unique strengths, skills, and inherent rights. This research aims to contribute to existing knowledge by exploring effective strategies and interventions to promote inclusivity and empower Divyangs, ultimately fostering a more equitable and inclusive society.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The current study aims to explain the challenges and needs of Divyangs in Bharat. It adopts a descriptive approach, conceptualizing the subject through an extensive review of existing research in the field and all relevant data used in the research paper has been gathered from secondary sources such as e-journals, newspapers, government publications, and various electronic resources. The study concludes with recommendations for policymakers, NGOs, and stakeholders to improve disability rights and foster inclusivity in the country.

## 3. NEED OF THE STUDY

Although much research has focused on the challenges faced by people with disabilities, it is important to examine the often overlooked aspects of their experiences. One of the important goals of this research is to shed light on the neglected and underestimated capabilities of people with disabilities, which I have personally felt as well. Living with a disability has a significant impact on a person's emotional and psychological health. It is therefore important to focus on the unique emotional experiences of people with disabilities, including aspects such as resilience, coping strategies, and the support systems they depend on. A deeper understanding of these aspects will enable us to develop interventions, support systems, and necessary changes that specifically address emotional needs.

## 4. DEFINITION OF DIVYANGJAN

The term "Divyang" is a broad term for people with disabilities in Bharat. It is made up of a combination of two Hindi words. "Divya" means God, and "Anga" means body. Persons with disabilities (Divyangjan) include people with longterm physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory disabilities that, when combined with various limitations, affect their ability to fully participate on an equal footing with others. The definition of disability (Divyangjan) set out in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Divyangs addresses the interaction between Divyangs and the behavioral and environmental barriers that prevent their equal and meaningful participation in society. Focused. The World Report on Disability recognizes the complexity and dynamics of disability and highlights the ongoing debate about its multifaceted nature and definition. The organization recognizes that "disability encompasses many different perspectives and interpretations." The question of who is considered disabled is an important and subjective issue. Each

person's disability is unique and classified based on certain factors. When seeking government assistance, an individual usually requires a doctor's certificate of disability that proves the extent of the disability and the circumstances that caused it. As per the Census 2011, out of the 121 crore population in India 2.68 crore Persons were enumerated as 'disabled' which was 2.21% of the total population. Among the disabled population 56% were males and 44% were females and out of total disabled person, 69% reside in rural areas whereas 31% in the urban areas and The Census 2011 revealed that, in Bharat, 20% of the disabled persons are having disability in movement, 19% are with disability in seeing, 19 % are with disability in hearing and 8% has multiple disabilities. <sup>[2]</sup>

Table 1: Disabled Population (Census of Bharat- 2011)<sup>[2]</sup>

Country	Disabled	Total Population	% disabled to Total population
BHARAT	26814994	1210854977	2.21

## 5. STATUS OF DISABLED PERSONS IN STATES / UTs (As per Census 2011)<sup>[2]</sup>

- Among the State/ UTs, Sikkim exhibited the highest prevalence of disability, with 2.98% of its total population reported as disabled. On the other hand, Daman & Diu reported the lowest prevalence of disability at 0.9%.
- The largest number of disabled persons resided in the State of Uttar Pradesh, with nearly 50% of them belonging to one of the five States, namely Uttar Pradesh (15.5%), Maharashtra (11.05%), Bihar (8.69%), Andhra Pradesh (8.45%), and West Bengal (7.52%).
- Nationally, 7.62% of disabled persons were in the age group of 0-6 years. Bihar had the highest share of disabled children in its population, with 12.48% falling within this age group. Meghalaya followed with 11.41%, while Kerala reported the lowest proportion at 3.44% among the State/ UTs.
- The State of Uttar Pradesh housed the highest number of disabled children (0-6 years). The burden of disabled children was concentrated in four States: Uttar Pradesh (20.31%), Bihar (14.24%), Maharashtra (10.64%), and West Bengal (6.48%), together accounting for over 50% of all disabled children.

## 6. RIGHTS OF PERSON WITH DISABILITIES ACT & OTHER LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN BHARAT

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (Equal Opportunity) of 2016<sup>[5]</sup> marked a significant milestone in Bharat, the act was enacted on December 28, 2016, and it replaced the previous Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. The RPwD Act recognizes 21 disabilities (earlier 7 under the 1995 Act), as it aimed to empower individuals with disabilities and promote their confidence and dignity within society and the workplace. This landmark legislation, introduced by the government, sought to ensure individual autonomy and the freedom to make choices. A key emphasis of this act was to eradicate discrimination and foster inclusivity among all members of society. Notably, the act mandated a 4% reservation quota for Divyangjan in government jobs and educational institutions. The RPwD Act of 2016 consists of sections such as Central and State Advisory Boards, Grant of Certificates of Disability, Education, Employment, Social Security, Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunities, Accessibility, Guardianship, Establishment of Courts and Authorities, and Offenses and Penalties. This comprehensive legislation provides a holistic framework to protect the rights and provisions for Divyangjan in Bharat, promoting their empowerment, inclusion, and equitable access to various opportunities and services.

Furthermore here is a list of constitutional articles, amendments, and provisions related to Divyangs in Bharat.<sup>[13]</sup>

## Constitutional Articles:

Article 15(1): Prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

Article 15(2): Permits the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes, including persons with disabilities.

Article 21: Guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which includes the right to live with dignity for persons with disabilities.

## Constitutional Amendments:

The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978: Inserted Article 51A in the Directive Principles of State Policy, which includes a provision to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women and other vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities.

## Provisions for Persons with Disabilities:

The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation, and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999: This Act provides for the creation of the National Trust, which works for the welfare of persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and multiple disabilities.

The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992: This Act regulates the training of professionals working in the field of rehabilitation and special education for persons with disabilities.

## 7. ISSUES

Divyangjans are one of the most marginalized sections of society. Sadly, the word "disability" carries a social stigma that causes parents to feel ashamed of their children. As a result, many of them experience discomfort and hesitation when interacting with the public. This harmful attitude not only adversely affects the quality of life of people with disabilities, but it also perpetuates a sense of constant depression throughout their existence. If we adopt even small things, then a big initiative can definitely be taken.<sup>[4]</sup>

There is a lack of efforts to provide adequate support to persons with disabilities in the Bhartiya education system and government institutions, including the new education policy. Many exams are conducted at the same venues as regular classrooms, resulting in a lack of suitable seating for people with disabilities. Further, while the RPWD Act, 2016, provides for compensatory time under Section 17(I)<sup>[4]</sup> of the act for persons with visual impairment and other disabilities, this facility is automatically granted to persons with disabilities in computer-based examinations but is often not the case for OMR based or other school or university examinations. This does not happen because many individuals with disabilities are unaware of the process for obtaining extra time, and even if they are, teachers and supervisors are often not appropriately informed about the subject. Furthermore, both government and private institutions lack facilities and guidance, including transportation options, for people with disabilities. In short, most institutions (mostly at the local level) lack the support and resources available to people with disabilities.

Table 2: Literacy Status of Disabled Population (Census of Bharat- 2011) <sup>[2]</sup>

Country	Literate	Illiterate	Total disabled	% literates to total disabled	Literacy rate - population
BHARAT	14618353	12196641	26814994	2.21	74.04

At all India level, 54.52% of the disabled persons are literates. Among the State /UTs, the highest literacy rate among Disabled persons is in Kerala (70.79%) followed by Goa (70.31%). The lowest literacy rate among disabled persons is In Arunachal Pradesh (38.75%) followed by Rajasthan (40.16%). At all India level, 8.53% of the disabled literates are having Educational qualification of graduate and above. Among the State /UTs, the highest share of graduates in the disabled Literate population is in Chandigarh (19.68%) followed by Delhi (17.43%) and the lowest share is reported from Lakshadweep (2%) followed by Meghalaya (3%).<sup>[2]</sup>

The education system needs to undergo reforms in order to create a better society that enables disabled individuals to face life's challenges with courage and awareness. Despite the United Nations proclaiming 1992 as the "International Year of Literacy," illiteracy remains a significant issue, especially among disabled people. This lack of literacy further exacerbates their disadvantages, as they not only have to deal with disabilities but also face isolation due to illiteracy.<sup>[6]</sup>

Unemployment plays an important role during periods of economic recession around the world, but fortunately the Bhartiya economy continues to grow. Even so, persons with disabilities are often the target of retrenchment. When companies resort to cost-cutting measures, employees with disabilities are usually the first to be let go, as it is generally believed that their efficiency is lower than that of their co-workers. To solve this problem, job-oriented training becomes important. It is observed that the requirements of the job often have no direct relation to the training received by the individuals. The training provided to the candidates only provides limited experience in handling specific tasks. It is essential to have well trained professionals who can motivate and effectively train individuals to meet the demands of the service industry.

Table 3: Work Status of Disabled Persons (Census of Bharat-2011)<sup>[2]</sup>

Country	Workers					Non Workers	Total Disabled
	Total	CL	AL	HHI	Others		
BHARAT	9744386	2274322	2977272	435053	4057739	17070608	26814994

CL: Cultivator, AL: Agricultural Labour, HHI: working in Household industries

At all India level, 36.34% of the total disabled population is reported as 'workers'. Among the State / UTs, Nagaland (51.92%) has the highest share of workers in the respective population of disabled persons followed by Sikkim (49.04%) and Arunachal Pradesh (44.69%). The proportion of disabled workers to the corresponding total disabled persons is lowest in Lakshadweep (19.88%), followed by Kerala (23.59%) and NCT of Delhi (27.92%). Among the disabled workers, the highest number of workers are from Uttar Pradesh (14.84%), followed by Maharashtra (12.81%), which have also the highest number of disabled persons.<sup>[2]</sup>

Divyangjan are underrepresented in government jobs, primarily due to a lack of confidence and a pessimistic outlook on life. They often experience a sense of brokenness and find themselves uncertain about their career choices and prospects. Despite the RPWD Act of 2016 mandating a 4% horizontal reservation for disabled individuals in government jobs, these reserved seats frequently remain in backlog or are given to candidates from different categories. Additionally, the scarcity of IT services further hinders access to vital information, knowledge, and opportunities for participation. Insufficient services and issues with service delivery further impede the engagement of Divyangs in the workforce.

Most government buildings, private offices, and other infrastructure lack accessibility for individuals with disabilities. As an example, I myself fall under the visually impaired category, holding a 70% permanent disability certificate. My goal is to navigate independently without relying on others. However, whenever I

visit the small secretariat or any other government institution in my area, I encounter difficulties descending the stairs. The lack of color contrast on the steps confuses me, hindering my ability to take confident strides. Similarly, individuals with physical disabilities face numerous challenges due to limited mobility or the complete loss thereof. Their restricted activities greatly impact their daily lives, including various aspects such as personal tasks and social interactions, and along with this, several states and union territories in Bharat provide financial assistance to Divyangjan. However, the amount provided as assistance is similar to the amount given to other beneficiaries, such as widowed women or elderly people. It is important to emphasize that if a Divyang receives the same amount as a fully able-bodied person, it becomes challenging for them to meet additional physical needs, such as accessing escort services for transportation.

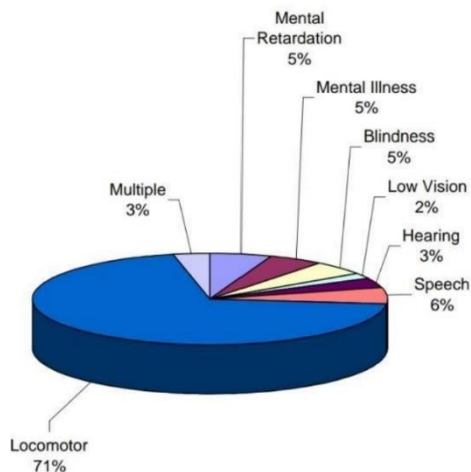
The funding provided by the government and the projects initiated by NGOs fall short of what is needed. Insufficient funding becomes a significant barrier to the sustainable development of individuals with disabilities. In particular, those who are economically disadvantaged struggle to meet their daily expenses and are unable to access the necessary technologies that impede their progress. Let's consider the daily lives of individuals from marginalized backgrounds, such as a disabled person belonging to a scheduled tribe with limited literacy skills or a disabled woman facing similar challenges. These examples shed light on the realities they face.

Furthermore, it is important to acknowledge the presence of stereotypical thinking in developing countries like . In such societies, there is a prevailing belief that individuals with disabilities are more likely to marry someone from the same or lower social category. This mindset reflects the societal bias toward disabilities.

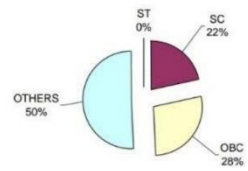
The transportation infrastructure in Bharat does not adequately cater to the needs of Divyangs. Insufficient ramps, the absence of elevators or escalators, narrow doorways, and inaccessible seating areas create challenges for Divyangs when boarding and alighting from public transport vehicles. Buses and trains often lack wheelchair accessibility features, making it difficult for wheelchair users to use public transport independently. Although certain exemptions have been granted to disabled individuals in government-run transport systems, there are limitations to these policies. For instance, a visually impaired person with more than 70% impairment still requires assistance for movement, but the policies only provide an exemption for those who are completely blind. This indicates a disregard for inclusive infrastructure in policy-making. The lack of awareness and understanding among the general public and transport staff further contributes to insensitivity, discrimination, and ignorance towards Divyangjan. Despite the existence of laws like the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, and the Sugamya Bharat Campaign, their implementation and enforcement remain insufficient, impeding progress in improving the accessibility of transportation.

In Bharat, various Central and State Boards and Commissions are actively involved in promoting the well-being and empowerment of persons with disabilities, including those with benchmark disabilities. Additionally, each state in Bharat usually sets up its own special boards or commissions dedicated to the welfare of people with disabilities. These bodies may differ in name and organizational structure from state to state, but their basic objective remains the same: to ensure effective implementation of disability-related policies, provide support services, and address issues faced by Divyangs. Doing. to address the specific needs and challenges of the respective states. For example, if there is any obstacle to the promotion or any other benefits of a Divyangjan who is a government employee, he can file a petition regarding his problem with the Central Disability Commission at the central level and the State Disability Commission at the state level, but despite this, most of the local disabled people have to go through all these There is no knowledge of the above subject, which restricts their participation and if you look at the below graph 1,2 & 3<sup>[3]</sup>, you will find that in one of our Bhartiya state, Haryana There will be a quantitative glimpse of the disabled living in rural and urban areas.

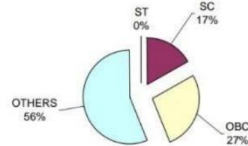
Graph-1. Percentage distribution of Disabled Persons in Haryana.



Graph-2. Percentage distribution of Disabled Persons by social group wise (Rural).



Graph-3. Percentage distribution of Disabled Persons by social group wise (Urban).



## 8. REDRESSIVE MEASURES

It is so important to note that specific redressal measures may vary between countries and jurisdictions. The suggestions below provide a general overview of actions that can be taken to address the above-mentioned issues faced by Divyangs in Bharat. Firstly, in order to change the stereotypical thinking of our society, we can adopt a mechanism to raise awareness among every individual about the difficulties and challenges that Divyangjan face in their daily lives at the grassroots level. This can be achieved through various means, such as promoting disability awareness and inclusion in education, media representation, personal storytelling, and community engagement. By educating students about disability rights and experiences, ensuring accurate and positive portrayals in the media, sharing personal stories, and organizing events that encourage dialogue, we can foster inclusivity, address misconceptions, raise awareness, and promote empathy and respect for Divyangs within society.

The National Policy on Education <sup>[7]</sup> has recognized education for all as a crucial goal for national development. A key step towards achieving this is the transformation of primary education. The policy acknowledges that the non-participation of specific groups, such as children with disabilities, is a significant barrier to reaching this goal. Despite the insufficient attention given to children with disabilities thus far, it is essential to prioritize training alongside education. Trained teachers should provide specialized training to individuals with disabilities, enabling them to work separately and ensuring effective support. Equipping these teachers with the necessary skills to cater to the needs of individuals with disabilities is vital. Additionally, recruiting teachers with strong communication and language skills will contribute to the overall well-being of people with disabilities. Organizing seminars in auditoriums to provide training and conducting camps to distribute free bicycles to underprivileged individuals while ensuring adequate facilities are also important initiatives to consider.

Government agencies should establish a committee within their departments to adopt inclusive recruitment practices by actively seeking and considering qualified candidates with disabilities for job openings. This can be achieved through targeted recruitment campaigns, inclusive job advertisements, a special recruitment drive, and proper channels. Additionally, I believe the government of Bharat and state governments should make necessary revisions to the disability reservation policy. For instance, priority should be given based on the percentage of disability, with women with disabilities receiving more preference than men with equal disabilities. Special attention should also be given to disabled individuals belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Furthermore, individuals with disabilities who do not have any family members in government jobs should be given priority. Considering these criteria, the government must make appropriate amendments to the current reservation policy.

Table 4: Percentage of disabled population by social groups in Bharat–Census, 2011 (Census of Bharat-2011) <sup>[2]</sup>

Social Groups	Persons	Male	Female
Total	2.21	2.41	2.01
SC	2.45	2.68	2.2
ST	2.05	2.18	1.92
Other than SC/ST	2.18	2.37	1.98

Promoting disability limitation through early intervention and rehabilitative measures is crucial to minimize the progression of disabilities to severe stages. However, in Bharat, only a small percentage of Divyangjan benefit from rehabilitation services.<sup>[8,9]</sup> Generally, among Divyangs, one-third require no rehabilitation, one-third can be assisted through Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) alone, and the remaining one-third need specialized referral services. The principles underpinning a CBR program for the disabled include inclusion, participation, sustainability, empowerment, and advocacy. These principles are interconnected and interdependent, and they must be addressed collectively, not in isolation.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Health and Family Welfare of Bharat have initiated various measures to address disability rehabilitation.<sup>[10]</sup> Some of these measures include:

- District Rehabilitation Center (DRC) Project, launched in 1985.
- Since 1985, four Regional Rehabilitation Training Centers (RRTC) have been operating in Mumbai, Chennai, Cuttack, and Lucknow. These centers play a crucial role in providing training to village-level functionaries, DRC professionals, and state government officials. Additionally, they are actively involved in conducting research on service delivery and developing affordable aids for the Divyangs.
- National Information Center on Disability and Rehabilitation.
- National Council for Handicapped Welfare.
- National Level Institutes, such as NIMH, NIHH, NIVH, NIOH, and IPH.
- A more recent scheme, the District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) for persons with disabilities, was launched in January/February 2000 by the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of Bharat. This initiative aims to implement the Persons with Disabilities Act of 1995 and provides comprehensive rehabilitation services at the grassroots level. Presently, 199 DDRCs have been sanctioned, and the government plans to establish 100 more DDRCs during the remaining two years of the 11th Plan. The services offered by DDRCs include awareness generation, surveys, identification, and early intervention, counseling, assessment of assistive device needs, provision and fitment of assistive devices, as well as therapeutic services like physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy. They also facilitate referrals for surgical corrections, issuance of disability certificates and bus passes, sanction of bank loans, and promotion of a barrier-free environment.<sup>[11]</sup>

To address the needs of people with disabilities, especially those from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, it is crucial to ensure their access to essential technologies. This can be achieved through subsidized programs, partnerships with technology companies, or the establishment of resource centers where individuals can borrow or access assistive devices and technologies. The government of Bharat has also taken steps to facilitate such access. However, to effectively implement these measures, the participation of panchayats and urban administrative bodies is necessary to raise awareness among the most vulnerable disabled individuals about their rights.

Furthermore, it is essential for the government to allocate increased funds to initiatives that support people with disabilities. This funding can be utilized for assistive technologies, access programs, skills development, and vocational training. Adequate funding plays a critical role in promoting sustainable development and empowering people with disabilities.



I would like to propose a final suggestion that holds great value: the way a family perceives and interacts with an individual with a disability has a greater impact on shaping their self-concept and perspective of the world than societal attitudes. When a child with a disability is embraced and treated as an equal member of the family, a remarkable transformation occurs in their overall outlook on life. This fosters the development of a positive self-concept and a favorable worldview. This change is not only possible but also very important.

## 9. CONCLUSION

Marginalized Divyangs not only face challenges from their own disabilities but also face social stigma. It is important to remove misconceptions and promote empathy in society. Together, we must eliminate discrimination, promote inclusion, and cultivate compassion because even small acts of inclusion can ignite a powerful movement. By embracing the uniqueness of each person, we can create a world where disabilities pale in comparison to human potential. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, has brought positive changes and benefits for the Divyangjan. Laws and provisions, such as the Limitation Act of 1963 and the Constitution, guarantee rights and dignity for all, including persons with disabilities. The implementation of these laws is critical and requires the active participation of the government, nongovernmental organizations, and society as a whole. The government has taken commendable steps in education and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, as well as social security schemes and employment initiatives, to provide equal opportunities. However, a need is also felt for more schemes and employment options specially designed for the disabled population, and I believe that one day the unseen needs of Divyangs will definitely be looked forward to and met.

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