

A Study on Rights of the Person with Disabilities in Chennai

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Abstract: *The rights of persons with disabilities encompass a broad spectrum, advocating for equal opportunities, inclusion, and non-discrimination. This abstract explores the evolving landscape of disability rights, emphasising the importance of accessibility in various domains such as education, employment, and public spaces. It delves into the transformative impact of international conventions like the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, highlighting the shift from a medical to a human rights-based approach. The abstract also addresses ongoing challenges, emphasising the need for societal awareness, legal frameworks, and technological advancements to ensure the full and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of life. It explores key legal frameworks, such as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, shedding light on the fundamental principles of dignity, autonomy, and non-discrimination. The abstract delves into the multifaceted dimensions of disability rights, encompassing education, employment, and social participation. It also addresses contemporary challenges and the ongoing efforts to create a more accessible and equitable world for persons with disabilities, underlining the imperative of fostering awareness, dismantling barriers, and promoting a rights-based approach to disability inclusion*

Keywords: Disabilities, Discrimination, Rights of Persons, Accessible

I. INTRODUCTION

The rights of persons with disabilities have emerged as a pivotal fact of global human rights discourse, advocating for the recognition, dignity, and equitable treatment of individuals facing diverse physical, cognitive, or sensory challenges. This introduction explores the historical evolution of disability rights, from a time when societal attitudes often relegated persons with disabilities to the margins, to the contemporary paradigm shift that emphasises inclusivity, accessibility, and empowerment. It also highlights the significance of international frameworks, such as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in establishing a comprehensive foundation for safeguarding these rights. As societies strive for greater understanding and inclusiveness, the rights of persons with disabilities stand as a crucial component in the pursuit of a more just and equitable world. The rights of persons with disabilities have evolved significantly, reflecting a global commitment to fostering inclusivity, dignity, and equal opportunities. Historically marginalised, individuals with disabilities now stand at the forefront of a transformative movement aimed at dismantling barriers and ensuring their full participation in all facets of society. This introduction delves into the changing perceptions surrounding disability rights, emphasising the shift from a charity-based model to a human rights approach. It also recognizes the pivotal role of international agreements like the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in shaping a framework that promotes non-discrimination, accessibility, and empowerment. As we navigate this dynamic landscape, understanding and upholding the rights of persons with disabilities becomes integral to cultivating a more just and inclusive global community. The rights of persons with disabilities have emerged as a critical dimension of human rights, signifying a transformative shift towards inclusivity, respect, and equal opportunities. In the past, societal attitudes often marginalised individuals with disabilities, perpetuating exclusion and discrimination. However, contemporary perspectives emphasise a rights-based approach, highlighting the inherent dignity and worth of every person, irrespective of their abilities. This introduction explores the historical context of

disability rights, the global recognition of their significance, and the pivotal role played by international conventions in establishing a foundation for equality. As societies increasingly strive for diversity and inclusion, understanding and upholding the rights of persons with disabilities become essential components of fostering a more equitable and compassionate world.

OBJECTIVES :

- To examine whether There is accessibility for a person with a disability
- To Study on Legal Protections and Awareness for disability person
- To analyse whether there is discrimination faced by people with a disability

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

"Disability and the Media: Prescriptions for Change" by **Charles A. Riley II**: Riley critically examines media representations of disability, offering prescriptions for positive change in how persons with disabilities are portrayed. **"Parenting and Disability: Disabled Parents' Experiences of Raising Children"** by **Manasi Kumar: Kumar's** research delves into the experiences of disabled parents, shedding light on the challenges and support systems within the family dynamic. **"Disability and the Posthuman: Bodies, Technology, and Cultural Futures"** by **Stuart Murray**: Murray explores the posthuman perspective on disability, examining the intersections of technology, culture, and the evolving understanding of disability rights. **"NGOs and the Making of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Global Development"** by **A. Arne Volla**: Volla's work investigates the role of NGOs in shaping and advocating for the rights of persons with disabilities within the global development agenda. **"Disability in Different Cultures: Reflections on Local Concepts"** edited by Benedicte Ingstad and **Susan Reynolds Whyte**: This edited collection offers diverse perspectives on disability, examining cultural variations in the conceptualization and treatment of disability. **"The Human Right to Health"** by **Jonathan Wolff and Michael Ashley Stein**: Wolff and Stein critically analyse the right to health in the context of disability, exploring the challenges and opportunities for realising this fundamental human right. **"Disability, Human Rights and the Limits of Humanitarianism"** by **Michael Gill**: Gill's work critically examines the experiences of persons with disabilities in post-conflict and humanitarian settings, exploring the limitations of current humanitarian approaches. **"Disability, Globalization and Human Rights"** by **Michael Oliver**: Oliver's research delves into the global disparities in disability rights, exploring how globalisation impacts the lives and rights of persons with disabilities. **"Legal Capacity in the Disability Rights Convention: Strategies for Implementation"** by **Eilionóir Flynn**: Flynn's work focuses on legal capacity and decision-making autonomy, providing insights into strategies for implementing these rights in accordance with the CRPD. **"The Social Construction of Disability"** by **Susan L. Gabel and Scot Danforth**: This work provides a nuanced exploration of the social construction of disability, offering perspectives on how societal attitudes and perceptions shape the experiences of persons with disabilities. **"Disability Rights and the UN Convention"** by **Michael Ashley Stein**: This work critically examines the impact and implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. **"From Charity to Human Rights: The Welfare State and the Development of Disability Rights"** by Anne Waldschmidt: Waldschmidt's research traces the historical evolution of disability rights, exploring the transition from charity-based approaches to human rights perspectives. **"Disability Rights Law and Policy: International and National Perspectives"** by **Silvia Yee**: Yee's comprehensive review delves into both international and national legal frameworks, providing insights into the complexities of disability rights law and policy. **"The Social Model of Disability: Origins, Development, and Critique"** by Tom Shakespeare: Shakespeare critically assesses the social model of disability, shedding light on its origins, development, and areas of critique within the academic discourse. **"Inclusive Education: Examining the Foundations for Effective Practice"** by **Florian, Lani, and Black-Hawkins**: This collaborative work evaluates models of inclusive education, exploring foundational principles and practices for effective implementation. **"Disability Discrimination in Employment: Best Practices for Navigating the ADA and Rehabilitation Act Landscape"** by **Jonathan Mook**: Mook's work focuses on the legal aspects of employment rights, providing insights into navigating the complex landscape of anti-discrimination laws. **"Disability and Health Care in the United States: A Case of Disparate Maladies"** by Lois Shepherd: Shepherd's research critically examines healthcare access for persons with disabilities in the United States, highlighting disparities and proposing avenues for improvement. **"Assistive Technologies: Principles and Practice"** by

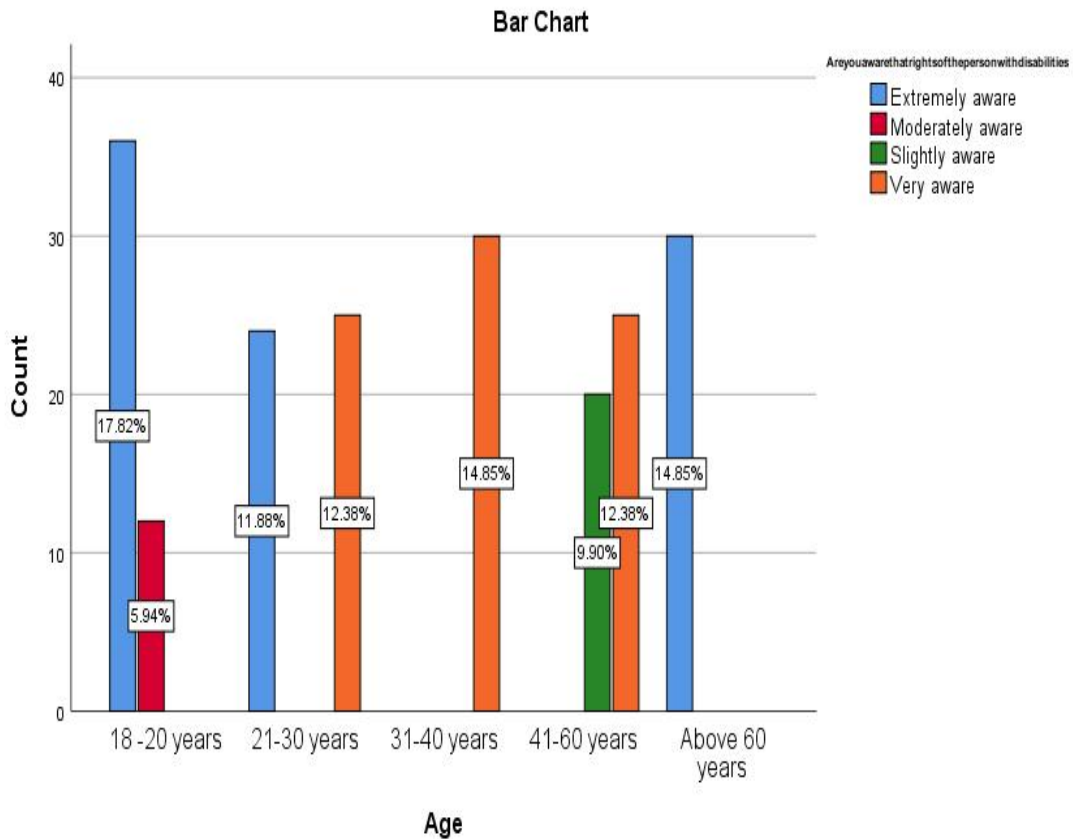
Albert M. Cook and Janice Miller Polgar: This work provides a comprehensive overview of assistive technologies, exploring their principles and practical applications in enhancing accessibility for individuals with disabilities. "Stigma: Notes on the Management of Spoiled Identity" by **Erving Goffman:** Goffman's classic work on stigma offers foundational insights into the social attitudes and stereotypes that persons with disabilities may face. "Disability, Sport and Society: An Introduction" by **Nigel Thomas:** Thomas's work explores the intersection of disability rights with sports, providing an introduction to the role of sports in promoting physical well-being and social inclusion.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study is non doctrinal empirical research. The Research method which has been followed by the researcher is a descriptive method .Total of 202 samples have been collected through convenient sampling methods . Data collection has been done by mailing questionnaires .Independent variables taken in this research are gender, age, educational qualifications, occupation, location. Dependent variables are whether prostitution is decriminalised , identifying the risks of illegal prostitution, how it affects the morality, and effective steps taken by the government in decriminalising prostitution in India. The statistical tools used for the research work are graphical representation bar chart and clustered bar chart) , one way Anova and correlation

IV. ANALYSIS

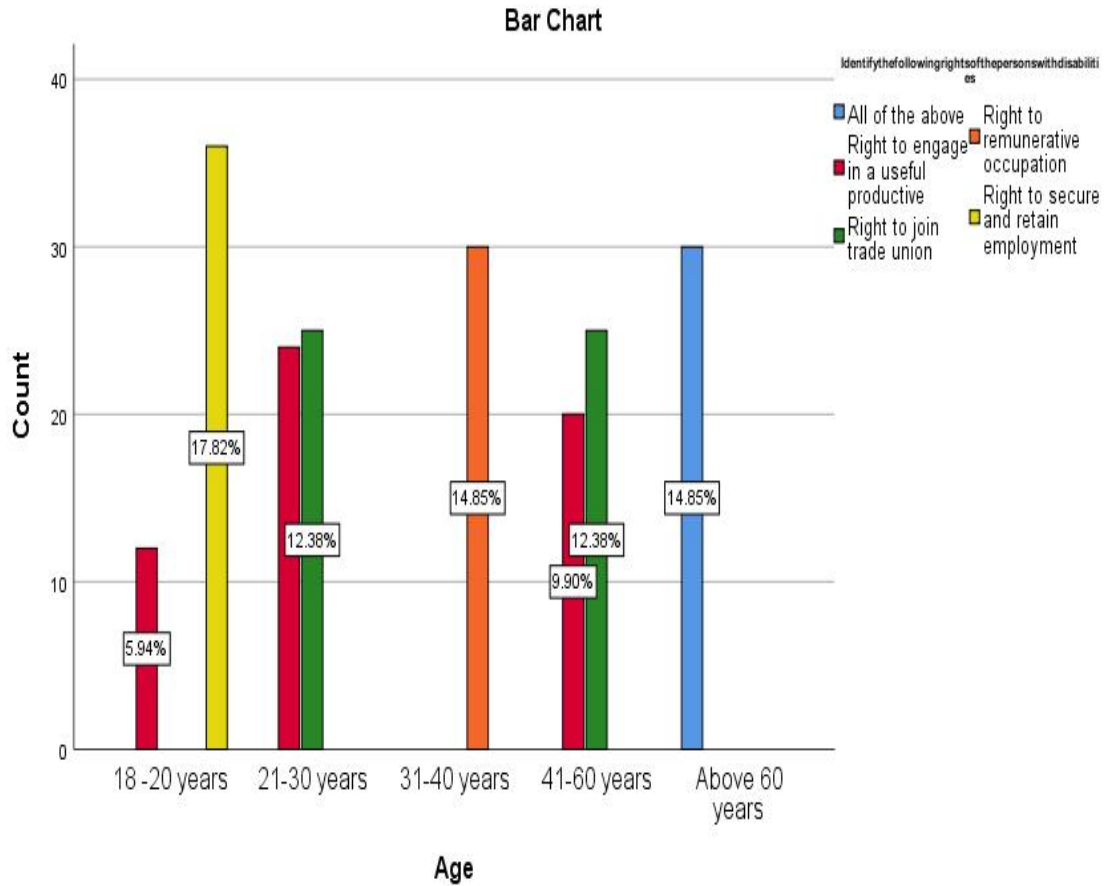
FIG:1



LEGEND

Figure 1 shows the respondents view on Are you aware that rights of the person with disabilities on the basis of Age.

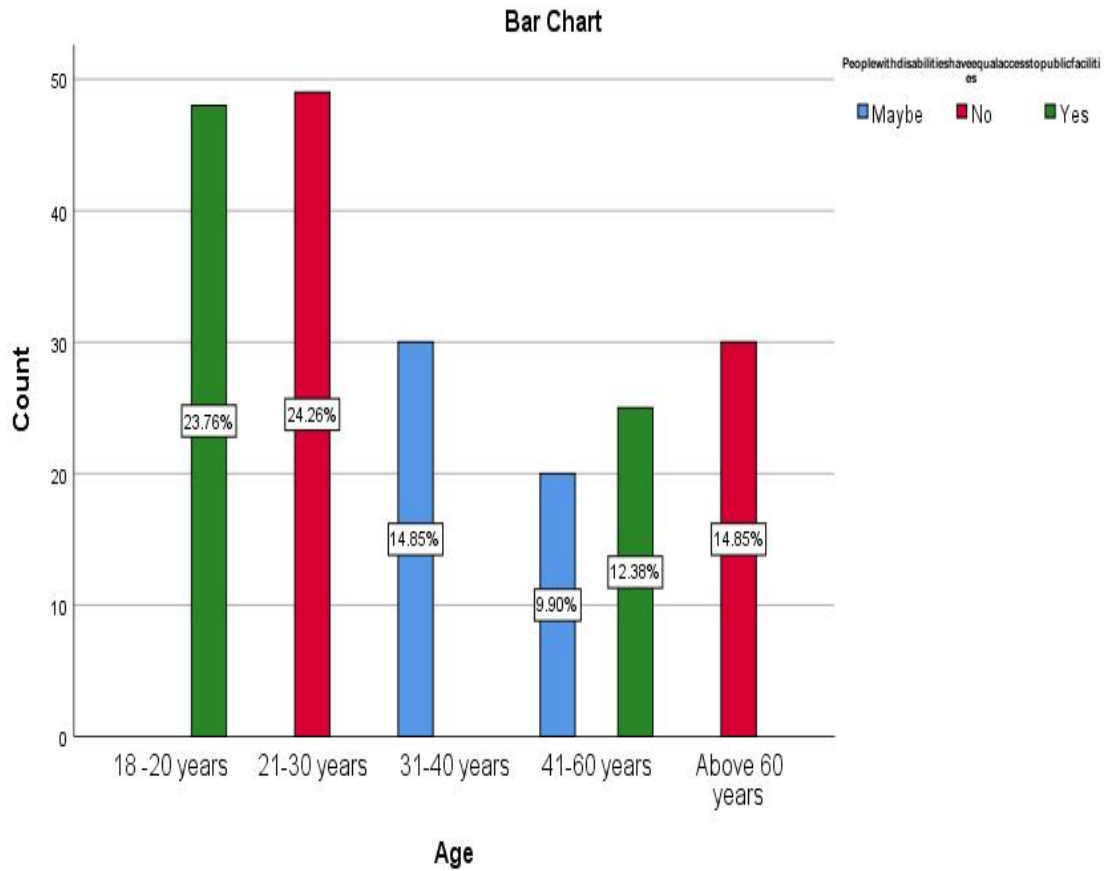
FIG:2



LEGEND

Figure 2 shows the respondents view on Identify the following rights of the persons with disabilities

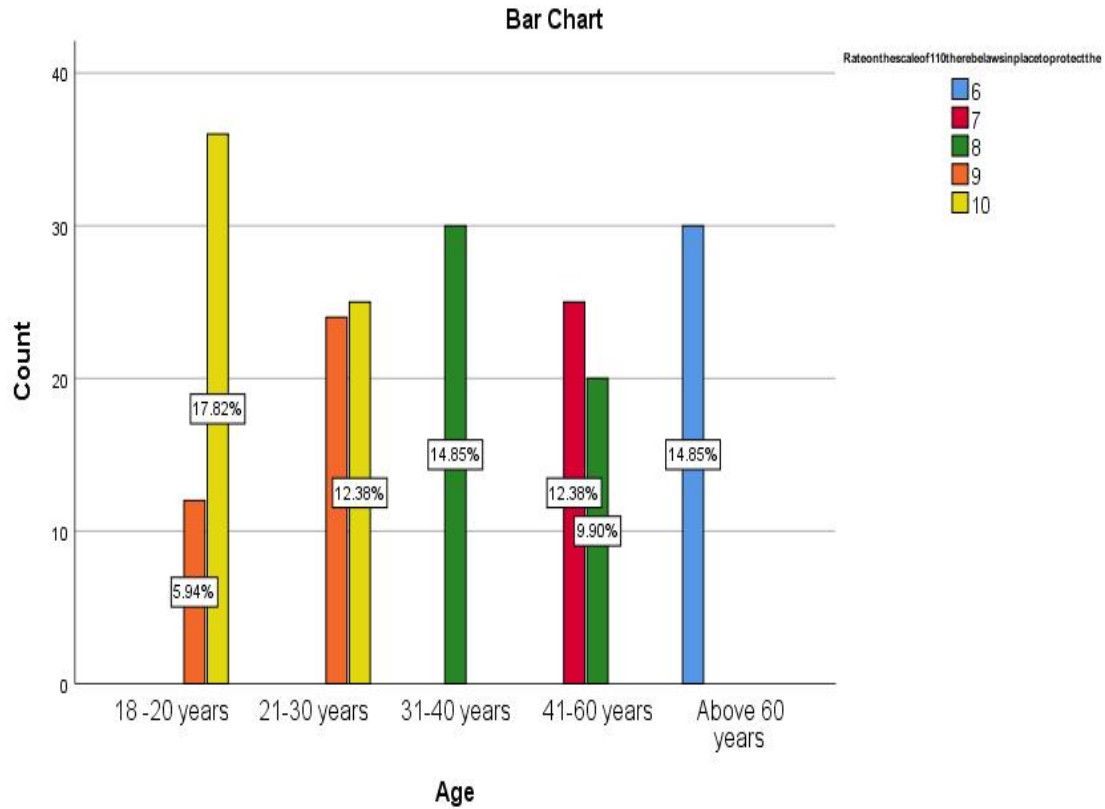
FIG:3



LEGEND

Figure 3 shows the respondents view on People with disabilities have equal access to public facilities and services

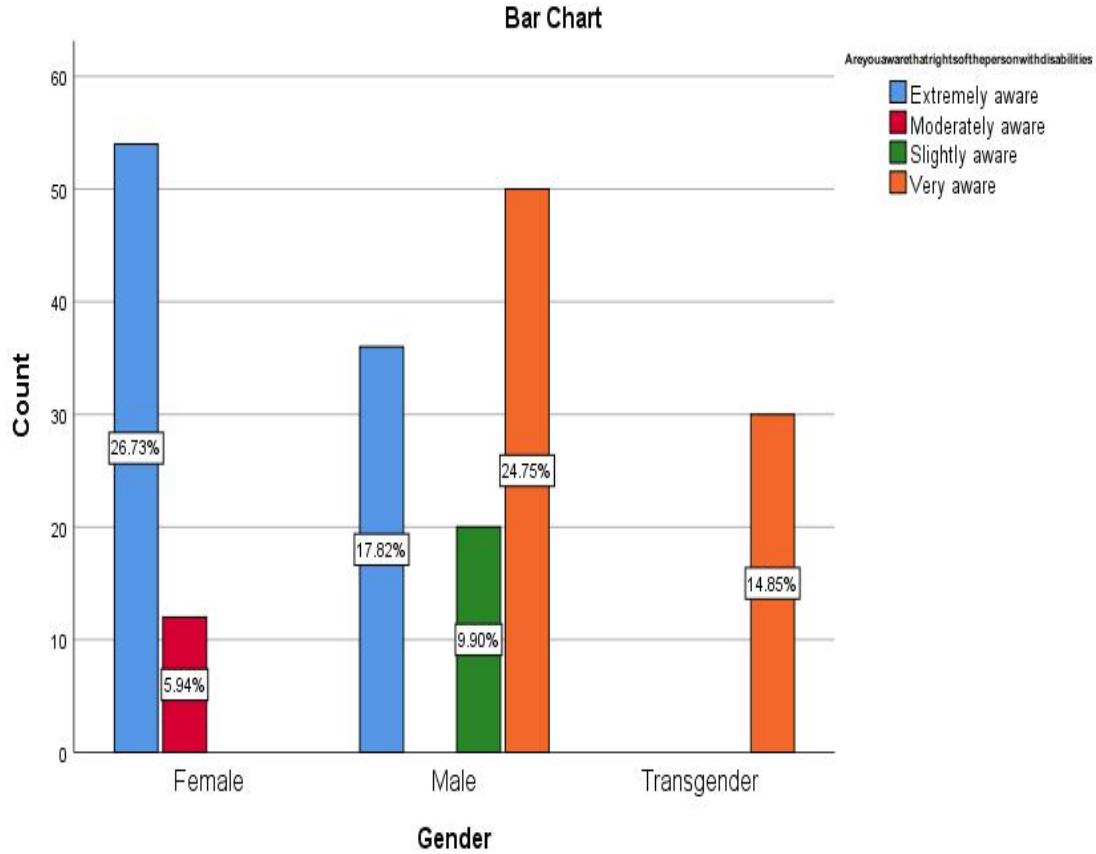
FIG:4



LEGEND

Figure 4 shows the respondents view on laws in place to protect the rights of individuals with disabilities

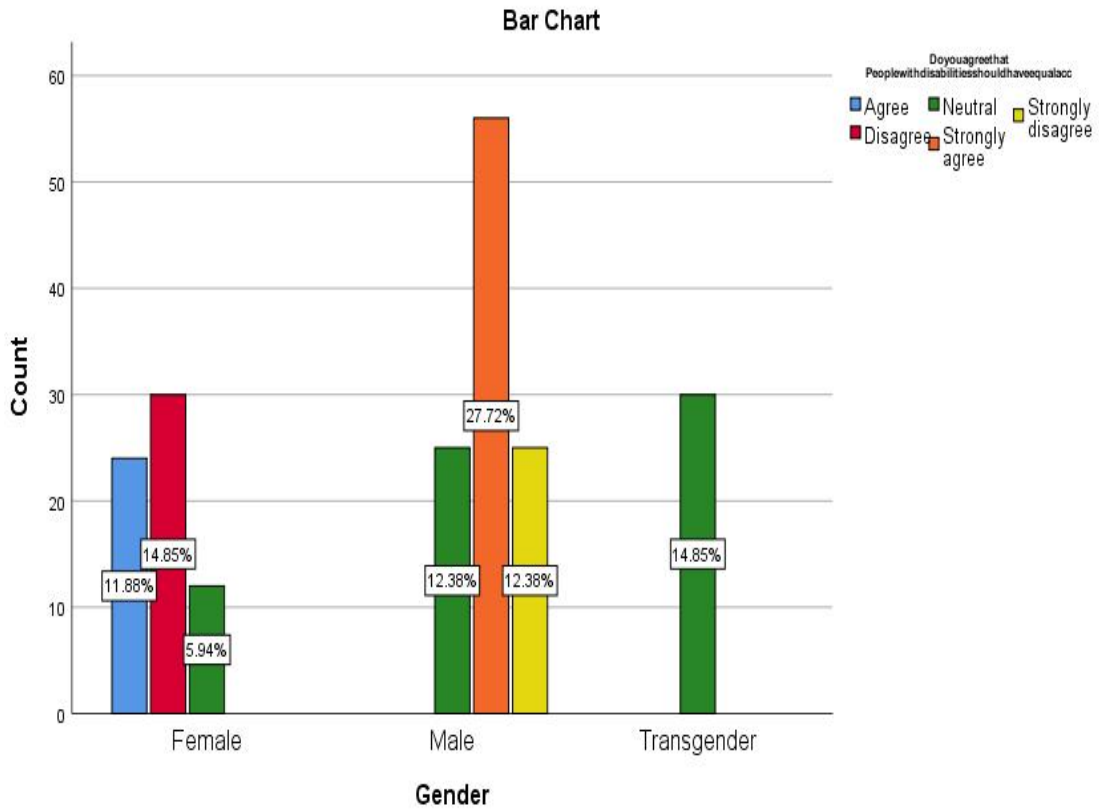
FIG:5



LEGEND

Figure 5 shows the respondents view on Are you aware that rights of the person with disabilities

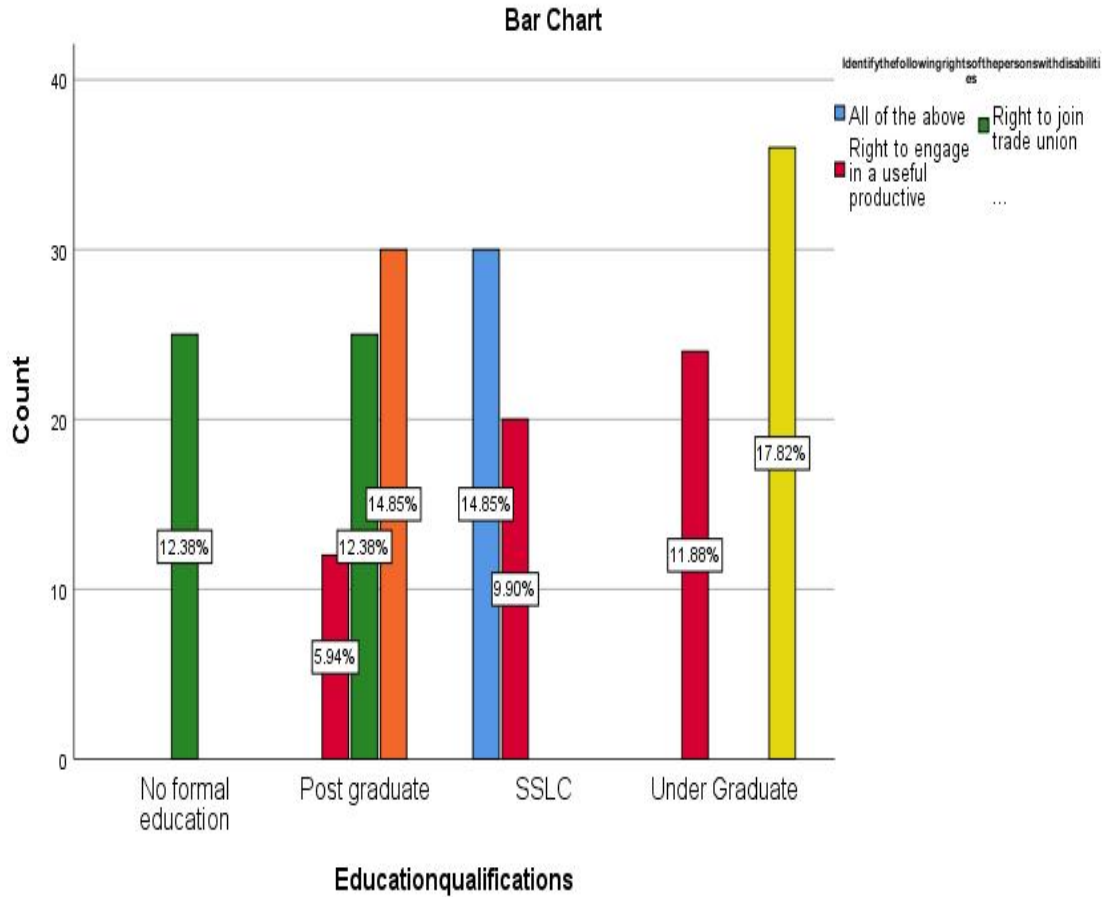
FIG:6



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Figure 6 shows the respondents view on People with disabilities should have equal access to education, employment, and healthcare.

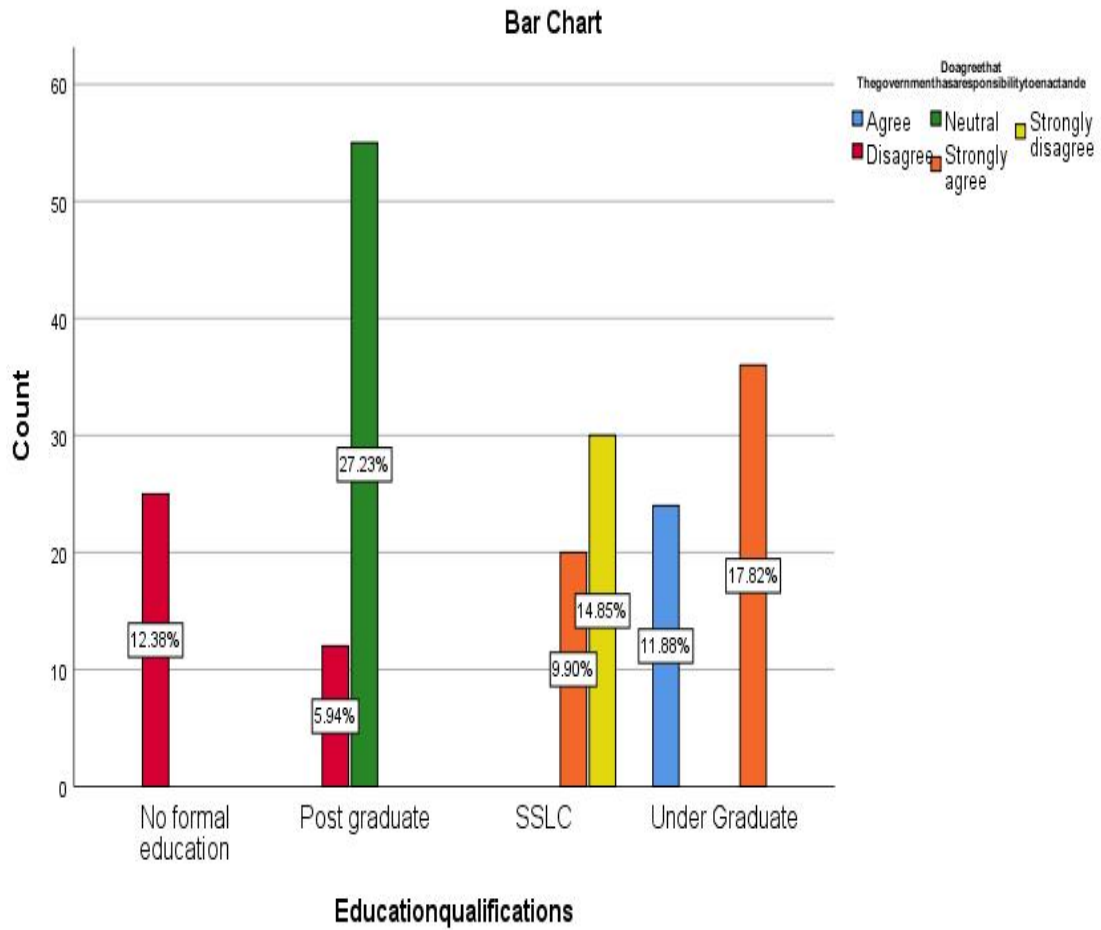
FIG:7



LEGEND

Figure 7 shows the respondents view on rights of the persons with disabilities

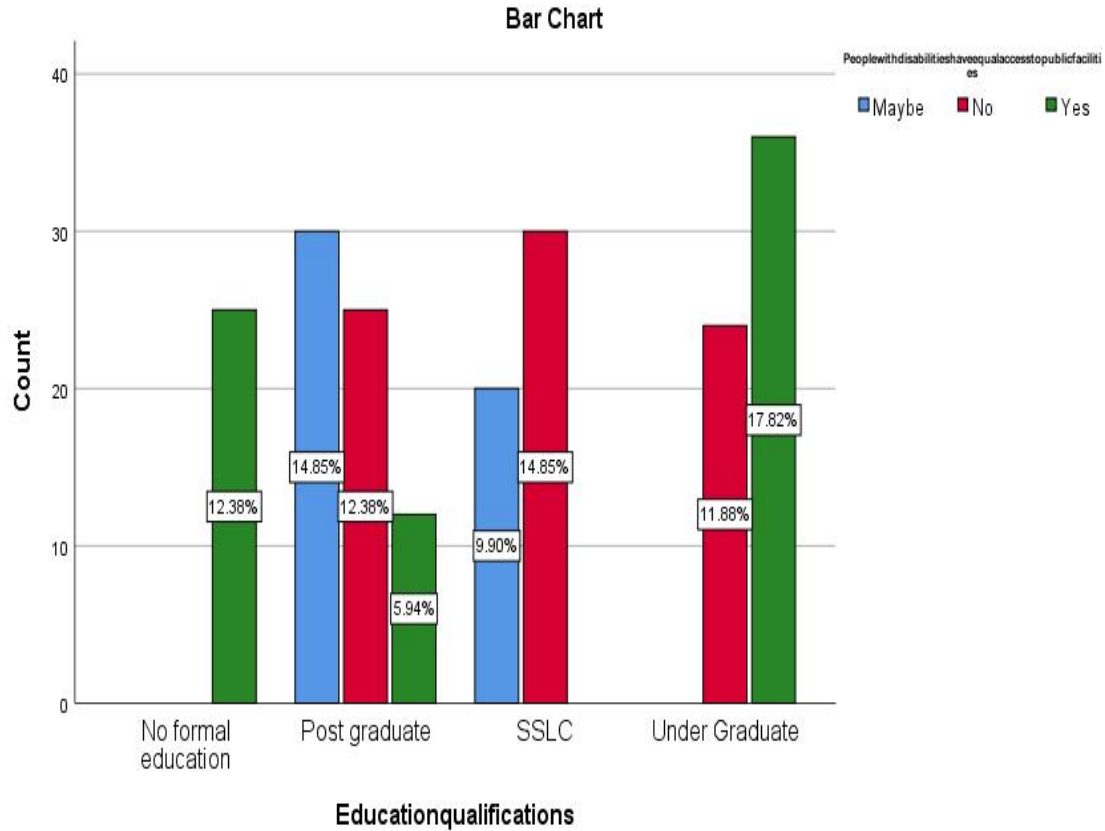
FIG:8



LEGEND

Figure 8 shows the respondents view on People with disabilities should have equal access to education, employment, and healthcare.

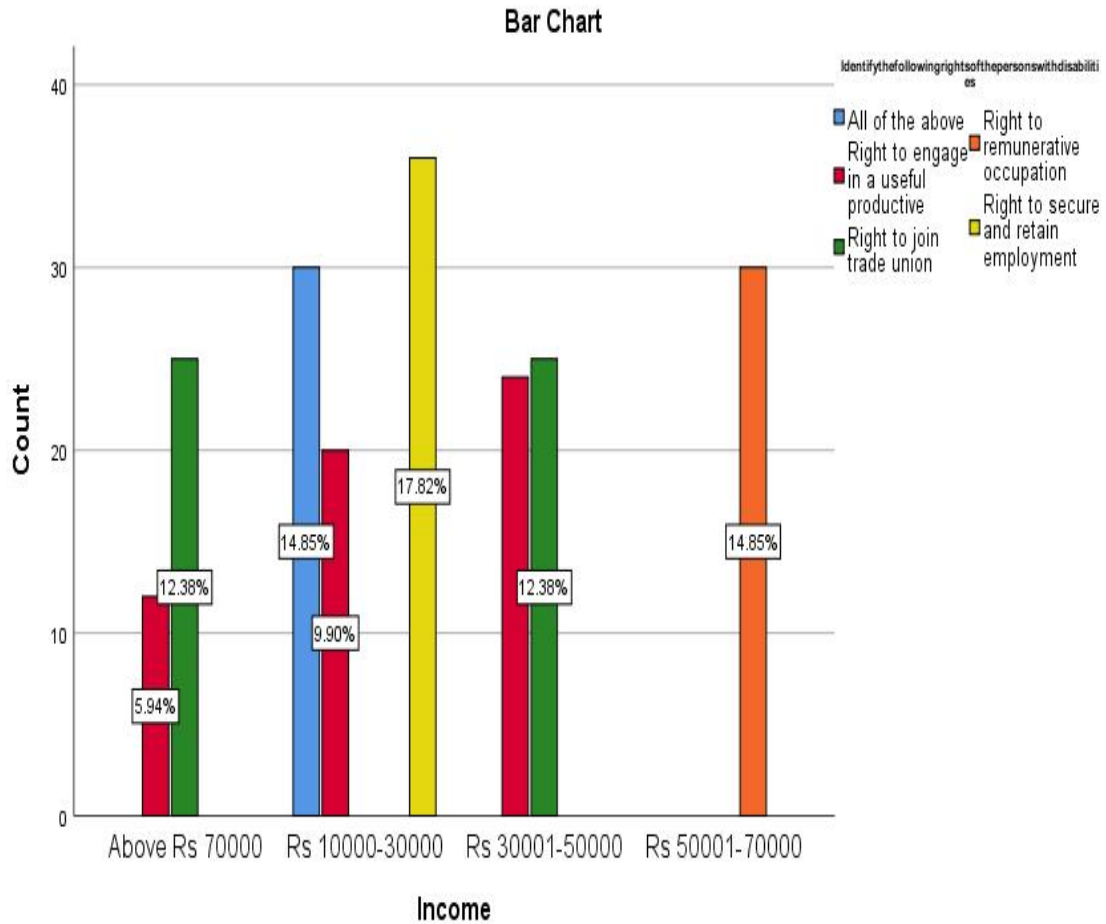
FIG:9



LEGEND

Figure 9 shows the respondents view on People with disabilities have equal access to public facilities and services

FIG:10



LEGEND

Figure 10 shows the respondents view on Identify the following rights of the persons with disabilities

Table:1

Income * Do agree that The government has a responsibility to enact

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	457.967 ^a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	449.923	12	.000
N of Valid Cases	202		

a. 3 cells (15.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.56.

Symmetric Measures^a

	Value
N of Valid Cases	202

a. Correlation statistics are available for numeric data only.

LEGEND;

Table 1 represents the chi square test compared with the income.

Table: 2

Occupation * Are You Aware That Rights Of The Person With Disabilities

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	226.621 ^a	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	239.329	9	.000
N of Valid Cases	202		

a. 6 cells (37.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.78.

Symmetric Measures^a

	Value
N of Valid Cases	202

a. Correlation statistics are available for numeric data only.

LEGEND;

Table 2 represents the chi square test compared with the occupation.

RESULT:

Fig (1) The percentage of people who are aware of their surroundings is highest in the 21-30 age group, at 17.82%. The percentage is lower in the other age groups, ranging from 5.94% to 14.85%. **Fig (2)** The age groups are 18-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-60, and Above 60 years. The largest age group is 41-60 years, with 17.82% of the people. The smallest age group is 18-20 years, with 5.94% of the people. **Fig(3)** The chart also shows that the population is relatively evenly distributed between the ages of 18 and 60. However, there is a significant drop-off in the number of people above 60 years old. **Fig(4)** a bar chart that shows the number of people by age and county. The specific counties are not labeled in the image, but the age ranges are shown on the bottom axis, from 18-20 years old to above 60 years old. The number of people in each age range is represented by the height of the bars **Fig(5)** Female: 26.79% (594 cases) Male: 24.75% (547 cases) Transgender: 14.85% (328 cases) Non-binary: 9.90% (218 cases) Intersex: 5.94% (131 cases) The chart shows that females filed the most court cases in Argentina in 2023, followed by males and transgenders. Non-binary and intersex individuals filed a smaller number of cases **Fig(6)** Males make up the largest percentage of the population at 27.72%. Females make up 11.88% of the population. Transgender individuals make up 12.38% of the population,

although it's unclear why this value is shown twice. Non-binary individuals make up 14.85% of the population. Intersex individuals make up 5.94% of the population. **Fig(7)** The x-axis shows the different educational qualifications, which appear to be "No formal education", "SSLC", "Under Graduate", "Post graduate" and "Other". The bars represent the number of people with each qualification. The percentages above the bars appear to show the percentage of the total population that has each qualification. **Fig(8)** The largest group is people with an Under Graduate qualification, making up 27.23% of the population. The second largest group is people with an SSLC qualification, at 17.82%. The smallest group is people with "Other" qualifications, at 9.90%. There is a significant gap between the percentage of people with an Under Graduate qualification and the next highest group, SSLC. **Fig(9)** No formal education: 12.38% SSLC: 17.82% Under Graduate: 27.23% Post graduate: 14.85% Other: 9.90% SSLC. The largest group is people with an Under Graduate qualification, making up 27.23% of the urban population in India. The second largest group is people with an SSLC qualification, at 17.82%. The smallest group is people with "Other" qualifications, at 9.90%. **Fig(10)** There is a significant gap between the percentage of people with an Under Graduate qualification and the next highest group, SSLC. **Tab(1)** Most of the people have answered as Neutral. **Tab (2)** Most of the people have answered as extremely aware 17.82%. Promoting awareness and understanding of these rights is crucial for fostering inclusivity and ensuring equal opportunities for everyone.

V. DISCUSSION

Fig(1) Most of the people have answered as extremely aware 17.82%. Promoting awareness and understanding of these rights is crucial for fostering inclusivity and ensuring equal opportunities for everyone. **Fig (2)** Most of the people have answered right to secure and retain employment as 17.82%. The right to secure and retain employment is a fundamental right for persons with disabilities. This right is recognized to ensure equal opportunities in the workplace, and various legal frameworks, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in the United States or the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) globally, aim to protect and promote the employment rights of individuals with disabilities. **Fig (3)** Most of the people have answered as no 24.26%. No is that expressing disagreement with the statement that people with disabilities have equal access to public facilities and services. In reality, despite legal efforts to promote accessibility, challenges and disparities may still exist in ensuring universal access. Advocacy for inclusive design and continued efforts to address barriers are crucial to achieving equal access for individuals with disabilities. **Fig (4)** Most of the people have answered as 10 out of 10 in the rating scale as 17.82%. Most people have rated laws in place to protect the rights of individuals with disabilities as 10 out of 10. High ratings suggest a perceived effectiveness of these legal frameworks in promoting and safeguarding the rights of people with disabilities. Continued awareness, advocacy, and implementation are essential to ensure the meaningful realization of these rights. **Fig (5)** Most of the people have answered as extremely aware 26.73%. Promoting awareness and understanding of these rights is crucial for fostering inclusivity and ensuring equal opportunities for everyone. **Fig (6)** Most of the people who answered strongly agree 27.72%. Strongly agreeing that people with disabilities should have equal access to education, employment, and healthcare aligns with the principles of inclusivity and equal opportunities. Ensuring accessibility across these domains is not only a matter of fairness but is also often mandated by various laws and international conventions to protect the rights of individuals with disabilities. **Fig (7)** Most of the people have answered as to the right to join the trade union as 14.85%. Inclusion in trade unions is an important aspect of ensuring that individuals with disabilities have equal opportunities for representation and protection of their rights in the workplace. Recognizing and supporting these rights contributes to a more inclusive and equitable society. **Fig (8)** Most of the people have answered as Neutral. Perspectives on this issue can vary, and discussions often revolve around the effectiveness of current policies and the implementation of measures to ensure equal access. If you have specific concerns or aspects you'd like to explore further, feel free to share. **Fig (9)** Most of the people have answered as Yes 17.82%. Expressing agreement with the statement that people with disabilities have equal access to public facilities and services. While there have been strides toward accessibility, it's important to note that challenges may still exist, and ongoing efforts are necessary to address any remaining barriers to ensure universal access for everyone. **Fig (10)** Most of the people have answered as right to secure and retain employment 17.82%. It aligns with the broader concept of ensuring equal opportunities and access across various aspects of life, including employment, education, and other fundamental rights. **Tab(1)** Most of the people have answered as Neutral. Perspectives on this issue can vary, and discussions often revolve around the

effectiveness of current policies and the implementation of measures to ensure equal access. If you have specific concerns or aspects you'd like to explore further, feel free to share. **Tab(2)** Most of the people have answered as extremely aware 17.82%. Promoting awareness and understanding of these rights is crucial for fostering inclusivity and ensuring equal opportunities for everyone.

VI. LIMITATIONS :

The restrictive area of the sample size is the major drawback. The physical factors are not impactful and not a major factor limiting the study as the present study is with online response. Moreover, the sample frame is also a limitation. The sample frame is India which has no specific reference.

VII. SUGGESTION :

Advocate for inclusive education policies and practices to ensure that persons with disabilities have equal access to quality education, including appropriate support and accommodations. Accessible Infrastructure: Push for the implementation and enforcement of accessibility standards in public spaces, transportation, and digital platforms to facilitate the full participation of individuals with disabilities in society. Employment Opportunities: Promote inclusive hiring practices and workplace accommodations to ensure equal employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, fostering diversity and leveraging a range of talents. Healthcare Access: Advocate for improved access to healthcare services that consider the specific needs of individuals with disabilities, ensuring that medical facilities are equipped to provide inclusive and comprehensive care. Legal Protections: Work towards strengthening and enforcing legal frameworks that protect the rights of persons with disabilities, addressing issues of discrimination, accessibility, and accommodation.

VIII. CONCLUSION :

the rights of persons with disabilities represent a dynamic and evolving pursuit towards a more inclusive, equitable, and compassionate society. The journey from historical marginalization to the recognition of disability rights as fundamental human rights has been marked by significant strides, fueled by international agreements, legal frameworks, and societal shifts in perception. While progress is evident, challenges persist, demanding sustained efforts in various domains. Education, employment, healthcare, and accessibility remain focal points, requiring ongoing advocacy for inclusive policies and practices. The role of assistive technologies in enhancing autonomy, the importance of dismantling societal stereotypes, and the need for comprehensive legal protections continue to shape the landscape of disability rights. The notion of disability rights extends beyond legal frameworks—it encompasses a societal commitment to fostering understanding, empathy, and active participation. Initiatives promoting awareness, challenging stigmas, and encouraging diverse representation in media contribute significantly to this transformative journey.

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