

Chapter 3

Major Concepts and Definitions

3.1 The Background

The Convention of Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPWD:United Nation, 2006 w.e.f. 8 May 2008) and the Biwako Millenium Framework for Action and Biwako Plus Five (ESCAP 2003) reflect a shift from a medical to social model of disability . In the medical model, individuals with certain physical, intellectual, psychological and mental conditions (impairment) are regarded as pathologic or abnormal; it is simply the abnormality conditions themselves that are the cause of all restrictions of activities. According to the medical model, disability lies in the individuals, as it is equated with those restrictions of activity. Faced with the line of thinking, individuals would feel pressured to work on ‘their’ restrictions, bearing the burden of adjusting to their environment through cures, treatment or rehabilitation.

In contrast, the social model shifts the focus to the society; undue restrictions on behaviour of persons with impairment are seen to be imposed by: a) dominant social, political, and economics ideologies; b) cultural and religious perceptions regarding persons with disabilities; c) paternalism in social welfare systems; d) discriminations by society; e) the inaccessibility of the environment and information; and f) the lack of appropriate institutional and social arrangements. Thus in this model, disability does not lie in individuals, but in the interactions between individuals and society. In the social model, persons with disabilities are right holders, and are entitled to advocate for the removal of institutional, physical, informational and attitudinal barriers in society. Thus it is a concept based on the consequences of diseases/ infirmity on functional capacity and/ or social participation. It locates the definition of disability at the most basic level of activity/participation in core domains – defined as the ability or inability to carry out basic actions at the level of whole person (i.e. walking, climbing stairs, lifting packages, seeing a friend across the room etc.).

3.2 Indian Context

In India different definitions of disability conditions have been introduced for various purposes, essentially following the medical model and, as such, they have been based on various criteria of ascertaining abnormality or pathologic conditions of persons. In absence of a conceptual framework based on the social model in the Indian context, no standardisation for evaluating disability across methods has been achieved. In common parlance, different terms such as disabled, handicapped, crippled, physically challenged, are used inter-changeably, indicating noticeably the emphasis on pathologic conditions.

Persons with Disability Act, 1995: Through the Act is built upon the premise of equal opportunity, protection of rights and full participation, it provides definitions of disabled person following the medical

model. According to the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, "Person with disability" means a person suffering from not less than forty per cent of any disability as certified by a medical authority (any hospital or institution, specified for the purposes of this Act by notification by the appropriate Government). As per the act "Disability" means - (i) Blindness; (ii) Low vision; (iii) Leprosy-cured; (iv) Hearing impairment; (v) Loco motor disability; (vi) Mental retardation; (vii) Mental illness, which were defined as below.

- **"Blindness"** refers to a condition where a person suffers from any of the following conditions,
 - (i) Total absence of sight.
 - (ii) Visual acuity not exceeding 6/60 or 20/200 (snellen) in the better eye with correcting lenses;
 - (iii) Limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of 20 degree or worse;
- **"Person with low vision"** means a person with impairment of visual functioning even after treatment or standard refractive correction but who uses or is potentially capable of using vision for the planning or execution of a task with appropriate assistive device;
- **"Leprosy cured person"** means any person who has been cured of leprosy but is suffering from-
 - (i) Loss of sensation in hands or feet as well as loss of sensation and paresis in the eye and eye-lid but with no manifest deformity;
 - (ii) Manifest deformity and paresis; but having sufficient mobility in their hands and feet to enable them to engage in normal economic activity;
 - (iii) Extreme physical deformity as well as advanced age which prevents him from undertaking any gainful occupation, and the expression "leprosy cured" shall be construed accordingly;
- **"Hearing impairment"** means loss of sixty decibels or more in the better ear in the conversational range of frequencies;
- **"Loco motor disability"** means disability of the bones, joints muscles leading to substantial restriction of the movement of the limbs or any form of cerebral palsy;
- **"Mental retardation"** means a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person which is specially characterized by sub normality of intelligence;
- **"Mental illness"** means any mental disorder other than mental retardation;

However, these definitions were not found to be useful even for enumerating the disabled population, particularly in Population Census process for a large population like that of India.

3.3 Definitions adopted for Population Census

Census of India 2001 document mentioned "Defining and measuring disability is a complex issue and it is not easy to communicate these concepts during the census process, in which only a limited amount of questioning time is possible to be spent with a household for obtaining detailed information on every individual."

With regard to definitions adopted by PWD Act, Census of India stated "the concepts and definitions of disabilities coupled with measuring its extent and its types contained in the PWD Act, 1995 were found to be extremely difficult to canvass even in normal circumstances assuming people had time, were willing and forthcoming to share this information and there was an expert investigator to elicit this information."

Census therefore used its own version of definitions of disabilities. Census of India 2001 defined five types of disabilities:- (i) seeing, (ii) speech, (iii) hearing, (iv) movement, and (v) mental.

Seeing disability: A person who cannot see at all (has no perception of light) or has blurred vision even with the help of spectacles. A person with proper vision only in one eye was also treated as visually disabled. A person may have blurred vision and had no occasion to test whether her/his eyesight would improve by using spectacles - such persons were treated as visually disabled.

Speech disability: A person who is dumb or whose speech is not understood by a listener of normal comprehension and hearing, was considered to have speech disability. Persons who stammer but whose speech is comprehensible were not classified as disabled by speech.

Hearing disability: A person who cannot hear at all (deaf), or can hear only loud sounds was considered to have hearing disability. A person who is able to hear using hearing aid, was not considered as disabled under this category. If a person cannot hear through one ear but her/his other ear is functioning normally, she/ he was still considered to have hearing disability.

Movement Disability: A person, who lacks limbs or is unable to use the limbs normally, was considered to have movement disability. Absence of a part of a limb like a finger or a toe was not considered as disability. However, absence of all the fingers or toes or a thumb make a person disabled by movement. If any part of the body is deformed, the person was also treated as disabled and covered under this category. A person, who cannot move herself/himself without the aid of another person or without the aid of stick, etc., was treated as disabled. Similarly, a person who is unable to move or lift or pick up any small article placed near her/him was also treated as disabled in movement. A person who may not be able to move normally because of problems of joints like arthritis and has to invariably limp while moving, too was considered to have movement disability.

Mental disability: A person who lacks comprehension appropriate to her/his age was categorised as mentally disabled. This would not mean, however, that if a person is not able to comprehend her/his

studies appropriate to her/his age and is failing to qualify her/his examination, she/ he was considered mentally disabled. Mentally retarded and insane persons were treated as mentally disabled. A mentally disabled person generally has to depend on her/his family members for performing daily routine.

In Population Census, if a person suffered from two or more types of disability, only one of them was recorded. In all such cases it was left to the respondent to decide as to under which type of disability the person should be categorised. The definitions, concepts and instructions were designed in such a manner that the question on disability can be canvassed appropriately without hurting the sentiments or feelings of the informant with a view to have good chances of netting the disability characteristics of the population.

3.4 Definitions adopted for NSSO Survey on Disability

The NSSO undertook a comprehensive survey of disabled persons for the first time in its 36th round during the second half of 1981, the International Year of the Disabled Persons. After a gap of ten years, a second survey on the disabled was carried out in the 47th round during July-December 1991 at the request of Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of India. In these surveys, the objective was to provide the database regarding the incidence and prevalence of disability in the country and the basic framework of these surveys viz., the concepts, definitions and operational procedures were kept the same. Prior to 1981, NSS surveys were restricted to only the physically handicapped persons. Since NSS 36th round (1981) an extended definition was used to cover all persons with one or more of the three physical disabilities – visual, communication (i.e. hearing and/ or speech) and loco-motor. The particulars of disability of the disabled persons, such as, the type of disability, degree of disability, cause, age at onset of disability, type of aid/appliance used, etc. were collected along with some socio-economic characteristics. Also, data on developmental milestones and behavioural pattern of all children of age 5-14 years were collected, regardless of whether they were physically handicapped or not.

The third and the latest comprehensive survey on the disabled persons was carried out in the NSS 58th round (July-December 2002), where the coverage was extended to include mental disability also, keeping all other concepts, definitions and procedures for physical disability same as those of the 47th round. The broad definitions adopted for collection of data pertaining to this survey on disability were as follows:

Disability: A person with restrictions or lack of abilities to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being was treated as having disability. It excluded illness/injury of recent origin (morbidity) resulting into temporary loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move. The NSS definition of disability was much closer to the social model. However, the scope of the definition was not translated in questionnaire designing in compliance with CRPWD and as a result of that, could not fully capture the population that the core definition meant to cover.

Mental disability: Persons who had difficulty in understanding routine instructions, who could not carry out their activities like others of similar age or exhibited behaviours like talking to self, laughing/ crying, staring, violence, fear and suspicion without reason were considered as mentally disabled for the purpose of

the survey. The “activities like others of similar age” included activities of communication (speech), self-care (cleaning of teeth, wearing clothes, taking bath, taking food, personal hygiene, etc.), home living (doing some household chores) and social skills.

Visual disability: By visual disability it was meant loss or lack of ability to execute tasks requiring adequate visual acuity. For the survey, visually disabled included (a) those who did not have any light perception - both eyes taken together and (b) those who had light perception but could not correctly count fingers of hand (with spectacles/ contact lenses if he/ she used spectacles/ contact lenses) from a distance of 3 metres (or 10 feet) in good day light with both eyes open. Night blindness was not considered as visual disability.

Hearing disability: This referred to persons’ inability to hear properly. Hearing disability was judged taking into consideration the disability of the better ear. In other words, if one ear of a person was normal and the other ear had total hearing loss, then the person was judged as normal in hearing for the purpose of the survey. Hearing disability was judged without taking into consideration the use of hearing aids (i.e., the position for the person when hearing aid was not used). Persons with hearing disability might be having different degrees of disability, such as profound, severe or moderate. A person was treated as having ‘profound’ hearing disability if he/she could not hear at all or could only hear loud sounds, such as, thunder or understands only gestures. A person was treated as having ‘severe’ hearing disability if he/she could hear only shouted words or could hear only if the speaker was sitting in the front. A person was treated as having ‘moderate’ hearing disability if his/her disability was neither profound nor severe. Such a person would usually ask to repeat the words spoken by the speaker or would like to see the face of the speaker while he/she spoke or would feel difficulty in conducting conversations.

Speech disability: This referred to persons’ inability to speak properly. Speech of a person was judged to be disordered if the person's speech was not understood by the listener. Persons with speech disability included those who could not speak, spoke only with limited words or those with loss of voice. It also included those whose speech was not understood due to defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc.

Loco-motor disability: A person with - (a) loss or lack of normal ability to execute distinctive activities associated with the movement of self and objects from place to place and (b) physical deformities, other than those involving the hand or leg or both, regardless of whether the same caused loss or lack of normal movement of body – was considered as disabled with loco-motor disability. Thus, persons having locomotor disability included those with (a) loss or absence or inactivity of whole or part of hand or leg or both due to amputation, paralysis, deformity or dysfunction of joints which affected his/her “normal ability to move self or objects” and (b) those with physical deformities in the body (other than limbs), such as, hunch back, deformed spine, etc. Dwarfs and persons with stiff neck of permanent nature who generally did not have difficulty in the normal movement of body and limbs were also treated as disabled.

In NSS surveys since the data are collected by the non-medical investigators, it is imperative to define disability in a very careful and guarded way to minimize the bias of the investigators and respondents. To minimise these difficulties and to involve feasible and practical concepts and definitions of disability, the experts from the relevant medical disciplines were consulted. Moreover, besides the socio-economic characteristics, information on cause of disability, age at onset, degree of disability, treatment undergone, aids/ appliances acquired etc. was collected for each of the disability separately for the persons suffering from one or multiple types of disability. In the case of loco motor disability, a person suffering from multiple types of loco motor disability was considered to have multiple disabilities.

3.5 Technical Advisory Committee on Disability Statistics

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on Disability Statistics was constituted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation in the year 2005. The Committee was entrusted with the work to review the conceptual framework and definition for the measurement of disability and to examine the reasons of variations in the estimates of disability as obtained from NSSO 2002 Survey and Census 2001. The Committee deliberated on the various aspects of the disability statistics including reasons for variations in the estimates of disability as available from the two sources of the data.

a) Analysis of variation in definitions

The Persons with Disability (PWD) Act, defines disability in terms of extent of impairment of body structure and body function. The context in which the definitions of disability and categories therein are being examined here relates to the classification of person, as disabled or not, by an enumerator who is given a short training in concepts and definitions. Therefore, the definitions under PWD Act need to be converted into definitions, which are simple and tangible from the point of view of the enumerator as well as the respondents.

The NSS definition of disabled person i.e. ‘A person with restrictions or lack of abilities to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being’ seems to be in order provided the deviation from normal manner is defined in a manner suitable to the above context. The above general definition of disability is based on activity limitation in execution of usual task and not the deviation from the accepted standard of biomedical status of the body of a person. This criterion has been used in examining the category-wise definitions and on the appropriateness of a definition.

Mental Disability:

The definition under PWD Act can serve only as a basis on which practical definition has to be worked out. The definition used under population census limits mental disability to as characterized by sub normality of intelligence and thus, covers only ‘Mental Retardation’ category of the PWD Act. On the other hand, NSS definition covers sub-normality of intelligence (as difficulty in understanding routine instructions) and goes further in an attempt to cover mental disability other than ‘Mental retardation’ by adding other

characterization of the behaviours like talking to self, laughing/crying, staring, violence, fear and suspicion without reason. As NSS definition seems to be more comprehensive/ inclusive, although NSS 2002 figure of number of mentally disabled was less than the Census 2001 figure. However, in contrast to other categories of disability these figures obtained from two sources were close to each other.

Visual Disability:

Except including a person with proper vision only in one eye (Population Census) the definitions of Census and NSS are similar in practical terms. NSS has used the counting of fingers as practical measure to verify the blurred vision. Classifying person with proper vision only in one eye as disabled, is not in accordance with the PWD Act. Besides, categorization of a person as disabled is primarily based on activity limitation in execution of usual task in environment relevant to the person and not the deviation from the accepted standard of biomedical status of the body of a person. Inclusion of person with proper vision only in one eye under 'Visually disabled' is not in accordance with this criterion. As expected, the Census 2001 figure (10.64 million visually disabled person) is higher than the NSS estimate (2.83 million). The high extent of difference is not justifiable due to inclusion of 'one eyed' category only. It may be that many two eyed persons also suffer from low or lack vision in one of the eye due to some internal injury/defect which is not noticed by others from outside.

Hearing Disability:

Census and NSS definition differ in following respect

- a) A person with only one ear functioning normally is classified as disabled in Census but not under NSSO survey.
- b) Under 'Moderate' disability NSS includes as disabled a person who would normally ask to repeat the words spoken by the speaker or would like to see the face of the speaker while he/ she spoke or would feel difficulty in conversations.

PWD Act does not classify a person as suffering from 'Hearing Impairment' if he/ she has one ear functioning normally. Here again Census definition has given undue weightage to the deviation of body structure from the accepted structure. On the other hand NSS definition of 'Moderate Hearing Disability' may be considered as covering more than what is required or intended under PWD Act. In spite of that, a Census figure (1.26 million) was much less than the NSS estimates (3.06 million). Besides sampling error, inclusion of moderate category of hearing disabled, inclusion of persons having hearing disability in combination with other disability (like speech disability) under both disability categories, may be other reasons for NSS figure being higher than Census figure.

Speech disability

The definitions of Census and NSS are similar so far as a person having speech disability is concerned. Census definition is more simple and qualifies the listener also. It may be noticed that the PWD Act does not include speech disability under its purview. The reason for NSS figure being higher may be that some

persons have speech disability in combination with other disability which is more pronounced than speech disability. These persons would be listed under that pronounced disability alone in Census but under NSS results the person would also be additionally listed as having speech disability.

Locomotor Disability

In case of 'Locomotor disability' the definition given under PWD Act itself is simple. Both, Census and NSS definitions are in accordance with the definition under the Act except NSS definition includes dwarfs and persons with stiff neck of permanent nature who generally did not have difficulty in the normal movement of body and limbs, as having locomotor disability. Besides sampling errors, inclusion of dwarfs and persons with stiff neck, and inclusion of persons having multiple disabilities under each category may be responsible for the large variation or at least part of the variation.

Leprosy cured person

Census and NSS definitions do not consider the loss of sensation or deformities in leprosy cured person for the purpose of disability unless it manifests in the type of disabilities defined under Census and NSS. Activity limitation has been the primary determinants in laying down the definition of disability. A close look at different definitions would show that deviation from the accepted standard of the body structure was judged based on this criterion for including or excluding a person under a disability category. Examining the propriety of excluding the three categories of 'Leprosy cured person' from the purview of the disability of Census and NSS it is felt that third category of 'Leprosy Cured person' defined under PWD Act may be considered for inclusion in Census and NSS definition of disability, as in this case the person suffers from activity limitation due to social attitude.

b) Summary Findings

The Committee found that the variations in the estimates of disability as obtained from NSSO 2002 and Census 2001 are mainly due to different definitions used by these two agencies and hence leading to different coverage of the population. It therefore, became a prime objective of the Committee to streamline the various definitions used for only surveys and Population Censuses of India. To finalise the definitions for various disabilities the Technical Advisory Committee consulted specialists from the Hospitals. The report also included the input from the institutes under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, such as, Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai, National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism Cerebral Palsy Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, New Delhi and National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad. It was suggested that the Census being done on a very large scale, it may continue to collect general information about the disabled persons but the definitions may be used as recommended by the Committee. On the other hand, the NSSO has to collect detailed information about the disabled persons by deep probing. As it is very sensitive to ask any person about his disability, uniform core questions need to be included before starting thorough probing questions.

c) General Criteria for judging a disabled person

A person with restrictions or lack of abilities to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being - this general definition of disability is based on activity limitation in execution of usual task and not the deviation from the accepted standard of biomedical status of the body of a person. This concept is followed in NSSO survey. The Census has recommended that the persons who attended/are attending special institutions and those who attend/attending normal education institutions will be treated as disabled if admitted to normal schools against the quota reserved for disabled students or otherwise.

(i) Disability in Seeing/ Visual Disability

A person who does not have any light perception – both eyes taken together or a person who has light perception but can not count fingers of a hand (with spectacles/contact lenses if he/she uses spectacles/contact lenses) from a distance of 3 metres (or 10 feet) in good day light with both eyes open is considered as visually disabled. The visually disabled persons may be categorized into two broad groups viz; those with Blindness & those with Low Vision.

Blindness: A person who does not have light perception and a person who has light perception but cannot count fingers at a distance of 1 metre even with spectacles is taken as Blind.

Low vision: A person who has light perception but cannot count fingers up to a distance of 3 metres even with spectacles is taken as a person with Low Vision.

The core question which will decide whether a person is having absolute blindness/incurable/non correctable blindness is the following:

(i) Can you perceive light? Yes/ No

If the answer is 'no', then the person will be treated as an absolute blind person. If the answer is yes, then it means that the person is not absolutely blind and there is scope for improvement of vision after treatment.

If the answer to question 1 above is 'yes' then the following question may be asked:

(ii) Can you perceive my hand movements? Yes/ No

(iii) Can you count fingers of my hand? Yes/ No (the hand is to be kept one metre to three metres away from the person)

The questions (ii) and (iii) are to be asked to the person whose sight is already corrected with the best possible spectacle or lens. Normally, during the survey questions are asked assuming that the person has the best possible correction in the spectacle/lens he is wearing. If the person suffers from low vision even after taking corrective measures, she/he will be recorded as visually disabled under category 'Low Vision'. Persons with blurred vision who did not have occasion to test their eyesight would improve by using

spectacles would be treated as having 'Low Vision'. (The question (i) can be used for assessing prevalence of absolute blindness through census whereas in sample survey further detailed questions may be asked.)

(ii) Disability in speech/speech disability

A person will be classified as having speech disability if he/she is unable to speak like normal persons. The core question which will identify a person having speech disability is as under:

- Is there any one in the house who is unable to speak like others (normal persons)? (*This question should not be canvassed for children up to 3 year of age*)
- Does he/she not speak at all?

Further probing question may be asked in order to categorise the speech disability:

- Does he/she speak only in single words?
- Is her/his speech not understood easily by others?
- Does he/she stammer?
- Does he/she have any voice problem like hoarse voice or nasal voice?
- Does he/she have any other speech defect such as articulation defects etc.?

Persons who stammer but whose speech is comprehensible will not be classified as disabled by speech.

(iii) Disability in hearing/hearing disability

A person will be classified as having hearing disability if he/she has any problem in hearing day to day conversational speech when hearing aid is not used. A person who has problem only in one ear will not be considered as having hearing disability.

A person may have the following degrees of hearing disability:

- A person, who does not hear at all or can only hear very loud sounds like thunder and crackers, is considered to have **profound disability**.
- A person who can hear speech only when spoken to very loudly, near the ear is considered to have **severe disability**.
- A person often asks for repetitions when spoken to or needs to see the face of the person who is speaking is considered to have **moderate disability**.
- A person who has difficulty in hearing but it does not interfere in day today conversation is considered to have **mild disability**.

Core questions to identify the persons with hearing disability are as under:

- Is there any one in house who has difficulty in hearing day today conversational speech?
- Does he/she hear only very loud sounds like thunder/crackers?
- Does he/she hear speech only when it is spoken very loudly near the ear?
- Does he/she ask for repetitions when spoken to or needs to watch the face of the person who is speaking?
- Does he/she have difficulty in hearing but it does not interfere in day today conversation?

(iv) Disability in movement/ locomotor disability

Persons with (a) loss or absence or inactivity of whole or part of hand or leg or both due to amputation, paralysis, cerebral palsy, deformity or dysfunction of joints which affects his/her “normal ability to move self or objects” and (b) those with physical deformities in the body (other than limbs), such as, hunch back, deformed spine, etc. regardless of whether the same caused loss or lack of normal movement of body are considered as disable with locomotor disability.

Thus, dwarfs and persons with stiff neck of permanent nature who generally do not have difficulty in the normal movement of body and limbs are also to be treated as disabled.

(v) Mental disability

A mentally disabled person is defined as the one who has difficulty in understanding routine instructions, who does not carry out his/ her activities like others of similar age or exhibited behaviours like talking to self, laughing/crying, staring, violence, fear and suspicion without reason. The “activities like others (normal) of similar age” includes activities of communication (speech), self-care (cleaning of teeth, wearing clothes, taking bath, taking food, personal hygiene, etc.), home living (doing some household chores) and social skills. The mentally disabled are categorized into two groups viz. mentally retarded and mentally ill. If persons with mental disability manifests this behaviour since birth/ childhood but before 18 years of age and the person was late in talking, sitting, standing or walking, they are classified as ‘mentally retarded’. The remaining mentally disabled persons are classified as ‘mentally ill’. The ‘normal time’ for attaining the milestone after birth in the case of ‘sitting’ is before 1 year, for ‘walking’ it is before 2 years and for ‘talking’ it is ‘before 3 years’.

In the category of mental disability, both the mental retardation and mental illness should be elicited separately. As in the PWD Act both are listed as separate disability. Core Questions to identify a person with **Mental Retardation** are as under:

1. Is there anyone in family who has difficulty in understanding instructions, and who does not carry out his/ her activities like others of his age/ her age, such as;
 - Motor activities, head holding, sitting, standing, walking, grasping, manipulation
 - Activities of speech and communication

- Activities of self care, brushing teeth, dressing, bathing, feeding, toileting etc.
- Personal hygiene
- Activities of household chores
- Activities of play and socialization

2. Is he/ she late in sitting, standing, talking or walking?

3. Is the abnormal behavior of the person was observed since birth or developed before 18 years of age?

If the responses to these three questions are in affirmative it suggests that person may be suffering from mental retardation.

Core Questions to identify persons with **Mental Illness** are as under:

1. Is any one in family does not look after his/her personal hygiene like brush his teeth, take a bath, have regular meals and dresses properly.
2. Is he/ she show abnormal behaviour like violence, laughing and weeping without reason, suspicious, talking to self, hearing voices when alone and irrelevant talks
3. Is he/ she has problems in communication and understanding the verbal and non-verbal messages.
4. Does he/ she has problems related to work and social relationship.

If the answer is in affirmative to all four questions then it suggests that person may be suffering from mental illness. Persons, who show signs of mental fatigue, lack of understanding and depend on others for daily routine on account of being old, will not be considered as mentally disabled.

(vi) Leprosy Cured Persons

Any person who has been cured of leprosy but is suffering from-

- (i) Loss of sensation in hands or feet as well as loss of sensation and paresis in the eye and eye-lid but with no manifested deformity;
- (ii) Manifest deformity and paresis; but having sufficient mobility in their hands and feet to enable them to engage in normal economic activity;
- (iii) Extreme physical deformity as well as advanced age which prevents him from undertaking any gainful occupation, and the expression "leprosy cured" shall be construed accordingly;

Only the persons who have been cured of leprosy and are having type (iii) (as mentioned above) kind of disability will be considered as disabled. The other two types given above will not be considered as disabled.