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Intellectual Disability and NTA 1999

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with Intellectual Disability and NTA 1999. In this paper, the author has briefed on the Intellectual Disability, a condition which comes into existence because of damage to the body cell and types of Disability like medical, educational, and Iq level of Disability person and also how much the population is affected by this issue. The author has dealt with the lockdown effect of Disability people during this COVID 19 pandemic and due to this pandemic how children are stuck at home no social interaction beyond family and lack of games to stimulate them and also how families and relatives who have children with special needs are affected due to the pandemic.

The author has given briefs of National Trust ACT 1999 (NTA) and who introduced this act and also I disused the vision of NTA 1999, Mission of NTA 1999 and objective of this Act. The author has briefed the Disability under NTA 1999 like Autism, cerebral palsy, mental impairment and multiple disabilities. The author has also discussed the various schemes under this Act and there are 9 schemes under this Act.

I. INTRODUCTION

An intellectual disability, referred to as 'Mental impairment' is a condition which comes into existence because of damage to the brain cell due to known and unknown reasons. It makes physical and mental growth slow in comparison to normal individuals. All mentally retarded children are not similar and they differ due to their severity and problems.

Intellectual disability affects about 1% of the population and of those about 85% have mild intellectual disability In India there are **twenty seven** million people with disability in a population of 1.2 billion in India, as per census of 2019, this means that about 2.2% of our population has a person with disability in India.

II. CLASSIFICATION OF INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

1) Medical classification intellectual disability:

There are nine medical categories: infection and intoxication, physical agent, metabolism and nutrition, gross brain diseases, unknown pre- natal influences, chromosomal abnormalities,

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gestational disorder, environment influences and other factors.

2) Educational classification:

Educable intellectual disability: This category are those persons whose intelligence quotient is between 50-70, they can be educated according to their ability and interest.

Trainable intellectual disability: This category such children are taken who improve with training. They are found to be capable of only very limited achievement areas.

Custodial intellectual disability: Such children are unable to achieve sufficient skills to care and look after their daily living activities.

2) Psychological classification:

Category	Intelligence quotient
Borderline intellectual disability	70 to 85 or 90
Mild intellectual disability	50 to 70
Moderate intellectual disability	35 to 50
Severe intellectual disability	20 to 35
Profound intellectual disability	below 20

III. EFFECT OF THE LOCKDOWN ON PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

The corona virus pandemic is continuing to wreak damage across the globe. In addition to fixing a sense of fear and panic COVID19 is changing the very definition of normalcy and the humdrum of our daily lives. While protection measures like physical distancing and lockdown may help in controlling the pandemic till the time more effective solutions are found and implemented it also means that we cannot go back to the normal life as we used to know it during pandemic. In addition to the work from home policy during lockdown (wherever applicable) that has been closed across the globe as well.

How Families Are Affected?

Families members and relatives who have children with special needs are facing many problems during quarantine, including the change of their daily activity routine. Children no longer go to rehabilitation centers or schools; they no longer go out which is causing tension and stress to them and their families. As a result it increases the burden/load duty on the family members. Family members are involved in the rehabilitation and training process by

participating in the development of the individual's plan for the child in collaboration with the team, taking into account the child's abilities and needs to train the parents accordingly.

How are children affected?

Children are stuck at home with no social interaction beyond family members and lack of activities or games to stimulate them. There is also a disturbance in their routine that stimulates them. There is also a disturbance in their routine interaction with familiar persons and the physical environment through the training center, school or programme they attend children may face severe behavioral issues that may crop up due to pent up anger lack of occupation change in daily routine and above all in case of children with relatively lower cognitive level, the inability to comprehend the reason for this unexpected change in their live styles. Children with intellectual disability facing problems wearing masks, washing hands etc. During this covid situation.

IV. NATIONAL TRUST ACT 1999

The National Trust Act 1999 is a non constitutional figure of the ministry of social justice and empowerment of the administration of India. The National Trust Act was compulsory for the welfare of individual with Autism, Cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities Bill/Act, 2018 was introduced in rajya sabha by **Mr Thawar chand Gehlot**, he is minister of social justice and empowerment on July 18, 2018. The 1999 act sets up a national trust to enable person with disability to live independently by: (i)Further measures for their protection in case of death of their parents of disability children, (ii)evolving procedures for appointment of their guardianship and trustees (iii)facilitating equal opportunities in society.

Vision of National Trust Act 1999

The National Trust Act 1999 was accume they a very changed India for all Indians and is establishes human rights. Vision of NTA is a whole society which values human diversity and enables empowerment and full participation of persons with disability to live independently with dignity, equal rights and opportunity.

Mission of National Trust Act 1999

The National Trust Act works about making opportunities for development of the person with disability and their family members, fulfillment of the rights of persons with disability and facilitating and promoting the creation of an inclusive society.

Objectives of National Trust Act 1999

The objective of the National Trust Act 1999 are, To allow human beings with disabilities to live as independently and as completely as possible within and as close to their circles as possible. To provide the realization of equal opportunities, protection, of right and full participation of persons with disabilities.

V. DISABILITIES UNDER NTA 1999

- 1) Autism: Autism is taken from the Greek word auto which means self Autism is a lifelong developmental disability. It is caused due to a neurological disorder of the brain. It forced the overall cognitive, emotional, social and physical fitness of the affected persons. Occurs before 3 year. It is a spectrum disorder.
- 2) Cerebral palsy: A congenital disorders of movement, muscle tone or posture cerebral palsy in due to abnormal brain development, often before birth
- 3) Mental impairment: Condition of arrest or incomplete development of mind of a person which is specially characterized by low IQ level. Below average IQ level and set of life skills present before age 18
- 4) Multiple disabilities: Multiple disabilities is the concurrent matter of two or more disabilities at once that affects learning or other important life functions. These multiple disabilities could be a partnership of both motor and sensory nature.

VI. SCHEMES UNDER NTA 1999

i) Disha

This scheme talks about early mediation and school preparation schemes. Children in the age group of 0-10 years are allowed. Services of Therapies, teaching and providing support to family members. Day care provisions to PwD for at least 4 hour in a day. Straight of mediation is 20 PwDs. This scheme will be valid in the whole country except j&k.

ii) Vikas

This scheme talks about day care, primarily for increasing interpersonal skills. Provision for caretaker support to PwD in the center. Straight of mediation in 30 PwDs. Day care provisions to PwD for at least 6 hour in a day.

iii) Smarth

This scheme talks about center based schemes for household services both short term and

long term. In this scheme opportunities for family members are given respite in order to affect other responsibilities.

iv) Gharaunda

This scheme talks about group home recovery activities under NTA 1999, throughout the life of the PwD. Straight of mediation in 20 PwDs. This scheme works on vocational and prevocational activities assistance for further education.

v) Niramaya

This scheme talks about health security/safety/insurance schemes for people with Autism, Cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities. Under this scheme health security covers up to Rs 1 lakh.

vi) Sahyogi

This scheme talks about caregiver training. Provide training and make a skilled staff of care associates to give adequate and nurturing care for people with disabilities and their families who need it. It also seeks to make parents time to get trained and caregiver if they so desire.

vii) Grant Prabha

This scheme talks about educational support of PwDs. Provide a particular amount per course to a PwD which will generally cover fees, books etc.

viii) Prerna

This scheme talks about a marketing assistance scheme. This scheme aims at making funds for Participating in events such as meals, fair etc. To sell the effects made by PwDs. At least 51% of worker centers should be PwDs covered under NTA.

ix) Badhte kadam

This scheme talks about awareness and community interaction. This scheme raises awareness in the public with regard to disabilities covered under NTA and encourages their inclusion in the society social medication and participation of persons with disabilities in all directions of life. It also spreads awareness about myths and misconceptions of disabilities people.

VII. CONCLUSION

People with intellectual disability can live valuable and productive lives within their own circles when provided adequate support. So we encourage their families their circles and government to work to improve the lives of these people, so they can achieve and puts their

goal in life. In India there are so many NGO^s which work for disability for example, Latika Roy foundation, Vikas, Diya foundation etc. these organizations played a very important role for persons with intellectual disability. I believe that intellectual disability is not a curse because no one is perfect, everyone has some disabilities. NTA 1999 act was passed to work with human rights and protection of disability children this act was passed on 30th December 1999. This act is passed to disability to live independently with dignity, equal rights and opportunity.
