

The un convention on the rights of persons with disabilities

[People](#)



Case study: PROBLEM STATEMENT

No laws for blind and disable and therefore no rights are allocated to them.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: United Kingdom has rectified united nation convention on the right of person with disabilities on 8 June 2009 and after that it submit to the report to UNCRDP about suggested improvement and activities that it has implemented after the rectification of it.

Before going to the content of the report, first we visited the UNCRDP articles which are related to blind. Article which are linked to disable (blind) and mobility: Article one describe the aim of the convention which is to grow , safeguard and ensure equalhuman rights, basic freedoms for all disable Persons those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments.

Article 2 provided definitions the related terms. Languages, display of text for disable , Braille for blind, tactilecommunication, , accessible multimedia , written, audio, human-reader, plain-language and improved and alternative modes are included in " communication" , spoken and signed languages and all forms of non-spoken languages are all included in language.

All the design of products, environments, programmers and services that can be used by people , these all cannot exclude disable person " universal design" " Article 4 the general obligations ensure nations to adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative, policies and other measures liketechnology, mobility aid , devices at affordable cost for the

implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention and also ensure in all these process , disable person should be include in it.

Article 9 " the Accessibility" enables persons with disabilities to live freely and for that states parties shall take suitable measures on an equal basis with others, to the physicalenvironment, to transportation, to information and communications, elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility.

At buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces, facilities and Information, communications and electronic and emergency services.

Furthermore states parties shall also take appropriate measures for developing standard provide in buildings and other facilities open to the public signage in Braille and in easy to read and understand forms, promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems which help disable.

Article 20 which is Personal mobility describe to provide quality mobility aids, devices, assistive technologies and forms of live assistance and intermediaries, including by making them available at affordable cost; and provide training in mobility skill to disable person. Disability rights in the UK: UK Independent Mechanism updated submission to the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ahead of the public examination of the UK's implementation of the UN CRPD.

The step shall be taken by United Kingdom and the step which it already taken after the rectification of UNCRPD under its article 33 are describe the submission provides information on the implementation in the UK of the CRPD in August 2017. Accessibility (Articles 9, 21, 30): In this report, they describe their problem which was earlier and now it exist after it about accessibility article which is that there is a continues barriers to accessing rail, bus and taxi services across the UK for disable person and no sufficient information available to people with sensory impairments on trains and buses.

After the rectification of UNCRDP, the Bus Services Act 2017 (the 2017 Act) was introduced on 19 May 2016 in the House of Lords and received Royal Assent on April 27 2017. The Bus Services Act 2017 (the 2017 Act): To improve bus services for passengers and uses a new tool kit to enable improvement is the aim of the act.

The powers in the 2017 Act could be used to achieve better journeys with new buses serving more or different locations, operating at night or weekends, Easier, contactless payment, More tickets that work across operators and modes, provide information about when your bus will arrive and how much it will cost and it will more accessible for disable passengers.

In UK one in twelve people being disable so in this it emphasize to provide inclusive service to them as they more use bus than rail and take a step to improve the service. Provide them accessibility features like wheelchair, more space on-board vehicles, and make a system which provides audible and visible service which identifies routes and stops which help blind.

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Provide information to them as many disable do not want to travel in it as they have lack confidence about it.

It is recommending in the act that authorities should provide information about the features of the services which help disable passengers.

Information should describe transport networks, bus point, stations and stops, put a Accessibility features for disable in the vehicles such as audible and visible announcement;

Information must provide about bus passes and local discretionary concessions, provide training to customers and staff about disability awareness. All the transportation which provided in soft copy must provide in hard copy and accessible format such as braille.

(Disability rights in the UK: UK Independent Mechanism updated submission to the CRPD Committee)(Convention on the Rights of Persons nwith Disabilities and Optional Protocol)([https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx? src= TREATY; mtdsg_no= IV-15; chapter= 4; lang= _en; clang= _en](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY; mtdsg_no= IV-15; chapter= 4; lang= _en; clang= _en))
(The Bus Services Act 2017 New powers and opportunities)

LESSON LEARN: United nation convention on the rights of disable person are developed comprehensively, but this paper does not have value unless and until the countries adopt it , rectified it into their laws and make act which are align to this convention . law is the document which provide framework about action which need to be undertaken. In our country, there is no law developed specifically for blind and for their mobility it means we destroy our

extensive population which are blind and not involve them in our economy and not follow fundamental right of Pakistan constitution 1973.