



## 3987733 \_UGC-Letter-Gazette-Right-of-PWD

### Locomotor Disability

a) Leprosy	“Leprosy cured person” means a person who has been cured of leprosy
b) Cerebral Palsy	“Cerebral Palsy” means a Group of non-progressive neurological condition affecting body movements and muscle coordination
c) Dwarfism	“Dwarfism” means a medical or genetic condition resulting in an adult height of 4 feet 10 inches (147 centimeters) or less
d) Muscular Dystrophy	“Muscular Dystrophy” means a group of hereditary genetic muscle disease that weakens the muscles
e) Acid Attack	“Acid Attack victims” means a person disfigured due to violent assaults by throwing of acid or similar corrosive substance.

### Visual Impairment

a) Blindness	“Blindness” means a condition where a person has total absence of sight or visual acuity less than 3/60 or less than 10/200 (Snellen) or limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 10 degree.
b) Low Vision	“Low Vision” means a condition where a person has visual acuity not exceeding 6/18 or less than 20/60 upto 3/60 or upto 10/200 (Snellen) or limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 40 degree up to 10 degree.

### Hearing Impairment

a) Deaf	“Deaf” means person having 70 DB hearing loss
b) Hard of Hearing	“Hard of Hearing” means person having 60 DB to 70 DB hearing loss

### \*Intellectual Disability

a) Specific Learning Disabilities	“Specific Learning Disabilities” means a heterogeneous group of conditions wherein there is a deficit in processing language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself as a difficulty to comprehend, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations and includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia, dyspraxia and developmental aphasia;
b) Autism Spectrum Disorder	“Autism Spectrum Disorder” means a neuro-developmental condition typically appearing in the first three years of life that significantly affects a person’s

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	ability to communicate, understand relationships and relate to others, and is frequently associated with unusual or stereotypical rituals or behaviours.
c) Mental Behaviour	“Mental Illness” means a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognise reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, but does not include retardation which is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person, specially characterised by subnormality of intelligence.
d) Multiple Sclerosis	“Multiple Sclerosis” means an inflammatory, nervous system disease in which the myelin sheaths around the axons of nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord are damaged, leading to demyelination and affecting the ability of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord to communicate with each other;
e) Parkinson's Disease	“Parkinson's Disease” means a progressive disease of the nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity, and slow, imprecise movement, chiefly affecting middle-aged and elderly people associated with degeneration of the basal ganglia of the brain and a deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine.
f) Haemophilia	“Haemophilia” means an inheritable disease, usually affecting only male but transmitted by women to their male children, characterised by loss or impairment of the normal clotting ability of blood so that a minor wound may result in fatal bleeding;
g) Thalassemia	“Thalassemia” means a group of inherited disorders characterised by reduced or absent amounts of haemoglobin;
h) Sickle Cell Disease	“Sickle Cell Disease” means a hemolytic disorder characterised by chronic anemia, painful events, and various complications due to associated tissue and organ damage; “hemolytic” refers to the destruction of the cell membrane of red blood cells resulting in the release of hemoglobin.

\* **Intellectual Disability:** <https://mithibai.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/UGC-Letter-Gazette-Right-of-PWD.pdf>

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