Name

Professor's Name

Course Number

Date

 Injustice in Treatment of Disabled in The Society

 Social injustice treatment to the disabled is a crucial and sensitive topic that requirescombined effort from; Individuals, community, government and organisations. Having this inmind I embarked in studying several articles touching on the same topic done by several authors as I will cite on my reference.

 To meet my goal, I have divided my work into five major points and various sub points of which includes the following;

 *Discrimination and stereotyping*. This is a major challenge facing the disabled in the society, there exists a believe or call it a notion that being disabled you are considered being less thanothers and under this disability are viewed into two models namely; (1) The Medical Model which views disability as a health issue or a disease that disrupts normal functioning. (2)Social Model which views disability as a technological, communicational, physical orattitudinal barrier created by the society. In our case we are going to deal with the social model as listed below;

*Attitudinal barriers*. Is created by individuals who do not view the person in question but the impairment hence isolation and bullying creeps in as spoken by (Stella young -in the TED TALK 2014).Some people are just angry at persons with disabilities for no reason.They try to make their lives as complicated as they do not wish to continue associating with them.

 *Physical Barrier*. This entails the environment which are designed in a way not to favour the disabled, like the building infrastructure like stairs which people with wheel chairs can’t manage, lighting which the ones with problems of I sights can’t manage.

 *Systematic barriers.* This refers to the policies, practise and strategies in place in various organisations that make life impossible for the disabled. And its implementation comes in after immense pressure have been done by relevant authorities.Many organizations lack the proper amenities for persons with disabilities.This makes it almost impossible for persons with disability to cope with work and other factors.

 *Communicational barriers.* This comes in to play when people with disability in hearing, speaking, writing and understanding issues due to miscommunication others tend to isolate the from various groups and activities.Some government websites are inaccessible and so not offer alternative formats in the document.

 *Health care disparity*. Health care is a fundamental right to each individual and is good for one to differentiate between human condition and disability. Disparity in health care arises in various forms for example due to the lack of employment the disabled can not secure funds to subscribe to health cover, secondly, they need the assistance of person without disability to get to a facility and even more specialised equipment for treatment. A statistic was done and found out that around 31 percent of people with disability access poor of fair health care.The blind people and those with low vision are unable to access health care services as staff does not provide them with assistance they need.Deaf and hard of hearing people cannot use healthcare services independently due to lack of sign language interpreters in hospitals.Sometimes disabled people are given medications without their consent for example the mentally disabled.

 *Employment Discrimination*. People with disability face a high unemployment rate in the job market with employers relying on their inability to perform. Relying on statistic of done in various countries the statistics are alarming like for instance 60 percent of disabled people are of a working age but they experience unemployment rate at around 80-100 percent.Disabled people face employers' doubt as no matter how much they try,many disabled persons are given meager roles,which bosses think is the only thing they can handle.

 *Economic Disadvantage*. People with disability face different challenges compared to the ones without disability in the following ways: (1) More /many of disabled persons occupationis either informal with little or no huge returns. (2) Since they get little returns from their occupation they tend to rent houses in informal settlements where conditions are poor hence not exposed to good economic opportunities also known as “Social Gradient Disparity”.

 *Intersectionality*. This relates to experience and the experience of each disabled person is different, the experience is built by their gender, identity, sexuality and weather one has experienced extreme conditions of discrimination such as racism and forms of discrimination is ableism, microaggression.

*Sponsorship*.In some countries we have disabled artists, musicians, sportspersons who beg for government or private sector sponsorship to participate in both local and international events and obligations but never get the same.

*Tax exemption certificates.*Some revenue authorities demand renewal of tax exemption certificates to the disabled persons as if they got a miracle and lost their disabilities.This is injustice because those Revenue authorities can just update those certificates.

 CONCLUSION

Injustice on the disabled is a crucial and sensitive subject as discussed above, there are many types of injustice activities going on despite the various efforts by various stakeholders to see that the rights of individual with disabilities are protected. But more efforts need to be done to ensure rights of people with disabilities are protected.

 Reference/Works cited

 Epic assist “The biggest barriers for people with disability is how society disable them”<https://epicassist.org/the> -biggest-barrier-for-people-with-disability

 International labour organization “disability discrimination at work”

https://www.ilo.org>public>wcms5/groups/public/@ednorms/adeclaration/documents/public

Australian institute of health and welfare “The Geography of Disability and Economic Disadvantage in Australian Capital City" https://www.aihw.gov.au>report>disability>summary

Magana, Sandy, Ben, Moche, Liat 2014. An introduction to Race, Gender and Disability:Intersectionality, disability studies and family of Colours, Women Gender