

Design for All



Chairman's Desk:



Dr. Sunil Bhatia

Origins of earth are a debatable issue and mankind in its long history has been curious to know about past as well as evolution. Thinkers are contradicting one another's hypothesis and are arguing in support of their one view point as they do not have confidence in the theories proposed by others. At the bottom of their heart they are aware what they are discussing something about which finality has not been reached. Human mind has not evolved till date to that level where it can foresee future as well as can describe what had happened in the universe. Evolution of life needs further research. Contradictions and criticisms are disturbing curious minds for evolving justified thesis but struggle is on and our generations are establishing the platform for trajectory, it is based on what our ancestor's knowledge shared with us. We are treading the path with extreme caution and lack the confidence on what will be the outcome. 'Will we succeed in defining what happened at the beginning of the universe?' Intellectual class believes that

Big Bang theory was responsible and different opinion groups are either maintaining silence or do not have such evidence to contradict this popular theory. Those who argue in favor of this theory say that a huge disturbance occurred in time-space and explosion has separated earth from the rest. This theory is an effort to explain what happened at the very beginning of our universe. It is hypothesis and believers in this are busy in collecting evidences in its support. One thing is sure that same type of disturbance cannot sustain for long because it needs lots of energy to remain in that state and then to maintain the supply of continuous energy of large intensity. Supply level of energy for long time from any source is difficult preposition. Storm in the sea cannot continue for long. Flames also do not burn for long and extinguishes. It is the nature of disturbance that lacks perennial source of energy .It diminishes gradually over the time and comes to steady state. We call it normal. 'How long earthquake or volcano eruption can sustain?' Ultimately it has to turn normal. Even our personal, social and political life experiences the same and encounters such phenomena. A political unrest cannot sustain for long and it has to die in due course. 'How long people will agitate?' Sometime it generates mild disturbances in normal life and dies out quickly without any impact .A group wishes to bring changes in political system and agitates to create disturbances so that authority can heed to their grievances. To sustain the disturbances that group needs support of people and if they are able to garnish quickly they succeed in achieving their objectives otherwise suffer a lot in the hands of status quo of the system. Our political parties also use the disturbances for

gaining powers. They disturb the peaceful normal life of the citizens by generating riots. At the time of power transformation from one hand to another they engineered disturbance so that common people should feel insecure and do not participate in handing over the power. Role of disturbance is great at the time of transfer of power or in succession.

Role of disturbance in design is significant and sometime designer uses this concept for achieving their objectives. Design of Nuclear power plant is based on disturbance at quantum level and it is on the principle that when quantum particle changes their quantum state it releases energy. Design can be classified as design for disturbance and steadiness. When electricity flows, surge is inevitable and kind of disturbance that can harm our equipment or life, designer has designed capacitor or voltage stabilizer.

Other day I visited water treatment plant and storming impure water for purifying it to make it potable. Immediately I correlated with my day to day house hold activities where I use disturbance to clean my sofa. A sudden disturbance vibrates and static dust remains in inertia and that gets separated from cover of sofa. A woman spreads the cloth on sunshine for drying she creates sudden jerks to take out the water from her wet clothes. At the time of dusting of my sofa I hit with my palm or wooden rod to remove the dust from its cover. It is the disturbances that separate the dust from sofa or makes its grip lose so that dust gets out. Similarly my mother uses the disturbance for taking out butter by churner. Any fan is

designed to create the disturbance in air and its blades are designed in such way that it suck air from the back as well as throw it with force in front. Sucking due to fan is responsible for designing of vacuum, exhaust and other various appliances and throwing air with pressure is responsible for use in separating dust from pulses or for cooling the room temperature. Human body has been designed in such a way that dust should not be inhale through nose. Our nostril has hairs which prevent dust to enter inside human body and that stops further damages. In case some dust particles manage to enter, our body has sneezing mechanism to throw out the foreign elements. Sneezing is nothing but a disturbance creating mechanism of our body. In case it does not succeed in taking out dust particle, it releases some hormones and running nose clears the outside elements. Our body parts cells swells to throw out in case foreign elements do not come out. If this disturbance mechanisms fails that area of the body develops pus and leads to growth of wound. As pus goes out of the body it takes out along the foreign elements and individual sufferer relieved from pain. Best mechanism of disturbance is design in our body disturbances and removes the unwanted elements.

In civil engineering we have seen at the time of casting slabs or column or beam they use vibrator so that there should not be air gaps or bubble left in casting .These bubbles may weaken the structure and to achieve proper designed strength we do not leave any area where it may be weak. I have also seen they use vibrator for destruction of road or concrete slab. That vibrator vibrates and weakens its strength and that

portion can easily be taken out. Vibrator is nothing but a machine to design disturbances. When mother stores the grain or pulses in container she keeps on shaking so it can store optimum. Our scientists are using this mechanism for destruction for winning wars. When disturbance is intensive it can destroy the desired objects. The design of dynamite by Alfred Nobel was nothing but creating a high power sudden disturbance as shock waves and that shakes its basic structure and destroys. It is the men who have destroyed mountain by using disturbances. They are developing technology to direct the shock waves as disturbance to destroy the objects. Around the railway tracks we are using loose pebbles because it can absorb the disturbances whenever a speed train passes. If we make concrete permanent civil structure cracks will appear and track will lose its place and it may invite disaster. Similarly in electrical substation around the transformation we never erect permanent civil works because while converting high volt to high ampere lots of energy releases in the form of heat as well as low intensity vibrations and it has strength to damage any concrete structure around the transformer. To avoid any damage to foundation we place loose concrete pebbles around it. Where ever small transformers are placed in room we placed anti vibration pad and erect the transformation on it just to neutralize disturbance due to vibrations.

Human body generally wishes to remain normal and we call it routine life in common person language but designer defines it as steady. Occasional disturbances are designed to enjoy the deviation from steady state. When problem are emerging and individual feels it may ruin or harm that perturbs him and it

starts as psychological disturbance .It takes away peace of mind. It is also noted that he at times enjoys by creating artificial disturbances in his life. Activity of sex is nothing but a body part acts as instrument in creating disturbance in partner and it gives pleasure because other partner experiences what will be the next movement is suspense. That suspense element with disturbance is our sexual pleasure. That emotional disturbance in sensitive part of the body part creates disturbance and gives us sweet pain and that is called sexual pleasure. Any dance form is nothing but enjoying the rhythmic disturbance of body parts and it gives pleasure to performer's mind. Those who are performing also enjoy and those who are watching get pleasure of performer rhythmic movements.

Our plants and trees are surviving because of disturbances. When wind flows it disturbs the branches and leaves and those are unable to come under direct sunlight or inadequate light for photosynthesis that time they get opportunity. What is oil or coal? It is product of disturbance and trees plants are buried because of huge disturbance and after millions of years all is converted to oil or coal. Many species have lost their existence because of sudden huge disturbances cause by meteoroids struck with earth surface. I believe many new might have evolved because of it.

Disturbance mechanisms are beautifully used for testing the appliances. I have seen that television sets are placed on conveyer belt and it vibrates in such a speed that if any parts are weak or loosely joined it will come out and it will declare defective items. What we speak it disturbs the air and sound

travels. It means basic principle of propagation of sound is disturbance of medium. Wherever there is no medium to be disturbed there will be no sound. Heat is traveling because of disturbance. Sometime we generate low disturbance that generates low frequency and at high disturbance creates high frequency. Atmosphere has self-regulatory mechanism based on disturbance. Where ever it experiences low pressure nearby air rushes to compensate it. It generates disturbances in air. Wind is blowing with low intensity that disturbs the environments and we enjoy the flow of breeze. If the same wind with high intensity we call windstorm or tornado that can create havoc. Disturbance in ecology makes it to improve by patch dynamics. Design of Antenna is to receive or send the signals as disturbance. A disturbance in cloud and lightning can damage the property, we have designed lightning rod. Design of ultra sound to scan the body part is result of disturbance. Wherever I see in this universe disturbance is reason of creations and responsible for death also. No true designer can escape disturbance.

What is disturbance? Is it temporary change in normal called disturbance or disturbance is normal and what we see our world steady state is against the basic rule? Is it our domestic or social or psychological disturbance is responsible for progress of mankind? When I look at the dish washer and its basic principle I realize cleaning of dishes is because we create disturbances by using fan and jet of water. When women segregate the waste material from the pulses or food grains she uses the segregator as winnowing fan and basic principle is to create the disturbances and take out waste materials.

Creation of everything in this universe appears to be because of disturbances

Disturbance can be used for constructive reason. We cannot deny its negative effects too. It is the designer who should locate the situations for what wishes to achieve. He needs sudden disturbance or controlled or not at all. What will be the source of energy? Whether designing for pointed or spread disturbances over some area? What should be its intensity or impact? Should it have some pattern or just be random?

I have tried to disturb the mind of designers and gave an idea that disturbance was significant for designers. It is the disturbance that gives us life and movements. James Watt noticed the power of disturbance in steam and he designed the disturbance for movement of locomotive. Wright Brothers organized the disturbance and designed the airplane. Benjamin Franklin noticed the disturbances in cloud and translated the power of disturbance of lightning in inventing electricity. Disturbance is nothing but incidence for movement of the energy and in this process it acquires new states. All the creations of the cosmos is because of disturbance and what we call death but in reality it is changing form is due to disturbances. We generally living in this world as oblivious animals and common person never give proper thoughts to what is happening around is nothing but disturbances. Enlighten mind take the cue from the disturbance pull the threads till he reaches to some conclusion. There are still many untapped areas where our designers can explore and that can

be used for benefits of mankind. We should prepare enlighten designers who can use disturbance for benefits of living.

With Regards

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Forthcoming issues:

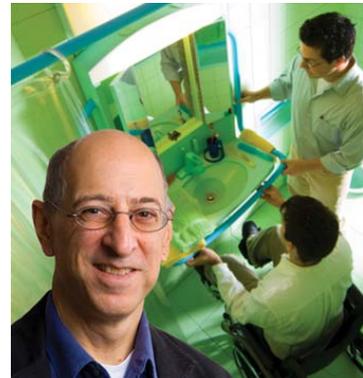
November 2012 Vol-7 No-11

Josyane Franc Director of International Affairs Cite du Design & Saint- Etienne School of Art & Design (ESADSE) since 1989. She has accepted our invitation as Guest Editor for special issue on designers from France.



December 2012 Vol-7 No-12

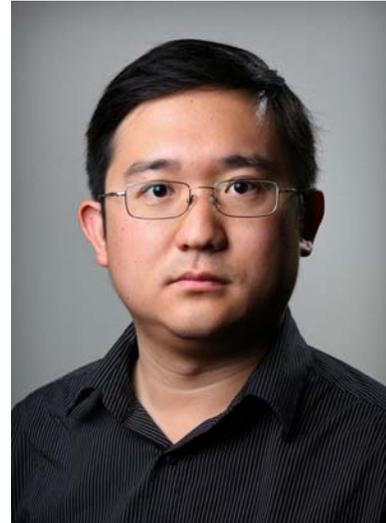
Edward Steinfeld, Arch. D., AIA , Professor of Architecture and Director Center for Inclusive Design and Environmental Access School of Architecture and Planning University at Buffalo, State University of New York will be the Guest Editor of December 2012 Vol-7 No-12



A year 2013 dedicated to young designers

May 2013 Vol-8 No-5

Dr. Kenneth Joh is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning at Texas A&M University, Program Coordinator of the Graduate Certificate Program in Transportation Planning, and an Assistant Research Scientist at the Texas Transportation Institute. He will be the Guest Editor of this special issue



July 2013 Vol-8 No-7

Christian Guellerin is president of Cumulus, the International Association of Universities and Schools of Design, Art and Media since 2007. The organization counts 178 establishments in 44 countries. He is also the executive director of the Ecole de design Nantes Atlantique, which trains professionals to create and innovate for socio-economic development, with an interface between technology, economics, and the sciences. Today they're expanding to China and India. He writes on design and pedagogy. He will act as philosopher & guide for this special issue and students of different streams will participate in this special issue.



August 2013 Vol-8 No-8

Dr. Antika Sawadsri PhD in Architecture, Planning and Landscape University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK. Lecturer, School of Interior-Architectural Design (2004-present) Faculty of Architecture King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMITL) Thailand will supervise this special issue of student designers.



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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF FUNCTIONING: A FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING ELDERLY PROBLEM IN THE BATHROOM- A PILOT STUDY

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF FUNCTIONING, DISABILITY AND HEALTH (ICF) GERIATRIC CORE SET PROVIDES THE POTENTIAL FRAMEWORK FOR STANDARDIZED REPORTING AND MEASUREMENT AND SETTING THE FRAMEWORK ALONG THE CONTINUUM OF CARE. THE ICF.S CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK ILLUSTRATES HOW FACILITATORS AND BARRIERS IN THE ENVIRONMENT INTERACT WITH AND INFLUENCE HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING. OSTEOARTHRITIS (OA) REMAINS ONE OF THE MOST COMMON FORMS OF MUSCULOSKELETAL DISEASE IN THE WORLD. APPROXIMATELY 40 % OF ADULTS OLDER THAN THE AGE OF 70 SUFFER FROM

OA OF THE KNEES, 80% OF PEOPLE WITH OA HAVE LIMITATION OF MOVEMENT AND 25 % CANNOT PERFORM THEIR ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING. THE GOALS OF ASSESSMENT IN REHABILITATION AND HEALTH ARE TO DESCRIBE THE HEALTH STATUS-RELATED QUALITIES WITHIN DOMAINS OF FUNCTIONING.

THE PRIMARY GOAL OF THIS PAPER IS TO CONSIDER THE ASSESSMENT IMPLICATIONS OF THE ICF.

AIM OF THE STUDY:

ICF WAS USED AS A FRAMEWORK TO IDENTIFY THE ELDERLY PROBLEMS IN THE BATHROOM DUE TO PAIN IN THE LOWER LEG AND HELP TO UNDERSTAND APPROPRIATE MODIFICATIONS FOR HELPING ELDERLY IN TOILETING AND BATHING.

ICF WAS USED TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE DYNAMIC INTERACTION BETWEEN DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF HEALTH SO AS TO HAVE A HOLISTIC APPROACH FOR PATIENT.S MANAGEMENT.

AIM OF THE STUDY IS TO RECOGNIZE THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS (GRAB RAILS) IN IMPROVING DISABILITY AND IMPORTANCE OF PARTICIPATION AS DESIRED OUTCOME.

TO REVIEW EXISTING GRAB RAILS IN BATHROOMS.

METHODOLOGY: USING THE ICF GERIATRIC CORE SET AS A FRAMEWORK, THE PROBLEMS OF 65 COMMUNITY DWELLING

ELDERLY (WITH MMSE MORE THAN 23) RESIDING IN NEW DELHI WERE IDENTIFIED. THE PAIN IN THE LOWER LIMB (b28015), KNEE STRUCTURE (e75011), PROBLEM IN SQUATTING (d4101), AND THE GRAB RAILS IN THE BATHROOM WERE STUDIED.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION: SUBJECTS HAD DIFFICULTY IN LOWER LIMB FUNCTIONING WITH MODERATE PAIN (33.84 %) TO SEVERE PAIN (27.69 %) IN THE LOWER LIMB. THERE WAS IMPAIRMENT OF THE KNEE STRUCTURE (MODERATE IMPAIRMENT: 33.84 %, SEVERE IMPAIRMENT: 16.92%) WHICH WAS CAUSING ACTIVITIES AND PARTICIPATION RESTRICTION WITH DIFFICULTY IN SQUATTING (SEVERE DIFFICULTY: 26.15 %, COMPLETE DIFFICULTY 29.23 % OF THE ELDERLY). INSPITE OF ALL THESE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING IT WAS FOUND THAT ONLY 15 % HAD GRAB RAILS IN THEIR BATHROOM (ENVIRONMENT). THE PRESENCE OF GRAB RAILS IN THE BATHROOM CAN IMPROVE THE FUNCTIONAL STATUS OF THE ELDERLY AND HIS/HER QUALITY OF LIFE.

CONCLUSION: ELDERLY PROBLEMS CAN BE IDENTIFIED USING ICF AS A FRAMEWORK TO UNDERSTAND THE DYNAMIC INTERACTION BETWEEN DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF HEALTH SO AS TO HAVE A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO ELDERLY PROBLEM. THERE IS THE NEED TO FRAMEWORK POLICIES TO ENSURE SAFE HOMES FOR ELDERLY AND CREATE AWARENESS ABOUT THE HOME MODIFICATIONS AND ASSISTIVE DEVICES IN THE COMMUNITY IN INDIA.

KEY WORDS: ICF GERIATRIC CORE SET, GRAB RAIL, ICF

1. INTRODUCTION

The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) is a member of the Who's group of classifications devised to provide a global language and classification.[1] ICF is a universally devised and accepted tool, involving many professions, organizations and user groups from around the world in its construction.

ICF core set defines an empirical basis the ICF categories are relevant for the condition and rehabilitation of typical patients. The comprehensive ICF Geriatric core set includes 123 second level ICF categories. ICF geriatric corset provides the potential framework for standardized reporting and measurement and setting the framework along the continuum of care. ICF core sets encourage the measurement of health status from a patient- centered and multi professional perspective. This is not a generic but a focused approach, taking into consideration the special needs and characteristics of the elderly population.

It therefore considers itself a bio-psycho-social model of functioning, applying to all people throughout the world ICF geriatric core set provides us with an opportunity to collect evidence of what older people can and cannot do. It enables us to consider the links between intrinsic factors from a health condition and also the contextual barriers or facilitators of the environment/extrinsic factors that impact upon their functioning. It therefore fits in with the ideals of client centered practice. It is useful for inter professional and

interagency working as a „common ground or language for communication and intervention planning. [1]

The main components of the ICF are body functions and structures, activity, participation and the personal and environmental contextual factors. [1], [2] This fits easily with rehabilitation professional thinking of the person–environment–participation/functions interaction described in models of occupational performance (Christiansen & Baum 1991). Each component can be described and defined in a positive or negative way (e.g. impairment of body structure or function). Activity and participation can be considered in terms of activity limitation and participation restriction, with environmental factors described in terms of potential facilitators or barriers for the client’s activity or participation.

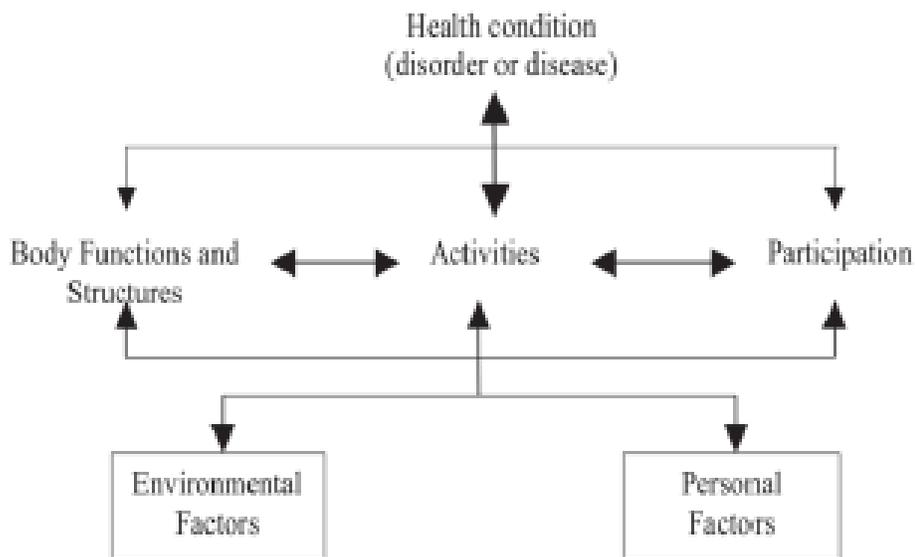


Fig 1: The World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (WHO 2001:18)

The ICF's conceptual framework illustrates how facilitators and barriers in the environment interact with and influence health and functioning. The social model of disability sees the issue mainly as a socially created problem, and basically as a matter of the full integration of individuals into society. Disability is not an attribute of an individual, but rather a complex collection of conditions, many of which are created by the social environment. Hence the management of the problem requires social action, and it is the collective responsibility of society at large to make the environmental modifications necessary for the full participation of people with disabilities in all areas of social life. Consistent with values proposed by the social model, ethical use of the ICF requires that the individual's appraisals of environmental assets and liabilities, personal body functions, and his or her ability to participate in desired personal and social activities are considered along with professional classification of functioning, disability, and health.

Osteoarthritis (OA) remains one of the most common forms of musculoskeletal disease in the world. OA is the fourth most frequent predictor of health problems worldwide in women and eighth most common predictor in men. Approximately 40 % of adults older than the age of 70 suffer from OA of the knees, 80% of people with OA have limitation of movement and 25 % cannot perform their activities of daily living. [6] The goals of assessment in rehabilitation and health are to describe the health status–related qualities within domains of functioning. Rehabilitation interventions are intended to maintain

functioning, prevent the loss of functioning, and enhance recovery and independence. The primary goal of this paper is to consider the assessment implications of the ICF.

1.1 Aim of study:

a) ICF was used as a framework to identify the elderly problems in the bathroom due to pain in the lower leg and help to understand appropriate modifications for helping elderly in toileting and bathing.

b) ICF was used to acknowledge the dynamic interaction between different components of health so as to have a holistic approach for patient's management.

c) Aim of the study is to recognize the role of environmental factors (grab rails) in improving disability and importance of participation as desired outcome.

d) To review the existing grab rails in bathrooms of community dwelling elderly.

1.2. Need of study:

There is need to understand the interaction between impairment, functioning, and environment in elderly with pain in the lower limb so as to identify, mitigate, or remove environmental hindrances to the full participation of elderly with disabilities in mainstream society.

2. METHODOLOGY

The convenience sampling was used as a part of this pilot study. Using the ICF geriatric core set as a framework, the problems of 65 community dwelling elderly (with age 60 years and above and Mini mental status examination score more than or equal to 23, not requiring institutional support and care) residing in New Delhi were identified.

The assessment was done by the field workers (occupational therapists and physical therapists) at the

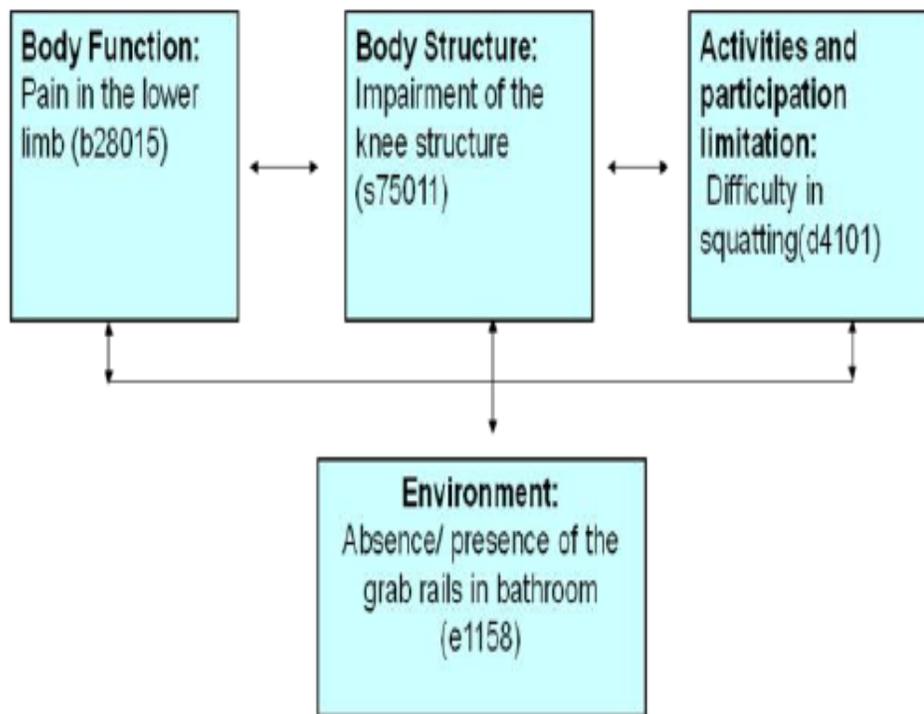


Fig 2:ICF framework to identify elderly problem in bathroom

homes of the elderly. The pain in the lower limb (b28015), knee structure (e75011), problem in squatting (d4101), and the grab rails in the bathroom were studied.

3. RESULT:

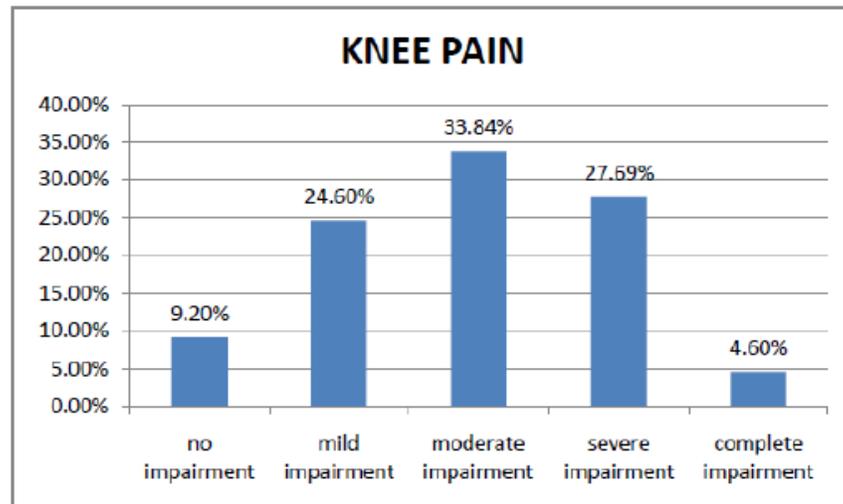


Fig 3: Showing % of subjects having pain in the lower limb (b28015) according to the severity

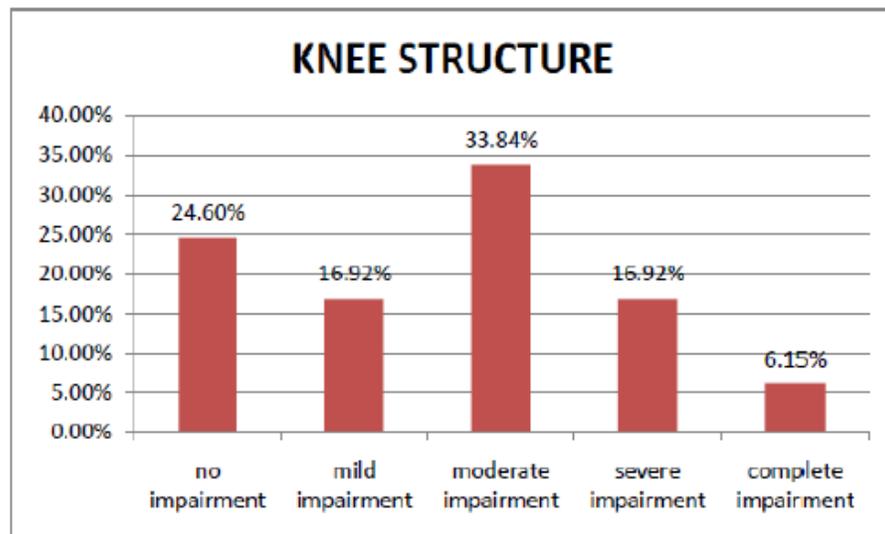


Fig 4: Showing % of subjects having impairment of the knee structure (e75011) according to the severity

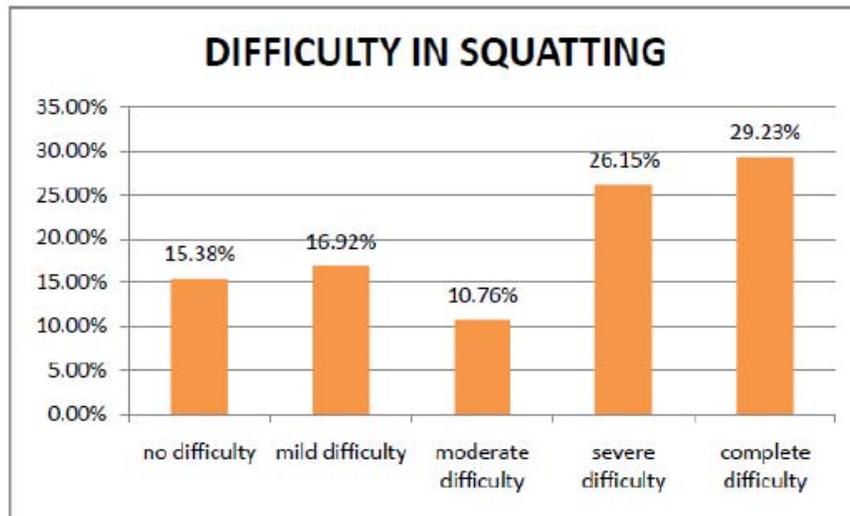


Fig 5: Showing % of subjects having difficulty in squatting (d4101) according to the severity

Subjects had difficulty in lower limb functioning with moderate pain (33.84 %) to severe pain (27.69%) in the lower limb. There was impairment of the knee structure (moderate impairment: 33.84%, severe impairment: 16.92%) which was causing activities and participation restriction with difficulty in squatting (severe difficulty: 26.15 %, complete difficulty 29.23 % of the elderly).

Inspite of all these factors contributing it was found that only 15 % had grab rails in their bathroom (environment).

4. DISCUSSION

Functional limitations occur as a result of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that

individual's contextual factors (environmental and personal factors)" (WHO, 2001,). ^[1] Impairments, according to the ICF, are the manifestations of dysfunction in the body structures or functions. Disability, then, refers to "the outcome or result of a complex relationship between an individual's health condition and personal factors, and of the external factors that represent the circumstances in which the individual lives" (WHO, 2001,). Disability is meant to focus on the individual, societal, and body-related aspects of impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions in the environment. ^[1]

The model of functioning proposed in the ICF suggests dynamic and reciprocal relationships between the various health-related conditions within the context of environmental and personal factors. Both functioning and disability are conceptualized within the dynamic interaction between health conditions and contextual factors. Its conceptual framework presents disability as an interaction between impairment, functioning, and environment and can be used to describe both how environmental factors are key to understanding disability.

The ICF can be used to identify, mitigate, or remove environmental hindrances to the full participation of elderly in the mainstream society. The ICF considers that the different elements within the classification can interact to a lesser or greater degree, rather than having a causal or hierarchical effect. For example, an older person may not have any impairment or activity limitation but may have participation

restriction because of the attitudes of the society in which he lives (environmental factor). ^{[1], [2]}

Although elderly having difficulty in lower limb functioning because of pain in the lower limb ranged from moderate pain (33.84 %) to severe pain (27.69 %) (Figure 2), which related to the impairment of the knee structure (moderate impairment: 33.84%, severe impairment: 16.92%), (figure 3), but the restriction in activities and participation of the elderly with regards to the activity of squatting was severe difficulty: 26.15%, complete difficulty 29.23 % (figure 4). But only 15 % had Grab Rail in their bathroom (environment).

4.1 Grab Rail position and geometry in the bathroom.

The presence of Grab Rail in the bathroom can improve the functional status of the elderly and his/her quality of life. Each grab rail user has differing requirements, due to his/her individual anthropometric dimensions and any existing conditions or diseases affecting his/her functional performance of activities of daily living (Bridge, 2003). When prescribing a Grab Rail, careful matching of the position and orientation must be achieved in order to optimize the benefits of assistance provided (O.Meara, 2003). The placement of the Grab Rail can either provide the best possible assistance or can make the Grab Rail useless (Koncelik, 2003). Therefore, an understanding of the user's functional ability and an awareness of how the environment affects the positioning of the Grab Rail is required. ^[5]

When prescribing a Grab Rail, the environment can impact on the orientation and final positioning. ^[5]

a) The area where a Grab Rail is placed must be solid enough to support 1100 N of force in any direction (Standards Australia, 2001).

b) The Grab Rail must be placed so it is close enough for the user to reach, but be far enough forward of the toilet to assist in the stabilization stage. This is particularly pertinent for vertical grab rail placement.

c) The height of the Grab Rail must also be considered. A common mistake when prescribing Grab Rails is placing the Grab Rail too low or too high (Pauls, 1991). The height of the horizontal Grab Rail must be more carefully considered than the vertical Grab Rail. A horizontal Grab Rail too low or too high does not provide the user with enough support to gain required momentum and postural stability during the earlier stages of the transfer. It has also been noted extensively that the horizontal Grab Rail does not provide adequate support during the final stabilization stage of the transfer (Bridge, 2003; Sanford, 2001).

4.2 Recommendation for Grab Rail for subjects with OA knees: ^[5]

Horizontal grab rails are recommended in people with reduction in knee strength. An increase in the required torques

at the knee is noted with vertical Grab Rail use (in one study only) (Roland, 1996). [5]

Horizontal/Vertical grab rails are recommended with impairments in Joint Integrity. A significant increase in the shear joint forces is noted with vertical Grab Rail use (Bridge, 2003; McDonald, 1997; Ongley, 1999). [5], [4] However, a significant reduction in knee range of motion is also noted with vertical Grab Rail use (O'Meara, 2003; Ongley, 1999; Roland, 1996). The functional performance of an older person during the sit-to-stand transfer is improved when using a Grab Rail. Areas such as the stages of the transfer, rise speed, stability and falls can all be affected by the use of a Grab Rail. [5]

5. CONCLUSION:

Elderly problems can be identified using ICF as a framework to understand the dynamic interaction between different components of health so as to have a holistic approach to elderly problem. There is the need to framework policies to ensure safe homes for elderly and create awareness about the home modifications and assistive devices in the community in India.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

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Anjlee Agarwal, Access Consultant and Researcher since 1998, has been promoting Inclusive Environment through Universal Design in public spaces and transportation systems. She has been catalyst in re-designing the infrastructure set up of Dilli Haat, Delhi & Bangalore Metro Stations, Bus Rapid Transit System Delhi, University of Delhi & Garhwal, IIT Delhi & Kanpur and Commonwealth Games Venues- Stadiums & Games Village, pedestrian infrastructure of Delhi and many more public places to make them universally accessible. She has presented more than 43 papers nationally & internationally, authored several manuals, guidelines and codes for GOI and published numerous articles in various publications. As Access Consultant with Government of India, she is able to bring about policy level changes to make Incredible India = Inclusive India. Furthermore, she is taking up action oriented research projects on Building Regulations, Right of Way, Inclusive Pedestrian Facilities and Transit systems. She is co-author of Universal Design India Principles[®] developed at the National Institute of Design, India.

Anjee is Co-founder and Executive Director of Samarthyam (www.samarthyam.org), a civil society and research organization involved in disseminating Accessibility Awareness through a novel model which primarily focuses on enabling inclusion of persons with disabilities to access education, tourism, transportation and environment, devoid of any hindrance. She has been a recipient of several awards including the “Role Model-National Award”, 2003 presented by Hon’ble President Dr. APJ Adbul Kalam; Social Act of Courage: Red & White Bravery Award 2005; Cavinkare Ability Mastery Award, 2005 and Karamveer Pурсkaar: National Awards for Social Justice and Citizen Action, 2009 and IBN7 Super Idol Awards, 2012 for her constant efforts towards promotion of inclusive environments.

Access for All in Higher Education: Steps towards Inclusion

Ms. Anjlee Agarwal

'Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime.'

Chinese Proverb.

The demonstrable impact of accessible features at higher education campuses and workplaces is far reaching. Not only does it create an awareness of conditions that encourage inclusion, but also imperceptibly they inculcate in an impressionable audience the standards that will be perpetuated by them in the future. Students at university are the most receptive to ideas of inclusion- the impact of not only creating an accessible atmosphere in their learning environment, but informing them of the benefits of accessible elements, the opportunities it opens up and also the challenges that crop up. At this stage, they can also be informed of the potential limitations of the lack of access, misapprehensions of cost implications, the hazards of poor implementation and understanding and the need to invest in safe, secure and low effort access for all.

While the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 makes it mandatory to make campuses, colleges, libraries and auditorium etc. accessible to all, as does the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), successful accessibility is dependent on proper implementation, a result of awareness and understanding of

the concepts and impact of Universal Design. At present, educational opportunities are limited for those with disabilities due to lack of accessible classrooms, toilets, facilities and resources.

Access is the key to inclusion. For example, a ramp at the ground floor entrance, classes at the ground floor and availability of an accessible toilet can make a college accessible to the prospective disabled student, the absence of which denies them that education and their later employment opportunities. Similarly small interventions in the conception and design of a campus or even on an existing campus can not only create access for persons with locomotor limitations, but those with cognitive, sensory (vision or hearing impaired) and temporary ailments (reduced mobility) as well.

These opportunities that accessible features create for the persons with disabilities also expose others to their needs, reducing societal stigmas, promote and encourage independence and empowerment.

Samarthyam, National Centre for Accessible Environment is a civil society organisation that has been and continues to work at a national level to promote universal accessibility in the education system through the project "Access for All" under the Sakshar, Education for All initiative. We provide technical support to all educational institutions to implement accessible design in Universities and Colleges. Samarthyam is also advising the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment as well

as Ministry of Human Resource Development in furthering the mission of creating a barrier free built, transport and pedestrian environment.

A multi-pronged approach to improving accessibility that has found some success includes **Access Audits, Sensitization Workshops, enabling resource persons and Equal Opportunity Cells** in universities, and including concepts of accessibility and Universal Design in the Curriculum of academic courses. From 2007-09 we have conducted access audits of 71 colleges and 70 departments, libraries and seminar halls, faculties, etc. of University of Delhi; 9 buildings of Indira Gandhi National Open University, the entire University of Rajasthan, Jaipur and 10 buildings of IIT, Kanpur. We are also working with Chitrakoot University (UP) to make it fully accessible. We have organized access sensitization programmes in schools of Delhi, Port Blair and Rangat (Middle Andaman) and conducted several access audits to make schools universally accessible. An access audit is a capacity building exercise wherein the existing facilities are assessed and suggestions provided for further improvement. Similarly access appraisals of potential projects during the planning stage have proved instructive to all stakeholders.

A typical sensitization workshop conducted at a university with team of resource persons from Samarthyam raises awareness on access issues. Participants from the administration's civil engineering wing, student's welfare, faculty and students are invited. Other participants include architects, urban and town

planners, policy makers, academic institutions, stake holders/service providers and NGO's. Sensitization exercises, case study presentations of accessible features and successful projects, both public buildings and pedestrian infrastructure projects, as well as accessible standards replicated at the University of Delhi, IGNOU and JNU etc. are demonstrated. It also initiates the development of a Disability Cell. This leaves the participant with the awareness of the needs persons with disability, the tools to make informed decisions and resources to support this initiative. Its aim is to improve buildings and places and make them more user friendly for "Everyone", including children, women, elderly persons and persons with disabilities.

Further, integrating the **Capacity Building Trainings** and design assistance in the university curriculum for not only design professionals- that includes architects, engineers, product designers- but also for policy making programs is another initiative we have undertaken.

These approaches go hand in hand with **Networking, Advocacy and Lobbying** – in promoting the rights of persons with disabilities to enhance their potential to exercise these rights.

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Ms. Anjee Agarwal



Dr. Peter is a person who has Friedreich's Ataxia a neurological condition that is progressive and has left him confined to a wheelchair, but too uncoordinated to make use of an electric one and with slurred speech, to name a few inherent challenges. Despite this he has shown a command of different abilities completing a Ph.D at the University of Melbourne, recently appointed as an Honorary Fellow of the University of Melbourne. He has just released a book Politics, Disability and Social Inclusion available here <http://petergibilisco.com.au/>

The importance of disability support workers

Dr. Peter Gibilisco

A primary “goal” of the State Disability Plan is to provide support, that is, to encourage people with disabilities to live their own lifestyle. This is referred to in the State Disability Plan, as the pursuit of individual lifestyles: "to enable people with a disability, to pursue their own individual lifestyles by encouraging others to respect, promote and safeguard their rights, by strengthening the disability support system".

In the report such a pursuit is linked to the worthy aspirations of the Person Centred Approach (PCA). However, the goals of such an approach are shown to be somewhat idealistic when support services work with severe disablement, which covers a large portion of those needing support. In reality, the implementation of support for severe disablement is limited by political processes that require a standardised response.

People with severe disabilities want and are competent to perform the majority of human activities, with the help of a skilled and empathetic support worker. The goals of Victoria’s State Disability Plan are to ensure such needs are adequately met; at least that is what it implies.

These rhetorical goals are to provide a person with a disability the required essentials that mean people with disabilities have choice. I can pragmatically acknowledge in Peter Gibilisco’s

case, human assistance is the most flexible and capable method of support. For example, there are infinite amounts of human problems that arise, and by ensuring empathetic and pragmatic support, that is, to assist in implementing the measures of the State Disability Plan. That will mean pathways are opened to help people with severe disabilities reach their full potential whether in work, education and relationships.

My name is Debbie Mackenzie and I am the major support worker for Peter Gibilisco. In the past 2½ years my support role has increased, becoming more wide-ranging and flexible in the duties of personal care, through to challenges that have helped improve the quality of his life. The following explains how this has worked. I want to emphasise the importance of a person-centred approach in all practical aspects of support care.

When I first came into disability support I had no idea of what to expect from the practical side of disability. There were many differences from what I was taught in theory, and since I come from the aged care sector I knew I would need to change my way of thinking in order to serve in the arena of disablement.

Initially I did not understand how working within the disability sector could be so different, but I soon realised the differences were huge. They were huge in these ways: of course there is an age factor; but also there is a much more intense emotional factor. I could see there was so much more living to be done. For example, there needed to be more community inclusion and opening up of choices for living. This is known to have a

positive effect, at least in Peter's case, and should greatly improve the lives of many directly effected by severe disability.

I attended Peter's PhD graduation at the University of Melbourne as his support worker. What a privilege that was, just to attend, and it was so inspiring to have the knowledge of the many obstacles Peter has overcome and while never forgetting the big picture. So yes, this is the first image of what I could see of his "Dare to Dream" approach to life.

Then gradual changes started to take place in Peter's life, such as the much required and fought for increase in the needed hours of human support services, through more flexible hours and a pragmatic person-centred approach. This was how my life started to evolve more around the study and the pragmatic diligence of disability work, and I loved it!

Peter was losing his ability to project his opinion at conferences and forums - his voice was weakening and his speech impaired and slurred. Therefore, Peter sought advice from those at ComTec, who helped him out significantly by installing programs in his lap-top computer that could adequately project a suitable voice. The ability to communicate more freely at such events has considerably furthered Peter's self esteem.

The boost Peter gained from technology also allowed him the ability to further his professional contribution in ways that a knowledgeable and empathetic support worker can readily assist. I learnt very quickly the required computer skills that would assist Peter's quality of life. However, no training can

explain where the boundaries are: these I worked on myself to enable me to work in a professional, yet empathetic, manner. An example of this is given in a quote by Ed Roberts when talking about his support worker Jonathan Gold in the 1994 book *To Live with Grace and Dignity*, edited by Lydia Gans:

While Ed easily says that his attendants often become his friends. Jonathan is more reticent and will plunge into a philosophic discussion of what friendship means. Does it mean wanting to do the same things? Ed likes to go to the A's games while Jonathan wouldn't dream of spending his time watching baseball. After mulling it over for a while, Jonathan agrees that they doubtless are friends since their basic attitudes towards life "probably are in harmony". More thought leads him to admit that there is a love between them which is a "spiritual thing" and for him the work itself is, ultimately, the expression of that love.

I attended a study tour to Hawaii with Peter early this year. I learnt so much from this experience and I have also attained many valuable attributes from the experience. It gave me the opportunity to work in Hawaii, and allowed me to gain the organisational skills to get him there and help him pursue his dreams. The trip took an entire year to plan, as there were so many obstacles to work through, but when I saw Peter's determination to get there and really enjoying it, this became a vehicle for change that drove me.

Attending conferences and forums with Peter empowered me; I wanted to learn so much more about the disability sector. I was a successful recipient of a Department of Human Services

Scholarship to further my studies in disability work. I am a second year student and with the assistance of Peter's mentoring skills I expect to complete this and further my career within the disability sector.

In the next section, the paper will discuss the opinions of two highly intelligent people, from the USA, with severe disabilities and looks at the issue of how support workers are undervalued by many in society.

Related pitfalls in an American context

Dr Don Parsons is an outstanding independent scholar and author who was diagnosed with Friedreich's Ataxia in 1971, and despite this graduated with a PhD in 1985, from the University of California in Los Angeles.

From his sufferance, and his knowledge of the progression of Friedreich's Ataxia, he is clearly entitled to the respect he has earned for his scholarly and pragmatic views about the political economy of support workers.

Dr Parsons practically and scholastically believes that the ability of a person to effectively communicate and interact with their support worker is of the utmost importance. The disability system of support is focused on the wage relationship so a support worker should, in theory; provide the minimum of personal care and maintenance. All else is, he believes, due to the relationship that the disabled person can develop with his or her support worker.

There are also certain constraints, usually in terms of time, that appear to be inherent in the system. For example, if a person in need of support wants to attend some conferences they may be unable to do so because he or she is unable to vary the established hours of work by the support worker to a sufficient degree.

Now we acknowledge the thoughts of Professor Yvonne Singer concerning support workers. She has suffered with Cerebral Palsy since birth, leaving her severely physically disabled. Despite this she is currently an online professor at two universities in the US.

Professor Singer pragmatically justifies the reasons for a shortage of support workers in America. She believes one of these is that the actions of a support worker are not given any value in society. Many in society, therefore, do not value the disabled and equally do not value actions which help the disabled achieve.

This is only further exacerbated by poor training methods, low salary and no benefits. Singer also commented on the poor work ethic of support workers within the disability industry, due in many ways to budgetary cuts and the flow on effects of poor administration.

Australia benchmarks a sizeable portion of its disability policy from the US, whether it pragmatically works or not. Now in this paper we would like to leave you with something to think about. The question remains: are disability support workers as undervalued in Australia as their colleagues are in the US?



Dr. Peter Gibilisco

OBITUARY:

Bill Moggridge, British designer of the first laptop, dies aged 69

Pioneer was hailed for his work on the Grid Compass, a portable computer with a clamshell design and foldable flat-panel screen



Bill Moggridge created the first portable computer with a foldable design.

Moggridge is credited with the design of the Grid Compass, a "computer in a briefcase" which had a keyboard and a yellow-on-black display set built into its flip-up lid, which sold for \$8,150 (£5,091) when it was released in 1982. Encased in magnesium, it was used by the US military and made its way into outer space aboard the shuttle Discovery in 1985.

Although there were many portable computers being developed at the time, Grid Systems Corp won the patent for the clamshell design with a foldable screen hinged toward the back of the machine, said Alex Bochanek, a curator at the Computer History Museum in Mountain View, California.

Moggridge pushed for this foldable design when he realised the flat-panel screen, keyboard and circuitry could fit snugly together.

"In terms of the industrial design of the enclosure, Moggridge was instrumental in proposing that," Bochanek said. "He came up with that particular form factor."

Until that point, portable computers resembled sewing machines that weighed more than 9kg and had a big handle.

It was after using the machine that Moggridge's ideas about design began to change, Bochanek said. His work began to focus more on how people interacted with devices.

The laptop computer has since then become the dominant form in the world PC market, where more than two-thirds of PCs sold every year are laptops, and the proportion is increasing.

*Moggridge wrote the books *Designing Interactions*, which was published in 2006, and *Designing Media*, published in 2010. "Few people think about it or are aware of it. But there is nothing made by human beings that does not involve a design decision somewhere," he once remarked.*

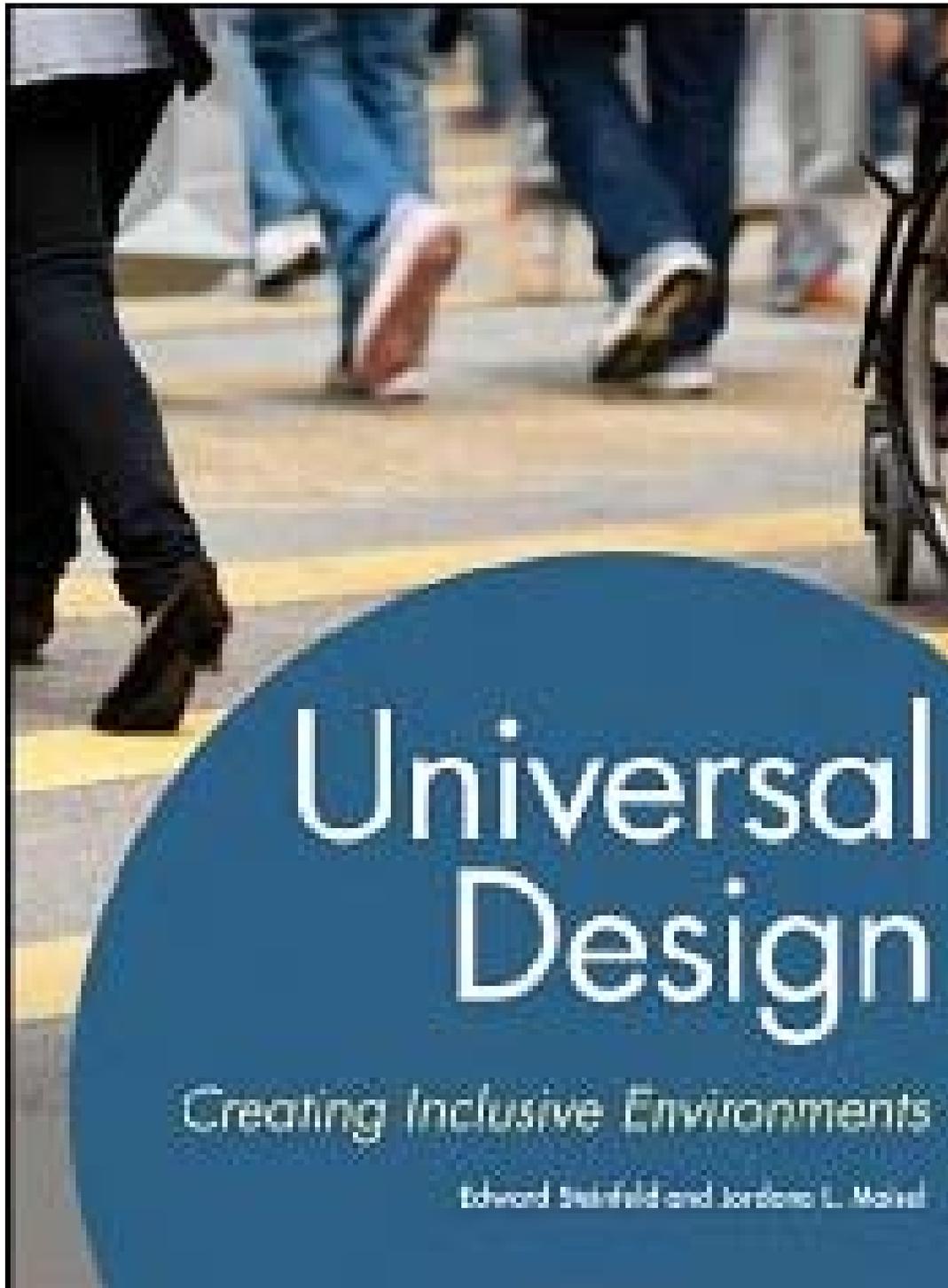
"As one of the most pioneering designers of the 20th century, Bill Moggridge has been central to how design makes technology make sense to the people who use it," said the Design Council in making the award.

Caroline Baumann, the associate director of the Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum, said in a statement: "Beloved by the museum staff and the design community at large, Bill touched the lives of so many through his wise council, boundary-pushing ideas and cheerful camaraderie."

Moggridge is survived by his wife of 47 years, Karin, and sons Alex and Erik.

(Source : Associated Press, guardian.co.uk,)

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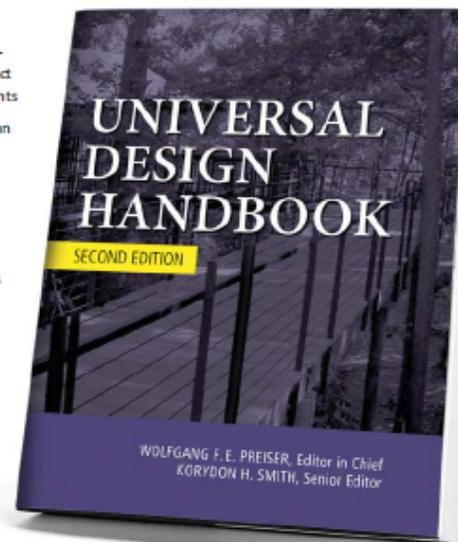
It ranges from inclusive and non-discriminatory design of products, cars, architecture, and urban environments and infrastructure, all the way to information technology and telecommunications. The new edition of the Universal Design Handbook is a completely updated one-stop professional reference to designing products and facilities for older adults, persons with disabilities, children, and all people who use them, and encompasses vision, touch, and hearing, as well as cognitive and motor impairment.

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- Coverage of accommodation issues in case studies on residential, commercial, transportation, and educational facilities

Wolfgang F.E. Preiser is Emeritus Professor of Architecture at the University of Cincinnati. He has published 16 books and more than 130 chapters, articles, and conference papers, and is the recipient of the Progressive Architecture Applied Research Award and Citation and the EDRA Career and Achievement awards.

Korydon H. Smith is an Associate Professor in the Fay Jones School of Architecture at the University of Arkansas. He teaches courses in architectural design and theory, and has received numerous teaching awards.



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REVIEW

UNIVERSAL DESIGN HANDBOOK, SECOND EDITION

NEW YORK: MCGRAW-HILL, 2010

EDITORS: WOLFGANG F.E. PREISER AND KORYDON H. SMITH

By Karin Bendixen, Aarhus, Denmark www.bexcom.dk

This second edition discusses how to develop media, products, buildings, and infrastructure for the widest range of human needs, preferences, and functioning. The book also addresses the growth and changes in the world, and therefore, implications for the universal design movement. The UDH2 targets not only students, architects, designers, planners, design practitioners, therapists, advocates and policy makers, but users/citizens can also draw inspiration. A great number of chapters also provide specific tools for analysis and suggestions on how we can tackle the problems and challenges presented by UD, i.e., what it means for planning, strategy and finance, and society.

The book contains updated old chapters and mostly new chapters in seven parts: Part 1: Premises and Perspectives; Part 2: Principles, Standards and Guidelines; Part 3: International Perspectives; Part 4: Public Spaces, Private Spaces, Products, and Technologies; Part 5: Education and Research; Part 6: The Past and Future of Universal Design; and, Part 7: Epilogue. The UDH2 offers several outstanding opportunities not just to gain an insight into the culture and traditions of different countries, but also to understand the importance of these factors for the progress of UD in different parts of the world, and furthermore, how different countries define UD and the users that they include. . Contributors come from many countries including the United States, United Kingdom, Norway, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, India, Israel and Brazil.

Since the first edition of the book the world has seen major transformations with implications for design. In less than a decade, the world has experienced a century's worth of change, the scope and diversity of which were unimaginable in 2001. The introduction chapter pinpoints the world changes like the world economy, the worldwide health, catastrophes like hurricanes, and earthquakes, not to mention evolution and progress of technology. The book's Epilogue (chapter 45), by Rossetti, is one of the new chapters. All readers should start here, especially if they do not know or have any insight into the world of challenges that people with disabilities face in their daily lives: it is something which requires both patience and creativity.

Chronicling Social Change and Innovation: The *Universal Design Handbook*, 2nd Ed.

Korydon H. Smith and Wolfgang F.E. Preiser

In 2001, the first edition of the *Universal Design Handbook* (Wolfgang F.E. Preiser and Elaine Ostroff, eds., New York: McGraw-Hill) was published. Around that same time, a number of other important books on the subject were also published, e.g., *Inclusive Design: Designing and Developing Accessible Environments* (Rob Imrie and Peter Hall, London: Spon Press, 2001), *Universal Design: A Manual of Practical Guidance for Architects* (Selwyn Goldsmith, Oxford: Architectural Press, 2000), and *Inclusive Design: Designing for the Whole Population* (John Clarkson, Roger Coleman, Simeon Keates, and Cherie Lebbon, eds., London: Springer, 2003). Since 2001, the world of design has seen major transformations, rendering some of the *Universal Design Handbook*, and parts of these other books, obsolete.

As a means to address this, in 2010, McGraw-Hill and a new editorial team (the authors of this synopsis) released the *Universal Design Handbook*, 2nd Ed. (UDH2), including an electronic edition accessible to readers with visual impairment. With 45 chapters and contributors from around the globe, the UDH2 illustrates some of the recent advancements in inclusive design, but it also begs the question as to the future of inclusive design

A Century's Worth of Change

Since 2001, the world of design has seen major transformations. In less than a decade, the world has experienced a century's worth of change, the scope and

diversity of which were unimaginable in 2001. Social, technological, economic, environmental, and legal changes have altered both the philosophical discourses and the physical practices of design disciplines at all scales.

Social advancements were also made in the past decade. In regard to universal design, in 2000, the United Nations (U.N.) appointed Miloon Kothari, an architect from India, as its first Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing. During his eight-year term, Kothari's office drafted the first U.N. resolutions on housing. Kothari helped substantiate the importance of housing as "a vital element for achieving socially, economically and environmentally sustainable development" and that a home "is a key element for fostering family integration, contributing to social equity and strengthening of the feeling of belonging, security and human solidarity" (United Nations, 2004). More particularly, the rights of persons with disabilities were included in these seminal U.N. resolutions: "Persons with disabilities have particular needs in regard to . . . the full and equal realization of adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living" (United Nations, 2004). On December 10, 2008, little more than a month after the United States elected the first black (biracial) President in its history, Barack Obama, the United Nations celebrated the 60th anniversary of *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. The United Nations reaffirmed its focus on "dignity" for "all members of the human family" and for "freedom, justice and peace in the world," values and nomenclature that are at the heart of universal design. In the past decade, has the world become more conscious of the necessity of good design? In

what ways have inclusive design, design-for-all, and universal design contributed to social change? Borrowing from contributors to the UDH2, this is discussed below.

Universal Design and Social Progress

As cited by a number of authors in the UDH2, many changes to design practices, including the emergence of the universal design (UD), have stemmed from demographic shifts. This is especially marked by rapidly aging industrialized regions, such as, Japan, the United States, Great Britain, Spain, and Germany. This has led to a rethinking of everything from workplace design, as discussed by James Mueller (Chap. 23, "Office and Workplace Design"), to the design of the shopping experience, as described by Roger Coleman (Chap. 21, "Designing Inclusive Experiences").

In addition to building awareness about the psychological, social, and physical needs of older adults, many UD experts have increased the focus on design for children and young adults. For example: Chap. 22, "Outdoor Play Settings: An Inclusive Approach," Susan Goltsman, discusses the importance of play in child development and articulates principles for designing exterior play spaces; Chap. 40, "Camp Aldersgate: A New Model for Architectural Education," Laura Terry; Chap. 39, "Universal Design for Learning in the College Classroom," Margo Vreeburg Izzo, Steven Rissing, Christopher Andersen, Jack Nasar, and L. Scott Lissner

Changing Ideals

According to Ostroff (Chap. 1, "Universal Design: An Evolving Paradigm"), one global shift worth recognizing is the growing awareness of UD among the general population. UD is

no longer just a concept among a handful of designers and advocates, but has become more commonplace in nations, cities, and households around the world. Addition to the design disciplines, UD has advanced most rapidly in education and business. With this has been an increased political and economic value placed on universal design. This was clearly evidenced on March 30, 2007, when the United Nations gathered 82 signatories on the opening day of the first comprehensive human rights treaty of the twenty-first century, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CORD). This was the highest number of opening day signing countries in the history of UN conventions. In addition, it was the fastest negotiated human rights treaty in UN history. By the end of 2009, three-quarters of the world's countries had signed. United Nations' press releases called the outcomes of the convention "a paradigm shift." (For more on this, see: John Mathiason, Chap. 5, "United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.")

Universal design has also become much more integrated with other growing design trends, especially the sustainability movement. As stated by Susan Szenasy (Chap. 2, "Toward Social, Economic, and Environmental Sustainability"),

Changing Practices

As cultural, political, and design ideals have changed, legal systems and design practices have also changed. There are countless examples worldwide of transportation systems, urban design schemes, architectural works, products, and media that have utilized UD concepts, strategies, and methods. Here are a few examples:

Chap. 10, "Norway's Planning Approach to Implement Universal Design," Olav Rand Bringa, Einar Lund, and Kristi Ringard; Chap. 11, "The Impact of Aging on Japanese Accessibility Standards," Satoshi Kose; Chap. 12, "The Evolution of Design for All in Public Buildings and Transportation in France," Louis-Pierre Grosbois; Chap. 13, "Manifestations of Universal Design in Germany," Ingrid Krauss;

UD faces a number of challenges in deeply rooted historical environments: Chap. 15, "Accessible Design in Italy," Assunta D'Innocenzo and Annalisa Morini; Chap. 16, "Planning Accessibility in the Old City of Jerusalem," Avi Ramot, Yael Danieli-Lahav, and Judith Bendel;

Chap. 36, "Inclusive Design Research Initiatives at the Royal College of Art," Jeremy Myerson and Yanki Lee

Changing Demographics

In 2000, the world's population was slightly more than 6 billion. It is anticipated that by 2025 there will be more than 8 billion people living on Earth (United Nations, 2009). Growth will be highest in less developed nations. For example, by the end of the twenty-first century, Europe's share of the world's population will be cut in half, dropping from 12 percent to less than 6 percent, while Africa's share will double, to possess one-quarter of the world's people (United Nations, 2009).

What roles will designers play?

Although there is no definitive authority, some estimates suggest that by the time this book hits bookshelves, India will hold the largest number of English-speaking persons in the world, barely edging out the United States and nearly doubling

the number of English speakers in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, China has the largest number of Internet users in the world, 253 million, followed by the United States, Japan, India, and Germany. In the future, however, the rankings may change. For instance, while the United States has seen a 130 percent increase and China has seen a 1,000 percent increase in Internet users from 2000 to 2008, Pakistan has experienced a growth of nearly 13,000 percent during the same time period (Internet World Stats, 2008). As technology and language patterns change, what roles will designers play?

In addition to these shifts, the coming decades will bring further economic, cultural, and technological shifts. Climate change and energy consumption will become more central discourses, while human rights will continue to be central to international policy and advocacy debates. Design, likely, will regain its once prominent role in politics, healthcare, environmental justice, and popular culture.

Conclusion

In the opening chapter to the first edition of the *Universal Design Handbook*, Ostroff discussed the “new paradigm” of universal design. At that time, the aspiration of universal design was to integrate into mainstream media, product, architectural, urban, regional, and other design practices. Although that goal has yet to be fully achieved, that ambition needs to be elevated. Universal design concepts hold the promise not only to impact the design disciplines but also to influence local and international policies and attitudes. As stated by Lebbon (2002) in a review of the first edition of this book, “The fact that it covers a wide set of issues across the

various design communities is especially useful as it helps designers and researchers place their own practice and interests in context with approaches in other design fields." Similarly, in the next decades, the merits of universal design—and value of this book—will be measured according to its integrative capacity: the ability to synthesize with parallel design concepts, such as green building, as well as the ability to engender a new global paradigm.

Given the century's worth of change over the past decade, it is uncertain what the coming decades will bring. Canton (2006) states, "Tracking the future, figuring out what is going to happen when, is as much art as science." Given that design is the synthesis of the two—art and science—undoubtedly designers will play a central role in facilitating and responding to social change worldwide.

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APPEAL:

1.

Call for Proposals: Study to identify tourist profile with disabilities

A Call for Proposals to study the profile of travelers with disabilities was issued by Brazil's Ministry of Tourism and the Human Rights Secretariat of the Presidency to stimulate the development of joint activities that strengthen the inclusive tourism in Brazil. Proposals to execute a "Study of Tourist Demand of People with Disabilities" may be submitted until September 10 at the UNESCO portal.

The goal is to gather information to identify the characteristics, behaviors and needs of the consumer public. The work also enables analysis of this segment in relation to infrastructure and service at tourism destinations.

The proposal will be used to disseminate findings to the supply chain of tourism as well as to sensitize public and private managers on the adequacy of services offered to tourists with disabilities.

The project will also contribute to the adoption of measures in pursuit of the fulfillment of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with regard to the participation of this population in cultural, recreational and sports. (Article 30)

The Tourism Ministry has various initiatives on urban accessibility, adaptation of tourist activities and dissemination of information on the topic.

2.

NEWS:

1.

Professor with A.D.D. proposes universal Design Education

By Amanda Richardson

Exploring the idea of universal design within the education system, a guest lecturer took the stage at Keyano College, Thursday.

Dr. Richard Lavoie, M.A., M.Ed., a Harvard University professor, visited the Oilsands City to discuss the importance of integration for students with learning disabilities.

Diagnosed with extreme A.D.D., Lavoie has an intimate understanding of the roadblocks that students with impaired learning abilities can face, openly admitting that he has no concept of time.

"I have no idea how far I am into this presentation I am," he said to the crowd of teachers, educational assistants and community members.

The idea of universal design began with architects tasked with making public ways accessible to all people, no matter their physical ability.

"Build the public way to make it accessible to all people with disabilities," he said, explaining that laws are now in place to aid people with disabilities.

Elevators are now equipped with lights to indicate which doors will open first, just as TV channels provide closed captioned programming and public spaces have automatically opening and closing doors.

The barrier-free design concept even carries over to streets and sidewalks that have curb cuts, 30 degree angled sidewalk

lips that allow wheelchairs and people with limited mobility easier access to sidewalks.

Universal design, Lavoie explained, means spaces and places that are accessible to people with even the most severe physical restrictions are automatically accessible to people with full mobility. Additionally, people with rolling suitcases can use curb cuts, just as people with an armload of boxes can benefit from automatic doors.

“All these adjustments that were made for people with physical disabilities, we’re realizing are just good ideas,” he said.

This, he says, is the basis for how education should be approached. Classes and lessons that are designed to be effective with disabled students will be all the more effective for fully-capable students.

Universal design in education means planning class schedules and programs to include provisions for learning disabled children who may need more time or extra assistance, just as buildings are planned with ramps and elevators.

“Teaching to make it effective for the student that can’t learn, imagine how effective it’ll be for those that can learn,” proclaimed Lavoie, adding, “it’s just a good idea.”

2.

Delhi Police to launch emergency helpline service for people who are deaf

NEW DELHI, INDIA: Delhi Police will soon launch a helpline exclusively for people who are deaf where they can send a brief text message in an emergency and get help.

The helpline came about after a citizen who is deaf sent a letter asking police how he could reach them in an emergency.

During an emergency, people dial 100 to seek immediate police help. Police control room vehicles then reach the spot. But if the person is deaf, how does he inform police? This was the question that made police start the new service.

Though Delhi Police have a helpline number 9818099050 where one can send text messages during an emergency and seek help, this was not enough to cater to this section of people.

Now, police are checking the feasibility and technical issues related to the the new helpline numbers. They will come up with a five-digit number to which people in distress can quickly send a text message. Initially, the helpline number will have five parallel lines, which will eventually be increased.

Police will also have a special team at police control room to monitor text messages and respond to them. The helpline numbers might be connected to computers and whenever someone sends a message, it will flash on the screen. The staff at the control room will respond immediately and rush a police control van to help the person in trouble, said a senior police officer.

All India Deaf and Dumb Society vice president, M R Malhotra told, "We welcome the new police initiative as it is a big step. We definitely appreciate the police work." Police will launch this service within the next few days. Till then people who are deaf can text in an emergency at 9818099050.

Source: Deccan Herald

3.



Good for everybody, easy for you

New address for the Design for All Foundation

We've moved! From now on you can find us at:

**C/ Piquer, 29, Baixos 1
08004-Barcelona**

View this address in [Google Maps](#)

Our other contact details remain the same:

**Phone: +34 93 470 51 18
Fax: + 34 93 371 76 49
Email: foundation@designforall.org**

You can find more news and events by visiting our websites: [Design for All Foundation](#) and [Towns and Cities for All](#).
Send your opinions and suggestions to foundation@designforall.org

Design for All Foundation, C/ Piquer, 29, Baixos 1
08004 - Barcelona - Tel. +34 93 470 51 18 - Fax +34 93 371 76 49

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4.

Universal design tax credit bill gains support at hearing

A bill to authorize property tax credit for homeowners installing certain universal design features within their homes received universal support from testifiers at a County Council hearing on Sept. 18.

Universal design features, such as access ramps, widened doorways, grab bars in bathrooms and stair glides or elevators, are aimed at making homes more accessible.

County Council member Jen Terrasa, a Columbia Democrat, introduced the bill, which is cosponsored by Columbia Democrat Calvin Ball, to help households that would like to provide more accommodations for seniors or individuals with disabilities.

All six people who testified on the bill supported the proposal.

PROGRAM & EVENTS:

1.

The image is a promotional poster for an event. It features a dark green background with a blurred image of a person's face. The text is centered and reads: "FOR STUDENTS & PROFESSIONALS", "International Conference & Workshops on INNOVATION DESIGN USER EXPERIENCE", and "AT ISB -HYDERABAD ON 27TH & 28TH OF SEPTEMBER'12". At the bottom, there is an orange circular logo with "ux india" in white and orange text, and the website "WWW.UX-INDIA.ORG" below it.

FOR STUDENTS & PROFESSIONALS

International
Conference & Workshops
on
INNOVATION
DESIGN
USER EXPERIENCE

AT ISB -HYDERABAD ON 27TH & 28TH OF SEPTEMBER'12

ux india
WWW.UX-INDIA.ORG

2.



3.

**THE SPARK 2012
INTERNATIONAL
DESIGN AWARDS
CALL FOR ENTRIES**

CONCEPT
DEADLINE: SEPTEMBER 17
Any Type of Design in the Idea or Proposal Stage

COMMUNICATION
DEADLINE: SEPTEMBER 17
Graphics, Book & Publishing, Packaging, Environmental,
Branding, UI, Apps, Motion

PRODUCT
DEADLINE: SEPTEMBER 17
Product, Industrial Design

SPACES
DEADLINE: SEPTEMBER 17
Architecture, Interiors, Urban Design, Landscape

MOBILITY
DEADLINE: OCTOBER 5
Green Transportation Design, EVs, Hybrids,
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Five New Competitions Serving Every Design Discipline

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Standard Deadline: September 17
Late Deadline: October 7

Mobility Design
Standard Deadline: October 5
Late Deadline: October 24

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4.

A banner for the EPIC 2012 renewal event. The left side features a green semi-transparent box with the text "EPIC 2012 renewal" in white. The background is a photograph of a river with trees. On the right side, the text "October 14-17 2012" and "Savannah College of Art and Design" is displayed in a grey font. Below this, a "More info" link is shown in a lighter grey font.

EPIC 2012
renewal

October 14-17 2012
Savannah College of Art and Design

[More info](#)

5.



TOUCH TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS for children with special needs

Conference and Expo 2012

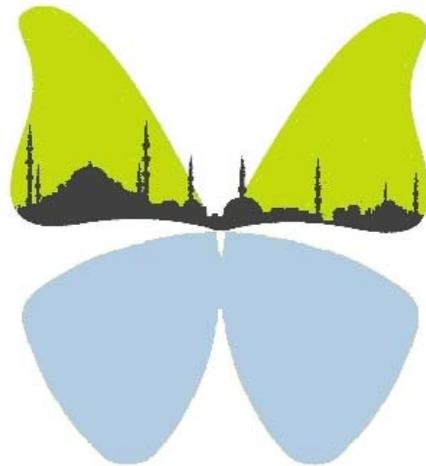
The conference will showcase state-of-the art touch-tablet applications geared toward expanding communication and language, expressing basic wants and needs, building upon academic success, engaging in social settings, and managing behavioral concerns. This event is being held on September 17 and 18 at the Renaissance St. Louis Airport Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri.

6.

International Istanbul Initiative on Ageing 4-6 October, 2013

CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS

The IFA and TURKAK Seniors Council Association is proud to announce the International Istanbul Initiative on Ageing (IIIA). The IIIA is an International platform created to encourage and engage government leaders, prominent industry members, NGOs, academics, and innovative thinkers in discussions on the consequences and opportunities that demographic change could bring to the nations in the Middle East, Northern Africa, and Eastern Europe.



7.



CEA
Consumer Electronics Association[®]

entries for the 2013 Mark of Excellence Systems Integrator Awards will be accepted through Sept. 14, 2012. The industry-recognized competition honors excellence in innovation and achievement in custom home electronics, services and installation technologies. The 2013 Mark of Excellence finalists will be announced in November and the winners will be awarded at the Mark of Excellence Awards Reception on Jan. 9, 2013, during the 2013 International CES.

New categories include Tech for a Better World and Accessible and Universal Design Technologies.

8.



The European Commission opened on 22 May the competition for the third “Access City Award” for the most accessible cities in Europe. The annual prize recognizes and celebrates cities that are dedicated to providing an accessible environment for persons with disabilities.

The new edition of the Access City Award is now open for applications. The deadline for submission is September 5, 2012. <http://ec.europa.eu/justice/access-city>.

9.

DRC²⁰¹²
Design Research Conference
IIT Institute of Design

By taking a look outward beyond our current best practices, this year's DRC will help to expand the space design research plays in.

October 9-10, 2012 | Chicago

The Largest Gathering of Black Designers in the World **DesignNation8: DesignPower!**
PLEASE CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR BROTHERS NETWORK AND EVALUATE. THANK YOU PLEASE PASS ALONG



**FASHION : ADVERTISING : GRAPHIC : INTERIOR : PRODUCT
ANIMATION : ARCHITECTURE : INDUSTRIAL : NEW MEDIA**

The Organization of Black Designers Presents The Largest Gathering of Black Designers In the World

DesignNation8: DesignPower!

Hyatt Regency Hotel
Cincinnati, October 26-28

The Organization of Black Designers (OBD) is pleased to announce
DesignNation8: DesignPower!
Our 8th International conference which will be held in

Cincinnati, Ohio
October 26-28, 2012

DesignNation8: DesignPower! will bring together some of the world's top designers to explore how the power of design impacts and influences the local, national and global economies and national and global cultures. And to showcase and share their work. This is our 8th International design conference. The conference attracts established and emerging designers, educators and students. With members and affiliates nationally and internationally. **DesignNation8:**

DesignPower! reflects the mission of OBD of inclusion and diversity.

DesignNation8 is the largest gathering of designers of color in the world and the first national multidisciplinary design conference in the nation.

**Workshops | Lectures | Design Studio Tours | Job Fair
Portfolio Reviews | Recruiting | Networking**





INTERACT 2013
designing for diversity

Cape Town, South Africa
2 – 6 September 2013
Cape Town International
Conference Centre

CALL FOR PAPERS

www.INTERACT2013.org

INTERACT 2013 solicits submissions addressing all aspects of human-computer interaction. The conference theme, "Designing for Diversity", recognizes the interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and intercultural spirit of human-computer interaction (HCI) research and practice. The conference welcomes research and reports of practice that acknowledges diverse disciplines, abilities, cultures and societies, and that address both the technical and social aspects of HCI. Within the broad umbrella of HCI, we seek high quality contributions addressing new and emerging HCI disciplines, bridging cultural differences, and tackling important social problems. INTERACT 2013 provides a forum for practitioners and researchers to discuss all aspects of HCI, but special consideration will be given to papers taking account of the conference theme "Designing for Diversity". The first submission deadline, for full research papers, is 8 January 2013 (abstracts), 15 January 2013 (full papers).

SUBMISSION CATEGORIES

- Full research papers
- Short research papers
- Interactive posters
- Industrial programme
- Demonstrations and interactive experiences
- Special interest groups (SIGs)
- Panels
- Doctoral consortium
- African Masters Consortium
- Workshops
- Tutorials

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

- Full research papers:
 - Abstracts: 8 January 2013
 - Full papers: 15 January 2013.
- Workshop, Tutorials, Panels and SIGs: 29 January 2013.
- Short research papers, interactive posters, industrial programme, demonstrations and interactive experience, and doctoral consortium: 25 March 2013.

VENUE

The main INTERACT 2013 Conference will take place at the Cape Town International Convention Centre, whilst the pre-conference events (workshops, tutorial, doctoral consortium) will take place at one of the local university campuses in Cape Town.

Cape Town is a city like no other. Cape Town is South Africa's Mother City, South Africa's oldest city, and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Cape Town is the archetypal melting pot, buzzing with creativity, colour, sounds and tastes. Its natural assets, from Table Mountain to pristine beaches and diverse cultural offerings, give the city a distinctive feel. While walking through the city's streets and meeting its people, most people fall in love with the city's natural beauty, creative freedom and incredible spirit.

Cape Town is renowned for its achievement in the fields of science and medicine, but also for its creative side,

earning it the status of World Design Capital 2014 (see www.capetown2014.co.za). Its business district, speciality shops, hotels, restaurants and renowned attractions fall within the immediate downtown setting of the Cape Town International Convention Centre.



14.

JOB OPENINGS:

1.

1 Opening(s)

Teamdecode Software Private Limited

Experience: 2 - 4 Years

Location: Delhi, Delhi/NCR, Noida

Compensation: Industry best (dependent on experience and skills)

Education: UG - Any Graduate - Any Specialization, Graduation Not Required

PG - Any PG Course - Any Specialization, Post Graduation Not Required

Industry Type: IT-Software/ Software Services

Role: Graphic/Web Designer

Functional Area: E-Commerce, Internet Technologies

Desired Candidate Profile:

- 1. Strong visualization skills and conceptualization skills while designing user interfaces**
- 2. Passionate about creative solutions and should be a natural problem solver**
- 3. Hands on experience in writing table and table-less HTML**
- 4. Working knowledge of CSS**
- 5. Hands on experience in designing tools like Photoshop, Corel Draw, Visual Studio, Adobe Illustrator**
- 6. Knowledge of flash will be an added advantage**
- 7. Experience in designing applications for iPhone or Android platform would be an added advantage.**
- 8. Good communication and analytical skills**

Contact Details

Company Name: Teamdecode Software Pvt. Ltd

Website: <http://www.teamdecode.com>

Executive Name: Neha Tyagi

Address: Teamdecode Software Pvt. Ltd

A-139, Ground Floor, Sector-63

NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, India 201307

Email Address: hr@teamdecode.com

Telephone: 0120-4571608

2.

OpenText India currently has the following openings:

Front-end/UI Developers: 3 vacancies

Location: Hyderabad, India.

Skills

HTML 5, CSS 3, Javascript, Sencha/Ext.js, Dojo, JQuery, GWT, Basic Java Requirements/Skill set

- Having 3-5 yrs experience in HTML, CSS, Javascript, JS Libraries, Java coding.**
- Proficiency with Web technologies, such as HTML5, CSS3, Javascript, JQuery, Ext.js**
- Ability to turn mockups into working prototypes**
- Experience working within a collaborative team environment.**
- Good problem solving, coding and debugging skills.**

- Good programming practises with solid object-oriented development experience

- Portfolio of the previous projects worked on.

Interested candidates, please mail your resumes to Srinivas Addagulla - (saddagul@opentext.com)

About OpenText

OpenText is the leader in Enterprise Information Management (EIM). EIM enables organizations to grow the business, lower costs of operations, and reduce information governance and security related risks. OpenText focuses on the key drivers of business success to improve business insight, strengthen business impact, accelerate process velocity, address information governance and provide security.

OpenText

Unit No. 301 & 302, 3rd Floor,
Building No. 14, MindSpace IT Park,
Hi-Tec City, Madhapur, Hyderabad,
AP 500 081, India
www.opentext.com

3.

About Tarnea

We are a technology company born with Design Thinking. Every product or solution we develop is a Design Intervention to improve the status quo. At Tarnea, we are looking for talented designers who aspire to create great designs.

UI Designer

Location: Bangalore

Experience: 2 - 10 yrs

As a UI/UX designer, you will play a critical part in the UX Team building innovative user interfaces and prototypes for mobile tablet based apps.

Skills and Responsibilities:

* 3-7 years hands-on visual design experience especially for the Web & User Interface

* Expert knowledge of interface design, web standards, grid systems, branding, typography, color theory, iconography that excite our users

* Design concept and translate it into production-ready mockups, assets & icons for any platforms including desktop, web and mobile platforms

* Quick ability to convert wireframes into rich interactive prototypes

* Understanding of various prototyping technology/tools and their pros and cons

* Good at writing HTML, CSS, JavaScript code for building demos and prototypes.

* Must be adept at experimenting with new technologies

* Exposure to mobile technology would be a plus point

* Should have good eye for basic UI design concepts of color, typography etc.

* Very highly disciplined and self motivated

If interested, send your resume with portfolio url to sanjay2211@yahoo.com

If you dont have online portfolio, put it in dropbox or google drive and share that.

4.

The product division of Quikr India Pvt. Ltd. is now looking for both Interaction and Visual Designers for it's Mumbai office (Main Branch).

About Quikr: Quikr was launched because we saw the need for a place where the local community within a city could come together, meet, trade and help each other in many ways. We are proud to be India's leading platform to sell, buy, rent or find anything. Our goal is to help our community of buyers and sellers address their needs in the simplest and fastest way. We do this by listening to our community, fostering innovation and keeping the platform simple. The awards and recognition we receive is thanks to the effort and success achieved by millions of individuals and small businesses across India. Our Recognition & Awards are including WAT Awards, Young Turks Awards, Always On Global 250 Winner, Red Herring and so on.

Interaction Designer

Required Skills/Experience:

- 3-7years experience designing user interfaces for web-based applications
- Bachelor's or higher degree in Human-Computer Interaction, Interaction Design.
- Very highly disciplined and self motivated
- Understanding of User Interaction design principles as it relates to web based software.
- Ability to deliver simple, balanced designs, Be quick to solve day-to-day issues, but design for the long-term
- Lo-fi and hi-fi prototyping skills
- Expertise in user-centered design methods and best practices
- Expertise using workflow and wireframe tools such as Illustrator, OmniGraffle, Fireworks, InDesign or Visio.
- Works with the product team to create use cases.
- Ability to take feedback and refine the task flow.
- Ability to document user experience and interactivity through wireframes, flowcharts, screenshots, design specifications and demos
- A diverse web-based portfolio that showcases your work
- Experience working with web products, Wap sites and a range of Mobile application projects.
- Understanding of the User Interface Guidelines of Android, iOS, Windows Mobile to Blackberry is must.
- Technical background with intimate knowledge of Web standards - HTML, CSS, Javascript (is a plus)
- Proficiency in HTML5, CSS3 is a plus.

Visual Designers:

Required Skills/Experience:

- Bachelor's or higher degree in Human-Computer Interaction, Communication Design, Graphic Design closely related fields
- Present and contribute ideas as a team player taking input from all team members.
- 3-7 years hands-on visual design experience especially for the Web & Interface.
- General web production workflow experience
- Mobile experience (native apps, responsive web design, etc).
- HTML/CSS/JS knowledge (preferred, not required)

- Design concept and translate it into production-ready mockups, assets & icons for any platforms including desktop, web and mobile platforms.
- Experience in creating wireframes.
- Able to work across a range of visual styles and deliver creative explorations to help the product team.
- Very highly disciplined and self motivated
- Expert knowledge of interface design, web standards, grid systems, branding, typography, color theory, iconography that excite our users.
- Ability to take feedback and refine work.
- Knowledge of the latest design patterns and usability principles
- Deliver design specifications and design prototypes.
- A portfolio demonstrating UI design skills

If you are interested, please send your CV+Compilation of your Interaction/Visual Design (whichever is applicable) work sample to HR 'aagrwal@quikr.com' with the Subject line (Position for Interaction Designer) or (Position for Visual Designer) at the earliest.

6.

We have an immediate opening for a Graphic/Web designer to join our already amazing design and development team. Ideal candidates will have 0-3 years hands-on experience as a designer and consider themselves excellent at what they do. Our work environment is casual, exciting and fun. You will be working on concepting & designing exciting interactive applications, web as well as print media.

You will get a chance to work for some of the most high profile clients in the industry and we try to push the limits on every project so there is lots of new things to learn. For more information about us please visit <http://www.inwindowoutdoor.com>

Details:

Experience: 0 - 3 Years

Location: Pune

Compensation: Dependent on experience and skills

Role: Graphic/Web Designer

Desired Candidate Profile:

1. Strong visualization skills and conceptualization skills while designing user interfaces
2. Proficiency in designing tools like Photoshop, Illustrator, InDesign etc
3. Working knowledge of HTML & CSS
4. Experience in designing applications for mobile and web platforms will be an added advantage
5. Good communication and analytical skills

If you know anyone who might be interested, please have them send their portfolios to

mooshir@inwindowoutdoor.com

7.

PayPal is seeking for an innovative, and professional Visual Designer to join the growing, worldwide Creative Team. You must have a craving for engaging interactive design, a great attitude, and enviable design skills. Your work will involve designing web and mobile interfaces that solve complex interactions and creativity. Join our talented team of visual designers, interaction designers, user researchers, and web developers to

create innovative, usable, well-designed products that excite users. Position will be based in Chennai.

Responsibilities:

- Accountable for visual design deliverables, ensuring the work is of highest quality and delivered in a timely manner
- Ability to successfully drive and apply user-centered design processes while working collaboratively with cross-functional teams
- Willingness to “roll up your sleeves” and work on time-sensitive, critical projects
- Effectively communicate design rationale to internal leaders and stakeholders
- Makes design decisions driven by research, business requirements, technical specifications and moreover, strong design sensibilities
- Partner with the internal brand team on visual direction and implementation of visual design elements
- Review and maintain design documents such as style guides design pattern library

Qualifications:

- Strong conceptual and design skills
- Pixel-perfect attention to details
- An online portfolio with examples of elegant visual designs that provide solutions to highly complex ecommerce or service-based transactions, demonstrating a thorough understanding of interaction and graphic design principles
- Ability to communicate conceptual ideas and design rationale
- Organized, self-directed, efficient and able to manage multiple and complex projects in a timely manner.

Please mail your resume to Jayakumar Vasudevan - jvasudevan@paypal.com

8.



For free Registration: write to
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e-mail address:
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Feedback@designforall.in



*Dear Friends,
We need your feedback on our publication and your support for popularizing the concept of our social movement of Design For All/ Universal/ Barrier free/ Inclusive Design. It is our further request kindly submit your latest articles, research findings , news and events with us for publication in our newsletter.*

*With regards
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www.designforall.in
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The views expressed in the signed articles do not necessarily reflect the official views of the Design for All Institute of India.

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