

A Prelude to

Harmonised Guidelines & Standards for Universal Accessibility in **India 2021**

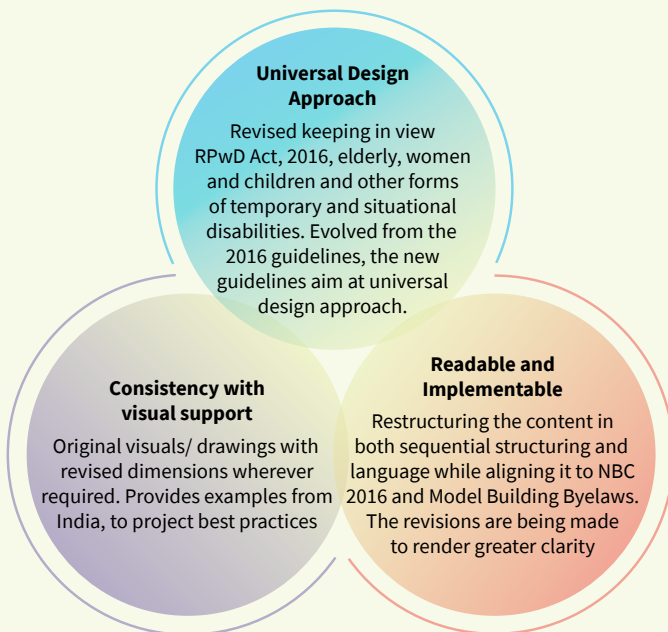


Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India

Breaking Myths to

- 1 Accessibility is **only** about disability
- 2 Universal Design is **borrowed** in reference to International Context
- 3 Accessibility is **only restricted** to Buildings
- 4 Guidelines & Codes are **non visual and unfriendly** to read
- 5 Accessibility Evaluation is **complex** process

Guiding Approach



Transform Practice

Shift from Barrier Free Approach to
Universal Design Approach

1

Contextualized for India

2

Accessibility as a **holistic** process & experience

3

Accessibility Needs of **Diversity & Disabilities**

4

Simplified Accessibility Evaluation System

5

Framework Adopted

Dimensions
To suit
Diversities

Enhanced
Illustrations
& Imagery

Relevance to
Indian
Context

Easy textual
Content &
Improved
readability

Suggested
Specifications

Waves of Pluralism and Diversities

The graphic composition of the cover page represents

Nine WAVES, Nine COLOURS , Nine DIVERSITIES, Nine SECTIONS

representing diversity and pluralism as a foundation of universally accessible and inclusive India.

The waves with distinct curved profiles represent human life span with ability and disability as an inclusive experience for all.

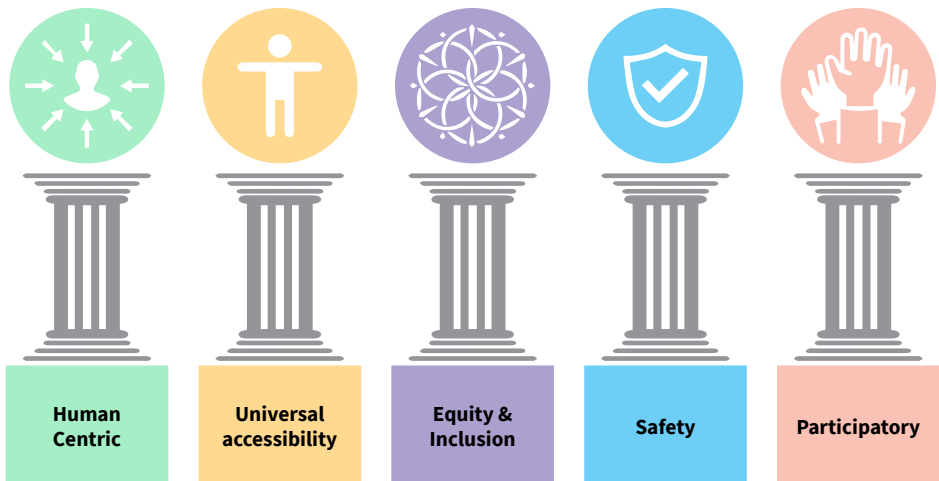
The nine icons representing the diversity of age, gender and abilities provides a framework for including all.

Semantically, the number 'nine' also represents the cosmic universe in Indian mythology.

The cover design reinforces a positive image of inclusion with diversity and dignity to all human lives. It celebrates the idea of difference amidst the pursuit of equity.

It is complimented by the colour of royalty, Violet, depicting the significance of these guidelines in urban ecosystem.

Five Pillars of the Guidelines



Contents of the Harmonised Guidelines

Introduction

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Objectives of Harmonised Guidelines
- 1.3 National Policy Perspectives
- 1.4 International Policy Perspectives
- 1.5 Methodology of Guide Development
- 1.6 Applications and Stakeholders
- 1.7 Guiding Philosophy

Accessibility, Diversity and Universal Design

- 2.1 Diversity and Inclusion : Perspectives to Accessibility
- 2.2 Understanding Universal Design
- 2.3 Understanding Disability & Diversity
- 2.4 Accessibility Needs for Persons with Disabilities
- 2.5 Accessibility Needs for Diverse User Groups
- 2.6 Barriers to Accessibility in Built Environment
- 2.7 Basic Anthropometry and Space Allowances
- 2.8 Accessibility Framework for Built Environment

Signage and Information Systems

- 5.1 Information System Perspectives
- 5.2 Signage and Wayfinding
- 5.3 Location
- 5.4 Visual Comfort and Colour Contrast
- 5.5 Tactile and Multi Sensory Information Systems
- 5.6 Tactile maps

Building Typologies

- 6.1 Residential Buildings
- 6.2 Education and Research Buildings
- 6.3 Transportation and Supporting Infrastructure Services
- 6.4 Office and Public Buildings
- 6.5 Healthcare Buildings
- 6.6 Retail and Commercial Buildings
- 6.7 Cafeterias, Restaurants and Dining Facilities
- 6.8 Hotels and Hospitality Buildings
- 6.9 Assembly Buildings
- 6.10 Judicial and Legal Buildings
- 6.11 Urban Public Spaces
- 6.12 Sports Buildings and Infrastructure
- 6.13 Religious Buildings
- 6.14 Recreational Buildings and Spaces
- 6.15 Heritage Buildings and Sites
- 6.16 Industrial Buildings
- 6.17 Bank ATMs

Universal Accessibility benefits all and a way for



Guidelines for Universal Accessibility in India

External Elements

- 3.1 Master Planning
- 3.2 Site Planning
- 3.3 Site Entrances
- 3.4 Parking
- 3.5 Access Routes and Walkways
- 3.6 Levels, Grooves and Gratings
- 3.7 Kerb Bumps
- 3.8 Pedestrian Crossings
- 3.9 Tactile Guiding Surface Indicators (TGSIs)
- 3.10 External Ramps
- 3.11 Handrails and Grab bars
- 3.12 Outdoor Drinking Water Provisions
- 3.13 External Sanitary Provisions
- 3.14 Street Furniture Elements
- 3.15 External Landscapes

3

Internal Elements

- 4.1 Building Entrances
- 4.2 Waiting Areas
- 4.3 Reception Counters & Spaces
- 4.4 Horizontal Circulation - Corridors
- 4.5 Vertical Circulation - Staircase
- 4.6 Vertical Circulation - Internal Ramps
- 4.7 Elevators, Lifts & Escalators
- 4.8 Internal Drinking Water Facilities
- 4.9 Internal Sanitary Provisions
- 4.10 Internal Doors and Fixtures
- 4.11 Windows
- 4.12 Guest Rooms
- 4.13 Eating Spaces
- 4.14 Wardrobes and Storage Shelves
- 4.15 Controls (Electrical, Mechanical & Others)

4

Building Operations & Maintenance

- 7.1 Building Access Strategy
- 7.2 Building Management
- 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
- 7.4 Building Operations
- 7.5 Accessible Technologies
- 7.6 Retrofitting

7

Evaluating Accessibility

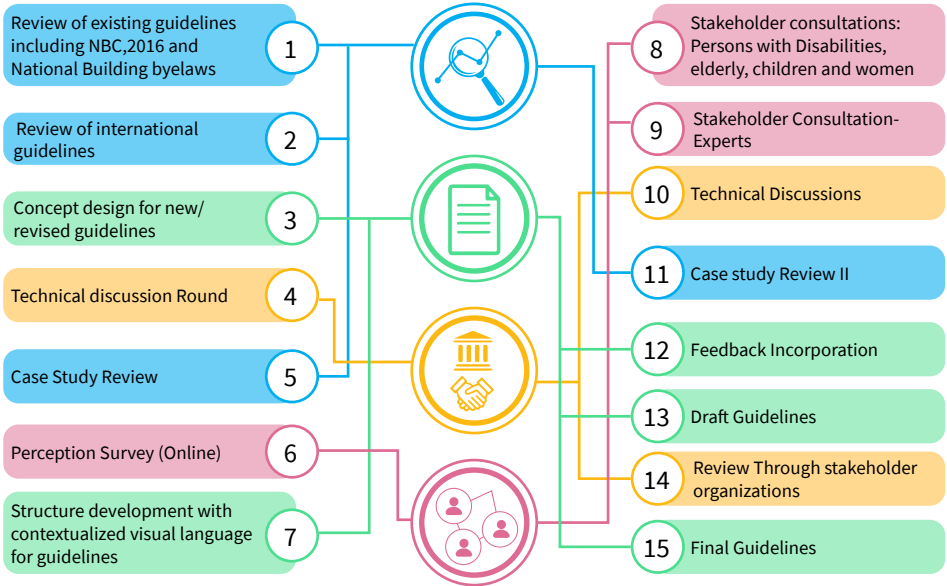
- 8.1 Access Audit
- 8.2 Accessibility Rating Mechanism
- 8.3 Developing Accessibility Report
- 8.4 Accessibility Checklists

8

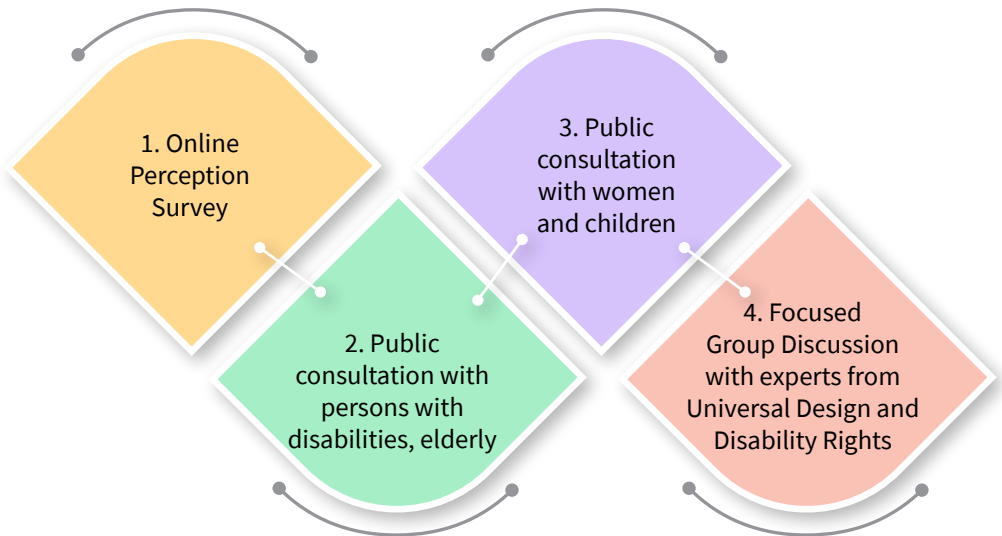
Way forward for inclusive Indian urban futures



Methodology Adopted



Inclusion in thought and process



2021 Harmonised Guidelines & Standards for Universal Accessibility in India



Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee



Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India



National Institute of Urban Affairs