**BENEFITS AVAILABLE FOR DISABLED PERSONS:**

Persons with disabilities (not less than 40%) are eligible for benefits under the persons with disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act’95 and National Trust Act’99.

**Details of Medical Boards for identification and certification of Disabilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Disability</th>
<th>Medical Board for Kolkata Municipal Corporation</th>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical disability &amp; Mental Disability</td>
<td>R.G Kar Medical College &amp; Hospital</td>
<td>K.M Corporation Ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Dum Dum Municipality</td>
<td>No 1-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical College &amp; Hospital</td>
<td>36-71 (except 55 &amp; 59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NRS Medical College &amp; Hospital</td>
<td>72-106 &amp; 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calcutta Medical College &amp; Hospital</td>
<td>107-141 &amp; 59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**For districts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Disability</th>
<th>Location/Type of Hospitals</th>
<th>Area of Jurisdiction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Disabilities</td>
<td>All District (Sadar)/ Sub-divisional Hospitals</td>
<td>Concerned sub-divisional area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental disability</td>
<td>All District Hospitals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IQ Measurement

(i) Department of Psychology/Applied Psychology, Kolkata University, 192, A.P.C. Road, Kolkata-9

(ii) Kolkata Pavlov Hospital, 18, Gobra Road, Kolkata-17.

(iii) Institute of Psychiatry, 7, D.L. Khan Road, Kolkata-20

Identity Cards

(i) For Kolkata Municipal Corporation Area-Assistant Commissioner (Persons with Disabilities), 45, Ganesh Chandra Avenue (3rd Floor), Kolkata-13

(ii) For Districts-District Social Welfare Officer concern & Child Development Project Officer.

Certificates issued by the National institute in respect to Audiometry (PTA/BERA), Psychometry would be accepted by the Medical Boards. Along with Ration Card all the items used for identification of a voter in a polling booth like passport, official identity card, EPIC, driving license, PAN card etc will be accepted by the medical boards as valid document for the purpose of identification. In case of minor, the documents of his/her parents would be sufficient.
In case of mentally ill persons disability certificate would be issued by the Mental Board stated above after observation and treatment for one year.

2. Since disability certificate issued by the competent medical boards constituted under the PWD Act, 95 is a pre-requisite for availing of benefits, concessions and relaxations.

Persons with disabilities are entitled to prefer an appeal to the Appellate Medical Board at 45 Genesh Chandra Avenue Kolkata, 13 for redressal for their grievances relating to any dispute regarding recognizing any person as PWD under the Act or any dispute regarding percentage of disability as certified by competent medical boards.

**Education**

(i) 3% seats are reserved for children with disabilities for admission in all educational institutes.

(ii) Students with disability reading up to class VIII receive scholarships from social welfare directorate at Kolkata and district social welfare officers in districts.

(iii) Students from Class IX and above receive scholarships from mass education extension department.

(iv) Persons with loco motor disability in lower limb, having minimum 40% and not exceeding 60% disability, are permissible to be admitted into MBBS course.

(v) Visually handicapped, physically handicapped and dyslexic students are allowed assistance of scribes during examination.

(vi) Students with disability in upper limb and students with visually handicapped are allowed 20 minutes & 30 minutes extra time in case of papers with 2 hours & 3 hours duration respectively in UPSC examination.
(vii) Children with disabilities are provided with special and integrated school facilities. Students with disabilities are provided with book grant, uniform and other assistance under IEDC scheme of Sarba Siksha Abhijan.

Employment

(i) Persons with physical disabilities outside Kolkata may register their names in regional employment exchange / district employment exchange. Mobile registration facilities are being provided by directorate of employment to accommodate adult disabled persons receiving vocational training in various NGOs.

(ii) Vacancies not less than 3% are reserved for the persons with disabilities-1% each for persons suffering from (a) low vision/blindness (b) hearing impairment (c) loco motor disability/cerebral palsy.

(iii) 12th, 42nd & 72nd posts in 100 point Roster have been kept reserved by the State government for facilitating employment to persons with disabilities.

(iv) Efficient handicapped employees, self-employed, employer, placement officers are given national and state awards by union government and West Bengal government respectively.
(v) West Bengal Public Service Commission exempted persons with disabilities from paying examination fees.

Age concession in employment & other facilities

(i) Physically handicapped persons are entitled to age concession up to 45 years at the time of entry into the government services.

(ii) Physically handicapped persons applied for Group ‘C’ and ‘B’ (non-gazetted) posts of government of India advertised by SSC & UPSC are entitled for exemption from the payment of examination and application fees.

(iii) No establishment shall dispense with or reduce in rank an employee who acquires a disability during his service. If found unsuitable for the existing post he may be shifted to some other post with same pay scale and service benefits. In case no such post is available he may be kept on Supernumerary post until a suitable post is available or he attains the age of Superannuation.

(iv) No promotion shall be denied on the ground of his disability.

(v) State government employees with loco-motor/ visual disabilities are entitled to conveyance allowance to the tune of 5% of the basic pay subject to a maximum Rs. 200 P.M.
(vi) West Bengal Public Service Commission exempted examination fees for the disabled candidates and allowed scribes for visually disabled candidates.

**Posting, transfer etc.**

(i) Physically handicapped persons in government employment (Group C & D) are entitled to get preference in the matter of thereof posting near their native places, subject to administrative constraints.

(ii) A government employee with a mentally retarded child is sympathetically considered for his/her posting at a place of his/her choice.

**This provision holds for both state and central government institutions**

**Economic assistance**

(i) Disabled persons are entitled to support for self-employment under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) through formation of Self-help groups. In the case of disabled persons a self-help group may consist of a minimum of five persons belonging to the families below poverty line. 3% quota persons under SGSY.
(ii) Disabled persons are entitled to financial assistance by the National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation (NHFDC) at a concessional rate of interest.

All loans are to be repaid within 7 years. A rebate of 1% on interest for disabled women is admissible.

(iii) 3% of funds for construction and upgradation of dwelling houses free of cost for the disabled rural poor living below poverty line are kept reserved under Indira Awas Joyana (IAY).

(iv) Children with disability of state and central government employees who are not capable of earning their livelihood independently are entitled to benefit of family pension for life.

(v) Persons with disability below poverty line are entitled to Disability Pension @ Rs. 500/- p.m.
**Non-discrimination**

Persons with disabilities are entitled to a Barrier-Free Environment.

(i) **In transport:**

* By arranging easy access.
* By adapting toilets in transport in such a way as to permit the wheelchair users to use them conveniently.

(ii) On the road:

* By installation of auditory signals of red lights in the public roads.
* By causing curve cuts and slopes for the easy access of wheel-chair users.
* By engraving on the surface of the Zebra-crossing.
* By installing warning signals at appropriate places.

(iii) **In built-up environment:**

* By construction of ramps with hand-rails.
* By adaptation of toilets for wheel-chair users.
* By installation of Braille symbols/auditory signals in elevators or lifts.

**Aids and appliances**

(i) Persons with disabilities are eligible for assistive devices under ADIP (Govt. of India) schemes. Only those aids and appliances which do not cost less than Rs. 50/- or more than Rs. 6000/- are covered under the scheme. However, for
visually, mentally, speech and hearing or multiple disabled, the upper limit would be Rs. 8000/- during their study.

(ii) Persons with disabilities are also provided with different prosthetic aids free of cost by the state government.

**Travel Facilities**

**A. By surface transport**

Persons with disabilities are allowed free travel facilities in buses run by state transport corporations (except deluxe/rocket and inter-state) and buses and trams run by Kolkata Tramways Company. This facility is available with private buses also.

**B. By Rail**

Railway concessions are available for persons with disabilities as per the following table (except Rajdhani and Satabdi).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible Category</th>
<th>First Class</th>
<th>Second Class</th>
<th>Sleeper Class</th>
<th>AC Chair 2 Car &amp; AC 3 Tier</th>
<th>AC Tier &amp; AC First Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100% disability or a persons with disabilities who cannot travel without escort</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75*</td>
<td>50*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% hearing impaired</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concession for escorts for blind, orthopedically handicapped and mentally retarded persons are also available.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. By air

(i) 50% concessional fare can be availed of by blind person on a single one way journey or single fare for round trip journey on all domestic flights by the Indian Airlines. No concession for escort is available.

(ii) 50% concessional fare can also be availed of by a person with 80% loco motor disability. No concession of escort is available.

Income tax relief

(i) A resident individual having permanent physical disability is entitled to claim a deduction up to Rs. 50,000 under the Income Tax Act. For severe disabled persons relief is of Rs. 75,000.

(ii) The Act provides for deduction of a sum of Rs. 50,000/- for maintenance of handicapped dependant including medical treatment. For severe disabled persons relief is of Rs. 75,000.

Exemption on state-tax on profession

PWDs (visually handicapped hearing handicapped and orthopaedically handicapped) are entitled to exemption on professional tax.

Redressal of grievances

Persons with disabilities may move the commissioner for persons with disabilities at 45 Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Kolkata-700 013 for redressal of grievances relating to the
rights provided by persons with disabilities (equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation) Act, 1995 and National Trust Act, 1999.

District magistrates who have been designed as the additional commissioner for persons with disabilities may also be approached in case of any discrimination against PWDs and infringement of the rights provided under the Acts.

Legal Guardianship

In terms of provision laid down in the National Trust for Welfare for persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 and rules thereafter legal guardians are provided to persons with such disabilities requiring guardianships by the Local Level Committee. Parents and relatives of such persons may apply or contact office of the commissioner (disabilities). West Bengal for Kolkata district and for other district social welfare officer of the concerned district may be approached.
NATIONAL POLICY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Introduction

The constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all individuals and implicitly mandates an inclusive society for all including persons with disabilities. In the recent years, there have been vast and positive changes in the perception of the society towards persons with disabilities. It has been realized that a majority of persons with disabilities can lead a better quality of life if they have equal opportunities and effective access to rehabilitation measures.

2. According to the census 2001, there are 2.19 crore persons with disabilities in India who constitute 2.13 percent of the total population. This includes persons with visual, hearing, speech, loco motor and mental disabilities. Seventy five per cent of persons with disabilities live in rural areas, 49 per cent of disabled population is literate and only 34 per cent are employed. The earlier emphasis on medical rehabilitation has now been replaced by an emphasis on social rehabilitation. There has been an increasing recognition of abilities of persons with disabilities and emphasis on mainstreaming them in the society based on their capabilities. The Government of India has enacted three legislations for persons with disabilities viz.

(i) Persons with Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, which provides for education, employment, creation of barrier free environment, social security, etc.
(ii) National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability Act, 1999 has provisions for legal guardianship of the four categories and creation of enabling environment for as much independent living as possible.

(iii) Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 deals with the development of manpower for providing rehabilitation services.

3. In addition to the legal framework, extensive infrastructure has been developed. The following seven national Institutes are working for development of manpower in different areas, namely,

• Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.
• National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun
• National Institute for Orthopedically Handicapped, Kolkata
• National Institute for Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad.
• National Institute for Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai
• National Institute of Rehabilitation Training & Research, Cuttack.
• National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai.

4. There are five Composite Rehabilitation Centres, four Regional Rehabilitation Centres and 120 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) providing various kinds of rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities. There are also several national institutions under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare working in the field of
rehabilitation, like National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore; All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Mumbai; All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore; Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi, etc. In addition, certain state government institutions also provide rehabilitation services. Besides, 250 private institutions conduct training courses for rehabilitation professionals.

5. National Handicapped and Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC) has been providing loans on concessional terms for undertaking self-employment ventures by the persons with disabilities through State Channelizing Agencies.

6. Panchayati raj institutions at village level, intermediary level and district level have been entrusted with the welfare of persons with disabilities.

7. India is a signatory to the Declaration on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asia Pacific Region. India is also a signatory to the Biwako Millennium Framework for action towards an inclusive, barrier free and rights based society. India is currently participating in the negotiations on the UN Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities.

National Policy Statement

8. The National Policy recognizes that persons with disabilities are valuable human resource for the country and seeks to create an environment that provides them equal
opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society. The focus of the policy shall be on the following:

**I. Prevention of Disabilities**

9. Since disability, in a large number of cases, is preventable, there will be strong emphasis on prevention of disabilities. Programme for prevention of diseases, which result in disability and the creation of awareness regarding measures to be taken for prevention of disabilities during the period of pregnancy and thereafter will be intensified and their coverage expanded.

**II. Rehabilitation Measures**

10. Rehabilitation measures can be classified into three distinct groups: (i) physical rehabilitation, which includes early detection and intervention, counseling & medical interventions and provision of aids & appliances. It will also include the development of rehabilitation professionals; (ii) educational rehabilitation including vocational education and (iii) economic rehabilitation for a dignified life in society.

**IIA. Physical Rehabilitation Strategies**

(a) **Early Detection and Intervention**

11. Early detection of disability and intervention through drug or non-drug therapies helps in minimization of impact of disability.
Therefore, there will be emphasis on early detection and early intervention, and necessary facilities will be created towards this end. Government will take measures to disseminate information regarding availability of such facilities to the people especially in rural areas.

(b) Counseling & Medical Rehabilitation

12. Physical rehabilitation measures including counseling, strengthening capacities of persons with disabilities and their families, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, psychotherapy, surgical correction and intervention, vision assessment, vision stimulation, speech therapy, audio logical rehabilitation and special education shall be extended to cover all the districts in the country by active involvement and participation of State Governments, local level institutions, NGOs including associations of parents and persons with disabilities.

13. Currently, rehabilitation services are largely available in and around urban areas. Since seventy five percent persons with disabilities live in rural areas, the services run by professionals will be extended to cover uncovered and un-served areas. Privately owned rehabilitation service centres shall be regulated for maintenance of minimum standards which shall be laid down.

14. To expand coverage in rural and unserved areas, new District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) will be set up with support from the State Government.
15. The National Rural Health Mission through Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) addresses the health needs of rural population, especially the vulnerable sections of society. The ASHA inter-alia will take care of the comprehensive services to the persons with disabilities at the grass root level.

(c) Assistive Devices

16. The government of India has been assisting persons with disabilities in procuring durable and scientifically manufactured, modern aids and appliances of ISI standard that can promote their physical, social and psychological independence by reducing the effect of disabilities.

17. Every year through national institutes, state governments, DDRCs and NGOs, persons with disabilities are provided with devices such as prostheses and orthoses, tricycles, wheel chair, surgical footwear and devices for activities of daily living, learning equipments (Braille writing equipments, Dictaphone, CD player/ tape recorder), low vision aids, special mobility aids like canes for blind, hearing aids, educational kits, communication aids, assistive & alerting devices and devices suitable for the persons with mental disabilities. The availability of devices will be expanded to cover uncovered and under-serviced areas.

18. Private, public and joint sector enterprises involved in the manufacture of high tech assistive devices for persons with disabilities will be provided financial support by the public sector banks.
(d) Development of Rehabilitation Professionals

19. Human resource requirements for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities will be assessed and development plan will be prepared so that the rehabilitation strategies do not suffer from lack of manpower.

II B Education for Persons with Disabilities

20. Education is the most effective vehicle of social and economic empowerment. In keeping with the spirit of the Article 21A of the Constitution guaranteeing education as a fundamental right and section 26 of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, free and compulsory education has to be provided to all children with disabilities up to the minimum age of 18 years. According to the Census, 2001, fifty-one percent persons with disabilities are illiterate. This is a very large percentage. There is a need for mainstreaming of the persons with disabilities in the general education system through Inclusive education.

21 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched by the government has the goal of eight years of elementary schooling for all children including children with disabilities in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. Children with disabilities in the age group of 15-18 years are provided free education under Integrated Education for disabled children. (IEDC) Scheme
22. Under SSA, a continuum of educational options, learning aids and tools, mobility assistance, support services etc. are being made available to students with disabilities. This includes education through an open learning system and open schools, alternative schooling, distance education, special schools, wherever necessary home based education, itinerant teacher model, remedial teaching, part time classes, Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) and vocational education.

23. IEDC Scheme implemented through the State Governments, Autonomous Bodies and Voluntary Organizations provides hundred percent financial assistance for various facilities like special teachers, books and stationery, uniform, transport, readers allowance for the visually handicapped, hostel allowance, equipment cost, removal/ modification of architectural barriers, financial assistance for purchase/ production of instructional material, training of general teachers and equipment for resource rooms.

24. There will be concerted effort on the part of the government to improve identification of children with disabilities through regular surveys, their enrollment in appropriate schools and their continuation till they successfully complete their education. The government will endeavor to provide right kind of learning material and books to the children with disabilities, suitably trained and sensitized teachers and schools which are accessible and disabled friendly.

25. Government of India is providing scholarships to students with disabilities for pursuing studies at post school level. Government will continue to support the scholarships and expand its coverage.
26. Facilities for technical and vocational education designed to inculcate and bolster skill development suited to various types of productive activities by adaptation of the existing institutes or accelerated setting up of institutes in un-served/underserved areas will be encouraged. NGOs will also be encouraged to provide vocational training.

27. Persons with disabilities will be provided access to the Universities, technical institutions and other institutions of higher learning to pursue higher and professional courses.

II C Economic Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities

28. Economic rehabilitation of Persons with disabilities comprise of both wage employment in organized sector and self-employment. Supporting structure of services by way of vocational rehabilitation centres and vocational training centres will be developed to ensure that disabled persons in both urban and rural areas have increased opportunities for productive and gainful employment. Strategies for economic empowerment of persons with disabilities would be the following.

(i) Employment in Government Establishments

The PWD Act, 1995 provides for 3% reservation in employment in the establishments of Government of India and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) against identified posts. The status of reservation for government in various ministries/ departments against identified posts in group A, B, C & D is 3.07%, 4.41%, 3.76% and 3.18% respectively. In PSUs, the reservation status in Group A, B, C & D is 2.78%, 8.54%, 5.04% and 6.75%,
respectively. Government will ensure reservation in identified posts in the Government sector including public sector undertakings in accordance with the provisions of the PWD Act, 1995. The list of identified posts, which was notified in 2001, will be reviewed and updated.

(ii) Wage employment in private sector

Development of appropriate skills in persons with disabilities will be encouraged for their employability in private sector. Vocational rehabilitation and training centres engaged in developing appropriate skills amongst persons with disabilities keeping in view their potential and abilities will be encouraged to expand their services. Considering rapid growth of employment opportunities in service sector, persons with disabilities will be encouraged to undertake skill training suitable to the market requirement. Pro-active measures like incentives, awards, tax exemptions etc. will be taken to encourage the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector.

(iii) Self-employment

Considering slow pace of growth in employment opportunities in the organized sector, self-employment of persons with disabilities will be promoted. This will be done through vocational education and management training. Further, the existing system of providing loans at softer terms from the NHFDC will be improved to make it easily accessible with transparent and efficient procedures of processing. The Government will also encourage self-employment by providing incentives, tax concessions, exemptions from duties, preferential treatment for procurement of goods and services by the government from the
enterprises of persons with disabilities, etc. Priority in financial support will be given to Self Help Groups formed by the persons with disabilities.

III. Women with disabilities

29. According to Census-2001, there are 93.01 lakh women with disabilities, which constitute 42.46 percent of total disabled population. Women with disabilities require protection against exploitation and abuse. Special programmes will be developed for education, employment and providing of other rehabilitation services to women with disabilities keeping in view their special needs. Special educational and vocation training facilities will be setup. Programmes will be undertaken to rehabilitate abandoned disabled women/ girls by encouraging their adoption in families, support to house them and impart them training for gainful employment skills. The government will encourage the projects where representation of women with disabilities is ensured at least to the extent of twenty five percent of total beneficiaries.

30. Steps shall be taken to provide short duration stay homes for women with disabilities, hostels for working disabled women, and homes for aged disabled women.

31. It has been noted that women with disabilities have serious difficulty in looking after their children. The Government will take up a programme to provide financial support to women with disabilities so that they may hire services to look after their children. Such support will be limited to two children for a period not exceeding two years.
IV Children with disabilities

32. Children with disabilities are the most vulnerable group and need special attention. The Government would strive to:

(a) Ensure right to care, protection and security for children with disabilities;
(b) Ensure the right to development with dignity and equality creating an enabling environment where children can exercise their rights; enjoy equal opportunities and full participation in accordance with various statutes.
(c) Ensure inclusion and effective access to education, health, vocational training along with specialized rehabilitation services to children with disabilities.
(d) Ensure the right to development as well as recognition of special needs and of care, and protection of children with severe disabilities.

V Barrier-free environment

33. Barrier-free environment enables people with disabilities to move about safely and freely, and use the facilities within the built environment. The goal of barrier free design is to provide an environment that supports the independent functioning of individuals so that they can participate without assistance, in everyday activities. Therefore, to the maximum extent possible, buildings/ places/ transportation systems for public use will be made barrier free.

VI Issue of disability certificates

34. The Government of India has notified guidelines for evaluation of the disabilities and procedure for certification. The Government will ensure that the persons with disabilities
obtain the disability certificates without any difficulty in the shortest possible time by adoption of simple, transparent and client-friendly procedures.

**VII Social security**

35. Disabled persons, their families and care givers incur substantial additional expenditure for facilitating activities of daily living, medical care, transportation, assistive devices, etc. Therefore, there is a need to provide them social security by various means. Central Government has been providing tax relief to persons with disabilities and their guardians. The State Governments/ U.T. Administrations have been providing unemployment allowance or disability pension. The State Governments will be encouraged to develop a comprehensive social security policy for persons with disabilities.

36. Parents of severely disabled persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities feel a sense of insecurity regarding the welfare of their wards after their death. National Trust for persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities has been providing legal guardians through Local Level Committee. They are also implementing the Supported Guardianship Scheme to provide financial security to persons with the above-mentioned severe disabilities who are destitute and abandoned by supporting the cost of guardianship. This scheme, which is presently implemented in a few districts, shall be expanded to cover other areas in a phased manner.
VIII Promotion of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

37. The National Policy recognizes the NGO sector as a very important institutional mechanism to provide affordable services to complement the endeavors of the Government. The NGO sector is a vibrant and growing one. It has played a significant role in the provisions of services for persons with disabilities. Some of the NGOs are also undertaking human resource development and research activities. Government has also been actively involving them in policy formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and has been seeking their advice on various issues relating to persons with disabilities. Interaction with NGOs will be enhanced on various disability issues regarding planning, policy formulation and implementation. Networking, exchange of information and sharing of good practices amongst NGOs will be encouraged and facilitated. The following programmes will be undertaken:-

(i) A Directory of NGOs working in the field of disability will be prepared properly mapping them by geographic regions along with their major activities. For NGOs supported by the Central/State Governments, their resource position, both financial and manpower will also be reported. Disabled persons organizations, family associations and advocacy groups of parents of disabled persons shall also be covered in the directory identifying them separately.

(ii) There are regional/State imbalances in the development of the NGO movement. Steps will be taken to encourage and accord preference to NGOs working in the underserved
and inaccessible areas. Reputed NGOs shall also be encouraged to take up projects in such areas.

(iii) NGOs will be encouraged to develop and adopt minimum standards, codes of conduct and ethics.

(iv) NGOs will be provided opportunities for orientation and training of their human resource. Training in management skill which is already being provided will be strengthened. Transparency, accountability, procedural simplification etc. will be guiding factors for improvement in the NGO-Government partnership.

(v) The NGOs shall be encouraged to mobilize their own resources to reduce the dependence on grants-in-aid from the Government and also to improve the availability of funds in the sector. Tapering of assistance in a schematic manner will also be considered so that the number of NGOs to be helped within the available resources could be maximized. Towards this end, NGOs will be trained in resource mobilization.

IX Collection of regular information on persons with disabilities

38. There is a need for regular collection, compilation and analysis of data relating to socio-economic conditions of persons with disabilities. The National Sample Survey Organization has been collecting information on socio-economic conditions of persons with disabilities on regular basis once in ten years since 1981. The Census has also started collection of information on persons with disabilities from the Census-2001. The National Sample Survey Organization will have to collect the information on persons
with disabilities at least once in five years. The differences in the definitions adopted by the two agencies will be reconciled.

39. A comprehensive web site for persons with disability will be created under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. Organizations both in public and private sector will be encouraged to make their web sites accessible to the visually impaired using Screen Reading Technologies.

**X Research**

40. For improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities, research will be supported on their socio-economic and cultural context, cause of disabilities, early childhood education methodologies, development of user-friendly aids and appliances and all matters connected with disabilities which will significantly alter the quality of their life and civil society’s ability to respond to their concerns. Wherever persons with disabilities are subjected to research interventions, their or their family member or caregiver’s consent is mandatory.

**XI Sports, recreation and cultural life**

41. The contribution of sports for its therapeutic and community spirit is undeniable. Persons with disabilities have right to access sports, recreation and cultural facilities. The Government will take necessary steps to provide them opportunity for participation in various sports, recreation and cultural activities.
XII Amendments to existing acts dealing with the persons with disabilities

42. Ten years have passed since the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 came into operation. With the experience gained in the implementation of the Act and developments in the disability sector, certain amendments to the Act have become necessary. These amendments will be carried out in consultation with the stakeholders. RCI and National Trust Acts will also be reviewed and if necessary, required amendments would be made.

Principal Areas of Intervention

I Prevention, Early Detection and Intervention

43. In order to ensure prevention and early detection of disabilities, the following action will be taken:

(i) National, regional and local programmes of immunization (for children as well as expectant mothers), public health and sanitation will be expanded.

(ii) Medical and Para-medical personnel will be adequately trained and equipped for early detection of disability amongst children.

(iii) Training modules and facilities in disability prevention, early detection and intervention will be developed for medical and Para medical health functionaries and anganwadi workers.
(iv) Training programmes of postgraduate, undergraduate degree and diploma in medical education will include modules on disability prevention, early detection and interventions.

(v) Disability specific manuals for families having persons with disabilities will also be developed and provided free of cost.

(vi) Human resource development institutions will ensure that the personnel needed to provide support services such as special education, clinical psychology, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, audio logy, speech pathology, vocational counseling & training and social work are available in adequate numbers.

(vii) The latest research findings in the field of genetics will be utilized appropriately to minimize congenital disability including mental illness.

(viii) Appropriate plan of action for limiting effects of disability and prevention of secondary disabilities within the existing health delivery system will be evolved.

(ix) Attention will be paid towards improving awareness of nutrition, health care and sanitation amongst adolescent girls, expectant mothers and women in the reproductive period. Awareness programmes for prevention will be built in at the school level and at the level of teacher’s training courses.

(x) Programmes will be undertaken for screening of children to identify at risk cases.

II Programmes of Rehabilitation

44. Medical, educational and social rehabilitation programmes will be developed with the assistance of medical and rehabilitation professionals and with the participation of persons with disabilities and their families, legal guardians and communities.
Convergence of Government programmes will be ensured and the following specific measures will be taken:

(i) State level centres for providing composite rehabilitation services including human resource development, research and long term specialized rehabilitation will be set up.

(ii) Community based Rehabilitation programmes shall be encouraged. Self help groups of persons with disabilities and their family members/ caregivers shall be effectively involved in the process of rehabilitation.

(iii) Setting up of mental health care homes for severely mental ill persons will be encouraged under district level Panchayati Raj institution with the involvement of NGOs. Alternatively, family support groups will be encouraged to setup Custodial Care Institutions for persons with mental disabilities without community and / or family support.

(iv) Measures will also be taken to setup residential rehabilitation centres for providing vocational and social skills training for persons with mental disabilities.

III Human Resource Development

45. The manpower will be developed in the following areas –

(i) Training of primary level workers both in health care and in community development comprising of Anganwadi workers, Auxiliary Nurses (Midwives) etc.
(ii) Support for training and orientation of personnel of Government and NGOs providing services.

(iii) Training and sensitization of community decision makers such as members of Panchayats, head of families etc. (iv) Training and orientation of family members as caregivers.

46. Human resources will be trained to meet the requirement of education for children with disabilities under inclusive education, special education, home-based education, pre-school education etc. The following training programmes of different specialization and levels shall be developed:

(i) Training modules for teachers for inclusive education.

(ii) Diploma, degree and high level programmes in special education

(iii) Training of caregivers for home-based education and care services for disabled adults/ senior citizens etc.

47. Rehabilitation Council of India shall be the nodal agency for preparation of plans for training of rehabilitation personnel. The role of the National Institutes in disability specific training will be clearly spelt out and a five-year Plan of Action will be drawn up.

IV Education of Persons with Disabilities

48. It will be ensured that every child with disability has access to appropriate pre-school, primary and secondary level education by 2020. Special care will be taken to –
(i) Make schools (building, approaches, toilets, playgrounds, laboratories, libraries etc.) barrier free and accessible for all types of disability.

(ii) Medium and method of teaching will be suitably adapted to the requirements of most disability conditions.

(iii) Technical/ supplementary/ specialized system of teaching/learning will be made available within the school or at a common center easily accessible to a cluster of schools.

(iv) Teaching/learning tools and aids such as educational toys, Braille/talking books, appropriate software etc. will be made available. Incentives will be given to expand facilities for setting up of general libraries, e-libraries, Braille-libraries and talking books libraries, resource rooms etc.

(v) National Open School and distance learning programmes will be popularized and extended to other parts in the country.

(vi) Sign language, Alternative and Augmentative Communications (AAC) and other modes as a viable medium in inter personal communication will be recognized, standardized and popularized.

(vii) Schools will be located within easy traveling distance. Alternatively, viable travel arrangements will be made with the assistance of the community, State and NGOs.
(viii) Parent-Teacher counseling and grievance redressal system will be set up in the schools.

(ix) There will be separate mechanism to review annually the intake and retention of the girl child with disability at primary, secondary and higher levels of education.

(x) Many children with disabilities, who cannot join inclusive education system, would continue to get educational services from special schools. Special schools shall be appropriately re-modeled and re-oriented based on technological development. These schools will also help prepare children with disabilities to join mainstream inclusive education.

(xi) In some cases due to the nature of disability (its type and degree), personal circumstances and preferences, home-based education will be provided.

(xii) Course curriculum and evaluation system for children with various disabilities shall be developed keeping in view their capabilities. Examination system will be modified to make it disabled friendly by exemptions such as learning mathematics, learning only one language, etc. Further, facilities like extra time, use of calculators, use of Clarke’s tables, scribes etc would be provided based on the requirement.

(xiii) Model Schools of Inclusive Education will be set up in each State/ U.T to promote education of persons with disabilities.
(xiv) In the era of knowledge society, computers play very important role. Efforts will be made so that every child with disability gets suitably exposed to the use of computers.

(xv) Children with disabilities up to the age of 6 years will be identified and necessary interventions made so that they are capable of joining inclusive education.

(xvi) Educational facilities will be provided in psychosocial rehabilitation centres for mentally ill persons.

(xvii) Many schools discourage enrollment of students on account of their disability due to lack of awareness about the capabilities of disabled persons. Programmes will be taken for sensitization of teachers, principals and other staff members in all schools.

(xviii) Special Schools presently being supported by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment will incrementally become resource centres for inclusive education. Ministry of Human Resource Development shall open new special schools depending upon the requirement.

(xix) Adult learning/ leisure centers for adults with severe learning difficulties will be promoted.

(xx) Three percent reservation for persons with disabilities in admission to higher educational institutions shall be enforced. Universities, colleges and professional
institutions will be provided financial support to establish Disability Center to take care of educational needs of students with disabilities. They will also be encouraged to make classrooms, hostels, cafeterias and other facilities in the campus accessible to students with disabilities.

(xxi) Include a module in induction and in-service training programmes of teachers on issues relating to management of children with disabilities

49. The Ministry of Human Resource Development will be the nodal Ministry to coordinate all matters relating to the education of persons with disabilities.

V Employment

50. The following steps will be taken for employment of persons with disabilities:

(i) The government shall initiate a dialogue with private sector organizations to help persons with disabilities in getting employment.

(ii) Develop appropriate home-based income generation programmes for the persons with disabilities especially for persons with severe and multiple disabilities, who opt for such programmes. The system of coaching for employment will also be encouraged for persons with disabilities and their caregivers.
(iii) Facilitate modifications in the design of machinery, workstation and work environment necessary for the disabled persons to operate without barriers in training centres/factories/industry/offices etc.

(iv) Provide assistance through appropriate agencies like Marketing Boards, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), private agencies and Non Governmental Organizations in marketing of goods and services produced by persons with disabilities.

(v) Coverage of persons with disabilities in poverty alleviation programmes will be improved so that they get their due share of 3 percent as provided under statutory provisions.

VI Barrier-free environment

51. For creation of barrier-free environment, the following strategies will be adopted:

(i) Public buildings (functional or recreational), transport amenities including roads, subways and pavements, railway platforms, busstops/ terminals, ports, airports, modes of transports (bus, train, plane and waterways), playgrounds, open space etc. will be made accessible.

(ii) Use of sign language in all public functions will be encouraged.
(iii) Modification of Curriculum of Architects and Civil engineers will be undertaken to include issues relating to construction of barrier-free buildings. In service training will be provided on these issues to the government architects and engineers.

(iv) Full adoption of comprehensive building byelaws and space standards for barrier-free built environment shall be ensured. Effort will be made to ensure adoption of the byelaws and space standards by all the states, municipal bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions in the country. These authorities will ensure that all newly constructed buildings for public use are barrier-free.

(v) State Transport Undertakings will ensure disabled friendly features in their vehicles. Railways will provide barrier-free coaches in a phased manner. They will also make the platforms-buildings, toilets and other facilities barrier-free.

(vi) The government will ensure that Industrial establishments, offices, public utilities both in public and private sector provide disabled friendly work place for their employees. Safety standards will be developed and strictly enforced.

(vii) Proactive steps will be taken to ensure disability-friendly IT environment in the country.

(viii) All the buildings, which are for public use, will be audited for its accessibility to persons with disability. There may be a need to develop professionally recognized access auditors whose services would be utilized for the purpose.
(ix) Banking system will be encouraged to meet the needs to the persons with disabilities.

(x) Communication needs of the persons with disabilities will be met by making information service and public documents accessible. Braille, tape-service, large print and other appropriate technologies will be used to provide information for the persons with visual disability.

VII Social Protection

52. The following steps will be taken to provide adequate Social Security to the persons with disabilities:-

(i) A system of regular review of the policies of tax relief granted to the persons with disabilities will be put in place so that necessary income tax and other tax relief remain available to persons with disabilities.

(ii) State governments and UT Administrations will be encouraged to rationalize the amount of pension and unemployment allowance for persons with disabilities.

(iii) Life Insurance Corporation of India has been providing insurance cover to persons with specific type of disabilities. There is a need to encourage all insurance agencies to cover persons with disabilities without exception.
VIII Research

53. Research for developing new technologies for persons with disabilities will be encouraged with international cooperation, wherever necessary. Results of research will be widely disseminated. It will be focused on the following aspects:-

(i) Socio-cultural aspects of disability, which inter alia include study of social attitude and behavioral patterns towards persons with disabilities.

(ii) Develop social indicators relating to the education of persons with disabilities so as to analyze the problems involved and take up programmes to improve access and opportunities

(iii) Generate statistics about the employment status of persons by type of disability especially for those who become disabled due to accidents and other disasters.

(iv) Study causes of different types and level of incidence of disabilities

(v) Genetic research to minimize incidence of disability under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research

(vi) Adaptive technology research focusing on enhanced personal mobility, verbal/non-verbal communication, design changes in articles of every day usage etc. with a view to develop cost effective, user-friendly and durable aids & appliances with the help of premier technological institutes.
54. Ministry of Science & Technology shall set up Rehabilitation Technology Centre for coordinating and undertaking research and development, testing and certifying technologies, training etc. Appropriate hardware and software suitable for persons with disabilities to ensure access to information technologies will be developed.

**IX Sports, Recreation and Cultural activities**

55. The following steps will be taken to ensure equal opportunities for sports, recreation and cultural activities: -

(i) Make places for recreation, cultural activities and sports, hotels, beaches, sports arenas, auditoriums, gym halls, etc. accessible.

(ii) Travel agencies, hotels, voluntary organizations and others involved in organizing recreational activities or travel opportunities should offer their services to all, taking into account the special needs of persons with disabilities.

(iii) Identification of talent amongst persons with disabilities in different sports shall be made with the assistance of local NGOs.

(iv) Formation of Sports organizations and Cultural societies for persons with disabilities will be encouraged. There will be mechanism to support the participation of persons with disabilities in national and international events.

(v) A national award for excellence in sports for persons with disabilities shall be instituted.
RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

56. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment will be the nodal Ministry to coordinate all matters relating to the implementation of the Policy.

57. An inter-ministerial body to coordinate matters relating to implementation of National Policy will be formed. All stakeholders including prominent NGOs, Disabled Peoples Organizations, advocacy groups and family associations of parents/ guardians, experts and professionals will also be represented on this body. Similar arrangements will be encouraged at the State and Districts levels. Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies will be associated in the functioning of the District Disability Rehabilitation Centres’ District Level Committees to coordinate the matters relating to the implementation of the policy.

58. The Ministries of Home Affairs, Health & Family Welfare, Rural Development, Urban Development, Youth Affairs & Sports, Railways, Science & Technology, Statistics & Programme Implementation, Labour, Panchayati Raj and Departments of Elementary Education & Literacy, Secondary & Higher Education, Road Transport & Highways, Public Enterprises, Revenue, Women & Child Development, Information Technology and Personnel & Training will setup necessary mechanism for implementation of the policy. A five-year perspective Plan and annual plans setting targets and financial allocations will be prepared by each Ministry/ Department. The annual report of these Ministries/ Departments will indicate progress achieved during the year.
59. The Chief Commissioner for Disabilities at Central level and State Commissioners at the State level shall play key role in implementation of National Policy, apart from their statutory responsibilities.

60. Panchayati Raj Institutions will play a crucial role in the implementation of the National Policy to address local level issues and draw up suitable programmes, which will be integrated with the district and State plans. These institutions will include disability related components in their projects.

61. Infrastructure created during the course of implementation will be required to be maintained and effectively used for a long period. The community should take a leading role in generating resources within themselves or through mobilization from private sector organizations to maintain the infrastructure and also to meet the running cost. This step will not only reduce the burden on state resources but will also create a greater sense of responsibility among the community and private entrepreneurs.

62. Every five years a comprehensive review will be done on the implementation of the National Policy. A document indicating status of implementation and a roadmap for five years shall be prepared based on the deliberations in a national level convention. State Governments and Union Territory administrations will be urged to take steps for drawing up State Policy and develop action plan.
REHABILITATION COUNCIL OF INDIA ACT, 1992:

- Statutory body set up under the rehabilitation of India Act, 1992
- Amended in 2000 to include promotion of research in rehabilitation and special education
- Responsible for regulation training policies and programmes for various categories of professionals in the area of disability
- Entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining a Central Rehabilitation Register (CRR) for all professionals/personnel and promotes research in rehabilitation and special education
The person with disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protections of Rights and Full Participation) Acts 1995 has come into enforcement on February 7, 1996 as an important landmark & significant steps in the direction to ensure full participation of persons with disabilities in the nation buildings. The acts provides, preventive and promotional aspects of rehabilitation like education, research and manpower development, creation of free barrier environment, rehabilitation of such persons, unemployment allowance, special insurance Scheme for the disabled employees and established of homes for persons with severe disability etc.

**Prevention and Early Detection of Disabilities**

Within the limits of their economic capacity and development, the appropriate governments and the local authorities, with a view to preventing the occurrence of disabilities, shall -

a. undertake or cause to be undertaken surveys, investigations and research concerning the cause of occurrence of disabilities;

b. promote various methods of preventing disabilities;

c. screen all the children at least once in a year for the purpose of identifying "at-risk" cases;
d. provide facilities for training to the staff at the primary health centres;

e. sponsor or cause to be sponsored awareness campaigns and disseminate or cause to be disseminated information for general hygiene, health and sanitation;

f. take measures for pre-natal, perinatal and post-natal care of mother and child;

g. educate the public through the pre-schools, primary health centres, village level workers and anganwadi workers;

h. create awareness amongst the masses through television, radio and other mass media on the causes of disabilities and the preventive measures to be adopted.

**Education**

The appropriate governments and the local authorities shall -

a. ensure that every child with a disability has access to free education in an appropriate environment till he attains the age of eighteen years;

b. endeavour to promote the integration of students with disabilities in the normal schools;

c. promote setting up of special schools in Government and private sector for those in need of special education, in such a manner that children with disabilities living in any part of the country have access to such schools;

d. endeavour to equip the special schools for children with disabilities with vocational training facilities.

The appropriate governments and the local authorities shall by notification make schemes for -
a. conducting part-time classes in respect of children with disabilities who having completed education up to class fifth and could not continue their studies on a whole-time basis;

b. conducting special part-time classes for providing functional literacy for children in the age group of sixteen and above;

c. imparting non-formal education by utilizing the available manpower in rural areas after giving them appropriate orientation;

d. imparting education through open schools or open universities;

e. conducting class and discussions through interactive electronic or other media;

f. providing every child with disability free of cost special books and equipments needed for his education.

The appropriate governments shall initiate or cause to be initiated research by official and non-governmental agencies for the purpose of designing and developing new assistive devices, teaching aids, special teaching materials or such other items as are necessary to give a child with disability equal opportunities in education.

The appropriate governments shall set up adequate number of teachers' training institutions and assist the national institutes and other voluntary organizations to develop teachers' training programmes specialising in disabilities so that requisite trained manpower is available for special schools and integrated schools for children with disabilities.
Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, the appropriate Governments shall by notification prepare a comprehensive education scheme which shall make provision for

a. transport facilities to the children with disabilities or in the alternative financial incentives to parents or guardians to enable their children with disabilities to attend schools;

b. the removal of architectural barriers from schools, colleges or other institutions imparting vocational and professional training;

c. the supply of books, uniforms and other materials to children with disabilities attending school;

d. the grant of scholarship to students with disabilities;

e. setting up of appropriate for the redressal of grievances of parents regarding the placement of their children with disabilities;

f. suitable modification in the examination system to eliminate purely mathematical questions for the benefit of blind students and students with low vision;

g. restructuring of curriculum for the benefit of children with disabilities;

h. restructuring the curriculum for benefit of students with hearing impairment to facilitate them to take only one language as part of their curriculum.

All educational institutions shall provide or cause to be provided amanuensis to blind students and students with or low vision.

**Employment**

Appropriate Governments shall -
a. identify posts, in the establishments, which can be reserved for the persons with disability;

b. at periodical intervals not exceeding three years, review the list of posts identified and up-date the list taking into consideration the developments in technology.

Every appropriate government shall appoint in every establishment such percentage of vacancies not less than three per cent for persons or class of persons with disability of which one per cent each shall be reserved for persons suffering from -

1. blindness or low vision;

2. hearing impairment;

3. loco-motor disability or cerebral palsy, in the posts identified for each disability:

   Provided, that the appropriate Government may, having regard to the type of work carried on in any department or establishment, by notification subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such notification, exempt any establishment from the provisions of this section.

(1) The appropriate government may, by notification, require that from such date as may be specified, by notification, the employer in every establishment shall furnish such information or return as may be prescribed in relation to vacancies appointed for persons with disability that have occurred or are about to occur in that establishment to such Special Employment Exchange as may be prescribed and the establishment shall thereupon comply with such requisition.
(2) The form in which and the intervals of time for which information or returns shall 
be furnished and the particulars, they shall contain shall be such as may be prescribed.

Any person authorised by the Special Employment Exchange in writing, shall have 
access to any relevant record or document in the possession of any establishment and 
may enter at any reasonable time and premises where he believes such record or 
document to be, and inspect or take copies of relevant records or documents or ask any 
question necessary for obtaining any information.

Where in any recruitment year any vacancy under section 33, cannot be filled up due 
to non-availability of a suitable person with disability or, for any other sufficient reason, such vacancy shall be carried forward in the succeeding recruitment year and if in the succeeding recruitment year also suitable person with disability is not available, it may first be filled by interchange among the three categories and only when there is no person with disability available for the post in that year, the employer shall fill up the vacancy by appointment of a person, other than a person with disability: Provided that if the nature of vacancies in an establishment is such that a given category of person cannot be employed, the vacancies may be interchanged among the three categories with the prior approval of the appropriate government.

(1) Every employer shall maintain such record in relation to the person with disability employed in his establishment in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate government.
(2) The records maintained under sub-section (1) shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours by such persons as may be authorised in this behalf by general or special order by the appropriate Government.

(1) The appropriate governments and local authorities shall by notification formulate schemes for ensuring employment of persons with disabilities, and such schemes may provide:

a. the training and welfare of persons with disabilities;

b. the relaxation of upper age limit;

c. regulating the employment;

d. health and safety measures and creation of a non-handicapping environment in places where persons with disabilities are employed;

e. the manner in which and the persons by whom the cost of operating the schemes is to be defrayed; and

f. Constituting the authority responsible for the administration of the scheme.

All government, educational institutions and other educational institutions receiving aid from the government shall reserve not less than three per cent seats for persons with disabilities.

The appropriate governments and local authorities shall reserve not less than three per cent in all poverty alleviation schemes for the benefit of persons with disabilities.
The appropriate governments and the local authorities shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, provide incentives to employers both in public and private sectors to ensure that at least five per cent of their work force is composed of persons with disabilities.

**Affirmative Action**

The appropriate governments shall by notification make schemes to provide aids and appliances to persons with disabilities.

The appropriate governments and local authorities shall by notification frame schemes in favour of persons with disabilities, for the preferential allotment of land at concessional rates for -

a. house;

b. setting up business;

c. setting up of special recreation centres;

d. establishment of special schools;

e. establishment of research centres;

f. establishment of factories by entrepreneurs with disabilities.

**Non-discrimination**
Establishments in the transport sector shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development for the benefit of persons with disabilities, take special measures to-

a. adapt rail compartments, buses, vessels and aircrafts in such a way as to permit easy access to such persons;

b. adapt toilets in rail compartments, vessels, aircrafts and waiting rooms in such a way as to permit the wheel chair users to use them conveniently.

The appropriate governments and the local authorities shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, provide for -

a. installation of auditory signals at red lights in the public roads for the benefit of persons with visual handicap;

b. causing curb cuts and slopes to be made in pavements for the easy access of wheel chair users;

c. engraving on the surface of the zebra crossing for the blind or for persons with low vision;

d. engraving on the edges of railway platforms for the blind or for persons with low vision;

e. devising appropriate symbols of disability;

f. Warning signals at appropriate places.

The appropriate governments and the local authorities shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, provide for -
a. ramps in public building;

b. adaptation of toilets for wheel chair users;

c. Braille symbols and auditory signals in elevators or lifts;

d. ramps in hospitals, primary health centres and other medical care and rehabilitation institutions.

(1) No establishment shall dispense with, or reduce in rank, an employee who acquires a disability during his service:

Provided that, if an employee, after acquiring disability is not suitable for the post he was holding, could be shifted to some other post with the same pay scale and service benefits:

Provided further that if it is not possible to adjust the employee against any post, he may be kept on a supernumerary post until a suitable post is available or he attains the age of superannuation, whichever is earlier.

(2) No promotion shall be denied to a person merely on the ground of his disability:

Provided that the appropriate government may, having regard to the type of work carried on in any establishment, by notification and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such notification, exempt any establishment from the provisions of this section.
**Research and Manpower Development**

The appropriate governments and local authorities shall promote and sponsor research, *inter alia*, in the following areas:

a. prevention of disability;

b. rehabilitation including community based rehabilitation;

c. development of assistive devices including their psycho-social aspects;

d. job identification;

e. on site modifications in offices and factories.

The appropriate governments shall provide financial assistance to universities, other institutions of higher learning, professional bodies and non-governmental research-units or institutions, for undertaking research for special education, rehabilitation and manpower development.
Social Security

(1) The appropriate governments and the local authorities shall within the limits of their economic capacity and development undertakes or causes to be undertaken rehabilitation of all persons with disabilities.

(2) For purposes of sub-section (1), the appropriate governments and local authorities shall grant financial assistance to non-governmental organizations.

(3) The appropriate governments and local authorities while formulating rehabilitation policies shall consult the non-governmental organizations working for the cause of persons with disabilities.

(1) The appropriate government shall by notification frame an insurance scheme for the benefit of its employees with disabilities.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the appropriate Government may instead of framing an insurance scheme frame an alternative security scheme for its employees with disabilities.

The appropriate governments shall within the limits of their economic capacity and development shall by notification frame a scheme for payment of an unemployment allowance to persons with disabilities registered with the Special Employment Exchange for more than two years and who could not be placed in any gainful occupation.
NATIONAL TRUST ACT, 1999:

The National Trust Act is an important piece of welfare legislation in the country. This legislation aims to provide residential care/ responsibility by the government to make provisions for care for persons with mentally retardation, cerebral palsy, autism, multiple disabilities. This relatively new legislation is yet to see the light of implementation in the country.

The enactment of National Trust Act 1999 was a land mark piece of legislation in the evaluation of rehabilitation survives in India. According to the Law, The National Trust is an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Government of India. Set up under the National trust for the Welfare of persons with Autism, Cerebral palsy, Mental retardation and multiple disability act 1999. The state and society are now legally bound to extend opportunities and access to the mental disabled in education. Employment and give them a barrier free environment.
The Lok Sabha passed "The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill - 2016", which was actually originated in 2014. The Bill will replace the existing PWD Act, 1995, which was enacted 21 years back. The Rajya Sabha has already passed the Bill on 14.12.2016.

The salient features of the Bill are:

1. Disability has been defined based on an evolving and dynamic concept.

2. The types of disabilities have been increased from existing 7 to 21 and the Central Government will have the power to add more types of disabilities. The 21 disabilities are given below:

   2.1 Blindness
   2.2 Low-vision
   2.3 Leprosy Cured persons
   2.4 Hearing Impairment (deaf and hard of hearing)
   2.5 Loco motor Disability
   2.6 Dwarfism
   2.7 Intellectual Disability
   2.8 Mental Illness
   2.9 Autism Spectrum Disorder
   2.10 Cerebral Palsy
   2.11 Muscular Dystrophy
   2.12 Chronic Neurological conditions
   2.13 Specific Learning Disabilities
2.14 Multiple Sclerosis
2.15 Speech and Language disability
2.16 Thalassemia
2.17 Hemophilia
2.18 Sickle Cell disease
2.19 Multiple Disabilities including deaf blindness
2.20 Acid Attack victim
2.21 Parkinson's disease

3. Speech and Language Disability and Specific Learning Disability have been added for the first time. Acid Attack Victims have been included. Dwarfism, muscular dystrophy have has been indicated as separate class of specified disability. The New categories of disabilities also included three blood disorders, Thalassemia, Hemophilia and Sickle Cell disease.

4. In addition, the Government has been authorized to notify any other category of specified disability.

5. Responsibility has been cast upon the appropriate governments to take effective measures to ensure that the persons with disabilities enjoy their rights equally with others.

6. Additional benefits such as reservation in higher education, government jobs, reservation in allocation of land, poverty alleviation schemes etc. have been provided for persons with benchmark disabilities and those with high support needs.
7. Every child with benchmark disability between the age group of 6 and 18 years shall have the right to free education.

8. Government funded educational institutions as well as the government recognized institutions will have to provide inclusive education to the children with disabilities.

9. For strengthening the Prime Minister's Accessible India Campaign, stress has been given to ensure accessibility in public buildings (both Government and private) in a prescribed time-frame.

10. Reservation in vacancies in government establishments has been increased from 3% to 4% for certain persons or class of persons with benchmark disability.

11. The Bill provides for grant of guardianship by District Court under which there will be joint decision – making between the guardian and the persons with disabilities.

12. Broad based Central & State Advisory Boards on Disability are to be set up to serve as apex policy making bodies at the Central and State level.

13. Office of Chief Commissioner of Persons with Disabilities has been strengthened who will now be assisted by 2 Commissioners and an Advisory Committee comprising of not more than 11 members drawn from experts in various disabilities.

14. Similarly, the office of State Commissioners of Disabilities has been strengthened who will be assisted by an Advisory Committee comprising of not more than 5 members drawn from experts in various disabilities.
15. The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities and the State Commissioners will act as regulatory bodies and Grievance Redressal agencies and also monitor implementation of the Act.

16. District level committees will be constituted by the State Governments to address local concerns of PWDs. Details of their constitution and the functions of such committees would be prescribed by the State Governments in the rules.

17. Creation of National and State Fund will be created to provide financial support to the persons with disabilities. The existing National Fund for Persons with Disabilities and the Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities will be subsumed with the National Fund.

18. The Bill provides for penalties for offences committed against persons with disabilities and also violation of the provisions of the new law.

19. Special Courts will be designated in each district to handle cases concerning violation of rights of PWDs.

20. The New Act will bring our law in line with the United National Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), to which India is a signatory. This will fulfill the obligations on the part of India in terms of UNCRD. Further, the new law will not only enhance the Rights and Entitlements of Divyangjan but also provide effective mechanism for ensuring their empowerment and true inclusion into the Society in a satisfactory manner.

In line with his vision of making India the Skill Capital of the World by empowering its youth to be more employable and self-sustainable, Prime Minister will lay the foundation stone of the first ever “Indian Institute of Skills” in the country at Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
The Institute has been conceptualized by Shri Narendra Modi during his visit to Singapore’s Institute of Technical Education. Union Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in partnership with the Institute of Technical Education, Singapore has decided to open an institute first ever of its kind in the country, the institute is inspired by the Singapore model of training and would adopt various best practices from the country. The Ministry has decided to have six such institutes.

Prime Minister will also inaugurate the Kaushal Pradarshini (Skill Exhibition) for the youth of Uttar Pradesh. The Exhibition would showcase state-of-the-art vocational training practices across different sectors, and would be open for public view at the Railway Grounds, Kanpur between 19th to 22nd December.

Shri Modi would also launch an array of skill development initiatives for the youth of the country, including Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) and Drivers’ Training Institutes. The event would also witness strategic partnership with various industries that will train and employ approximate 4 Lakh youth over the next 3 years.

The event will also see the announcement of “National Apprentice Promotion Scheme” in the State where the State Government has a major role in its successful implementation. There are only 23000 private companies today that are engaging in apprenticeship across the country. It is MSDE’s Endeavour to encourage State Government support and ensure engagement with more corporate on apprenticeship trainings. This is one direct way of bridging the gap between the potential employee and the employer and has models under
Apprenticeship training has benefited economies of many countries. The financial year target for 2016-17 is to ensure enrolment of 5 lakh apprentices at least across the country. The Hon’ble Prime Minister would also felicitate Public Sector Units showcasing significant advancement in apprentice engagement.

The event is being organized in the presence of Governor of Uttar Pradesh Shri Ram Naik, Union Minister of State(I/C) for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Minister of Panchayati Raj, Uttar Pradesh Shri Ram Govind Chaudhary and MPs Dr Murli Manohar Joshi and Shri Bhole Singh.

Talking about the launch plans, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy said, “It is a matter of great pride for us to have these arrays of initiatives being launched by Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, for the youth of Kanpur and other cities. We are certain that people of Uttar Pradesh are keen towards a brighter and advanced future with changing times and will benefit from these skill development programmes.”

“We have so far around 400 active skill development centres in Uttar Pradesh covering its 65 districts, run by partners in the ecosystem. Close to 3 lakh youth have already been trained and more than 50% of them have been placed in jobs of their interest. Whether it is agriculture, apparel sector, auto and auto components, banking and financial services, hospitality or leather sector, we have seen youth show interest across sectors and learn the skill of their choice,” he further added.
Shri Rudy said that the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has plans to open one Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) each, in each district of the country creating opportunities of growth for the youth locally and the launch of some 31 PMKKs will be announced by the Shri Modi at the event on Monday. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras are iconic state-of-the-art skill development centres with modern infrastructure to facilitate skill trainings in the country.

MSDE also has plans to felicitate skilled candidates who have been trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (RPL) in Kanpur where the Hon’ble Prime Minister himself will distribute skill certificates to Street Food Vendors, Leather industry Workers under the recognition of prior learning programme of the government. This programme helps in assessment of the existing work experience of a person and certifies him on his current skill-set basis the National Skill Qualification Framework approved by both the industry and the government of India.
LIST OF NGOS:

1. Agradut Kanktia Masierah Panitras, East Midnapore
2. Baharpota Premtirtha Rural development Society, Vill+PO Baharpota, Block Panskura-1, East Midnapore
3. Barabari Netaji Seve Sangha, Vill+PO –Barabari, East Midnapore
4. Bikramnagar Udayan Sangha, Vill-Bikranagar, PO – Haria, East Midnapore
5. Chaplin Club, Naraharipur, Chakpurusottompur, East Midnapore
6. Contai Deaf & Dumb School, Contai, East Midnapore
8. Daldia Service Society, City Center, Debhog, East Midnapore
10. Kapasaria Sarbik Village Service Society, Kapasaria, East Midnapore
11. Kasba Youth, PO+PS-Egra, East Midnapore
12. Khejuri Pally Unnayan Samity, Tangramati, Janha, East Midnapore
15. Moyna Ramakrishnayan Association, Mayna, East Midnapore
17. Nimtouri Tamulk Unnayan Samity, Dakshin Narkalda Tamulk, East Midnapore
18. Pratibandhi Sahayak Samity, Panskura, East Midnapore
20. Shantipur Heavens Bliss, Shantipur Mecheda, East Midnapore
22. Siniary Schedule Castes Welfare Society, Siniary, Bamanbari, East Midnapore
23. Sri Krishna Club, Krishibari, Barabari, East Midnapore
24. Susunia Dakshin Roy Kishore Club, Susunia, East Midnapore
25. Vidyasagar Blind Vocational Training Institution, Dariachak, Kolaghat, East Midnapore
26. Vivekananda Lok Sikha Miketan, Faridpyr, Contai, East Midnapore
27. Vivekananda Mission Ashram, Chaitanyapur, Haldia, East Midnapore
28. Haldia Samaj Kalyan Parishad, East Midnapore
## LIST OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>National Institute for the Orthopedically Handicapped Bon-Hooghly,</td>
<td>B.T. Road, Calcutta-700090.</td>
<td>Tel.Fax 033-25318379 / 25310789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Society for Mental Health Care, P.O. &amp; Village Khujurdhi, Via-Katwa,</td>
<td>Burdwan.</td>
<td>Tel: 03453-255262/255136/255971 Fax: 03453-2556262 <a href="mailto:Smhcin@yahoo.co.in">Smhcin@yahoo.co.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Eastern Regional Centre,</td>
<td>NIOH Campus, Bon Hooghly, B.T.Road, Calcutta 700088, Ph. 033 25311357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>AYJNIHH, Regional Training Centre, N.I.O.H. Campus, Bon-Hooghly,</td>
<td>B.T.</td>
<td>Ph. 033-25311427.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Calcutta-700090.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Cerebral Palsy, (Formerly Spastic Society of Eastern India)</td>
<td>P-35/1 Taratolla Road, Calcutta-700099</td>
<td>E-mail <a href="mailto:ssei@giacsiol.vsnl.net.in">ssei@giacsiol.vsnl.net.in</a> Ph. 033-24585679/24787990/24013488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ramakrishna Mission Blind's Boys Academy, Narenderpur, Calcutta -</td>
<td>700088 Tel No. 4772201/4772202/4772203 Fax No. 4772070</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Manovikas Kendra, Rehabilitation and Research Institute for the Handicapped, 482, Madudah, Plot 1-24, Sec-J, Eastern Metropolitan Bypass, Calcutta-700 107
   Ph. 033-24423306/ 24423305
   Fax: 24428275

8. Vivekananda Mission Asram, Vivekanagar, P.O. Chaitanyapur (Haldia), Dist. Medinipur-721 645 West Bengal
   Ph. 03224-286221 /2 86081
   Fax- 286106
   E-mail vmannn@dte.vsnl.net.in

9. Training College for the Teachers of the Deaf, 293, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Calcutta-700009
   Tel.no. Ph. 033-2350 1058

10. REACH 18/2/A/3, Uday Sankar Sarani, Golf Green, Calcutta-700095, Ph. 033-24737223
    Fax 473-7223

11. Department of Applied Psychology University of Calcutta, Rashbehari Shiksha Pragan, 92, Acharya Praful Chandra Road, Calcutta-700009
    Ph. 033-23501014/23501397
    Fax- 23519755

12. Alakendu Bodh Niketan Residential, F-1/4-1, C.I.T. Scheme, VIIM, VIP Road, Kankurgachi, Calcutta-700054
    Fax no. 033-23377433
Speech & Hearing Institute and Research Centre (SHRC), State Resource Centre (HI), 10 Mandeville Garden, Kolkata
Ph. 033-24402113/ 24407242
24406703 ® shirk@cal2.vsnl.net.in

13. Diploma in Teaching Pre-School young hearing Impaired Children
SHELTER, 3, Kalbati Lane, Bhadreswar, Dist. Hooghly, West Bengal - 712 124. Tel: 033-26337543
Email: shelcare@vsnl.net
Website: www.sheltermee.org

14. Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission
7, Riverside Road, Barrackpore, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal - 743 101. Tel: 033-25920547/Fax: 033-25606904
Email: rvm@cal2.vsnl.net.in Website: www.rvmbarrackpore.org

The resources centre available for the disabled health activities are:

1. Schizophrenia Research Foundation (India)
   No, C-46, 13th Street East Anna Nagar
   Madras- 600102

2. Department of Psychiatry Niloufer Hospital
   4-8-812, Gowliguda
   Hyderabad-500012
3. Medico Pastoral Association
   18/1, Pottery Road Frazer Town
   Bangalore 560005

4. Department of Psychiatry
   All India Institute of Medical Science
   Ansari Nagar
   New Delhi 110029

5. Tata Institute of Social Sciences
   Post Bix No. 8313
   Deonar
   Bombay-400088

6. ANTARA Psychiatry Centre
   P.O. Dakshin Gobindapur
   PS Baruipur South 24 Pgs
   West Bengal

7. Paripurnata
   5B, Maharani Swarnarniyee Road
   Kolkata 700009
   West Bengal

8. Department of Psychiatry
   Guwahati Medical College and Hospital
   Guwahati Assam

9. Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI)
Tong Swasthya Bhavan
40, Industrial Area
New Delhi-110016

10. SANJIVINI
A 6, Industrial area
Satsang Vihar Marg
South of IIT
New Delhi 110067
COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAMME:

Important

Information support is essential for the successful implementation of the District Rehabilitation Centre Scheme for the benefit of the disabled population in the Sutahata Block.

Whom we should inform in our community

1. Village headman/president/chairman
2. Village administrator officer.
3. Village development officer.
4. All kinds of Medical Practitioners
5. Local politicians.
7. Religious leaders.
8. Retired officers/senior citizen.
10. Youth volunteers / student community.
13. Librarian.

What information gives the community?

1. Information about the District Rehabilitation Centre (DRC) scheme, primary health centre, Multipurpose Rehabilitation Assistant and village Rehabilitation worker services in every village at the project area and about the rehabilitation services of the mobile team at the door step of the disabled.
2. The community should extend its full co-operation to present communicable diseases which make our future generation disabled and encourage all villagers to participate in preventive programmes.

3. Every member of the community should develop a helpful tendency to contribute at his level towards a successful rehabilitation of disabled person in his village.

4. The community should develop a healthy towards this category of the population And give equal opportunity to them in education, social and vocational stream.

5. The community should know the abilities of the disabled and consider the disabled population as different, able bodied persons rather than as burdens in their community.

How pass on the information

Step

1. Meeting persons: first all the persons from the list have given above in order of priority.

2. Explaining rehabilitation service of DRC scheme:
   (A). use visual aid tram your for the understand the scheme thoroughly.
   (B). Conservation should lead the person to ask question and develop an interest in the scheme.
   (C). Organize culture programme.
   (D). Convey message through doordarshan radio and newspaper.

3. Seeking their co-operation:
   (A). preciousiy place requests that can be fulfilled by them medical/social/education/vocational.
(B). Do not ask for things that cannot be done.

(C). All requests should be clearly centered around the rehabilitation of the disabled in your village.

4. Acknowledgement of their contribution:
   (A) It must be ensured that they may be approached for help in times of need.
   (B) That the District Rehabilitation Centre mobile team will acknowledges the people’s contribution during their visit to the village.

**The probable places of propaganda:**

Information supplied with publicity to create community awareness in the villages besides by word of month. Following are the suggested place where the publicity materials on disabled information.

1. School/ICDS centre/Health centre.
2. Roads.
3. Trees.
4. Post office.
5. Religious centre.
7. Pump room/Water tank/Common well/Common taps.
8. Transport (Bus/Lorry/Rickshaw).
10. Play ground.
11. District hospital.
12. Dispensaries.
15. Village wells.
16. Library information centre.
17. Book fair/village fair.
Questionnaire for disabled persons

1. Name: ..............................................................................................................................

2. Father’s/Mother’s/guardian’s name: ............................................................................... 

3. Address: ........................................................................................................................ 

4. Date of birth: .............................................

5. Sex: ............................................................... 

6. Cast: ............................................................... 

7. Religion: ...................................................... 

8. Educational qualification:

   VIII pass | M.P. Pass | H.S. Pass | Graduation | Post Graduation | Any other

9. Specific Problems of disability:

   Seeing | Hearing | Communicating | Movement | Activities

   Moving around | Daily life activities | Intellectual activities | Learning difficulty | Emotional disorder

10. Causes of disability:

    Disease | Accident | Since birth | Any other

11. Starting age of disability:

    | 0-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60
    ---|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------
    |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |
12. Whether you face any kind of problem in building your educational improvement?
   If yes, what kind of problem?

13. What types of assistive devices do you use? (Please tick)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hearing Aid</th>
<th>Eye Glasses</th>
<th>Crutches</th>
<th>Wheelchair</th>
<th>Tricycle</th>
<th>Walking frame</th>
<th>Walking stick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artificial limb</td>
<td>Caliper</td>
<td>Splints</td>
<td>Special footwear</td>
<td>Neck collars</td>
<td>Back brace</td>
<td>Any other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Do your teacher and educational institute help you in reaching towards your goal?
   If yes, how? (In brief)

15. Do you need any information support for the improvement of your education?

16. Are the present systems of Information Centre and Library are suitable for you?
   If no, what types of inconveniences are you facing? (Please tick)

| lack of equipment | lack of skilled man power | lack of documents | lack of adequate services | Any other |

17. Does your disability affect your whole household?

| Yes | No | Sometimes |

18. Are your family members supportive in over-coming your disability?
   If yes, how? (in brief)

19. What kind of physical or mental limitation you face to perform your day to day work? (please tick)

| Walking | Speaking | Comprehension | Any other |
20. Is there any basic learning Centre for disability in your locality?  
   Yes  No
   If yes, who are organizing it?

21. Do you avail any of the following rehabilitation facility from your institution/locality?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pension</th>
<th>Loan from bank</th>
<th>Vocational training</th>
<th>Helps from Block</th>
<th>Railway concession</th>
<th>Bus concession</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reservation job</td>
<td>Disability certificate</td>
<td>Scholarship</td>
<td>Crutch</td>
<td>Tri cycle</td>
<td>Wheel chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caliper</td>
<td>Artificial Limb</td>
<td>Hearing Aid</td>
<td>Blind stick</td>
<td>Special education</td>
<td>Integrated education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. What type of facility do you expect? (please Tick)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pension</th>
<th>Loan from bank</th>
<th>Vocational training</th>
<th>Helps from Block</th>
<th>Railway concession</th>
<th>Bus concession</th>
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<tr>
<td>Caliper</td>
<td>Artificial Limb</td>
<td>Hearing Aid</td>
<td>Blind stick</td>
<td>Special education</td>
<td>Integrated education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Do you know about the present government facilities & policies for the disabled persons?

Yes  No  Little Bit

24. Any other observation
Questionnaire for parents of disabled persons

1. Name: ...............................................................................................................

2. Address: ............................................................................................................

3. Disabled candidate’s name: ..............................................................................

4. Relationship with disabled .............................................................................

5. Occupation of the Parents/guardians:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farming</th>
<th>House wife</th>
<th>Petty Trading</th>
<th>Labourer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>Tailoring</td>
<td>Black Smith</td>
<td>Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begging</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>Civil services</td>
<td>Any other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Monthly income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Below -5,000</th>
<th>5,001-10,000</th>
<th>10,001-20,000</th>
<th>20,001 &amp; above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

7. Total number of the family members

8. Total number of disabled-person in the family

9. Type of disability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loco motor</th>
<th>Speech</th>
<th>Hearing</th>
<th>Visual impaired</th>
<th>Mental retarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

10. The way of handling your son/daughter’s disability from the beginning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normal way</th>
<th>Special way</th>
<th>Other way</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

11. Whether there is any financial pressure of the family to look after the disabled member?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
12. Whether assistive devices for disabled members are available in the locality?

13. Whether proper infrastructure is available in your locality for handling such disability?

14. Whether disabled members get any government support for overcoming such disability?

15. Whether any Information Centre exists in the locality for giving information about disability?
Questionnaire for institutions (Medical)

1) Name of the institute: .................................................................

2) Address: ......................................................................................

3) Date of Establishment: .........................................................

4) Aim & Objectives (in Brief). ....................................................

5) Types of treatment facilities available: (please Tick)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loco motor</th>
<th>Speech</th>
<th>Hearing</th>
<th>Visual impaired</th>
<th>Mental retarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

6) Special services offered

   Yes  No

   If yes, types of services…………………………………………………………

7) Number of patients generally admitted at this institution

   Per day  Per month  Per year


8) Do you provide assistive devices to the patients?

   Yes  No

   If yes, what types of devices are they? (Please Tick)

   Hearing Aid  Eye Glasses  Crutches  Wheelchair  Tricycle  Walking frame  Walking stick

   Artificial limb  Caliper  Splints  Special footwear  Neck collars  Back brace  Others
9) Are the outdoor & indoor facilities available here? 
Yes | No | Both

If yes, are they free of cost? 
Yes | No

10) Do you provide medicine free of cost to the patients? 
Yes | No

11) Do you have any surgery department? 
Yes | No

12) Do you provide emergency services? 
Yes | No

13) Is there any Library / Information Centre? 
Yes | No

If yes, please state

A) Number of staff working
B) Number of user using the library per day
C) Number of documents

14) What is the main trend of admission?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of patient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By accident</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15) How does the Institute transform the disabled person into the main stream? (Please Tick)

By self employment scheme | By vocational training
By financial assistance   | By assistive devices
                          | By any other measure

16) What type of schemes and services are available to disabled person? (Please Tick)

Scholarship for student | Travel concession | Job reservation
Housing accommodation   | Counseling services | Any other
17) Do you offer any consultancy services here?  
Yes  No

18) If yes, types of service offered: (Please Tick)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Outreach programme</th>
<th>Physiotherapy service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short term programme</td>
<td>Outreach programme</td>
<td>Physiotherapy service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restorative surgery</td>
<td>Artificial limb &amp; aids</td>
<td>Voluntary organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational service</td>
<td>NGO recommended for grants to govt.</td>
<td>Any other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19) Any other observation.
Questionnaire for academic institutions (general)

1. Name of the institute: .................................................................

2. Address: ......................................................................................  
......................................................................................

3. Date of Establishment: .........................

4. Under which organization this institution is affiliated to? 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Any other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5. Aim & Objectives (in Brief): .............................................................  
......................................................................................  
......................................................................................

6. Types of educational facilities: (please Tick)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Higher secondary</th>
<th>Graduation</th>
<th>Post graduation</th>
<th>Diploma</th>
<th>Vocational</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

7. Is there any course of special education available?  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

8. Do you conduct research programmes related to disabled persons?  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

9. How many research fellows are working at present?  

| .......% |

10. What is the ratio of male & female students at this institute?  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
11. Do you provide any placement facility?  
Yes  No

12. Are there any information centre/library available in this institution?  
Yes  No

If yes, please state

A) Number of staff working

B) Number of users using the library per day

C) Number of documents

13. What type of library facilities do you provide? (please Tick)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lending service</th>
<th>Reprography</th>
<th>Internet</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>CD-Rom</th>
<th>Any others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

14. What are the sources of library fund?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public fund</th>
<th>Private fund</th>
<th>Any other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

15. Does this institution conduct any awareness programme about disability?  
Yes  No

If yes: what are types of awareness programme?..............................

.................................................................................................

16. Is this institution related to any NGO programme?  
Yes  No

If yes, what type?

17. Any other observation.
Questionnaire for doctors/ teachers/ rehabilitation professionals working with disabled persons

1) Name of the Doctor: .................................................................

2) Qualification: .................................................................

3) Experience: .................................................................

4) Address: ........................................................................

5) Attached with organization: ..........................................................

   Address of the organization: ..........................................................

6) Specialist on: (please Tick)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eye specialist</th>
<th>ENT specialist</th>
<th>Brain specialist</th>
<th>Medical surgery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orthopedically surgery</td>
<td>occupational therapy</td>
<td>prosthetic &amp; Orthotic</td>
<td>Physiotherapy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Any other

7) Type of disabled patients admitted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loco motor</th>
<th>Speech</th>
<th>Hearing</th>
<th>Visual impaired</th>
<th>Mental retarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

8) Services provided? (please Tick)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private</th>
<th>With NGO</th>
<th>Govt. Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

194
9) What is the main drawback to deal with such cases of your institution?

10) What is your Rehabilitation plan: (please Tick)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Therapy</th>
<th>Orthotic</th>
<th>Prosthesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crutches</td>
<td>Mobility Aid</td>
<td>Supportive Aid</td>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11) Do you have any counseling guidance?
   - Education:
     | Integrated | Special education | Scholarship | Others |
   - Self employment assistance:
     | Bank | NHFDC | Others |

12) What is the patient satisfaction rate? \[ \ldots\ldots\% \]

13) What type of development do you need for disabled person at hospital? (please Tick)

| Intellectual disability | Emotional disability |

14) Do you provide any information for their future improvement? \[ Yes | No \]

15) Do you think the present government policies are justified for the disabled? \[ Yes | No \]

16) Any other observation:
# NAMES OF SUCCESSFUL PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

## IN AREA OF PURBA MIDNAPORE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of candidate</th>
<th>Father's Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Occupations</th>
<th>Physical status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ajit Dang</td>
<td>Bhusan Dang</td>
<td>Radhaban, Panskura</td>
<td>Self Established</td>
<td>100% VH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Amal Mondal</td>
<td>Shyam Sundar Mondal</td>
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<td>Paritoss Dolai</td>
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<td>Ashis Maity</td>
<td>Raghunath Maity</td>
<td>Panskura, Purba Medinipur</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Basudeb Dhara</td>
<td>Lt. Khudiram Dhara</td>
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<td>Sambhu Charan Maity</td>
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<td>Subha Ch. Bera</td>
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<td>Pritam Ch. Maiti</td>
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<td>Durga Middya</td>
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</table>
PHOTOGRAPHY

NIMTOURI TAMLUK UNNAYAN SAMITY

CONTAI DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL
STUDENTS OF CONTAI DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL
SABITA KAR, SCHOOL TEACHER OF VIVEKANANDA LOK SIKHA NIKETAN, FARIDPUR