



विषिष्ट बालको को समाज की मुख्य धारा में जोडने के लिए सरकार एवं समाज के प्रयास का अध्ययन

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Introduction:

The Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution, run by the Society for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, opened in **North Hobart in 1898**. It provided an education and industrial training to adults and children with hearing and sight disabilities. There was accommodation for the country children who attended the school

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.The prevalence of deafness in India is fairly significant. It is the second most common cause of disability. Approximately 63 million people (6.3%) in India suffer from significant auditory loss. Rehabilitation of hearing impaired children in India remains a challenging task. Early detection and intervention are the mainstay of this initiative. This article does not purport to detail the clinical aspects and surgical management of hearing handicapped children. We discuss here the resources and options available in India for the education of deaf children and the role of the Government bodies in rehabilitation. Awareness about education and rehabilitation of hearing handicapped is low among the general public and even among the medical fraternity.

Definitions and Terms

The Rehabilitation Council of India Act,19922, has defined "hearing handicapped" as - hearing impairment of 70 decibels and above, in better ear or total loss of hearing in both ears. The President of India Shri **Ram Nath Kovind** presented the “National Award for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)-2017” at a function organized by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (**Divyangjan**) under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.The legal definition of “hearing disability” in India as per the Persons with Disability Act3 (PWD), 1995 is – “a hearing disabled person is one who has the hearing loss of 60 decibels or more in the better ear for conversational range of frequencies”.



Aug 6, 2016 - Many struggling **communities** have employment hotspots, drawn in by tax breaks and cheap costs of living. For those PhDs out there looking for a break from Manhattan costs of living, consider one of these ten "**dumb**" towns that were smart enough to start planning for the future. Feb 20, 2012 - Where are the best places to live as a **blind** person. Are there **communities** with good services that enable a **blind** person to remain independent? Are there condo complexes like retirement **communities** that may provide transportation and/or necessities within walking distance. Jun 28, 2016 - I would like to know if there are any apartment **communities** out there for the **blind/deaf**. I currently live in lavages and will be forced out of my place. I have been searching locally for a place but all I can do is get on waiting lists. The local housing authority is closed to new applicants for at least two years..

The latter definition is at variance with the former. There exists a need to clarify which of the two is a valid definition.

The term 'deaf' is being replaced by the term 'hearing impaired'.⁴ 'Hearing challenged' is an alternate appropriate term. An individual who is hard of hearing since birth was earlier termed 'deaf and dumb'. In today's age of political correctness, these individuals have been redesignated as "congenitally deaf". The word 'deaf,' when spelt with a small 'd' refers to hearing loss and when spelt with a capital 'D', refers to the Deaf Community⁴. The Deaf Community is an invisible minority community worldwide, as deaf persons can only be identified after personal interaction with them. Habilitation is a process by which persons born with impairments learn life skills.

Special schools vs Inclusive schooling

A special school for the deaf has the following advantages.

1. It provides a venue for free communication and social interactions between deaf persons.
2. It is a "home away from home" for deaf children and provides a comfort zone.
3. It inculcates a sense of identity.
4. It provides role models for deaf children.
5. It provides the opportunity to participate in sports and other activities among peers



Summary

The government has enacted legislation and set up bodies like Rehabilitation Council of India and institutes like NIHH for training personnel for the education and rehabilitation of deaf children. These measures focus on inclusive schooling as a means of integration of deaf children in the community. However, the advantages of special schools for deaf children cannot be ignored. The task of educating and rehabilitating deaf children is a formidable one. The decision whether to opt for special school or mainstream schooling should be left to the parents of the deaf child. Suitable counseling centers should be set up to advise parents to take an informed decision regarding the same. More special schools as well as training institutes for educators of the deaf are the need of the hour. Public awareness campaigns should be initiated by voluntary organizations so that facilities provided by the government are broadcast and thereby availed by all in need.

Conclusion

The Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution, run by the Society for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, opened in North Hobart in 1898. It provided an education and industrial training to adults and children with hearing and sight disabilities. There was accommodation for the country children who attended the school on the . Deaf-Blind Children: Introduction; Part One: Problems of Deaf-Blindness; Part Two: Forming the Behavior of the Deaf-Blind and Developing their Minds; Part Three: Learning Information was available about 340 deaf-dumb-and-blind and deaf-blind people, of whom 120 were under the age of twenty.

References:

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2. The Rehabilitation Council of India Act,1992, Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs(1992): (No. 34 of 1992),New Delhi.(Available at-rehabcouncil.nic.in/engweb/rciact.pdf)
3. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs (1996): (No. 1 of 1996),New Delhi: The Gazette of India,Page.24(Available t-http://socialjustice.nic.in/pwdact1995.php)

