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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 .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".