

Disability (Divyangata) Literacy : A Survey Study**Bhosale Umesh Sudamrao ¹, Dr. Joshi Mahesh M. ²**Research Scholar, School of Educational Sciences,
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Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded.(MS)²**Abstract:**

From India's independence to the 21st century, the Government of India has enacted many laws, decisions or provisions, services and facilities for the disabled but they are not properly implemented. In the Indian education system, many commissions, and committees do not seem to have taken strict steps regarding the education of children with disabilities, the extent of which is that colleges are underestimating physical services and educational concessions for children with disabilities. Colleges 2016 According to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2016, it is important to know whether the educational institutions are aware of the services/facilities provided under Chapter VIII at the university level and whether the students with disabilities are aware of them. Because of the lack of services and facilities, what are the problems faced by disabled students it is necessary to solve those problems.

Keywords: Disability, Educational commissions, and committees, Physical Services.

Introduction:

In India today, even in the twenty-first century, disabled people are considered deprived, backward or evil, sinful (superstition). The Indian government does not take disability very seriously, so why? No law, rule, strict steps are taken in this regard for rehabilitation of disabled. Mythology, texts, books and poignant stories force us to think incongruously. The impact of this prejudice against the disabled distorts the perception of the disabled and worsens their situation. We see them as underprivileged, backward, poor, helpless, needy and do not even try to know their side and role; it shows a kind of selfishness among people. The person seems to be trying to forget that they are human. Hence, social, educational, cultural effects are seen. Therefore, proper guidelines are not available on how to deal with disabled people in the society. 54-55 years after India's independence, the census of persons with disabilities in India was conducted in 2001 but in 1995 (disability type 6), 2016 the rights of persons with disabilities (disability type 21) were classified over time. But is there literacy about disability? Or is it done? This question is begging the question. Will giving the word Divyang instead of Divyang solve

their problems? This question is under consideration today.

Review of Literature:

Literature Review:

Very little research has been done on disability literacy in India. However, some researchers have mentioned that there has been research on this topic. In India, social, economic, rehabilitation, skills, especially disability are researched at primary-secondary level, so no one would even think of seeing disabled people studying up to their graduate-post-graduate level. The divine causes of disability in our society are abundantly presented in mythology and scriptures. This has changed society's view of the disabled and has led to many educational, social and life-changing events. However, there has been so much research based on the rehabilitation of people with disabilities, but not much research and programs on literacy and awareness of people with disabilities. Due to lack of provision of basic needs in educational institutions, percentage of disabled children in education is falling. Due to non-availability of services and facilities in educational institutions, parents also ignore education and focus on normal children.

So far we have seen disabled people in the society begging on the roadside, in markets, outside religious places, in crowded places of railway-bus stations, so we believe that disabled people are born only to beg. This shows how our mindset towards disability has changed. Even if the parents are financially capable, their mentality is not to provide education to the disabled child. There have been many researches about the disabled and all of them have a common theme that disability literacy should create awareness among people about their laws so that they can get their rights and entitlements. Researchers have tried to show this result through research. Rilota. P. Raghavendra and Thirumanichakam (2018), Jyoti (2015), J. Chalmond and R. Scale (2015), Sonal Bansal (2014), AnuPrasanna (2012). Also in 2016, the rights of persons with disabilities (divyangata) have been highlighted.

Research Objectives:

Exploring disability literacy concepts, perceptions, ideas in society.

Research methodology:

In the present research M.Ed. and M.P.Ed. 40 students were selected from Swami RamanandTeerthMarathwadaUniversity, Nanded for this course. A mixed method using purposive sampling method was used to conduct the study. In the questionnaire 25 questions were filled through Google form. T-test and percentile were used for statistical analysis and conclusions were drawn with the help of statistical measure.

Research Gap:

In this research, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 has not been strictly implemented till date. In order for the disabled to become self-reliant, the lack of legislation is creating barriers to self-development.

Research Milestone:

1. Government and Educational institutions do not implement Disability Act properly.
2. Disability Awareness Programs Lack of awareness programs on disability laws at local level.

Conclusion (mention important points)

1. Some students do not know how many types of disability (divyangata) there are.
2. Research shows that they do not even know how many students in their classrooms have a handicap (disability).
3. Research suggests that the current state of disability literacy needs attention.
4. Research has shown that disability laws and regulations are not enforced at the college level or lack adequate guidance on disability laws.
5. Research has shown that physical basic services are not provided to persons with disabilities in educational institutions.
6. Disability literacy programs are not implemented in educational institutions.
7. It is concluded that watching movies on disability (divyangata) is just entertainment.
8. In mythology the causes of birth defects are related to human thought and attitude.
9. Disabled persons/students are not given equal opportunity in social activities.
10. Whether the Sambha has decided to create inferiority complex for the disabled by describing them as deprived, backward and helpless remains unanswered.
11. Educational institutions, society and individuals in the family consider the role of the disabled as subordinate.

Note:

(Instead of the word 'handicapped'/ Disabilities read the word 'Divyang'/ Divyangata)

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