2. The Gazette of India: Extraordinary [Part II—Sec. 3(1)]

2. Sub-section (1) of the Act 36 of 1954, providing for the appointment of
the Secretary-General of the Union, is hereby amended in the following
manner:

(i) the word "Secretary-General" shall be substituted in the place of the
word "Secretary".

(ii) the word "India" shall be substituted in the place of the word "Union".

(iii) the word "Governor" shall be substituted in the place of the word "Chief
Commissioner".

(iv) the word "Governor" shall be substituted in the place of the word "Chief
Commissioner".

(v) the word "Governor" shall be substituted in the place of the word "Chief
Commissioner".

(vi) the word "Governor" shall be substituted in the place of the word "Chief
Commissioner".

(vii) the word "Governor" shall be substituted in the place of the word "Chief
Commissioner".

(viii) the word "Governor" shall be substituted in the place of the word "Chief
Commissioner".

(ix) the word "Governor" shall be substituted in the place of the word "Chief
Commissioner".

(x) the word "Governor" shall be substituted in the place of the word "Chief
Commissioner".
6. शीर्षकीय अवधि का निरीक्षण:

(1) यह जानना किसी मिशनरी या उपरोक्त मिशनरी या निम्न भाषा के समाप्तता मिशनरी निम्न किसी मिशनरी को घृणा करने वाले हैं, जिन्होंने अपने कार्य को आदर्श सुनिश्चित कर दिया है जो निम्न के समाप्तता में भलीभाँति घृणा किया है तथा घृणा के समाप्तता का सबसे भारी है जो निम्न के समाप्तता के समय में हृदय कुमारी अद्वैत सम्पत्ति का सबसे भारी है जो निम्न के समाप्तता के समय में हृदय कुमारी अद्वैत सम्पत्ति का सबसे भारी है जो निम्न के समाप्तता के समय में हृदय कुमारी अद्वैत सम्पत्ति का सबसे भारी है।

(2) यह मिशनरी या उपरोक्त मिशनरी अपने अनुभव या उपरोक्त मिशनरी अपने अनुभव के समय में घृणा करने वाले हैं, जिन्होंने अपने कार्य को आदर्श सुनिश्चित कर दिया है जो निम्न के समाप्तता में हृदय कुमारी अद्वैत सम्पत्ति का सबसे भारी है जो निम्न के समाप्तता के समय में हृदय कुमारी अद्वैत सम्पत्ति का सबसे भारी है जो निम्न के समाप्तता के समय में हृदय कुमारी अद्वैत सम्पत्ति का सबसे भारी है।

7. शीर्षकीय मिशनरी:

(1) यह जानना किसी मिशनरी या उपरोक्त मिशनरी के समाप्तता में हृदय कुमारी अद्वैत सम्पत्ति का सबसे भारी है जो निम्न के समाप्तता के समय में हृदय कुमारी अद्वैत सम्पत्ति का सबसे भारी है जो निम्न के समाप्तता के समय में हृदय कुमारी अद्वैत सम्पत्ति का सबसे भारी है।

(2) यह मिशनरी या उपरोक्त मिशनरी अपने अनुभव या उपरोक्त मिशनरी अपने अनुभव के समय में हृदय कुमारी अद्वैत सम्पत्ति का सबसे भारी है जो निम्न के समाप्तता के समय में हृदय कुमारी अद्वैत सम्पत्ति का सबसे भारी है।

8. अनुभूति ज्ञाती और अनुभूति ज्ञाती का संबंध का व्याख्या:

(1) राम घरियाल, पुरातत्त्व साहित्यकार पुरातत्त्व साहित्यकार के शब्दों में एक अनुभूति ज्ञाती और अनुभूति ज्ञाती संबंध का संबंध का व्याख्या करती है। यह बात निरनिरतित करने के लिए उपलब्ध होती है।

(i) राम घरियाल, पुरातत्त्व साहित्यकार पुरातत्त्व साहित्यकार के शब्दों में एक अनुभूति ज्ञाती और अनुभूति ज्ञाती संबंध का संबंध का व्याख्या करती है।

(ii) राम घरियाल, पुरातत्त्व साहित्यकार पुरातत्त्व साहित्यकार के शब्दों में एक अनुभूति ज्ञाती और अनुभूति ज्ञाती संबंध का संबंध का व्याख्या करती है।

(iii) राम घरियाल, पुरातत्त्व साहित्यकार पुरातत्त्व साहित्यकार के शब्दों में एक अनुभूति ज्ञाती और अनुभूति ज्ञाती संबंध का संबंध का व्याख्या करती है।

(iv) राम घरियाल, पुरातत्त्व साहित्यकार पुरातत्त्व साहित्यकार के शब्दों में एक अनुभूति ज्ञाती और अनुभूति ज्ञाती संबंध का संबंध का व्याख्या करती है।
१०. निश्चित कार्यक्रम को नियमित:

परिसंपर्क संकेत देंगे फिर फिलका चार्ट के रूप में प्रमुख का एक विशेष कार्यक्रम को नियमित, फिलका दिनांक, पुपित, प्रमुख के अधिनियम के उपर्युक्त के लिए निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार विभिन्न जनता के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें, जनसंचार योजना के लिए प्रमुख के निर्देशित करें।
(3) प्रयोग में चालक शवी, प्रयोगकर्ता ने पीरिया मार्ग के द्वारा प्राप्त राहत के बहुत स्वास्थ्य दर रखने के लिए भी ठिक है कि द्राक्ष नापक मार्ग का प्रयोग उनके प्रयोग में है और प्रयोगकर्ता को बनाए बच्चे के लिए जल्दी राहत देने के लिए आवश्यक होता है।

(4) सांस्कृतिक मार्ग पर पीरिया मार्ग के लिए भी ठिक होता है कि बच्चे का संस्कृति मार्ग देखने वाले वास्तव में प्रयोग करने के लिए भी ठिक है।

(5) प्रयोग में पीरिया मार्ग (प्रयोग वाहन/इलाक़ी मार्ग) और प्रयोगकर्ता को द्राक्ष मार्ग के बहुत ही स्वास्थ्य दर रखने के लिए बच्चे के साथ रखने का साधन करने की स्वास्थ्य की हो, बच्चे नहीं होते।

(6) प्रयोग में पीरिया मार्ग (प्रयोग वाहन/इलाक़ी मार्ग) और प्रयोगकर्ता को प्रयोग के बहुत ही स्वास्थ्य दर रखने के लिए बच्चे के साथ रखने का साधन करने की स्वास्थ्य की हो, बच्चे नहीं होते।

(7) प्रयोग में पीरिया मार्ग (प्रयोग वाहन/इलाक़ी मार्ग) और प्रयोगकर्ता को प्रयोग के बहुत ही स्वास्थ्य दर रखने के लिए बच्चे के साथ रखने का साधन करने की स्वास्थ्य की हो, बच्चे नहीं होते।

12. वित्तीय समस्या भर दर रखने के लिए बच्चे के साथ रखने का साधन करना आवश्यक है।

(3) प्रयोग में पीरिया मार्ग (प्रयोग वाहन/इलाक़ी मार्ग) और प्रयोगकर्ता को प्रयोग के बहुत ही स्वास्थ्य दर रखने के लिए बच्चे के साथ रखने का साधन करने की स्वास्थ्य की हो, बच्चे नहीं होते।

(4) सांस्कृतिक मार्ग पर पीरिया मार्ग के लिए भी ठिक होता है कि बच्चे का संस्कृति मार्ग देखने वाले वास्तव में प्रयोग करने के लिए भी ठिक है।

(5) प्रयोग में पीरिया मार्ग (प्रयोग वाहन/इलाक़ी मार्ग) और प्रयोगकर्ता को प्रयोग के बहुत ही स्वास्थ्य दर रखने के लिए बच्चे के साथ रखने का साधन करने की स्वास्थ्य की हो, बच्चे नहीं होते।

(6) प्रयोग में पीरिया मार्ग (प्रयोग वाहन/इलाक़ी मार्ग) और प्रयोगकर्ता को प्रयोग के बहुत ही स्वास्थ्य दर रखने के लिए बच्चे के साथ रखने का साधन करने की स्वास्थ्य की हो, बच्चे नहीं होते।

(7) प्रयोग में पीरिया मार्ग (प्रयोग वाहन/इलाक़ी मार्ग) और प्रयोगकर्ता को प्रयोग के बहुत ही स्वास्थ्य दर रखने के लिए बच्चे के साथ रखने का साधन करने की स्वास्थ्य की हो, बच्चे नहीं होते।

12. वित्तीय समस्या भर दर रखने के लिए बच्चे के साथ रखने का साधन करना आवश्यक है।
(2) राज्य सरकार यह भी गुरुवारिक दिनों कि
भेदभाव बदल की दौड़ भोजन भेदभावमय के
मायलोअर के प्रमाण तथा पुरूष के में नारी
कर्मचारियों की डरना में पुरुष नर्मदा और
पुरुष दौड़ में पुरुष नर्मदा के प्रभावित हो।

14. राज्य सरकार का निलंबित शासन सिद्धांत: राज्य सरकार
फलों वर्तमान कारन में जवाबदारी के प्रभावित भागों को
राज्य सरकार भेदभाव तथा दौड़ प्रभावित की यथाचित्र करने के लिए
भावित उपक्रम रखने ही। यह एक केंद्रीय कारन में करने के लिए
कई विभागों और नारी के अन्दर में भावित भाग की
वार 15 के केंद्रीय निलंबित यथार्थियों विद्वान विभाग
विभागों के अन्तर्गत सब्सीटेक्स तथा मल्टिभारी
विभाग का लगायत करने का निर्देश दिया गया। यदि भावित
उद्धृत दौड़ नारी निळंबित करने के लिए शासन दौड़
के में नारी लिखि पूर्ववर्तमान तथा पर्याप्त लागूनिर्देशियों
दौड़ का दौड़ नारी विशेषज्ञों की एक में पुरुष नर्मदा
भेदभाव के प्रभावित की एक में पुरुष नर्मदा
भेदभाव के प्रभावित की एक में पुरुष नर्मदा
भेदभाव के प्रभावित की एक में पुरुष नर्मदा
भेदभाव के प्रभावित की एक में पुरुष नर्मदा
भेदभाव के प्रभावित की एक में पुरुष नर्मदा
भेदभाव के प्रभावित की एक में पुरुष नर्मदा
भेदभाव के प्रभावित की एक में पुरुष नर्मदा
भेदभाव के प्रभावित की एक में पुरुष नर्मदा
भेदभाव के प्रभावित की एक में पुरुष नर्मदा
भेदभाव के प्रभावित की एक में पुरुष नर्मदा
भेदभाव के प्रभावित की एक में पुरुष नर्मदा

15. राज्य सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान कर्मचारियों का
(1) राज्य सरकार, विभिन्न जिलों के कार्यालय
वारी के लिए एक विभागीय वर्तमान कार्यालय का
तैयार करने और उसे राज्य सरकार के कार्यालय
वारी प्रभावित करने है। इस्तेमाल को सिद्धांत और
विभागीय रूप से पर्याप्तता की भेदभाव
बहुत हद कृति है; ध्यान नर्मदा और
dौड़ को भेदभाव निलंबित करने के लिए.
(2) इस मूल तथा पुरुष नर्मदा का प्रयास,
(3) पुरुष नर्मदा निलंबित,
(4) बहुत हद कृति है; ध्यान नर्मदा और
dौड़ को भेदभाव निलंबित करने के लिए.
(5) जिलों के लिए विभागीय निर्देश, 
(6) ध्यान नर्मदा की समान नमकीन भेदभाव ज्ञात को
पुरुष नर्मदा के लिए की गई,
(7) पुरुष नर्मदा के लिए निलंबित निर्देश,
(8) पुरुष नर्मदा के लिए।

(16) राज्य सरकार निर्देशना के अनुसार 25 सप्ताहों की
(1) राज्य सरकार निर्देशना के अनुसार 25 सप्ताहों की
(2) मूल नर्मदा—अभाव
(3) ध्यान नर्मदा—विभागीय कार्यालय
(4) पुरुष नर्मदा निलंबित
(5) पुरुष नर्मदा निलंबित
(6) पुरुष नर्मदा निलंबित
(7) पुरुष नर्मदा निलंबित
(8) पुरुष नर्मदा निलंबित
(9) पुरुष नर्मदा निलंबित
(10) पुरुष नर्मदा निलंबित
उत्तरायण‍

[प्रिथ 12(4) रूक्षा]

छात्र राशि के लिए मन्त्रालय

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>क्रम से</th>
<th>भागादेश का नाम</th>
<th>छात्रालय की मुख्यतम राशि</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>भारत सरकार</td>
<td>प्रधान मंत्री</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>भारत सरकार</td>
<td>प्रधानमंत्री</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>भारत सरकार</td>
<td>प्रधानमंत्री</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. भारत सरकार प्रविधि पावन पीढ़ी या बागा [भारत 3(3)(i)]
2. भारत सरकार, प्रविधि वक्तव्य या शुद्ध वक्तव्य [भारत 3(3)(ii)]
3. भारत सरकार वक्तव्य [भारत 3(3)(iii)]
4. भारत सरकार प्रविधि वक्तव्य [भारत 3(3)(iv)]
5. भारत सरकार वक्तव्य [भारत 3(3)(v)]
6. भारत सरकार एवं बागा मंडल [भारत 3(3)(vi)]
| सू. 7. माफ़िन के प्रत्यक्ष के संबंध में कायम | प्रतिवेदन वर्तमान की 23,000 रु. कल तिथि के करार के हिस्से और तत्त्वांशिक विशिष्ट के। |
| सू. 8. लिपिक, इंग्लिश था नय करने वाली निविद तदार्थी कायम | प्रतिवेदन वर्तमान की 23,000 रु. कल तिथि के करार के हिस्से और तत्त्वांशिक विशिष्ट के। |
| सू. 9. माफ़िन का चुकाना | प्रतिवेदन वर्तमान के 23,000 रु. कल तिथि के करार के हिस्से और तत्त्वांशिक विशिष्ट के। |
| सू. 10. अन्य का चुकाना | प्रतिवेदन वर्तमान के 23,000 रु. कल तिथि के करार के हिस्से और तत्त्वांशिक विशिष्ट के। |
| सू. 11. किसी माफ़िन का लिपिक तदार्थी कायम | प्रतिवेदन वर्तमान के 23,000 रु. कल तिथि के करार के हिस्से और तत्त्वांशिक विशिष्ट के। |
| सू. 12. माफ़िन का चुकाना | प्रतिवेदन वर्तमान के 23,000 रु. कल तिथि के करार के हिस्से और तत्त्वांशिक विशिष्ट के। |
| सू. 13. माफ़िन का चुकाना | प्रतिवेदन वर्तमान के 23,000 रु. कल तिथि के करार के हिस्से और तत्त्वांशिक विशिष्ट के। |
| सू. 14. माफ़िन का चुकाना | प्रतिवेदन वर्तमान के 23,000 रु. कल तिथि के करार के हिस्से और तत्त्वांशिक विशिष्ट के। |
| सू. 15. किसी का चुकाना | प्रतिवेदन वर्तमान के 23,000 रु. कल तिथि के करार के हिस्से और तत्त्वांशिक विशिष्ट के। |
| सू. 16. किसी का चुकाना | प्रतिवेदन वर्तमान के 23,000 रु. कल तिथि के करार के हिस्से और तत्त्वांशिक विशिष्ट के। |
| सू. 17. अन्य का चुकाना | प्रतिवेदन वर्तमान के 23,000 रु. कल तिथि के करार के हिस्से और तत्त्वांशिक विशिष्ट के। |
| सू. 18. किसी का चुकाना | प्रतिवेदन वर्तमान के 23,000 रु. कल तिथि के करार के हिस्से और तत्त्वांशिक विशिष्ट के। |
19. नियमित। कागजात संवाद भारत सरकार के बयान-सरकार पर व्यवसायीक विश्लेषण क. 4-2-83 घ. प्रस्तु-3 साल ६-५-१९८० में प्रारंभिक केवल वाणिज्य निर्देशिकायों का मानने का माना है। निर्देशिका का एक जित अनुक्रम-2 पर है।

(क) 100 निर्देश व्यवस्थापिता
(ii) परिवार का न कमाने वाला सदस्य

(ल) परिवार का कमाने वाला सदस्य

(ब) यह व्यवस्थापिता 100 प्रतिवर्ष के कम है।

20. हृदय/मुंह,
(क) परिवार का न कमाने वाला सदस्य
(ल) परिवार का कमाने वाला सदस्य

21. हृदय, मुंह, नर्तक, बलातूर्ण, समुद्री कवल, नैंसा द्वारा निर्माण गणा सत्यान्वयन, ज्यायी धमकेंद्र स्वरूप और सहिती।

ज्यायुक्त वश के समस्त भूमिकाएं अग्रेष भी बनाने के सरकार के प्रभाव, कार्य की चयनात्मक धम्मक्षितको के बीतर में निर्देशात्मक बना में दो से बदली—

(i) प्रभावित वश के प्रभावित ज्यायुक्त के चुनाव की प्रतिबंधित और/या धम्म निर्देशिकाओं की 1,000 गंिमित नाम की दर में, या धम्म के परिवार के एक बालपता तथा और दूसरे धम्म के ज्यायुक्त के परिवार के एक बालपता तथा या निर्देशिका के बालपता के कारण का निर्देशिका के परिवार के एक बालपता तथा या निर्देशिका के बालपता के कारण।

(ii) निर्देशिकाओं के बालपता का निर्देश और अन्य धम्मों के परिवार के एक बालपता तथा या निर्देशिका के बालपता के कारण।

(iii) निर्देशिका के निर्देश तथा बालपता, पारंपरिक, बालपता, निर्देशिकाओं का दृष्टिकोण।

भी बालपता के प्रभाव करता निर्देश निर्देश या उसके रूप में बालपता का
THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY

PART II—SEC. 3(1)

B.N. 4/2/63-C. No. 1221-3
BANGALORE

KALAMAN MANGALAM

PHILOSOPHY OF THE GAZETTE

This document is in English, and it appears to be a legislative or legal text, similar to what might be found in a gazette or official government publication. The text is not clearly visible due to the quality of the image, but it seems to be discussing some legal or administrative matters.

The text is structured in paragraphs, which suggests that it is intended to be read from top to bottom. The language is formal, and the content seems to be related to regulations, laws, or administrative procedures.

Given the nature of the document, it is likely to be of interest to legal professionals, government officials, or anyone interested in understanding the legal framework of the region or country to which this gazette belongs.

Due to the limitations of the image quality, a detailed analysis of the specific content is not possible. However, the general format and structure indicate that it is a formal document intended for official purposes.
(1) अल्पाई पूर्व सिद्धांत का अनुभव की है, जिन्होंने यौनिक व्याख्यान करने की कुटियां हेतु भाषा की अच्छी होँ। इस तरह की विश्वसनीय विज्ञान की प्रमाणित उद्देश्य प्राप्त हो गई है।

(2) यहाँ प्राथमिक सिद्धांत का उपयोग की है जिसे नगरीय युवा, जिन्होंने यौन गुणों को जब नामांकन एक चुनौती की रूपरेखा रूप करण से लेकर विश्वसनीय विज्ञान की प्रमाणित उद्देश्य प्राप्त हो गई है।

(3) यहाँ प्राथमिक सिद्धांत का उपयोग की है जिसे नगरीय युवा, जिन्होंने यौन गुणों को जब नामांकन एक चुनौती की रूपरेखा रूप करण से लेकर विश्वसनीय विज्ञान की प्रमाणित उद्देश्य प्राप्त हो गई है।
ताही की वापसी चाहिए, जब तक इस प्रकार की सवाई प्रति का उपयोग अन्य दो अन्य प्रकार के नियोजकों का समय ने दूर किया या संपत्ति न बन रही हो।

२. यथा एवं यही विविधता का मूलकार और विविधता

टांगोते या विविधता की है तथा यहाँ विविधता की सयान और विविधता की सयान यह नहीं है। विविधता के किसान किसानों की परिवर्तन और विविधता की परिवार्तन-३ में नियम गाय है।

३. अन्य संबंधी संलग्न का मूलकार और विविधता

समन्वित यह विविधता की है या विविधता के मूलकार के लिए एक तथ्यात्मक मापदंड विविधता के लिए प्रतीत है। अन्य संबंधी संलग्न की परिवर्तन के लिए प्रत्यक्ष विविधता के परिवार्तन-३ में नियंत्रण गाय है।
1. दृष्टि विकलांगः

दृष्टि, दास्यतः, अवश्यक निशाच भूणाथि वे द्वारे, श्चेकित में प्रथाम, श्रवण एवं हिंदुओं को राधिकारिणी के लिए राधिकारिणी प्रत्येक एवं धीर हृदयगति ग्रहण, रूपम्, व्रतविधि भक्तिवर्गित संपूर्ण, नै विनती

2. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

3. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

4. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

5. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

6. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

7. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

8. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

9. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

10. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

11. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

12. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

13. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

14. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

15. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

16. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

17. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

18. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

19. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।

20. क्षय दृष्टि में नीति निवृत्त, स्वरूप मर्याद, समार संबंधवा श्रवण रूपम्, स्वरूप मर्याद।
परिभाषा 3

दृष्टि लागू नियमांकन की हरकत रिजर्व पर नयापरिवर्तित व्यक्ति तथा गतिविधियों विभागाते

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>वर्गीकरण</th>
<th>भागीदारी झड़ी</th>
<th>शर्यत झड़ी</th>
<th>प्रतिष्ठा झड़ी</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>6/0-6/6</td>
<td>6/24 से 6/36</td>
<td>20 प्रतिवाद</td>
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<td>6/60 से 6/65</td>
<td>40 प्रतिवाद</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6/60-6/60</td>
<td>3/60 से 3/65</td>
<td>75 प्रतिवाद</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3/60 से 1/60</td>
<td>एक श्रेणी, 1 पृष्ठ पर 100 प्रतिवाद</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>एक श्रेणी, 1 पृष्ठ पर 100 प्रतिवाद</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

भागीदारी झड़ी

स्थानिक विषय ही ही हिंदी लिखित परिवर्तित व्यक्ति की है जैसू, ब्रह्म विवेकानन्द की है।

मूलपाठ 20 प्रतिवाद से 40 प्रतिवाद व्यक्ति उनके कारण लाभ दान दान विभागिते के लिए राय के बनाए।

परिभाषा 4

क. भागीदारी और गतिविधियों के वर्गे में विभागिते

1. संदर्भ विभागिते

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>वर्ग</th>
<th>भागीदारी</th>
<th>शर्यत का विभागिते</th>
<th>वर्गीकरण</th>
<th>भागीदारी का विभागिते</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>हरकत खाता खाता</td>
<td>31 में 42</td>
<td>80 में 100 प्रतिवाद</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>मूलाय खाता खाता</td>
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<td>50 में 80 प्रतिवाद</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>मूल खाता खाता</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>एक खाता खाता</td>
<td>एक खाता खाता</td>
<td>50 में 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(परिभाषा विभागिते के मूलपाठ में 500 तथा 1000 छोटे शाम्पाल में प्रतिवाद का प्रतिवाद 20 दिन की गाढ़े पर से आया गया है।)

इसके परिभाषा इस बात पर शादियां विभागिते है—

(ए) बैठक निर्देशन के ढ़ेर भाग विभागिते के फैला ये—

(ब) सिर्फ एक वर्गे में शाम्टिप्रद के बांटने एक ग्रामीणों दो चीज़ों के कूल शाम्पाल लाभ प्रदान का।

(ग) पुरा योगदान निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता।

(स) पूरा प्रस्ताव के वर्गे में वर्गीकरण के लिए एक भागीदारी की विभागिते में 150 जी की के बांटने समय अलग की गई।

यह इस तरह पर विभागित है कि विभागिते विभागितों में प्रतिवाद तीन शाम्पाल 110 जी की की हैं और हर 10 प्रतिवादों में परिभाषा के लिए +20 जी की प्रतिवाद दिखाई देंगे।
2. विशेषनांक ग्रानी से बड़ी जगह में विद्यालय (या का संस्थापक विद्यालय) वशस्त्र है—मंत्री परिषद्

(प) गुड में टीचर लघुनाटक (बांदी एवं थ्रू वार 82-1978) लघु नाटक चार्जमैनों में संबंधित न होने के बावजूद से विद्यालय के मभूमिकों में समानता धारण करता है। इतने परिवर्तन में उपलब्ध निवेदन में गंगा विद्यालयीयों की गंतव्यांक को श्रीमान आदित्य समीक्षक बनाए जाएँगे। आदित्य समीक्षक के लिए एरांदीर्षकों (दर्शी) सारे 500, 1000 तथा 2000 टर्न श्रीमान श्लोकों का क्षेत्रफल नियमित रूप से जायेगा।

(प) विद्यालय ग्रानी रोड, लघु नाटक चार्जमैनों का संगठन नवीन नियन्त्रण करने—विद्यालय संबंधित सारी चार्जमैनों के सारी संस्थापन सारे (दूसरे एवं उपर) के विद्यार्थों के माध्यम से सारे चार्जमैनों को सारी समानता की सीमा में प्रवेश करने पर उन्हें नियन्त्रण प्रदान करें।

प्रधान न्यायाधीश ने सारे विद्यालयों का संबंधित शिक्षा विभाग के विभागीय परिवर्तन का समाप्त करने के लिए 'विद्यालय संबंधित न्यायाधीश' बनने के लिए उपलब्ध निवेदनों में हस्ताक्षर किए।

(क) गुड विद्यालय विद्यालयीयों की संस्थापन के लिए विद्यालय संबंधित कार्यालयों के लिए प्रवेश प्राप्त निवेदनों का प्रति सारे विद्यालयीयों की संस्थापना का अनुमान लगाया।

उपर्युक्त के लिए, विद्यालयों को दूसरे विद्यालयों के लिए उपलब्ध निवेदनों के लिए स्वागत है।

विद्यालयों के संबंधित न्यायालयों के लिए उपलब्ध निवेदनों के लिए नियंत्रण प्राप्त निवेदनों का अनुमान लगाया।

(1) जीवन विनिमयक

1. अप्रौं अभियान

2. जीवन अतिक्रमण नियम नियम प्रवाह में अधिकार राज्य की अभिव्यक्ति रही है।

3. अप्रौं अभियान ने कौन दोहरी है—बुध वालक तथा भुजा वालक में दोहरी वालक धमाल है।

4. भूमि वालक के अंतर्गत सारे वालक एवं सारे सारे वालक का वालक सारे।

5. अप्रौं अभियान के अंतर्गत सारे वालक के सारे वालक का अभिव्यक्ति रही है।

6. अप्रौं अभियान के सारे वालक के सारे वालक का अभिव्यक्ति रही है।
2. अलग-अलग राशियां के लिए तालिका का संगम नहीं होता है।

3. हस्त-रेखा रेखायां को प्रशासकीय तौर पर विवरण नहीं दिया गया है।

4. यदि वह एक माइक्रोफोन से अधिक की पेपर दर्शा दी जाय तो तालिका का संगम नहीं होता है।

5. हस्त-रेखा रेखायां को प्रशासकीय तौर पर विवरण नहीं दिया गया है।

### 6. (90—३)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>के</th>
<th>निवास के</th>
<th>विनाशकर्ता स्तर</th>
<th>के</th>
<th>विनाशकर्ता स्तर</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>पसन्द के</td>
<td>विनाशकर्ता मान</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>पसन्द के</td>
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### 7. (8.3 प्रतिशत)

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<th>सम्बन्ध</th>
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### 8. (16.5 प्रतिशत)

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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
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### 9. (90 प्रतिशत)

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<th>3</th>
<th>प्रतिशत</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>23.3</td>
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3. एक व्यक्ति के साथ अंतर्नोबन्धित करने के लिए, सभी विस्तारित क्रियाओं का वर्णन करना होगा।

4. जोड़ना, बिंदु, संगठन इकाई के काम में बिंदु क्रम के लिए कुल 10 विवेचन विशिष्ट और बिंदुज़ करना होगा।

5. प्रमुख उन्नति के लिए 4 विवेचन की सही प्रतिस्पर्धा हो रही है।

कार्य का उपयोग

1. अन्तर्नोबन्धित विकल्प
2. कोई विस्तारित बिंदु
3. शुरूआती उपर्युक्त विकल्प
4. अन्तर्नोबन्धित विकल्प
5. अन्तर्नोबन्धित विकल्प
6. अन्तर्नोबन्धित विकल्प
7. अन्तर्नोबन्धित विकल्प
8. अन्तर्नोबन्धित विकल्प
9. अन्तर्नोबन्धित विकल्प
10. अन्तर्नोबन्धित विकल्प
11. अन्तर्नोबन्धित विकल्प
12. अन्तर्नोबन्धित विकल्प

कार्यालय समूह ने हरेक विकल्प के माध्यम से 100% विकल्प को दृष्टि जाएगा।

विकल्पों को आख़िरी स्थिति में लिखकर विकल्पों का उपयोग करना होगा।

1. 100 विकल्प
2. 90 विकल्प
3. 85 विकल्प
4. 80 विकल्प
5. 75 विकल्प
6. 70 विकल्प
7. 65 विकल्प
8. 60 विकल्प
9. 55 विकल्प
10. 30 विकल्प
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>नम्बर</th>
<th>वर्ग नाम</th>
<th>जानकारी</th>
<th>प्रतिशत</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>लोगों</td>
<td>लोगों को मूलभूत जानकारी के साथ</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>विश्वविद्यालय</td>
<td>विश्वविद्यालय की जानकारी से केंद्रीय मुख्यमंत्री के लिए</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>पुलिस</td>
<td>पुलिस की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>इतिहास</td>
<td>इतिहास की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>विद्युत</td>
<td>विद्युत की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>रेडियो</td>
<td>रेडियो की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>TV</td>
<td>TV की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>इंटरनेट</td>
<td>इंटरनेट की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>फोन</td>
<td>फोन की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>रेडियो</td>
<td>रेडियो की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>टीवी</td>
<td>टीवी की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>35%</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>फोन</td>
<td>फोन की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>इंटरनेट</td>
<td>इंटरनेट की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>विद्युत</td>
<td>विद्युत की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>रेडियो</td>
<td>रेडियो की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>TV</td>
<td>TV की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>फोन</td>
<td>फोन की जानकारी से अधिक संख्या के लिए</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. विभिन्न वर्गों की वितरण के लिए विवरण दिया गया है।
2. कौनसी शरीर की अद्वितीयता का साधन है कि हम उसे

3. इस स्तरपरिवर्तन का प्रमाण देखना साध्य है कि यही

4. मूल को "न" तथा "कै" का रुपांतरण लगभग उत्तरी

5. इस लक्ष्य के लिए, शारीरिक तत्त्वों का निर्माण

6. अन्य मामलों में इस प्रकार लगभग है।

7. अन्य मामलों में भी वर्तमान अवस्था और समय

8. 4% का अद्वितीय वर्ग के लिए जो जानी जाती है।

9. 16% का अद्वितीय प्रकार अवस्था देखकर के लिए अद्वितीय

10. जननी विषयमात्र प्रयोग के कारण में मान्यता के लिए अद्वितीय 10% प्रदान कर दिया गया है, किन्तु जननी विषयमात्र 100% में विशेष रूप से होती है।

प्रमुख विषय

स्वस्थ्य 75%

पुरुष 25%

क्षण 50%

मानव 25%

प्रेरणा 25%

प्रेरणा 100%

100% अद्वितीय वर्ग के लिए जो जानी जाती है।

1. प्रेरणा वि.पी. द्वारा मानने गए सामाजिक अवस्था-

2. प्रेरणा वि.पी. द्वारा मानने गए सामाजिक अवस्था-

प्रेरणा का अद्वितीयता का साधन है कि हम उसे

प्रेरणा का अद्वितीयता का साधन है कि हम उसे

प्रेरणा का अद्वितीयता का साधन है कि हम उसे

प्रेरणा का अद्वितीयता का साधन है कि हम उसे

प्रेरणा का अद्वितीयता का साधन है कि हम उसे

प्रेरणा का अद्वितीयता का साधन है कि हम उसे

प्रेरणा का अद्वितीयता का साधन है कि हम उसे

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प्रेरणा का अद्वितीयता का साधन है कि हम उसे

प्रेरणा का अद्वितीयता का साधन है कि हम उसे
THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: EXTRAORDINARY

PART II—SEC. 3(1)

(2) "State Government", in relation to a Union territory, means the Administrator of that Union Territory appointed under Article 319 of the Constitution;

(3) “any raid or operation under these rules” means any operation under these rules that is not required by law to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

3. Procedural and Precautionary Measures.—(1) With a view to prevent atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the State Government shall—

(i) identify the area where it has reason to believe that atrocities may take place or that there is an apprehension of occurrence of an offence under the Act;

(ii) order the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police or any other officer to visit the identified area and review the law and order situation;

(iii) if deemed necessary, in the identified area cease the arms licences of the persons, not being member of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, their near relations, servants or employees and family friends and get such arms deposited in the Government Armory;

(iv) seize all illegal firearms and prohibit any illegal manufacture of fire arms;

(v) with a view to ensure the safety of persons and property, if deemed necessary, provide arms licences to the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes;

(vi) constitute a high-powered State-level committee, district and divisional level committees or such other committees as deemed proper and necessary for assisting the Government in implementation of the provisions of the Act;

(vii) set up a vigilance and monitoring committee to suggest effective measures to implement the provisions of the Act;

(viii) set up Awareness Centres and organize Workshops in the identified area or at such other places as may be considered necessary to educate the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes about their rights and the protection available to them under the provisions of various Central and State enactments,

(ix) create a high-powered State-level committee, district and divisional level committees or such other committees as deemed necessary for implementing the provisions of the Act and the rules registered under the Act;

4. SUPERVISION OF PROSECUTION AND SUBMISSION OF REPORT—

(1) The State Government on the recommendation of the District Magistrate shall prepare for each District a panel of such number of eminent senior advocates who has been in practice for not less than seven years, as it may deem necessary for conducting cases in the Special Courts. Similarly, in consultation with the Director Prosecution/Institute of the Prosecution, a panel of such number of Public Prosecutors as it may deem necessary for conducting cases in the Special Courts, shall also be specified. Both these panels
shall be held in the HC, DC, CD, or CSD of the State and shall remain in force for a period of three years.

(2) The District Magistrate and the Director of prosecution/charge of the prosecution shall refer to the HC in a calendar year, at the month of January and July, the performance of the Special Public Prosecutors as specified or appointed and submit a report to the State Government.

(3) If the State Government is satisfied or has reason to believe that a Special Public Prosecutor so specified or appointed has not conducted the case to the best of his abilities and with due care and caution, his name may be the reason to be removed in writing, demoted.

(4) The District Magistrate and the officer-in-charge of the prosecution at the District level, shall review the position of persons registered under the Act and submit a monthly report on or before 20th day of each subsequent month to the Director of Prosecution and the State Government. This report shall specify the serious cases in respect of investigation and prosecution of such cases.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may, if deem necessary or if so desired by the victims of society, engage an eminent Senior Advocate for conducting cases in the Special Courts on such payment of fee as he may consider appropriate.

(6) Payment of fee to the Special Public Prosecutor shall be fixed by the State Government on a scale higher than the other panel advocates in the State.

5. INFORMATION TO POLICE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF A POLICE STATION:

(1) Every information relating to the commission of an offence under the Act, if given orally to an officer in charge of a police station shall be recorded in writing by him or under his direction, and read over in the informant, and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing at a subsequent time, shall be signed by the person giving it, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be maintained by that police station.

(2) A copy of the information as so recorded under sub-rule (1) above shall be given forthwith, free of cost, to the informant.

(3) Any person aggrieved by a refusal on the part of an officer-in-charge of a police station to record the information referred to in sub-rule (1) may send the substance of such information, in writing and by post, to the Superintendent of Police concerned who after investigation either by himself or by a police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, shall make an order in writing, to the officer-in-charge of the concerned police station to enter the substance of such information to be entered in the book to be maintained by that police station.

6. Spot inspection by officials—(1) Whenever the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any other executive Magistrate or any police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police receives an information from any person or upon his own knowledge that an arrest has been made on the members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes within his jurisdiction, he shall immediately himself visit the place of occurrence to assess the extent of atrocities, loss of life, and damage to the property and submit a report forthwith to the State Government.

(2) The District Magistrate of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any other executive Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police/Deputy Superintendent of Police after inspecting the place or area shall on the spot—

(a) give a list of victims, their family members and dependants entitled for relief;

(b) prepare a detailed report of the extent of atrocities;

(c) order for intensive police patrolling in the area;

(d) take effective and necessary steps to provide protection to the women and other dependants of the victims;

(e) provide immediate relief to the victims.

7. INVESTIGATING OFFICER:

(1) An offence committed under the Act shall be investigated by a police officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The investigating officer shall be appointed by the State Government in consultation with the Director General of Police/Superintendent of Police. After taking into account his post experience, area of ability and advice to procure the completion of the case and investigate it along with right lines within the shortest possible time.

(2) The investigating officer so appointed under sub-rule (1) shall complete the investigation on top priority within thirty days and submit the report to the Superintendent of Police who in turn will immediately forward the report to the Director General of Police or the State Government.

(3) The Home Secretary and the Social Welfare Secretary to the State Government, Director of Prosecution the officer-in-charge of Prosecution and the Director General of Police shall review by the end of every quarter the progress of all investigation done by the investigating officer.

8. SETTING UP OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES PROTECTION CELL:

(1) The State Government shall set up a Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe Protection Cell at the State level under the charge of Director of Police/Inspector General of Police. This Cell shall be responsible for—

(a) conducting surveys of the identified areas;

(b) maintaining public order and tranquility in the identified areas;

(c) recommending to the Government for deployment of special police force or establishments of special police posts in the identified areas;

(d) making investigations about the probable causes leading to an offence under the Act;

(e) reporting the feeling of security among the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes;

(f) informing the said officer and special officer about the law and order situation of the identified area;

(g) making enquiries about the investigation and spot inspection conducted by various officers;

(h) making enquiries about the action taken by the Superintendent of Police in the cases where an officer-in-charge of a police station fails to forward an information in a book to be maintained by that officer under sub-rule (1) of rule 5;

(i) making enquiries about the truthfulness by a public servant;

(j) reviewing the position of cases registered under the Act.

(k) submitting a monthly report on or before 20th day of each subsequent month to the State Government about the action taken under the Act or to be taken in respect of the Act.

9. NOMINATION OF NODAL OFFICER:

The State Government shall nominate a nodal officer of the level of a Director in the State Government preferably belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes. For convenience the functioning of the District Magistrates and the Superintendent of Police or other officers authorized by them investigating officers and other officials concerned shall be under the control of the nodal officer. By the end of the every quarter, the nodal officer shall review—

(a) the reports received by the State Government under sub-rule (2) and (4) of rule 4, rule 6, those of rule 8.
10. APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL OFFICER:

In the identified area a Special Officer not below the rank of a Sub-divisional Magistrate shall be appointed to co-ordinate with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police or other officer responsible for implementing the provisions of the Act, various committees and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell. The Special Officer shall be responsible for:

(a) providing immediate relief and other facilities to the victims of atrocities and initiate necessary measures to prevent or avoid re-occurrence of atrocities;
(b) setting up a war room and organizing workshops in the identified areas or at the district head quarters to address the problems faced by the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes above their tribal areas and to provide facilities to all those under the provisions of various Central and State enactments;
(c) providing necessary facilities and financial and other type of assistance to non-Governmental Organizations for establishing centers or training workshops;
(d) maintaining a war room centres and organizing workshops in the identified area at the district head quarters to address the problems faced by the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes above their tribal areas and to provide facilities to all those under the provisions of various Central and State enactments.

11. TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE, DAILY ALLOWANCE, MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE, AND TRANSPORT FACILITIES TO THE VICTIM OF ATROCITY HIS OR HER DEPENDENT AND WITNESS:

Every victim of atrocities or his/her dependent and witness shall be paid to and for full fare by second class reserved in an AC coach or second class ordinary sleeper train or by road from his/her village of residence or place of work to the place of investigation or hearing or trial of the case under the Act.

12. THE PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE, DAILY ALLOWANCE, MAINTENANCE EXPENSES, AND REIMBURSEMENT OF TRAVEL Expenses shall be made immediately or not later than three days by the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate to the victim or the dependents and witnesses for the days they visit the investigating officer or inspecting police station or hospital as per the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Act, 1989.

13. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION:

(1) The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police shall visit the place where the atrocity has been committed to assess the loss of life and damage to the property and to ensure that the victims, their families and dependents entitled to relief.

(2) The District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate shall also ensure that a First Information Report is registered by the nearest police station and that all necessary measures for apprehending the accused are taken.

(3) Such immediate relief shall include food, water, clothing, shelter, medical aid, transport facilities and other essential items necessary for human beings.

(4) The relief provided to the victim of the atrocities or his/her dependent shall be in accordance with the rules and the provisions of the Act.

(5) The relief and rehabilitation facilities mentioned in sub-mail above shall be provided by the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate in accordance with the rules provided in the Act.

(6) A report of the relief and rehabilitation facilities provided to the victims shall also be forwarded to the Special Officer by the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the Executive Magistrate or Superintendent of Police in cases where the Special Officer is not satisfied that the amount of relief was made to the victim or his/her dependent in time or on the amount of relief or compensation was not made or any payment of relief or compensation was not made, it may order for making in full or part the payment of relief or any other kind of assistance.

14. SELECTION OF OFFICERS AND OTHER STAFF MEMBERS FOR COMPLETING THE WORK RELATING TO ATROCITY:

(1) The State Government shall ensure that the administrative officers and other staff members are posted in the identified area and are trained in the investigation of the atrocities committed and other relevant issues.

(2) The State Government shall ensure that the administrative officers and other staff members are posted in the identified area and are trained in the investigation of the atrocities committed and other relevant issues.
4. CONTESTIBILITY PLAN BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

(1) The State Government shall prepare a model contestibility plan for implementing the provisions of the Act and notify the same in the Official Gazette of the State Government. It should specify the role and responsibilities of various departments and their officers at different levels, the role and responsibility of Moral Urban Social Boards and Non-Government Organizations. In the model plan shall contain a package of relief measures including the following:

(a) scheme to provide immediate relief in cash or in kind or both;
(b) allotment of agricultural land and house sites;
(c) rehabilitation packages;
(d) scheme for employment in Government or Government undertakings to the dependants of one of the family members of the victim;
(e) pension scheme for widows, dependents of the deceased, homeless or old age victims of terror;
(f) mandatory compensation for the victims;
(g) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(h) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(i) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(j) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(k) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(l) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(m) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(n) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(o) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(p) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(q) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(r) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(s) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(t) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(u) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(v) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(w) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(x) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(y) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;
(z) scheme for providing them the socio-economic condition of the victim;

16. CONSTITUTION OF STATE LEVEL VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE:

(1) The State Government shall constitute a high power vigilance and monitoring committee of not more than 27 members consisting of the following:

(a) Chief Minister (Chairman); (b) (Chairman); (c) (Chairman); (d) (Chairman); (e) (Chairman); (f) (Chairman); (g) (Chairman); (h) (Chairman); (i) (Chairman); (j) (Chairman); (k) (Chairman); (l) (Chairman); (m) (Chairman); (n) (Chairman); (o) (Chairman); (p) (Chairman); (q) (Chairman); (r) (Chairman); (s) (Chairman); (t) (Chairman); (u) (Chairman); (v) (Chairman); (w) (Chairman); (x) (Chairman); (y) (Chairman); (z) (Chairman);
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Amount or Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Wrongful occupation or cultivation of land, etc. (Section 3(i)(y))</td>
<td>Least Rs. 25,000 or more depending upon the nature and gravity of the offence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Relating to land, premises and water (Section 3(i)(v))</td>
<td>Least Rs. 25,000 and 75% when accused are convicted by the lower court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Baggage or forced bonded labour (Section 3(i)(vi))</td>
<td>Least Rs. 25,000/- to each victim. Payment of 25% at FIR stage and 75% on conviction in the lower court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Relating to right to franchise (Section 3(i)(vii))</td>
<td>Upto Rs. 20,000/- to each victim depending upon the nature and gravity of the offence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>False, malicious or vexatious legal proceedings (Section 3(i)(viii))</td>
<td>Rs. 25,000/- or reimbursement of actual legal expenses and damages or whichever is less after conclusion of the trial of the accused.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>False and frivolous information (Section 3(i)(viiii))</td>
<td>Upto Rs. 25,000/- to each victim depending upon the nature of the offence. Payment of 25% when charge-sheet is sent to the court and rest on conviction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Insult, intimidation and humiliation (Section 3(i)(x))</td>
<td>Upto Rs. 1,00,000 or full cost of restoration of normal facility, including cleaning when the water is fouled. Payment may be made at the stage as deemed fit by District Administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Outraging the modesty of a woman (Section 3(i)(xi))</td>
<td>Rs. 50,000/- to each victim of the offence. 50% of the amount may be paid after medical examination and remaining 50% at the conclusion of the trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Sexual exploitation of a woman (Section 3(i)(xii))</td>
<td>Upto Rs. 1,00,000 or full cost of restoration of right of passage and full compensation of the loss suffered, if any. Payment of 50% when charge sheet is sent to the court and 50% on conviction in lower-court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Destruction of customary rights of passage (Section 3(i)(xiv))</td>
<td>Restoration of the site/right to road and compensation of Rs. 25,000/- to each victim and rectification of the house at Govt. cost, if destroyed. To be paid in full when charge sheet is sent to the lower court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Making one desert place of residence (Section 3(i)(xv))</td>
<td>At least Rs. 1,00,000 or full-compensation of the loss or harm sustained. 50% to be paid when charge sheet is sent to Court and 50% on conviction by the lower court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Giving false evidence (Section 3(ii)(1) and (ii))</td>
<td>Atleast Rs. 50,000 depending upon the nature and gravity of the offence to each victim and or his dependants. The amount would vary if specifically otherwise provided in the Schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Committing offences under the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term of 10 years or more (Section 3(iii))</td>
<td>Least Rs. 25,000 and 75% when accused are convicted by the lower court.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. Victimization at the hands of a public servant (Section 3(2)(ii))

19. Disability. The definitions of physical & mental disabilities are contained in the Ministry of Welfare, G.O.I. notification No. 4-2/83-HW.III dated 6-8-1986 as amended from time to time. A copy of the notification is at Annexure-II.

(a) 100% incapacitation

(i) Non-earning Member of a family

(ii) Earning Member of a family

(b) Where incapacitation is less than 100%

At least Rs. 1,00,000 to each victim of offence, 50% on FDR and 25% at chargesheet and 25% on conviction by the lower court.

At least Rs. 2,00,000 to each victim of offence, 50% to be paid on FDR/medical examination stage, 25% when chargesheet sent to court and 25% at conviction in lower court.

The rates as laid down in (i) and (ii) above shall be reduced in the same proportion, the stages of payments also being the same. However, not less than Rs. 15,000 to non-earning member and not less than Rs. 30,000 to a earning member of a family.

20. Murder/Death

(a) Non-earning Member of a family

(b) Earning Member of a family

At least Rs. 1,00,000 to each case. Payment of 75% after postmortem and 25% on conviction by the lower court.

At least Rs. 2,00,000 to each case. Payment of 75% after Postmortem and 25% on conviction by the lower Court.

In addition to relief amounts paid under above items, relief may be arranged within three months of date of atrocity as follows:

(i) Pension to each widow and/or other dependants of deceased SC and ST @ Rs. 1,000 per month, or Employment to one member of the family of the deceased, or provision of agricultural land, house, if necessary by outright purchase.

(ii) Full cost of the education and maintenance of the children of the victims. Children may be admitted to Ashram Schools/residential schools.

(iii) Provision of utensils, rice, wheat, daal, pulses, etc. for a period of three months.

Back/stone masonry house to be constructed or provided at Government cost where it has been burnt or destroyed.

21. Victim of murder, death, massacre, rape, sexual rape and gang rape, permanent incapacitation and discolour

22. Complete destruction/burnt houses.
ANNEXURE II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WELFARE

New Delhi, the 6th August, 1986

Subject: Uniform Definitions of the Physically Handicapped.

At present, different definitions for various categories of handicapped are adopted in various schemes programmes of the Central and State Governments. In order to have a standard set of definitions, authorized certification authorities and standard tests for purpose of objective certification, Government of India in Ministry of Welfare set up three committees under the Chairmanship of Director General of Health Services—one each in the areas of visual handi capped, speech and hearing disorders and locomotor disabilities and a separate Committee for mental handicaps.

2. After having considered the reports of these committees and with the concurrence of the State Government(s) and the concerned Ministry/Departments the undersigned is directed to convey the approval of the President to notify the definition of the following categories of physically handicapped:

1. Visually handicapped
2. Locomotor handicapped
3. Speech and hearing handicapped
4. Mental handicapped

Report of the Committee as indicated in the Annexure I.

3. Each category of handicapped persons has been divided into four groups viz., mild, moderate, severe and profound (total). It has been decided that various concession/benefits would in future be available only to the moderate, severe and profound (total) groups and not to the mild groups. The minimum degree of disability should be 40 per cent in order to be eligible for any concession/benefits.

4. It has been decided that the authorized medical authority will be a medical board at the district level. The board will consist of the Chief Medical Officer/ Sub-divisional Medical Officer in the District and another expert in the specified field viz., ophthalmologist in cases of visual handicapped, either an ENT surgeon or an otolaryngologist in case of speech and hearing handicapped, an orthopaedic surgeon or a specialist in orthopaedic medicine and rehabilitation in case of locomotor handicapped, a psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist or a teacher in special education in case of mental handicapped.

5. Standard tests to be indicated in Annexure should be conducted by the medical board and recorded before a certificate is given.

6. The certificate would be valid for a period of three years.

7. The State Govt./UT Admin. may formulate the medical boards authorized to grant above benefits.

M. C. NARASIMHAN, Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER

Ordered that the above notification be published in the Gazette of India for general information. Copies of the Gazette notification may be sent to all Majesties’ Dept. of the Central Govt. all State Govts./UT Admin. President Secy. P. M. Office, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha Secretariat for information and necessary action.

M. C. NARASIMHAN, Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

COMBINE REPORT OF THREE COMMITTEES RECOMMENDING UNIFORM SET OF DEFINITIONS, AUTHORITIES FOR CERTIFICATION AND STANDARD TESTS FOR VISUAL, HEARING AND SPEECH AND LOCOMOTOR DISABILITIES

List of Members of the Committees at Annexure I

Introduction

India is a vast country with a variable social, cultural, geographical and economic background. Despite the use of modern health services, a number of disabilities continue to appear due to poverty, communicable and congenital diseases, lack of sanitation and health education, viral disease, malnutrition, vitamin A deficiency, cataract and infectious diseases, nutritional deficiency leading to visual loss; ear infection, external injuries, noise pollution contributing to hearing loss. There are the three major disabilities which manifest themselves as a result of one or more of such factors.

2. Government of India are providing a large number of facilities and concessions for disabled persons. In order to provide these facilities and concessions it is imperative that standard definition of these disabilities be decided upon. Consequently to the recommendation of the National Council for Handicapped Welfare the committees under the chairmanship of Director General of Health Services were appointed to evolve a standard set of definitions which should be uniformly applicable throughout the country.

The exercise of evolving a uniform set of definition should not be however to the extent that no definitions have been set forth at present. Definitions of these major disabilities which are prevalent at present for extending various concessions and facilities to handicapped are given in Annexure I.

Recommended Definitions

Physical impairment leads to functional limitation and functional limitation leads to disability. Physical impairment is a condition arising from an anatomical structural lesion of an organ or a physiological function of the body which substantially limits the individual’s ability to perform a physical activity.
(i) Disability: Disability is defined as an existing difficulty in performing one or more activities which, in accordance with the subject's age, sex and occupational social role, are generally accepted as essential, basic components of daily living, such as self-care, social relations and economic activity. Depending in part on the duration of the functional limitation, disability may be short-term, long-term or permanent.

Medically, disability is physical impairment and inability to perform physical functions normally. Legally, disability is a permanent injury to body for which the person should or would not be compensated.

The disability can be divided into 3 periods:

1. Temporary total disability is that period in which the affected person is totally unable to work. During this time he may receive orthopaedic, ophthalmological, auditory or speech or any other medical treatment.

2. Temporary partial disability is that period when recovery has reached the stage of improvement so that person may begin some kind of gainful occupation.

3. Permanent disability applies to permanent damage or loss of use of some part or parts of the body after the stage of maximum improvement from any medical treatment has been reached and the condition is stationary.

The classification & various concessions being recommended are for the permanent disability only.

Evaluation & Assessment of Visual Disabilities

The group recommended the classification of visual impairment/disability may be categorized in four groups for considering various concessions to visually handicapped.

The question regarding one-eyed persons was considered at length. The Committee felt that the guidelines recommended for evaluation of visual loss of persons who have lost one eye but have the other eye normal should be totally unsatisfactory. The Committee feels that such persons may not be classed with other visually handicapped and that facilities/concessions available to severely/profoundly visually handicapped and totally blind are not needed.
Concessions/Facilities which may be Offered to Disabled Persons

Keeping in view the set of definitions and the categorisation being recommended, various Ministries and the State Governments shall have to also specify the facilities and concessions which would be available to different categories of the handicapped. The Committee recommends that if a person falls the degree of disability below 40 per cent in a particular category, no such benefits/concessions may be given to such a person. All other categories may be extended concessions/facilities like scholarships, job reservation, aids and appliances either free of cost or at concessional rates, conveyance allowance etc. For hearing handicapped, the Committee recommends that 3 language formula may be revised so that the hearing handicapped have to study one language only.

Ministry of Social & Women's Welfare may make out proposals based on these recommendations with the appropriate Ministry for necessary modifications in the policy of 3 language formula.

The Committee also recommended that Ministry of Health and Family Welfare may take up amending medical standards for necessary relaxations in respect of mild handicapped in all the categories so that on account of their mild disability, they are not put in a position that they are able to get the facility of job reservations nor are eligible for entering into services in the general category. The medical rules may also indicate in clear terms that loss of one eye will not be considered a disqualification unless the particular post is of such a technical nature that it requires of a person the use of both the eyes or three-dimensional vision. The same medical board at the district level may examine suitability or otherwise of a one-eyed person for any particular post.

The degree and extent of disability of the 3 types, namely visual, hearing and orthopaedic will be indicated as follows:

(a) mild—less than 40 per cent
(b) moderate—40 per cent & above
(c) severe—75 per cent & above
(d) profound/total 100 per cent

For persons suffering from cardio pulmonary diseases, there may be no reservations in jobs. These persons may, however, be considered for extending other concessions such as exemption in typing etc.

The Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will be the final authority, should there arise any controversy/doubt regarding the interpretation of the definitions/classification/evaluation tests etc.

Only those persons who have disability more than 40 per cent and above shall be eligible for registration in Employment Exchange in the category of handicapped and considered for job in the sector reserved for the physically handicapped.

Amendment-1

Composition of Committee to recommend standard definitions of Disabilities

| Dr. D.B. Bhat, Chairman |
| Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi. |
| Member |

On Visually Handicapped

1. Dr. Madan Mohan Head Deptt. of Ophthalmology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi. |

2. Dr. G.H. Gidwani, Assistant Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi. |

On Hearing Handicapped

1. Shri R.N. Sabharwal, Joint Director, Director General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour, Sharan Nath Bhavan, New Delhi. |

On Hearing Handicapped

1. Shri D.N. Joshi, Assistant Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi. |

2. Shri R.S. Chavan, Joint Director, Director General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour, Sharan Nath Bhavan, New Delhi. |

Secretary
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ANNEXURE-II

(1) Visually Handicapped

The definition adopted for visual handicap for extending the concession, scholarships admission to integrated education system, reservation in jobs, assistance for purchase/fitting of aids and appliances is:

The blind are those who suffer from either of the following conditions:

(a) Total absence of sight.

(b) Visual acuity not exceeding 6/60 or 20/200 (ametropic) in the better eye with correcting lenses.

(c) Limitation of the field of vision substantially and angle of degree or worse.

Definition of Hearing Handicapped under various Schemes

SCHOLARSHIPS

The deaf are those in whom the sense of hearing is non-functional for ordinary purposes of life. They do not hear or understand sound at all even with amplified speech. The cases included in this category will be those having hearing loss more than 70 decibels in the better ear (profound impairment) or total loss of hearing in both ears.

Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Apparatus

The partially hearing are those falling under any one of the categories indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Hearing level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mild impairment</td>
<td>More than 20 but not more than 45 decibels in better ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious impairment</td>
<td>More than 45 but not more than 60 decibels in better ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe impairment</td>
<td>More than 60 but not more than 90 decibels in the better ear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reservation Orders Issued by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms

The deaf are those in whom the sense of hearing is non-functional for ordinary purposes of life. They do not hear or understand sounds at all events with amplified speech. The cases included in this category will be those having hearing loss more than 60 decibels in the better ear (profound impairment) or total loss of hearing in both ears.
Locomotor Handicapped

Similarly the definition adopted for orthopaedically handicapped is not uniform as all orthopaedically handicapped are eligible for getting a scholarship but only those orthopaedically handicapped person can get the facility of reservation in jobs as have a minimum of 40% disability.

Situation in State Governments

Various state Governments have also adopted different sets of definition. For example, Govt. of Tamil Nadu declared one eyed persons in the same category as blind persons and have extended various concessions including the reservation in jobs under the State Government to one eyed person also. The Central Government on the other hand has declared that a one eyed person with one eye good vision is not medically unfit and can be considered for jobs which do not require a three dimensional vision to the specific requirement of the jobs.

Appendix—III

Visual Impairment disability Categories based on its severity and proposed disability percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All with corrections</th>
<th>Better eye</th>
<th>Worse eye</th>
<th>Percentage Impairment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category O</td>
<td>6/9—6/18</td>
<td>6/24 to 6/36</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category I</td>
<td>6/18—6/36</td>
<td>6/60 to Nil</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category II</td>
<td>6/60—4/60</td>
<td>5/40 to Nil</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field of vision</td>
<td>3/60 to 1/60</td>
<td>F.C. at 1 ft. to Nil</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category III</td>
<td>1/60 to 1/160</td>
<td>F.C. at 1 fr. to Nil</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field of vision</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>F.C. at 1 ft. to Nil</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category IV</td>
<td>F.C. at 1 ft. to Nil</td>
<td>Field of vision 100</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field of vision</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>F.C. at 1 ft. to Nil</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One eyed persons</td>
<td>6/6</td>
<td>to Nil</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The method of evaluation shall be the same as recommended in Hand Book of Medical examination. Impairment of 20%—40% or less may only be entitled to aids and appliances.

Annexure—IV

A. Recommendations about the Categories and the Tests Required

1. Recommended classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Type of impairment</th>
<th>DB level and/or</th>
<th>Speech discrimination</th>
<th>Percentage of impairment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Mild hearing impairment</td>
<td>dB 25 to 40</td>
<td>80 to 100% in better ear</td>
<td>Less than 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Moderate hearing impairment</td>
<td>41 to 55 dB in better ear</td>
<td>50 to 80% better ear</td>
<td>40%—50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Severe hearing impairment</td>
<td>56 to 70</td>
<td>40 to 50% better ear</td>
<td>50 to 75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Total deafness (a)</td>
<td>No hearing</td>
<td>No discrimination</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Near total deafness (b)</td>
<td>91 dB and above in better ear</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Profound hearing impairment (c)</td>
<td>71 to 90 dB in better ear</td>
<td>Less than 40%</td>
<td>75%—100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Pure tone average of hearing in 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz by air conduction should be taken as basis for consideration as per the test recommendations).

Further it should be noted that —

(a) When there is only an Island of hearing present in one or two frequencies in better ear, it should be considered as total loss of hearing.

(b) Wherever there is no response (NR) at any of the 3 frequencies (500, 1000, 2000 Hz), it should be considered as equivalent to 130 dB loss for the purpose of classification of disability and in arriving at the average. This is based on the fact that maximum intensity limits in most of the Audiometers is 110 dB's and some audiometers has additional facilities for -20 dB for testing.
H. Recommendations about the categories of disability
(Hearing Impairment—Physical aspect only—
Test recommended).

(a) Pure tone audiometry (ISO R 382-1970 at present, is being used as Audiometric Standard in most of the audiometers. Hence the audiometers used in testing should be accordingly calibrated). Three frequency average at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz by Air Conditions (A.C.) will be used for categorization.

(b) Wherever possible the pure tone audiometric results should be supplemented by the Speech discrimination score—Tested at Sensation level (S.L.) i.e. the speech discrimination test is conducted at —DB above the patient's hearing threshold. The stimuli used be either phonetically balanced words (PB) of the particular language or its equivalent material. As present only a few Indian languages have standard speech material for testing. Hence wherever the standardised text material is not available, other standardised Indian English Test could be made use of, with English hearing population or equivalent material to PB.

(c) Wherever children are tested any pure tone audiometry becomes not possible, free field testing should be employed.

Suggestions of the Facilities to be Offered to the Disabled for Rehabilitation

Category I: No special benefits.

Category II: Considered for Hearing Aids at free or concessional costs only.


Category IV: Hearing Aids—facilities of reservation—special employment exchange, Special facilities in school like Scholarship. Hearing aids—Exemption from 3 language formula to study in recommended single language.

It is felt that for consideration of admission under special category for courses conducted by institutions like Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and others, categories 1 & 2 only should be considered for reservation of seats, provided they fulfill the other educational stipulations for the course.

We have considered the different type of hearing affection i.e. conductive VS sensory neural, and agree that the disability will be judged by the conditions prevalent in the patient at the time of referral and examination. In case of failure of surgery or other therapeutic interventions, the patient will be considered and categorized on the basis of the recommended tests.

1. Guidelines for Evaluation of Various Disabilities

1.1 UPPER LIMB

1. The estimation of permanent impairment depends upon the measurement of functional impairment and is not expression of a personal opinion.

2. The estimation and measurement must be made when the clinical condition is fixed and unchangeable.

3. The upper extremity is divided into two component parts, the arm component and the hand component.

4. Measurement of the loss of function of arm component consists in measuring the loss of motion, muscle strength and co-ordinated activities.

5. Measurement of the loss of function of hand component consists in determining the Prehension, Sensation & Strength. For estimation of Prehension Opposition, lateral pinch, cylindrical grasp spherical grasp and hook grasp have to be assessed as shown in the column of "prehension component" in the form.

6. The impairment of the entire extremity depends on the combination of the functional impairment of both components.

ARM COMPONENT

Total value of arm component is 90%.

Principles of Evaluation of range of motion of joints —

1. The value of maximum R.O.M. in the arm component is 90%.

2. Each of the three joints of the arm is weighted equally (30%).

Example :

A fracture of the right shoulder joint may affect range of motion so that active abduction is 90%. The left shoulder exhibits a range of active abduction of 180%. Hence there is loss of 50% of abduction movement of the right shoulder. The percentage loss of arm component in the shoulder is 50 × 0.30 or 15 per cent loss of motion for the arm component.

If more than one joint is involved, same method is applied and the losses in each of the affected joints are added. Say,

Loss of abduction of the shoulder = 60%
Loss of external rotation of the wrist = 40%

Then, Loss of range of motion for the arm =

\[(60 \times 0.30) + (40 \times 0.30) = 30\%

Principles of Evaluation of Strength of muscles

1. Strength of muscles can be tested by manual testing like 0—5 grading.
2. Manual muscle gradings can be given percentages like —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The mean percentage of muscle strength loss is multiplied by 0.50.

4. If there has been a loss of muscle strength of more than one joint, the values are added as has been described for loss of range of motion.

Principles of Evaluation of co-ordinated activities

1. The total value for co-ordinated activities is 60%.

2. Ten different co-ordinated activities are to be tested as given in the Preform.

3. Each activity has a value of 9%.

Combining value for the Arm Component

1. The value of loss of function of arm component is obtained by combining the value of range of movement, muscle strength & co-ordinated activities, using the combining formula —

\[
\text{a} = \frac{b(90-a)}{90}
\]

where

- a = higher value
- b = lower value

Example:

Let us assume that an individual with a fracture of the right shoulder joint has in addition to 80% of motion in his arm, 8.5% loss of strength of muscles, and 5% loss of coordination. We combine these values as:

- Range of motion : 10% = 8.5%
- Muscle strength : 8.5%
- Co-ordination : 5% = 23.3%

Total value of arm component = 27.0%.

Hand Component

Total value of hand component is 90%.

The functional impairment of hand is expressed as loss of prehension, loss of sensation, loss of strength.

Principles of Evaluation of Prehension:

Total value of Prehension is 30%. It includes:

(A) Opposition (8%). Tested against —
   Index finger (2%), Middle finger (2%)
   Ring finger (2%) & Little finger (2%)

(B) Lateral Pinch (5%). Tested by asking the patient to hold a key.

(C) Cylindrical Grasp (6%). Tested for
   (a) Large object of 4 inch size (3%)
   (b) Small object of 1 inch size (3%)

(D) Spherical Grasp (6%). Tested for
   (a) Large object 4 inch size (3%)
   (b) Small object 1 inch size (3%)

(E) Hook Grasp (3%). Tested by making the patient to lift a bag.

Principles of Evaluation of Sensations

Total value of sensation is 30%. It includes:

1. Radial side of thumb (4.8%)
2. Ulnar side of thumb (1.2%)
3. Radial side of each finger (4.8%)
4. Ulnar side of each finger (1.2%)

Principles of Evaluation of Strength

Total value of strength is 35%. It includes:

1. Grip Strength (20%)
2. Pinch Strength (10%)

Strength will be tested with hand dynamometer or by clinical method (Grip Method).

10% additional weighting to be given to the following factors:

1. Infection
2. Deformity
3. Malalignment
4. Contractures
5. Abnormal Mobility
6. Dominant Extremity (4%)

Combining value of the hand component

The final value of loss of function of hand component is obtained by summing up values of loss of prehension, sensation and strength.

Combining Values for the Extremity

Values of impairment of arm component and impairment of hand component are combined by using the combining formula.

Example:

- Impairment of the arm = 27.0%
- Impairment of the hand = 64%

Total value of mobility component = 90 per cent. It includes range of movement and muscle strength.
Principles of Evaluation of Range of Movement

1. The value of maximum range of movement in the mobility component is 90 per cent.
2. Each of the three joints i.e. hip, knee, foot-ankle component, is weighed equally—0.30.

Example

A fracture of the right hip joint may affect range of motion so that active abduction is 27 degree. The left hip exhibits a range of active abduction of 54 degree. Hence, there is loss of 50 per cent of abduction movement of the right hip. The percentage loss of mobility component in the hip is 50 x 0.30 or 15 per cent loss of motion for the mobility component.

If more than one joint is involved, same method is applied and the losses in each of the affected joints are added.

For Example:

Loss of abduction of the hip= 60 %
Loss of extension of the knee = 40 %
Loss of range of motion for mobility component

\[(50 \times 0.30) + (40 \times 0.30) = 30\%
\]

Principles of Evaluation of Muscle Strength

1. The value for maximum muscle strength in the leg is 90 per cent.
2. Strength of muscles can be tested by manual testing like 0-5 grading.
3. Manual muscle gradings can be given percentages like

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>90 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>60 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>40 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Mean percentage of muscle strength loss is multiplied by 0.30.

5. If there has been a loss of muscle strength of more than one joint, the values are added as has been described for loss of range of motion.

Combining Values for the Mobility Component

Let us assume that the individual with a fracture of the right hip joint has in addition to 15 per cent loss of motion, 20 per cent loss of strength of muscles.

Combining Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motion 15%</th>
<th>Strength 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where

\[a = \text{higher value, } b = \text{lower value}\]

Stability Component

1. Total value of stability component is 90 per cent.
2. It is tested by 2 methods,
   (i) Based on scale method,
   (ii) Based on clinical method.

Three different readings (in kilograms) are taken measuring the total body weight (W). Scale 'A' reading and scale 'B' read.

Guidelines for Evaluation of Permanent Physical Impairment of Trunk (Spine)

The local effects of lesions of spine can be divided into traumatic and non-traumatic lesions.

TRAUMATIC LESIONS

Cervical Spine Fracture

Percent Whole Body Permanent Physical Impairment and Loss of Physical Function to Whole Body

A. Vertebral compression 25 per cent, one or two vertebral adjacent bodies, no fragmentation, no involvement of posterior elements, no nerve root involvement, moderate neck rigidity and persistent soreness.

B. Posterior elements with X-ray evidence of moderate partial dislocation.

(a) No nerve root involvement, healed

(b) with persistent pain, with mild motor and sensory manifestations

(c) With fusion, healed, no permanent motor or sensory changes

C. Severe dislocation, fair to good reduction with surgical fusion.

(a) No residual motor or sensory changes

(b) Poor reduction with fusion, persistent radicular pain, motor involvement only slight weakness and numbness

(c) Same as (b) with partial paralytic, determine additional rating for loss of use of extremities and splinters.

Cervical Intervertebral Disc

1. Operative, successful removal of disc, with relief of acute pain, no fusion, no neurologic residual.

2. Same as (1) with neurological manifestations, persistent pain, numbness, weakness in fingers.

Thoracic and Dorsolumbar Spine Fracture

Percent Whole Body Permanent Physical Impairment and Loss of Physical Function to Whole Body

A. Compression 25 per cent, involving one or two vertebral bodies, mild, no fragmentation, healed, no neurological manifestations.

B. Compression 50 per cent, with involvement posterior elements, healed, no neurologic manifestations, persistent pain, fusion, indicated.
C. Same as (H) with fusion, pain only on heavy use of back.

D. Total paraplegia

E. Posterior elements, partial paralysis with or without fusion, should be rated for loss of use of extremities and sphincters.

Lumbar

1. Fracture

A. Vertebral compression 25 per cent one or two adjacent vertebral bodies little or fragmental, no definite pattern or neurologic changes.

B. Compression with fragmentation posterior elements, persistent pain, weakness and stiffness, healed, no fusion, no lifting over 22 pounds.

C. Same as (H), healed with fusion, mild pain.

D. Same as (H), severe involvement to lower extremities, determine additional rating for loss of industrial function to extremities.

E. Same as (C), with fragmentation of posterior elements, with persistent pain after fusion, no neurologic findings.

F. Same as (C), with nerve root involvement to lower extremities, rate with functional loss to extremities.

G. Total paraplegia.

H. Posterior elements, partial paralysis with or without fusion, should be rated for loss of use of extremities and sphincters.

2. Neurogenic Low Back Pain-Disc Injury

A. Periodic acute episodes with acute pain and persistent body list, test, tests for sciatic pain positive, temporary recovery 5 to 8 weeks.

B. Surgical excision of disc, no fusion, good recovery, no persistent sciatic pain.

C. Surgical excision of disc, no fusion, moderate persistent pain and stiffness aggravated by heavy lifting with necessary modification of activities.

D. Surgical excision of disc with fusion, activities of lifting moderately modified.

E. Surgical excision of disc with fusion, persistent pain and stiffness aggravated by heavy lifting, necessitating modification of all activities requiring heavy lifting.

Non-Traumatic Lesions

Scoliosis

The whole Spine has been given rating of 100 per cent and regionwise the following percentages are given:

Dorsal Spine—50 per cent
Lumbar Spine—30 per cent
Cervical Spine—20 per cent

Kobb's method for measurement of angle of curve in standing position is to be used. The curves have been divided into three sub groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cervical Spine</th>
<th>Thoracic Spine</th>
<th>Lumbar Spine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 30° (Mild)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31°—60° (Moderate)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 60° (Severe)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the curves ranging above 60 degree, cardio-pulmonary complications are to be graded separately. The functional curves are to be given that rating depending upon level of apex of curve. For example, if apex of dorso-lumbar curve falls in the dorsal spine, the curve can be taken as a dorsal curve. When the scoliosis is inadequately compensated, 5 per cent reduction is to be given from final rating (for all assessment primary curves are considered for rating).

Kyphosis

The same total rating (100 per cent) as that suggested for scoliosis is to be given for kyphosis. Region-wise percentages of physical impairment are:

Dorsal

- Cervical Spine: 30 per cent
- Lumbar Spine: 20 per cent

For dorsal spine the following further grading are:

- Less than 20 degree: 10 per cent
- 21 degree—40 degree: 15 per cent
- 41 degree—60 degree: 20 per cent
- Above 60 degree: 25 per cent

For kyphosis of lumbar and cervical spine 5 per cent and 7 per cent respectively have been allocated.

Paralysis of Flexors and Extensors of Dorsal and Lumbar Spine

The motor power of these muscles to be grouped as follows:

- Normal
- Weak: 5 per cent
- Paralysed: 10 per cent

Paralysis of Muscles of Cervical Spine

For cervical spine the rating of motor power is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flexors</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Weak</th>
<th>Paralysed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retractors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side bending</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Miscellaneous

Those conditions of the spine which cause stiffness and pain, etc., are rated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Subjective symptoms of pain. No demonstrable structural pathology</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Pain, subjective symptoms and stiffness of spine, demonstrated by demonstrable radiological changes</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Same as B, with moderate radiological changes</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Same as B, with severe radiological changes involving and one of the region of spine (cervical, dorsal or lumbar)</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Same as D, involving whole spine</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In kypho-scoliosis, both curves to be assessed separately and then percentage of disability to be summed.

**Guidelines for Evaluation of Permanent Physical Impairment in Amputees**

**Basic Guidelines**

1. In case of multiple amputees, if the total sum of percentage permanent physical impairment is above 100 per cent, it should be taken as 100 per cent.

2. Amputation at any level with uncorrectable inability to wear and use prosthesis, should be given 100 per cent permanent physical impairment.

3. In case of amputation in more than one limb, percentage of each limb is counted and another 10 per cent will be added, but when only toes or fingers are involved only 5 per cent will be added.

4. Any complication in form of stiffness, neuritis, infection etc., has to be given a total of 10 per cent additional weightage.

5. Dominant upper limb has been given 4 per cent extra percentage.

**Upper Limb Amputations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amputation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fore-quarter amputation</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder Disarticulation</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above Elbow upto upper 1/3 of arm</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above Elbow upto lower 1/3 of arm</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbow disarticulation</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Elbow upto upper 1/3 of forearm</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Elbow upto lower 1/3 of forearm</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lower Limb Amputations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amputation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hind quarter</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nip disarticulation</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above knee upto upper 1/3 of thigh</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above knee upto lower 1/3 of thigh</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through knee</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. K. upto 8 cm</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. K. upto lower 1/3 of leg</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through Ankle</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syme's</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upto mid-foot</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upto fore-foot</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All toes</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of first toe</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of second toe</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of third toe</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of fourth toe</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of fifth toe</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guidelines for Assessment of Physical Impairment in Neurological Conditions

1. Assessment in neurological conditions is not the assessment of disease but it is the assessment of the effects, i.e., clinical manifestations.

2. Any neurological assessment has to be done after six months of onset.

3. These guidelines will only be used for Central and upper motor neuron lesions.

4. Proforma A & B will be utilized for assessment of lower motor neuron lesions, muscular disorders and other locomotor conditions.

5. Total percentage of physical impairment in neurological conditions will not exceed 100 per cent.

6. In the mixed cases the highest score will be taken into consideration. The lower score will be added to it and calculations will be done by the formula:

\[ a + \left(\frac{b (100-a)}{100}\right) \]

7. Additional rating of 4 per cent will be given for dominant upper extremity.

8. Additional 10 per cent has been given for sensation in each extremity, but the maximum total physical impairment will not exceed 100 per cent.

Motor System Disability

Disability Rate

- Meninges
- 25 per cent
- Meningeal
- 50 per cent
- Paraparesis
- 75 per cent
- Paraplegia
- 75 per cent
- Hemiparesis
- 100 per cent
- Quadruplegia
- 100 per cent

Sensory System Disability

Disability Rate

- Anesthesia
- Each Limb 10 per cent
- Hypoesthesia
- 25 per cent
- Parasthesia
- 25 per cent

FOR INVOLVEMENT

- for involvement of hands/hands 25 per cent
- foot/feet

Guidelines for Assessment of Physical Impairment in Neurological Conditions

1. Assessment in neurological conditions is not the assessment of disease but it is the assessment of the effects, i.e., clinical manifestations.

2. Any neurological assessment has to be done after six months of onset.

3. These guidelines will only be used for Central and upper motor neuron lesions.

4. Proforma A & B will be utilized for assessment of lower motor neuron lesions, muscular disorders and other locomotor conditions.

5. Total percentage of physical impairment in neurological conditions will not exceed 100 per cent.

6. In the mixed cases the highest score will be taken into consideration. The lower score will be added to it and calculations will be done by the formula:

\[ a + \left(\frac{b (100-a)}{100}\right) \]

7. Additional rating of 4 per cent will be given for dominant upper extremity.

8. Additional 10 per cent has been given for sensation in each extremity, but the maximum total physical impairment will not exceed 100 per cent.

Speech disability

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Severity</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mild</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>75 per cent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Very Severe</td>
<td>100 per cent</td>
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</table>

Tested by a 100 word text. Ability to read (in educated), comprehend when read out, answer questions on test correctly and ability to write a synopsis (in educated).

Guidelines for Evaluation of Physical Impairment due to Cardio Pulmonary Diseases

Basic Guidelines

1. Modified New York Heart Association subjective classification should be utilised to assess the functional disability.

2. The physician should be alert to the fact that patients who come for disability claims are likely to exaggerate their symptoms. In case of any doubt patients should be referred for detailed physiological evaluation.

3. Disability evaluation of cardiopulmonary patients should be done after full medical, surgical and rehabilitative treatment available, because most of these diseases are potentially treatable.

4. Assessment of a cardiopulmonary impairment should also be done in diseases which might have associated cardiopulmonary problems, e.g., amputees, myopathies etc.

The proposed modified classification is as follows —

Group 0: A patient with cardiopulmonary disease who is symptomatic during his ordinary physical activity but has mild restriction (25 per cent) of his ordinary physical activity.

Group 1: A patient with cardiopulmonary disease who becomes symptomatic during his ordinary physical activity and has 25-50 per cent restriction of his ordinary physical activity.
Mental Disorders

Source: Glossary and guide to their classification.

A publication by W.H.O.

"MENTAL RETARDATION" — A condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind which is especially characterized by subnormality of intelligence. The coding should be made on the individual's current level of functioning without regard to his nature of causation—such as psychosis, cultural deprivation, Down's syndrome etc., where there is a specific cognitive handicap—such as in speech—the four digit coding should be based on assessments of cognition outside the area of specific handicap. The assessment of intellectual level should be based on whatever information is available, including clinical evidence, adaptive behaviour and psychometric findings. The IQ levels given are based on a test with a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15—such as the Wechsler scales. They are provided only as a guide and should not be applied rigidly. Mental retardation often involves psychiatric disturbances and may often develop as a result of some physical disease or injury. In these cases, an additional code or codes should be used to identify and associated condition, psychiatric or physical. The impairment and handicap codes should also be consulted.

(b) MILD MENTAL RETARDATION
Feeble-minded
Moron
High Grade defect
IQ 50-70
Mild mental subnormality

(c) OTHER SPECIFIED MENTAL RETARDATION
(i) Moderate mental retardation Imbecile
IQ 55-79—Moderate mental subnormality
(ii) Severe mental retardation IQ 20-34—Severe mental subnormality
(iii) Profound mental retardation Idiocy IQ under 20—Profound mental subnormality

(d) UNSPECIFIED MENTAL RETARDATION
Mental deficiency NOS Mental subnormality NOS.
नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, अगस्त 29, 1995/भद्र 7, 1917

NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1995/BHADRA 7, 1917

क़स्टंट मंत्री

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 1995

सभ्यता प्रभ-604 (अ)---भारत के राज्य, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (i) दिनांक 31 जून, 1995 में प्रकाशित क़स्टंट मंत्री की अधिसूचना से निम्नलिखित 316(अ) दिनांक 31 जून, 1995 में निम्नलिखित तैयारी किए गए:-

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उपरोक्त के-1 नगरपालिका जन संगठन-10 का कलाम-3

उपरोक्त के-1 नगरपालिका का कलाम-3
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MINISTRY OF WELFARE
CORRIGENDUM

G.S.R. 604(E).—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Welfare No. G.S.R. 316(E), dated the 31st March, 1995, published in Part II, Section 5, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India G.S.R. 316(E), dated the 31st March, 1995 the following corrections are made.