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PRESENTATION HIGHLIGHTS

- DEFINITIONS
- HISTORY AND OBJECTIVES
- THEME
- TYPES OF DISABILITIES
- STATISTICS
- BARRIER TO HEALTHCARE
- OVERCOMING BARRIERS
- NTPC INITIATIVES
- REHABILITATION
- QUIZ TIME

DEFINITIONS

Impairment

any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function.

Disability

any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

Handicap

a disadvantage for a given individual that limits or prevents the fulfillment of a role that is normal

As traditionally used, impairment refers to a problem with a structure or organ of the body; disability is a functional limitation with regard to a particular activity; and handicap refers to a disadvantage in filling a role in life relative to a peer group.

स्थापना एवं उद्देश्य

ढ़ाचा घटक का निर्माण कार्य भारत सरकार के ज्ञापन संख्या 47/3 दिनांक 1992 के अनुसार किया गया है जिसके निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य हैं

मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नवत हैं -

1. मुख्य कार्यालय के लिए आवश्यक भवन का निर्माण
2. मुख्य कार्यालय में कार्यरत अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था
3. सुरक्षा घटक, आवासीय, गैर आवासीय भवन एवं अन्य संबंधित कार्यों के लिए मुख्य कार्यालय में कार्यरत अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था

Theme for IDPD(International Day of Disabled Persons) 2021

“Leadership and participation of persons with disabilities toward an inclusive, accessible and sustainable post-COVID-19 world.”

"ड़ड़ ढ़रवक्रक्षड़ह, ढ़क्रवक्र ज़ घ्र श्रड़व्र ज़ ह्रड़a-COVID -19 ढ़क्रवक्रग्र ड़ह्र ड़ घ्र श्रड़ चक्रवा ।सज़ग्रड़व्र ष्ठड़ब्र ड़ घ्र क्रवण्हव्व्रघ्रह्र"



श्रश्रड़ चत्रत्र ल्वड़ड़ड़ब्ड़ क्व/Types of Disabilities

- श्त्रश्वत्रह्ण
- ड़ख्र «श्रH ऋक्चव्र सञ्ज
- रक्रश्रbF ह्लत्रत्वल्
- व्ज्ञर् क्वश्रल्
- ड़श्रK घ्क्रश्र ढ्ढ़ड़ड़श्रढ्ढ़ल् सञ्ज
- चत्रड़ड़ड़क्रघ श्रड़ चत्रश्रल्व
- रक्रश्रश्रढ्ढ़ड़ हरक्चव्रह्ल
- ढ्ढ़ह्लढ़ ष्ड़ड़ह्ल १ ल्वख्रल्व (श्र-क्रश्रग्व)

- Blindness.
- Person with low vision.
- Cerebral Palsy.
- Hearing impairment.
- Leprosy cured person.
- Locomotor disability.
- Mental illness.
- Learning Disabilities (Dyslexia)

Disability in India 2021: Statistics, Data and Facts

- More than 2.1% of the population of India is disabled.
- Out of total 70.22 crore male Indian citizens, 1.5 crore are disabled.
- There are 1.18 crore disabled women in India out of 65.46 crore female Indian citizens.
- According to the 2011 census, 20.3% of Indians with disabilities have movement disabilities, 18.9% have hearing impairments, and 18.8% have visual impairments.
- More than 65% of the overall disabled Indian population lives in rural areas.

- क्नवघ्न ड्ह 2.1% ढ्क्ष्शश्ड् न्ष्ढ्क्त्रद्मत्र श्रुड् चत्रा प्ण्क्ष
- ड्ढ्त्रय 70.22 ड्घ्क्ष्म्न ह्लस्ड् क्नवघ्न्हग्र ष्त्रण्ष्रघ्क्ष्मरब्बढ्क्ष 1.5 ड्घ्क्ष्म्न श्रुड् चत्रा प्ण्क्ष
- क्नवघ्न रब्ब65.46 ड्घ्क्ष्म्न रक्ष्रग्रचत्र क्नवघ्न्हग्र ष्त्रण्ष्रघ्क्ष्मरब्बढ्क्ष 1.18 ड्घ्क्ष्म्न श्रुड् चत्रा रक्ष्रग्रचत्रड्ढ्प्ण्क्ष
- 2011 ड्ह न्ष्ण्र् ष्त्र ड्ढ्ड्श ष्ढ्क्त्रद्म, 20.3% श्रुड् चत्रा क्नवघ्न्हग्र ष्त्रड्ढ्त्रय्ण् श्रुड् चत्रा प्ण्क्ष 18.9% ढ्क्ष्ड्रब्बश ल्त्र प्ण्क्ष ज्घ 18.8% «श्ग्ग्ब्रश्ल् प्ण्क्ष
- ड्ढ्त्रय श्रुड् चत्रा क्नवघ्न्हग्र ष्ब्रव्क्ष ड्त्र 65% ढ्क्ष्शश्ड् ड्त्रक्ष्म्र ल्ड्क्ष्मरब्बण्त्र प्ण्क्ष

Barriers to healthcare

BEHAVIORIAL barriers/[illegible]

- People with disability commonly report experiences of prejudice, stigma and discrimination by health service providers and other staff at health facilities.
- Many service providers have limited knowledge and understanding of the rights of people with disability and their health needs and have inadequate training and professional development about disability.
- Many health services do not have policies in place to accommodate the needs of people with disability. Such policies could include allowing longer and flexible appointment times, providing outreach services and reducing costs for people with disability.
- Women with disability face particular barriers to sexual and reproductive health services and information. Health workers often make the inaccurate assumption that women with disability are asexual or are unfit to be mothers.
- People with disability are rarely asked for their opinion or involved in decision-making about the provision of health services to people with disability.

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

Physical barriers/ञ्चब्शञ्चड़ □व्रश्व्रड़्व्र

- Health services and activities are often located far away from where most people live or in an area not serviced by accessible transport options.
- Stairs at the entrance to buildings or services and activities located on floors which do not elevator access are inaccessible.
- Inaccessible toilets, passages, doorways and rooms that do not accommodate wheelchair users, or are difficult to navigate for people with mobility impairments, are common.
- Fixed-height furniture, including examination beds and chairs, can be difficult for people with disability to use.
- Health facilities and other venues for activities are often poorly lit, do not have clear signage, or are laid out in a confusing way that makes it hard for people to find their way around.

- sग ढ़ञ्चब्ड़्व्र ञ् घ ण्ब्ग्ब्शश्र गव्रश्र ण्घ क्ष्ढ़ व्रिष् ढ़ञ्□ड़्ल् ल्व्रघ्र्ग्ल् पञ्चह्म ण्ब्ग्ब्ग्व्र श्शश्र ड़्व्रब्ट्र च्ढ़ह्म घ्ण्ब्ड़्ण्ब्ग्व्र च्ढ़ञ्ल्ब्ट्र रब्ब्ण्ब्ग्व्रह्ड़्व्र गह्ब्ट्र ह्ण्घ्ब्ग्ब्ण्ब्ग्ब्ड़्ह ब्ग्व्रह्ड़्ह क्ष्ढ़ च्छ्ब्ण्ब्ह्लण्ब्ग्ब्
- स्रब्ग्व्रह्ड़्ब्ग्व्र ढ़ञ्ब्ड़्ह्व्र ड़्ड़्ब्ड़्ब्ट्र ो्व्रघ्र ढ़्घ्र ढ़ह्ब्ग्व्र गव्रढ़्ञ्□ घ्र □ ट्व्रह्ढ़्घ्र र्ग्ल् ण्ब्ग्ब्ग्व्र गव्रढ़् न्ण्ब्ग्व्रश्र्ग्ल् ड़्ह्व्र ह्ड़्व्रढ़्ब्ट्र ण्ब्ह्लण्ब्ग्व्र क्ष्ब्ग्व्र ण्ब्ग्ब्
- क्ष्ब्ग्व्र ट्व्रञ्ढ़्व्रच्ग्व्र, रब्ग्व्रब्ग्व्र व्घ्र्ग्व्रब्ड़्ञ् घ्र ड़्व्रब्घ्ढ़्न्ड़्व्र □ह्व्रच्ढ़्ड़्ग्व्रघ्र क्ष्ढ़ गह्ब्ग्व्र ड़्ल्व्रब्ट्र ड़्ड़्व्र ढ़्व्रब्ग्व्रब्ग्व्रब्ल् ण्ब्ह्लड़्घ्र ल्ढ़्ण्ब्ग्व्र गव्र ण्ब्ल्ट्र ह्व्रच्ल्व्र श्शड़् च्व्रब्ग्व्र च्ढ़ह्म ड़्ड़्ब्ड़्श्शड़् ब्ड़्ब्ग्व्रब्ड़्ब्ड़्श्शड़् ड़्घ्ब्ग्व्र रब्ब्ग्व्र च्ग्व्र ष्व्र ण्ब्ग्ब्
- ह्ढ़घ्ह्ल्व्रश्र□bघ्र ञ् घ्र ड़्ड़्ब्ग्व्रब्ड़्ब्ड़्ब्ढ़्ब्ग्व्रब्ल् श्शब्□ल् ञ्त्व्रढ़्व्र ड़्ड़्व्र □ ष्□द्घ्र, श्शड़् च्व्रब्ग्व्र च्ढ़ह्म ड़्ड़्ब्ड़्श्शड़् क्ष्ढ़ गह्ब्ग्व्र ड़्घ्ब्ग्व्र रब्ब्ग्व्र च्ग्व्र ष्व्र ण्ब्ग्ब्ढ़्ड़्ल्व्र ण्ब्ग्ब्
- sग ढ़ञ्ब्श्शव्रड़्ब्ग्व्र ञ् घ्र ण्ब्ग्ब्श्शश्र गह्ब्ग्व्रड़्ड़्ब्श्शड़् श्शड़् श्र□ व्रिष्ह्म्व्र घ्र श्र घ्र ढ़्घ्व्र□ च्छ्ब्ढ़्ब्ह्ल ण्ब्ग्ब्ह्म ण्ब्ग्ब्ग्व्र jH ढ़्व्रब्ड़्ब्ढ़्व्र ण्ब्ह्लण्ब्ग्ब्ड़्ण्ब्ग्व्र गव्र श्शब्ग्व्रब्ल् ड़्घ्ब्ड़्ञ्ब्ग्व्रब्ह्ल्व्रब्ड़्ब्ढ़्ब्ड़्ढ़्ब्श्र□ध्व्रड़् न्व्रब्ड़्ण्ब्ग्व्र श्शढ़्ब्ढ़्ब्ड़्च्ह्म्व्रब्ड़्ब्ड़्श्शड़् श्र घ्र ह्ढ़्व्र घ्ब्ग्व्र ढ़्ब्ग्व्र□ ष्व्र रब्ब्ग्व्र च्ग्व्र ष्व्र न्व्रब्ल्व्र ण्ब्ग्ब्

Communication barriers/

- A key barrier to health services for people who have a hearing impairment is the limited availability of written material or sign language interpreters at health services.
- Health information or prescriptions may not be provided in accessible formats, including Braille or large print, which presents a barrier for people with vision impairment.
- Health information may be presented in complicated ways or use a lot of jargon. Making health information available in easy-to-follow formats – including plain language and pictures or other visual cues – can make it easier for people with cognitive impairments to follow.

Financial barriers/foRrh; ck/kk,a

- Over half of all people with disability in low-income countries cannot afford proper health care.
- Many people with disability also report being unable to afford the costs associated with travelling to a health service and paying for medicine, let alone the cost of paying to see a health service provider.

- ड्रख्र ष ग्र ञ्रकड्र्ड्ड्रक्षरखू ऋड्ढ्र१श्र१ ड् श्चड् चक्षर चड्डश्र क्ष्श्रद्ल sश्ररु व्ड्ढक्श्रच ष्णश्लड्घ द्रड् ल्ड्ढ
- श्वड् चक्षर ल्व ढ्र्ड्b ड्ङ्ल ढ्ड्चड्ड्र ग्रण क्ह ष्घड्श्रड्घ ल्ड् पश्च्र्व sश्ररु द्रञ्श्रड्ह गक्र्व ड्घष्ड्ग्घ ड्ड्श्रड् क्षश्र ल्व्ष ड्घष्ड्ढ्ड्नश्रह चव्र ल्ड्श्रड्ड्ड ञ्रणष ड्घष्ड्रख्र १ द्रखव्ध्रणश्च sश्ररु द्रञ्श्रब व्र ल्व ड्ड्ड्र व्ड्ढ ष्ड्ड्श्रड् क्षश्र ल्व्ष ड्ह चव्रण ल ड्ड्र ल्ड्र ध्ड्रन्त्र पह्छ्ड्ड



- Having a disability shouldn’t be a cause for despair. Despite how rough the going gets, you should never entertain the idea of quitting. There’s about a handful of widely recognized disability barriers, but the first step to overcoming them is acceptance.
- [illegible]

Pragmatic Ways to Overcome Disability Barriers

- Be polite and remain calm around obnoxious people
- Accept your disability
- Give your best
- Grieve and accept all the stages of grief due to disability-Take help if needed.
- Avoid comparisons and celebrate your accomplishments
- **Try prayer/meditation**
- Join a disability support group

What is rehabilitation?

Rehabilitation helps a child, adult or older person-

- To be as independent as possible in everyday activities
- Enables participation in education, work, recreation and meaningful life roles such as taking care of family.
- It does so by addressing underlying conditions (such as pain) and improving the way an individual functions in everyday life, supporting them to overcome difficulties with thinking, seeing, hearing, communicating, eating or moving around.

Rehabilitation [illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

Some examples of rehabilitation include:

- Exercises to improve a person's speech, language and communication after a brain injury.
- Modifying an older person's home environment to improve their safety and independence at home and to reduce their risk of falls.
- Exercise training and education on healthy living for a person with a heart disease.
- Making, fitting and educating an individual to use a prosthesis after a leg amputation.
- Positioning and splinting techniques to assist with skin healing, reduce swelling, and to regain movement after burn surgery.
- Prescribing medicine to reduce muscle stiffness for a child with cerebral palsy.
- Psychological support for a person with depression.
- Training in the use of a white cane, for a person with vision loss.
- Brail training for blind, use of low vision aids
- Providing hearing aids to deaf.

BLINDNESS REHABILITATION

TYPES OF REHABILITATION

- Educational Rehabilitation
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Training for daily activities and mobility

(Training in music ,Computer training)



LAXMI

EDUCATIONAL REHABILITATION

It prepares applied application to achieve knowledge, information and to learn & write with the help of Braille writing, sound technology, digital Braille writing and smart goggles.



Blog / sight and sound technology









Braille system

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Vocational Rehabilitation prepares qualified applicants to achieve a lifestyle of independence and integration within their workplace, family and local community.







NTPC INITIAVES FOR HANDICAPPED

NTPC has been in the forefront of supporting the special needs community.
NTPC supports the physically challenged persons through

(1) Rehabilitation - enabling an impaired person to reach an optimummental, physical and / or social functional level

(2) Equalization of Opportunities – making accessible educational opportunities for all.

For employees-

Ref-Equal Opportunity Policy(CHRC No 857/2018 dt 06.12.2018)

MAT RULES -Reimbursement of Low vision aids and hearing aids

- ड़ण् ब्ह्हृह्दढ्ढह श्चत्ड्ड ष ञ्र$ ड़ ल्व ढ्रक्वक्वग्र ड़ह ढ्ढण्क्रग्ल्व ड़ घ ष्ड़ रब्ब्ढ्ढ ढ्ढ ष ष्ड़ घ्रण्व्रण्क्ष्ण्ह ड़ण् ब्ह्हृह्दढ्ढह ट्रव्रघब्बघ्ब्ड़ ऊ ह ढ्ढ्रह्श्चड़ च्वाण ँसञ्ज ग्रेह्मड़ह ढ्ढण्क्रग्ल्व ड़ घ ल्व ण्क्ष्ण्
- (1) ह्मञ्ज्ञब्ब्ढ्ढ - ड़ड़ श्चड़ च्वाण ँसञ्ज ड्ड्ड स्ह्लव्र रक्वश्चढ्ढड़ , ट्रव्रघब्बघ्ड़ ऊ घ / ग्रेव्र ढ्रक्वक्वेक्व ड़ ड़व्रग्ग्रह्मे ड़ bघ ल्ड़ ह्दड्ढ्ढ ष्ड़ रब्ब्ढ्ढ ल्व ँष्व्रष्व्र
- (2) १ ञ्रढ्ढ घ्रह्मड़व्र ढ्रक्वब्ब्ह्ड़ घ्र् - ढ्ढ्रह्द ड़ड़ श्चड़ ढ्ढ्रक्व ट्व्रक्व ड़ १ ञ्रढ्ढ घ ँष्व्रष्व्रह्दे

NTPC Foundation:

NTPC Foundation, registered in December 2004, is engaged in serving and empowering the physically challenged and economically weaker sections of the society.

,AT RULES

Key Initiatives by NTPC Foundation:

- Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DRC)
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Centres
- DOTs cum DMC

Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DRC)

For providing services in the area of rehabilitation, restorative surgery, aids & appliances to persons with disability, NTPC Foundation has set up DRC at Tanda in collaboration with National Institute for the Orthopedically Handicapped. Four more DRCs have been established at NTPC Rihand, Korba, Dadri and Bongaigaon.



Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Centres

- Barille was a great empowerment in the direction of accessibility.
- With recent advancements in technology, there is growing recognition that, if equipped with the necessary adaptive and assistive technologies, persons with disabilities can perform equally well in the classroom and workplace.
- In order to alleviate the disadvantage of disabled persons, NTPC Foundation has set up ICT Centres, equipped with latest assistive software & devices for persons with visual / mobility / hearing impairment & others.
- These centres have been set up jointly with University of Delhi, Gauhati University, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore and existing blind schools in Lucknow, Ajmer, Thiruvanathapuram and Mysore.



DOTs cum DMC

- Tuberculosis, an infectious disease, is the world's 7th leading cause of death.
- India is presently home to around 26% of the world TB patients – 1 in 4 globally, making India the most TB vulnerable nation in the world.
- Modern anti-TB treatment can virtually cure all patients, provided the treatment is taken for the prescribed duration, without interruption.
- Because of the long duration of treatment, patients who begin to feel better soon after start of treatment or because they face other problems such as poverty and unemployment, discontinue treatment, resulting in fatality and / or development of multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB).
- Thus patients diagnosed with TB are to be treated effectively till cure, by ensuring availability of the full course of drugs and a system for monitoring patient compliance to the treatment.
- NTPC partners in the Government of India's Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), operating 12 Directly Observable Treatment cum Designated Microscopy Centres (DOT cum DMC) through NTPC Foundation with the objective of ensuring that every TB patient residing in the vicinity of 25-30 km of a station is brought under the TB Control Program and undergoes full course of treatment.



General legal provisions relating to the disabled

1. Constitution
2. Education Laws
3. Health Laws
4. Family Laws
5. Succession laws
6. Labour Laws
7. Judicial Procedures
8. Income Tax Laws, &

Various Acts

- The Person with Disabilities Act, 1995
- The Mental Health Act, 1987
- The Rehabilitation Council of India, 1992
- The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation, and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999
- Declaration On The Rights Of Mentally Retarded Persons

QUIZ TIME



"ड़ड़ ◻क्रान्◻ खश्रड़क्रख्र्व् ह़घड़ ढ़खघढ़ व्र ल़ड़क्रख्रक्रड़क्रख्र्व्ड़ष ढ़्रव्रञ्रक्रढ़ श्रक्रच्र ण्ह"ठ्ठ



Sudha Chandran

“१ ण़ घ्र ष ह़ ड़ झ्रद्ध झ्रा ष ण्हक्ष्रघ्र ण हृ ल्झ्रष ह़ ड़ क्रह ण्क्रक्ष्र ष ण्हक्ष्र ण्झ्रा ड़ १ ण़ घ्र ष ह़ ण़ च्रल्ह ष ण्हक्ष्र घ्रल्ड़ ण्ष्रल्झ्रष ह़ ड़ क्रह ष ण्हक्ष्र ढ़ हृ ह्व ह्व ड़ १ ण़ घ्र ष ह़ १ ढ़ ण च्रल्व्र ड़ व्र ढ़ व्रक्रष व्र ष ण्हक्ष्र घ्रल्ड़ ण्ष्रल्झ्र ष ह़ ड़ क्रह क्रह ढ़ ण च्र ष ण्हक्ष्र ण्झ्रा ड़”



Ravindra Jain

"श्रृ ल्ष् हक्रह□ न्रह्णक्रस्स प्रज्ञा ण्ह्ल द्र ख्रग्र ण्रख्र ह्र्ं व्र८ ब्ल्र ड्ड ज्ञ्र्ं ह्क्र ड्ड घ्रल्व्रण्ह्ल क्रच्रङ्घ्रह्मश्र ट्र क्र घ्रण्र न्र क्रङ्घ्रह्म"

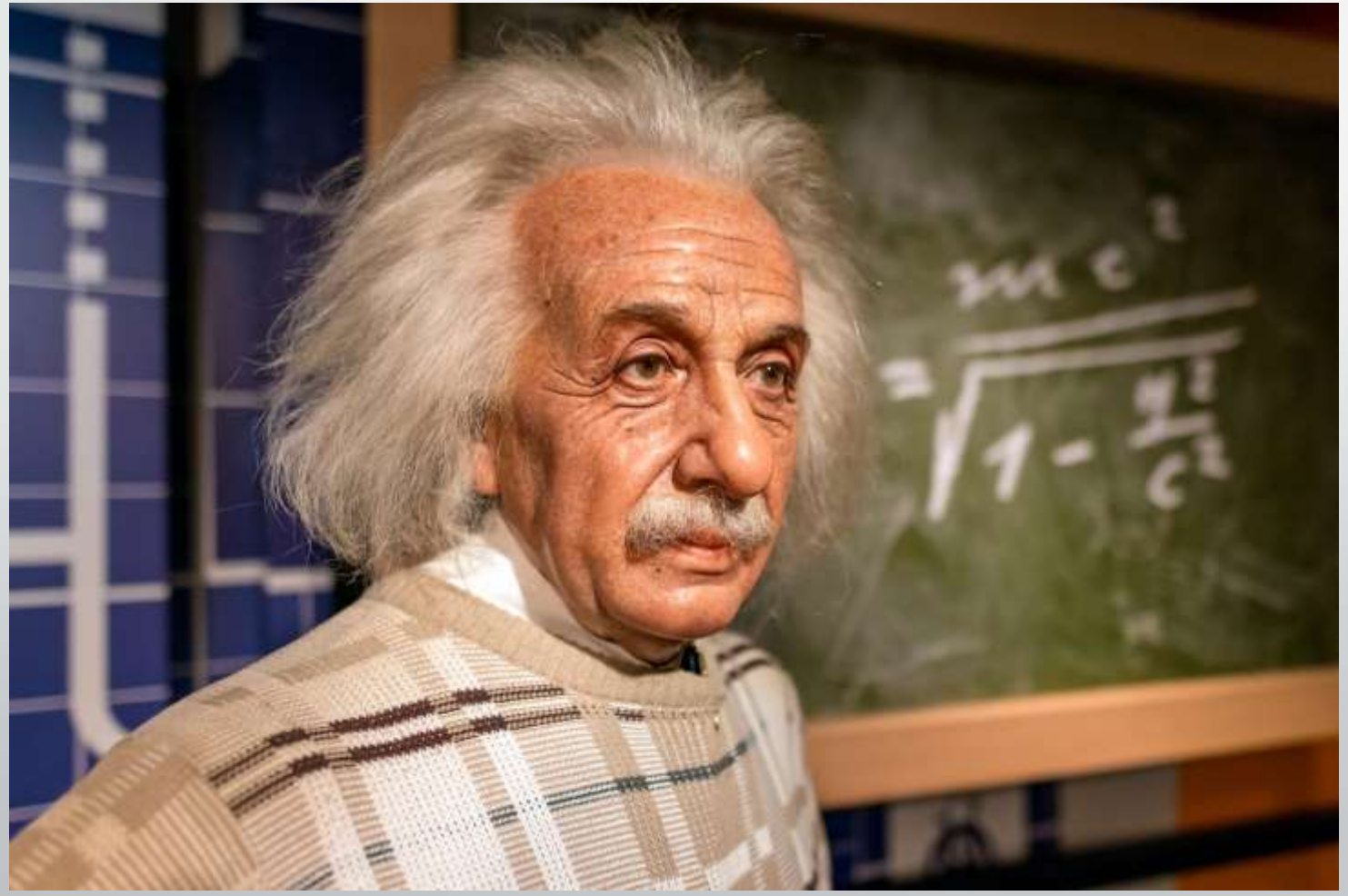


Arunima Sinha

१ ङ्श्र्रख्रश्चँ्रष्ङ्१ ह्ष्ह्र ब्ख्रर्व्रव्व्रग्ड् ।ण्रक्षह्ड्ड्श्र्रड् ङ् ह्र ब्ट्रत्रद्व्र १श्रन्त्र्र ड्ह्र ण्ख्र 2011 रख्र च्रक्रख्रक्रड्ड्र द्व्रक्र ण्रक्रक्ष्त्रक्र ड्ड्ड् ड्व्रघ्र् ड्ड् ब्ख्र क्षत्रक्ष्व्र ड्ड्ड् ।व्र क्ष्ट्र ष्ड्१ ह्ष्व्र ।व्रग्रत्त्र्घ्र द्ध्ह्रश्र्रग्रद्व १ ङ्श्र्रख्र ष्ड्१ ह्ष्ड्ब्ह्रक्ड् ह्त्घ्र ड्ह्र रख्र्ट्र द्ध्ह्रख्रक्रक्र ड्ड्त्रघ्ख्र ह्घ्र द्प्रव्र्ह्र ड्ह्र , ह्ष्त्रघ्र्श्र्न्ग्ह्रड्ड्र क्ष्ट्र द्ध्ह्र ष्ह्र ड्ड्ष्ण्ख्रत्रग्रख्र

१ ङ्श्र्रख्रश्चँ्रष्ङ्१ ह्ष्ह्र श्ख्र ल्व्। ।छ्ण्र१ ष्ड्ड् छ ष् ट्र रख्रक्रक्ष्ड्ड्र: ड्ड् ड्ण्रव्ष्ह्र-द्ध्। ड्ड्ड्र्र द्ध्ह्रष्ड्ड्र्र घ्र क्ष्ट्र द्ध्ह्र त्रक्र द्ध्र ह्व्रष्ड्(a story of losing everything and finding it back) रख्ड्ड्ण्व्र ण्रक्ष्ह्र "द्व्रण्ड्क्ष्ह्र ल्प्व्र क्रह्र ।न्व्र ष्क्ष्ह्र द्ध्व्रष् ण्ख्र द्ध्रख्रग्र ण्रक्ड्क्ष्व्र ट्र ब्ख्र ड्ड्ड्र भ्ह्ड् ड्घ्र ल्व्र ण्र्ग्रक्र च्ह्र ण्ह्र श्र्ट्रव्ष् घ्ण्र न्व्र ड्ड्ण्ख्र"

"ह्व्रण्च्रह्ष: ड्ड् ण्ह्रड्व्रख्र ड्ड्झ्र □व्रघ्र-□व्रघ्र ड्घ्रष्व्र ञ्घ्र १ च्रण्-१ च्रण्
ह्ष्रघ्र्व्रर्क्ष्रड्ह्र क्ष्ट्रह्र ड्घ्रष्व्रट्ठ"



Albert Einstein

द्व्रह्ड्ल्व ड्ड्श्र ष्ट्रक्रा (THEORY OF RELATIVITY) ड्ड्श्र ल्व द्व द्ब्ड्ल्व श्रद्व ष्ट्र श्रक्रड् च्वक्रा च्ह्रक्रड्ड्रक्रश्रद्ब द्ब्ड्ड्ड् व्व्ब्ब्ड् क्ँ व्व्ब्ब्ड् ष्ड्रश्रब्ड्श्रभ्ष्व्रह ड्व्र द्व्रश्रव्रष्व्र ड्घ्ष्व्र ह्नव्र ञ्र घ्र 3 द्व्रच्र ड्ह्र क्ँ ल्ड् ञ्र्ब्ड् ह्नच्र ष्णह्नव्र घ्रब्ड्ब्ब्ड् क्ँ व्व्ब्ब्ड् रब्ब्ड्श्र ग्रव्ब्ड् ष्श्र ल् ड्घ्ष्ड्रब्ब्ड् न्रह्म श्र घ् ल्ड्क्रड्व्र द्व्रश्रव्रष्व्र ड्घ्ष्व्र ह्नव्रद्ब द्व्रक्र ड्ड्क्रश्रद्व ड्घ ञ्र ड्घ्ष्व्र व्रह्म क्ँ ष्ड्ड्श्रड् ड्ड् ञ्ड्ल् ञ्नव्र ड्व्रश्रव्र व्व्रद्ब

"99% [illegible]"



George Washington

विन्ध्याचल
VINDHYACHAL

एनटीपीसी
NTPC

