



Disability- A Legal Anathema to Human Rights of Children in India

KEYWORDS

Children – Disability – Human Rights – Right of the Child -India.

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ABSTRACT *The main causes of disability in children are Communicable disease; Infection in early childhood; early motherhood; Nutritional deficiencies; Insufficient or inaccessible health care services; in adequate sanitation and Inter-family marriages. Human beings as biological creature, if they are strong and healthy enough but once become restricted due to any barrier created before or after birth a breakdown to the mind comes across and spontaneously becomes disabled. Underestimation and undermining by society sometimes a person becomes disabled and fell like ostracised and dominated by other. But that is not the true. Fact is that a person's due from society arises not from the ability but from disability also as both strengthens a person's inner spirit howsoever disablement that might be. A person may not be ruined for his disability irrespective of age but can vanquish the barrier circumscribing his locomotion. Disability emboldens not enfeeblens.*

1.0 Introduction

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings irrespective of nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. Human beings are by birth disabled naturally or accidentally later in life due to accidents or by status. If a child is born physically handicapped or if after his or her birth denied certain enjoyment of rights on being imposed by law amounts to disablement of status. A child can improve its person only in privileged living standard which is a boon to life. Deprivation of legally framed faculties of a person created by State is a disablement of human entity and these threats towards existence vitally affect the children in social estimation. Human beings are best creature of Almighty capable of being tamed under the naturally ordained laws but then innovation of States as a social entity might have curtailed their basic rights making them disabled. If a child is physically disabled of any organs of his body then remedy is to support him to stand not to walk but to live a dignified life. Right to life and personal liberty of a human being is an inalienable right neither can be trampled nor trodden. The way in which the disabled person leads a life is not to be a struggling one but to be made a soothing one in every aspects. The lethargy of maintaining the child and its upbringing should be assured by the family members and if the parents are not alive the statutory authorities have to shoulder the responsibility. The legal systems throughout the globe are pondering over this befuddled issue of taking care of the disabled children irrespective of the percentage of disablement. The ultimate pains of disablement suffered by anyone anathematise and make them handicapped to avail the facilities framed in their behalf in municipal and international arena. The welfare measures from rudimentary to ripening stage if not implemented covering every sections of people in the society then the disabled persons are victimised to a greater extent because they do not have any voice and if protested they are either suppressed or duped or unethically throttled. The disablement whether inborn or legally born makes the people dunces and sluggards and also preys of depravity of administrative machineries due to

their connivance of legitimate expectations of the disabled persons. The sluggish attitudes of the disabled persons due to their own physical or statutory retardations versus the decadency of estimation of humanity by the government official have made the hopes and aspirations of disabled persons miserable. The coincidence between the said two factors can simplify the easiest way to settle the grievances of the disabled person at par with the global norms as laid down so far. In this contexts it is pertinent to dive deep to ferret out the Indian scenario which can divulge the fact of strong legal enumeration of laws in India strategized for the welfare of disabled people but then the latent debilitating intricacies need a stewardship for enlivening the live saving panacea throwing out the bottlenecks and hassles. The requirements of disabled people for strengthening their undisturbed existence depolarising the malfunctioning of other entities need a closure scrutiny as follows as the disability makes them to resent that people recant them and it desists them to adopt natural pursuits like other people in the society.

In these perspectives it is pertinent to note for the discussion ahead that there are differences between disability and handicapped person as the former may include both natural or in-born or artificial but latter denotes only the disablements by birth. Any organ of human body becoming non functional due to the actions of other human agency may disable a person to run his normal pursuits and the disablement may either be permanent or temporary. If it is permanent then the disablement is not less than handicapped. Again there seems to be relations between the two terms and juxtaposed to each other and can be meticulously experimented with the progress of the discussion.

2.0 Factors Disabling a Child by Nature and Legal Arrangements

Man by nature is the most intelligent creature of God with naturally coded DNAs and RNAs carrying messages to a distant generation without forced changes. But sometimes genetic deformations take place signalling a dras-

tic change in the physiological character called mutation¹ either making a human being giant or socially ostracised one. This unexpected segregation of human being from social attachment compels an isolated life to live amounts to disable him to realise his best deserved benefits. This unprecedented dilemma befuddles the hapless one who lives like a living fossil minus all desiderata of man's perfection. Disability is a self ambush predator for a person whose rights are negated with styled decoration insignificantly. Child metamorphoses to a matured human being through cytological and genetically structured morphological phenomena and every stage of life undergoes a cyclic modification of acquiring certain behaviours required to a settled life. If a bone fractures, it joins if proper medical diagnosis performed. Any bodily injury, contusion, laceration, abrasion etc superficial or grievous recovers if medication done thoroughly. But if a human being is dwarf by birth then the disability is inborn and no remedy can cure it unless mesmerised by God with his unvanquished magic. Human beings are the weakest creature weakened for recessive impact on them as they cannot dominate the nature. In this perspectives some leading factors may be meticulously pinpointed which reduces the power of a human being from childhood and it cannot be forged subsequently to add nourishment against disability.

2.1 Natural Disability-inborn or acquired Preventing Equality of Status, Opportunity etc.,

Every human being right across the life cycle contacts thousands of situations allowing, warranting and preventing to have certain facilities to fulfil the dreams it has. Every moment enabling him to earn the benefits through accretion or contribution is his entitlement and it accrues too merely by virtue of being a human being only. The life is a sum total of resulting vicissitudes arising out of moulded situations paving the way of garnering the desired habits glutted by him. Men by nature are rapacious and the greed to have more makes their attitudes inclined conflicts. Their involvement from tiny to gigantic tasks leads them to be experienced to understand what is needed to them and to discard. Greater the greed is greater the possibility of satisfaction of need. They can be studied from the following angles.

2.2 Inborn Disability- Whither a Bulwark to every Walk of life?

The effort of human is an articulated one and its strategic undisturbed application is the rising revolt of society. Healthy efforts shine from a far like snows shining from peak and that magnanimity perfects a man. No man is superior inborn but becomes so through evolutionary learning process. From kid zee to master's level, from shifting cultivators to stable agricultural farmers every moment is intellectually revolutionised to enhance the mental faculties to the desired goals. Human beings are created with powers of yielding the needs by cultivating the areas which are first to be identified and tilled for knowledge. They can remove their disability on their self efforts in this world to live a life but cannot remove a physical deformity which compels the person to be disabled one. Inborn disability like deformity in legs, hands, other locomotive organs, internal organs etc make a person quite miserable as apparently seen in our society. Some of them are laughed at or belittled down or ostracised or abandoned by parents or child etc but nowhere is it seen that they are dying because of starvation, hunger etc. At least they are taken care of by benevolent people philanthropically. A human being is created with an inalienable destiny of every aspects of living which is eternally written in the forehead.

Nothing destined in a human being can be snatched away by others. This natural boon is out rightly reflected if a person gets the due to him by nature and other people can witness it. The inner spirit is built in a person to cope with every natural as well as artificial phenomenon and encourages following the natural and normal pursuits. Every dashing and daunted efforts valiantly materialised to optimize own capacity to wield and garner always remove a disability. Before Independence in India and shortly thereafter absence of scientific advancement deprived a person to have certain facilities but technological development and their innovative and attractive application has virtually emboldened the mental faculties of every one basically the disabled one and there are hundreds of examples where those persons have achieved a lot. In today's perspectives disability is nothing to do except preventing a person to participate in certain activities to the extent and gravity of it. If a person is disabled by one or two legs then he or she cannot participate in marathon race and so on. But scientific inventions have made a person who by crawling and turning turtle is living a life more susceptible of physical comfort. Tragedy of life of a disabled person has now been removed who cannot move or walk as artificial movement by certain organs strengthens a person with more strong vigour's. The physical enfeeblement due to the disability cannot make a person lie for whole the day in bed but he/she can pursue the intellectual pursuits necessary for a dignified life.

2.3 Artificial or Manmade Disability- a transitional Bar

As the disability means a kind of inability to have entitlements by virtue of being a human being it is always man-made where under people tend to form a habit to bog down before authorities as they are flared up intentionally. But then they may overcome it when mass consciousness arises among them to drive away the administrative evils and nuances and have fruits of legally entitled arrangements. Raising voice against deprivation amounts to the retaliation of commandos before enemy and vanquish them. When a person seems to be deprived for his dwarfness, growth retardation, abnormal habits, disorderly behaviour, hearing and visible impairment, deafness and dumbness, idiocy, insanity, unsoundness of mind from childhood without properly identifying to be a Person With Disability (PWD) then any legal arrangements to that end may be nullified by appropriate authority. Law made by legislature may have loopholes and may be rectified by amendment but before amendment if someone's legal right is violated and deprived then it becomes difficult to redress it retrospectively. That deprivation is imposed and manmade one and it is seen that if the victim approaches to appropriate forum seeking justice it may be remedied. But then the hardships already suffered by that person may cause irreparable damage to him in the estimation of the people. Every human being is prone to the last recourse of meeting the need and greed and makes every attempt to satiate the soul irrespective of physical capacity. In doing so that person may be waylaid in every direction becoming prey of tantalizing circumstance. A mentally determined person always looks for his commitments and starts the expedition hopefully arriving at a fruitful result. He may face thousands of unwarranted situations where people are denigrating from moral principles towards a handicapped or physically disabled person. People in need is to be helped benevolently without any return and every steps , schemes and projects carried on to augment the amenities of their physical existence requires to replenish the lack of dignity, opportunity etc of life. Human beings with noble qualities glitter in night's darkness and the disa-

bled one can walk in that lit by their noble virtues. Human beings from cells to self mature enough with the observation of phenomena occurring around him and become accustomed to them and habituate to tackle despite of having disablement is a paradigm and a replete with paradox. Disablement is an axis over which the life of people can rotate provided the trajectory it selects to follow never deviated.

Now the existing legal framework in terms of disability of children can be studied considering the extent of disablement causing a person disintitiled to the due from society. The entitlement of children rights to enjoy is antithetic to disablement and absence of their enjoyment disables the children. Before going to dive deep to the core of various issues relating to disablement first requirement is to study the areas in which a child can sail for enjoying the greater satisfaction. The rights of children in India get prominence under the sweep of constitutional provision. The preamble of the Constitution smacks of certain guarantees like justice, liberty, equality of status etc which signify that including children every person has been entitled to enjoy these rights without any limits unless reasonably restricted. As children below 18 years of age considered being minor under the Indian Majority Act, 1872 they are not entitled to certain rights available to a person above this age and not a disablement. Most of the legal systems around the globe consider this age to be of age of majority. Article 15(3) of Indian Constitution provides that the State shall not be prevented from making any special provision for women and children². It directly indicates that State is mandated to enact laws to remove any disability encumbered on children inhumanly curtailing their rights. Article 21 again says that "no person shall be deprived of his right to life and personal liberty except procedure established by law" a concept borrowed from Constitution of Japan³. The outcome and dynamism of interpretation of this provision has got the widest possible amplitude in today's perspectives that every aspects of life, society, environment, trade and commerce, science, technology are brought under its sweep so that rights of people are not infringed arbitrarily and unethically streamlining its compliance with the mandate of Article 3 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948⁴ which speaks about right to life, liberty and security of persons. The Supreme Court of India has also widened the scope of personal liberty of all including children so that living standard is not brought below dignity sphere victimising the human entity. Articles 23 and 24 prohibit forced labour including children and employment of any child below the age of fourteen years in any factory or mine or any hazardous employment respectively. Under these two provisions child labour has been prohibited strictly and under their force statutory laws have been enacted to deal with the violations. These two provisions aim at not only violations of the mandate but also apprehension of disablement or hazards to life. Because children employed in hazardous workplace may expose to certain unhygienic environment being sensitive to their health due to noxious gases and their toxicity. The impact and harmfulness of the toxic gases make the life of an already disabled life a miserable and misfortunate one and make him a living fossil in the family he resides as because the disabled person cannot be forgotten nor forbidden by the members and agonises all. From this it becomes clear that though certain disablements causing some tantalising effect in their minds it is the responsibility of the appropriate government to take actions to regulate the exigencies so that unnecessarily the innocent disabled persons do not get outcaste from the benefits of the governments.

If we talk about the current enforcement of certain statutory measurements then it becomes clear that certain ancient social practices compelled the people to do certain things which is antithetic to moral and intellectual, physical development of children and restricted the growth of personal faculties to a matured level by putting some intolerable social burdens which disabled them in their all round development. Child marriage is such a glaring example under the social brunt of which a female child was deprived of his entire choices of life and could prefer nothing as own or self. Only the eldest family member could decide towards the child and encumbered her life with lots of agony and miser. In Indian perspectives the Child Marriage Restraint Act is a bold step towards mitigating the imposed disability which is likely to doom the life of a child. A candid feature of disability is the removal of natural strength by a situational force but then the magnanimity of circumstances attracts self explained solutions to enable them with focussed tentativeness of remedies.

2.4 Disability – whether Violates Human Rights of Children

Before discussing the various aspects of violation of human rights of children authors should have a close scrutiny as to what constitutes human rights. As the extent of the application of the term human rights are the widest among many, it is required to annotate plausibly so that the basic thought behind this discussion can manifestly divulge the merits and demerits. The UDHR is termed to be the *Magna Carta* of humankind as it prepares the blueprint of protection of human rights but it could not bind the member states of the UNO to keep words as committed for the protection of human rights. That is why the General Assembly adopted two covenants coming into force in 1966 as International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights respectively dividing the human rights in two broad categories viz., - i) civil and political rights and ii) economic, social and cultural rights. The Civil and Political Covenant under Article 24 speaks about the protection of rights of child. Likewise the Economic, Social and Cultural Covenant speaks under Article 10 about the right relating to childhood, Under Article 11 the right relating to food, clothing, housing and standard of living and freedom from hunger, Under Article 13 the right relating to education along with plans to implement compulsory primary education etc. These international arrangements depict the fact that though the disability is there which handicaps a child under various circumstances it is clear from the above framework that a child shall be supplemented at the time of need under the force of UNO to make a child stand on his own foote. If the arena covered by any of the provisions of international instruments remains unenforced at municipal level then it will be a sheer farce and disability will never escape and make the child to languish till mortality. To achieve the goal of child rights another arrangement to the same field is mandated by the Conventions on the Rights of Child was adopted on 1989 and enforced on 1990 under UNO perspectives as a thrusts towards abatement of existing legal strategies of child rights. Prominent areas under this Convention include the right to life (Article 10), right of the child to education (Article 28), right of the child to rest and leisure (Article 31), protected from economic exploitation (Article 32) etc which paves the way of prioritising the status of children to make them the backbone of future generation of a nation. In the presence of these internationally adopted provisions it is apparently discernible that though there are some disabilities created or emanating somehow they can be removed at

the goodwill of the State. When the predicament created by disability is physically perceived by the child it smacks of violation of human rights. Human rights are those inalienable natural rights created by Almighty for enjoying the life and if they are trampled or trodden then the legal set up should take care of it. Human rights are essential for all round development of personality of individuals and they need be protected and made available to the entire individual. They must be preserved, cherished and defended if peace and prosperity are to be achieved.⁵ These rights are essence to meaningful life with dignity and are to be protected by the government for the inevitable ramifications of human actions as desired by the human rights victims. Moreover the consciousness of the frequent violation of human rights basically of children have necessitated the protection by the States as in some places adequate fundamental standards for the human behaviours are not practically observed. So the measures municipal or international should serve the purpose of protecting the interest of humanity.

The above emphasis on the protections of human rights of children denies the existence of disability and pitifully adorns the clubbing of vice versus virtue in terms of human rights as laws exist to rectify the flaws. A child does not understand how he ignored, undermined and underestimated in the society and what he has to do for achieving the goals by vanquishing the existing legal lacunae. The State should strive towards fulfilling their dreams so they can verdantly grow as flabby and bonny creatures. The children can have mind-blowing contribution in the society as Orville and Wilber Wrights did by inventing aeroplanes. It is strange to think today if they would not have invented it for any disablement all of a sudden if they came across then how people could have marched to Mars. Disability thus violates not only human rights but also human adventurous capacity that can be incubated from cell to shell and give rise to a giant organism that can serve self and society.

3.0 Disability Removed under the Statutory Provisions as Entitlement- a panacea

The right of children of a particular age and their involvement in certain activities indicate that they are not disabled from them but enabled to live an independent and comfortable life. A child is prohibited from working in mines, hazardous industries, various employments, as labour below a particular age but that does not mean that after attaining that particular age he is not allowed to work so. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of child 14 years of age in any hazardous operations⁶ but above that age the child is allowed. Under this Act the National Policy on Child Labour was formulated in 1987 to rehabilitate the victim child. The Mines Act 1952 a child up to 18 years is prohibited⁷. Moreover under the Factory Act, 1948 a child is one who is below 15 years and adolescent if 18 years.⁸ From this reflection it becomes crystal clear that the disability due to prohibitions and enablement due to permissions under the statutory arrangements make the child to real taste of life as disability endangers and enablement conquers. The present legal set up seems to focus on ventilating the latent ambiguities of disabilities which perforce remove the redundant presumptions and usher in the new vistas of watertight legal framework. Law cannot deny the travesty of justice which a person seeks but then it ameliorates the crux of the problems. The tussles between the disability and enablement is a logical task to accomplish and it requires expeditious process to adopt so that the le-

gal mechanisms can be made hassle free and full of credible solutions.

The growing tendency of human rights violations basically of children is a serious matter of concern and it is an ardent desire of the victims and their family as seen from various mass agitations to arrive at a solution. If on being entitled a child is prohibited from having the needs then proper therapy to the situation is to cobble the legal drawbacks and make it susceptible in contemporary time. Violation of law is a thunder to the victim and plunder of the violator. It is denigration from reality and denial of ethical legal norms. Law makes a system to acclimatize to a disorderly situation but then legal machineries are sometimes reluctant to monitor the loopholes. Law should not lay red carpet to opportunistic policy makers for their personal advantage but should provide opportunity to those who struggle or existence. Disability makes a child to survive if deliberate and desperately abandoned by parents, family and the society. It makes a child prey of misfortune plight. Once a child is disabled becomes hapless and servant of the spate of time. Nobody looks into it and its life moves to a blindly grey areas. The disability makes the life depolarised and makes the child grumble in a mirage dream but then the dedication of philanthropic people can dispel the grievances if properly resorted to.

The National Food Security Act, 2013 is one step ahead for removing the disability of the children under its provision is another welcome approach. Section 2 (13) of this Act speaks about person with disability which is similar to the definition mentioned under Section 2 (t) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 as a person suffering from not less than forty percent of any disability as certified by a medical authority. The National Food Security Act, 2013 makes it mandatory that certain facilities are to be made to protect the health debility of the children to overcome their disability by mentioning that every child up to the age of fourteen years has entitlements for his nutritional needs categorically ranging from birth to six months with exclusive breastfeeding, children from six months to six years with foods for protecting them from malnourishment and children up to class VIII within the age group of six to fourteen years one mid- day meal free of charge shall be provided in all schools run by local bodies or governments or government aided schools.⁹

3.1 Judicial Interpretations Verses Disability of Children

In India the deep introspection as to the disability of children for various reasons have been felt by the Apex Court from various angles and it has been thriving to solve the matter by pronouncing judgments. The right to food judgment¹⁰ has paved the way of bringing the right of children at par to an adult person without allowing them to starve due to scarcity of food as they are not entitled to earn is in conformity with of Article 3 of the UN Convention of Rights of Children.¹¹ The judgment opened the mind of the law makers and made them to enact suitable pieces of legislations and urged for removal of any kind of disability arising due to food security. Supreme Court of India is duty bound to protect the rights of all basically the most vulnerable children who are either abandoned, school drop outs or suffering from malnourishment. The fundamental drive behind the strict vigil on the protection of rights of children from any kind of disablement is to make them stand on their foot through proper livelihood and work as citizen. Law is not only to look those who care

for it but also for those who are unable to taste the fruits of it. And it is possible only when the higher judiciary is attentive to their grievances. Disability is a bolt from the blow to a child because of which it cannot move forward due to certain barriers but then the courts are keen enough to depolarise its impact and give them a leading position to grow. The Courts never undermine the glaring issues relating to children's disability and every moment it strives to understand the plight of their apathetic assessment by the legislatures. The judiciary in India remarkably made few pronouncements for assessing the administrative apathy but then the Legislature is deeply rooted to evaluate the existing imbroglios so that effective pieces of legislations can abate the situation. In Indian context very recently interesting and commendable steps have been taken as initiatives to protect the rights of children under the Assam Commissions of Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 and for the first time in the State of Assam, a North Eastern State in India, 4th March was observed as Child Protection Day to protect, promote and defend child rights. Children are not disabled from enjoying rights which are inalienable for survival, development, protection and participation etc. Under the above Statute there will be constituted a Child Welfare Committee and any child rescued to be produced within 24 hours before the Committee.

3.2 Economic Aspects vis-a-vis Child Disability

The disablement of children can be analysed in contexts of their entitlements viz. needs based and rights based. The needs based contexts of children cover the observation of lack of responsibility of duty bearers, accountability of Governments the primary duty bearer. The children's rights should not be treated as charity only but they are true recipients. On the other hand rights based contexts of children emphasise that stakeholders obligations to provide the affordability of rights, children to be made more capacitates with respective to their entitlements'. The entitlements have been promoted by various flagship programmes like SABLA, SAKSHAM, National Youth Policy, 2014 etc which aim at promotion of children rights to protect them from disablement for the best interest of children in compliance with the mandate UN Convention for Protection of Child Rights. The disablement can be removed by making the children equal by any kind of support with logical and susceptible inputs.

The economic system also plays a vital role in disabling children in social perspectives. Whatever Centrally sponsored schemes or flagship programmes are manoeuvred or initiated by government it should properly budgeted to facilitate the needs and planned requirements of disabled children. Every step undertaken to be effectuated is required to be apparently strategized without further scrutiny other authority. Now a days any action taken as ideal to develop child or as pathfinder for children's benefit should be made with deepest concern to human entity. Analysis of life starts from enablement and not from disablement and as the children are the best friend of their parents, they should take care of every situation so that child can develop and should be networked between them like GPS system without interruption and interception. A life with smile and existence with jubilation fulfils the criteria of dignity and can abate the crisis of disablement. A positive direction towards the removal of disablement can be streamlined through legislative process in collaboration

with its executive support right across a healthy administration system.

Last but not the least it is imperative to undertake some social responsibilities by nongovernmental organisations, child help line centres etc to curb the menace of child labour, abandonment of children etc ultimately giving rise to issue of disablement. It seems a serious global concern that disablement of children has crippled the democratic dividend phenomenology and triggered the family centric conflicts where the aged members are becoming the victims.

4.0 Conclusion

Children with disabilities are at greater risk of being subjected to one form and other form of violence. In the above contexts of analysis of children disability it is pertinent to note that a society to grow and bloom it is important to take care of all living and non living things because interdependence is a must among the organisms. Men exist if trees exist. If natural environment is degraded then components and ingredients derived and extracted from them to physical growth may likely hampered and once it happens, disablement caused by retardation both physically and mentally can ensue. The genetic science is expeditiously working on inborn disabilities and medical diagnoses have been working out so that any deformities making a person disabled can be remedied. Under-nutrition is a severe problem with children who suffer from cerebral palsy. Once the phenomenological loopholes are traced out it will be easier to abate the issues relating to disability. This is the time to reduce the rate of disability so that the backbone of future generation may be safeguarded from the perils of anthropogenic and remediable natural phenomenon. There should forewarn all to have an impact assessment study and point out them to solve. Children with disabilities are covered under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995.

5.0 Recommendation

Rather than the evaluation of merits and demerits of any investigative work it desirable to experiment it candidly and sparingly. The glaringness of the issues is the outcome of the callousness of all because right from birth till last breath a human being remains under the supervision of the other. Everyone has to shoulder the responsibility of the well being of the other. A child is the beneficiary of the parents and vice versa. Each one has to look after the other and if either side is laxity the disability outbursts. In these contexts the importance of Legislatures in appropriate level cannot be flouted. The Flag ship programmes ie. programmes launched and funded by the Central Government and executed and accomplished by the State Governments and Centrally Sponsored Schemes ie. both launched and implemented by the Central Government are one of the important welfare measures articulated for driving away the plight of the people basically children suffering from malnourishment, health debility, hereditary disease, impacts of unhygienic foods and calorie deficient diets and augmenting the enrichment of various elements and minerals required for health. The Universal Health Coverage also spells out the measures for the betterment of the interests of the disabled children under the garb of health policy and the dynamism seems significant in the pool of vibrant societies. Children free from disability of today are back bone of tomorrow to build the Nation.

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