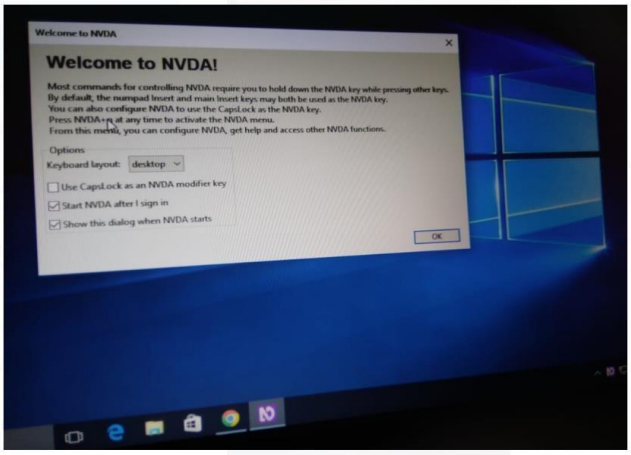
4. **Assistive Technology and facilities for persons with disabilities (Divyangjan) assessable website, screen reading software, mechanised equipment**

Details of the Software procured for providing the assistance:

NVDA (NONVISUAL DESKTOP ACCESS)

Non Visual Desktop Access (**NVDA**) is a free and open-source, portable screen reader for Microsoft Windows. The project was started by Michael Curran in 2006. NVDA is programmed in Python. It currently works exclusively with accessibility APIs such as UI Automation, Microsoft ActiveAccessibility,IAccessible2 and the Java Access Bridge, rather than using specialized video drivers to "intercept" and interpret visual information. It is licensed under the GNU General Public License version 2.



NVDA (Non visual desktop Access)

Non Visual Desktop Access

Features and accessibility API support

NVDA uses eSpeak as its integrated speech synthesizer. It also supports the Microsoft Speech platform synthesizer, ETIE loquence and also supports SAPI synthesizers. Output to Braille displays is supported officially from Version 0.6p3 onward.[19] Besides general Windows functionality, NVDA works with software such as Microsoft office applications, WordPad, Notepad, Windows Media Player, web browsers such as Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, and Microsoft Edge. It supports most email clients such as Outlook, Mozilla Thunder bird, and Outlook Express. NVDA also works with most functions of Microsoft Word, Microsoft PowerPoint and Microsoft Excel.[20] The free office suites Libre Office and OpenOffice.org are supported by way of the Java Access Bridge package. Since early 2009,NVDA supports the WAIARIA standard for

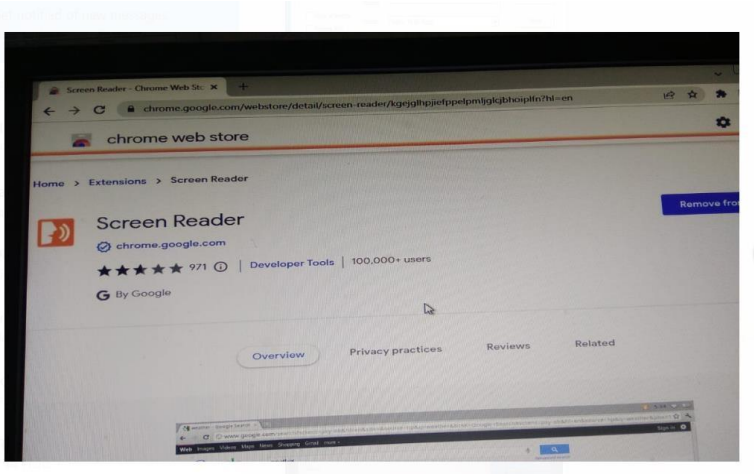
Accessible Rich Internet Applications, to facilitate better accessibility of web applications for blind users.[19][21]In2021the screen reader user survey by Web AIM found NVDA to be the second-most popular screen reader worldwide, having previously assumed the number one position in their 2019survey;30.7%ofsurvey participants used it as a primary screen reader, while 58.8% of participants used it often. Screen readers can be used to test the accessibility of software and websites. NVDA is the primary screen reader of choice by accessibility practitioners.

EMACSPEAK

Emacspeak is a speech interface that allows visually impaired users to interact independently and efficiently with the computer. Audio formatting, a technique pioneered by AsTeR and full support for W3C's Aural CSS (ACSS) allows Emacspeak to produce rich aural presentations of electronic information. By seamlessly blending all aspects of the Internet such as Web-surfing and messaging, Emacspeak speech-enables local and remote information via a consistent and well-integrated user interface.AvailablefreeofcostontheInternet,Emacspeakhasdramaticallychangedhowtheauthor and thousands of blind and visually impaired users around the world interact with the personal computer and the Internet. Arich suite of task-oriented tools provides efficient speech-enabled access to the audio desktop an devolving semantic WWW. When combined with Linux running on low-cost PC hardware, Emacspeak/Linux provides are liable, stable speech-friendly solution that opens up the Internet to visually impaired users around the world.

CHROMEVOX

ChromeVox is a screen reader created by Google that allows users to browse the Internet. ChromeVox is built in to any computer running Chrome OS including every Chrome book. It can also be added to both Windows and Mac OS and used with Google Chrome.



Chromevox

4. Provisions for enquiry and information, Human assistance reader, Scribe, softcopies and reading material screen reading

The institute is having its policy for differently abled persons in line with AICTE.

1. Provide guidance and counseling to differently abled individuals
2. Creatingawarenessabouttheneedsofdifferentlyabledpersonsissuesconcerningtogeneral and learning
3. To assist them, to gain successful employment opportunities
4. Facilitate admission in various courses as per the norms of the affiliating university

1. The Constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all individuals and implicitly mandates an inclusive society for all including persons with disabilities. In recent years, there have been vast and positive changes in the perception of the society towards persons with disabilities. It has been realized that a majority of persons with disabilities can lead a better quality of life if they have equal opportunities and effective access to rehabilitation measures.
2. According to the Census 2001, there are 2.19 crore persons with disabilities in India who constitute 2.13 percent of the total population. This includes persons with visual, hearing, speech, loco motor and mental disabilities. Seventy- five percent of persons with disabilities live in rural areas, 49 percent of disabled population is literate and only 34 percent are employed. The earlier emphasis on medical rehabilitation has now been replaced by an emphasis on social rehabilitation. There has been an increasing recognition of abilities of persons with disabilities and emphasis on mainstreaming them in the society based on their capabilities. The Government of India has enacted three legislations for

Persons with disabilities viz.

(i) Persons with Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, which provides for education, employment, creation of barrier-free environment, social security, etc.

(ii) National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability Act, 1999, has provisions for legal guardianship of the four categories and creation of enabling environment for as much independent living as possible.

(iii) Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992, deals with the development of man power for providing rehabilitation services.

3. In addition to the legal framework, extensive infrastructure has been developed.

Human assistance reader,Scribe

1. Diet institute provides the facility of scribes to assist differently able and visually impaired students during examination. As per the Government Circular ED5UNE2004, dated5.3.2004andED5UNE 2004, dated 22.3.2004, the following guidelines are to be strictly followed:

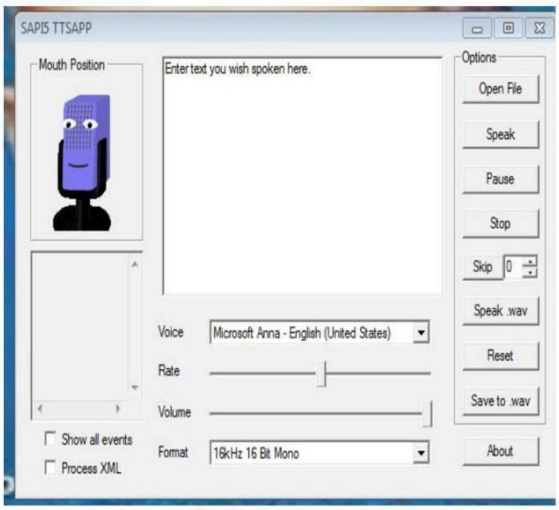
a) The blind student may select the scribe.

b) The scribe need not have a qualification lower than that of the student, provided that the scribe should not have the qualification (with the same optional and languages) pertaining to the examinations,whichthestudentiswriting(forex:astudentwhohascompletedB.A.orM.A.canbe a scribe for the student who is taking B. Sc. Examinations)

c) A physically disabled / blind / hearing impaired candidate and the scribes for such a candidate shall be allowed an extra time of 20 minutes per hour.

d) As the hearing-impaired students are having language problems, possibilities of grammar mistakes, mistakes in building the sentences are there. Hence, the answer papers shall be identified separately and evaluated with additional care.

2. Institute has the provision to provide Software facility for Visually Impaired students and the students who suffer from low vision issues or partial blindness etc. The software can easily convert speech to text and text to speech. The visually impaired students can speak to convert voice into text. The students would be provided with an assistant to read the text and convert as audio source for their futurereference.Thetextmaterialcanalsobeconvertedtospeechorvoiceandtherecordingscanbe used by the student to attain the concepts clearly.



TexttoSpeech

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