



GEU/R-252b/2017

May 31, 2017

NOTIFICATION

Subject : Policy for Physically Handicapped

It is notified for the information of all concerned that the following Policy for Physically Handicapped (Copy enclosed) of the University have been approved by the Board of Management in its 14th meeting (Item No. 14.13) held on May 29, 2017.

Please ensure its compliance.

Registrar

Encl: Copy of Policy for Physically Handicapped.

CC to

1. Vice Chancellor
2. Pro Vice Chancellor
3. All Deans & HODs
4. Senior Administrative Officers



Policy for Physically Handicapped

Graphic Era (Deemed to be University) supports the principle of equal access for all people, including those with a Disability, to its services and facilities. The University commits to an equitable study environment which does not discriminate a student with disability. It strives to comply with the provisions of various acts, rules, regulations and guidelines laid down by various bodies for the benefit of physically handicapped.

In order to meet these commitments, Graphic Era offers opportunities and reasonable academic accommodations for the needs of students with disabilities but without compromising with the standards of academic requirements.

Policy Statement

To provide an environment where all people with a Disability, including staff and students, are appropriately supported and encouraged and are free from discrimination and harassment.

Scope

This policy applies to all persons, including staff and students involved in University related activities including those visiting from another institution.

Purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to:

1. Promote and foster an environment which encourages positive attitudes towards people with a Disability.
2. Ensure that the needs of people with a Disability are met in relation to the physical environment, including buildings and other facilities like ramps/lifts, disabled friendly washrooms, proper signage etc.
3. Employ all reasonable and appropriate teaching strategies and methods without compromising the essential content of a course.
4. Implement procedures for desired adjustments for people with a Disability like assistive technology and facilities, accessible website, screen reading software, Braille books etc.
5. Ensure appropriate measures to enable students with a disability to have full and equal access to all educational services, facilities and services like use of reader, scribe or computer where necessary and to provide such students with an equitable opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge and competency

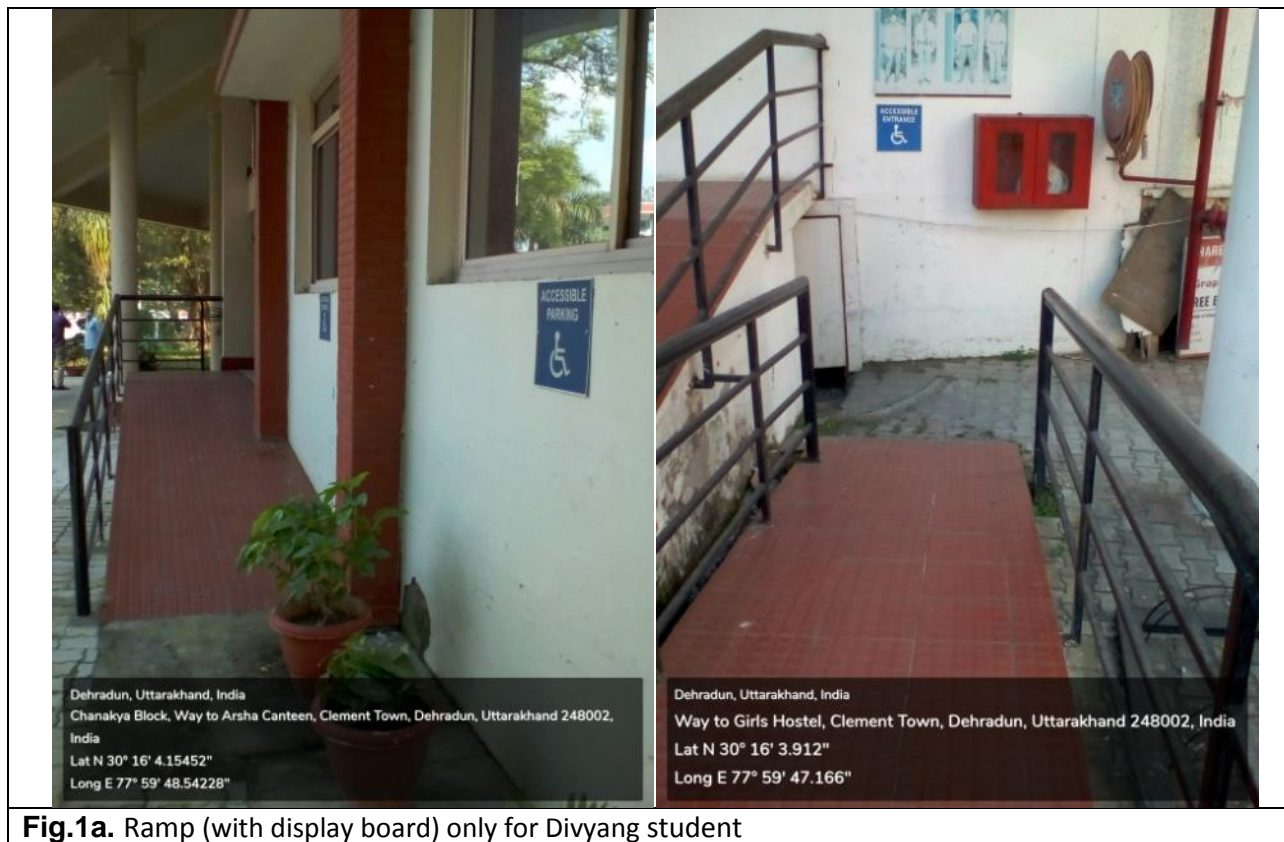
Complaints mechanism

1. Complaints of discrimination against and harassment of people with a disability will be treated seriously and will be resolved promptly.

This policy is communicated within the University and available to the general public, students and all persons working for, in or on behalf of the University.

Ramps/Lifts for easy access

The infrastructure of GEU university is designed in such a way that the Divyang student/persons can access in the GEU campus with great ease. The GEU has provided adequate infrastructure facilities such as Ramp (**Fig.1a**), and lift (**Fig.1b**) facilities for easy access to university infrastructure and learning resources for the differently-abled or disable student/persons (or Divyang student). The university has policy of extending special care and maintaining hassle free environment for all the differently abled or disable student/persons (or Divyang student) within GEU campus.



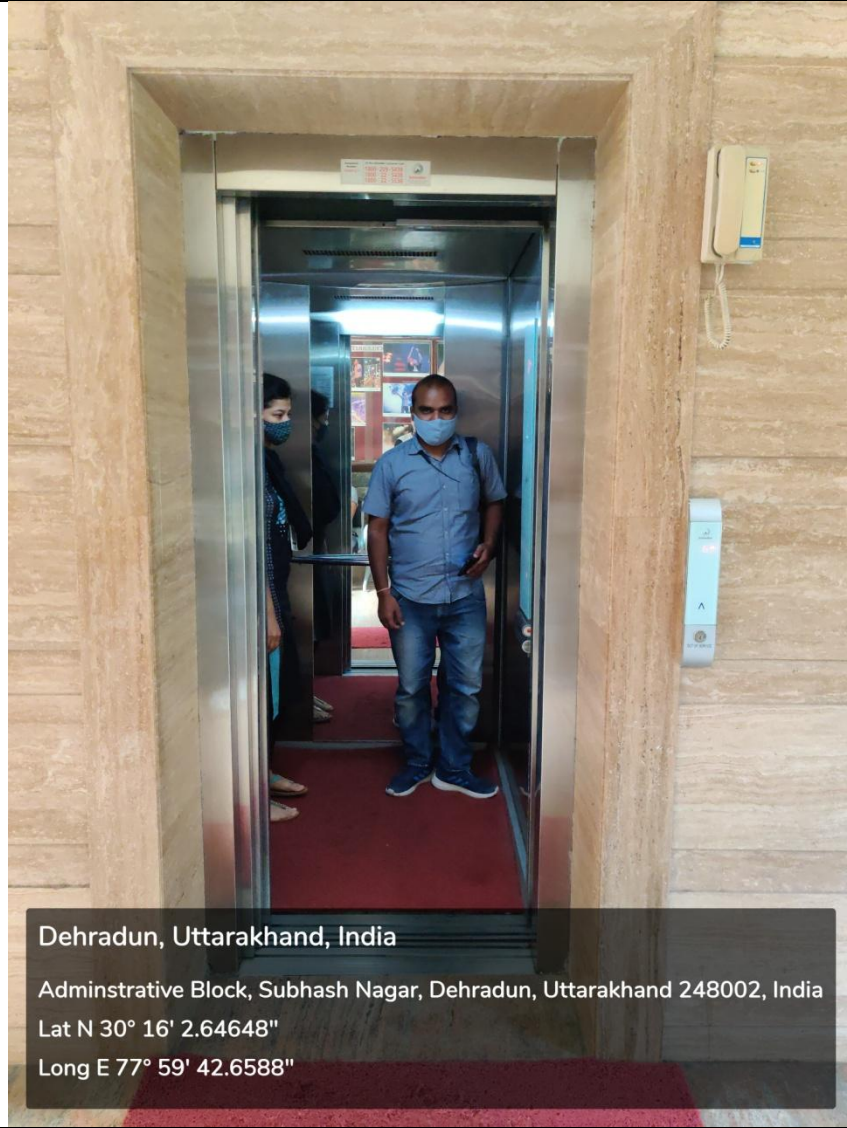


Fig.1b. Lifts for easy access

Signages: Tactile paths, Lights, Display Boards, Signposts

GEU University has tactile paths (Fig.3) and different types of display board (Fig.3) and signposts in campus for proper maintain of direction to reach out in different area of campus (especially for Divyangjan). University has a display board in entrance with the help of display board they regularly update regarding event which is going on in university campus. And signpost for the direction to reach out in particular portion in university.

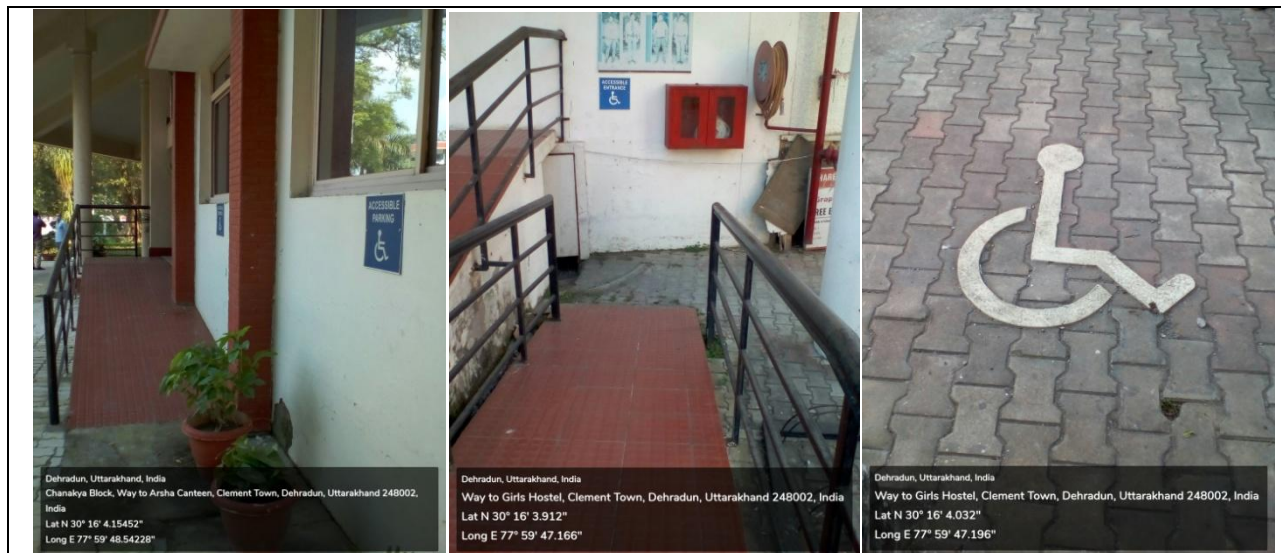


Fig.3a. Tactile floor (path, with display board) only for Divyang student



Fig.3b. Display Boards at different place within campus

Disabled-friendly washrooms

University has separate washroom (Fig.2) for abled or disable student/person (Divyangjan) with proper maintenance facility and water fitting etc. they can reach out there with the help of wheel chair or ramps which is easy for access. A building incharge insure the facility about which is installed in university for disabled person. And maintain the facility time to time.

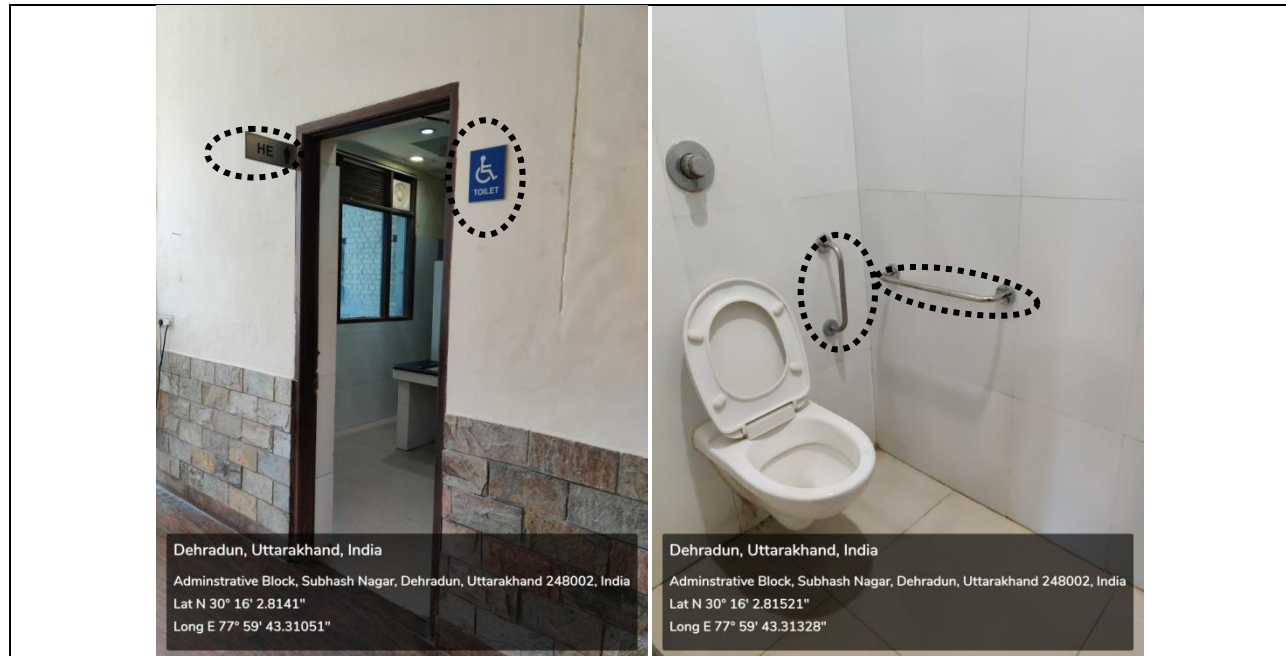


Fig.2a. Boys washroom (with display board) only for Divyang student at B.Tech or Administrative Block



Fig.2b. Girls washroom (with display board) only for Divyang student at B.Tech or Administrative Block

Assistive technology for Divyangjan: Screen reading software details

GEU haveing screen reader facilities for divyangjan (especially for blind students). This assistive technology is very useful for blind and visually impaired students because under this technology (Screen readers), renders text and image content as speech or Braille output (Fig.4). Screen readers are essential to people who are blind, and are useful to people who are visually impaired, or have a learning disability. Screen readers are software applications that attempt to convey what people with normal eyesight see on a display to their users via non-visual means, like text-to-speech, sound icons, or a Braille device.



Fig.4 Brail Software for blind student

Zoom-Ex, Instant Book-To-Speech Multi-Tasking Tool for Multi-Tasking Users.

Zoom-Ex is the seamless integration of an instant scanner and a lightning fast OCR. It allows you to convert any printed text into multiple accessible formats like speech, large print, sound file, text file, etc. -within seconds. Zoom-Ex is extremely easy to use, too: the foldable stand holds a digital scanning camera that is always at the exact distance needed to create a clear image. Low vision users know exactly where to place the material to be read because they can touch and feel L-shaped edges of the stand.

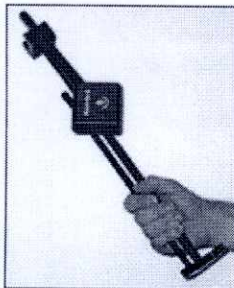
Zoom-Ex Three Powerful Tools In One:

Instant Reader: It's the world's first instant book-to-speech tool—our proprietary OCR software provides lightning fast performance for real-time page-to-speech.

Smart Magnifier: It's a magnifier that eliminates the need for an X-Y table and delivers text wrapping on screen for easy reading.

Book Scanner-Reader: It's a fast 20ppm scanner (allowing you to keep books bound and intact) that provides you with OCR.

How to Read a Book



Zoom-Ex Features:

Astounding: Get real-time page-to-speech

Easy: Place your printed material under the Zoom-Ex camera and press a key on your keyboard. Within a few seconds your document is read aloud

Adjustable: Alter reading speed to your liking

Lightweight & Portable: Weighs just 1lb & folds up to fit in your laptop bag

Flexible Magnify text as much or as little as you need (up to 40X)

Helpful: Highlights words as they are read

Useful: Enables user to print large font books


Fast: Scans up to 20 pages per minute

Accomodating: Place your document upside down, in landscape position, etc. Orientation of the page

does not matter **Versatile:** Convert any printed text into multiple accessible formats like speech, large print, sound or text file, etc

Efficient: Provides fast forward and rewind capabilities

Multi-Lingual: Ability to read in 9 foreign languages


Librarian
HIC ERA (Deemed To Be University)
Dehradun

Load Image
Save ImageSave text
Save WavePrint
Print Preview
Print Setup

Settings

Exit

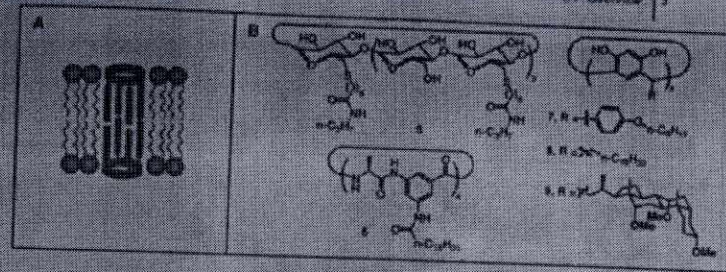


Fig. 1.2 (A) Schematic representation of a transmembrane channel formed through the dimerization of pore-forming monomers. (B) Compounds that form ion channels through dimerization.

1.1.1.2 Half-Channel Dimers

A common approach to designing synthetic ion channels has been to functionalize a pore-forming macrocycle with lipophilic groups such as alkyl chains or cholic acid. When these molecules insert into each leaflet of the bilayer and align, the macrocycles act as pores at each membrane surface, while the lipophilic groups serve as channel walls (Figure 1.2A). A variety of macrocycles have been utilized in the construction of half-channel molecules, including β -cyclodextrin 5 [12], cyclic peptides 6 [13], and resorcinarenes 7–9 [14–17] (Figure 1.2B).

1.1.1.3 Monomolecular Channels

Using a similar strategy to that described above for the assembly of half-channel dimers, a monomolecular channel 10 has been reported that comprises β -cyclodextrin with oligobutylene glycol chains attached to one face [18] (Figure 1.3A,B). In this case, the macrocycle provides a pore at the surface of the membrane, but the chains are sufficiently long so that a single molecule spans the entire thickness of the bilayer. This monomolecular channel was reported to have a Na^+ transport activity that was 36% that of gramicidin A.

Alternatively, monomolecular ion channels have been designed such that a single macrocycle resides near the center of the bilayer, while the attached lipophilic chains radiate outward toward the membrane surfaces (Figure 1.3A). Examples of molecules reported to function in this manner include a β -cyclodextrin with oligoethers attached to both the primary and secondary faces 11 [19], a calixarene-cholic acid conjugate 12 [20], as well as crown ethers functionalized with cholesterol 13 [21], bola-amphiphiles 14 [22], or oligoethers 15 [23] (Figure 1.3B). The activity of the calixarene-cholic acid conjugate 12 was found to be approximately 73% that of the channel-forming antibiotic amphotericin B.

Artificial single-molecule ion channels that incorporate multiple pore-forming crown ether macrocycles include a peptide-crown ether conjugate 16 [24] and a

- Create new book
- Open book
- Close book
- Save current book as...
- Save current book text
- Save current book XML
- Save current book RTF
- Add pages
- Delete book
- Delete this page

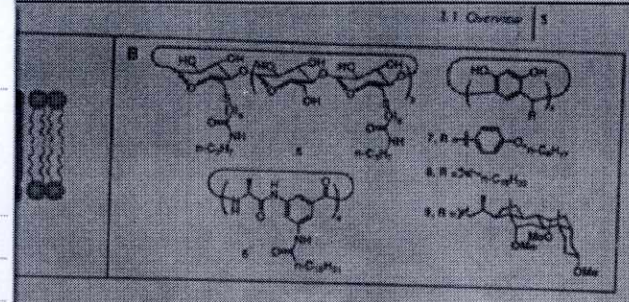


Figure 1.1.1. Schematic representation of a transmembrane channel formed by the dimerization of pore-forming monomers. (B) Compounds that form ion channels through dimerization.

1.1.1.2 Half-Channel Dimers

A common approach to designing synthetic ion channels has been to functionalize a pore-forming macrocycle with lipophilic groups such as alkyl chains or cholic acid. When these molecules insert into each leaflet of the bilayer and align, the macrocycles act as pores at each membrane surface, while the lipophilic groups serve as channel walls (Figure 1.2A). A variety of macrocycles have been utilized in the construction of half-channel molecules, including β -cyclodextrin 5 [12], cyclic peptides 6 [13], and resorcinarenes 7-9 [14-17] (Figure 1.2B).

1.1.1.3 Monomolecular Channels

Using a similar strategy to that described above for the assembly of half-channel dimers, a monomolecular channel 10 has been reported that comprises β -cyclodextrin with oligobutylene glycol chains attached to one face [18] (Figure 1.3A,B). In this case, the macrocycle provides a pore at the surface of the membrane, but the chains are sufficiently long so that a single molecule spans the entire thickness of the bilayer. This monomolecular channel was reported to have a Na^+ transport activity that was 36% that of gramicidin A.

Alternatively, monomolecular ion channels have been designed such that a single macrocycle resides near the center of the bilayer, while the attached lipophilic chains radiate outward toward the membrane surfaces (Figure 1.3A). Examples of molecules reported to function in this manner include a β -cyclodextrin with oligoethers attached to both the primary and secondary faces 11 [19], a calixarene-cholic acid conjugate 12 [20], as well as crown ethers functionalized with cholesterol 13 [21], bola-amphiphiles 14 [22], or oligoethers 15 [23] (Figure 1.3B). The activity of the calixarene-cholic acid conjugate 12 was found to be approximately 73% that of the channel-forming antibiotic amphotericin B.

Artificial single-molecule ion channels that incorporate multiple pore-forming crown ether macrocycles include a peptide-crown ether conjugate 16 [24] and a

Speak / Pause (x)
Speak Entire Page (E)

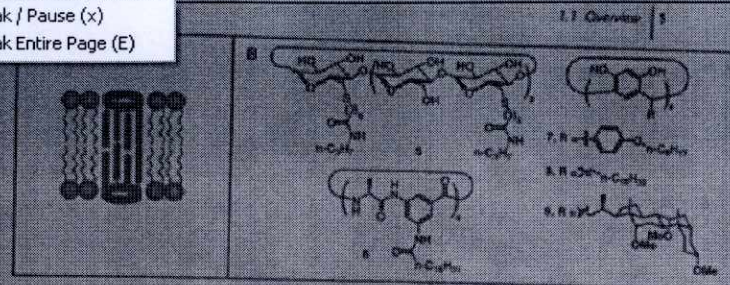


Fig. 1.2 (A) Schematic representation of a transmembrane channel formed through the dimerization of pore-forming monomers. (B) Compounds that form ion channels through dimerization.

1.1.1.2 Half-Channel Dimers

A common approach to designing synthetic ion channels has been to functionalize a pore-forming macrocycle with lipophilic groups such as alkyl chains or cholic acid. When these molecules insert into each leaflet of the bilayer and align, the macrocycles act as pores at each membrane surface, while the lipophilic groups serve as channel walls (Figure 1.2A). A variety of macrocycles have been utilized in the construction of half-channel molecules, including β -cyclodextrin 5 [12], cyclic peptides 6 [13], and resorcinarenes 7–9 [14–17] (Figure 1.2B).

1.1.1.3 Monomolecular Channels

Using a similar strategy to that described above for the assembly of half-channel dimers, a monomolecular channel 10 has been reported that comprises β -cyclodextrin with oligobutylene glycol chains attached to one face [18] (Figure 1.3A,B). In this case, the macrocycle provides a pore at the surface of the membrane, but the chains are sufficiently long so that a single molecule spans the entire thickness of the bilayer. This monomolecular channel was reported to have a Na^+ transport activity that was 36% that of gramicidin A.

Alternatively, monomolecular ion channels have been designed such that a single macrocycle resides near the center of the bilayer, while the attached lipophilic chains radiate outward toward the membrane surfaces (Figure 1.3A). Examples of molecules reported to function in this manner include a β -cyclodextrin with oligoethers attached to both the primary and secondary faces 11 [19], a calixarene-cholic acid conjugate 12 [20], as well as crown ethers functionalized with cholesterol 13 [21], bola-amphiphiles 14 [22], or oligoethers 15 [23] (Figure 1.3B). The activity of the calixarene-cholic acid conjugate 12 was found to be approximately 73% that of the channel-forming antibiotic amphotericin B.

Artificial single-molecule ion channels that incorporate multiple pore-forming crown ether macrocycles include a peptide-crown ether conjugate 16 [24] and a

Librarian
GRAPHIC ERA (Deemed To Be University)
Dehradun

8

PAID

INDEX ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES
 132 Maker Tower B, Cuffe Parade,
 Mumbai - 400005, INDIA
 Phone: (022)-22181853 or 22153291
 Email: indextech297@gmail.com
 Website: www.AssistiveTechnology.co.in

Invoice

Date: 28 Oct 2015
 Invoice No.: IAT-2015-16-60
 Order No.: IAT-2014-15-20
 Ship By: Courier
 Customer PO: GEU/CC/2015/P
 O/24

Graphic Era University, Dehradun
 566/6, Bell Road, Clement Town
 Dehradun - 248002, Uttarakhand

Qty	Description	Unit Price	Total
1	ZOOM EX PORTABLE INSTANT HI-SPEED SCANNER/ READER CUM MAGNIFIER A light-weight portable camera device that uses Motion Sensor technology in combination with its proprietary software Zoom Office to make scanning & instant reading of text fast and easy in an Indian accent English voice.	Rs.59,500.00	Rs.59,500.00

Total Rs.59,500.00
 Paid Rs.59,500.00

verified
02/02/16

Serial Number: A2C425

Payment Terms: 100% ADVANCE by D.D./ Par Cheque in our favour payable at Mumbai or Funds Transfer to our Bank Account as follows:

Current A/c Name: INDEX ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES
 A/c. No.00012000017312
 HDFC Bank, 101-104, Tulsiani Chambers, Free Press Journal Marg,
 Nariman Point Branch, Mumbai - 400021
 RTGS/ NEFT/ IFSC Code: HDFC0000001; MICR Code: 400240003

VAT Exempt under Entry 2 of Schedule A of M-VAT Act

Graphic Era Educational Society
 Dehradun

SECURITY-2

Physically Verified and Entered in No: 2751
 at.....Hrs.on.....16/25/15

Signature Security I/c



Assistive Technologies,

Shisha Talia
 Authorised Signatory

[Signature]
 Librarian
 GRAPHIC ERA (Deemed To Be University)
 Dehradun