



Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) in India - A Statistical Profile : 2021



Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
National Statistical Office
Social Statistics Division
www.mospi.gov.in

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MESSAGE

The Constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all individuals including persons with disabilities and mandates an inclusive society for all. Accordingly, policy paradigm of Governance has always been proactive in addressing the needs of people in disadvantaged situation and providing them equal opportunities in every sphere of development. Disability is one of such situation and requires special attention at policy, implementation and monitoring levels. Statistics on disability, therefore, assumes special importance and provides much needed evidence on various facets of disability for a coherent policy and action.

In the present endeavour, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has brought out a statistical publication namely, **'Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) in India- A Statistical Profile: 2021'**, based on the findings of recent National Sample Survey of Persons with Disabilities and Census of India 2011. The publication presents information on disability in its different aspects and also highlights the socio-economic status of persons with disabilities. A section on the Government initiatives and international commitments on supportive policy framework and actions adds to richness of this publication.

Adhering to its commitments toward welfare of all the section of societies including the persons with disability, the Government has initiated several welfare and developmental programs in tune with our motto 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas' and is always sensitive to the special needs of people with disabilities.

I congratulate Dr. Kshatrapati Shivaji, Secretary, MoSPI, Dr. Shailja Sharma, Director General (Statistics) and the Social Statistics Division of the Ministry for bringing out this publication. I also thank all the stakeholders including the data source Ministries for their constant support to the Ministry.

31 March, 2021
New Delhi

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(Inderjit Singh)

Dr. Kshatrapati Shivaji, IAS
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New Delhi.



MESSAGE

The availability of valid and reliable data is critical in order to develop and evaluate policies and programs being implemented by Governments at various stages. The data on disability is extremely important for ensuring the upliftment of persons with disabilities and also to protect them against discrimination on the grounds of disability. However, measuring disability is a complex phenomenon as the definitions of disability vary at international and national level due to the various approaches.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) being the nodal ministry on statistical matters, brings out statistical publications on selected topics. Disability Statistics is one such sector on which the Ministry brings out special statistical reports. I am happy to note that MoSPI has brought out a publication 'Persons with disabilities (Divyangjan) in India- A Statistical Profile: 2021', which is an attempt to gauge status of persons with disability at sub national level. I hope that, this publication will be helpful to policy makers and other stakeholders.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all the data source Ministries and other stakeholders for their valuable support. I place on record, the efforts made by Dr. Shailja Sharma, Director General, (Statistics) and the Social Statistics Division under the guidance of Shri A.K. Mishra, Additional Director General in bringing out this publication.

31 March, 2021
New Delhi

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Kshatrapati Shivaji', written over a light blue background.

(Dr. Kshatrapati Shivaji)

Dr. Shailja Sharma
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MESSAGE

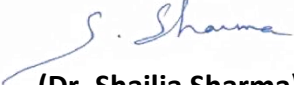
UN Secretary General on the occasion of a recent ‘International Day for Persons with Disabilities’ reaffirmed the commitment of the United Nations to work with people with disabilities to build a sustainable, inclusive and transformative future in which everyone, including women, men, girls and boys with disabilities, can realize their potential. Working towards an inclusive and barrier free society for Persons with disabilities is in consonance with the motto of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, i.e., “No one is left behind”. Further, in 2020, the UN’s theme for observing International Day for Persons with Disability was “Building Back Better: toward a disability-inclusive, accessible and sustainable post COVID-19 World” as Persons with disabilities everyday face discrimination and barriers that restrict them from participating in society on an equal basis with others. This marathon task can only be secured through evidence-based planning, proper implementation and monitoring for which the need of comprehensive reliable disability statistics cannot be over emphasised.

The present report of the NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) on disability is expected to provide significant data inputs in this endeavour at national level. This report on Disability is special as it provides an extensive scenario of the situation of person with disabilities in India at national and sub-national level as well as information on recent global initiatives to bridge data gaps on Disability Statistics. The Report also highlights some of the main schemes and programmes launched by the Central Government that help in establishing an inclusive and enabling society for persons with disabilities. The publication also highlights the emerging data requirements in the context of ‘Incheon strategy’ and ‘Sustainable Development Goals.

I appreciate the incredible work done by the officers of the Social Statistics Division under the able leadership of Shri Awadhesh Kumar Mishra, Additional Director General in bringing out this statistical publication, ‘Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) in India- A Statistical Profile: 2021’. I must congratulate the SDG Unit led by Dr. Ashutosh Ojha, Deputy Director General and his team comprising of Dr. Sanjay Kumar, Director; Shri Ashwani Kanaujia, Deputy Director; Ms. Aastha Dwivedi, Deputy Director; Shri Surya Dasgupta, Assistant Director and all other officers of the Unit for working meticulously in bringing out this report.

I believe this publication will be useful to planners, policy makers, researchers, academicians and other stakeholders.

31 March, 2021
New Delhi


(Dr. Shailja Sharma)

Awadhesh Kumar Mishra
Additional Director General



Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and
Programme Implementation
National Statistical Office
Social Statistics Division
New Delhi.

PREFACE

Statistics on various aspects of people, society and economy is one of the critical inputs for various initiatives for their sustenance and development. Availability of comprehensive data assumes added criticality in cases of disadvantaged and vulnerable sections of our society. It is, therefore, a matter of satisfaction that Social Statistics Division of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is being out with this publication titled, 'Persons with disabilities (Divyangjan) in India- A Statistical Profile: 2021'. Apart from disability statistics, the publication also highlights some of the main schemes and programme of Government of India being implemented for the welfare of person with disability. Further, the publication showcases the important international consensuses like Incheon strategy to "Make the Right Real" for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific and Sustainable Development Goals to highlight the importance being given to improve disability statistics.

The content of the report includes the concepts and definition relating to disability; some important socio-economic indicators on person with disability from NSS 76th Round on Disability; the highlights of Census 2021 relating to disability and global consensuses and framework for comprehensive disability statistics. I believe this publication will be useful to planners, policy makers, researchers and academicians and other stakeholders. Suggestions are most welcome so that the Ministry can improve similar publications to be brought out in the future.

I wish to place on record my appreciation to the team of officers of Social Statistics Division comprising of Dr. Ashutosh Ojha, Deputy Director General, Dr. Sanjay Kumar, Director; Shri Ashwani Kanaujia, Deputy Director; Ms. Aastha Dwivedi, Deputy Director; Shri Surya Dasgupta, Assistant Director and other officers for their hard work and imaginative ideas in bringing out this report. Suggestions are welcome for possible improvements in the publication.

31 March, 2021
New Delhi

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading 'Awadhesh Kumar Mishra', written over a horizontal line.

(Awadhesh Kumar Mishra)

Dr. Ashutosh Ojha
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Disability, being a complex and multidimensional issue, is a cross-cutting issue in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that poses a number of challenges for data collection and measurement. This publication “Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) in India- A Statistical Profile: 2021” will provide a statistical profile of the person with disabilities based on Census of India 2011 results and NSS 76th round survey of Person with Disabilities (conducted during July-December 2018).

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Hon’ble Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementations Rao Inderjit Singh ji, for extending his moral support to the entire team which was the source of encouragement for us in finalizing this Report.

I would like to place on record my heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Kshatrapati Shivaji, Secretary, Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation for his intuitive suggestions and unceasing ideas that have helped us tremendously in shaping up the whole report.

We are profoundly indebted to Dr. Shailja Sharma, Director General (Statistics), NSO, MoSPI for her insightful comments, judicious technical expertise and treasured guidance in completing this mammoth task timely.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Shri Awadhesh Kumar Mishra, Additional Director General, Social Statistics Division for heading the study with his technical know-how and able guidance throughout. He ensured his availability for discussion whenever the need arose and managed to fit these discussions in his busy schedule.

Dr. Sanjay Kumar, Director and Shri Ashwani Kanaujia, Deputy Director deserve special appreciation as in the course of finalising the reports, they spent sleepless nights focusing through loads of documents to ensure that all the relevant aspects of the disability are in harmony. Both of them have given their valuable time, energy and expertise in shaping the report in the present

form. Their interest in understanding and identifying the interlinkages between disability across the SDGs was astounding.

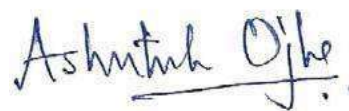
My heartfelt thanks are due to my other colleagues of SDG Unit of SSD, namely Ms. Aastha, Deputy Director, Shri Surya Dasgupta, Assistant Director, Shri Anup Kumar, Senior Statistical Officer, Shri Siddhant, Junior Statistical Officer and Shri Amit, Junior Statistical Officer for putting their sincere efforts in finalising the data tables and providing different materials on disability which in turn helped us in analyzing the data in an effective manner.

I would also like to extend my sincere thanks to my other colleagues of Social Statistics Division and other Divisions of MoSPI, who supported us in numerous ways, by sharing their experiences, expertise, materials and valuable comments, on the Report. Although we may not be able to mention them by name due to the limitation of space, we appreciate their every effort in enhancing the quality of this Report on Disability.

Some of the materials / inputs have been taken and referred while compiling this publication from the relevant publications of the Government of India and different publication of various agencies of United Nations. All such sources are sincerely acknowledged.

Finally, I wish that this report will be found useful by the planners and policy makers to understand the current situation of persons with disabilities as well as the relationship between disability and the Sustainable Development Goals in order to achieve Disability-inclusive development for sustainable future.

**31 March, 2021
New Delhi**



(Dr. Ashutosh Ojha)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DEPWP	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
GIF	Global Indicator Framework
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IYDP	International Year of Disabled Persons
MoSJE	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
RCI	Rehabilitation Council of India
RPWD	Rights of Persons with Disabilities
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UN WPA	United Nation World Peace Association
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UT	Union Territory
WG	Washington Group
WHO	World Health Organisation

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Chapter 1

Introduction

“My advice to other disabled people would be, concentrate on things your disability doesn't prevent you doing well, and don't regret the things it interferes with. Don't be disabled in spirit, as well as physically.”

Stephen Hawking

1.1 Disability

1.1.1 According to the Oxford Dictionary, a disability could be described as an impairment which can be Intellectual, limitations, cognitive, improvement, sensory, exercise or the mixture of all these. Incapacity impacts a person's activities and may happen at birth. Sometimes, it could happen in adulthood.

1.1.2 The Preamble to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) -2006, adopted by the United Nations, describes disability by stating that:

“Disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.”

1.1.3 The Convention further emphasizes that “Persons with disabilities include those who have long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.” Both the expressions reflect a shift from a medical model to social model of disability.

1.1.4 In the medical model, individuals with certain physical, intellectual, psychological and mental impairments are taken as disabled. According to this, the disability lies in the individual as it is equated with restrictions of activity with the burden of adjusting with environment through cures, treatment and rehabilitation. On the other hand, the social model focuses on the society which imposes undue restrictions on the behaviour of persons with impairment. In this, disability does not lie in individuals, but in the interaction between individuals and society. It advocates that persons with disabilities are right holders and are entitled to strive for the removal of institutional, physical, informational and attitudinal barriers in society.

1.1.5 The medical model and the social model are often presented as dichotomous, but disability should be viewed neither as purely medical nor as purely social: persons with disabilities can often experience problems arising from their health condition. A balanced approach is needed, giving appropriate weight to the different aspects of disability (source: *World Report on Disability 2011* by WHO & The World Bank).

1.1.6 The World Health Organization (WHO) defines 'Disability' as

- *"an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. Impairment is a problem in body function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations. Thus disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives."*

1.1.7 The WHO estimated that more than six hundred million people across the globe live with disabilities of various types due to chronic diseases, injuries, violence, infectious diseases, malnutrition, and other causes related to poverty.

1.1.8 People with disabilities are subject to multiple deprivations with limited access to basic services, including education, employment, rehabilitation facilities etc. Widespread social stigma plays a major role in hindering their normal social and economic life. To work towards an inclusive, barrier free society by raising awareness and policy actions, there is a need to have comprehensive reliable statistics on people with disability and their socio-economic conditions.

1.2 Disability in India

1.2.1 As per the Census 2011, the differently abled population in India is 26.8 million. In percentage terms, this stands at 2.21 %. There has been a marginal increase in the differently-abled population in India, with the figure rising from 21.9 million in 2001 to 26.8 million over the period of 10 years.

1.2.2 As per the Census 2011, there are 14.9 million men with disabilities as compared to 11.9 million women in the country. The total number of differently-abled people is over 18.0 million in the rural areas and just 8.1 million enumerated in the urban settings. The percentage of men with disabilities is 2.41 per cent as against 2.01 in women. Social groups wise analysis shows 2.45 per cent of the total disabled population belong to the Scheduled Castes (SC), 2.05 per cent to the Scheduled Tribes (ST) and 2.18 per cent to other than SC/ST.

1.3 Constitutional Provisions on Disability in India

1.3.1 The Constitution of India provides ample scope for development of legal instruments to protect the rights of the disabled people. Some of the major Constitutional Provisions facilitating supportive provisions on Disability in India are delineated in the following para.

1.3.2 The Constitution of India, through its Preamble, inter-alia seeks to secure to all its citizens; Justice, social, economic and political; Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity. Dignity of the individual is a fundamental notion behind all the fundamental rights guaranteed under part III of the Constitution of India. Part-III of the Constitution provides for a set of six Fundamental Rights to all the citizens (and in a few cases to non-citizens also). These include – Right to Equality; Right to Freedom; Right against Exploitation; Right to Freedom of Religion; Cultural and Educational Rights and Right to Constitutional Remedies. All these rights are also available to the Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) even though no specific mention of such persons appears in this Part of the Constitution.

1.3.3 Further, the State has been directed under the various provisions of the constitution to extend similar treatment to all persons (including disabled).

1.3.4 Article 41 of Constitution of India declares that the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want.

1.3.5 Article 46 lays down an obligation on the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

1.3.6 Indian Constitution while distributing legislative powers between the Centre and States kept the disability issue in the State list. Relief to the disabled is a State subject by virtue of entry No. 09 of list II of the Constitution of India. Besides, the following provisions in the Constitution take care of the issues pertaining to PwDs:

- (i) Eleventh Schedule to Article 243-G: “Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.” (Entry No. 26),
- (ii) Twelfth Schedule to Article 243-W: “Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.” (entry 09).

1.3.7 Article 249 of the Constitution empowers the Parliament to legislate on any subject falling in any list in order to fulfill its international obligations.

1.4 Legal Provisions on Disability in India

1.4.1 Some of the important Acts enacted by the Government of India for the welfare of persons with disabilities are listed in the following para of this section.

1.4.2 The Mental Health Act, 1987

1.4.2.1 This was an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

1.4.2.2 Superseding the Mental Health Act, 1987, Government of India passed 'The Mental Health Care Act, 2017' on 7 April 2017, with an objective to provide for mental healthcare and services for persons with mental illness and to protect, promote and fulfill the rights of such persons during delivery of mental healthcare and services and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

1.4.3 The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992:

1.4.3.1 An Act was created to provide for the constitution of Rehabilitation Council of India for regulating the training of rehabilitation professionals and the maintenance of a Central Rehabilitation Register and for Matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act also prescribes punitive action against unqualified persons delivering services to persons with disability.

1.4.3.2 The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) was set up as a registered society in 1986. On September, 1992 the RCI Act was enacted by Parliament and it became a Statutory Body on 22 June 1993. The Act was amended by Parliament in 2000 to make it broader based.

1.4.3.3 The Council lays down policy parameters regarding various aspects of training and education in the field of Rehabilitation and all institutions have to seek recognition from RCI as per provision of RCI Act, 1992. List of RCI's approved training institutes is available in public domain and can be accessed through <http://www.rehabcouncil.nic.in/>

1.4.4 Person with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995

1.4.4.1 The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act, 1995) came into force on February 7, 1996. This was an

important landmark and was a significant step in the direction of ensuring equal opportunities for persons with disabilities and their full participation in the nation building. The Act provides for both preventive and promotional aspects of rehabilitation like education, employment and vocational training, job reservation, research and manpower development, creation of barrier-free environment, rehabilitation of person with disability, unemployment allowance for the disabled, special insurance scheme for the disabled employees and establishment of homes for persons with severe disability etc.

1.4.4.2 According to the Person with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, "Disability" means-

- i. Blindness;
- ii. Low vision;
- iii. Leprosy-cured;
- iv. Hearing impairment;
- v. Locomotor disability;
- vi. Mental Retardation;
- vii. Mental illness

1.4.5 The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999

1.4.5.1 The Government of India enacted the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 on December, 30 1999 with objective to provide for the constitution of a body at the National level for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The trust aims to provide total care to persons with mental retardation and cerebral palsy and also manage the properties bequeathed to the Trust.

1.4.5.2 As certain groups among the disabled are more vulnerable than others, a special enactment for the protection of such persons, their property and well-being was felt necessary. The enactment of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (referred to as the National Trust Act) aims to fulfill a common demand of families seeking reliable arrangement for their severely disabled wards.

1.4.6 Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016

1.4.6.1 The Act replaces the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. It fulfills the obligations to the United National Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), to which India is a signatory.

1.4.6.2 According to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016, enacted on 28.12.2016 and came into force from 19.04.2017, Disability has been considered as an evolving and dynamic concept.

1.4.6.3 Disabilities covered under the Act:

- The types of disabilities have been increased from existing 7 (*as defined in the Person with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995,*) to 21 and the Central Government will have the power to add more types of disabilities.

- The Act covers the following specified disabilities:
 - i. Blindness
 - ii. Low-vision
 - iii. Leprosy Cured persons
 - iv. Hearing Impairment (deaf and hard of hearing)
 - v. Locomotor Disability
 - vi. Dwarfism
 - vii. Intellectual Disability
 - viii. Mental Illness
 - ix. Autism Spectrum Disorder
 - x. Cerebral Palsy
 - xi. Muscular Dystrophy
 - xii. Chronic Neurological conditions
 - xiii. Specific Learning Disabilities
 - xiv. Multiple Sclerosis
 - xv. Speech and Language disability
 - xvi. Thalassemia
 - xvii. Hemophilia
 - xviii. Sickle Cell disease
 - xix. Multiple Disabilities including deaf-blindness
 - xx. Acid Attack victims
 - xxi. Parkinson's disease

1.4.6.4 According to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, "Person with disability" means a person with long term physical, mental,

intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others, and "Person with benchmark disability" means a person with not less than forty per cent. of a specified disability where specified disability has not been defined in measurable terms and includes a person with disability where specified disability has been defined in measurable terms, as certified by the certifying authority.

1.4.6.5 The new list of recognized disabilities includes three blood disorders (Thalassemia, Hemophilia and Sickle Cell disease) and acid attack survivors. Intellectual disability, Parkinson's disease, Cerebral Palsy, Dwarfism and Autistic Spectrum disorders also find place in the list. This inclusion will help more people to have access to the government schemes and facilities intended for the welfare of disabled people in India.

1.4.6.6 The RPWD Act 2016 also provides for creating institutional infrastructure to support the needs of persons with disabilities. Setting up of Special Courts in each district has been mandated. These courts will handle the cases related to the violation of rights of disabled people. In addition, State Governments will setup district-level committees and a separate State Fund for the welfare of PwDs. Similarly, a national level fund will also be set up.

1.4.6.7 This historic legislation is a corner stone of evolution of jurisprudence on the rights of persons with disabilities in India. As a result, disability concerns have come into sharp focus. However, within a period of ten years of enforcement of this Act its weaknesses have also surfaced in the absence of a powerful implementing instrumentality. Unlike usual indifference the government soon realised these weaknesses and acceded to the demand of the disability movement for overall review of the Act. Towards this end a committee was constituted which harmonised views of the disability sector and relevant bodies in its comprehensive report.

1.5 Framework for Disability Statistics in India

1.5.1 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India (MoSJE), through its programmes and policy formulations facilitates empowerment of the persons with disabilities, including persons with visual, hearing, speech, locomotor and mental disabilities. They run a few schemes for disabled persons and released the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities in the year 2006. However, there are inherent challenges for MoSJE, as the nodal agency, in the implementation of these schemes, as the disability has a multi-sectoral implication. For example, for early detection of disability or for special education needs of the disabled children Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the Ministry of Education (erstwhile Ministry of Human Resource

Development) together with Ministry of Women and Child Development are the appropriate lead agencies.

1.5.2 To address this issue, the PWD Act mandates central and state level Coordination and Executive Committees as key institutions in development of disability policy. Disability Statistics in India are captured mainly through decennial Population Censuses conducted by the Office of Registrar General of India under Ministry of Home Affairs and periodic dedicated National Sample Surveys conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

1.6 International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)

1.6.1 The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, known more commonly as ICF, is a classification of health and health-related domains. ICF is the WHO framework for measuring health and disability at both individual and population levels. ICF was officially endorsed by all 191 WHO Member States in the Fifty-fourth World Health Assembly on 22 May 2001(resolution WHA 54.21) as the international standard to describe and measure health and disability. This classification was first created in 1980 (and then called the International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps, or ICIDH) by WHO to provide a unifying framework for classifying the consequences of disease.

1.6.2 ICF is a classification of health and health related domains that describe body functions and structures, activities and participation. The domains are classified from body, individual and societal perspectives. Since an individual's functioning and disability occurs in a context, ICF also includes a list of environmental factors. ICF is useful to understand and measure health outcomes. It can be used in clinical settings, health services or surveys at the individual or population level. Thus ICF complements ICD-10, the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems and therefore is looking beyond mortality and disease.

1.6.3 The ICF classification complements WHO's International Classification of Diseases-10th Revision (ICD), which contains information on diagnosis and health condition, but not on functional status. The ICD and ICF constitute the core classifications in the WHO Family of International Classifications (WHO-FIC). The ICF is structured around the following broad components:

- Body functions and structure
- Activities (related to tasks and actions by an individual) and participation (involvement in a life situation)

- Additional information on severity and environmental factors

1.6.4 Functioning and disability are viewed as a complex interaction between the health condition of the individual and the contextual factors of the environment as well as personal factors. The picture produced by this combination of factors and dimensions is of "the person in his or her world." The classification treats these dimensions as interactive and dynamic rather than linear or static. It allows for an assessment of the degree of disability, although it is not a measurement instrument. It is applicable to all people, whatever their health condition. The language of the ICF is neutral as to etiology, placing the emphasis on function rather than condition or disease. It also is carefully designed to be relevant across cultures as well as age groups and genders, making it highly appropriate for heterogeneous populations.

1.6.5 ICF has two parts, each with two components:

Part 1: Functioning and Disability

- (a) Body functions and Structures
- (b) Activities and Participation

Part 2: Contextual factors

- (a) Environmental factors
- (b) Personal factors

1.6.6 For details of ICF, <https://www.who.int/standards/classifications/international-classification-of-functioning-disability-and-health> may be referred to.

1.7 Disability Statistics in India

1.7.1 In any society estimating reasonably accurately the population suffering from physical or mental infirmities is always a challenging task. In the absence of complete and perfect administrative statistics, recourse is taken through surveys and censuses in spite of their inherent limitations in netting rare personal characteristics.

1.7.2 In India, the major sources of statistics on disability are the decennial Population Censuses conducted by the office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI) under the Ministry of Home Affairs and the large-scale sample surveys on disability conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) of National Statistical Office.

1.7.3 Population Census:

1.7.3.1 The history of collection of data on disability/ infirmity dates back to the inception of modern Indian Census in 1872. The questionnaire of the 1872 Census included questions not only on physically and mentally infirm but also persons affected by leprosy. Collection of information on infirmities in each of the successive decadal

censuses continued till 1931. However, in view of the serious doubts expressed by the then Census Commissioners about the authenticity and quality of data collected on infirm population, the enumeration of physically disabled persons was discontinued during the 1941 Census. It was felt that question on disabled population did not lend themselves to a census enquiry since these did not seem to provide accurate data due to variety of reasons particularly due to the social stigma attached with this characteristic.

1.7.3.2 After a gap of 50 years, a question on disabilities was again canvassed at the 1981 Census. Since 1981 had been proclaimed as the "International Year for the Disabled" it resulted in inclusion of a question on disability during censuses the world over and India was no exception to it. However, the question on only three broad categories of physical disabilities, viz. 'Totally Blind', 'Totally Dumb' and 'Totally Crippled', was canvassed during the House listing Operations of 1981 Census. When the results of 1981 Census were finally available, it was felt that there was considerable under enumeration of physically handicapped persons. The 1981 Census results also supported the views expressed by the earlier Census Commissioners that the enumeration and determination of the physically handicapped and their characteristics were beyond the scope and capacity of Census Operations due to the complexity of the definition of disability and inherent reservations of the population to share this information with the enumerator usually a local government official. The question on disability was not canvassed again at the 1991 Census of India.

1.7.3.3 The question on disability was again incorporated in census of India 2001 under the pressure from the various stakeholders and obligation under Persons with Disabilities (PwD) Act, 1995, although it was generally felt that it was difficult to collect accurate information on disability during the census enumeration process. Further, the concepts and definitions spelt out in the act were found to be difficult to canvass in the absence of expert investigator specifically trained for the purpose. However, considering its advantage of comprehensive coverage of population characteristics and scope to provide estimates at sub-state level, the decision to include the question on disability for all the members of the households was finally agreed upon.

1.7.3.4 In Census 2011 information on eight types of disability (disability in seeing, in hearing, in speech, in movement, in mental retardation, in mental illness, any other and multiple disability) has been collected. The information on disability was collected during the Population Enumeration phase of Census 2011 through 'Household Schedule'. Questions on disability were asked about all persons in the Household in all types of households, i.e. 'Normal', 'Institutional' and 'Houseless' households covered. Questions on disability were framed keeping in view the relevance of data for the planners & policy makers, feasibility of canvassing the question and to cover all types of

disabilities as listed in the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 and National Trust Act, 1999.

1.7.4 NSS Surveys on Disability

1.7.4.1 The National Sample Survey made its first attempt to collect information on the number of physically handicapped in its 15th round survey (July 1959-June 1960). The enquiry was exploratory in nature and was confined to rural areas only. In its 16th round (July 1960-June 1961), the geographical coverage was extended to urban areas. Thereafter, the subject was again taken up for nationwide survey in 24th round (July 1969-June 1970) and 28th round (October 1973-June 1974) of NSS. These surveys (undertaken during 15th, 16th, 24th, and 28th rounds) were intended mainly to get a count of persons in the country who suffered from certain specified physical handicaps. However, the types of physical handicap covered were not always same.

1.7.4.2 NSS undertook a comprehensive survey on this subject for the first time in the NSS 36th round (July- December 1981) as 1981 was the International Year of the disabled persons. Detailed information relating to magnitude of disability, type of disability, cause, age at onset, type of aid/ appliance used and other socio-economic characteristics was collected in this survey. A decade later, at the request of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, NSO (erstwhile NSSO) covered this subject again in its 47th round (July-December 1991), with the same basic framework including concepts, definitions and operational procedures as followed in the 36th round. While the earlier surveys were restricted to only the physically handicapped persons, in the survey conducted since NSS 36th round (1981) an extended definition was used to cover all persons with one or more of the three physical disabilities – visual, communication (i.e. hearing and/ or speech) and locomotor. Also, data on developmental milestones and behavioural pattern of all children of age 5-14 years were collected, regardless of whether they were physically handicapped or not.

1.7.4.3 Again, after a gap of eleven years, the survey on the persons with disabilities was carried out in the 58th round during July-December, 2002. This round also maintained the same definitions and procedures for physical disabilities as were adopted in earlier two rounds. This round, however, extended the coverage by including the mental disability. Along with the particulars of physical and mental disabilities, the socio- economic characteristics of the disabled persons such as their age, literacy, employment, vocational training etc. were collected. Governing Council (GC) of NSSO through the working groups with National Experts in different medical institutions, eminent professors, academicians and other important users including Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, finalised the questionnaire, sampling design, tabulation plan etc. for the survey.

1.7.4.4 Recently, NSO has conducted Survey of Persons with Disabilities conducted in NSS 76th round (July- December 2018). The main objective of the Survey of Persons with Disabilities conducted by NSO in its 76th round was to estimate indicators of incidence and prevalence of disability, cause of disability, age at onset of disability, facilities available to the persons with disability, difficulties faced by persons with disability in accessing/using public building and public transport, arrangement of regular care giver, out-of pocket expenses relating to disability, etc.

1.8 This publication:

1.8.1 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation brings out statistical publications to highlight statistics on important social sectors. Publications showcasing the Statistical Profile of Disabled Persons in India have regularly been published after the release of the results of the Decennial Population Census / NSS Surveys on Disability. Last such publication 'Disabled Persons in India: A Statistical Profile 2016' was brought out by the Ministry in January, 2017 on the basis of the results of the Population Census-2011.

1.8.2 The present publication is an attempt to depict a situational analysis of disabled persons in India mainly on the basis of the results of the NSS 76th round Surveys on Disability (July- December 2018) and Census of India 2011. Data on actual counts of disabled persons, their educational status, employment status and marital status etc. have been discussed in detail. In addition to the discussion of status of disabled persons at national level, State / UT wise profile pertaining to disability statistics is also included. The present publication is also aiming at sensitising on the data requirements emerging from the recent international commitments. A quick glance of the programmes and policies for the welfare of disabled persons has also been included in this publication.



Chapter 2

Measuring Disability in India- Definitions & Concepts

Disability statistics: Census approach

2.1 The history of collection of data on disability/ infirmity dates back to the inception of modern Indian Census in 1872. The questionnaire of the 1872 Census included questions not only on physically and mentally infirm but also persons affected by leprosy. Collection of information on infirmities in each of the successive decadal censuses continued till 1931. However, in view of the serious doubts expressed by the then Census Commissioners about the authenticity and quality of data collected on infirmity, collection of data on infirmities was discontinued during the 1941 Census. It was felt that questions on disabled population did not lend themselves to a census enquiry since these did not seem to provide accurate data due to variety of reasons particularly due to the social stigma attached with this characteristic. No attempt was made to collect information on disability through census of 1951, 1961, 1971.

2.2 After a gap of 50 years, a question on disabilities was again canvassed at the 1981 Census. Since 1981 had been proclaimed as the "International Year for the Disabled", censuses the world over included questions on disability and India was no exception to it. However, the question on only three broad categories of physical disabilities, viz. 'Totally Blind', 'Totally Dumb' and 'Totally Crippled', was canvassed during the House listing Operations of 1981 Census in India. The definitions used for physically disabled persons in 1981 Census were as follows:

- The 'Totally Blind' are those who suffer from total absence of sight.
- The 'Deaf' are those in whom the sense of hearing is non- functional for ordinary purposes of life. Generally, a loss of hearing at 70 decibels or above at 500, 1000, 2000 Hz frequencies will make residual hearing non-functional.
- The orthopedically disabled are those who have a physical defect or deformity, which causes an undue interference with the normal functioning of the bones, muscles and joints

2.3 When the results of 1981 Census were finally available, it was felt that there was considerable under-enumeration of physically disabled persons. The 1981 Census results also supported the views expressed by the earlier Census Commissioners that the enumeration and determination of the physically disabled and their characteristics were beyond the scope and capacity of Census Operations due to the complexity of the definition of disability and inherent reservation of the people to share this information with the enumerator usually a local government official. The question on disability was not canvassed in the Census of India-1991.

2.4 The question on disability was again incorporated in census of India 2001 owing to demands from various stakeholders and obligation under Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, although it was generally felt that it was difficult to collect accurate information on disability during the census enumeration process. Further, the concepts and definitions spelt out in the act were found to be difficult to canvass, as it needed specific expertise in canvassing disability related questions. However, considering the advantage of comprehensive coverage of population characteristics and scope to provide estimates at sub-state level the decision to include the question on disability for all the members of the households was finally agreed upon. The findings of Population Census of 2001 on disability and 1981 Census were not quite comparable due to difference in coverage and definitions.

2.5 In Census of India- 2001, information on five types of disability (disability In Seeing, In Speech, In Hearing, In Movement, Mental) was collected through only one question. The question canvassed to obtain information on various types of disabilities in the Census of India-2001 was as under:

If a person is disabled, enter only one of the five disabilities for that person as given below:

In Seeing, In Speech, In Hearing, In Movement, Mental

2.6 In Census of India- 2011 information on eight types of disability (disability in seeing, in hearing, in speech, in movement, in mental retardation, in mental illness, any other and multiple disability) was collected through three questions. The information on disability was collected during the Population Enumeration phase of Census 2011 through 'Household Schedule'. Questions on disability were asked about all persons in the Household in all types of households (i.e., 'Normal', 'Institutional' and 'Houseless' households). Questions on disability were framed keeping in view the relevance of data for the planners & policy makers, feasibility of canvassing the question for covering all types of disabilities as listed in the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 and the National Trust Act, 1999.

2.7 A comparative statement depicting the definitions of types of disabilities covered during Census 2001 and Census 2011 is shown in Statement 2.1.

Statement 2.1: A comparison of questions and definitions used during Census - 2001 and Census -2011

Type of disability	Definition as per Census-2001	Definition as per Census-2011
In Seeing	<p>(One question covering the following categories:</p> <p>In Seeing, In Speech, In Hearing, In Movement, Mental)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who cannot see at all (has no perception of light) or has blurred vision even with the help of spectacles will be treated as visually disabled. • A person with proper vision only in one eye will also be treated as visually disabled. • If a person has blurred vision and had no occasion to test whether her /his eyesight could improve by using spectacles. Such persons would be treated as visually disabled. 	<p>(Three questions covering the following categories:</p> <p>In Seeing, In Hearing, In Speech, In Movement, Mental Retardation, Mental Illness, Any other, Multiple Disability*) <i>* A combination of maximum three types of disabilities was included</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot see at all; or • Has no perception of light even with the help of spectacles; or • Has perception of light but has blurred vision even after using spectacles, contact lenses etc. A simple test is whether the person can count the fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet in good daylight. Such persons can however, move independently with the help of remaining sight; or • Can see light but cannot see properly to move about independently; or • Has blurred vision but had no occasion to test if her/his eyesight would improve after taking corrective measures. • One-eyed person not to be considered as disabled in Seeing
In Hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who cannot hear at all (deaf) or can hear only loud sounds. • A person who is able to hear, using hearing-aid will not considered as disabled under this category. • A person cannot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot hear at all; or • Has difficulty in hearing day-to-day conversational speech (hard of hearing); or • If she/he is using a hearing aid. • Hearing problem in one ear not to be considered as having hearing disability

	hear through one ear but her/his other ear is functioning normally, should be considered having hearing disability.	
In Speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who is dumb. • A persons whose speech is not understood by a listener of comprehension and hearing • Children up to three years of age are excluded under this category. • Persons who stammer but whose speech is comprehensible will not be classified as disabled by speech. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot speak at all or she/he is unable to speak normally on account of certain difficulties linked to speech disorder; or • Able to speak in single words only and is not able to speak in sentences; or • Stammers to such an extent that the speech is not comprehensible. However, persons who stammer but whose speech is comprehensible may not be treated as disabled in speech.
In Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who lacks limbs or is unable to use the limbs normally. • Absence of a part of a limb like a finger or a toe will not be considered as disability. However, absence of all the fingers or toes or a thumb will make a person disabled by movement. • If any part of the body is deformed, the person will also be treated as disabled and covered under this category. • A person who cannot move herself/himself or without the aid of another person or without the aid of stick. etc., will be treated as disabled under this category. • Similarly, a person would be treated as disabled in movement if she/he is unable to move or lift or pick up any small article placed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not have both arms or both legs; or • Are paralysed and are unable to move but crawl; or • Are able to move only with the help of walking aids; or • Have acute and permanent problems of joints/muscles that have resulted in limited movement; or • Have lost all the fingers or toes or a thumb; or • Are not able to move or pick up any small thing placed nearby; or • Have stiffness or tightness in movement; or • Have difficulty in balancing and coordinating body movements; or • Have loss of sensation in the body due to paralysis or leprosy or any other reason; or • Have any deformity of the body part/s like having a hunch back; or • Very short statured (dwarf).

	<p>near her/him.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person may not be able to move normally because of problems of joints like arthritis and has to invariable limp while moving, will also be considered to have movement disability. 	
Mental Retardation	Not covered separately in Census-2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacks understanding/comprehension as compared to her/his own age group; or • Is unable to communicate her/his needs when compared to other persons of her/his age group; or • Has difficulty in doing daily activities; or • Has difficulty in understanding routine instructions; or • Has extreme difficulty in making decisions, remembering things or solving problems.
Mental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who lacks comprehension appropriate to his/her age will be considered as mentally disabled. • This would not mean that if a person is not able to comprehend his/her studies appropriate to his /her age and is failing to qualify examination is mentally disabled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is taking medicines or other treatment for mental illness; or • Exhibits unnecessary and excessive worry and anxiety; or • Exhibits repetitive (obsessive-compulsive) behaviour/thoughts; or • Exhibits sustained changes of mood or mood swings (joy and sadness); or • Has unusual experiences - such as hearing voices, seeing visions, experience of strange smells or sensations or strange taste; or • Exhibits unusual behaviours like talking/laughing to self, staring in space; or • Has difficulty in social interactions and adapting at home, at school, at workplace or generally in society.

Any other	Not covered separately in Census-2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the person has a disability other than the categories mentioned above; or • The respondent fails to report the exact type of the disability; or • Disabilities like “Autism” etc. (Difficulty in communicating, interacting with others; unusual & repetitive behaviours etc.).
Multiple Disability	Not covered separately in Census-2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple Disabilities means a combination of two or more specific type of disabilities. • The question has been designed to record a combination of maximum three types of disabilities.

2.8 The data collected through census is disseminated through the reports & special tables publish by the office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India. These can be accessed on the website of the O/o RG&CCI www.censusindia.gov.in .

Disability statistics: Survey approach (National Sample Surveys)

2.9 Sample surveys are shorter surveys designed to be administered to a sub-population selected by some other instrument (often a census) that focus on specific issues. They are often put into the field to answer specific questions about a population. As such, they provide the opportunity to ask more detailed questions about disability. Detailed information is useful in itself, of course, but it also helps to reduce the number of false positive and negative responses, thereby offering a more accurate prevalence measure. A sample survey may be an independent survey focusing entirely on disability, or a disability module added to an existing survey, as sample is a subset of the population, selected for study in some prescribed manner. Rigorous statistical exercise is needed to minimize the sampling error in estimation and projection.

2.10 NSS Surveys on Disability

- The National Sample Survey made its first attempt to collect information on physically disabled in its **15th round survey (July 1959-June 1960)**. The enquiry was exploratory in nature and was confined to rural areas only.
- In its **16th round (July 1960-June 1961)** the geographical coverage was extended to urban areas.
- Thereafter the subject was again taken up for nationwide survey in its 24th round (July 1969-June 1970), and in the 28th round (October 1973-June 1974).

2.11 *The surveys (undertaken during 15th, 16th, 24th, and 28th rounds) were intended mainly to get a count of persons in the country who suffered from certain specified physical disability. However, the types of physically disabled covered were not always same. For reasons of economy information on physically disabled was collected in the early rounds in survey schedules meant for other subjects. Therefore, there was very little scope for collecting information on cause, specific nature and other details of parsons with disability.*

- NSS undertook a comprehensive survey on disabled persons for the first time in the NSS 36th round (July- December 1981) as 1981 was the International Year of the disabled persons. Detailed information relating to magnitude of disability, type of disability, cause, age at onset, type of aid/ appliance used and other socio-economic characteristics was collected in this survey.
- A decade later, at the request of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment [MoSJE], NSSO covered this subject again in its 47th round (July-December 1991), with the same basic framework including concepts, definitions and operational procedures as followed in the 36th round.

2.12 *While the earlier surveys on disability were restricted to only the physically disabled persons. In the surveys conducted since NSS 36th round (1981) an extended definition was used to cover all persons with one or more of the three physical disabilities – visual, communication (i.e. hearing and/ or speech) and locomotor. Data on developmental milestones and behavioural pattern of all children of age 5-14 years were also collected, regardless of whether they were physically disabled or not.*

2.12.1 Again, after a gap of eleven years, NSS carried out the survey on the persons with disabilities in its **58th round during July-December, 2002**. This round also maintained the same definitions and procedures for physical disabilities as were adopted in 36th round (July- December 1981) and 47th round (July-December 1991) of NSS. This round, however, extended the coverage by including the mental disability. Along with the particulars of physical and mental disabilities, the socio-economic characteristics of the persons with disabilities such as their age, literacy, vocational training, employment, cause of disability, age at onset of disability, etc., were also collected.

2.13 The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 was enacted by the Government of India on 28.12.2016 and came into force from 19.04.2017. This Act replaced the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. It fulfills the obligations to the United National Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), to which India is a signatory.

Under the act disability has been defined as on an evolving and dynamic concept.

2.14 Keeping in view the current data demand of the users and usefulness of the survey results, NSS decided to conduct Survey of Persons with Disabilities in its 76th round (during July- December 2018). The main objective of the Survey was to estimate indicators of incidence and prevalence of disability cause of disability, age at onset of disability, facilities available to the persons with disability, difficulties faced by persons with disability in accessing/using public building and public transport, arrangement of regular care giver, out-of pocket expenses relating to disability, etc.

2.15 While conducting this survey, NSS made some changes in the structure of the schedule of enquiry by modifying the questions asked to identify persons with disabilities, adding relevant items in the schedule of enquiry, etc. Some of the important features of the Survey of Persons with Disabilities of NSS 76th round are given below:

- a. Provision was made in Schedule of enquiry to classify the persons with disabilities as per the classification used in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (PWD Act) 2016.
- b. For the persons with disabilities, data were collected on difficulty faced in accessing/ using public transport and accessing/using public building.
- c. For the persons with disabilities, information was collected whether having certificate of disability and percentage of disability as per certificate.
- d. For the persons with disabilities, information was collected on arrangement of regular care giver.
- e. Information on out-of-pocket expenses relating to disability was recorded.
- f. For the persons with disabilities in the age group 3 to 35 years, information was collected on particulars of enrolment in education.
- g. For each of the household members with disability, employment and unemployment particulars was collected in usual status.
- h. For each of the household members of age 12 to 59 years with disability, information was collected on whether receiving/received vocational/ technical training. Moreover, those who received formal vocational/ technical training, further information was

collected on field of training, duration of training, type of training, source of funding the training, etc.

2.16 Comparability of the estimates obtained from the Survey of Persons with Disabilities conducted during NSS 76th round (July-December 2018) with those of NSS 58th round (July – December 2002) on which information on disability was collected:

2.16.1 It is pertinent to mention here that in NSS 76th round, definition of disability, reference period for determining disability, classification of disabilities and procedure adopted for identification of disabled persons were different from those used in earlier rounds of survey conducted by NSS to collect data on disability. These aspects may be noted while comparing the results on different aspects of disability obtained in NSS 76th round with those of earlier rounds of NSS on the same subject (Statement 2.3)

Statement 2.3: A comparison of concepts and definitions on disability used during NSS 76thround (July- December 2018) and NSS 58thround (July – December 2002)

Criterion of comparison	NSS 58th round (July – December 2002)	NSS 76th round (July- December 2018)
Differences in Definition	A person with restrictions or lack of abilities to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being was treated as having disability. It excluded illness/injury of recent origin (morbidity) resulting into temporary loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move.	“Person with disability” means a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others. “Barrier” means any factor including communicational, cultural, economic, environmental, institutional, political, social, attitudinal or structural factors which hampers the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society.
Differences in Reference period	The definition of disability excluded illness/injury of recent origin (morbidity) resulting into temporary loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move.	For proper interpretation of the results, ‘long term’ covered a period of 12 months or more. Thus, if the physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment existed for a period of 12 months or more or if such impairments are of recent origin but the nature of the impairments are such that these will last for a long term (12 months or more), the person was considered as a person with disability. Some specific conditions like amputation of leg/arm, victim of acid attack, diagnosis of hemophilia, multiple sclerosis, parkinson's disease, etc., even if were of recent origin

		were always considered as disabilities.
Differences in classification of disabilities	The following categories of disabilities were identified: Mental illness, Mental retardation, Visual, Hearing, Speech, Locomotor	For this survey, for classification of disabilities, specified disabilities as stated in the PWD Act 2016 have been considered.
Differences in procedure adopted for identification of disabled persons	In NSS 58th round, the question asked to identify a person with disability was 'whether having disability?' Response in respect of each of the household member was recorded with the following codes: yes: single: mental – 1, visual – 2, hearing – 3, speech – 4, locomotor – 5; multiple – 6; no – 7 For each of the persons with codes 1 to 6, detailed information for each type of disability was collected through follow-up questions.	In NSS 76th round, a single-shot question like 'whether having disability' that that was used in NSS 58th round was not used to identify persons with disabilities. Instead, disability of each broad category of disability was identified by using questions as follows: a) Locomotor: For identification of the persons with locomotor disabilities, the following questions were used: 1. whether having difficulty in using hands, fingers, toes, body movement (including cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy). 2. whether having loss of sensation in the body due to paralysis, leprosy, other reasons 3. whether having deformity of the body part (s) like hunch back, dwarfism, deformity due to leprosy, caused by acid attack, etc. b) Visual: For identification of

		<p>visual disability of the persons, the following question was used:</p> <p>1) whether having difficulty in seeing, counting fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet (with spectacles, if using, and both eyes taken together)</p> <p>c) Hearing: For identification of hearing disability in the persons, the following question was used:</p> <p>1) whether having difficulty in hearing day to day conversational speech (without hearing aid, if using, and both ears taken together)</p> <p>d) Speech and language disability: For identification of speech and language disability of the persons, the following question was used:</p> <p>1) whether having difficulty in speech (unable to speak like normal person/ speech is not comprehensible, including laryngectomy, aphasia).</p> <p>e) Mental retardation/ intellectual disability: For identification of mental retardation/ intellectual disability of the persons, the following questions were used:</p> <p>1) whether having difficulty in understanding/ comprehension or communicating in doing daily</p>
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		<p>activities.</p> <p>2) whether having difficulty in understanding/ comprehension or communicating required in reasoning, making decision, remembering, learning, problem solving.</p> <p>f) Mental illness: For identification of mental illness of the persons, the following questions were used:</p> <p>1) whether having unnecessary and excessive worry and anxiety, repetitive behaviour/ thoughts, changes of mood or mood swings, talking/laughing to self, staring in space.</p> <p>2) whether having unusual experiences of hearing voices, seeing visions, strange smell or sensation or strange taste.</p> <p>3) whether having unusual behaviour or difficulty in social interactions and adaptability.</p> <p>g) Other type of disability: For identification of other type of disability of the persons, the following question was used:</p> <p>1) whether having any of the following: parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, other chronic neurological conditions, thalassemia, haemophilia, sickle cell disease.</p>
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2.17 The data collected through Sample Surveys on disability Statistics is disseminated through the reports publish by the National Sample Survey, NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The reports can be accessed on the web-site of the MoSPI (www.mospi.gov.in).



Chapter 3

Dimensions of Disability in India

3.1 In India, data on persons with disability is collected through the Decennial Population Census and through Large-Scale Sample Surveys. The Census 2011, conducted by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India is the latest source for data on persons with disability in India obtained through complete enumeration, whereas the country wide large-Scale Sample Survey is of 76th round of National Sample Surveys (NSS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO) under Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation (MoSPI) during July-December, 2018 is the latest sample survey on Disability.

(A.1) Dimensions of disability: Census of India, 2011-

3.2 In this section, the analysis of dimensions of disability in India is based on the results of the Census 2011 and the discussions are on number of disabled, distribution of disabled by types of disabilities, age groups, educational level, and employment status. In Census 2011, information on eight types of disability was collected.

3.3 As per the Census 2011, out of the 121 crore population in India 2.68 crore persons were enumerated as 'disabled' which was 2.21% of the total population. Among the disabled population 56% were males and 44% were females.

Statement 3.1: Total Population and the population of disabled persons in India - Census, 2011					
Population, India 2011			Disabled persons, India 2011		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
121.08 crore	62.32 crore	58.76 crore	2.68 crore	1.50 crore	1.18 crore

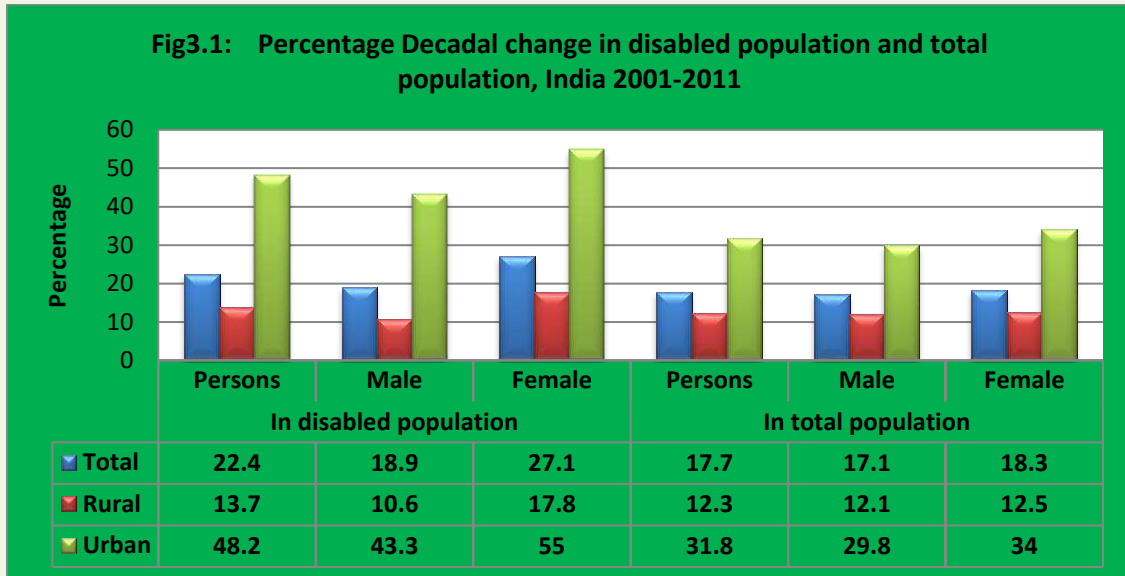
3.3.1 Out of total disabled person, 69% reside in rural areas whereas 31% in the urban areas.

3.3.2 Statement 3.2 shows the proportion of disabled by social groups in India during 2011. The percentage of disabled population among males and females are 2.41% and 2.01% respectively. At all India level as well as at level disaggregated by various social groups, the proportion of disabled in the corresponding population is higher for females than males.

Statement 3.2: Percentage of disabled population by social groups in India– Census, 2011			
Social Group	Persons	Males	Females
Total	2.21	2.41	2.01
SC	2.45	2.68	2.2
ST	2.05	2.18	1.92
Other than SC/ ST	2.18	2.37	1.98

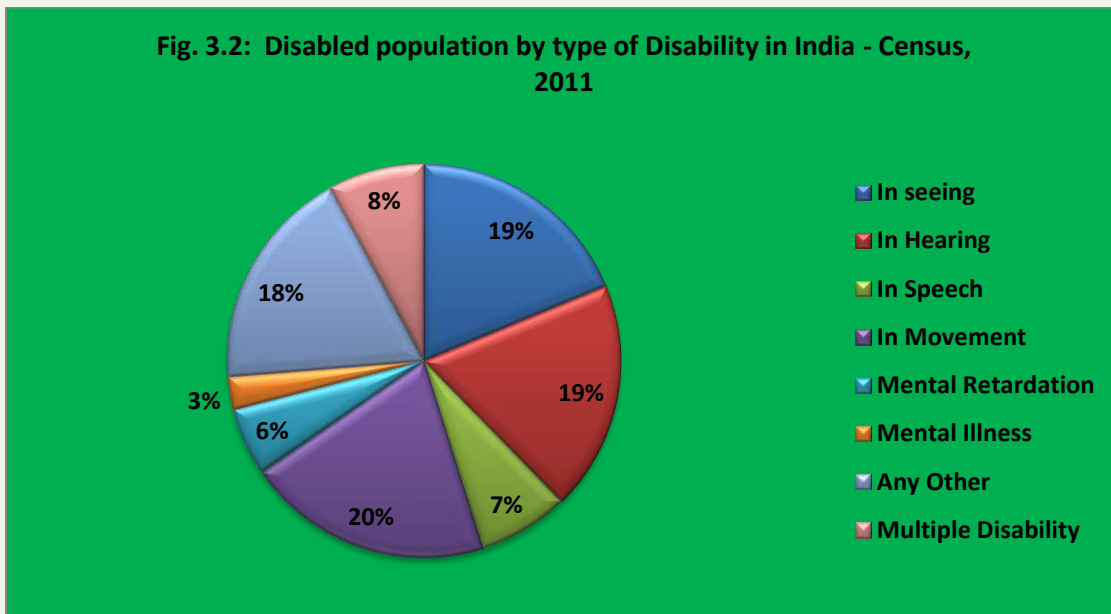
3.3.3 Data on disability were also collected in the 2001-Census. During 2001 – 2011, an increase in the number of disabled persons was observed both in rural and urban

areas and also among males and females. The share of disabled persons in the total population, as well as in the male and female population also increased during this period. The percentage decadal change during 2001 -2011 is shown in Figure 3.1.

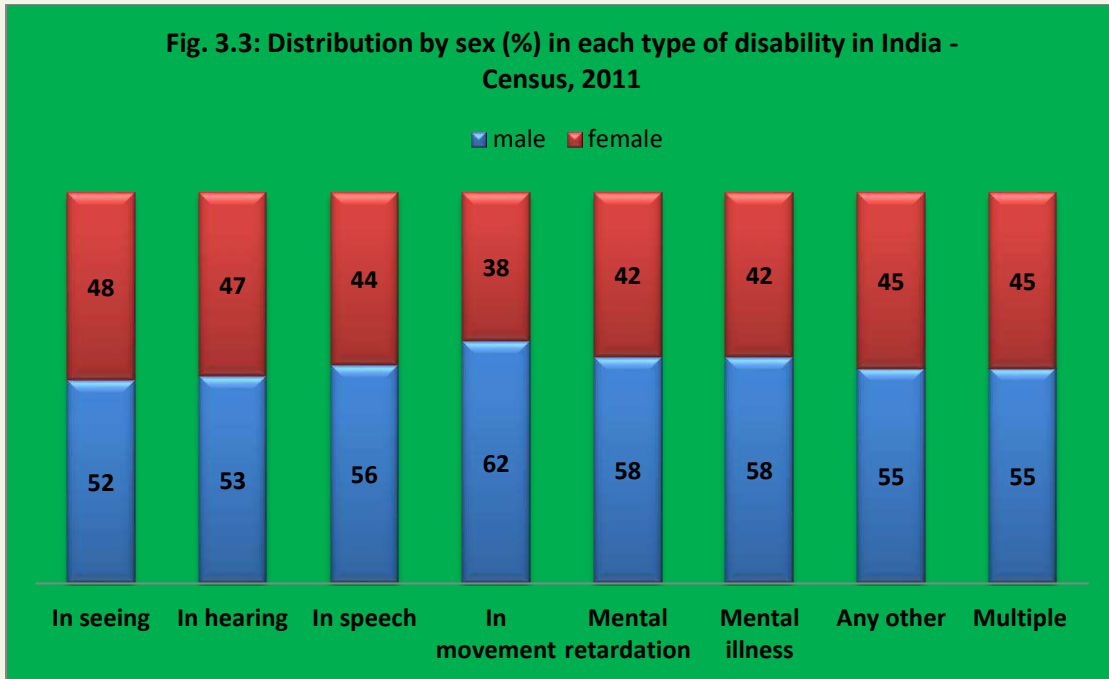


Types of disability

3.4 The Census 2011 revealed that, in India, 20% of the disabled persons are having disability in movement, 19% are with disability in seeing, 19 % are with disability in hearing and 8% has multiple disabilities.

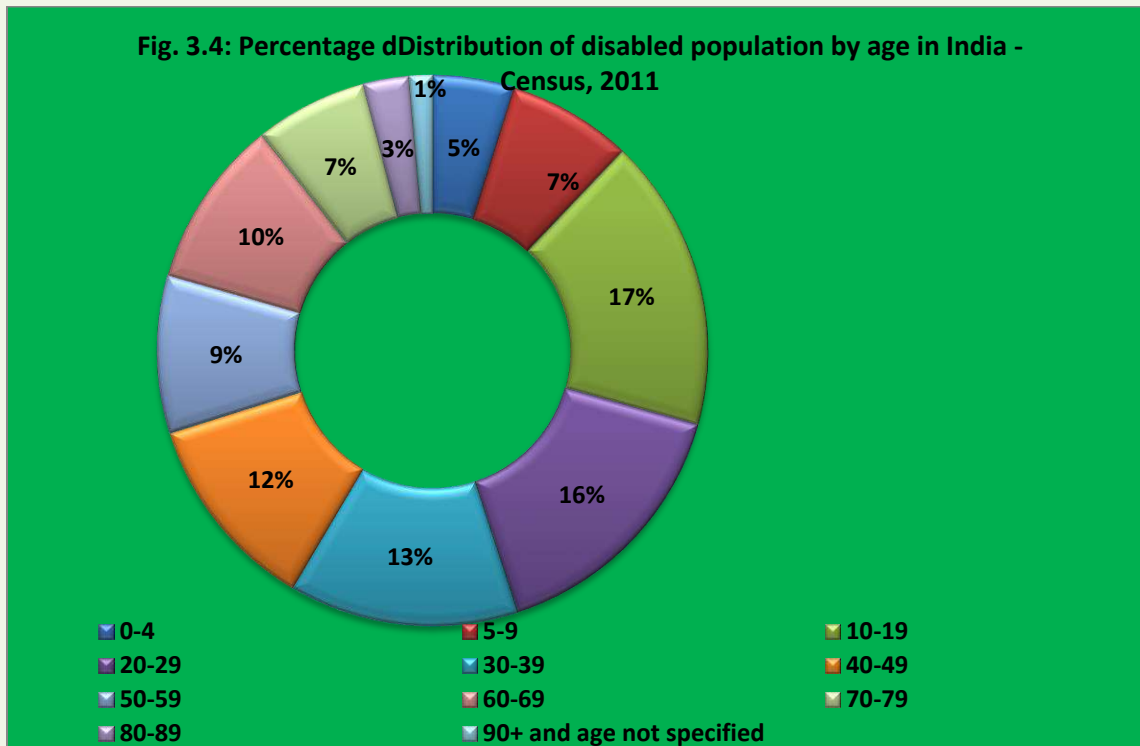


3.5 The share of males is more than females for all the types of disability.

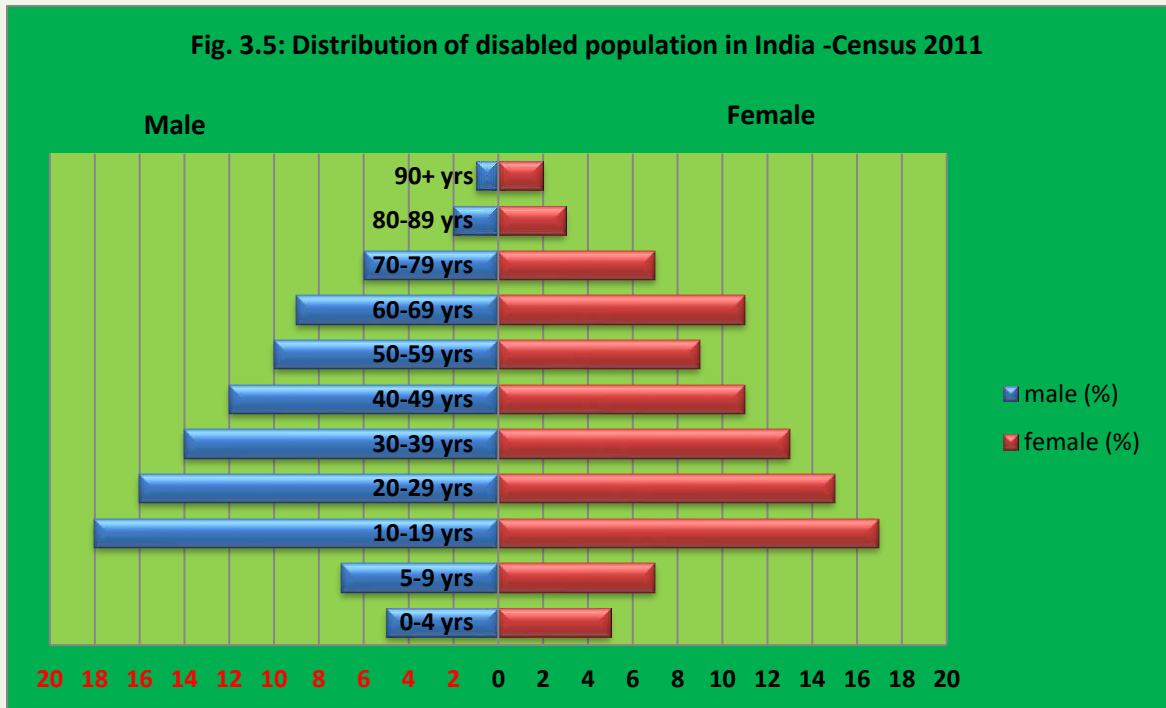


Disabled population in various age groups

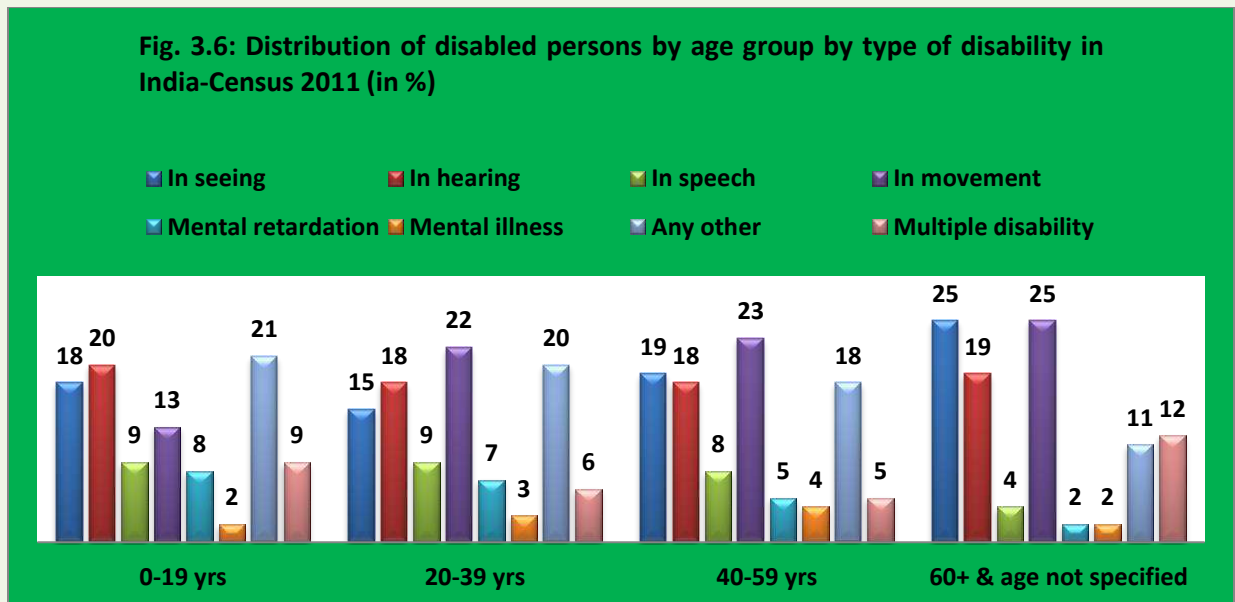
3.6 Percentage distribution of disabled population by age-group is shown in Figure 3.4. Elderly (60+ years) disabled constituted 21% of the total disabled at all India level.



3.7 The percentage of disabled is highest in the age group 10-19 years followed by age group 20-29 years for both the male and female disabled persons. Among the disabled males, 18% are elderly (above 60 years of age) whereas 23% of female disabled are elderly.

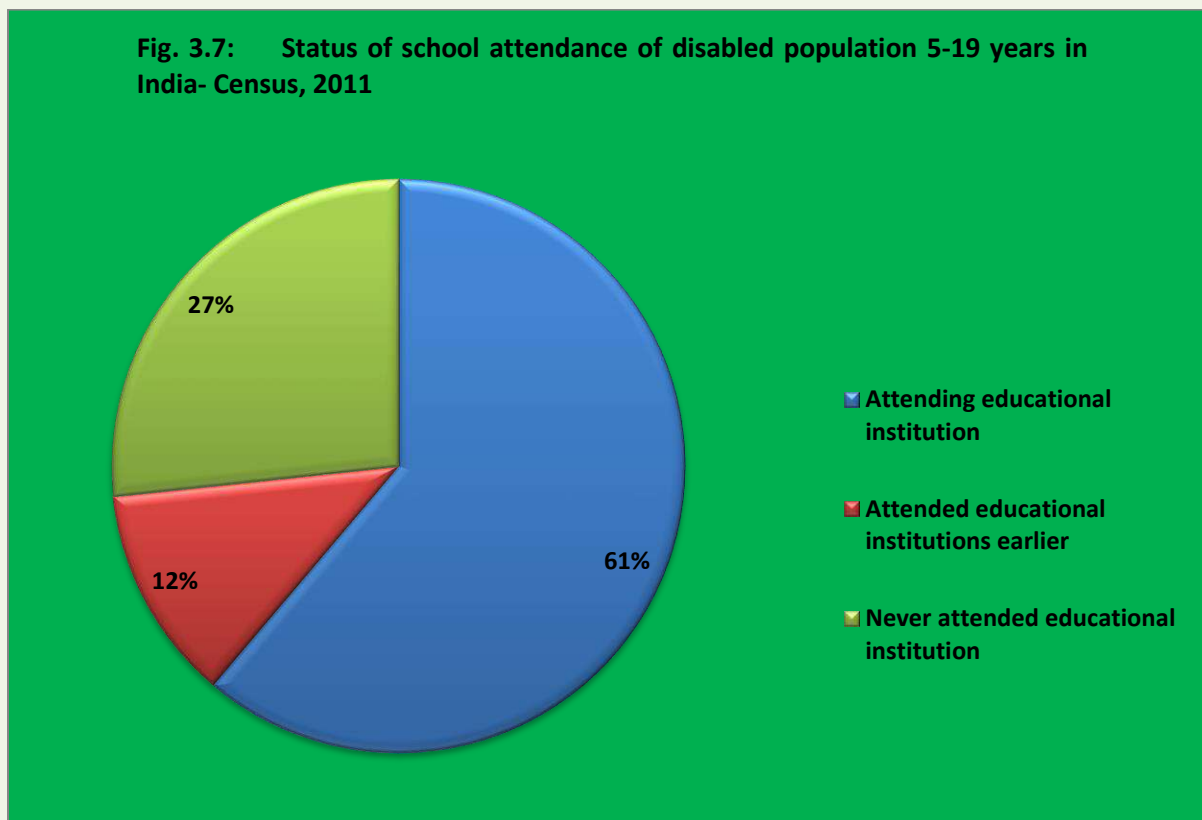


3.8 Among the elderly disabled persons, the disabilities in movement (25%), in seeing (25%) and hearing (12%) are prominent. 12% have multiple disabilities.



Educational attendance of disabled children (5-19 years)

3.9 The Census 2011 showed that 61% of the disabled children aged 5-19 years are attending educational institution.



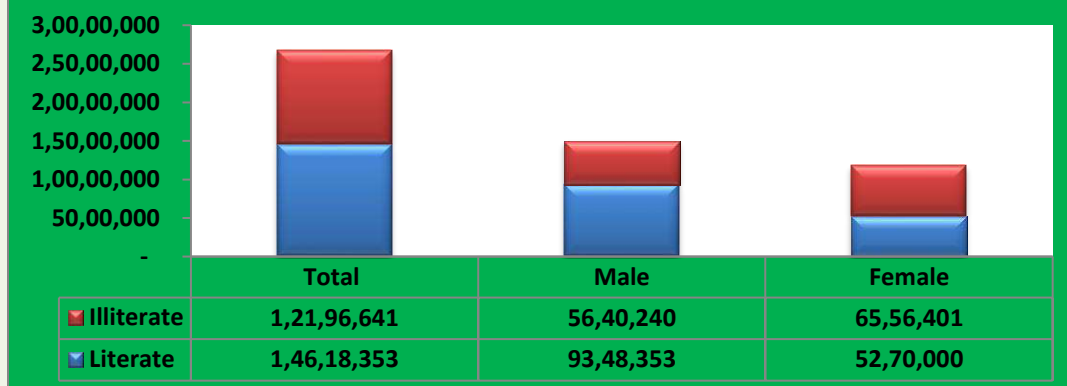
3.10 As per census-2011 about 54 per cent of the disabled children were with multiple disabilities and 50 percent of the children with mental illness never attended educational institutions.

Educational status of disabled population

3.11 Disability may act as a major impediment in formal education. However, the educational attainment of disabled persons is important in improving their living conditions.

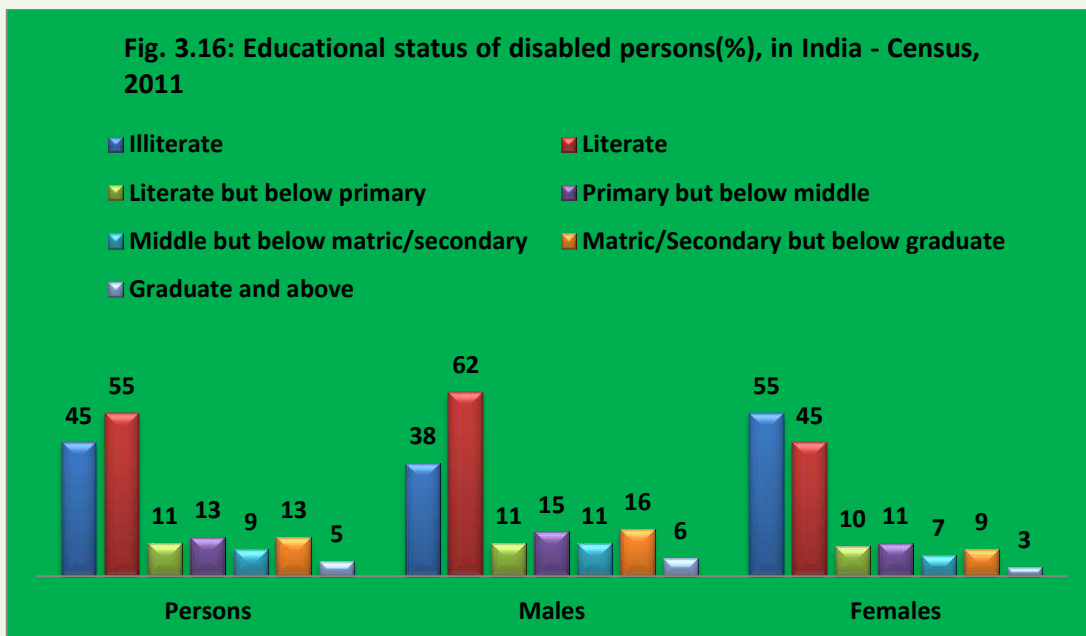
- Of the total disabled population of nearly 55% (1.46 Cr.) are literates.
- Out of the male disabled population, 62% are literates and among the female disabled 45% are literates.

Fig. 3.15: Literacy status of disabled population by sex in India - Census, 2011



3.12 The Census 2011 showed that, at all India level,

- Among the total disabled persons, 45% are illiterates. 13% of the disabled population has metric/ secondary education but are not graduates and 5% are graduates and above. Nearly 8.5% among the disabled literates are graduates.
- Among the male disabled persons, 38% are illiterates. 16% of the disabled male population has metric/ secondary education but are not graduates and 6% are graduates and above. About 9% among the male disabled literates are graduates.
- Among the female disabled persons, 55% are illiterates. 9% of the disabled female population has metric/ secondary education but are not graduates and 3% are graduates and above. Nearly, 7.7% among the female disabled literates are graduates.



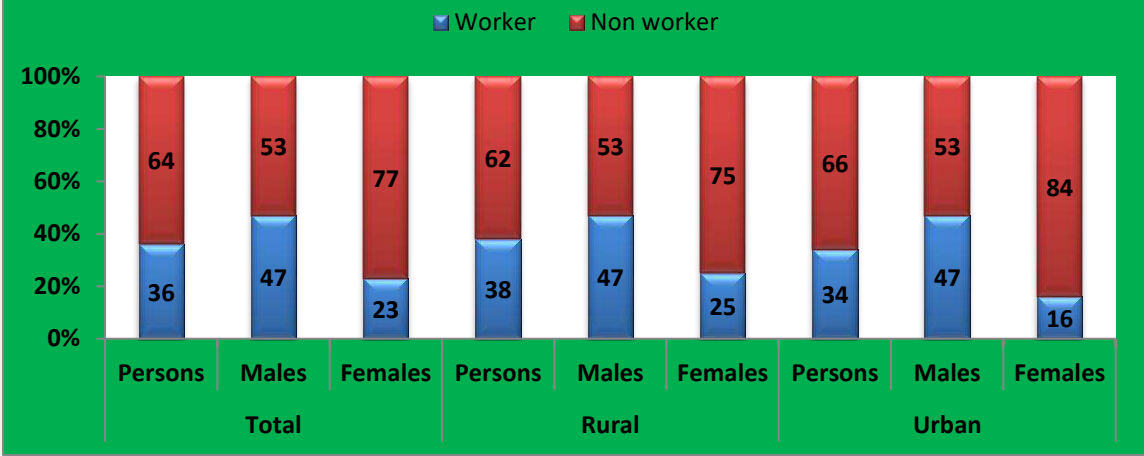
Employment status of disabled population

3.13 For empowerment of the disabled population, the attainment of education and participation in economic activity are extremely important. The work status of disabled persons, by sex, by residence and by type of disability and the attributes of disabled non-workers are discussed below to throw light into the various aspects of their participation in economic activity.

3.14 The Census 2011 highlighted that, nearly one third of the total disabled persons are working.

- At all India level, 36% of the total disabled persons are workers. Among the male disabled persons, 47% are working and among female disabled only 23% are working.
- In rural India, 25% of the female disabled are working, while in urban India, the corresponding figure is 16%.

Fig. 3.18: Distribution of disabled persons (in %) by work status in India - Census, 2011



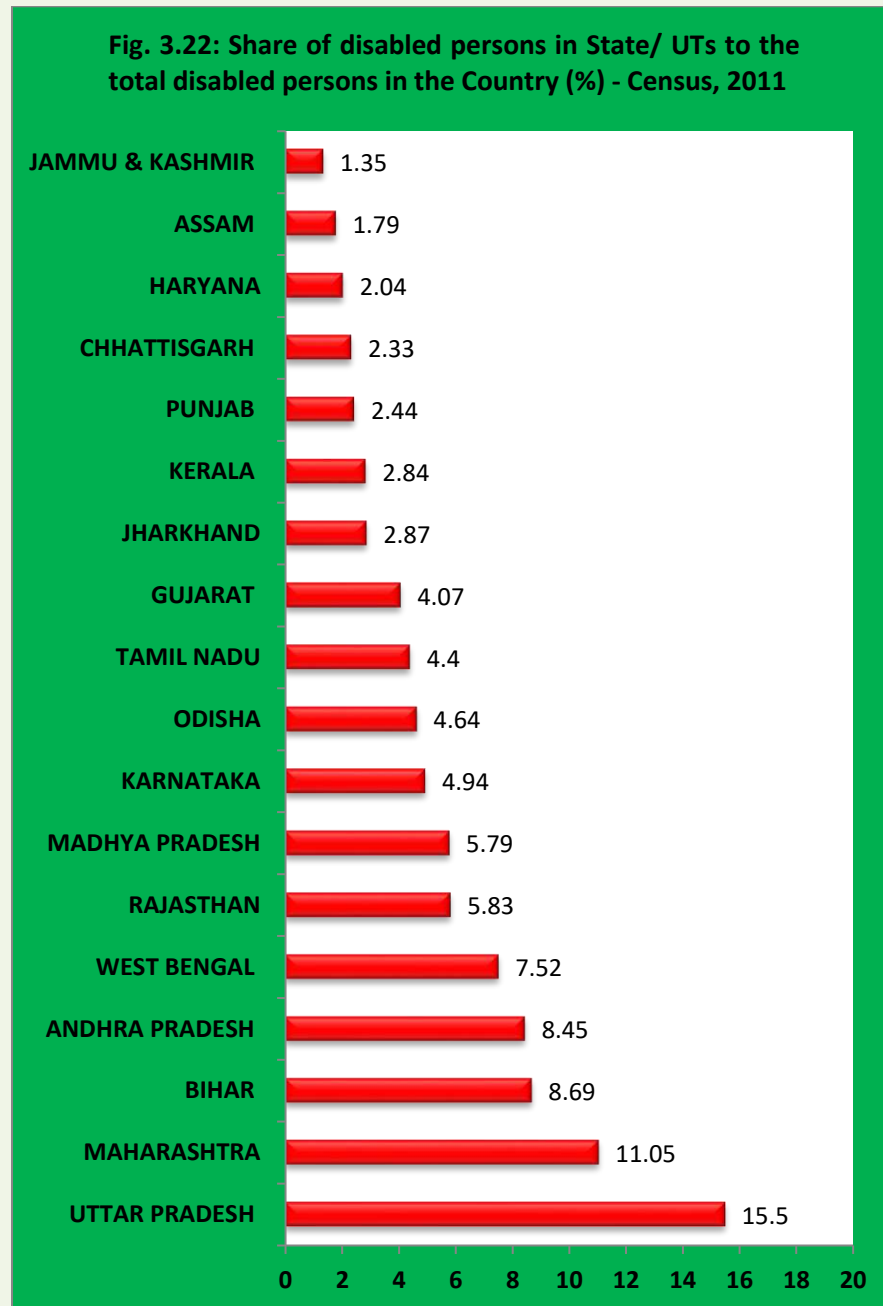
(A.2) Status of disabled persons in States / UTs (As per Census 2011)

3.15 State / UT wise status on certain dimensions of disabled persons in India based on results of Census 2011 is shown as under:

- At all India level, disabled persons constituted 2.21% of the total population. In 15 States / UTs, the prevalence of disability (proportion of disabled persons to total population) is higher than all India level.
- Among the State/ UTs, Sikkim has the highest prevalence of disability. 2.98% of the total population of Sikkim has been reported as disabled. Daman & Diu (0.9%) reported the lowest prevalence of disability.
- The highest number of disabled persons is from the State of Uttar Pradesh. Nearly 50% of the disabled persons belonged to one of the five States namely Uttar Pradesh (15.5%), Maharashtra (11.05%), Bihar (8.69%), Andhra Pradesh (8.45%), and West Bengal (7.52%).
- At all India level, 7.62% of the disabled persons belonged to the age group 0-6 years. Bihar (12.48%) has the highest share of disabled children in the population of disabled persons of the State followed by Meghalaya (11.41%). In Kerala, only 3.44% of the disabled persons belonged to the age group 0-6 years, which is the lowest among the State/ UTs.
- The State of Uttar Pradesh is home for the highest number of disabled children (0-6 years). Four States namely, Uttar Pradesh (20.31%), Bihar (14.24%), Maharashtra (10.64%), and West Bengal (6.48%) together have the burden of more than 50% of the disabled children.

- At all India level, 36.34% of the total disabled population is reported as 'workers'. Among the State / UTs, Nagaland (51.92%) has the highest share of workers in the respective population of disabled persons followed by Sikkim (49.04%) and Arunachal Pradesh (44.69%). The proportion of disabled workers to the corresponding total disabled persons is lowest in Lakshadweep (19.88%), followed by Kerala (23.59%) and NCT of Delhi (27.92%).
- Among the disabled workers, the highest number of workers are from Uttar Pradesh (14.84%), followed by Maharashtra (12.81%), which have also the highest number of disabled persons.
- At all India level, 54.52% of the disabled persons are literates. Among the State /UTs, the highest literacy rate among disabled persons is in Kerala (70.79%) followed by Goa (70.31%). The lowest literacy rate among disabled persons is in Arunachal Pradesh (38.75%) followed by Rajasthan (40.16%).
- At all India level, 8.53% of the disabled literates are having educational qualification of graduate and above. Among the State /UTs, the highest share of graduates in the disabled literate population is in Chandigarh (19.68%) followed by Delhi (17.43%) and the lowest share is reported from Lakshadweep (2%) followed by Meghalaya (3%).
- Under the various categories of disability like disability in seeing, in hearing, in movement, mental retardation, mental illness, any other and multiple disability, Uttar Pradesh, has the highest number while for disability in speech; Bihar has the highest number of disabled persons.
- The highest percentage of disabled children (5-19 years) presently attending educational institution has been reported from Goa & Kerala (73%) followed by Maharashtra and Lakshadweep (70%). The percentage of disabled children never attended educational institution is highest in Nagaland (39%) followed by Assam (35%).

3.16 The State/ UTs with more than 1% of the total disabled persons as per Census 2011 are shown below:



- The share of the disabled persons in the remaining 17 States/ UTs to the total population of disabled persons is less than 1%.

(B.1) Key findings based on the Survey of Persons with Disabilities in India conducted during NSS 76th round (July – December 2018).

3.17 National Statistical Office conducted the Survey of Persons with Disabilities its 76th round (July – December 2018) with objective to estimate indicators of incidence and prevalence of disability, cause of disability, age at onset of disability, facilities available to the persons with disability, difficulties faced by persons with disability in accessing/using public building and public transport, arrangement of regular care giver, out-of pocket expenses relating to disability, etc.

3.18 The 76th round Survey of Persons with Disabilities was spread over 8,992 FSUs (5,378 FSUs in rural areas and 3,614 FSUs in urban areas) covering 1,18,152 households (81,004 in rural areas and 37,148 in urban areas) and enumerating 5,76,569 persons (4,02,589 in rural areas and 1,73,980 in urban areas). In this survey, total number of persons with disability surveyed was 1,06,894 (74,946 in rural areas and 31,948 in urban areas).

3.18.1 Prevalence and incidence of disability:

- In India prevalence of disability (percentage of persons with disability in the population) was 2.2 per cent. It was 2.3 per cent in rural areas and 2.0 per cent in the urban areas.
- Prevalence of disability was higher among males than females. Among males, prevalence of disability was 2.4 per cent which was 1.9 per cent among females.
- Incidence of disability in the population, that is the number of persons whose onset of disability (by birth or otherwise) had been during the specified period of 365 days preceding the date of survey per 1,00,000 persons was 86.

3.18.2 Education level among persons with disabilities:

- Among persons with disabilities of age 7 years and above, 52.2 per cent were literates.
- Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, 19.3 per cent had highest educational level secondary and above.
- Among persons with disabilities of age 3 to 35 years, 10.1 per cent attended pre-school intervention programme.
- Percentage of persons with disability of age 3 to 35 years who were ever enrolled in ordinary school was 62.9 per cent.

- Percentage of persons of age 3 to 35 years with disability who were ever enrolled in special school among those who were not enrolled in ordinary school or were enrolled in ordinary school but were not currently attending was 4.1 per cent.

3.18.3 Living arrangement, care giver, receipt of aid/help, certificate of disability:

- Percentage of persons with disability who were living alone was 3.7 per cent.
- Among persons with disabilities, 62.1 per cent had care giver, for 0.3 per cent of the persons with disabilities caregiver was required but not available and for another 37.7 per cent of the persons with disabilities no caregiver was required.
- Percentage of persons with disability who received aid/help from Government was 21.8 per cent, 1.8 per cent received aid/help from organisation other than Government and another 76.4 per cent did not receive aid/help.
- Among persons with disability, 28.8 per cent had certificate of disability.

3.18.4 Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio in usual status (ps+ss)* and Unemployment Rate among persons of age 15 years and above with disabilities:

- Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, Labour Force Participation Rate in usual status (ps+ss) was 23.8 per cent.
- Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, Worker Population Ratio in usual status (ps+ss) was 22.8 per cent.
- Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, Unemployment Rate in usual status (ps+ss) was 4.2 per cent.

** Usual status (ps+ss) is determined considering usual principal status and subsidiary economic activities together.*

(B.2) Status of disabled persons in States / UTs (NSS 76th round (July – December 2018)):

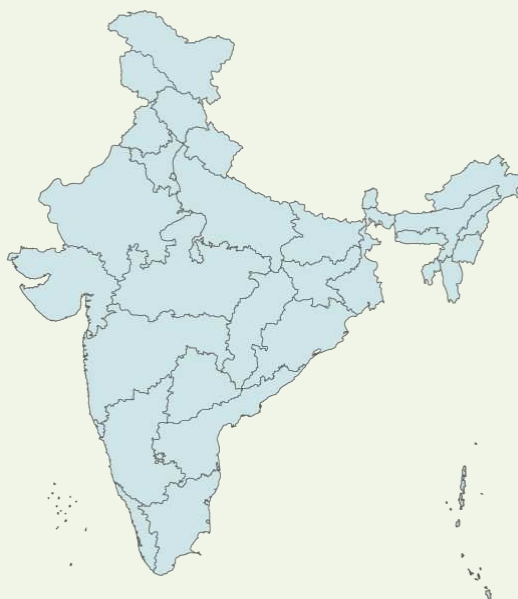
3.19 In this section, an attempt has been made to present the State / UT wise status of disabled persons as revealed by NSS 76th round on important aspects of disability, in the form of a **Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability**. Besides, information on important demographical and general aspects have also been presented.

3.20 While designing the Statistical Profile, the status of states/ UTs have been considered as on date of commencement of NSS 78th round survey (July – December 2018).

(a) Statistical Profile for the UTs 'Jammu and Kashmir' and 'Ladakh' have not been presented separately, as The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 was enforced with effect from 31 October, 2019.

(b) Similarly, Statistical Profile for the UTs Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have been presented separately as The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Act, 2019 was enforced with effect from 26 January 2020.

India



India at a glance

- **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	New Delhi
Area	32,87,263 Sq. Kms
No. of States/UTs	28 states and 8 Union territories

- **SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	1,210,854,977
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	17.70 %
Literacy rate	74.04 %
Sex ratio	943
Disabled population	2,68,14,994
Percentage of disabled population	2.21

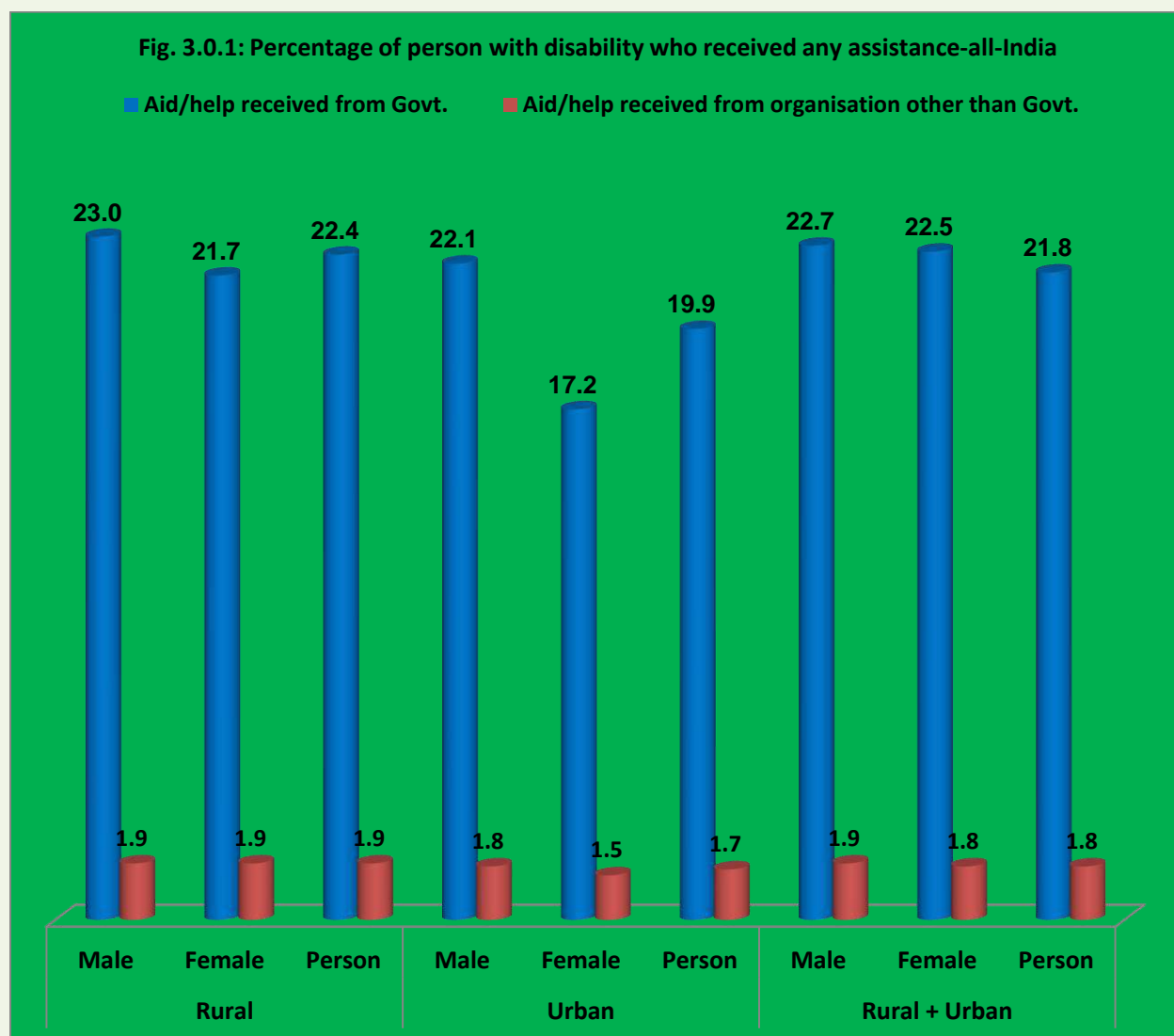
Statement 3.0.1.: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: all-India									
<i>(all figures are given in %)</i>									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.2
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4
Person with Visual Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Person having disability since birth	29.8	28.8	29.4	27.6	23.1	25.6	29.2	27.2	28.3
Person with disability who are living alone	2.0	5.0	3.2	4.3	5.6	4.8	2.6	5.2	3.7
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	31.7	24.3	28.6	34.4	23.6	29.6	32.4	24.1	28.8
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	57.4	33.3	47.2	73.3	55.8	65.5	61.6	39.6	52.2
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	19.8	8.2	14.9	37.1	23.4	31.0	24.3	12.6	19.3

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.0.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

	all-India								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	23.0	21.7	22.4	22.1	17.2	19.9	22.7	22.5	21.8
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

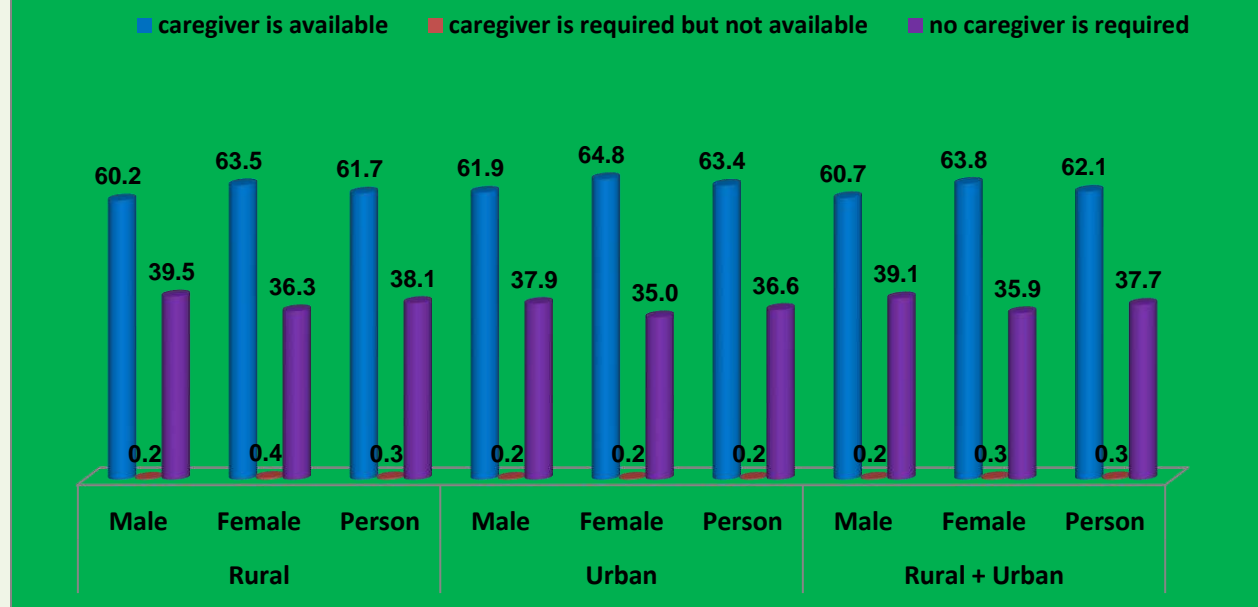


Statement 3.0.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

	all-India								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	60.2	63.5	61.7	61.9	64.8	63.4	60.7	63.8	62.1
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Where no caregiver is required	39.5	36.3	38.1	37.9	35.0	36.6	39.1	35.9	37.7

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.0.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver - all-India



01-Andhra Pradesh



Andhra Pradesh at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Amaravati
Area	1,60,205 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	13

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011) ***

Total Population	4,95,77,103
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	9.21%
Literacy rate	67.35%
Sex ratio	997
Disabled population	12,19,785
Percentage of disabled population	2.46

**Source: Statistical Abstract Andhra Pradesh 2018 published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. Of Andhra Pradesh*

Statement 3.1.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Andhra Pradesh

(all figures are given in %)

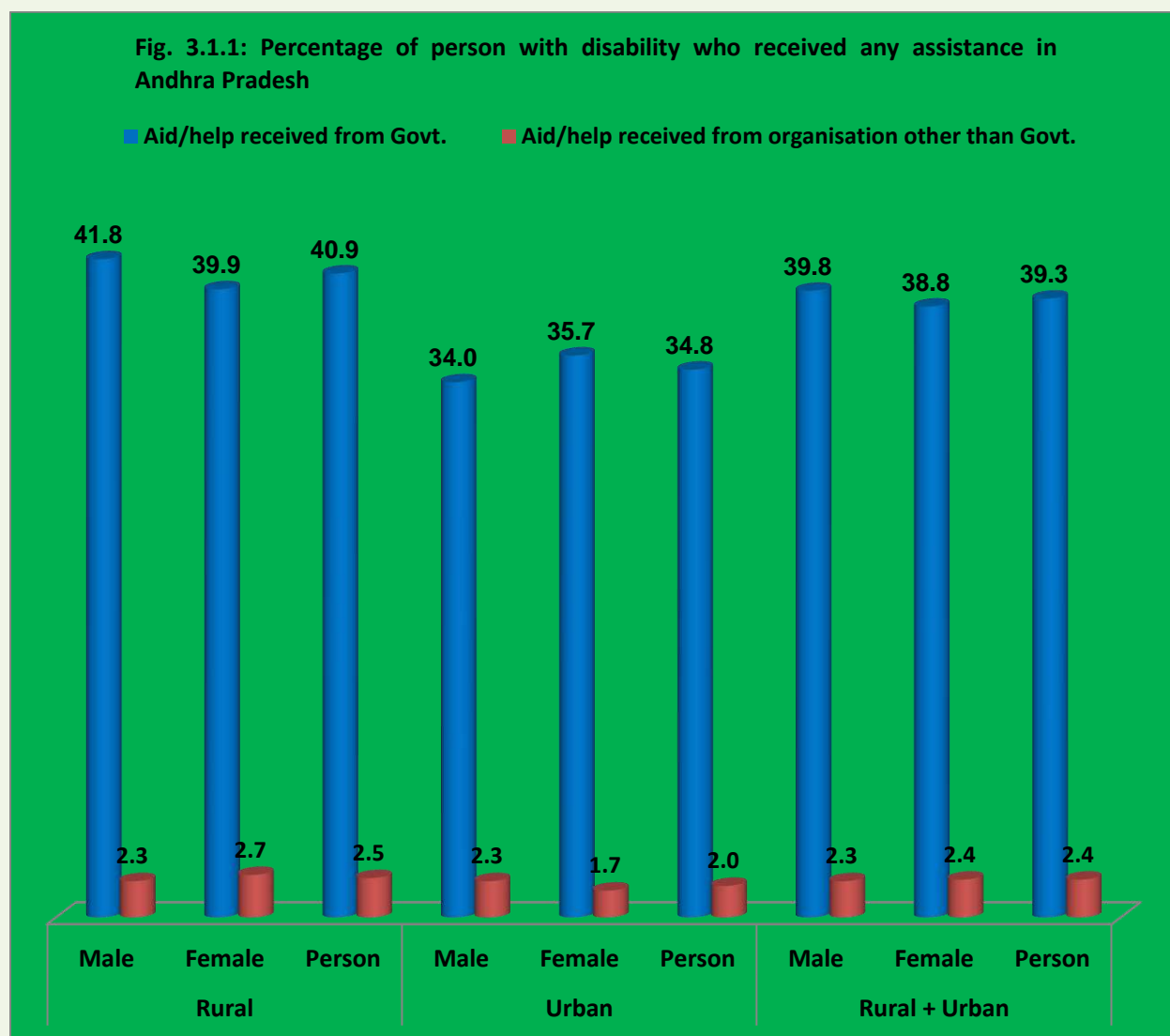
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.0
Person with Locomotor Disability	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.9
Person with Visual Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Person with Hearing Disability	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person having disability since birth	22.9	20.9	22	24.5	25.5	25	23.3	22.2	22.8
Person with disability who are living alone	3.0	12.9	8.0	2.4	16.0	9.1	3.2	13.8	8.2
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	40.8	32.9	37.1	42.5	35.1	38.8	41.2	33.5	37.6
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	41.6	22.5	32.7	66	43.9	55	47.6	28.3	38.4
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	15.8	6.7	11.5	35.3	17.4	26.6	20.7	9.5	15.4

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.1.2: Percentage of person with disability Who received any assistance

Andhra Pradesh									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	41.8	39.9	40.9	34.0	35.7	34.8	39.8	38.8	39.3
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4

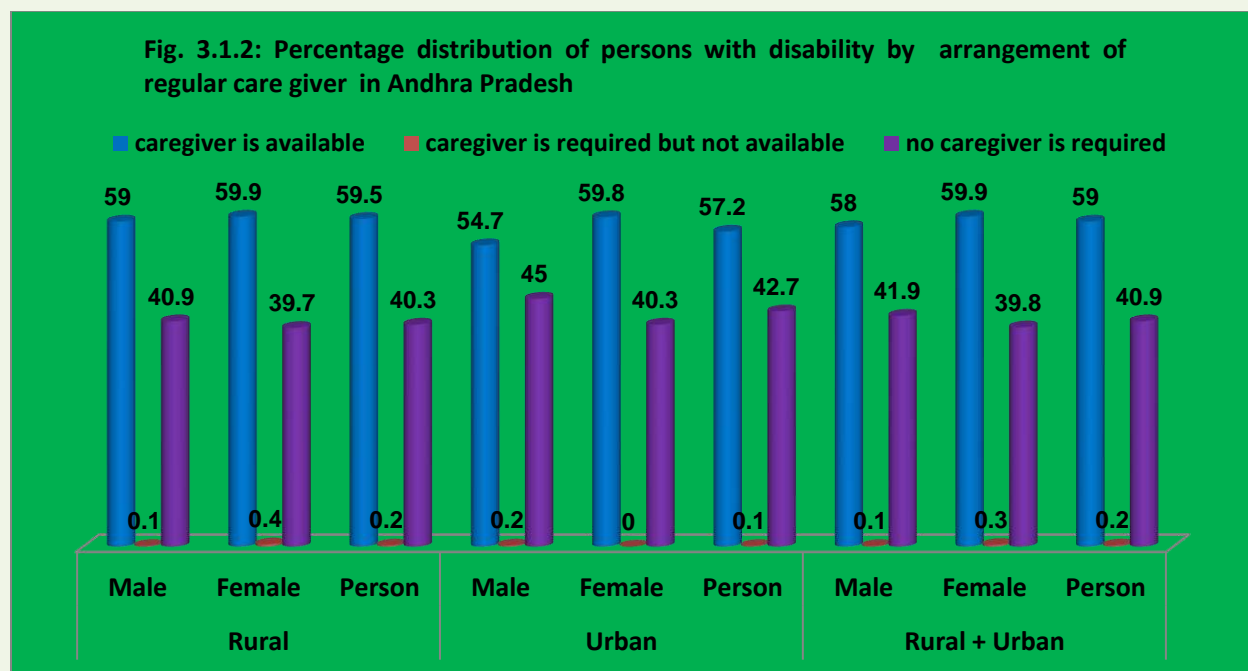
Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



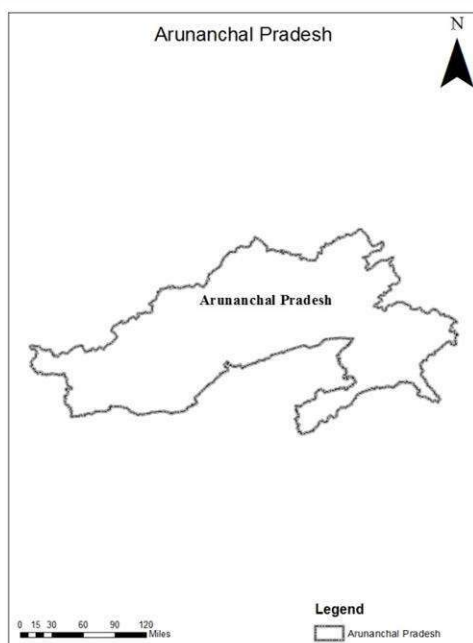
Statement 3.1.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver **Andhra Pradesh**

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	59.0	59.9	59.5	54.7	59.8	57.2	58.0	59.9	59.0
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Where no caregiver is required	40.9	39.7	40.3	45.0	40.3	42.7	41.9	39.8	40.9

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



02-Arunachal Pradesh



Arunachal Pradesh at a glance

- **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Itanagar
Area	83,743 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	25

- **SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (*as per census 2011*)**

Total Population	13,83,727
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	26.03%
Literacy rate	65.38%
Sex ratio	938
Disabled population	26,734
Percentage of disabled population	1.93

Statement 3.2.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Arunachal Pradesh

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.2	1.9	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Person with Locomotor Disability	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Person with Visual Disability	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Person with Hearing Disability	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Person with Other type of Disability	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Person having disability since birth	32.3	27.4	30.1	39.9	28.9	35.5	33.0	27.6	30.6
Person with disability who are living alone	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.4	1.0	2.2	2.5	2.4
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	6.6	14.4	10.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	7.4	14.5	10.6
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	54.8	30.0	43.5	60.1	42.5	52.7	55.2	31.0	44.3
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	9.6	8.9	9.2	30.0	13.9	22.3	11.3	9.3	10.3

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

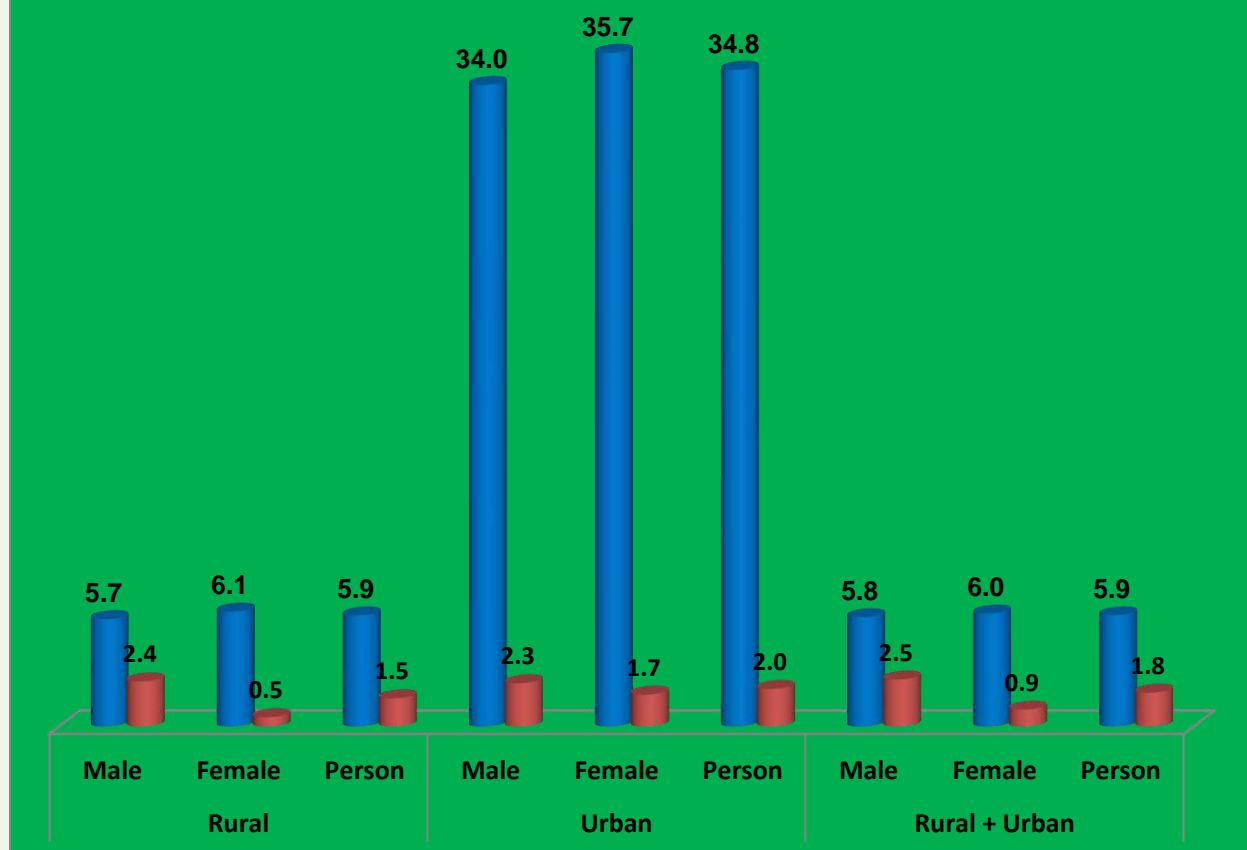
Statement 3.2.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Arunachal Pradesh									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	5.7	6.1	5.9	34.0	35.7	34.8	5.8	6.0	5.9
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	2.4	0.5	1.5	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.5	0.9	1.8

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.2.1: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance in Arunachal Pradesh

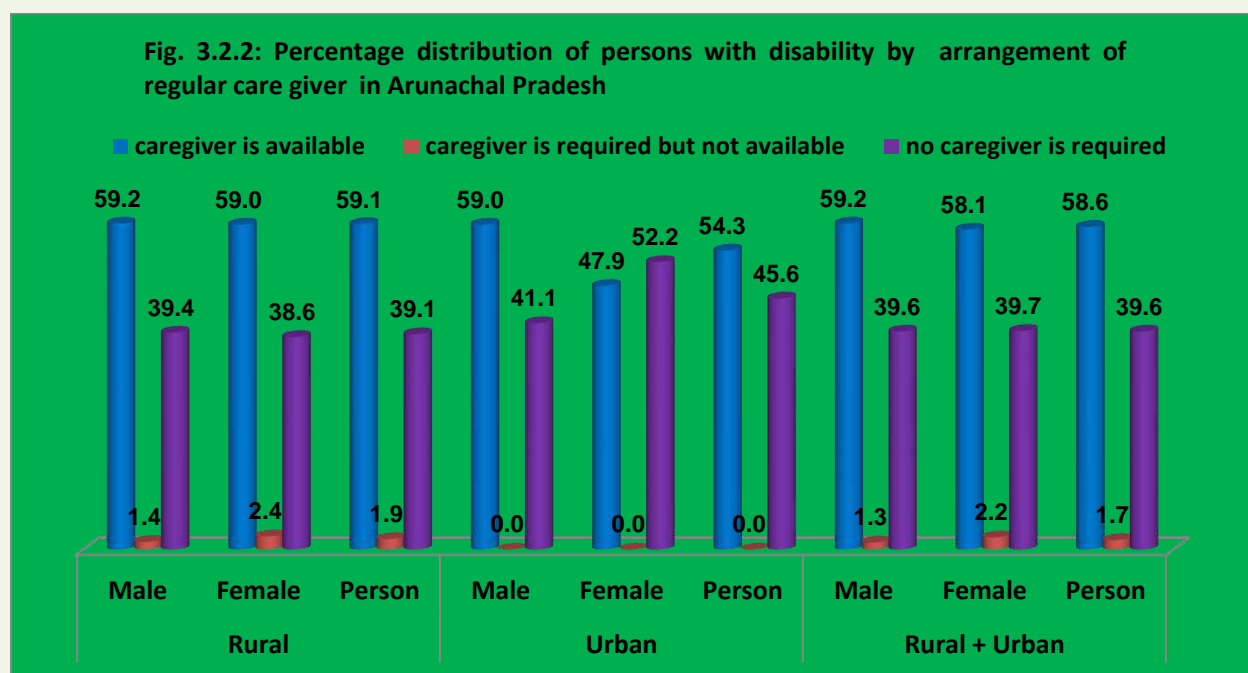
■ Aid/help received from Govt. ■ Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.



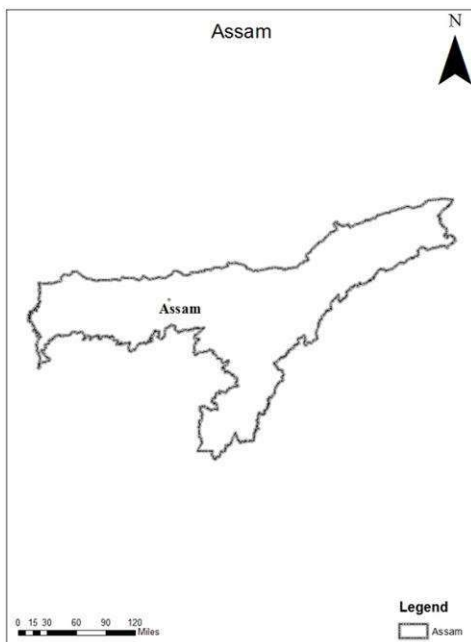
Statement 3.2.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver **Arunachal Pradesh**

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	59.2	59.0	59.1	59.0	47.9	54.3	59.2	58.1	58.6
Where caregiver is required but not available	1.4	2.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.2	1.7
Where no caregiver is required	39.4	38.6	39.1	41.1	52.2	45.6	39.6	39.7	39.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



03-Assam



Assam at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Dispur
Area	78,438 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	34

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	3,12,05,576
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	17.07%
Literacy rate	72.19%
Sex ratio	958
Disabled population	4,80,065
Percentage of disabled population	1.54

Statement 3.3.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Assam

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8
Person with Locomotor Disability	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
Person with Visual Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Person with Hearing Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	36.6	33.3	35.1	25.8	20.9	23.5	35.1	31.3	33.4
Person with disability who are living alone	1.0	1.4	1.2	3.6	0.9	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	18.2	14.4	16.5	19.6	12.1	16.1	18.5	14.0	16.5
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	63.0	54.3	59.2	84.1	63.4	74.3	66.1	55.8	61.5
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	18.2	7.6	13.5	39.1	26.5	33.2	21.5	10.9	16.8

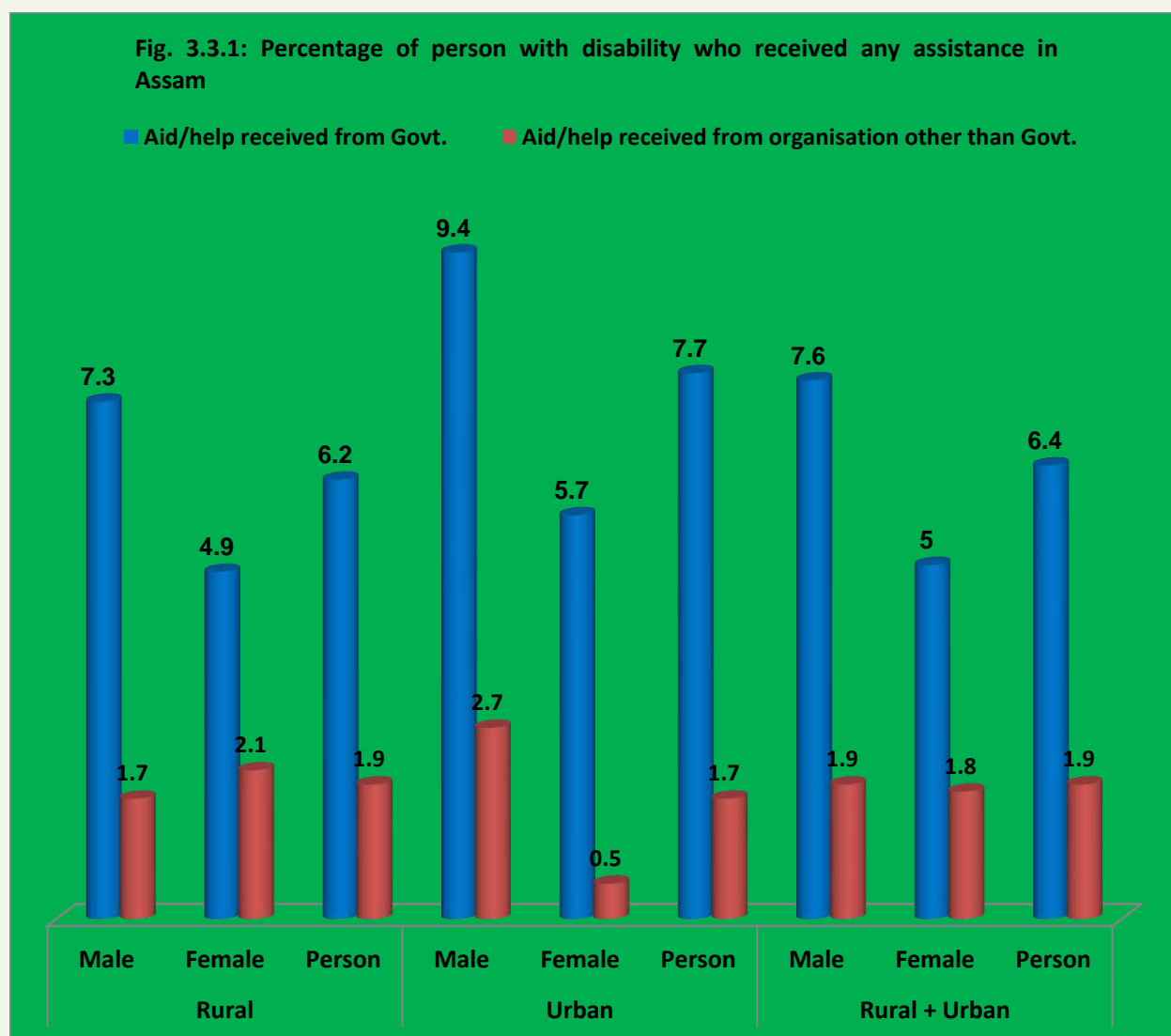
Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.3.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Assam

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	7.3	4.9	6.2	9.4	5.7	7.7	7.6	5	6.4
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.7	0.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



Statement 3.3.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

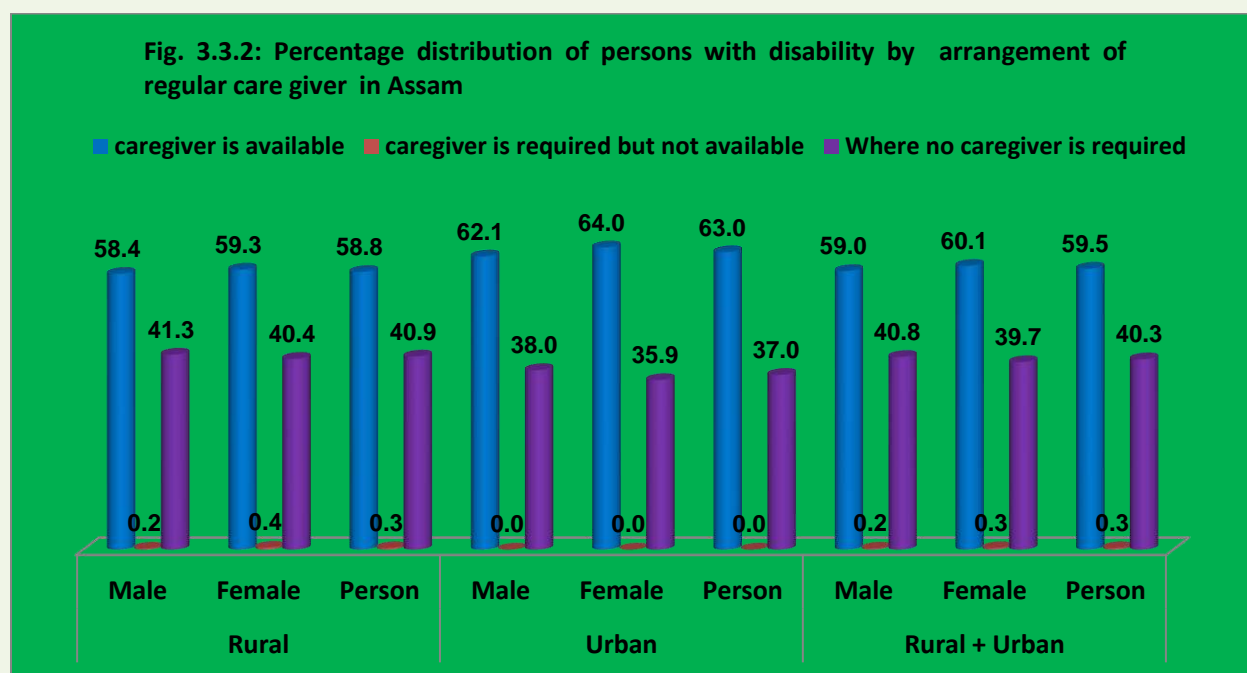
Assam

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	58.4	59.3	58.8	62.1	64.0	63.0	59.0	60.1	59.5
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Where no caregiver is required	41.3	40.4	40.9	38.0	35.9	37.0	40.8	39.7	40.3

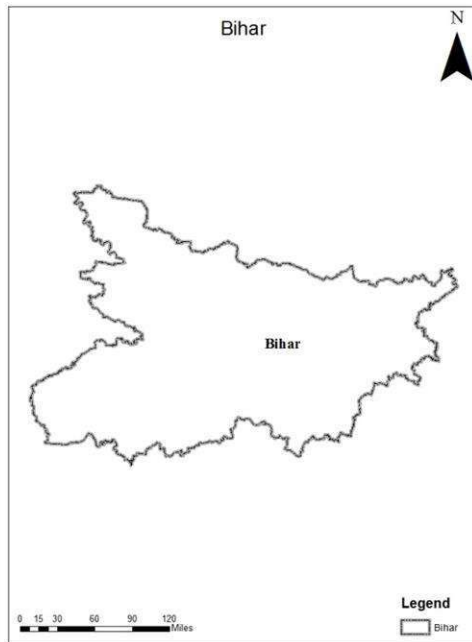
Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.3.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Assam

■ caregiver is available ■ caregiver is required but not available ■ Where no caregiver is required



04-Bihar



Bihar at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Patna
Area	94,163 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	38

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	10,40,99,452
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	25.40%
Literacy rate	61.8%
Sex ratio	918
Disabled population	23,31,009
Percentage of disabled population	2.24

Statement 3.4.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Bihar

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.7
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.0
Person with Visual Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	38.0	42.1	39.6	40.2	35.8	38.6	38.2	41.6	39.5
Person with disability who are living alone	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	36.1	27.4	32.8	36.1	31.1	34.3	36.1	27.7	32.9
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	53.6	33.4	45.9	68.4	54.4	63.5	55.1	35.3	47.6
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	23.0	7.1	16.8	39.9	22.7	33.6	24.7	8.6	18.5

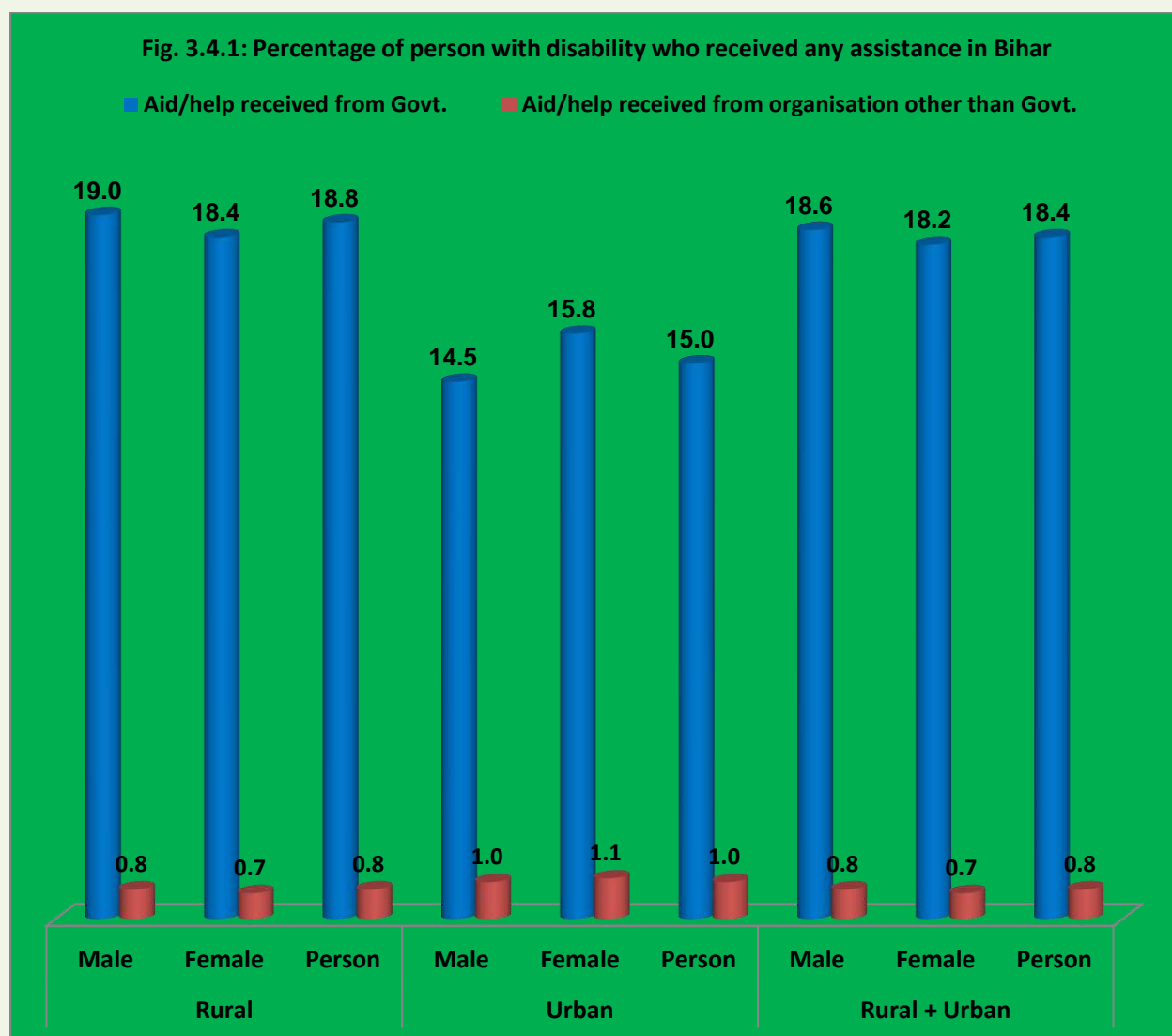
Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.4.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Bihar

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	19.0	18.4	18.8	14.5	15.8	15.0	18.6	18.2	18.4
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

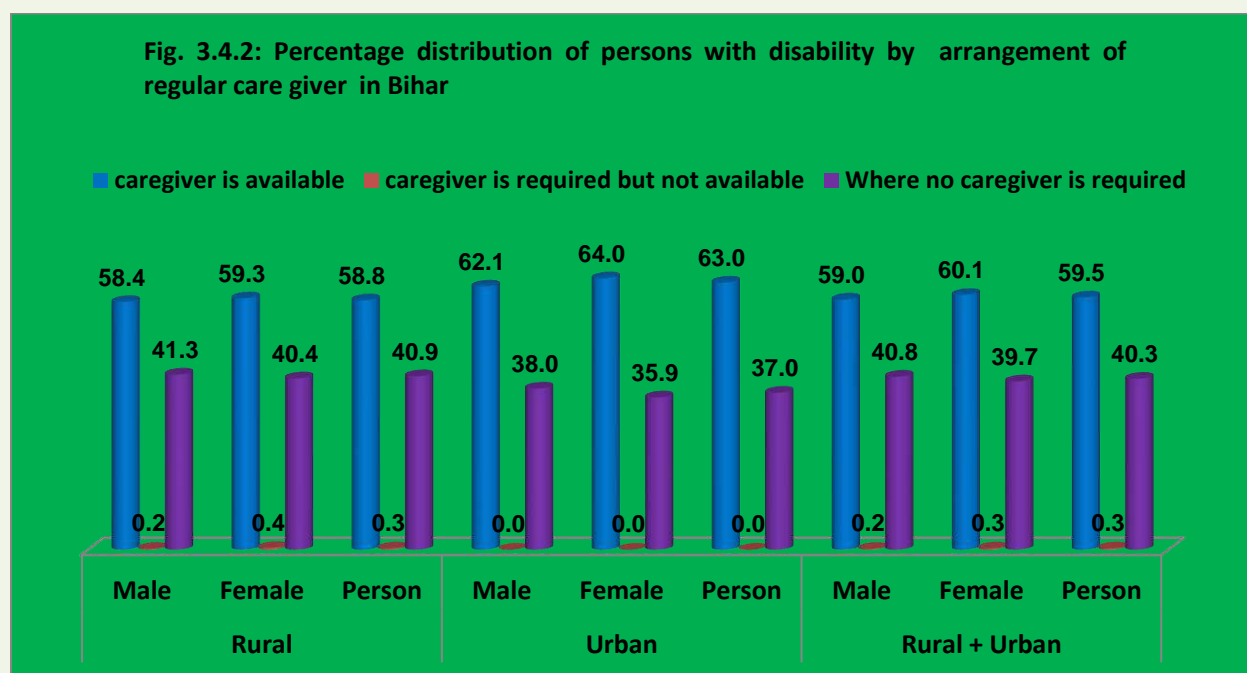


Statement 3.4.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

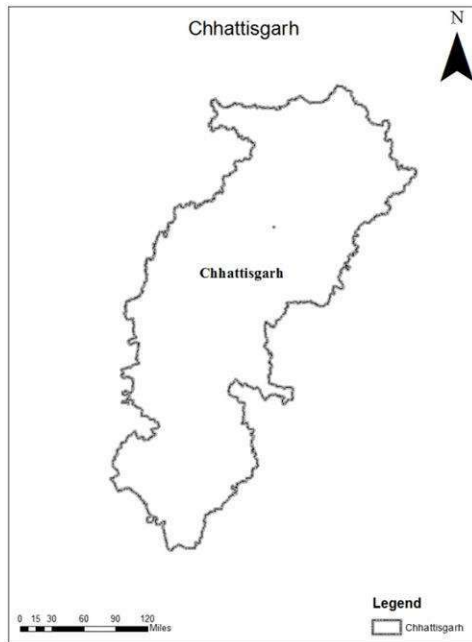
	Bihar								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	58.4	59.3	58.8	62.1	64.0	63.0	59.0	60.1	59.5
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Where no caregiver is required	41.3	40.4	40.9	38.0	35.9	37.0	40.8	39.7	40.3

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.4.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Bihar



05-Chhatisgarh



Chhattisgarh at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Raipur
Area	1,35,191 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	28

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	2,55,45,198
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	22.61%
Literacy rate	70.28%
Sex ratio	991
Disabled population	6,24,937
Percentage of disabled population	2.45

Statement 3.5.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Chhattisgarh

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.2
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.3
Person with Visual Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person having disability since birth	36.4	39.4	37.6	34.4	38.4	36.0	36.1	39.2	37.3
Person with disability who are living alone	3.0	5.0	3.8	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.8	4.7	3.5
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	24.3	23.8	24.1	35.1	26.6	31.6	26.1	24.3	25.4
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	61.3	41.0	53.1	82.3	57.1	71.5	64.6	43.7	56.1
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	16.1	9.3	13.3	43.2	27.0	36.3	20.5	12.4	17.2

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.5.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

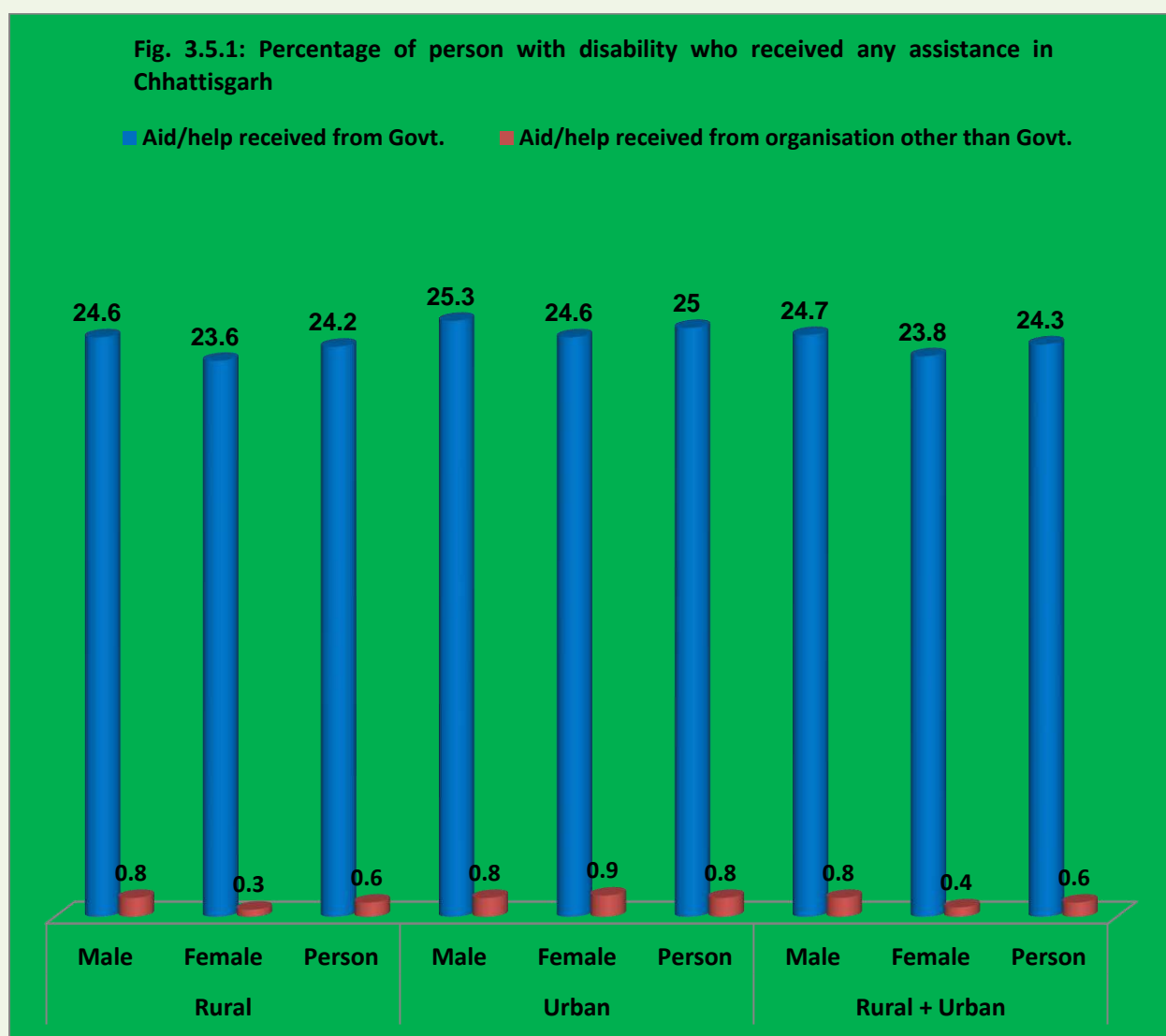
Chhattisgarh

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	24.6	23.6	24.2	25.3	24.6	25	24.7	23.8	24.3
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.5.1: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance in Chhattisgarh

■ Aid/help received from Govt. ■ Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.

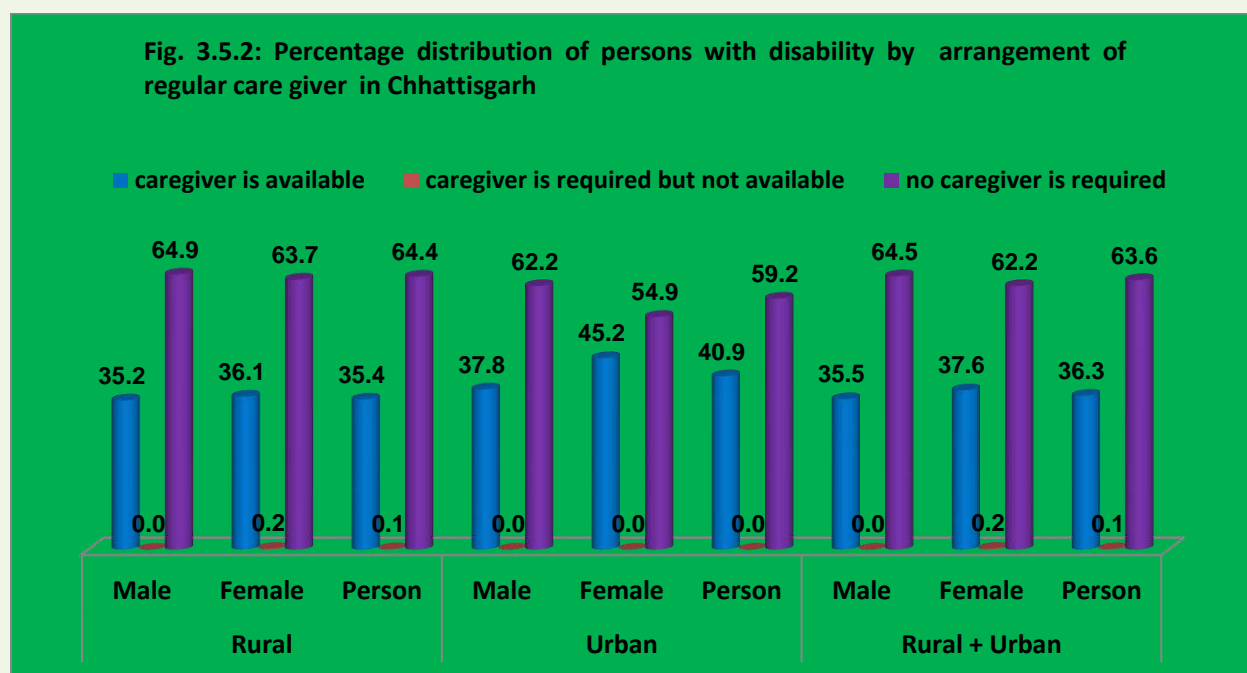


Statement 3.5.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver **Chhattisgarh**

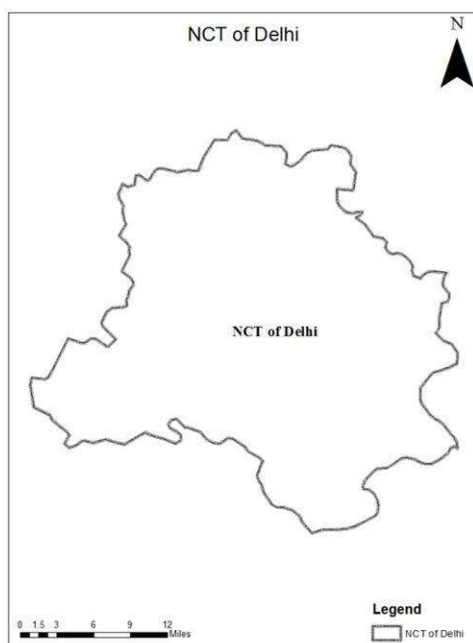
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	35.2	36.1	35.4	37.8	45.2	40.9	35.5	37.6	36.3
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Where no caregiver is required	64.9	63.7	64.4	62.2	54.9	59.2	64.5	62.2	63.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.5.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Chhattisgarh



06-Delhi



Delhi at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	New Delhi
Area	1,483 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	11

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	1,67,87,941
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	21.21%
Literacy rate	86.21%
Sex ratio	868
Disabled population	2,34,882
Percentage of disabled population	1.4

Statement 3.6.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Delhi

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.5	1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
Person with Visual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Hearing Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	22.3	29.8	24.9	26.7	24.6	25.8	26.5	24.7	25.8
Person with disability who are living alone	4.2	0.0	2.8	4.4	2.3	3.4	4.3	2.3	3.4
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	45.5	32.5	41.0	38.0	24.4	32.4	38.2	24.5	32.6
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	77.6	56.8	70.6	78.0	64.0	72.2	78.0	63.8	72.2
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	42.5	22.3	36.1	46.9	32.9	41.3	46.9	32.8	41.0

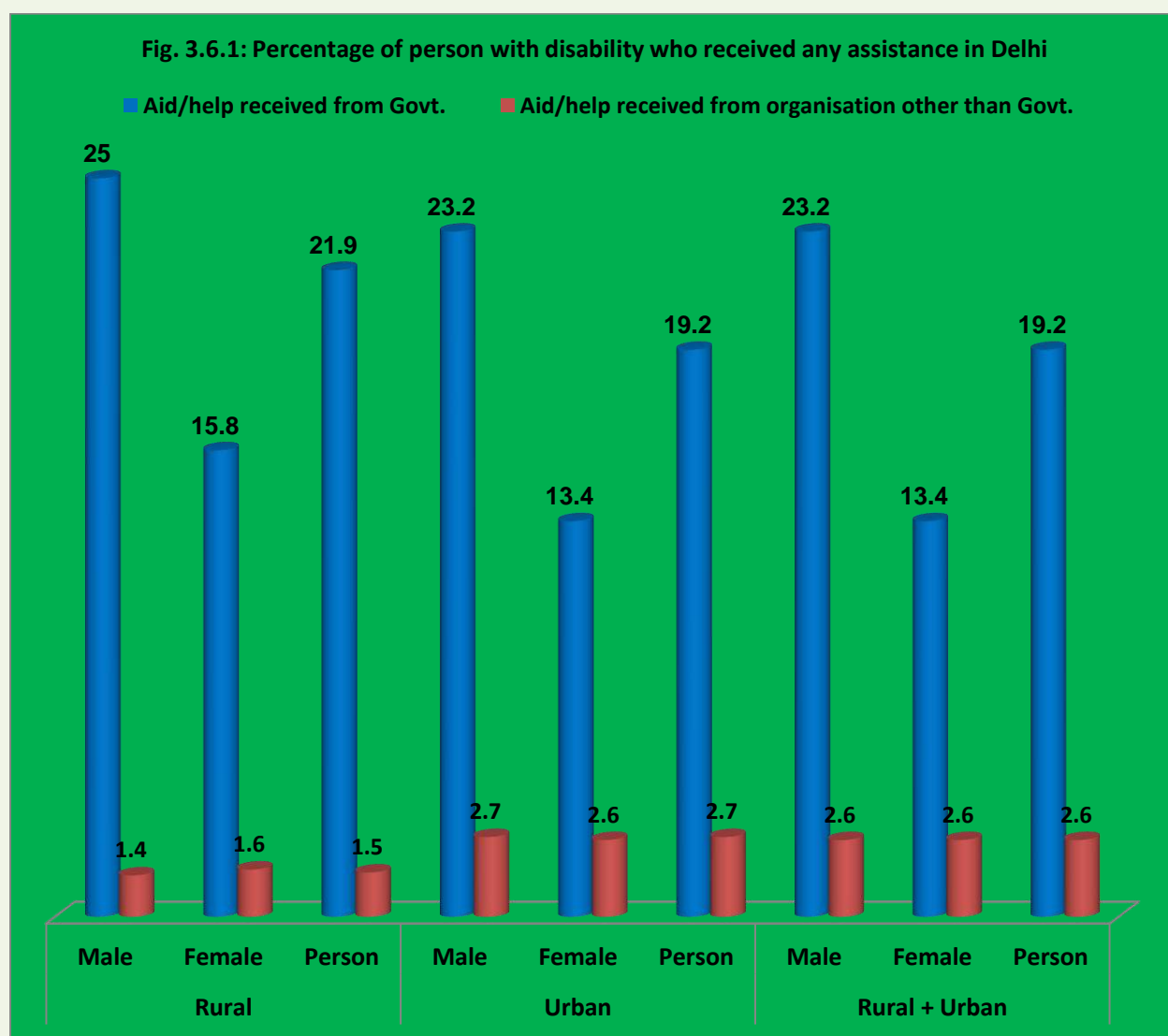
Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.6.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Delhi

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	25	15.8	21.9	23.2	13.4	19.2	23.2	13.4	19.2
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



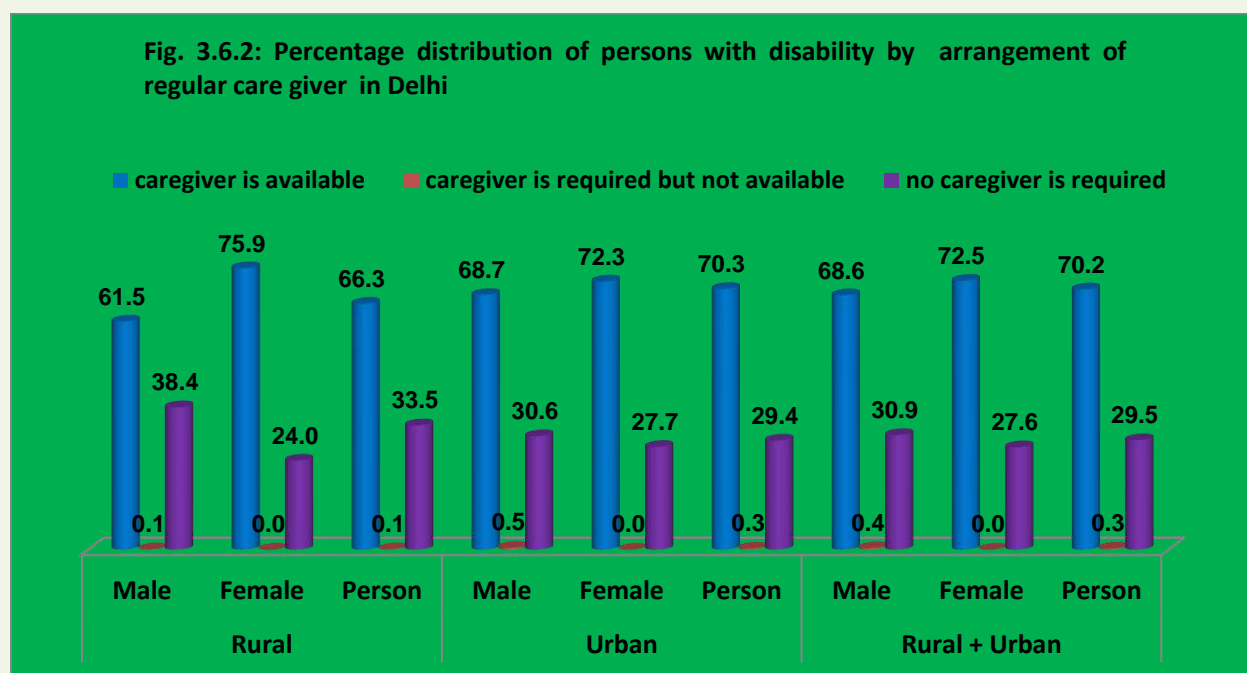
Statement 3.6.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Delhi

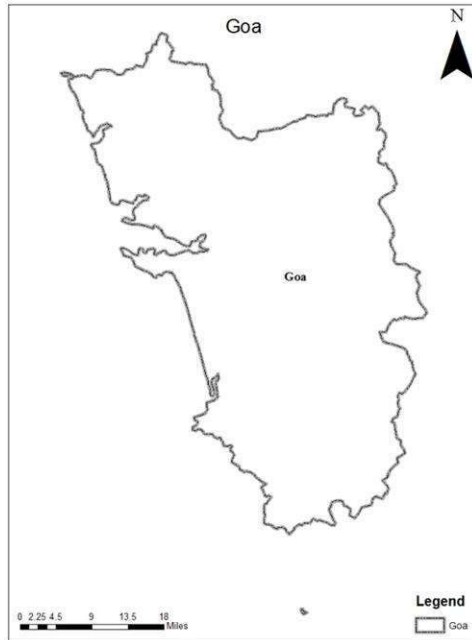
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	61.5	75.9	66.3	68.7	72.3	70.3	68.6	72.5	70.2
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Where no caregiver is required	38.4	24.0	33.5	30.6	27.7	29.4	30.9	27.6	29.5

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.6.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Delhi



07-Goa



Goa at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Panaji
Area	3,702 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	2

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	14,58,545
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	8.23%
Literacy rate	88.7%
Sex ratio	973
Disabled population	33,012
Percentage of disabled population	2.26

Statement 3.7.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Goa

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
Person with Visual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Person with Hearing Disability	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Person having disability since birth	30	15.6	23.3	30.7	15.7	23.6	30.4	15.7	23.5
Person with disability who are living alone	2.1	14.9	8.0	2.8	7.9	5.2	2.5	11.0	6.5
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	49.9	27.6	39.6	40.3	15.7	28.7	44.7	20.9	33.5
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	84.6	59.1	72.9	96.3	55.4	76.9	91.0	57.0	75.1
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	37.6	30.2	34.2	29.9	32.1	30.9	33.4	31.2	32.4

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.7.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Goa

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	61.3	46.5	54.5	42.0	50.2	45.9	50.7	48.6	49.7
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.0	4.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.7.1: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance in Goa

■ Aid/help received from Govt. ■ Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.



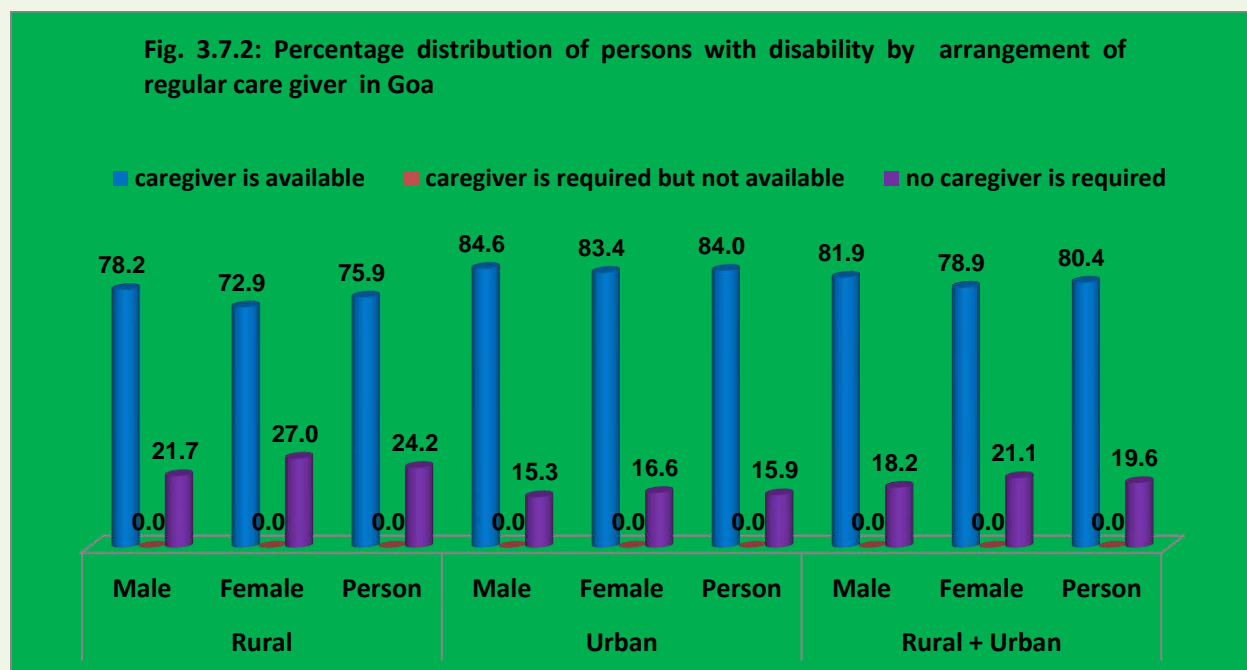
Statement 3.7.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Goa

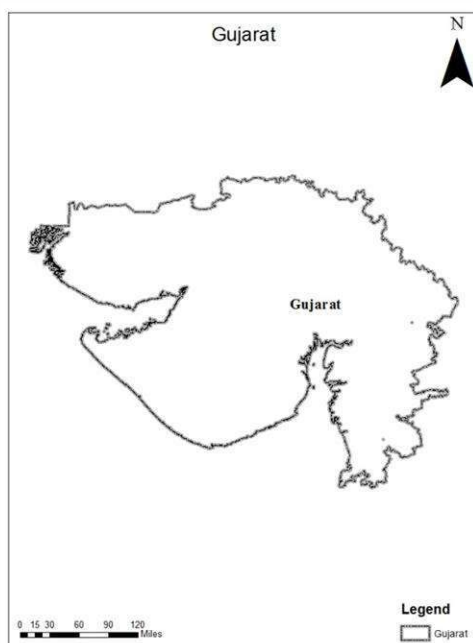
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	78.2	72.9	75.9	84.6	83.4	84.0	81.9	78.9	80.4
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Where no caregiver is required	21.7	27.0	24.2	15.3	16.6	15.9	18.2	21.1	19.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.7.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Goa



08-Gujarat



Gujarat at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Gandhinagar
Area	196,024 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	33

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	6,04,39,692
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	19.28%
Literacy rate	78.03%
Sex ratio	919
Disabled population	10,92,302
Percentage of disabled population	1.81

Statement 3.8.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Gujarat

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
Person with Visual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Hearing Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person having disability since birth	41.5	41.5	41.5	35.3	21.5	29.7	38.9	33.6	36.7
Person with disability who are living alone	2.3	3.3	2.7	11.1	3.7	8.2	6.0	3.4	4.9
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	30.6	26.4	28.9	39.8	25.6	34.1	34.5	26.1	31
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	65.3	41.9	55.4	70.4	62.5	67.2	67.5	50.1	60.2
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	21.2	10.9	16.8	33.7	27.2	31.1	26.4	17.6	22.8

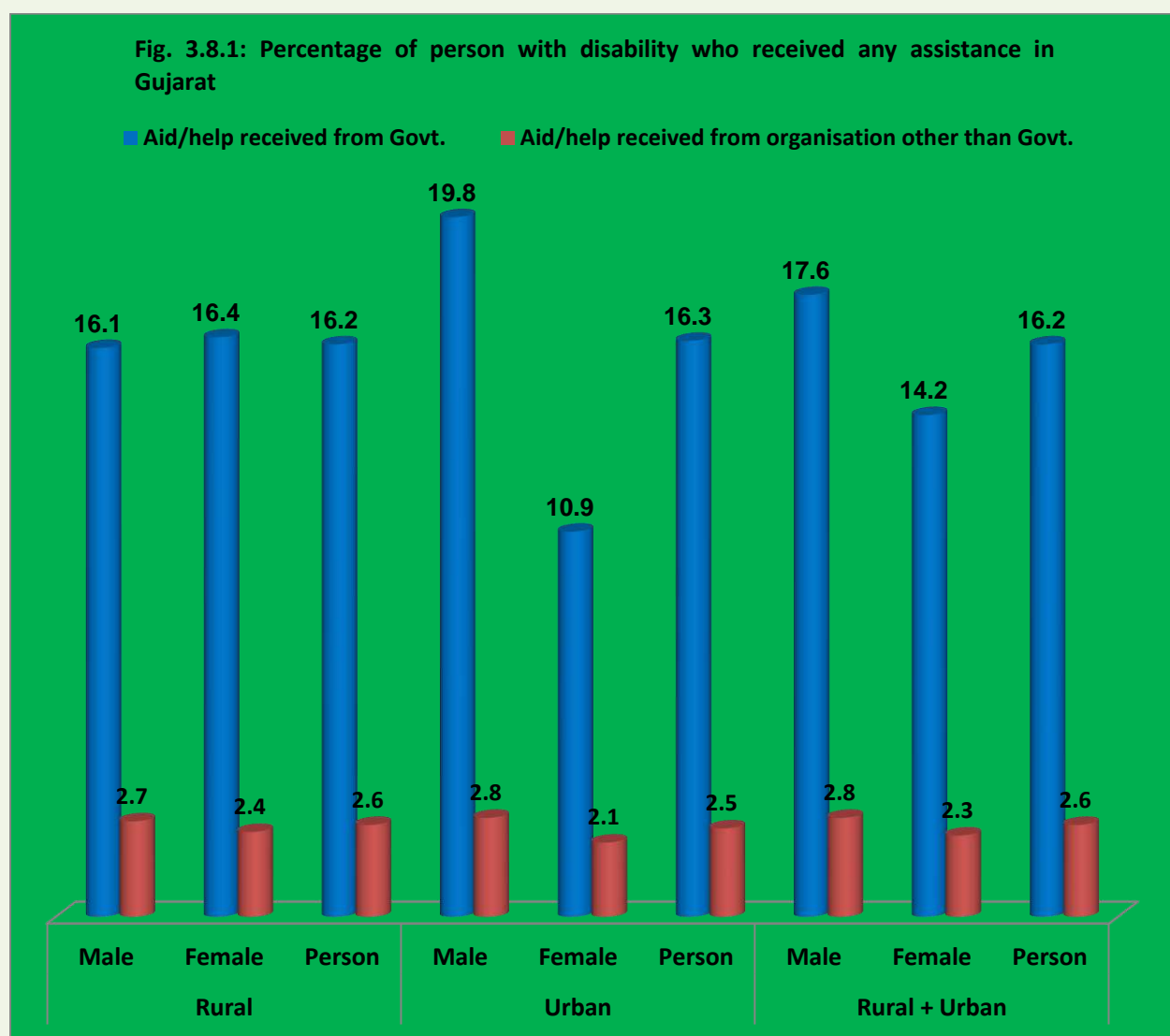
Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.8.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Gujarat

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	16.1	16.4	16.2	19.8	10.9	16.3	17.6	14.2	16.2
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



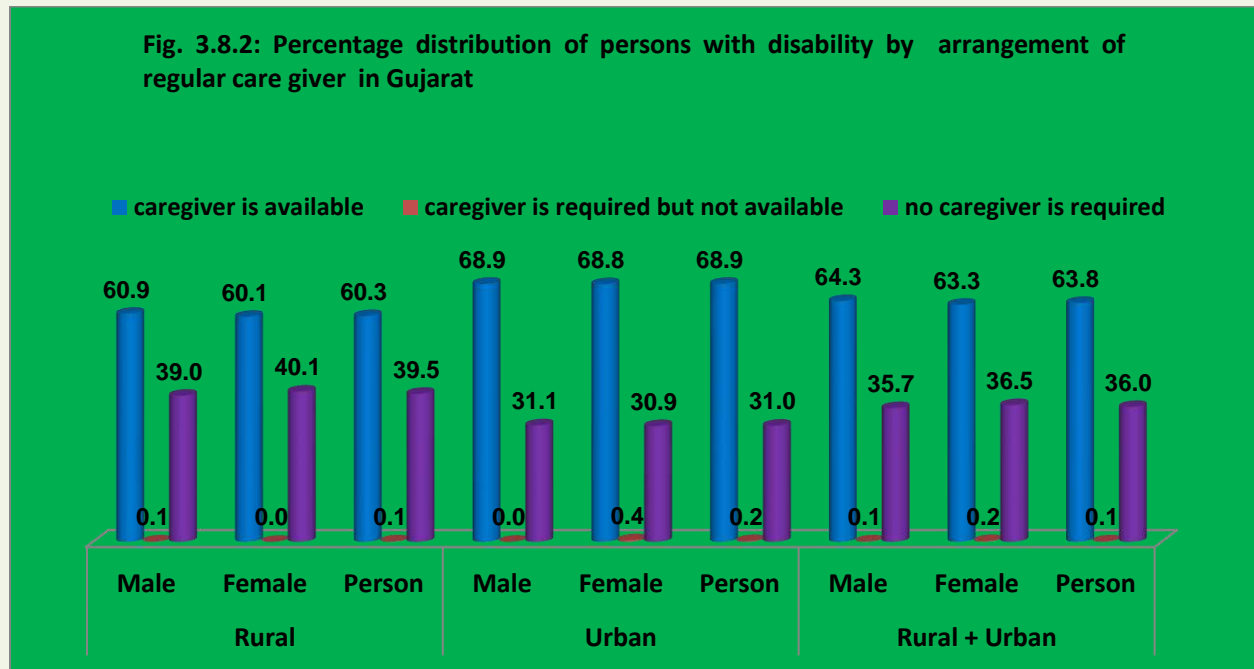
Statement 3.8.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Gujarat

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	60.9	60.1	60.3	68.9	68.8	68.9	64.3	63.3	63.8
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Where no caregiver is required	39.0	40.1	39.5	31.1	30.9	31.0	35.7	36.5	36.0

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.8.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Gujarat



09-Haryana



Haryana at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Chandigarh
Area	44,212 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	22

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	2,53,51,462
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	19.90%
Literacy rate	75.55%
Sex ratio	879
Disabled population	5,46,374
Percentage of disabled population	2.16

Statement 3.9.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Haryana

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Person with Visual Disability	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	21.8	18.3	20.4	19.3	18.1	18.7	21.1	18.2	19.8
Person with disability who are living alone	2.0	3.1	2.5	3.8	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	26.4	16.0	22.1	25.8	15.7	20.6	26.3	15.9	21.6
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	58.9	30.8	47.1	74.0	63.7	68.6	63.4	43.7	54.5
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	25.5	9.9	18.9	41.3	32.9	36.8	30.3	18.9	25.1

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.9.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Haryana

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	23.4	17.9	21.1	16.3	11.4	13.8	21.3	15.3	18.6
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	1.5	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.2

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.9.1: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance in Haryana

■ Aid/help received from Govt. ■ Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.



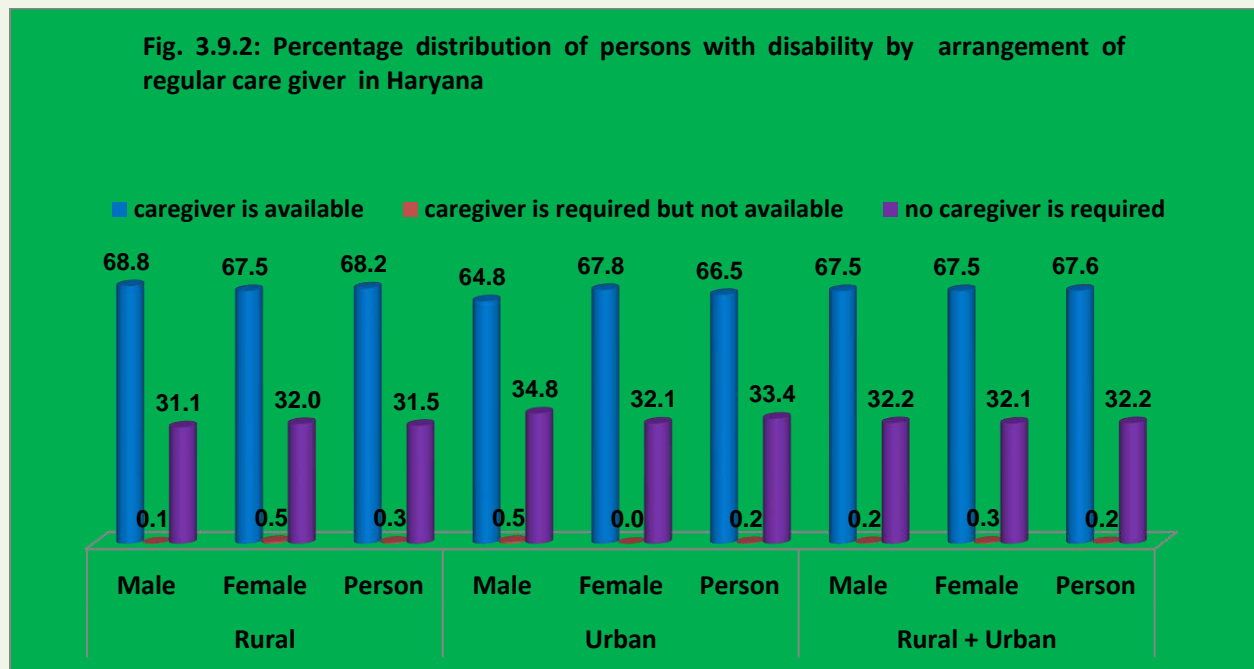
Statement 3.9.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Haryana

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	68.8	67.5	68.2	64.8	67.8	66.5	67.5	67.5	67.6
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Where no caregiver is required	31.1	32.0	31.5	34.8	32.1	33.4	32.2	32.1	32.2

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.9.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Haryana



10-Himachal Pradesh



Himachal Pradesh at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Shimla
Area	55,673 Sq. Kms.
No. of Districts	12

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	68,64,602
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	12.94%
Literacy rate	82.8%
Sex ratio	972
Disabled population	1,55,316
Percentage of disabled population	2.26

Statement 3.10.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Himachal Pradesh

(all figures are given in %)

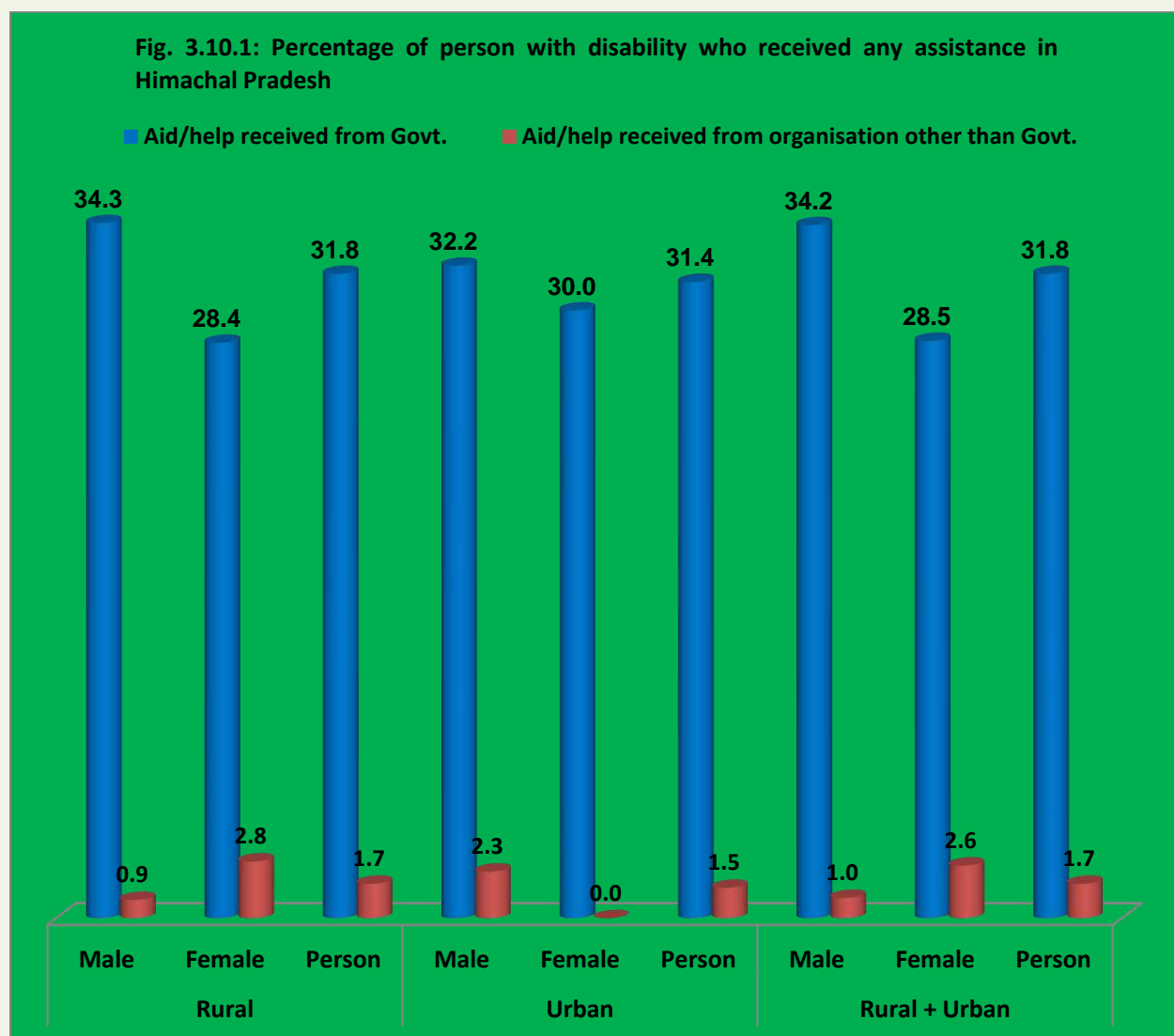
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.5	1.9	2.2
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3
Person with Visual Disability	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	28.7	24.6	26.9	31.4	35.0	32.7	28.9	25.2	27.3
Person with disability who are living alone	2.0	4.6	3.1	14.2	5.3	11.0	2.9	4.6	3.7
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	40.8	34.0	37.9	45.9	40.4	43.9	41.1	34.3	38.2
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	73.0	46.5	61.5	83.4	66.5	77.2	73.7	47.6	62.5
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	31.2	15.6	24.3	48.7	41.7	46.0	32.3	17.0	25.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.10.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Himachal Pradesh									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	34.3	28.4	31.8	32.2	30.0	31.4	34.2	28.5	31.8
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.9	2.8	1.7	2.3	0.0	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.7

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

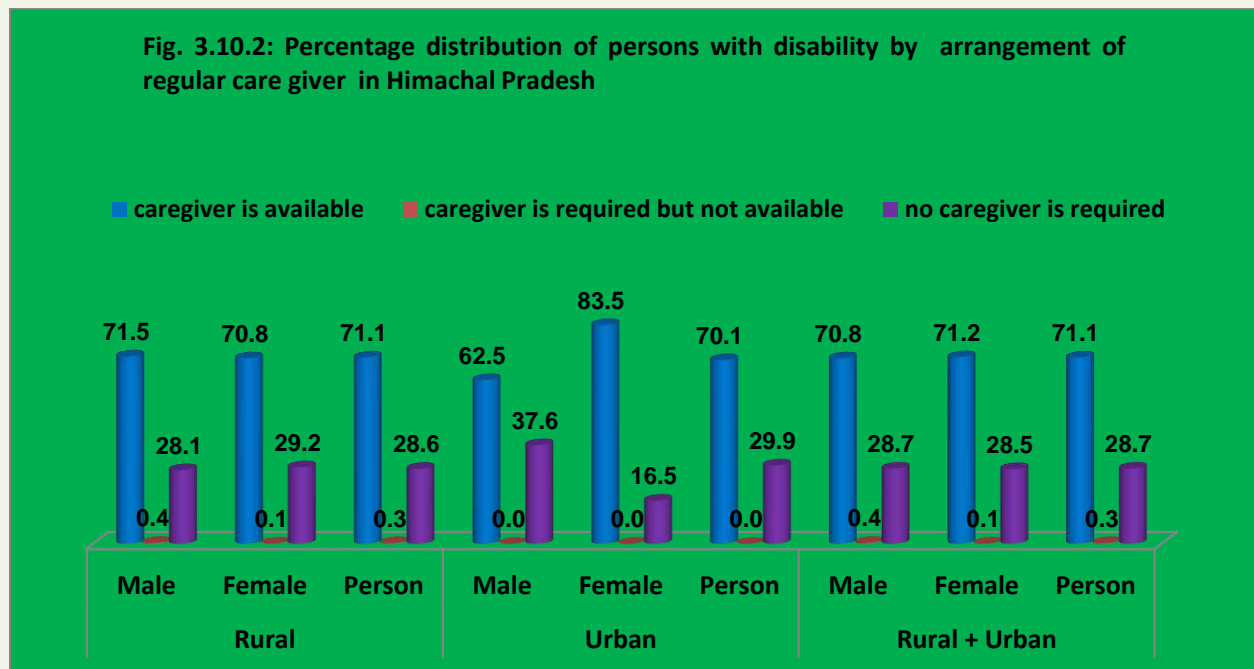


Statement 3.10.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver Himachal Pradesh

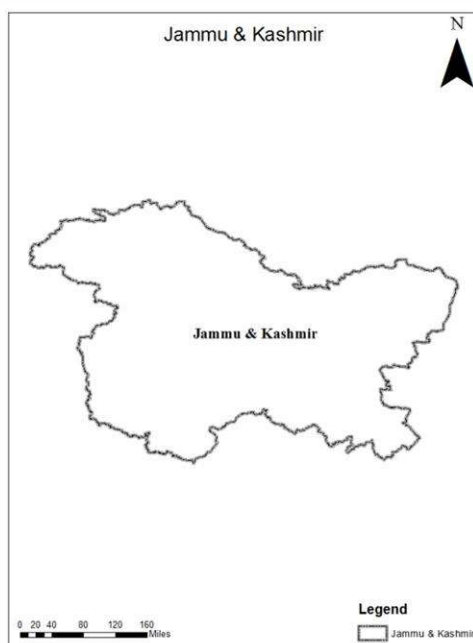
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	71.5	70.8	71.1	62.5	83.5	70.1	70.8	71.2	71.1
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3
Where no caregiver is required	28.1	29.2	28.6	37.6	16.5	29.9	28.7	28.5	28.7

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.10.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Himachal Pradesh



11- Jammu & Kashmir(including Ladakh)



Jammu & Kashmir (including Ladakh) at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION

Capital	Srinagar (Summer), Jammu (Winter)
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Area	2,22,236 sq. km
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No. of Districts	22
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- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (*as per census 2011*)

Total Population	1,25,41,302
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Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	23.04%
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Literacy rate	67.16%
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Sex ratio	889
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Disabled population	3,61,153
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Percentage of disabled population	2.88
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Statement 3.11.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Jammu and Kashmir

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
Person with Locomotor Disability	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Person with Visual Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	33.2	36.5	34.5	39.6	29.6	35.2	34.6	34.8	34.7
Person with disability who are living alone	1.2	0.0	0.7	4.6	0.2	2.6	1.9	0.0	1.1
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	57.3	56.5	57.0	45.8	29.2	38.5	54.8	50.0	52.8
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	53.6	29.4	43.4	70.0	44.0	58.5	57.3	32.9	46.9
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	18.0	12.2	15.7	43.8	17.8	32.3	24.1	13.7	19.7

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.11.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

	Jammu and Kashmir								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	32.7	37.9	34.8	22.5	15.3	19.3	30.4	32.5	31.3
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



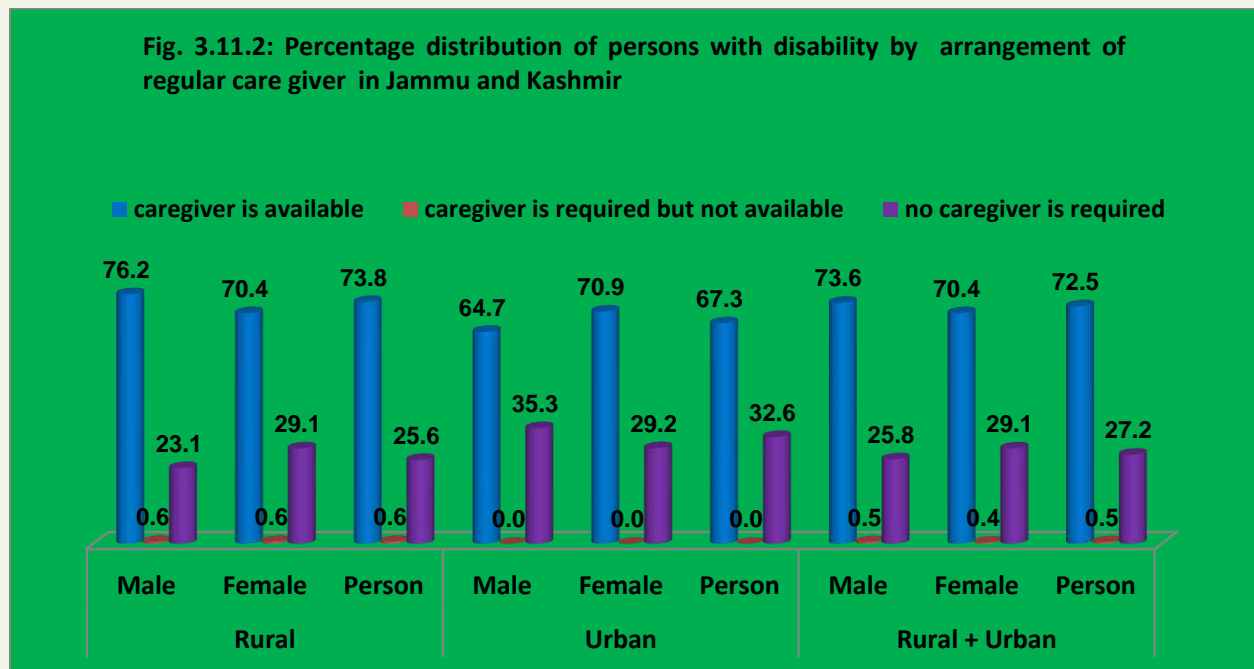
Statement 3.11.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Jammu and Kashmir

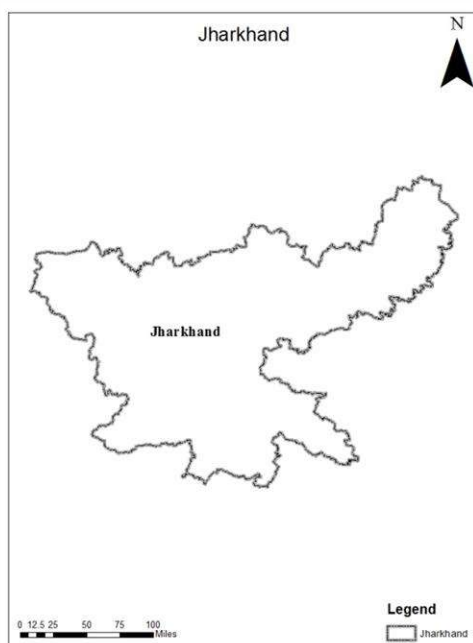
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	76.2	70.4	73.8	64.7	70.9	67.3	73.6	70.4	72.5
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5
Where no caregiver is required	23.1	29.1	25.6	35.3	29.2	32.6	25.8	29.1	27.2

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.11.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Jammu and Kashmir



12- Jharkhand



Jharkhand at a glance

- **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Ranchi
Area	79,714 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	24

- **SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	3,29,88,134
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	22.42%
Literacy rate	66.41%
Sex ratio	948
Disabled population	7,69,980
Percentage of disabled population	2.33

Statement 3.12.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Jharkhand

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.2
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.3
Person with Visual Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Other type of Disability	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Person having disability since birth	33.6	37.2	35.1	26.2	19.0	23.5	31.9	33.5	32.5
Person with disability who are living alone	1.5	2.7	2.0	2.0	5.4	3.3	1.6	3.2	2.2
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	35.3	28.4	32.5	26.9	14.7	22.2	33.4	25.6	30.3
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	53.1	30.6	44.0	72.9	50.9	64.4	57.7	35.0	48.6
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	16.8	5.6	12.4	36.9	24.2	32.1	21.6	9.8	16.9

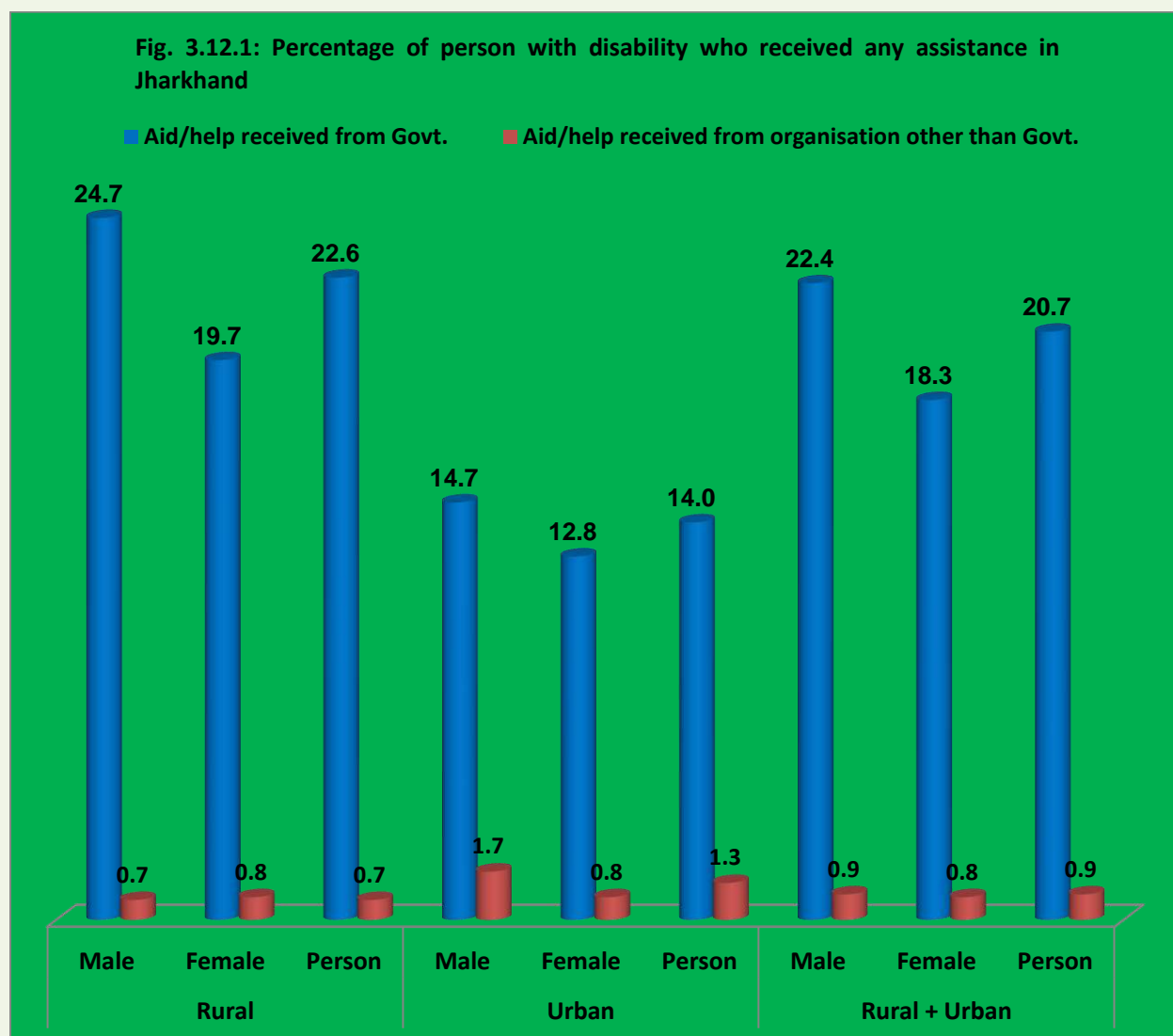
Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.12.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Jharkhand

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	24.7	19.7	22.6	14.7	12.8	14.0	22.4	18.3	20.7
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



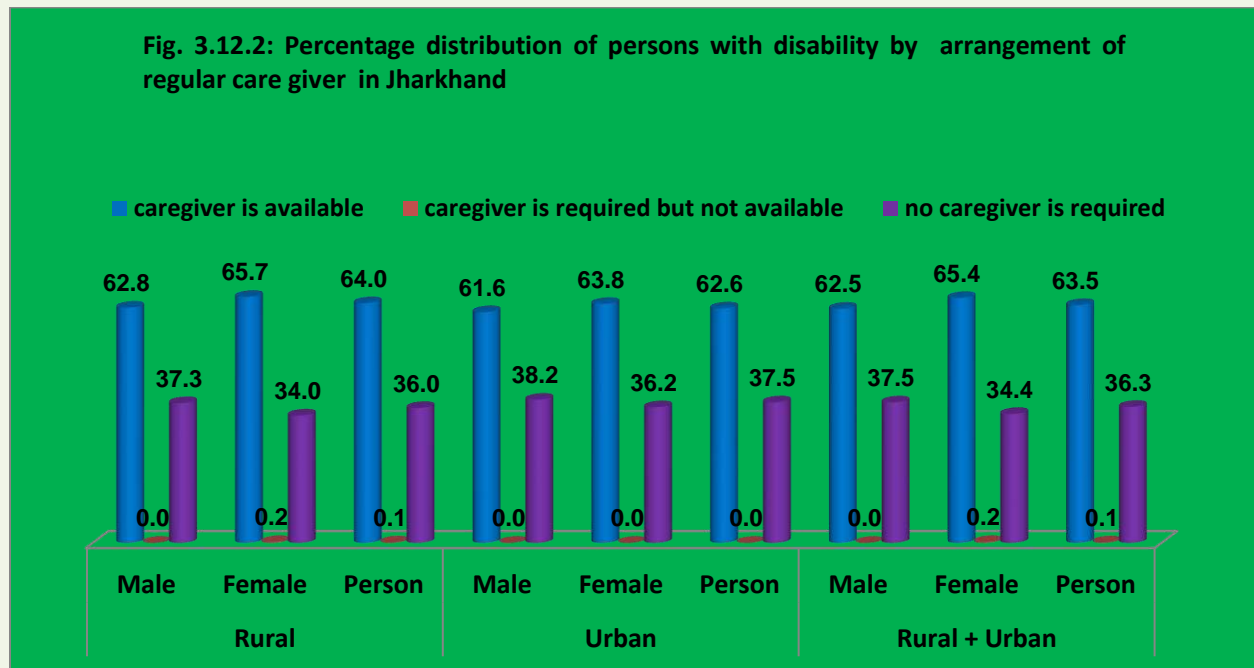
Statement 3.12.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Jharkhand

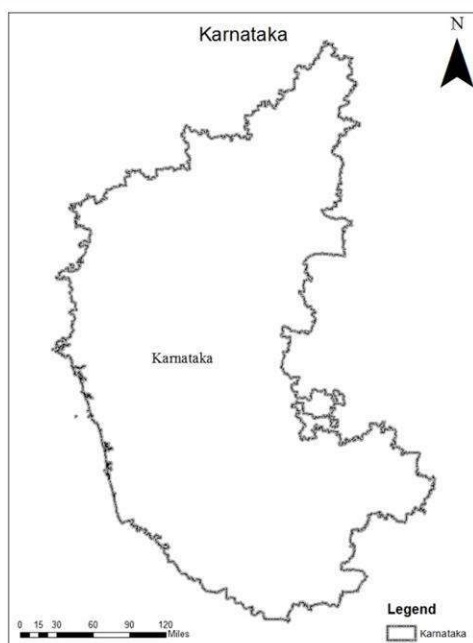
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	62.8	65.7	64.0	61.6	63.8	62.6	62.5	65.4	63.5
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Where no caregiver is required	37.3	34.0	36.0	38.2	36.2	37.5	37.5	34.4	36.3

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.12.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Jharkhand



13- Karnataka



Karnataka at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Bengaluru
Area	1,91,791 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	31

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	6,10,95,297
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	15.60%
Literacy rate	75.36%
Sex ratio	973
Disabled population	13,24,205
Percentage of disabled population	2.17

Statement 3.13.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Karnataka

(all figures are given in %)

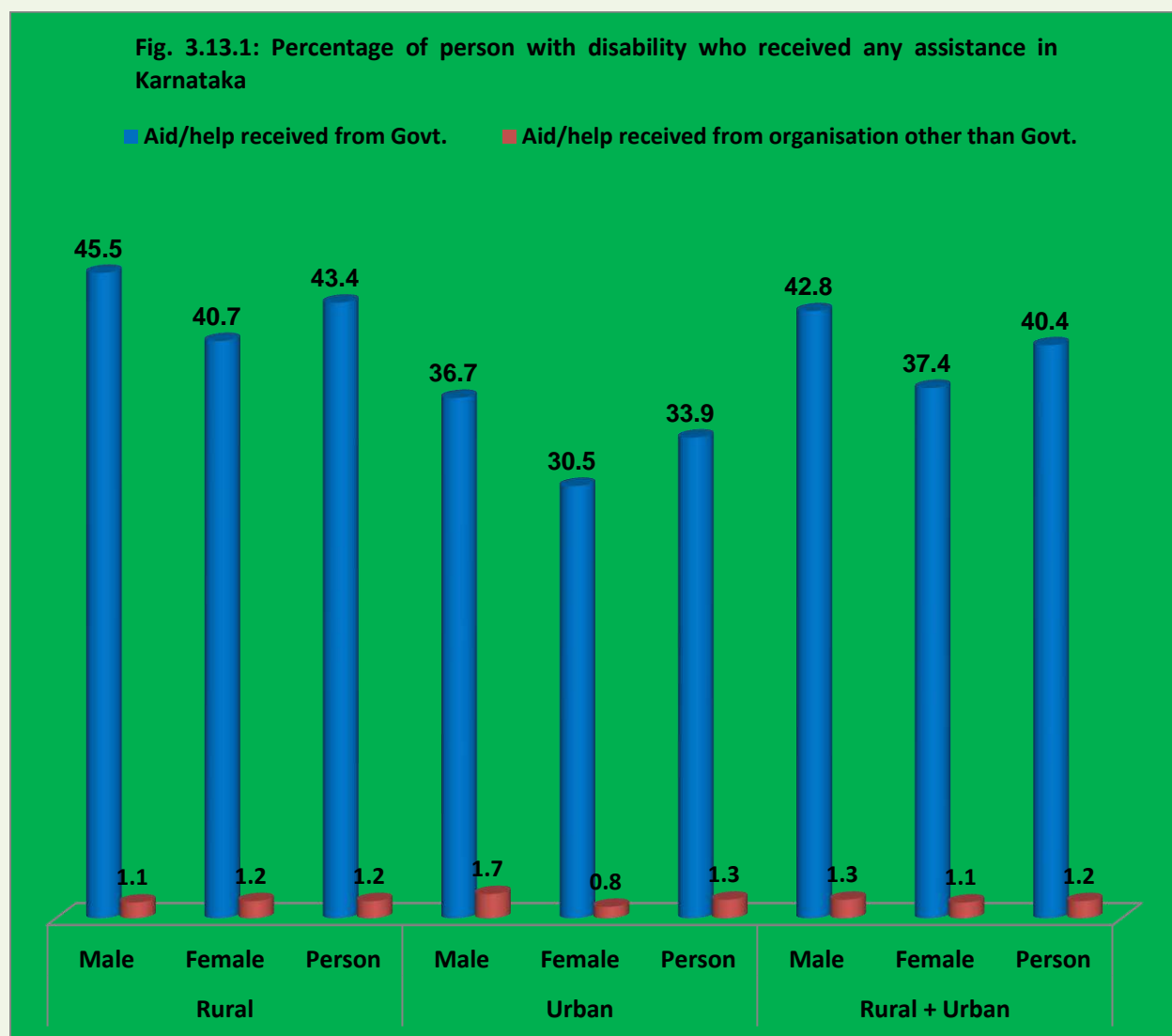
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.4
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.4
Person with Visual Disability	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Person with Hearing Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	29.7	27.3	28.7	30.2	24.7	27.7	29.9	26.5	28.4
Person with disability who are living alone	1.1	7.2	3.8	5.2	8.1	6.5	2.5	7.5	4.7
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	47.1	35.8	42.2	43.5	30.8	37.8	46.0	34.2	40.8
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	56.9	33.3	46.6	72.0	44.9	59.8	61.6	37.0	50.8
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	22.1	9.0	16.4	40.7	19.6	30.9	27.8	12.4	20.9

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.13.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Karnataka									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	45.5	40.7	43.4	36.7	30.5	33.9	42.8	37.4	40.4
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



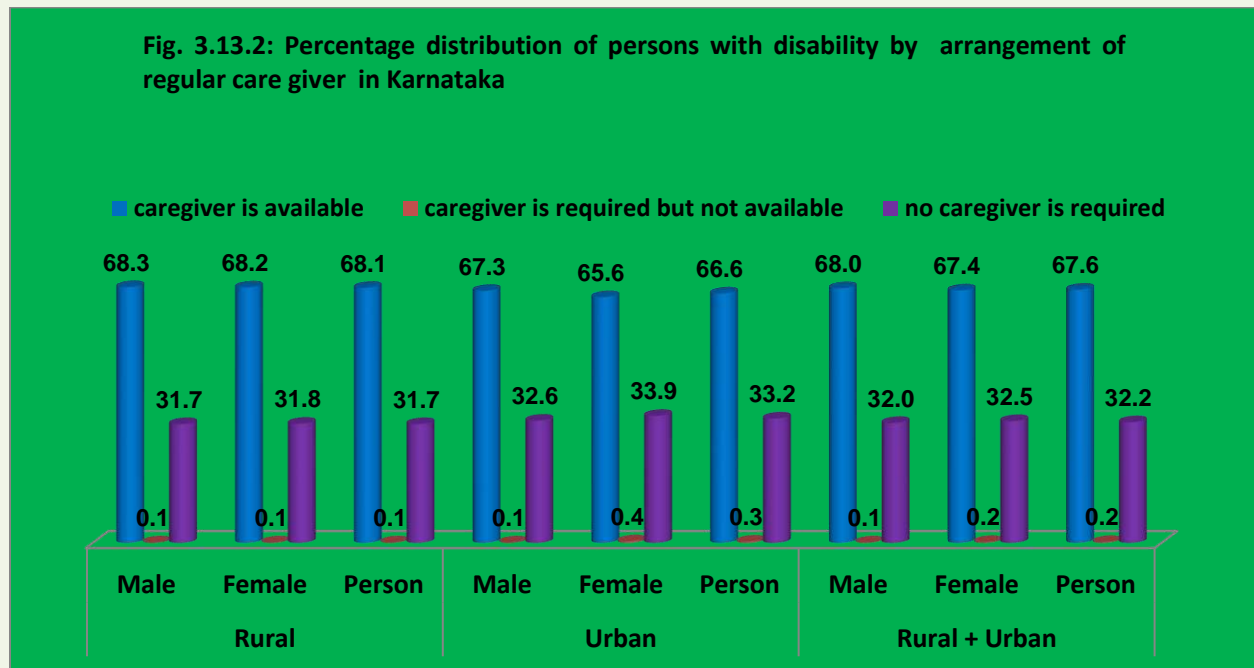
Statement 3.13.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Karnataka

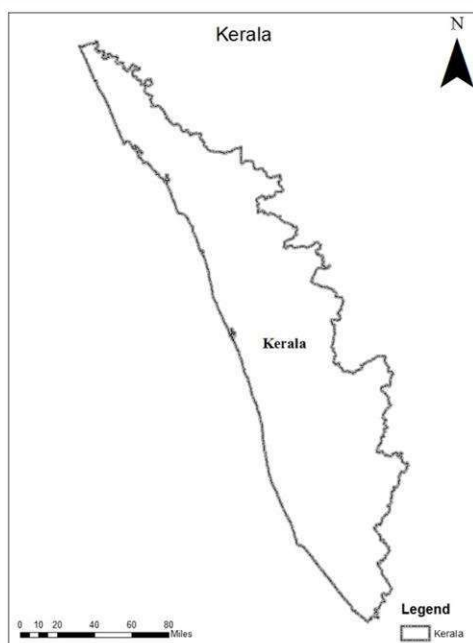
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	68.3	68.2	68.1	67.3	65.6	66.6	68.0	67.4	67.6
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Where no caregiver is required	31.7	31.8	31.7	32.6	33.9	33.2	32.0	32.5	32.2

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.13.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Karnataka



14- Kerala



Kerala at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Thiruvananthapuram
Area	38,863 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	14

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	3,34,06,061
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	4.91%
Literacy rate	94%
Sex ratio	1084
Disabled population	7,61,843
Percentage of disabled population	2.28

Statement 3.14.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Kerala

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.9
Person with Visual Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Person with Hearing Disability	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Person with Mental Illness	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Person with Other type of Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Person having disability since birth	31.8	24.0	28.0	32.2	21.0	26.7	32.0	22.5	27.3
Person with disability who are living alone	1.9	5.1	3.5	1.1	3.8	2.5	1.5	4.5	2.9
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	44.7	34.8	39.9	42.6	24.3	33.5	43.6	29.4	36.6
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	85.5	73.5	79.6	89.9	75.8	82.9	87.7	74.7	81.3
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	25.7	20.7	23.2	31.7	19.1	25.4	28.8	20.0	24.3

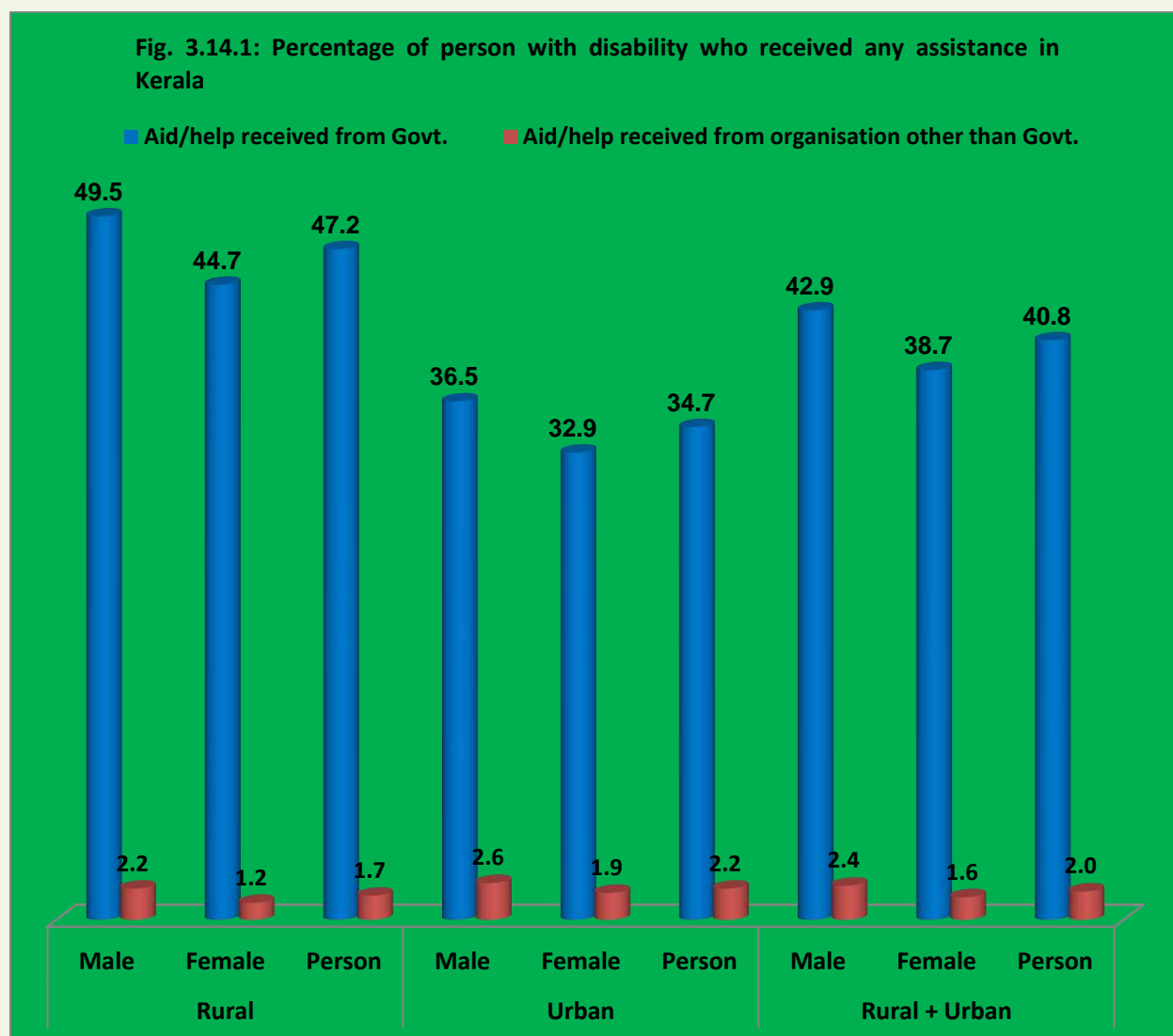
Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.14.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Kerala

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	49.5	44.7	47.2	36.5	32.9	34.7	42.9	38.7	40.8
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.0

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



Statement 3.14.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

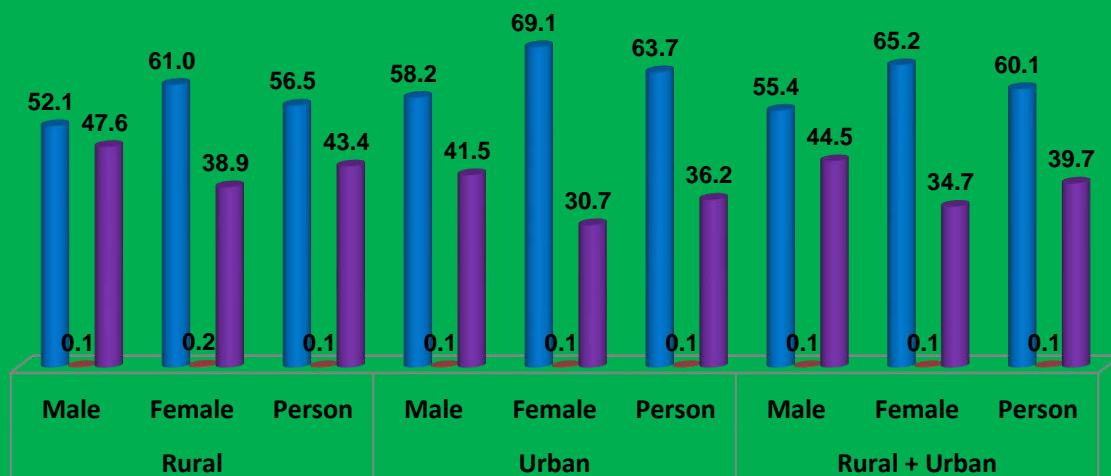
Kerala

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	52.1	61.0	56.5	58.2	69.1	63.7	55.4	65.2	60.1
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Where no caregiver is required	47.6	38.9	43.4	41.5	30.7	36.2	44.5	34.7	39.7

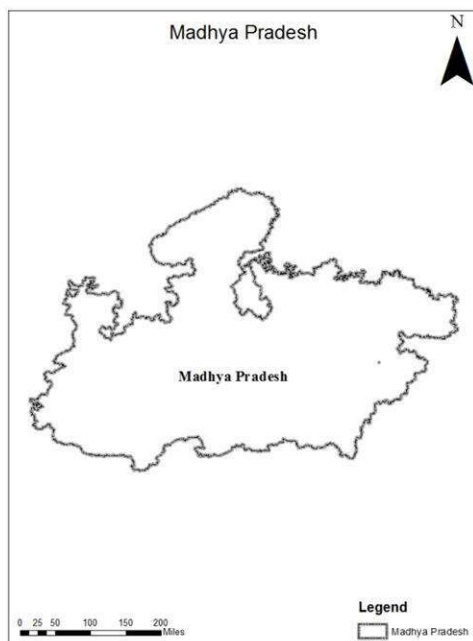
Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.14.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Kerala

■ caregiver is available ■ caregiver is required but not available ■ no caregiver is required



15- Madhya Pradesh



Madhya Pradesh at a glance

- **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Bhopal
Area	3,08,252 Sq. Km
No. of Districts	55

- **SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	7,26,26,809
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	20.35%
Literacy rate	69.32%
Sex ratio	931
Disabled population	15,51,931
Percentage of disabled population	2.14

Statement 3.15.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Madhya Pradesh

(all figures are given in %)

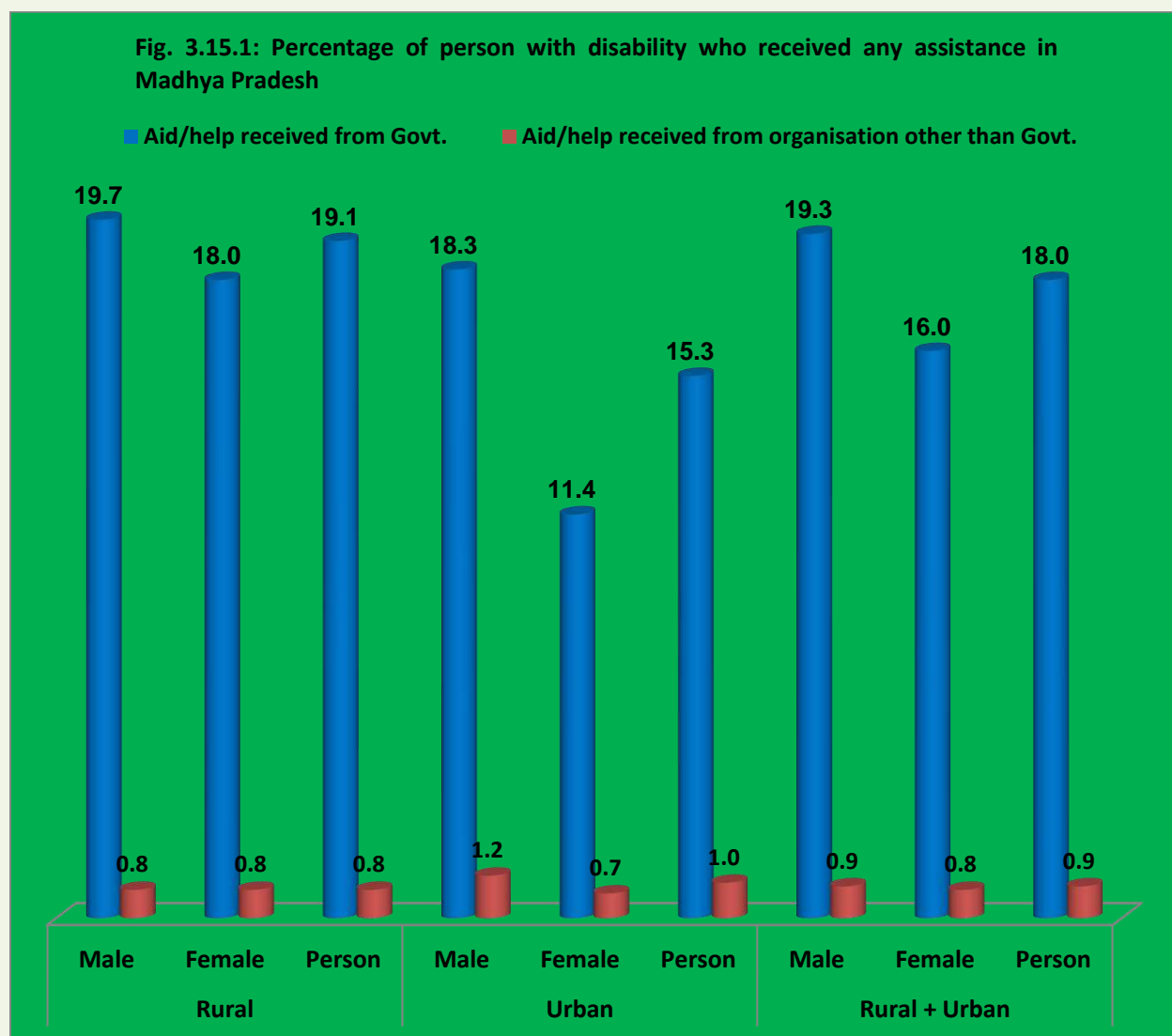
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.1
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3
Person with Visual Disability	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	30.0	32.7	31.0	29.9	24.2	27.4	30.0	30.1	30.0
Person with disability who are living alone	2.5	3.2	2.7	5.4	2.2	4.1	3.2	2.9	3.1
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	30.6	22.5	27.5	34.8	28.9	32.3	31.7	24.5	28.8
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	57.5	27.9	46	75.9	57.8	67.9	62.4	37.1	52.2
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	14.7	4.8	11.0	36.6	29.1	33.2	20.5	12.4	17.2

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.15.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

	Madhya Pradesh								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	19.7	18.0	19.1	18.3	11.4	15.3	19.3	16.0	18.0
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



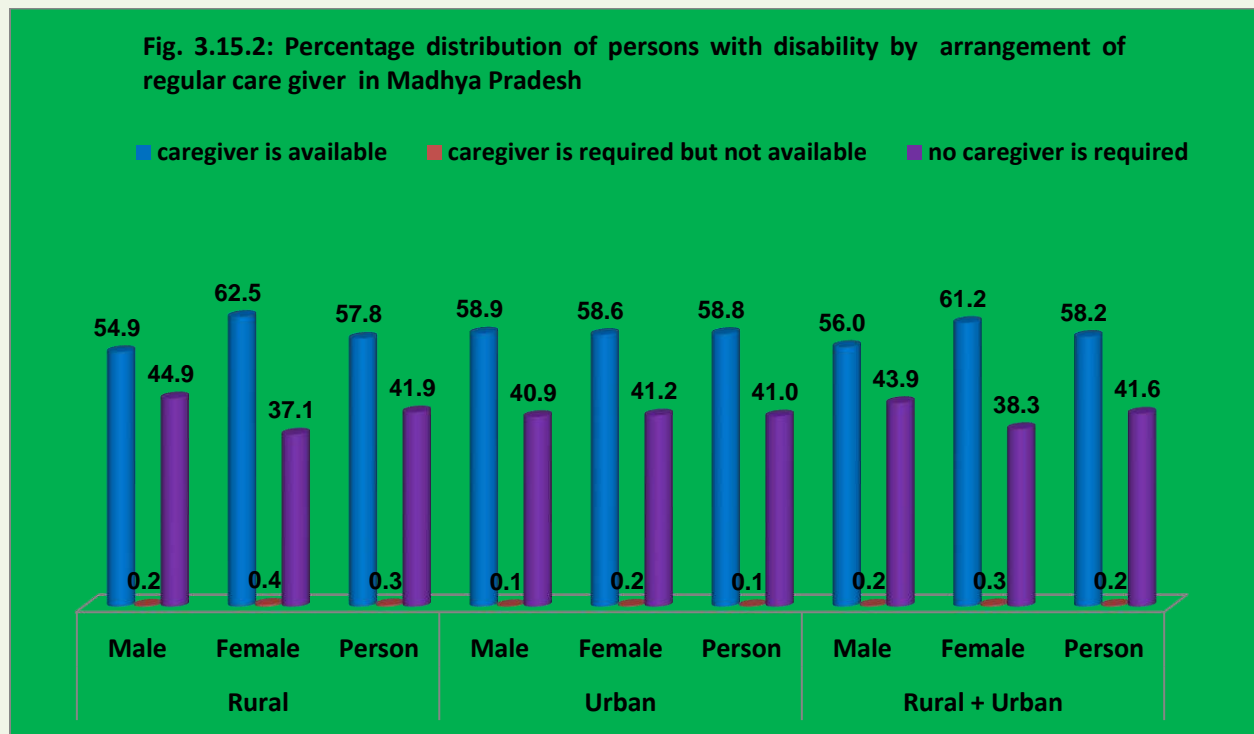
Statement 3.15.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Madhya Pradesh

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	54.9	62.5	57.8	58.9	58.6	58.8	56.0	61.2	58.2
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Where no caregiver is required	44.9	37.1	41.9	40.9	41.2	41.0	43.9	38.3	41.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.15.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Madhya Pradesh



16-Maharashtra



Maharashtra at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Mumbai
Area	307,713 Sq. Km
No. of Districts	36

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	11,23,74,333
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	15.99%
Literacy rate	82.34%
Sex ratio	929
Disabled population	29,63,392
Percentage of disabled population	2.64

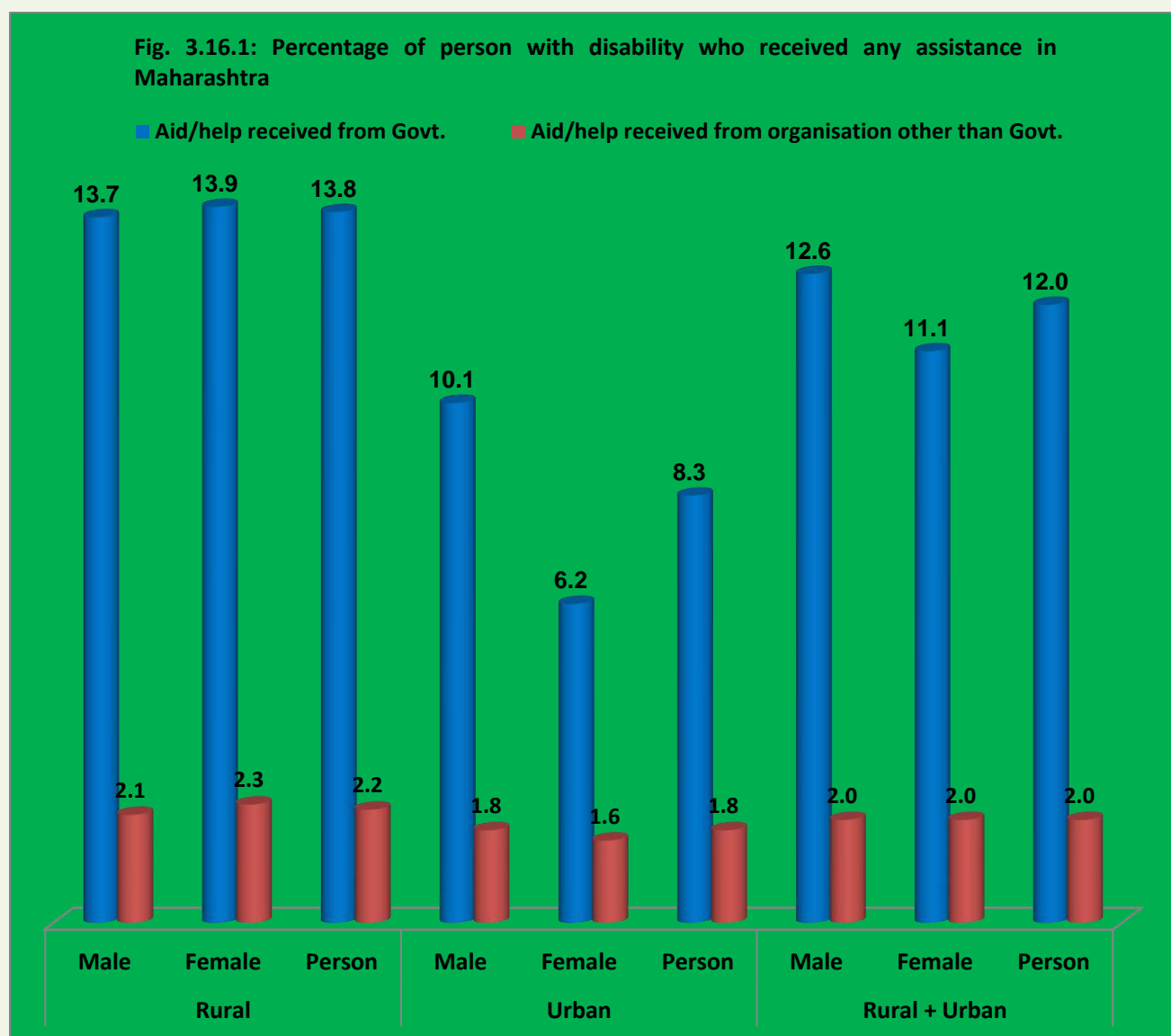
Statement 3.16.1.: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Maharashtra

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	3.0	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.2
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.5
Person with Visual Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person having disability since birth	30.0	32.4	31.0	25.7	21.0	23.6	28.7	28.4	28.5
Person with disability who are living alone	2.1	6.4	3.8	3.4	5.3	4.3	2.5	6.1	4.0
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	31.4	24.7	28.7	31.2	18.9	25.6	31.3	22.7	27.6
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	68.3	41.2	57.3	80.1	61.3	71.5	71.9	48.3	61.9
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	27.0	9.7	20.0	45.5	27.8	37.3	32.7	16.3	25.7

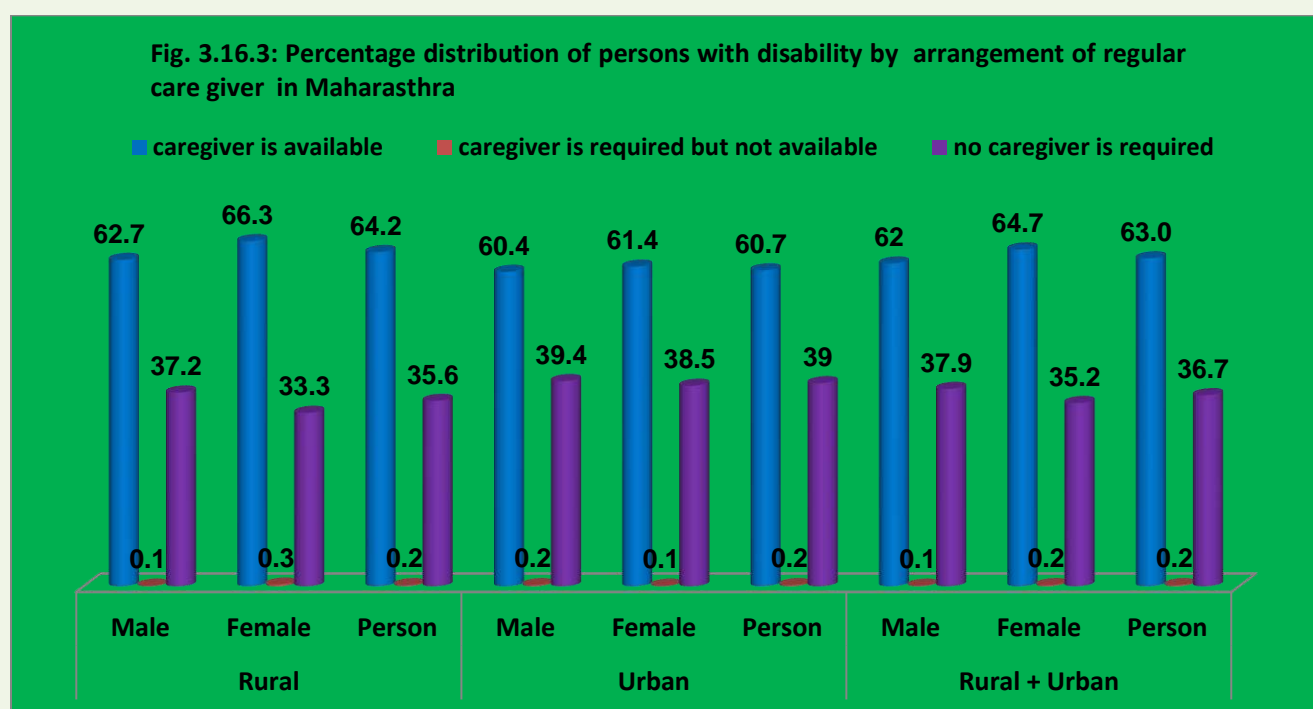
Statement 3.16.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Maharashtra									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	13.7	13.9	13.8	10.1	6.2	8.3	12.6	11.1	12.0
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0



Statement 3.16.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver Maharashtra

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	62.7	66.3	64.2	60.4	61.4	60.7	62.0	64.7	63.0
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Where no caregiver is required	37.2	33.3	35.6	39.4	38.5	39.0	37.9	35.2	36.7



17-Manipur



Manipur at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Imphal
Area	22,327 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	16

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	28,55,794
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	24.50%
Literacy rate	76.94%
Sex ratio	992
Disabled population	58,547
Percentage of disabled population	2.05

Statement 3.17.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Manipur

(all figures are given in %)

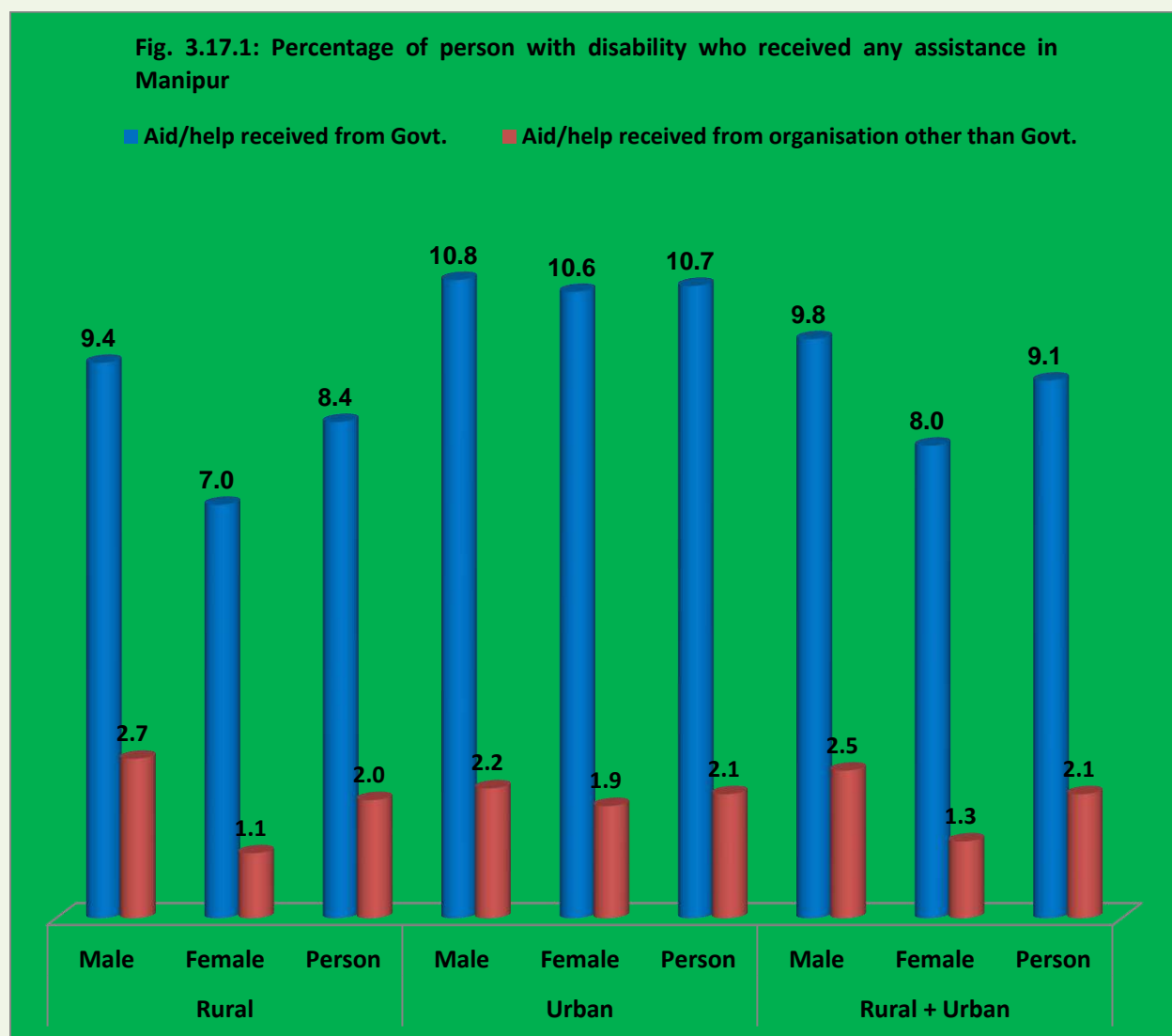
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
Person with Locomotor Disability	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Person with Visual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Hearing Disability	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	44.2	43.4	43.9	38.3	41.2	39.5	42.5	42.7	42.6
Person with disability who are living alone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	16.7	17.7	17.1	24.6	24.7	24.6	19	19.7	19.3
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	63.8	43.9	55.7	78.6	60.2	71.1	68.1	48.7	60.2
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	25.8	15.6	21.5	54.9	34.1	46.4	34.6	21	28.9

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.17.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Manipur									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	9.4	7.0	8.4	10.8	10.6	10.7	9.8	8.0	9.1
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	2.7	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.3	2.1

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



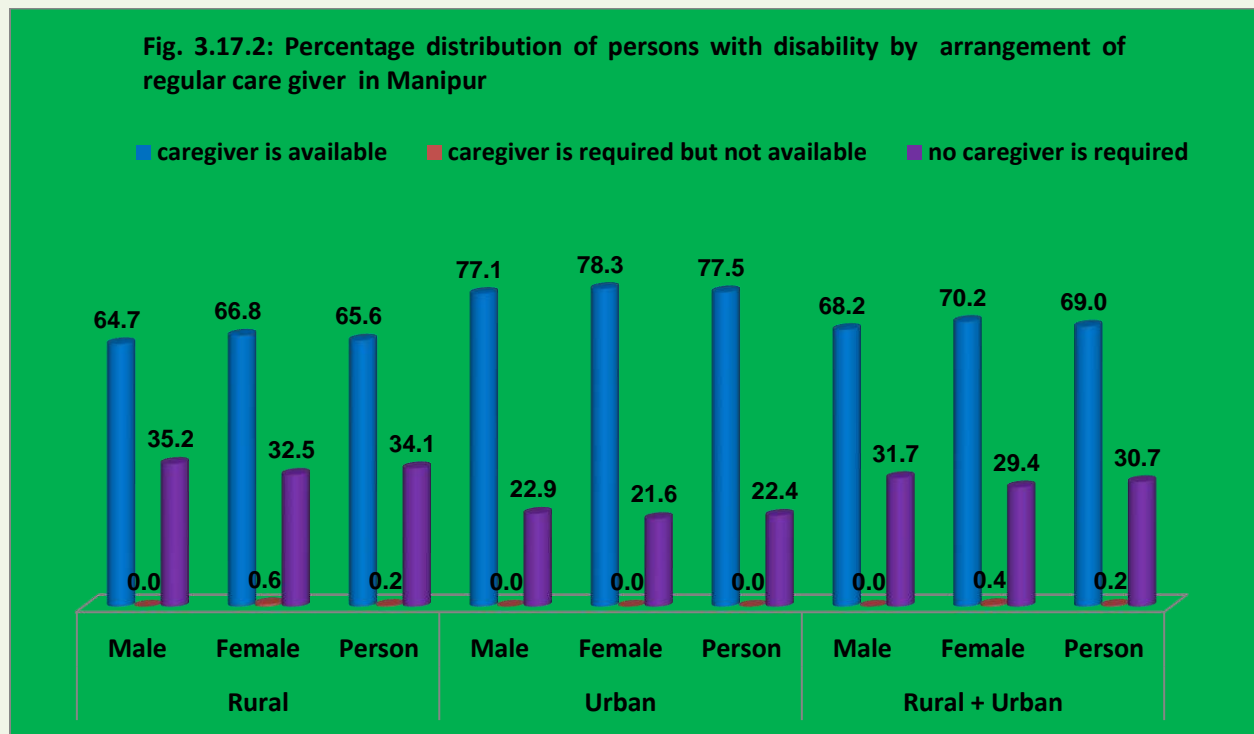
Statement 3.17.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Manipur

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	64.7	66.8	65.6	77.1	78.3	77.5	68.2	70.2	69.0
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Where no caregiver is required	35.2	32.5	34.1	22.9	21.6	22.4	31.7	29.4	30.7

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.17.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Manipur



18-Meghalaya



Meghalaya at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Shillong
Area	22,429 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	11

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	29,66,889
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	29.95%
Literacy rate	74.43%
Sex ratio	989
Disabled population	44,317
Percentage of disabled population	1.49

Statement 3.18.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Meghalaya

(all figures are given in %)

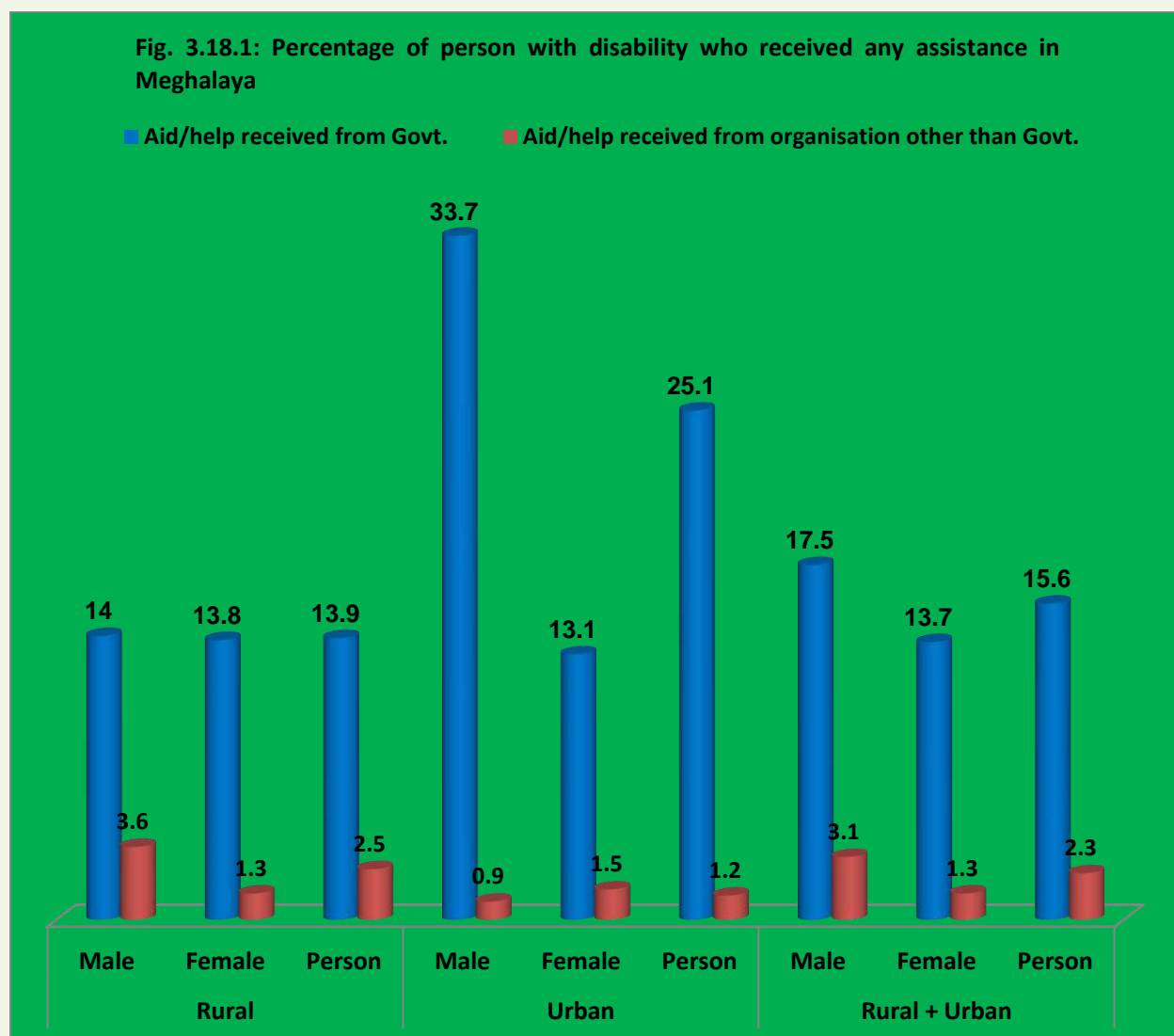
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Person with Locomotor Disability	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Person with Visual Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	49.3	52.6	50.9	46.3	38.1	42.8	48.8	50.6	49.7
Person with disability who are living alone	3.8	0.3	2.1	2.7	0.0	1.6	3.6	0.3	2.0
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	39.1	38.3	38.7	53.1	33.6	44.8	41.6	37.6	39.7
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	55.6	50.1	52.9	59.9	51.1	56.2	56.4	50.2	53.4
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	6.2	11.4	8.8	30.5	22.2	27	11.4	13.3	12.3

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.18.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Meghalaya									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	14	13.8	13.9	33.7	13.1	25.1	17.5	13.7	15.6
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	3.6	1.3	2.5	0.9	1.5	1.2	3.1	1.3	2.3

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



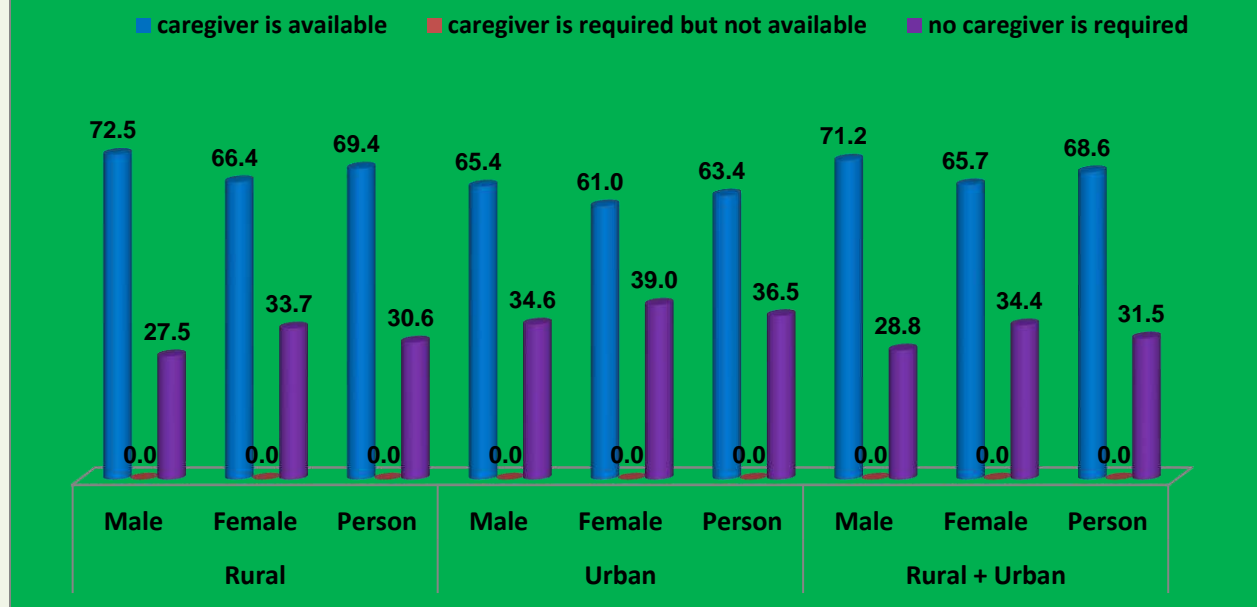
Statement 3.18.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Meghalaya

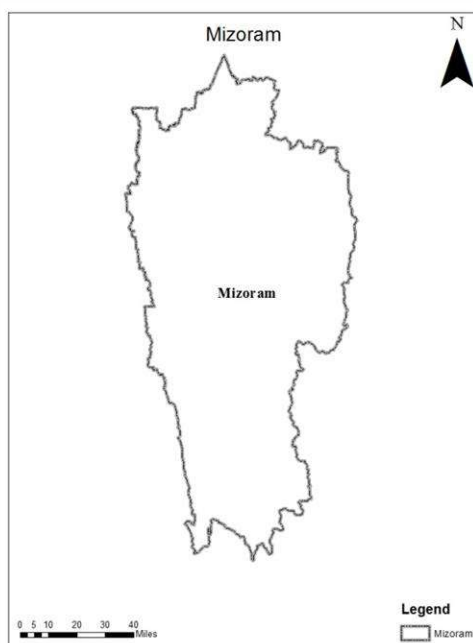
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	72.5	66.4	69.4	65.4	61.0	63.4	71.2	65.7	68.6
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Where no caregiver is required	27.5	33.7	30.6	34.6	39.0	36.5	28.8	34.4	31.5

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.18.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Meghalaya



19-Mizoram



Mizoram at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Aizawl
Area	21,081 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	11

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	10,97,206
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	23.48%
Literacy rate	91.33%
Sex ratio	976
Disabled population	15,160
Percentage of disabled population	1.38

Statement 3.19.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Mizoram

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Person with Locomotor Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Person with Visual Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Person with Hearing Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	51.9	56.6	53.8	39.4	29.0	34.2	46.1	41.1	43.8
Person with disability who are living alone	2.1	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.2
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	9.7	5.2	7.8	33.2	16.7	24.9	20.7	11.6	16.5
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	58.6	44.7	52.8	74.5	76.3	75.4	66.1	62.3	64.4
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	17.6	8.7	13.4	32	10.7	20.9	24.9	9.7	17.4

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.19.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

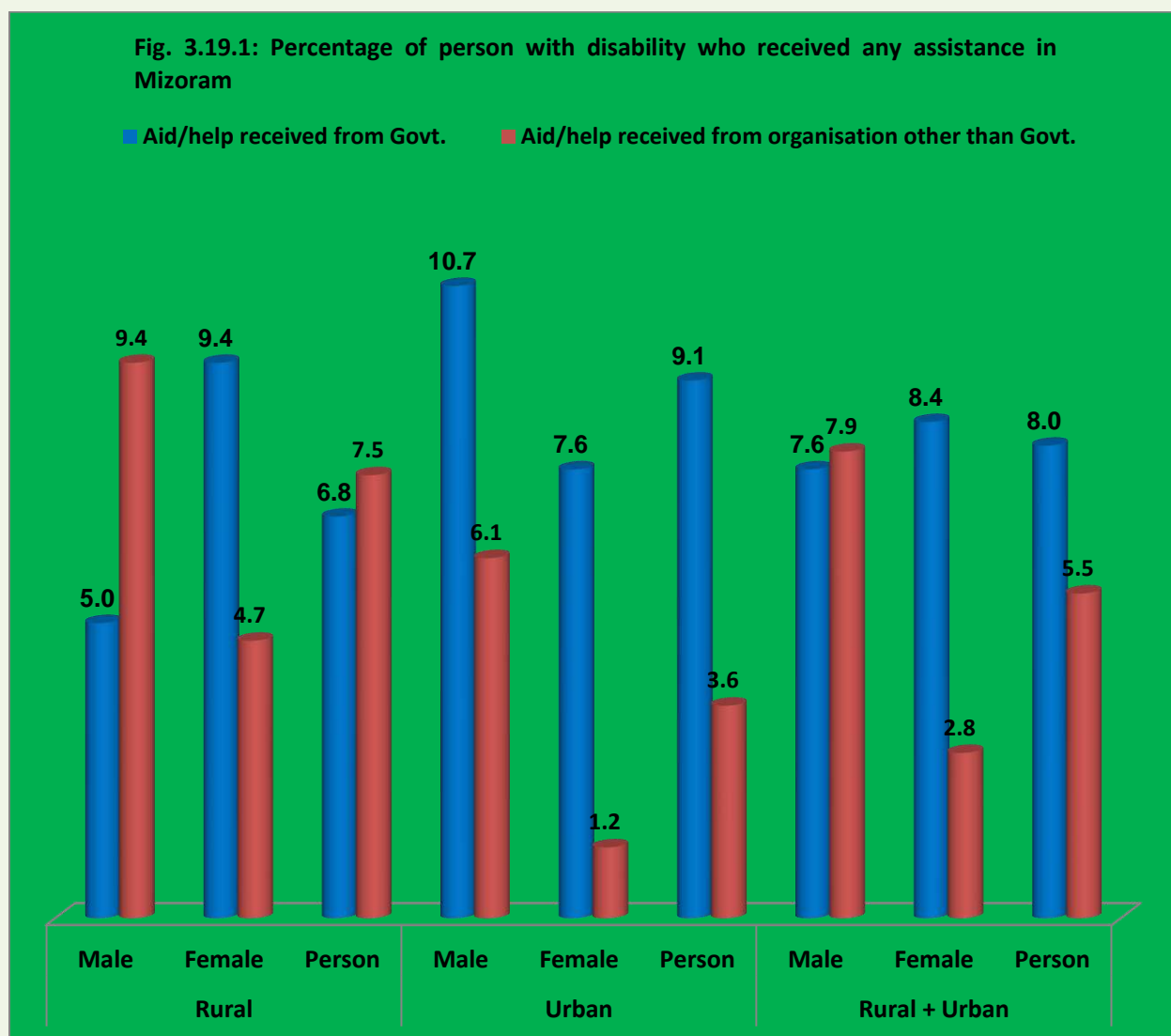
Mizoram

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	5.0	9.4	6.8	10.7	7.6	9.1	7.6	8.4	8.0
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	9.4	4.7	7.5	6.1	1.2	3.6	7.9	2.8	5.5

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.19.1: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance in Mizoram

■ Aid/help received from Govt. ■ Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.



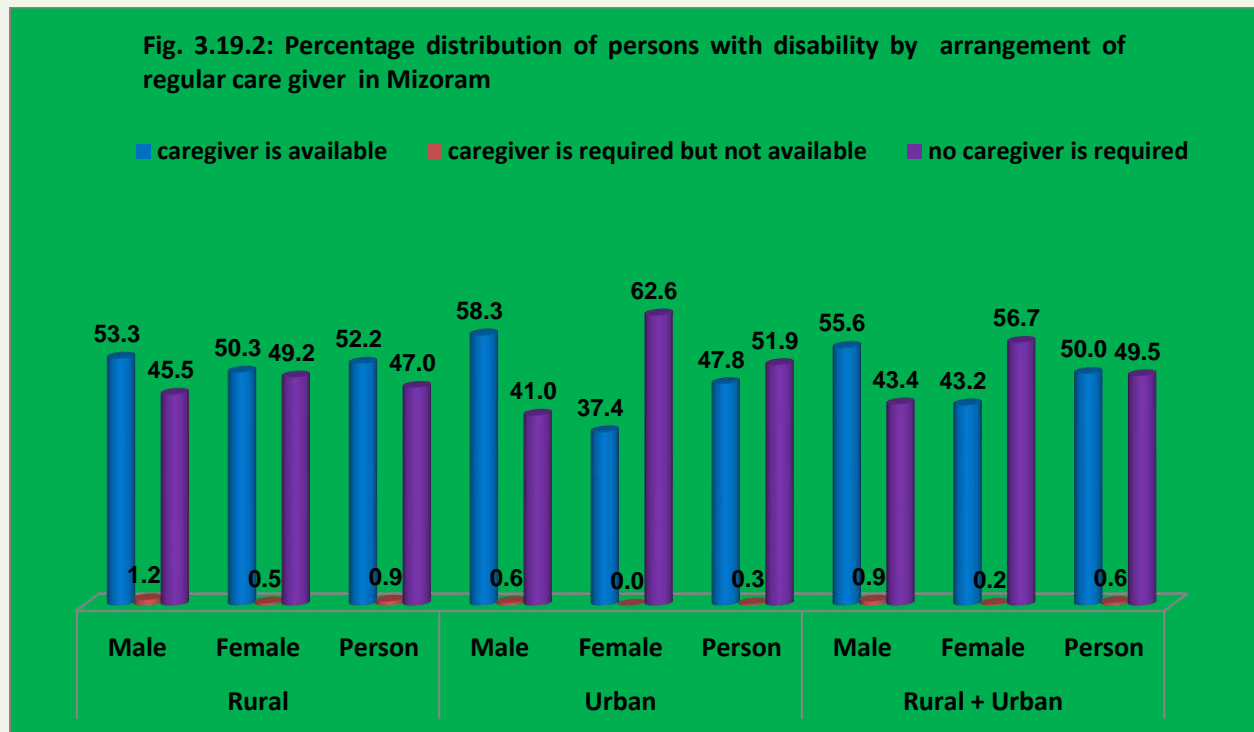
Statement 3.19.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Mizoram

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	53.3	50.3	52.2	58.3	37.4	47.8	55.6	43.2	50.0
Where caregiver is required but not available	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6
Where no caregiver is required	45.5	49.2	47.0	41.0	62.6	51.9	43.4	56.7	49.5

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.19.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Mizoram



20-Nagaland



Nagaland at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Kohima
Area	16,579 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	12

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	19,78,502
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	-0.58%
Literacy rate	79.55%
Sex ratio	931
Disabled population	29,631
Percentage of disabled population	1.5

Statement 3.20.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Nagaland

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Person with Locomotor Disability	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Person with Visual Disability	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person having disability since birth	44.2	41.8	43.1	45	35.6	40.1	44.4	39.9	42.2
Person with disability who are living alone	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	30.9	16.2	23.8	21.1	8.3	14.5	28.2	13.8	21.1
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	57.3	49.4	53.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	59.6	54.3	57.0
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	8.4	9.5	9.1	24.4	14.5	19.3	12.9	11.1	11.9

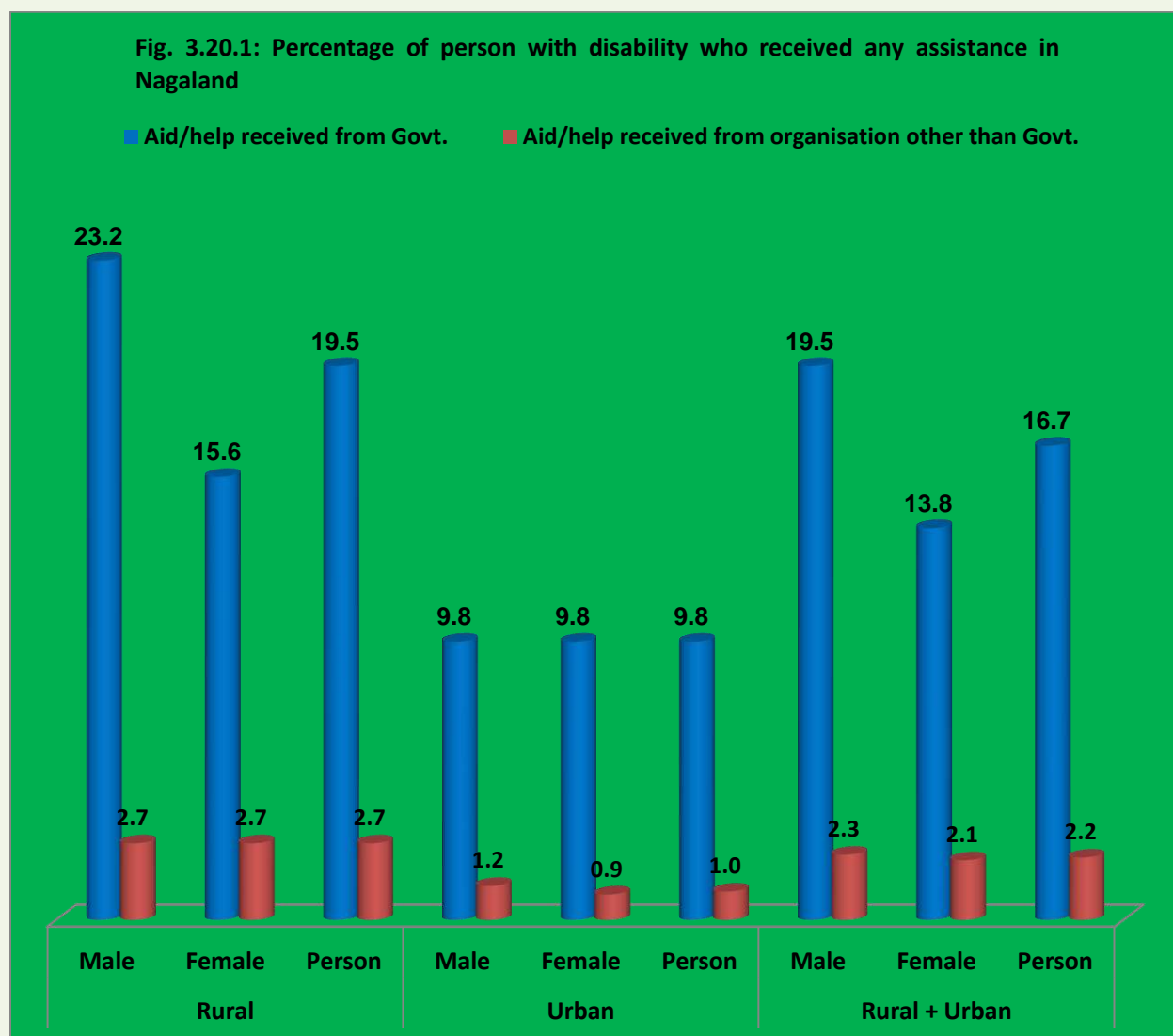
Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.20.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Nagaland

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	23.2	15.6	19.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	19.5	13.8	16.7
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.3	2.1	2.2

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



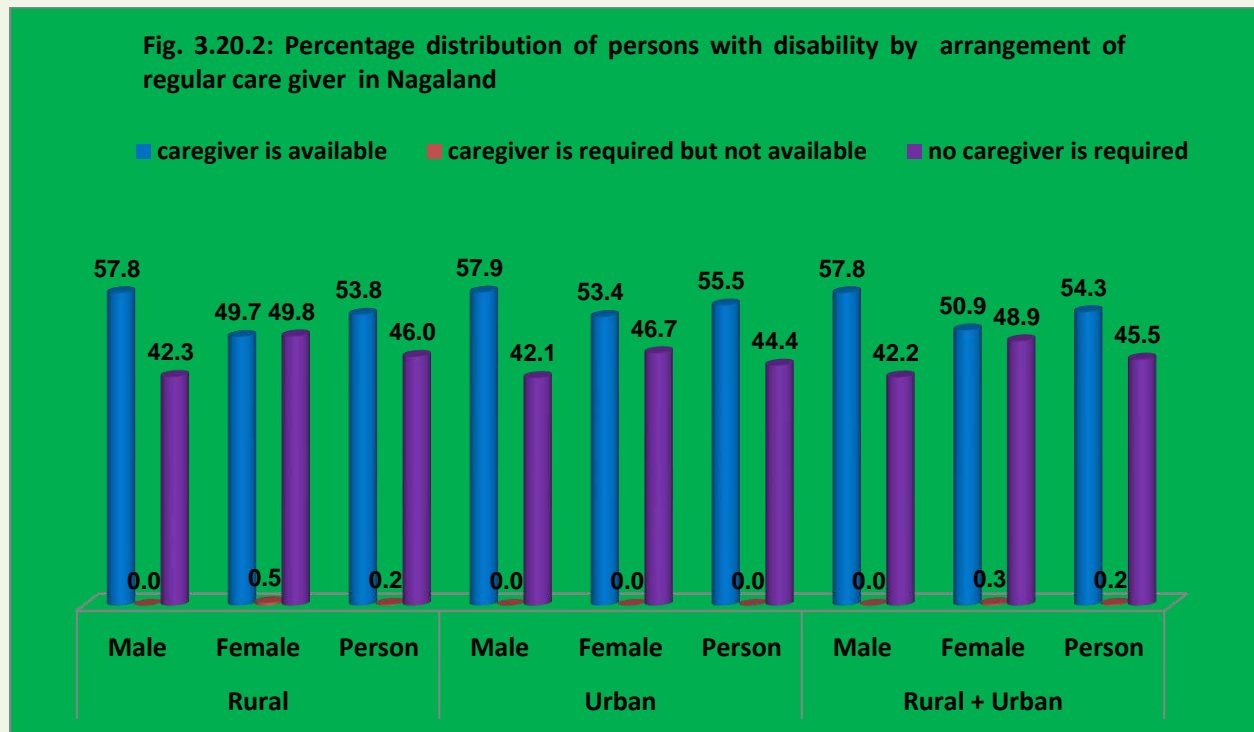
Statement 3.20.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Nagaland

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	57.8	49.7	53.8	57.9	53.4	55.5	57.8	50.9	54.3
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Where no caregiver is required	42.3	49.8	46.0	42.1	46.7	44.4	42.2	48.9	45.5

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.20.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Nagaland



21-Odisha



Odisha at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Bhubaneswar
Area	1,55,707 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	30

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	4,19,74,218
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	14.05%
Literacy rate	72.87%
Sex ratio	979
Disabled population	12,44,402
Percentage of disabled population	2.96

Statement 3.21.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Odisha

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	3.7	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.2
Person with Locomotor Disability	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.8
Person with Visual Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Person with Hearing Disability	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Other type of Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person having disability since birth	29.8	29.0	29.5	25.3	19.5	22.5	29.2	27.5	28.4
Person with disability who are living alone	2.0	5.8	3.8	3.7	10.2	6.9	2.3	6.4	4.2
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	33.1	24.4	29.1	32.9	15.5	24.4	33.0	23.0	28.4
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	60.3	33.9	48.2	74.5	53.4	64.2	62.4	37.0	50.7
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	13.6	6.6	10.5	38.5	24.8	31.6	17.2	9.6	13.8

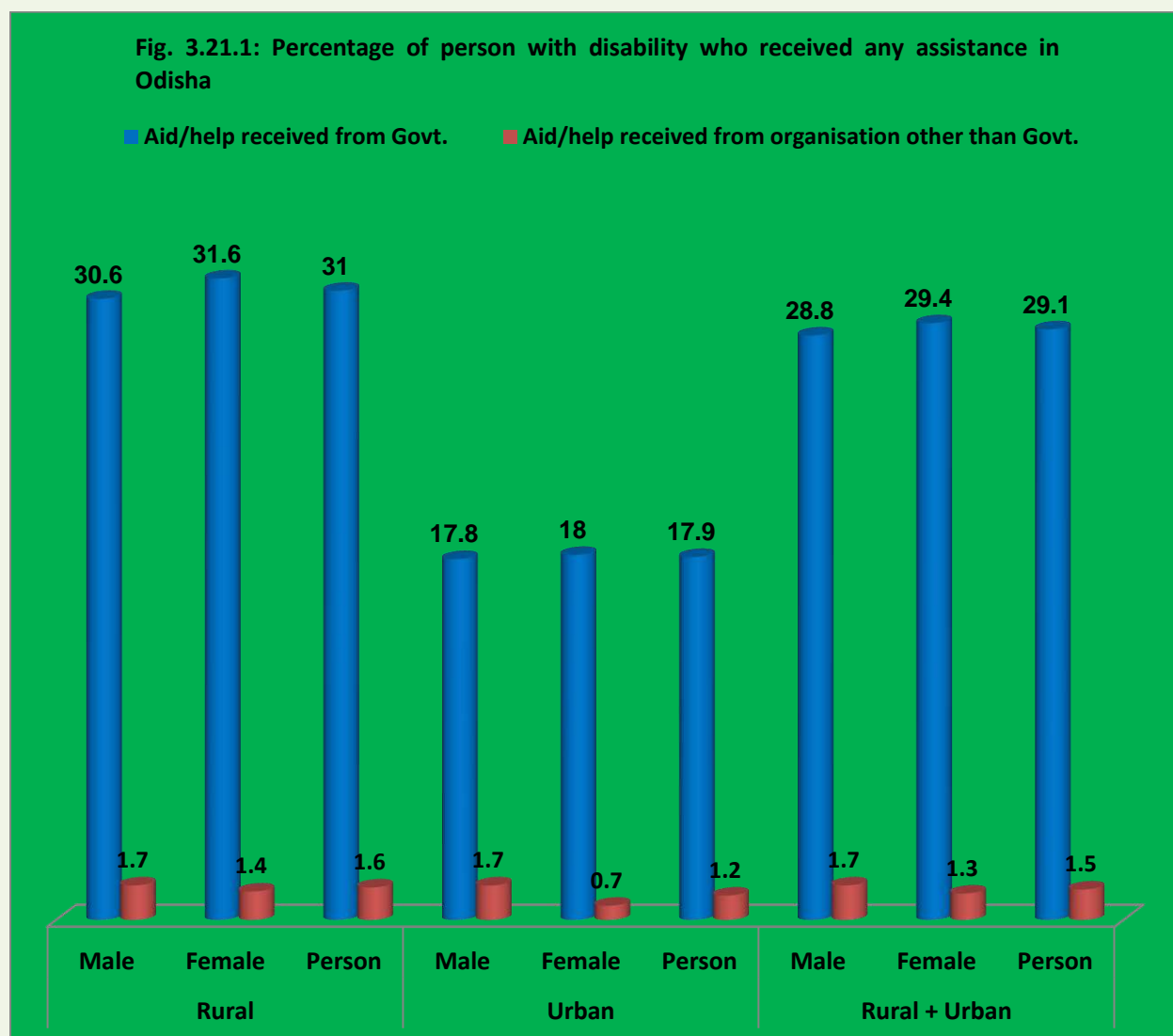
Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.21.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Odisha

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	30.6	31.6	31	17.8	18	17.9	28.8	29.4	29.1
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.5

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



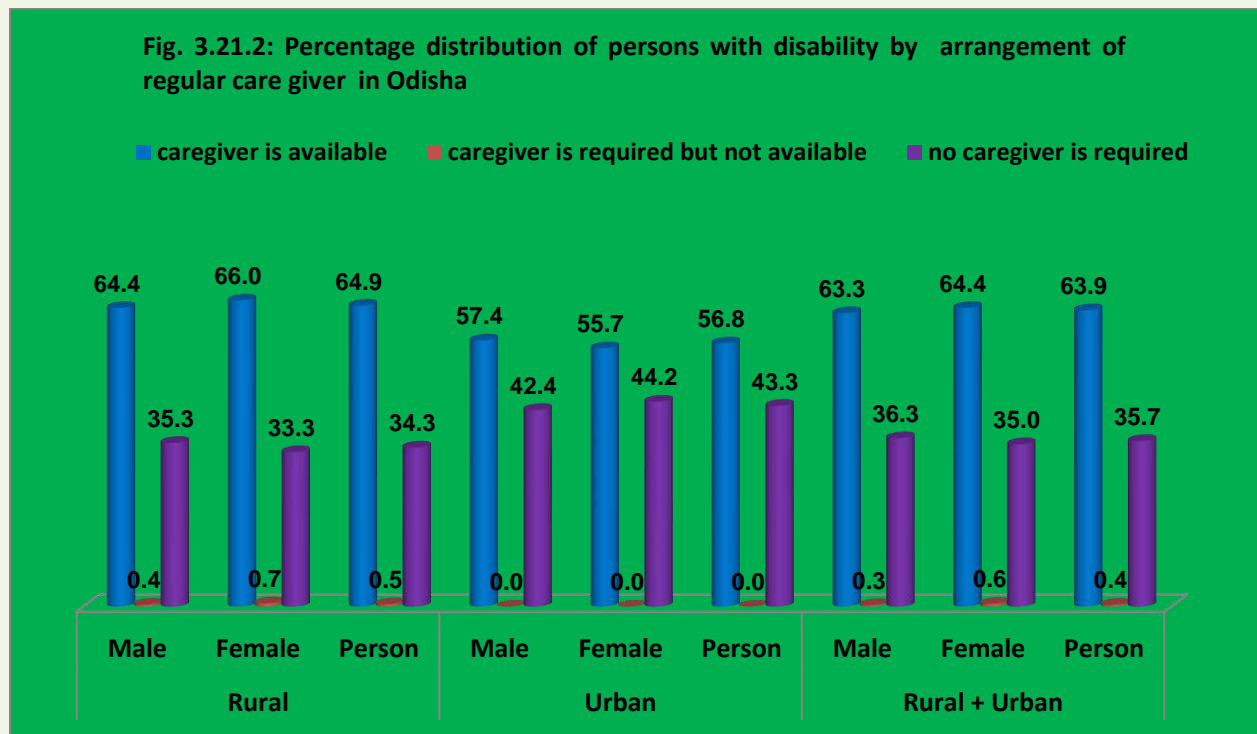
Statement 3.21.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Odisha

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	64.4	66.0	64.9	57.4	55.7	56.8	63.3	64.4	63.9
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4
Where no caregiver is required	35.3	33.3	34.3	42.4	44.2	43.3	36.3	35.0	35.7

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.21.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Odisha



22-Punjab



Punjab at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Chandigarh
Area	50,362 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	22

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	2,77,43,338
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	13.89%
Literacy rate	75.84%
Sex ratio	895
Disabled population	6,54,063
Percentage of disabled population	2.36

Statement 3.22.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Punjab

(all figures are given in %)

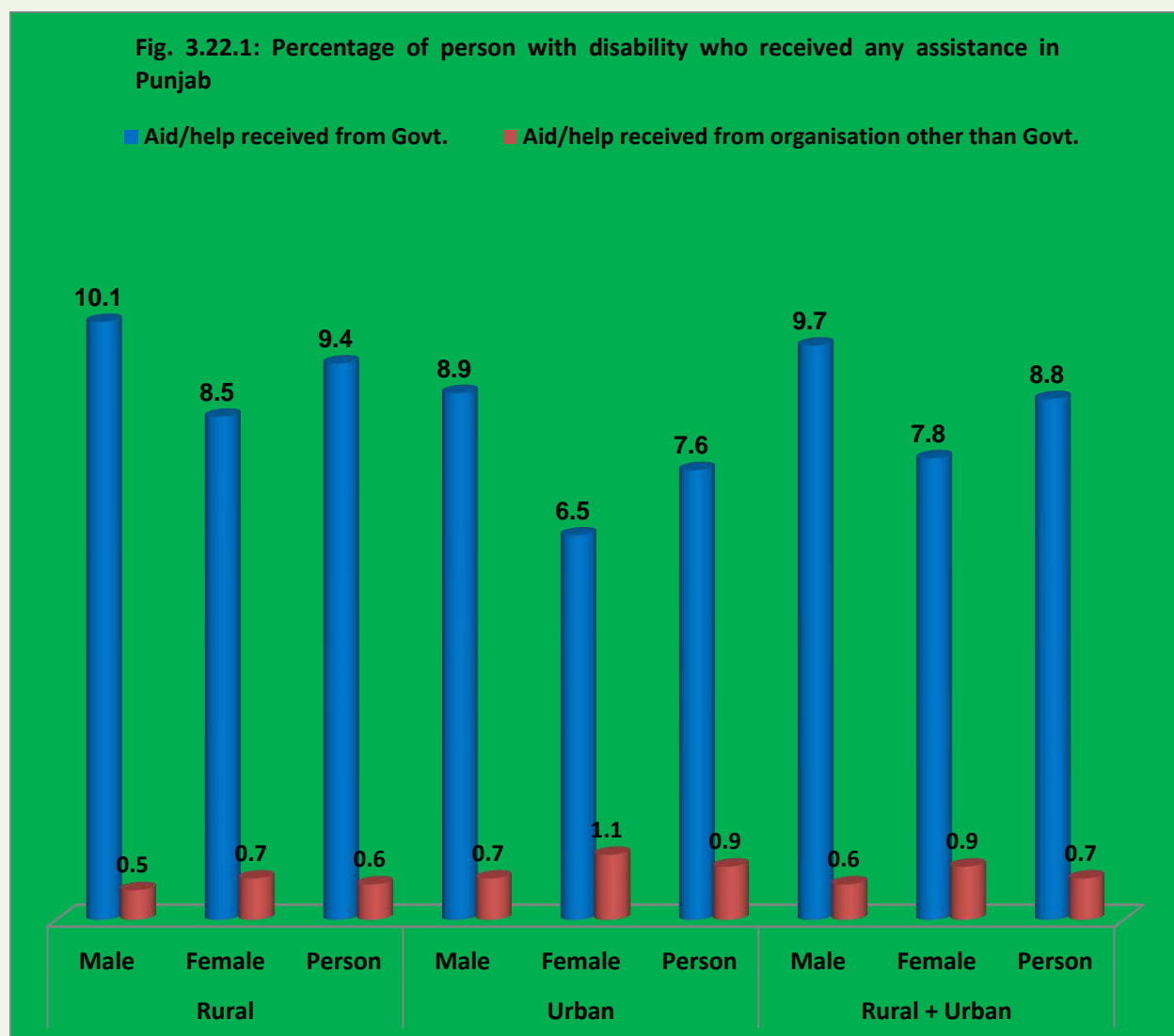
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.7
Person with Locomotor Disability	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0
Person with Visual Disability	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	16.1	12.1	14.3	18.7	9.0	13.6	16.8	11.0	14.1
Person with disability who are living alone	0.9	2.0	1.4	2.9	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.9	1.7
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	20.3	12.4	16.7	23.4	10.9	16.8	21.2	11.9	16.8
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	62.9	27.5	47.0	70.2	52.6	60.8	64.9	36.2	51.3
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	30.5	7.2	19.9	40.4	23.3	31.1	33.2	12.8	23.4

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.22.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Punjab									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	10.1	8.5	9.4	8.9	6.5	7.6	9.7	7.8	8.8
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



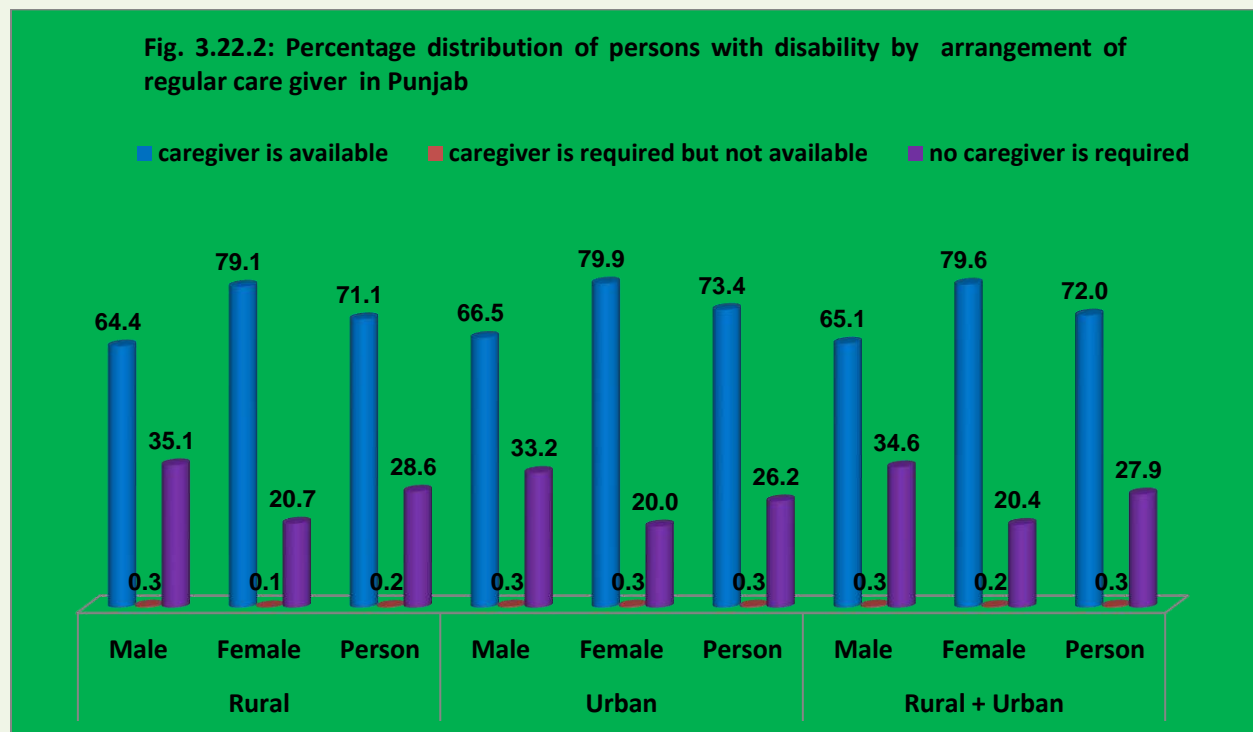
Statement 3.22.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Punjab

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	64.4	79.1	71.1	66.5	79.9	73.4	65.1	79.6	72.0
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Where no caregiver is required	35.1	20.7	28.6	33.2	20.0	26.2	34.6	20.4	27.9

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.22.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Punjab



23-Rajasthan



Rajasthan at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Jaipur
Area	3,42,239 Sq. Km
No. of Districts	33

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	6,85,48,437
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	21.31%
Literacy rate	66.11%
Sex ratio	928
Disabled population	15,63,694
Percentage of disabled population	2.28

Statement 3.23.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Rajasthan

(all figures are given in %)

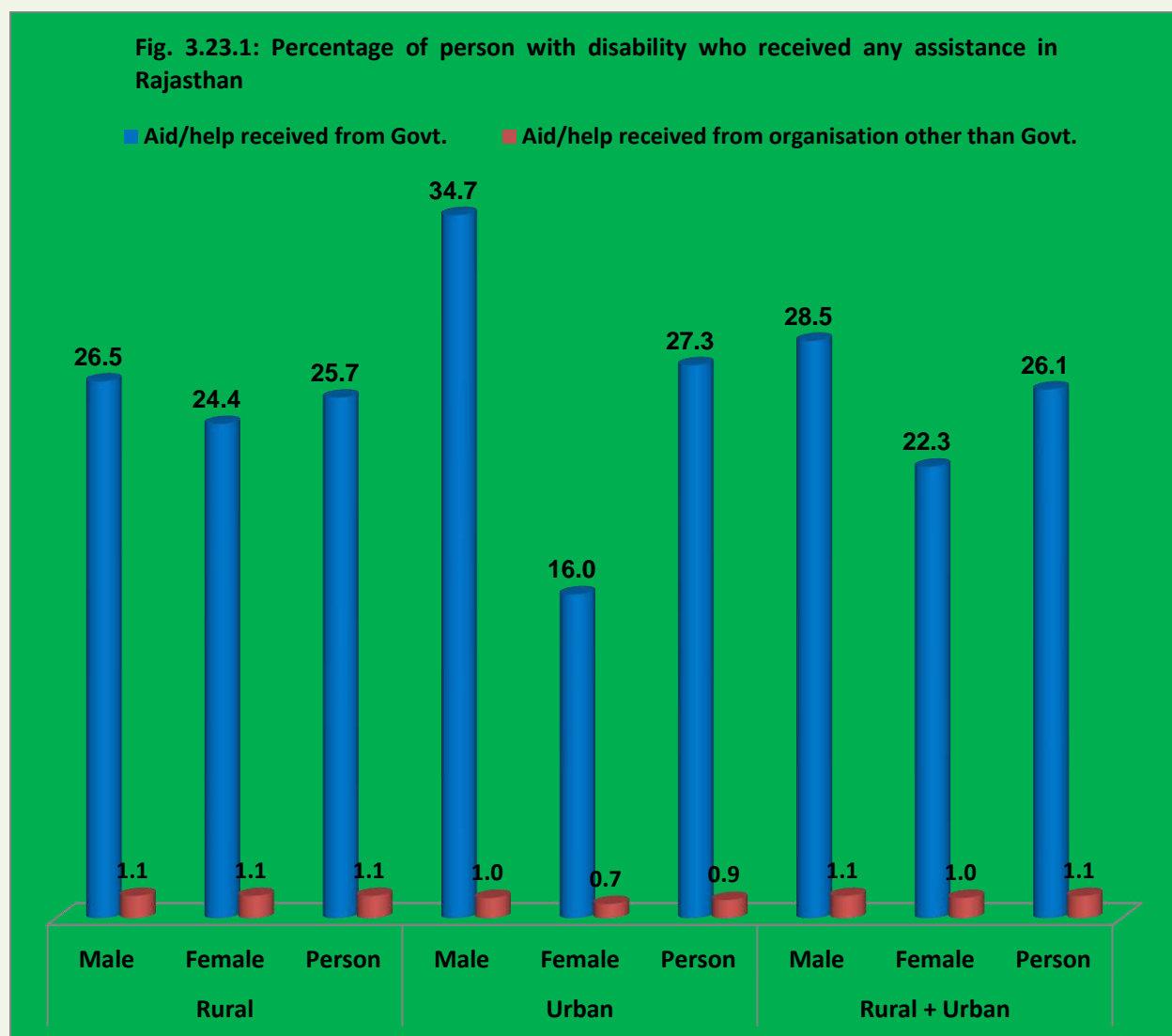
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.2
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.4
Person with Visual Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Person with Hearing Disability	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	27.4	28.7	27.9	20.9	23.1	21.8	25.8	27.3	26.4
Person with disability who are living alone	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.9
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	28.1	20.8	25.2	24.7	17.6	21.9	27.3	20.0	24.4
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	50.3	25.7	40.6	62.9	47.6	56.8	53.4	31.2	44.6
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	15.6	4.7	11.3	29.9	19.0	25.5	19.1	8.5	14.9

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.23.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Rajasthan									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	26.5	24.4	25.7	34.7	16.0	27.3	28.5	22.3	26.1
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



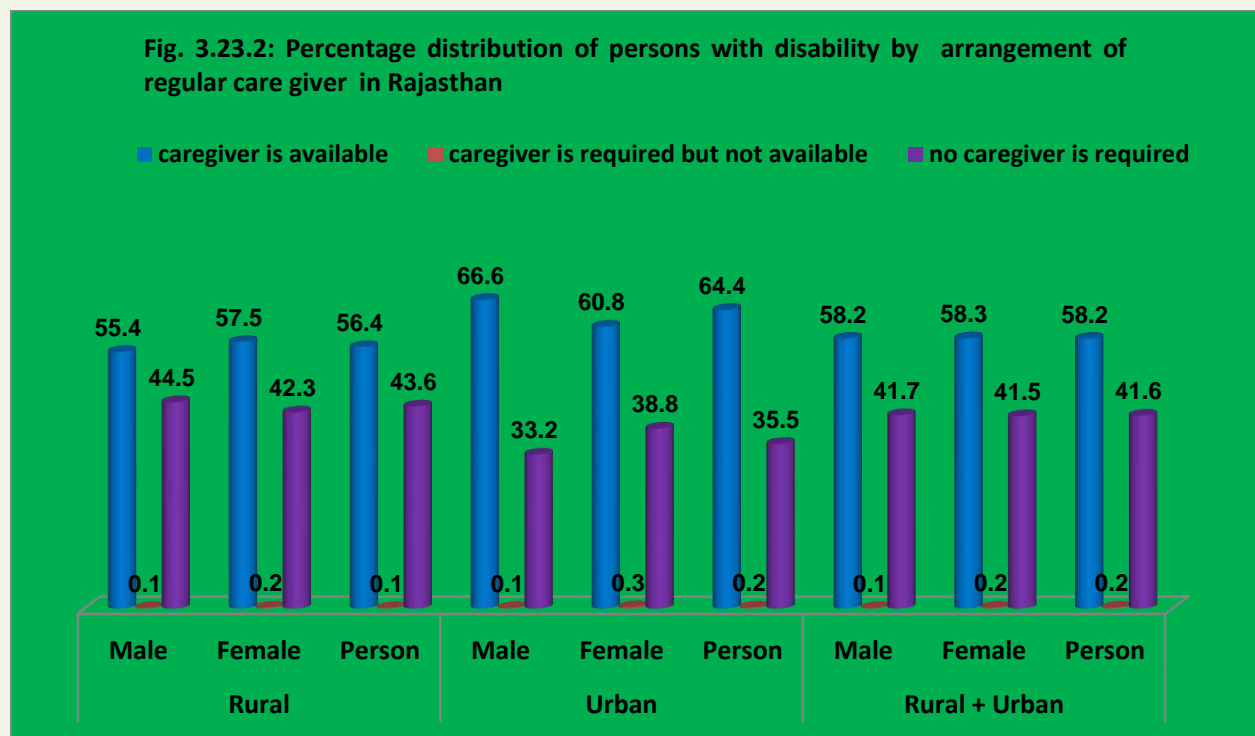
Statement 3.23.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Rajasthan

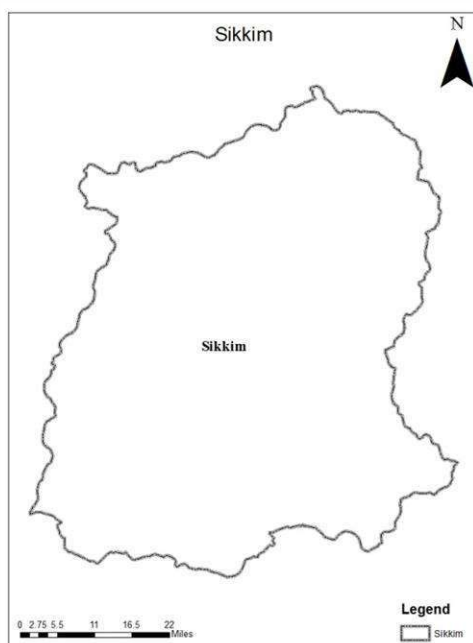
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	55.4	57.5	56.4	66.6	60.8	64.4	58.2	58.3	58.2
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Where no caregiver is required	44.5	42.3	43.6	33.2	38.8	35.5	41.7	41.5	41.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.23.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Rajasthan



24-Sikkim



24-Sikkim at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Gangtok
Area	7,096 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	4

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	6,10,577
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	12.89%
Literacy rate	81.42%
Sex ratio	890
Disabled population	18,187
Percentage of disabled population	2.98

Statement 3.24.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Sikkim

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.7	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.4	2.1	2.2
Person with Locomotor Disability	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Person with Visual Disability	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Person with Hearing Disability	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.8
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	48.2	46.3	47.3	20.3	41.7	29.1	44.0	45.7	44.8
Person with disability who are living alone	12.0	7.8	10.0	11.6	0.8	7.1	12.0	7.0	9.6
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	25.0	23.8	24.4	14.4	13.6	14.0	23.4	22.6	23.0
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	73.2	66.4	69.9	74.1	66.5	70.9	73.4	66.4	70.1
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	22.2	18.5	20.5	23.1	15.8	20.1	22.4	18.1	20.4

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

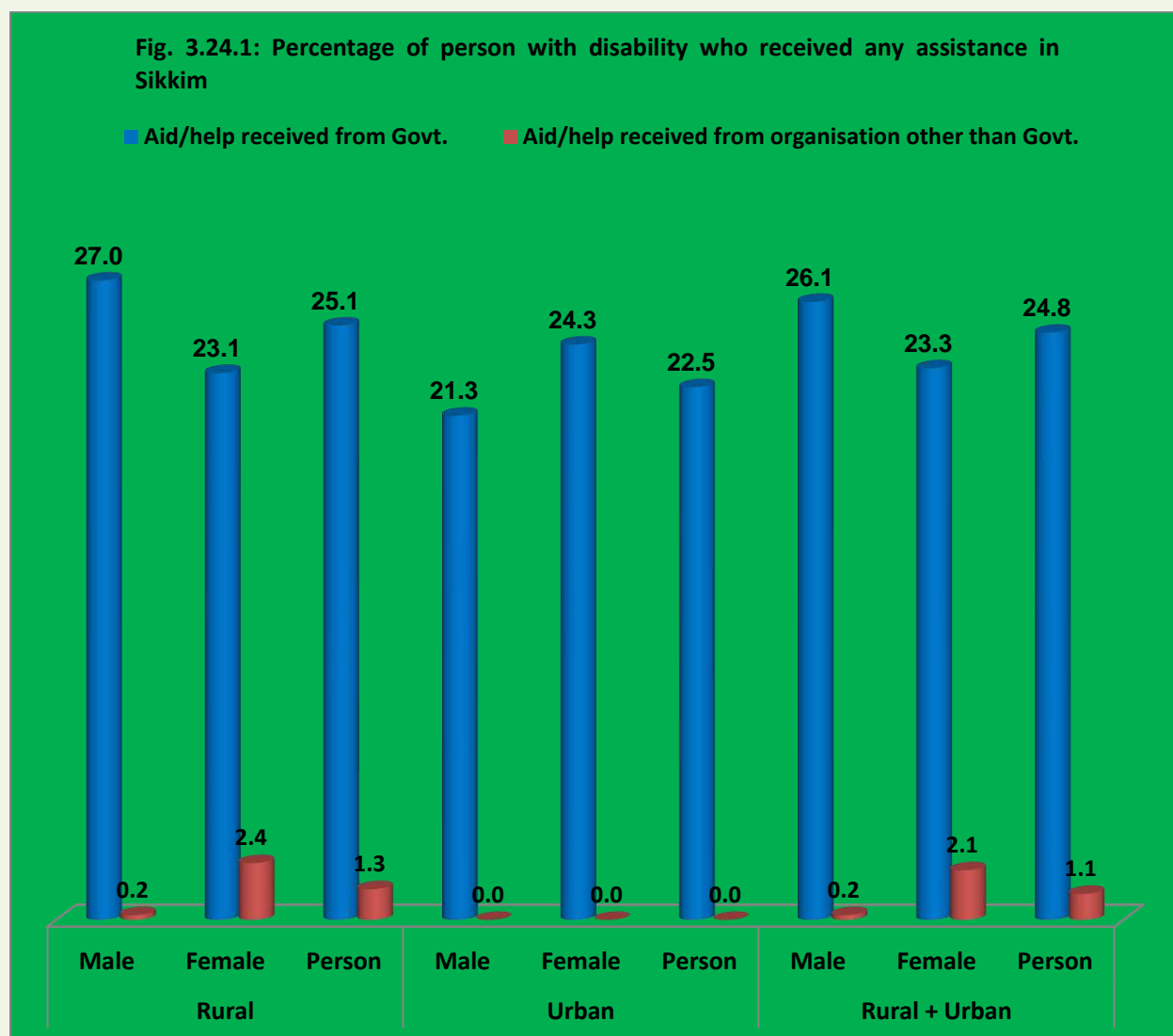
Statement 3.24.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Sikkim

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	27.0	23.1	25.1	21.3	24.3	22.5	26.1	23.3	24.8
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.2	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	1.1

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.24.1: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance in Sikkim



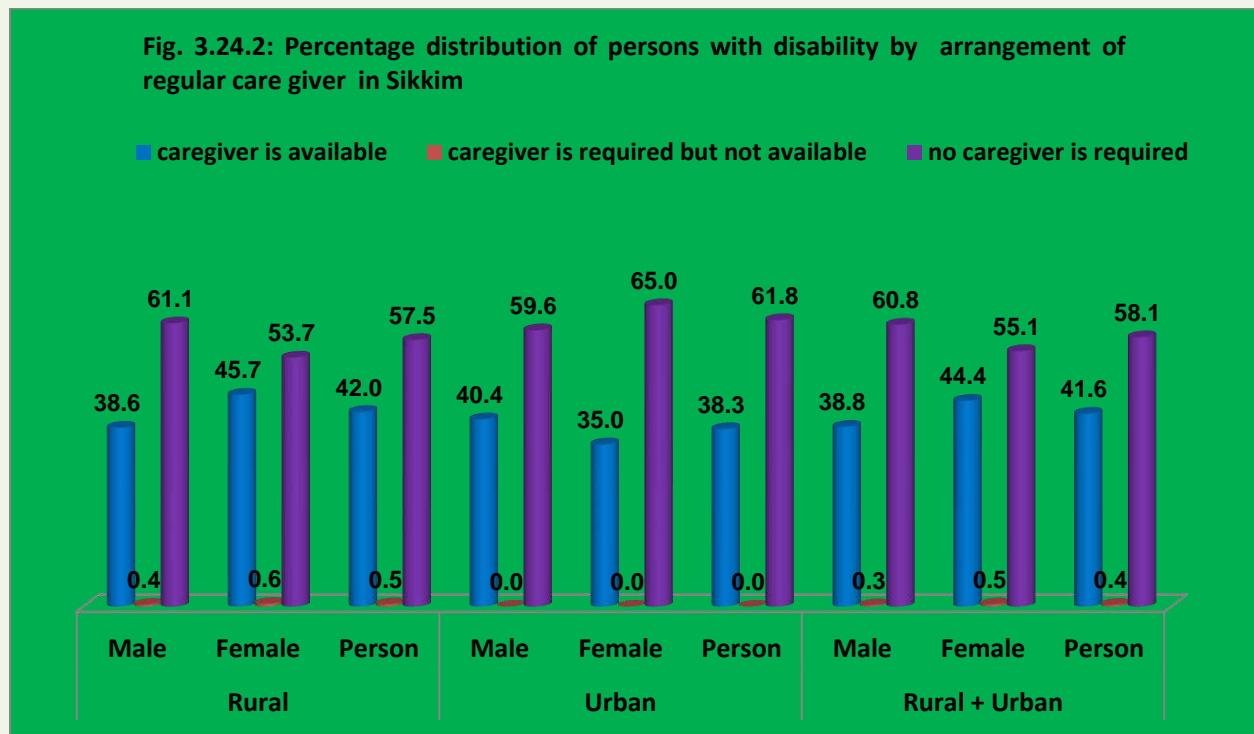
Statement 3.24.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Sikkim

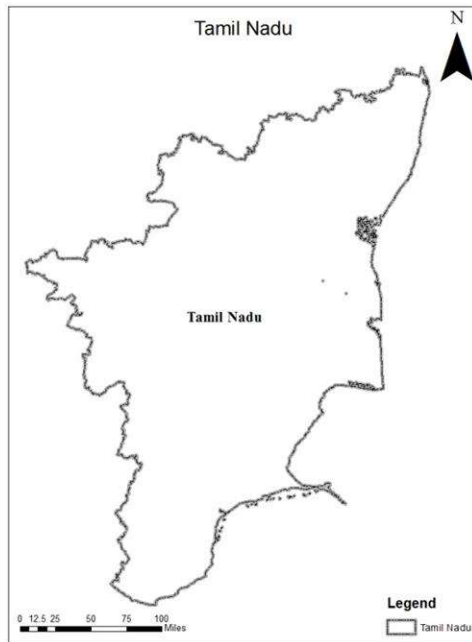
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	38.6	45.7	42.0	40.4	35.0	38.3	38.8	44.4	41.6
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4
Where no caregiver is required	61.1	53.7	57.5	59.6	65.0	61.8	60.8	55.1	58.1

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.24.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Sikkim



25-Tamil Nadu



Tamil Nadu at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Chennai
Area	1,30,058 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	38

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	7,21,47,030
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	15.61%
Literacy rate	80.09%
Sex ratio	996
Disabled population	11,79,963
Percentage of disabled population	1.64

Statement 3.25.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Tamil Nadu

(all figures are given in %)

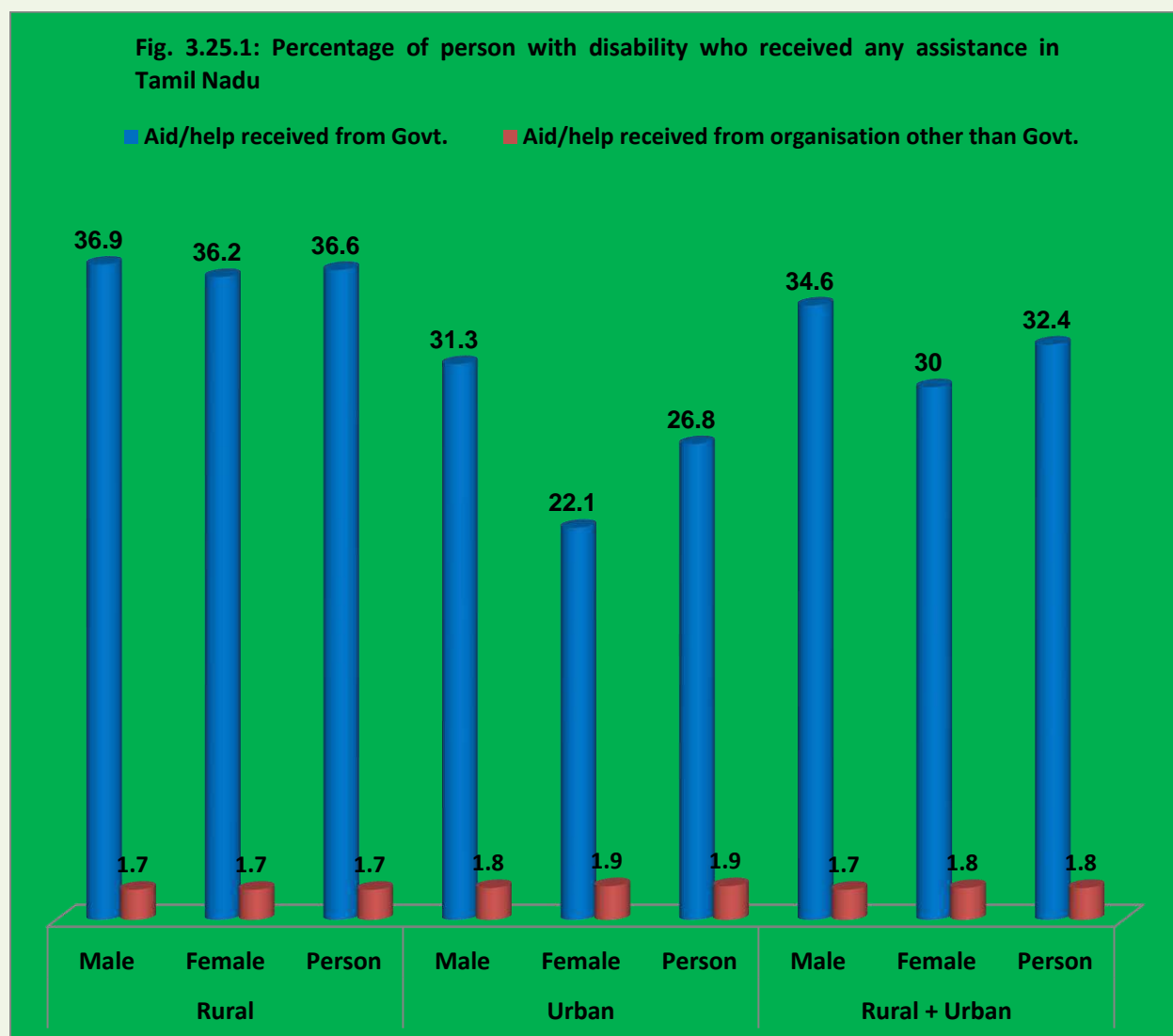
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
Person with Visual Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person having disability since birth	33.2	31.7	32.6	27.9	23.3	25.6	31.1	27.9	29.6
Person with disability who are living alone	3.9	12.2	7.7	5.7	10.9	8.2	4.6	11.7	8.0
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	40.3	33	37	38.2	27.9	33.1	39.4	30.8	35.4
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	55.6	38.6	47.8	74.7	51.7	63.3	63.4	44.4	54.4
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	16.5	10.3	13.6	34.5	18.3	26.4	23.8	13.9	19.1

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.25.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Tamil Nadu									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	36.9	36.2	36.6	31.3	22.1	26.8	34.6	30	32.4
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



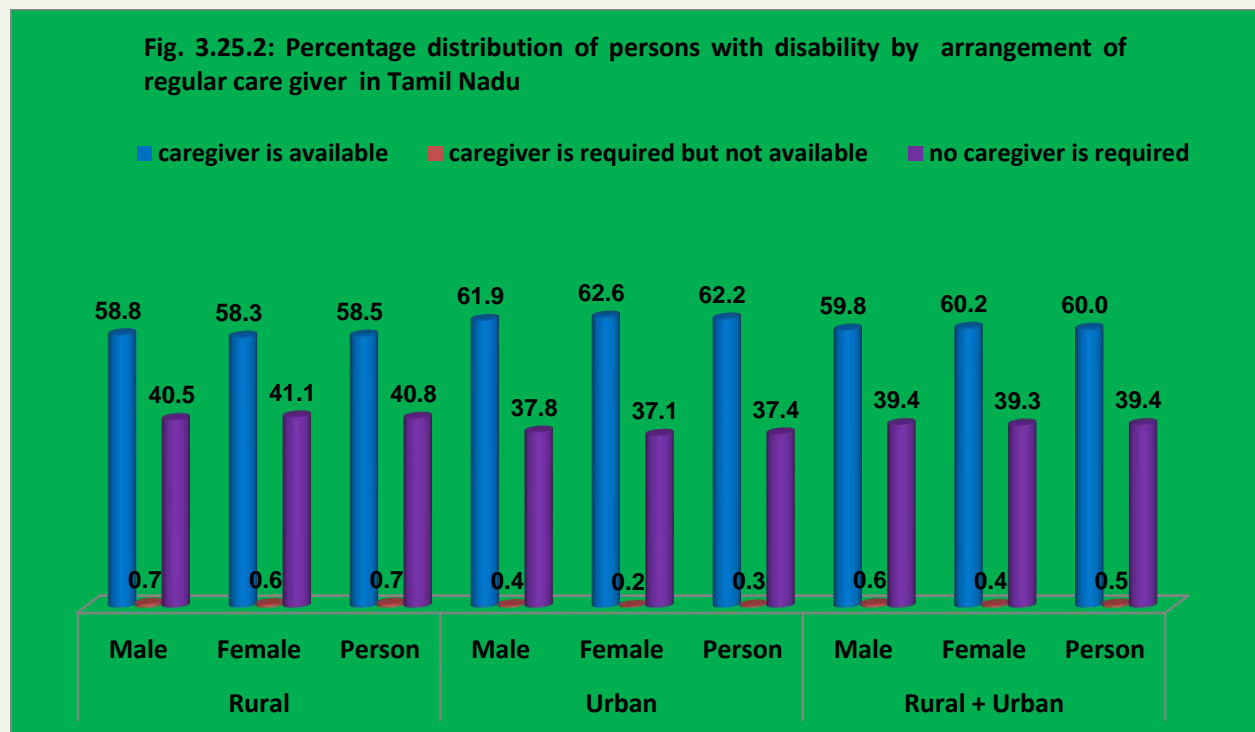
Statement 3.25.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Tamil Nadu

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	58.8	58.3	58.5	61.9	62.6	62.2	59.8	60.2	60.0
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Where no caregiver is required	40.5	41.1	40.8	37.8	37.1	37.4	39.4	39.3	39.4

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.25.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Tamil Nadu



26-Telangana



Telangana at a glance

- **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Hyderabad
Area	1,12,077 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	33

- **SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011) ***

Total Population	3,50,03,674
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	13.58 %
Literacy rate	66.54 %
Sex ratio	988
Disabled population	10,46,822
Percentage of disabled population	2.99

*Source: Statistical Year Book, 2017 published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. Of Telangana.

Statement 3.26.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Telangana

(all figures are given in %)

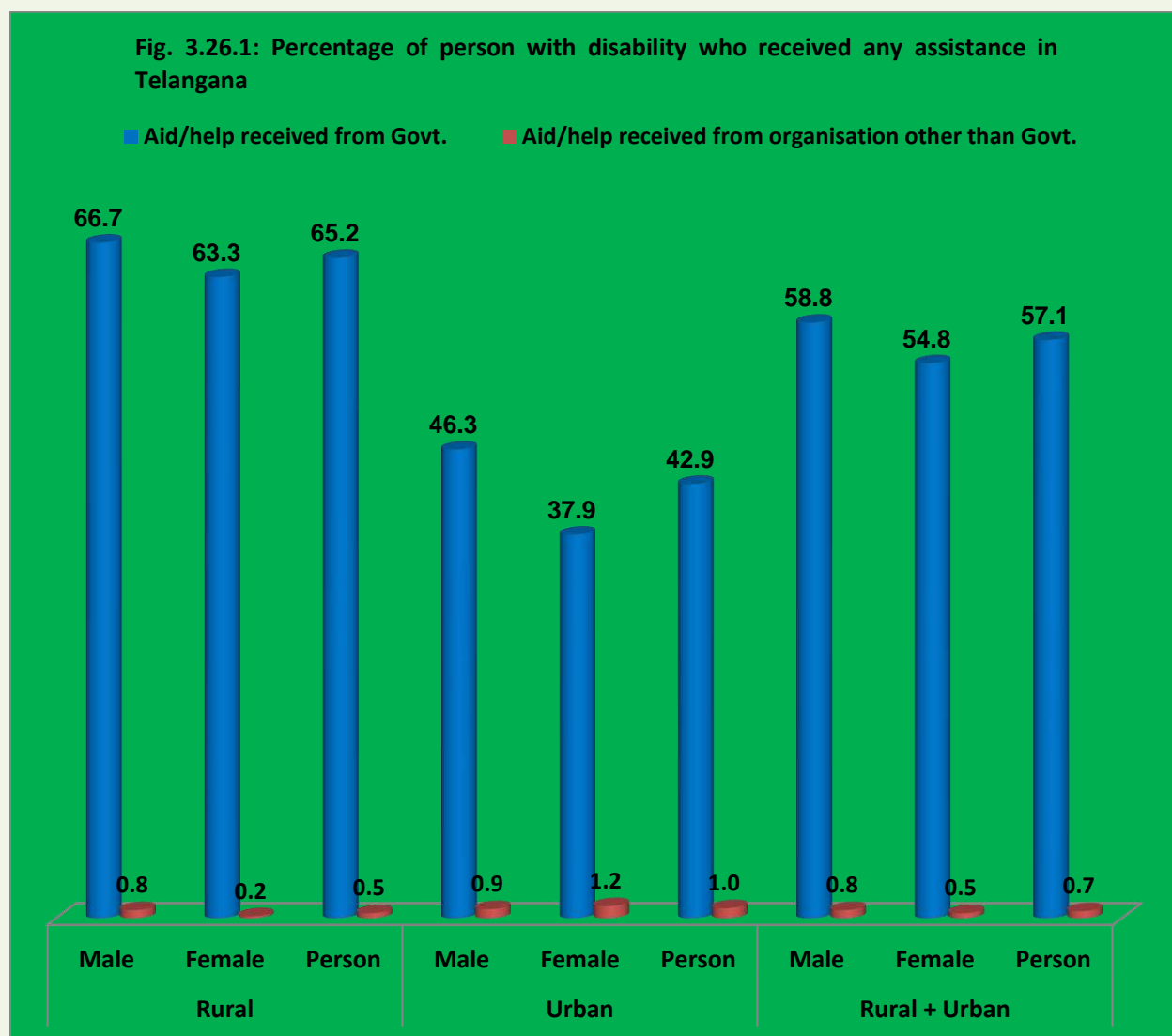
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.0
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3
Person with Visual Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	20.3	20.5	20.4	27.7	28.8	28.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
Person with disability who are living alone	2.7	10.2	6.1	3.0	6.3	4.3	2.8	8.8	5.4
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	56.9	47.7	52.7	48.4	41.6	45.7	53.6	45.6	50.1
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	43.2	21.6	33.4	58.2	46.1	53.4	49	29.7	40.7
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	20.6	7.5	14.6	36.6	24.8	32.0	26.9	13.0	20.8

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.26.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Telangana									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	66.7	63.3	65.2	46.3	37.9	42.9	58.8	54.8	57.1
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



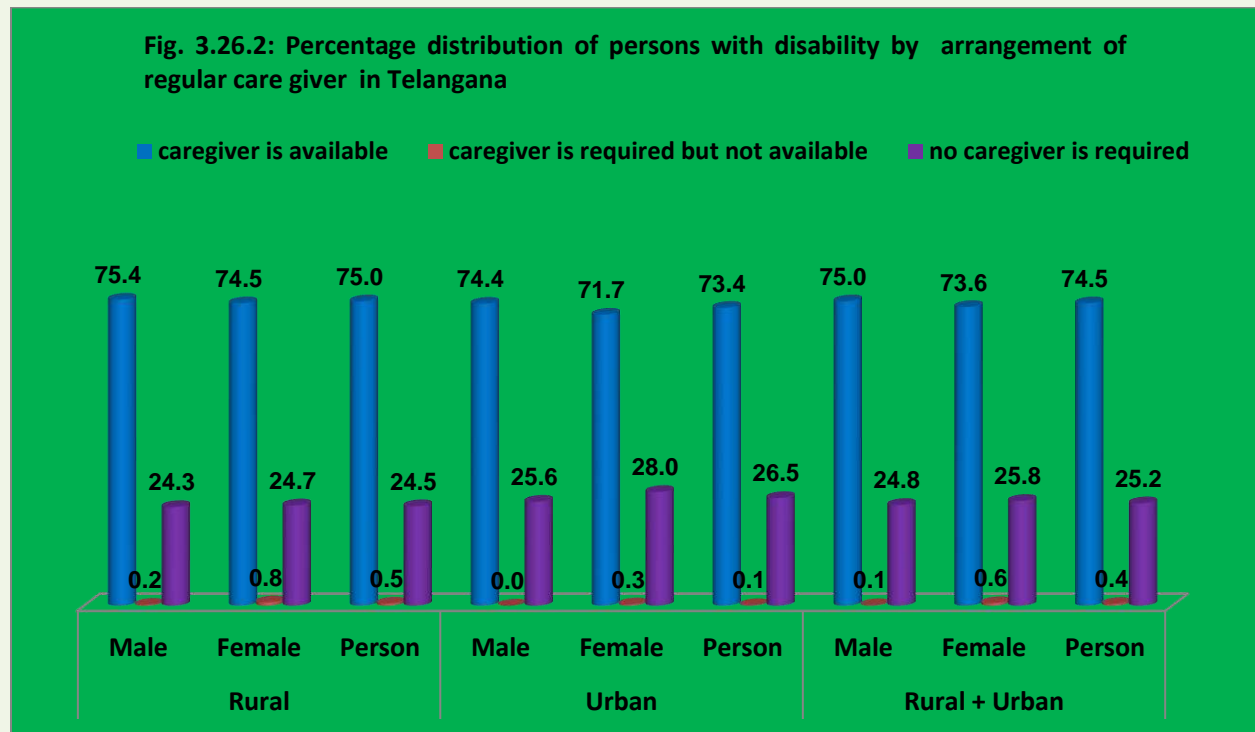
Statement 3.26.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Telangana

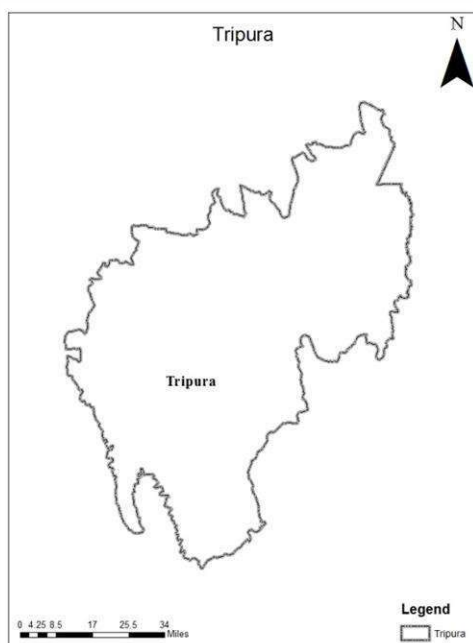
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	75.4	74.5	75.0	74.4	71.7	73.4	75.0	73.6	74.5
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4
Where no caregiver is required	24.3	24.7	24.5	25.6	28.0	26.5	24.8	25.8	25.2

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.26.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Telangana



27-Tripura



Tripura at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Agartala
Area	10,486 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	8

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	36,73,917
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	14.84%
Literacy rate	87.22%
Sex ratio	960
Disabled population	64,346
Percentage of disabled population	1.75

Statement 3.27.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Tripura

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Person with Locomotor Disability	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6
Person with Visual Disability	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Hearing Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Person having disability since birth	40.5	42.5	41.4	39.8	36.1	38.2	40.3	41.3	40.7
Person with disability who are living alone	1.0	3.4	2.1	0.6	12.5	5.5	0.9	5.1	2.7
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	49.6	45.1	47.6	57.9	42.7	51.7	51.3	44.7	48.4
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	71.3	52.3	63	75.6	60.4	69.4	72.2	53.9	64.3
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	13.7	7.8	11	24.1	18.7	22.2	16.1	9.9	13.4

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.27.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

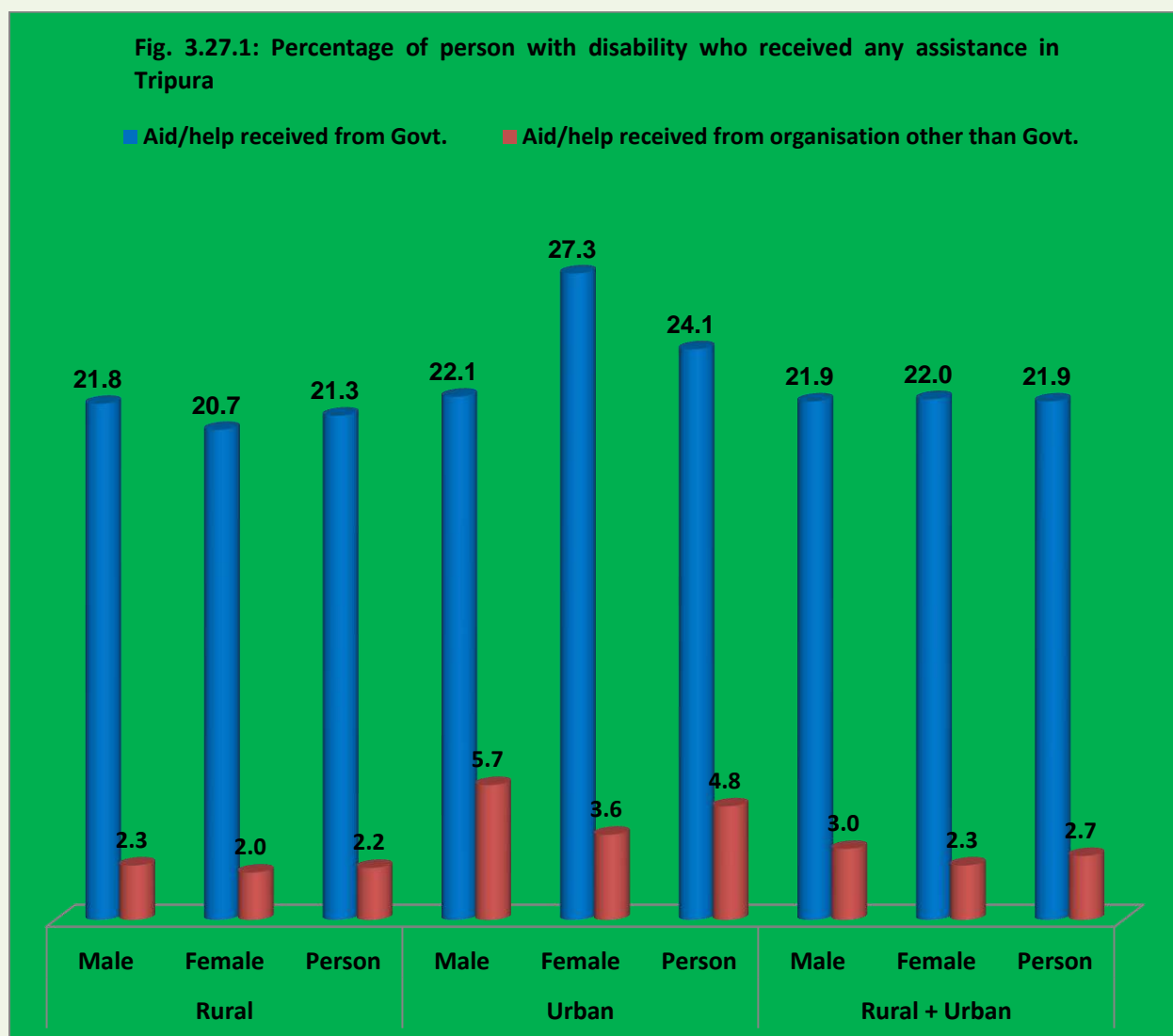
Tripura

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	21.8	20.7	21.3	22.1	27.3	24.1	21.9	22.0	21.9
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	2.3	2.0	2.2	5.7	3.6	4.8	3.0	2.3	2.7

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.27.1: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance in Tripura

■ Aid/help received from Govt. ■ Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.



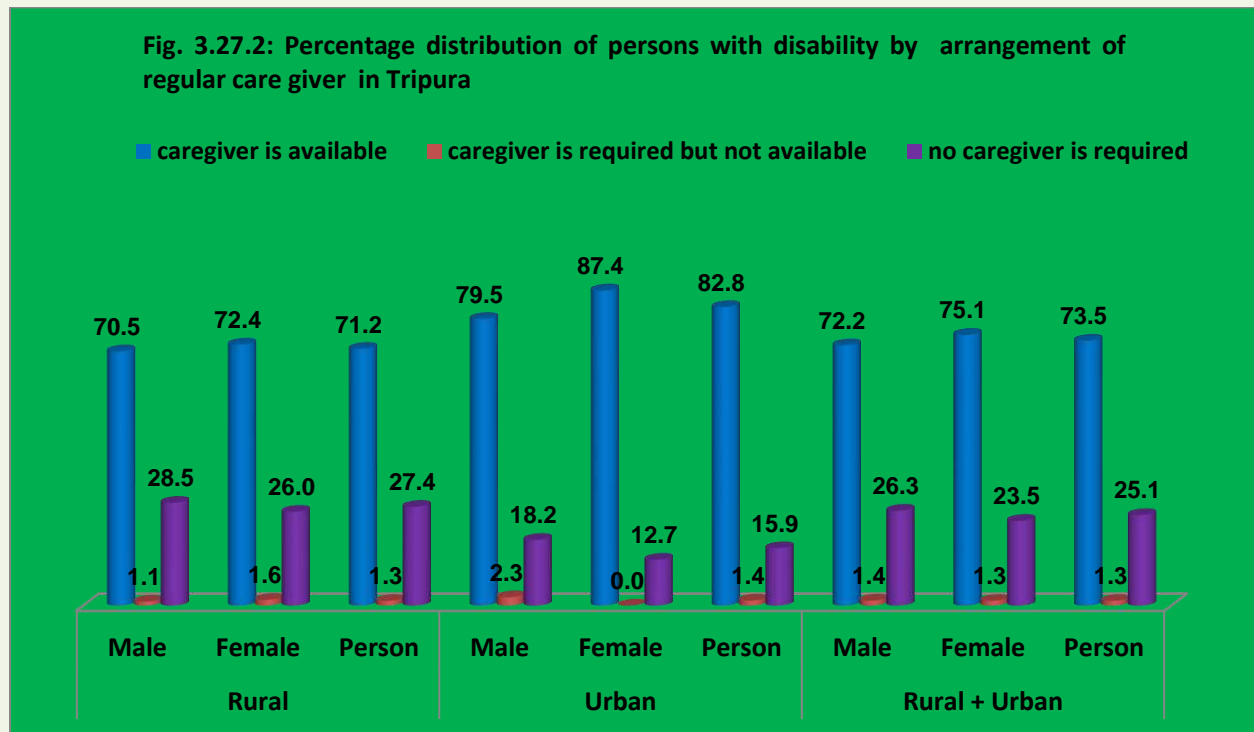
Statement 3.27.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Tripura

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	70.5	72.4	71.2	79.5	87.4	82.8	72.2	75.1	73.5
Where caregiver is required but not available	1.1	1.6	1.3	2.3	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Where no caregiver is required	28.5	26.0	27.4	18.2	12.7	15.9	26.3	23.5	25.1

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.27.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Tripura



28-Uttarakhand



Uttarakhand at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Dehradun, Gairsain (Summer)
Area	53,483 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	13

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	1,00,86,292
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	18.81%
Literacy rate	78.82%
Sex ratio	963
Disabled population	1,85,272
Percentage of disabled population	1.84

Statement 3.28.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Uttarakhand

(all figures are given in %)

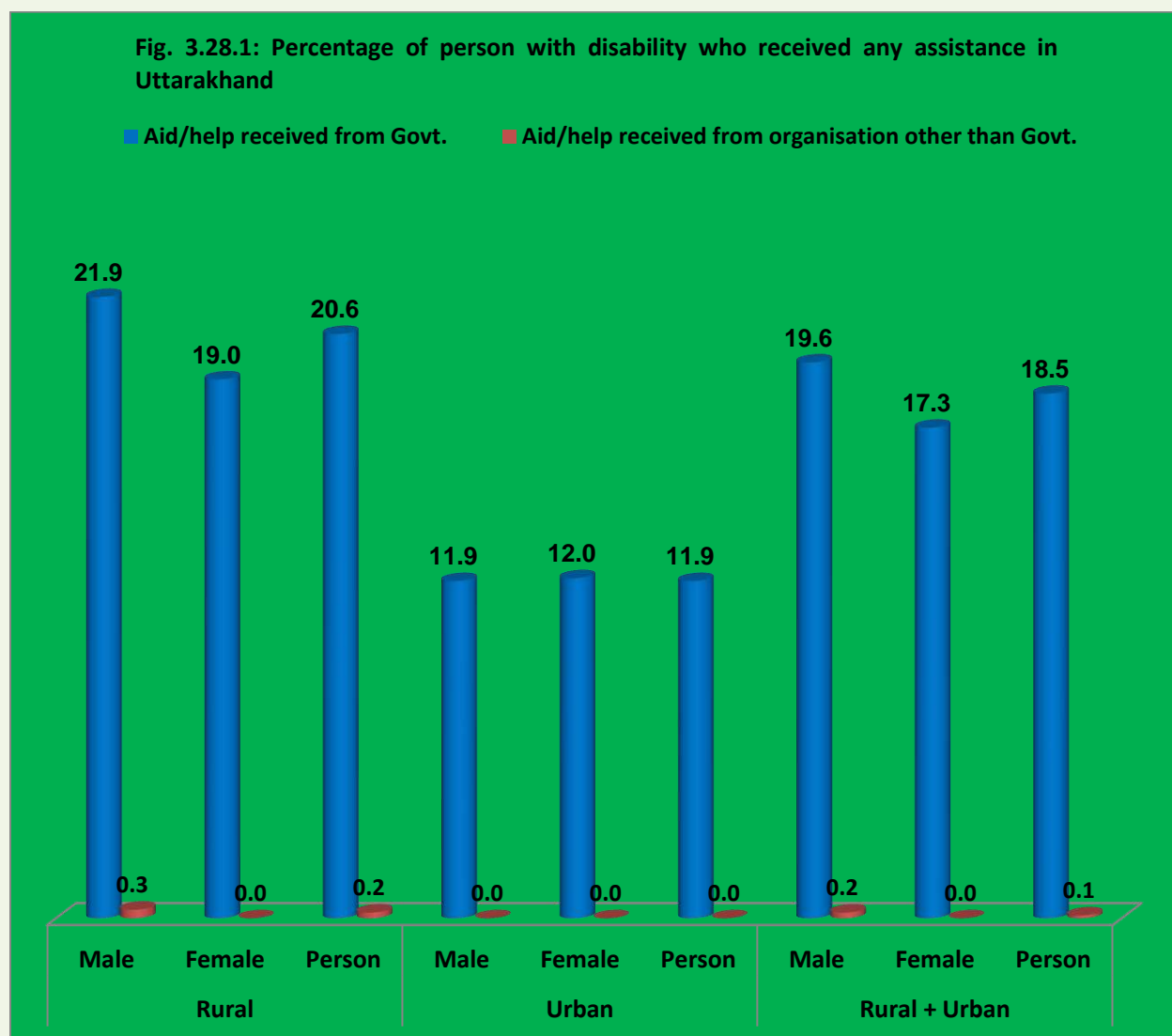
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6
Person with Locomotor Disability	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Person with Visual Disability	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Person with Hearing Disability	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	30.4	21.3	26.4	21.8	25.4	23.4	28.4	22.3	25.7
Person with disability who are living alone	1.4	6.2	3.5	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.5	4.8	3.0
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	32.9	27.4	30.5	28.4	18.2	23.7	31.8	25.1	28.8
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	64.2	43.6	55.1	87	76.2	82.1	69.7	51.9	61.8
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	22.9	8.5	16.4	66.8	31.8	50.5	33.4	14.3	24.7

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.28.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Uttarakhand									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	21.9	19.0	20.6	11.9	12.0	11.9	19.6	17.3	18.5
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



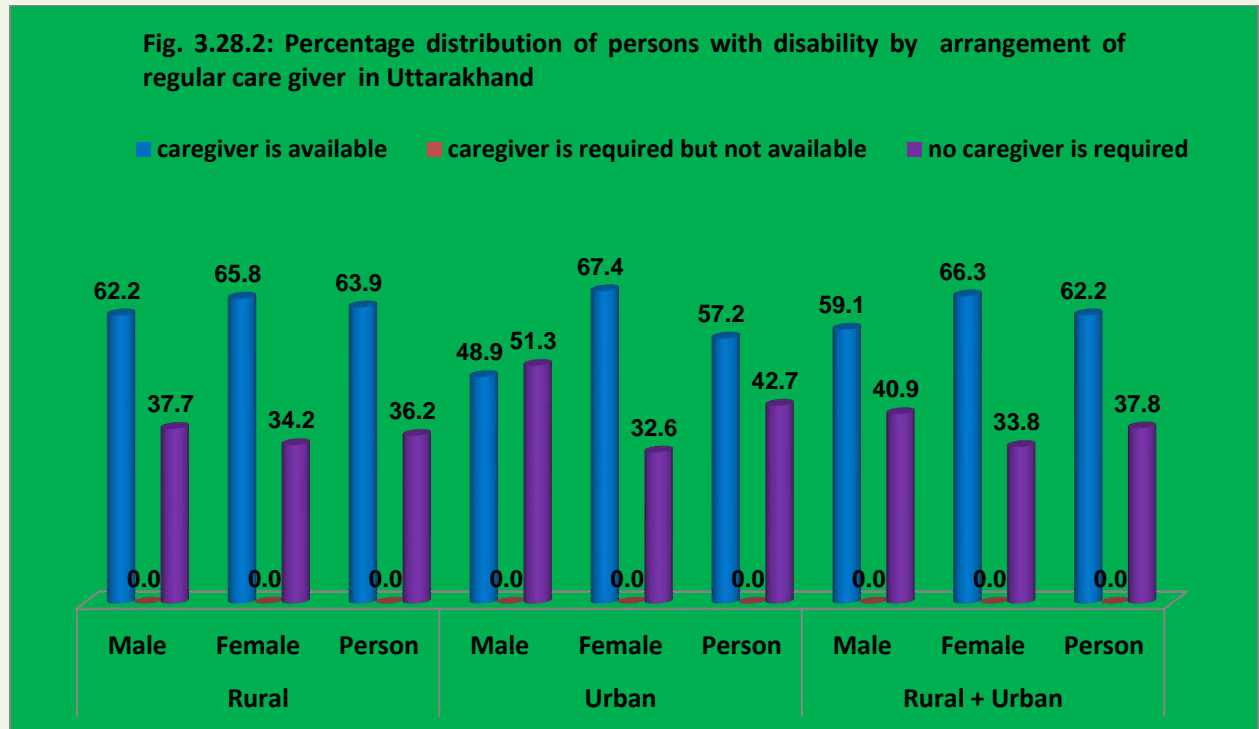
Statement 3.28.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Uttarakhand

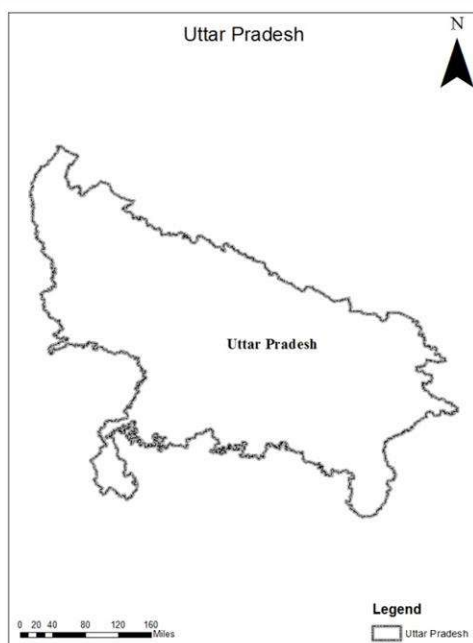
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	62.2	65.8	63.9	48.9	67.4	57.2	59.1	66.3	62.2
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Where no caregiver is required	37.7	34.2	36.2	51.3	32.6	42.7	40.9	33.8	37.8

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.28.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Uttarakhand



29-Uttar Pradesh



Uttar Pradesh at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Lucknow
Area	240,928 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	75
SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)	
Total Population	19,98,12,341
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	20.23%
Literacy rate	67.68%
Sex ratio	912
Disabled population	41,57,514
Percentage of disabled population	2.08

Statement 3.29.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Uttar Pradesh

(all figures are given in %)

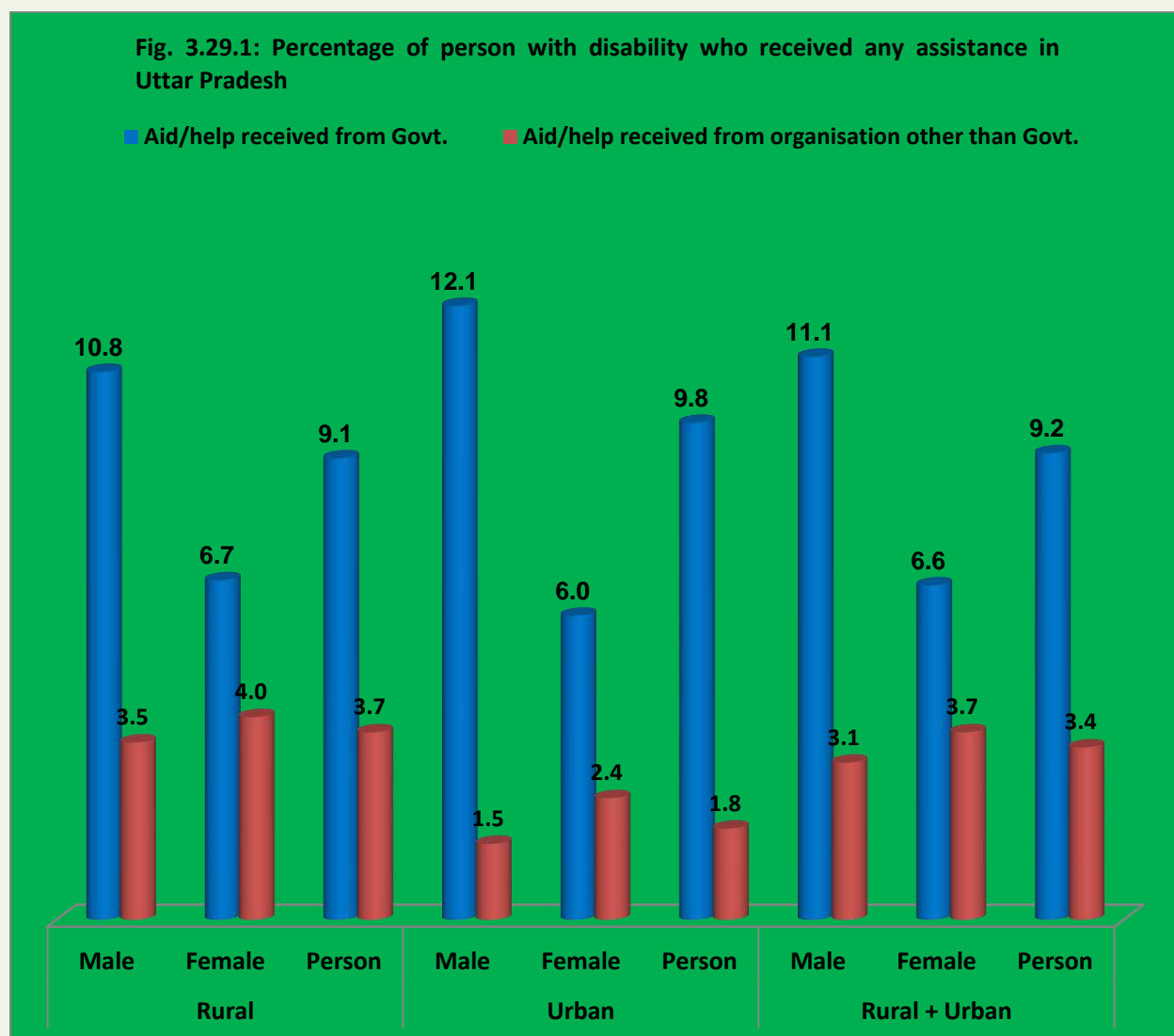
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.4
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.6
Person with Visual Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	24.4	21.3	23.1	25.3	23.2	24.5	24.6	21.6	23.4
Person with disability who are living alone	1.9	3.0	2.3	4.3	2.3	3.6	2.3	3.0	2.6
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	22.0	13.3	18.4	29.5	18.2	25.1	23.5	14.1	19.6
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	54.6	24.2	41.8	67.1	46.5	59.2	57.1	28.1	45.1
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	20.1	8.2	15.1	34.8	23.2	30.4	22.9	10.7	17.8

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.29.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Uttar Pradesh									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	10.8	6.7	9.1	12.1	6.0	9.8	11.1	6.6	9.2
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	3.5	4.0	3.7	1.5	2.4	1.8	3.1	3.7	3.4

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



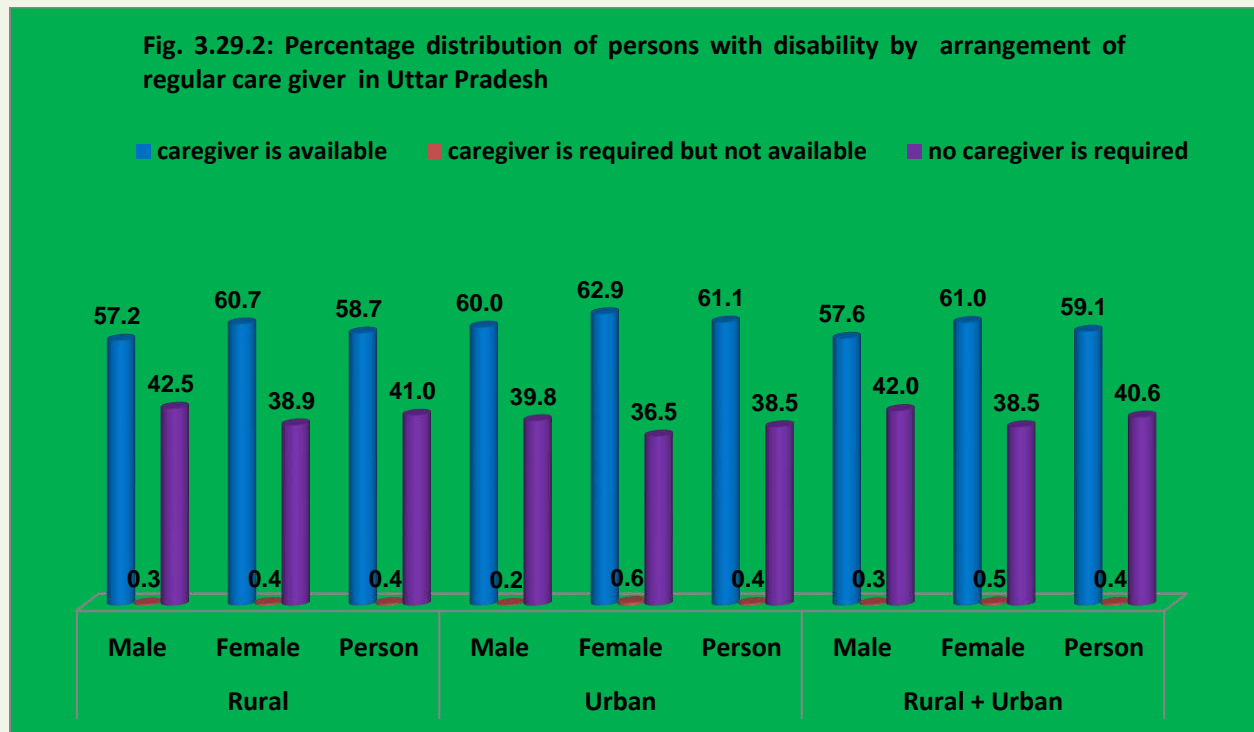
Statement 3.29.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Uttar Pradesh

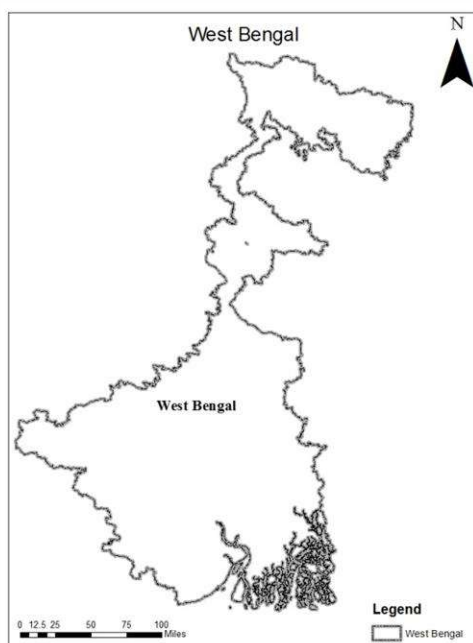
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	57.2	60.7	58.7	60.0	62.9	61.1	57.6	61.0	59.1
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Where no caregiver is required	42.5	38.9	41.0	39.8	36.5	38.5	42.0	38.5	40.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.29.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Uttar Pradesh



30-West Bengal



West Bengal at a glance

- **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Kolkata
Area	88,752 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	23

- **SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	9,12,76,115
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	13.84%
Literacy rate	76.26%
Sex ratio	950
Disabled population	20,17,406
Percentage of disabled population	2.21

Statement 3.30.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: West Bengal
(all figures are given in %)

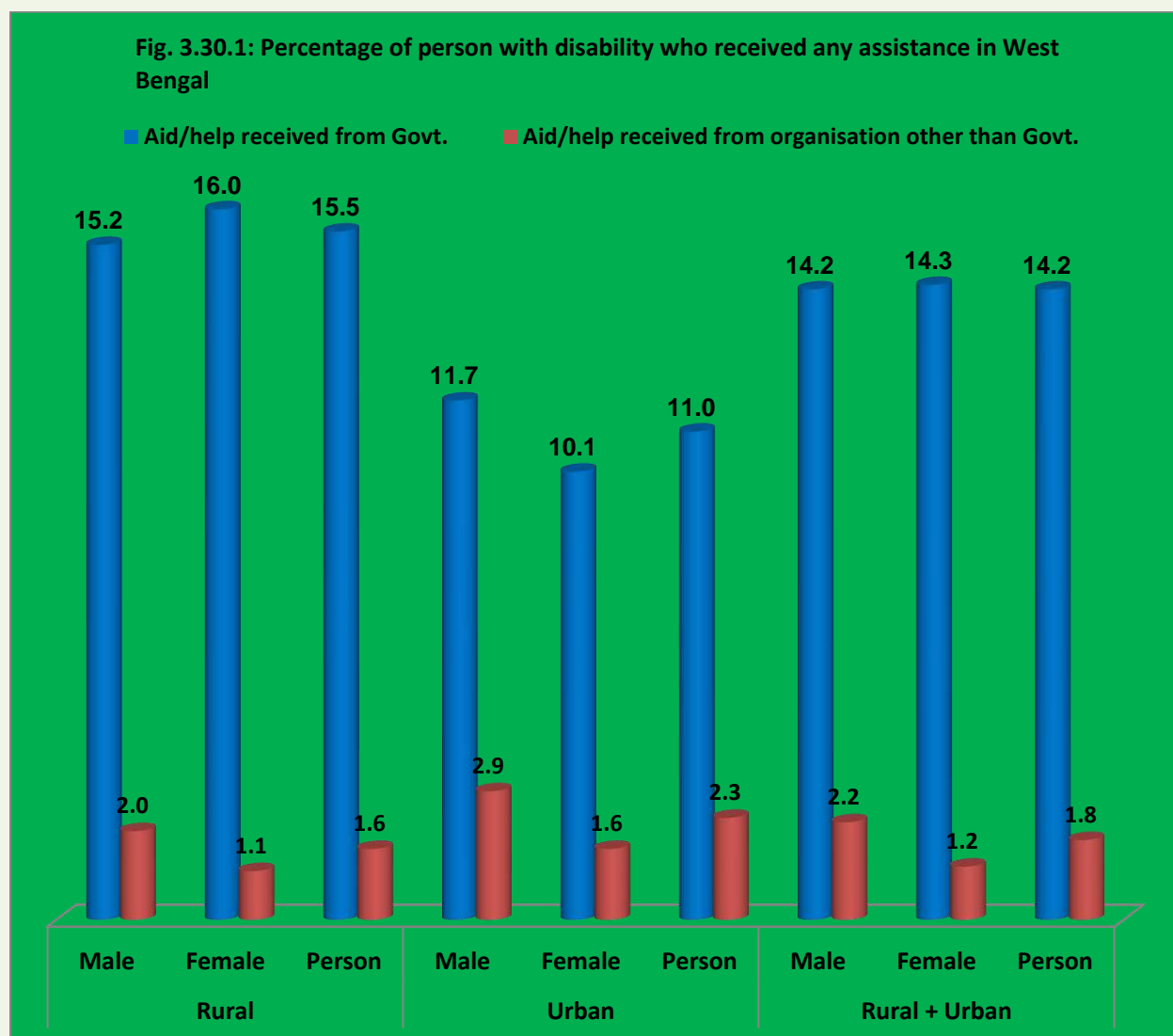
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.1
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.2
Person with Visual Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Other type of Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person having disability since birth	37.6	35.5	36.8	27.8	26.6	27.3	34.8	32.8	34.0
Person with disability who are living alone	1.4	4.8	2.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	2.8	5.3	3.8
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	30.5	23.9	27.8	28.5	21.7	25.6	29.9	23.3	27.2
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	58.6	38.2	50.2	75.8	59.7	69.0	63.5	44.7	55.8
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	14.9	6.8	11.6	32.9	21.0	27.8	20.2	11.1	16.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.30.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

West Bengal									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	15.2	16.0	15.5	11.7	10.1	11.0	14.2	14.3	14.2
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	2.0	1.1	1.6	2.9	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.8

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



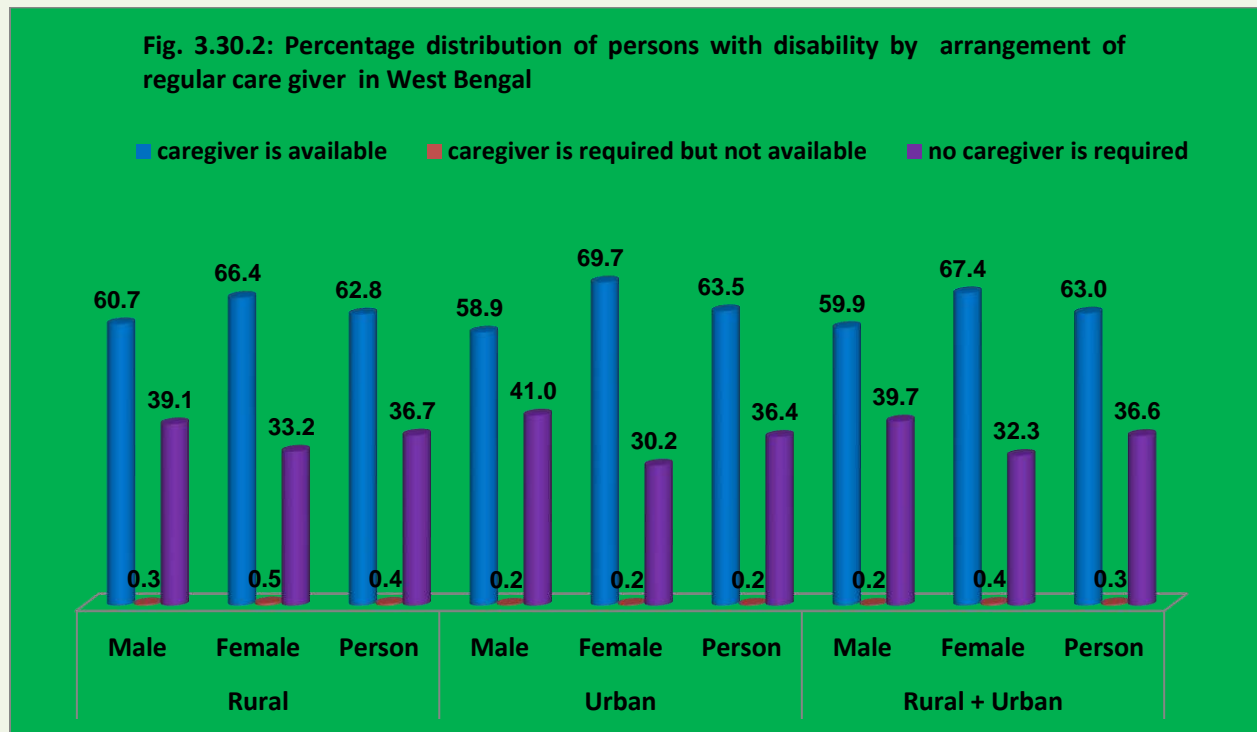
Statement 3.30.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

West Bengal

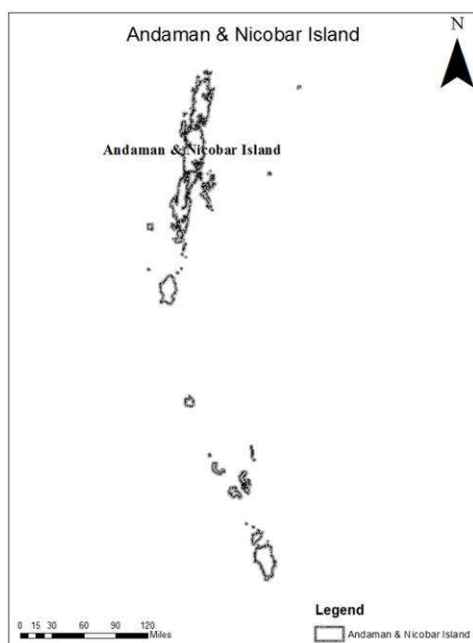
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	60.7	66.4	62.8	58.9	69.7	63.5	59.9	67.4	63.0
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Where no caregiver is required	39.1	33.2	36.7	41.0	30.2	36.4	39.7	32.3	36.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.30.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in West Bengal



31-Andaman & Nicobar Islands



Andaman & Nicobar Islands at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Port Blair
Area	8,249 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	3

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	3,80,581
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	6.86%
Literacy rate	86.63%
Sex ratio	876
Disabled population	6,660
Percentage of disabled population	1.75

**Statement 3.31.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability:
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

(all figures are given in %)

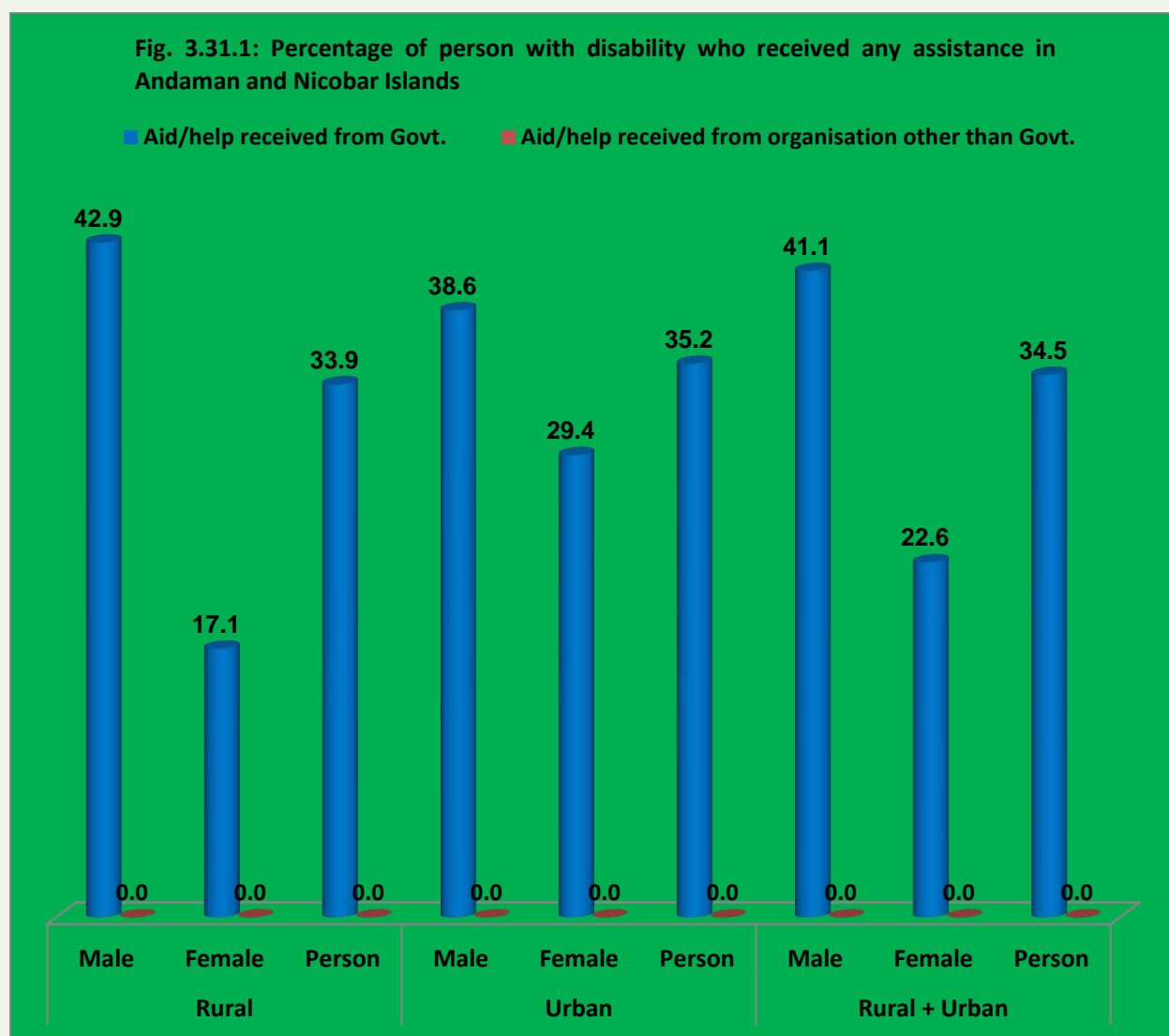
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9
Person with Visual Disability	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Person with Hearing Disability	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Person having disability since birth	44.7	35.3	41.5	39.5	33.3	37.2	42.5	34.4	39.6
Person with disability who are living alone	8.2	6.7	7.7	0.0	5.0	1.9	4.7	5.9	5.2
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	51.6	17.1	39.5	50.7	39.4	46.5	51.2	27.1	42.5
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	59.9	62.2	60.7	86.8	69.5	80.2	71.0	65.5	69.0
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	16.1	23.7	18.6	49.0	32.3	42.1	28.8	27.8	28.5

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.31.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	42.9	17.1	33.9	38.6	29.4	35.2	41.1	22.6	34.5
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



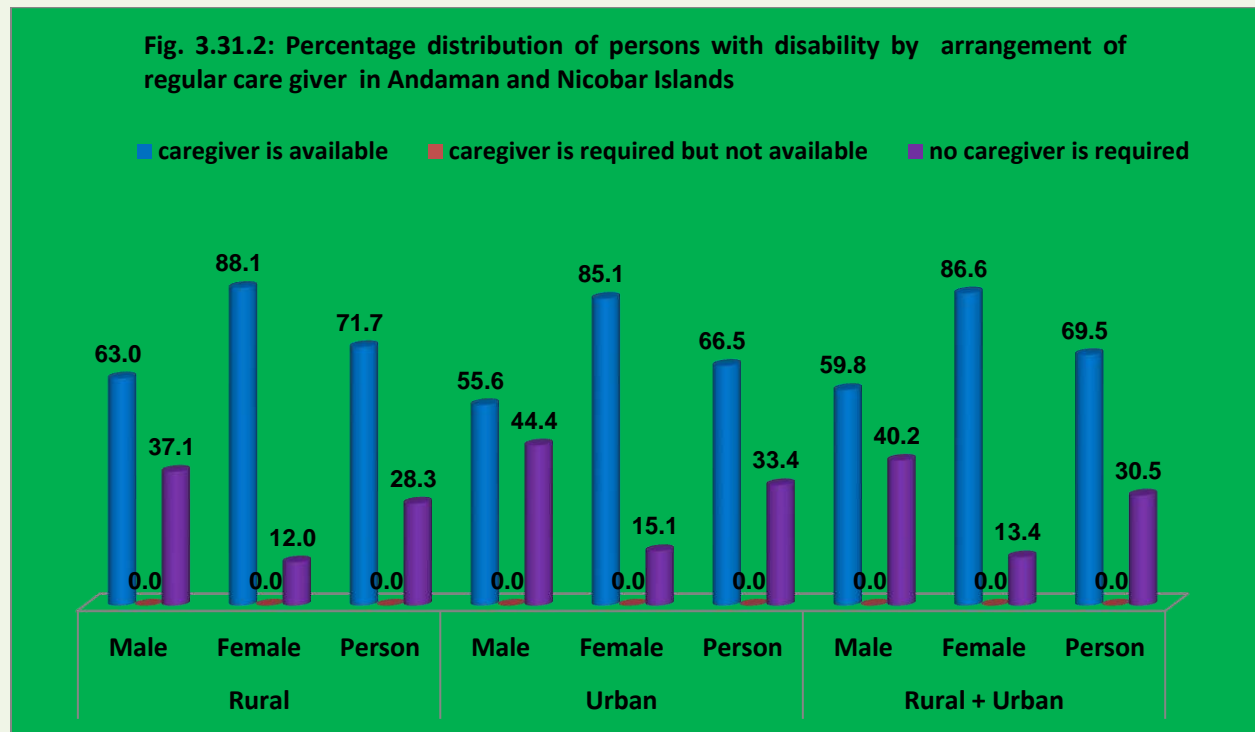
Statement 3.31.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

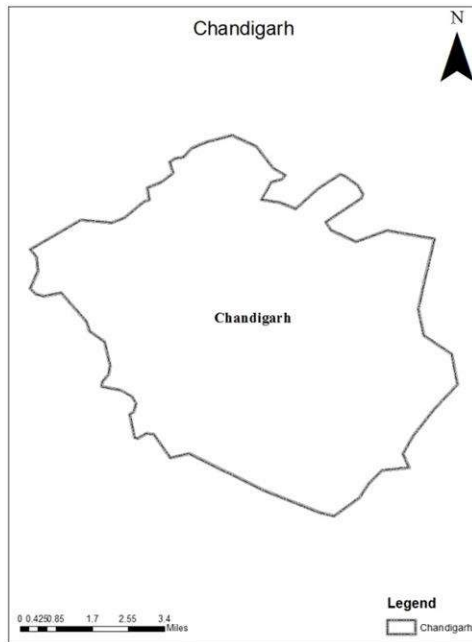
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	63.0	88.1	71.7	55.6	85.1	66.5	59.8	86.6	69.5
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Where no caregiver is required	37.1	12.0	28.3	44.4	15.1	33.4	40.2	13.4	30.5

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.31.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Andaman and Nicobar Islands



32-Chandigarh



Chandigarh at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Chandigarh
Area	114 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	1

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	10,55,450
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	17.09%
Literacy rate	86.05%
Sex ratio	818
Disabled population	14,796
Percentage of disabled population	1.4

Statement 3.32.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Chandigarh

(all figures are given in %)

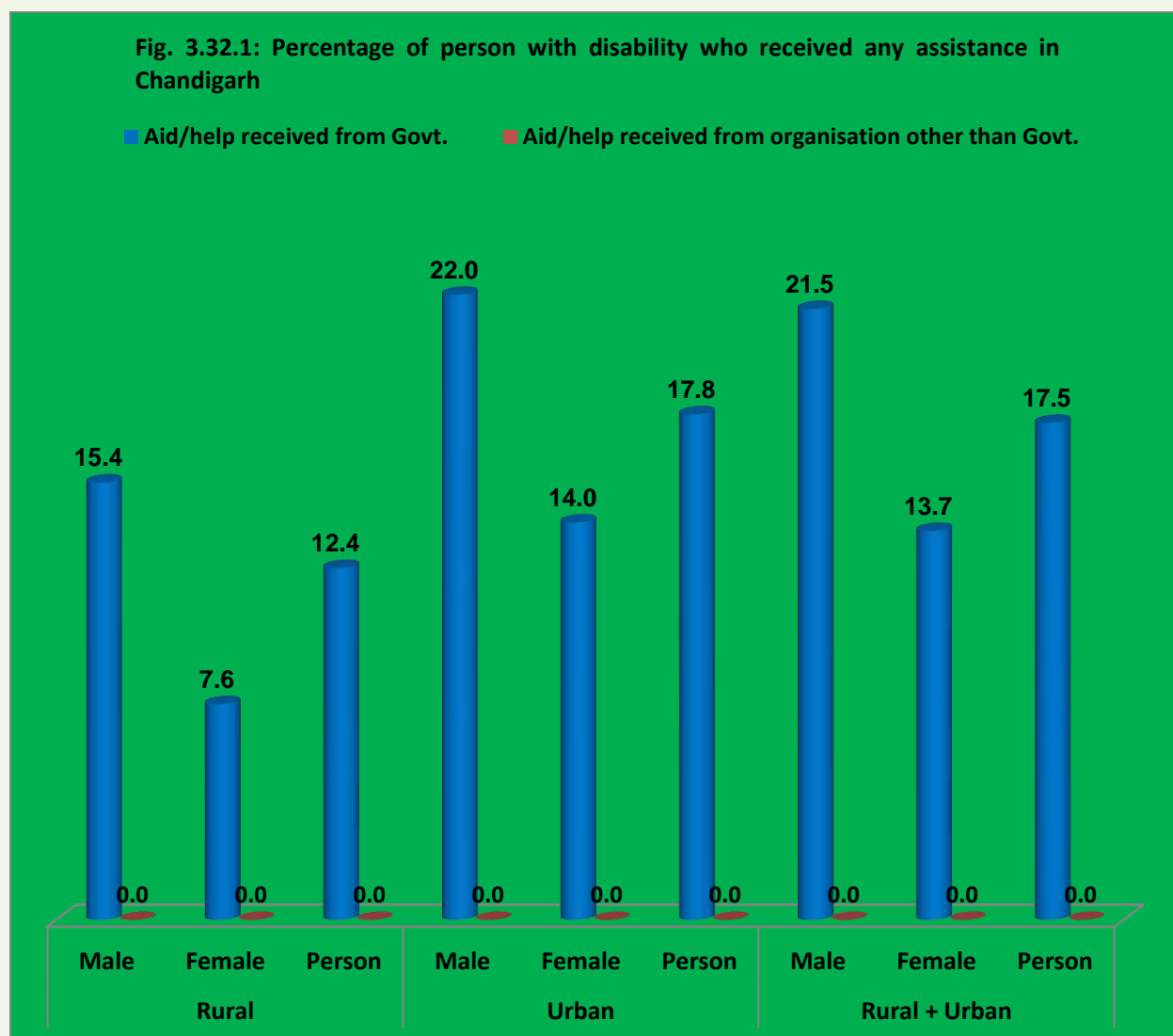
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Person with Locomotor Disability	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
Person with Visual Disability	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Person with Hearing Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person with Other type of Disability	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	21.1	11.1	17.3	32.8	17.4	24.8	31.9	17.1	24.4
Person with disability who are living alone	18.1	0.0	11.2	6.7	0.0	3.3	7.6	0.0	3.7
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	34.0	7.6	23.9	37.5	17.4	27.1	37.2	17.0	26.9
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	70.5	44.7	60.0	67.7	52.3	59.7	67.9	52.0	59.8
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	22.5	30.7	25.9	36.7	39.3	38.2	35.6	39.0	37.4

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.32.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Chandigarh									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	15.4	7.6	12.4	22.0	14.0	17.8	21.5	13.7	17.5
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



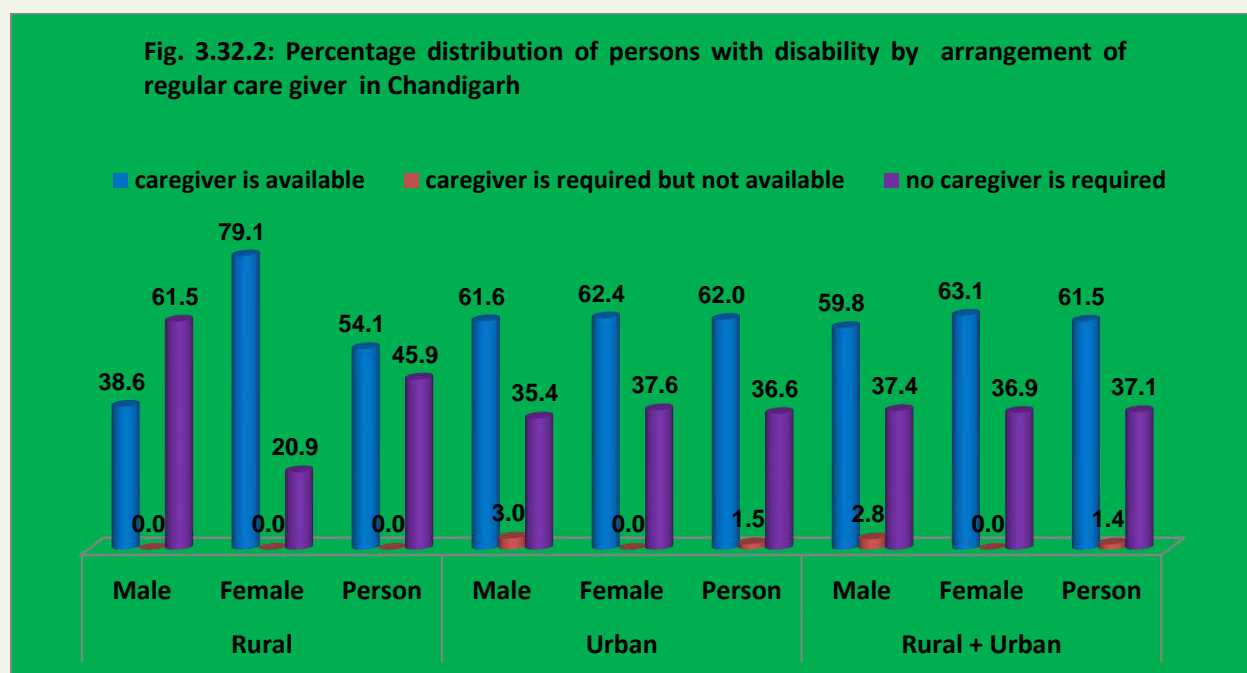
Statement 3.32.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Chandigarh

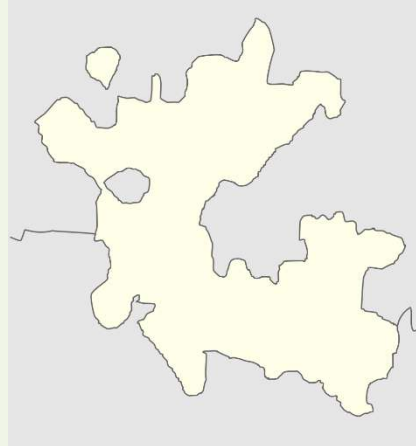
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	38.6	79.1	54.1	61.6	62.4	62.0	59.8	63.1	61.5
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	2.8	0.0	1.4
Where no caregiver is required	61.5	20.9	45.9	35.4	37.6	36.6	37.4	36.9	37.1

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.32.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Chandigarh



33-Dadra & Nagar Haveli



Dadra & Nagar Haveli at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION

Capital	Daman
Area	491 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	01

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS *(as per census 2011)*

Total Population	3,43,709
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	55.88%
Literacy rate	76.24%
Sex ratio	774
Disabled population	3,294
Percentage of disabled population	0.96

Statement 3.33.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Dadra and Nagar Haveli

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1
Person with Locomotor Disability	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Person with Visual Disability	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Hearing Disability	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person having disability since birth	55.7	43.5	49.9	18.6	76.0	36.8	41.1	51.6	45.5
Person with disability who are living alone	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	6.4	3.7	0.0	2.1
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	35.1	20.8	28.3	37.4	68.1	47.1	36.0	32.6	34.6
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	49.5	21.1	36.3	81.4	65.3	76.0	61.0	32.0	48.7
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	9.9	4.1	7.0	21.3	30.2	23.9	14.3	9.5	12.2

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.33.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Dadra and Nagar Haveli									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	56.0	48.3	52.4	38.4	68.7	48.0	49.1	53.4	50.9
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.0	1.8	0.8	7.4	0.0	5.1	2.9	1.3	2.3

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



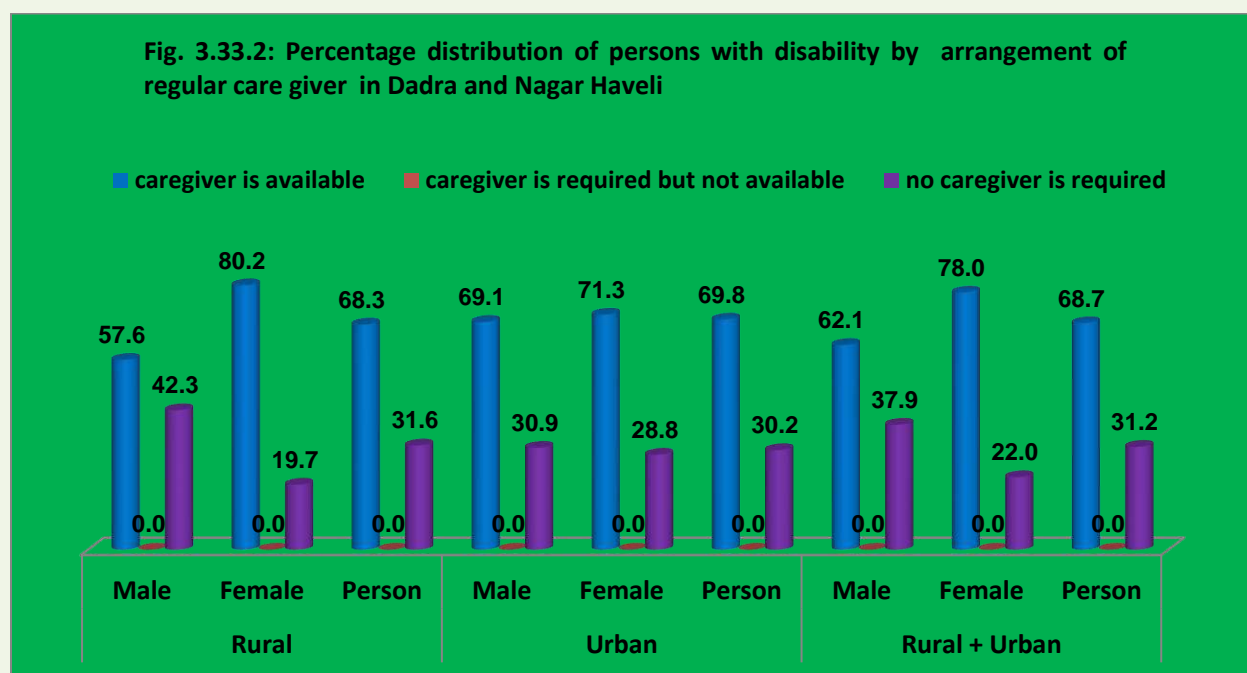
Statement 3.33.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

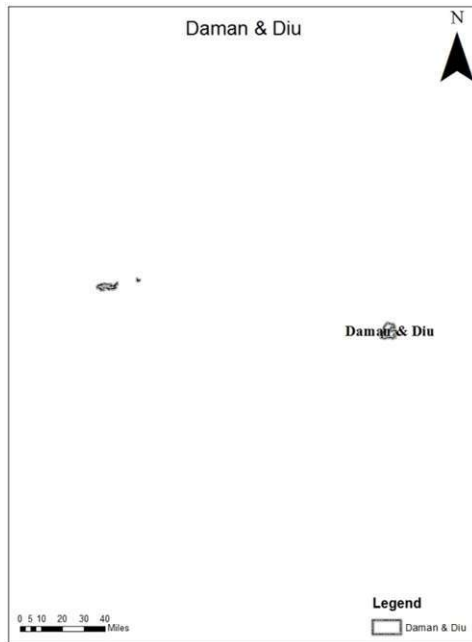
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	57.6	80.2	68.3	69.1	71.3	69.8	62.1	78.0	68.7
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Where no caregiver is required	42.3	19.7	31.6	30.9	28.8	30.2	37.9	22.0	31.2

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.33.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Dadra and Nagar Haveli



34-Daman and Diu



Daman and Diu at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Daman
Area	112 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	02

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	2,43,247
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	53.76%
Literacy rate	87.1%
Sex ratio	618
Disabled population	2,196
Percentage of disabled population	0.9

Statement 3.34.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Daman and Diu

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Person with Visual Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Person with Hearing Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	32.3	32.3	32.3	39.1	33.2	38.1	37.9	32.8	36.7
Person with disability who are living alone	2.3	5.0	3.4	5.3	6.8	5.6	4.8	6.0	5.1
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	39.9	22.7	32.5	17.5	33.8	20.2	21.5	28.8	23.2
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	63.1	29.5	48.2	81.0	46.6	73.9	77.3	38.9	66.9
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	23.1	4.8	15.2	57.8	7.2	46.7	49.7	6.2	37.4

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.34.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

	Daman and Diu								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	24.6	20.6	22.9	20.2	21.7	20.5	21.0	21.2	21.0
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.0	4.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India



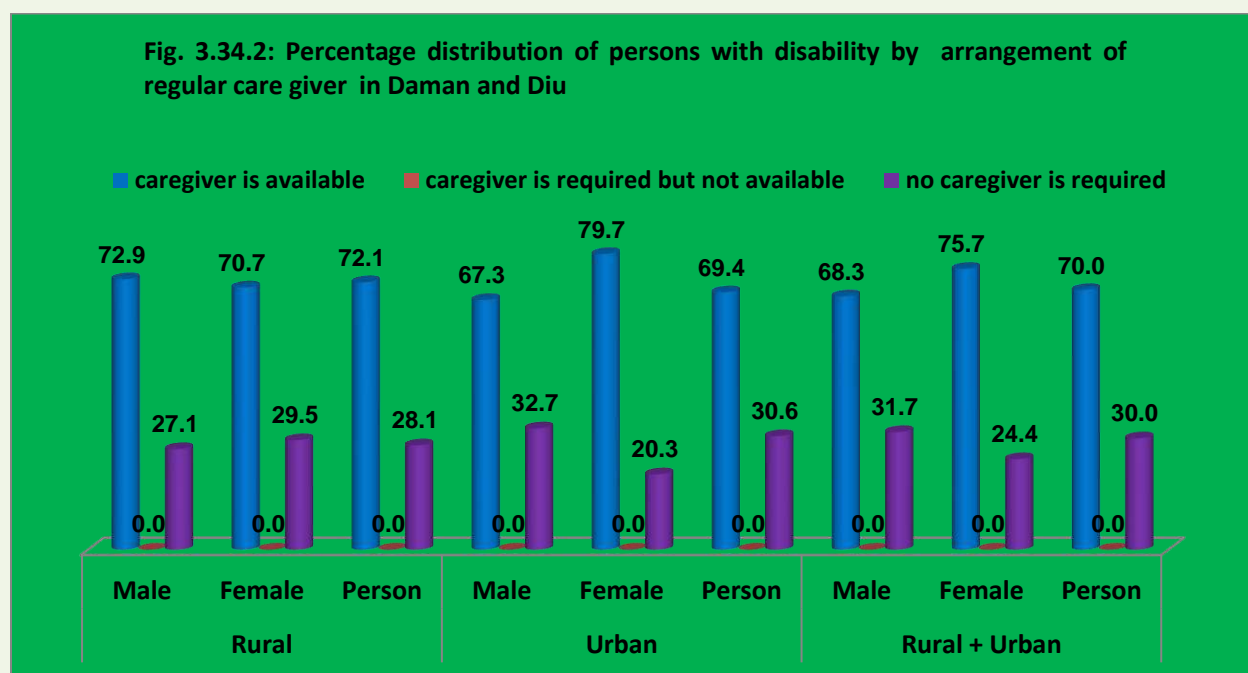
Statement 3.34.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

Daman and Diu

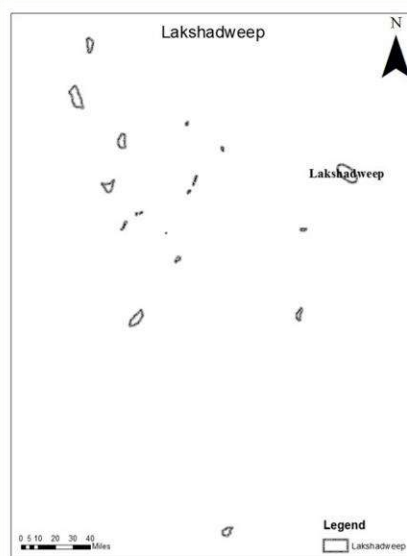
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	72.9	70.7	72.1	67.3	79.7	69.4	68.3	75.7	70.0
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Where no caregiver is required	27.1	29.5	28.1	32.7	20.3	30.6	31.7	24.4	30.0

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.34.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Daman and Diu



35-Lakshadweep



Lakshadweep at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Kavaratti
Area	32 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	1

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	64,473
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	6.30%
Literacy rate	91.85%
Sex ratio	947
Disabled population	1,615
Percentage of disabled population	2.5

Statement 3.35.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Lakshadweep

(all figures are given in %)

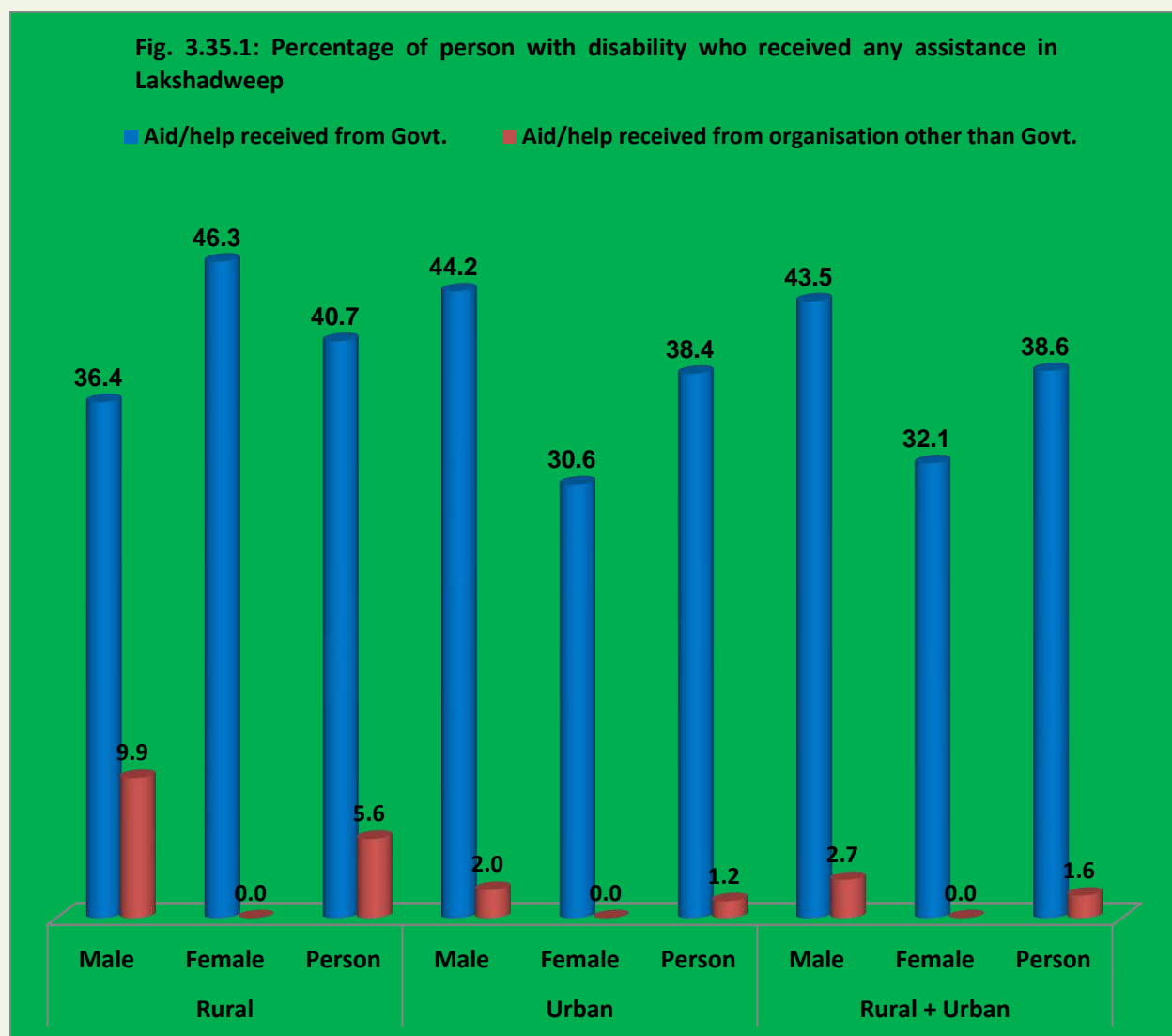
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.0
Person with Locomotor Disability	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
Person with Visual Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Hearing Disability	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	33.1	54.7	42.6	23.4	18.5	21.3	24.2	21.8	23.2
Person with disability who are living alone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	2.0	0.9
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	49.6	50.5	50.0	43.3	37.3	40.8	43.8	38.5	41.6
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	86.8	77.9	82.9	75.4	60.2	68.9	76.4	61.8	70.1
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	7.0	8.8	7.9	28.8	6.1	19.0	26.9	6.4	18.0

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.35.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Lakshadweep									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	36.4	46.3	40.7	44.2	30.6	38.4	43.5	32.1	38.6
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	9.9	0.0	5.6	2.0	0.0	1.2	2.7	0.0	1.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

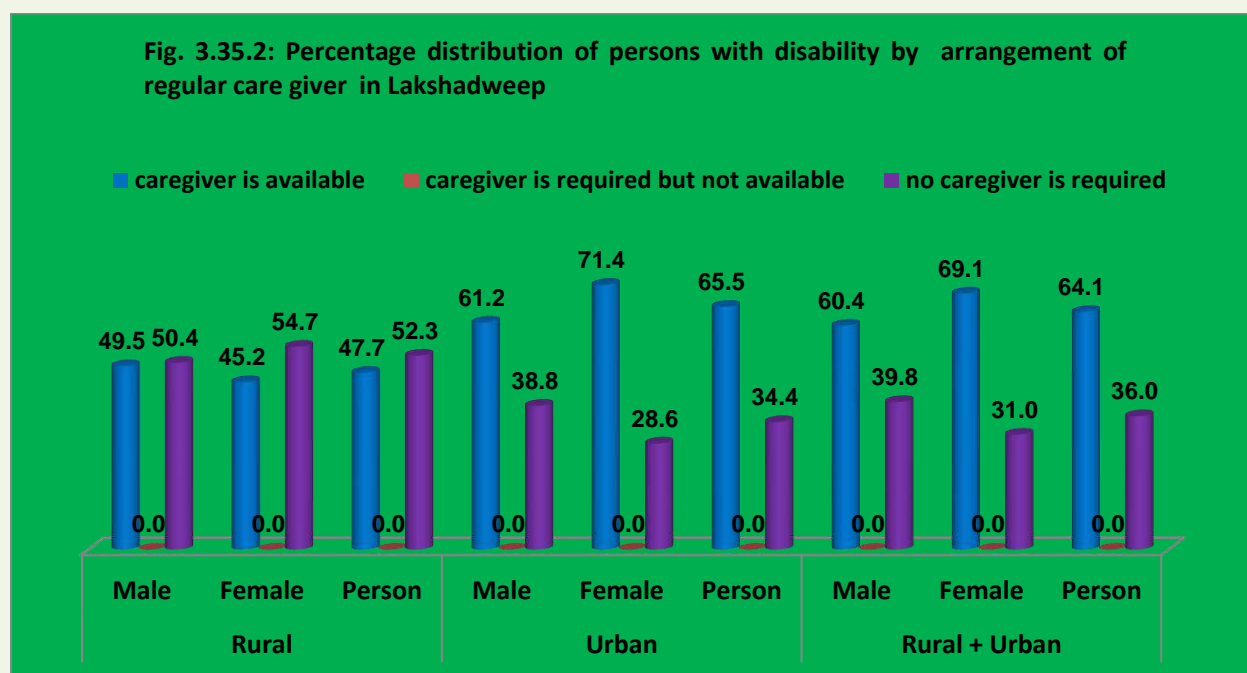


Statement 3.35.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver

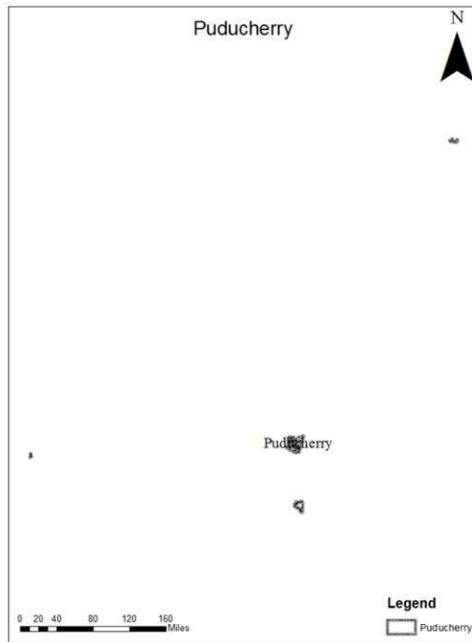
	Lakshadweep								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	49.5	45.2	47.7	61.2	71.4	65.5	60.4	69.1	64.1
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Where no caregiver is required	50.4	54.7	52.3	38.8	28.6	34.4	39.8	31.0	36.0

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.35.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Lakshadweep



36-Puducherry



Puducherry at a glance

- GENERAL INFORMATION**

Capital	Pondicherry
Area	479 Sq. Kms
No. of Districts	4

- SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (as per census 2011)**

Total Population	12,47,953
Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)	28.08%
Literacy rate	85.85%
Sex ratio	1037
Disabled population	30,189
Percentage of disabled population	2.42

Statement 3.36.1: Statistical Profile of Persons with Disability: Puducherry

(all figures are given in %)

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Person with Any type of disability	3.7	2.7	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.6
Person with Locomotor Disability	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
Person with Visual Disability	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Person with Hearing Disability	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Person with Speech and Language Disability	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Retardation/Intellectual Disability	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Person with Mental Illness	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Person with Other type of Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Person having disability since birth	36.2	30.3	33.5	28.3	27.1	27.8	31.8	28.6	30.3
Person with disability who are living alone	5.3	2.5	4.0	0.8	6.2	3.3	2.8	4.5	3.6
Persons with disability having certificate of disability	62.9	54.7	59.1	54.2	50.5	52.5	58.1	52.4	55.4
Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability	65.3	49.1	57.8	73.3	56.5	65.6	69.7	53.2	62.1
Persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	24.1	17.0	20.8	42.2	26.7	34.9	34.2	22.3	28.6

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Statement 3.36.2: Percentage of person with disability who received any assistance

Puducherry									
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Aid/help received from Govt.	67.9	64.9	66.5	58.4	55.2	57.0	62.6	59.6	61.2
Aid/help received from organisation other than Govt.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.8

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

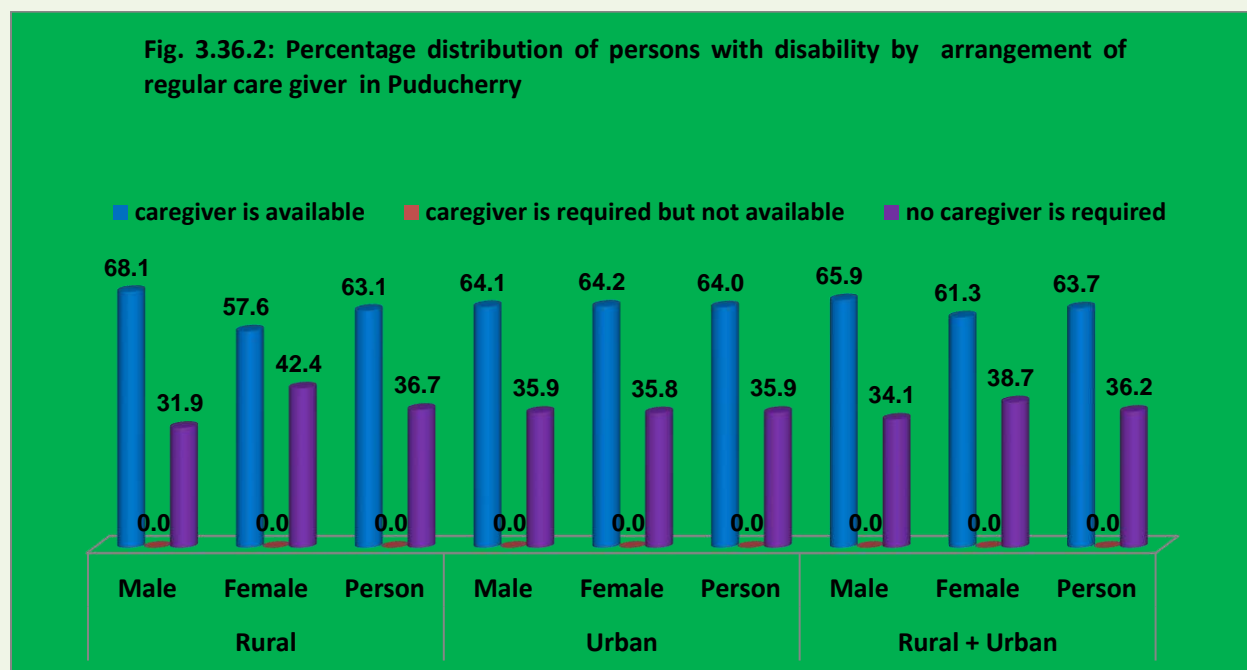


Statement 3.36.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver **Puducherry**

	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Where caregiver is available	68.1	57.6	63.1	64.1	64.2	64.0	65.9	61.3	63.7
Where caregiver is required but not available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Where no caregiver is required	31.9	42.4	36.7	35.9	35.8	35.9	34.1	38.7	36.2

Source: NSS Report No. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India

Fig. 3.36.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver in Puducherry





Chapter 4

Towards the Welfare of Disabled Persons in India

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. This calls for a multi-sectoral collaborative approach, involving all the appropriate governments, i.e., Ministries of the Central Government, the State Governments/UTs, Central/State undertakings, local authorities and other appropriate authorities. At Central level, The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is entrusted with the welfare, social Justice and empowerment of disadvantaged and marginalized section of the society viz. Scheduled Caste, Backward Classes, Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens, and Victims of Drug Abuse etc.

4.2 In order to give focused attention to Policy issues and meaningful thrust to the activities aimed at welfare and empowerment of the Persons with Disabilities, a separate Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) (DEPwD) under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment was set up in May 2012. Empowerment of persons with disabilities is an inter-disciplinary process, covering various aspects namely, prevention, early detection, intervention, education, health, vocational training, rehabilitation and social integration. The vision, mission and strategies of the Department are as follows:

Vision: To build an inclusive society in which equal opportunities are provided for the growth and development of Persons with Disabilities so that they can lead productive, safe and dignified lives.

Mission: To empower Persons with Disabilities, through its various Acts/ Institutions/Organizations and Schemes for rehabilitation and to create an enabling environment that provides such persons with equal opportunities, protection of their rights and enables them to participate as independent and productive members of society.

Schemes of Government of India for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities

4.3 The DEPwD is the nodal department for implementing various Programmes, Schemes and other initiatives for the welfare of persons with disabilities. Some of the Central Sector Schemes of Government of India for the welfare and rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) are delineated in the subsequent paras.

4.3.1 Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

- DDRS is a central sector scheme of the DEPwD to provide grant-in-aid to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling them to reach and maintain optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psycho-socio functional levels.
- To create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities.
- To encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (the RPwD Act, 2016).

4.3.2 District Disability Rehabilitation Centers (DDRCs)

In order to facilitate creation of infrastructure and capacity building at district level for awareness generation, rehabilitation, training and guidance of rehabilitation professionals, the DePwD is supporting setting up District Disability Rehabilitation Centers in all the un-served districts of the country for providing comprehensive services to the persons with disabilities. The scheme of setting up DDRCs with active support of the State Governments was initiated in Ninth Five Year Plan and is continuing. The DDRCs are provided with financial, infrastructural, administrative and technical support by the Central and State Governments, so that they are in a position to provide rehabilitation services to Persons with Disabilities in the concerned districts.

4.3.3 Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase / Fitting of Aids / Appliances (ADIP)

The main objective of the scheme is to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances to promote physical, social, psychological rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) by reducing the effects of disabilities and at the same time enhance their economic potential. Assistive devices are given to PwDs with an aim to improve their independent functioning, and to arrest the extent of disability and occurrence of secondary disability. The aids and appliances supplied under the Scheme must have due certification. Quality of outsourced aids and assistive devices including individual parts to be procured by Implementing Agencies for distribution under the Scheme is to be ensured through Government certifying agencies as specified by DEPwD. The Scheme is implemented through the various Implementing Agencies.

4.3.4 Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has been implementing the Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA) for providing financial assistance for undertaking various activities outlined in the RPwD Act, 2016 (which endorses the rights of persons with disabilities for access to education, vocational training, and employment, public transport, built environment, information and communication and upholds their independence and dignity). The scheme-wise details are summarized as under:

i) Components of Skill Development

Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) constitute a significant percentage of the population of India, however, they face many challenges when looking to develop employable skills and in gaining meaningful employment. They continue to face difficulties in the labour market. In the overall population, the number of persons with disabilities is proportionately higher in rural areas. The rural PwDs are

significantly disconnected from skills and markets. Improving vocational training and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities though is a critical element for enhancing the quality of life for individuals with disability, their families; there are also substantial gains for the broader economy. There are substantial costs to individuals and to society associated with these poor employment outcomes for persons with disabilities. In addition to the individual and family benefits, there is also a strong economic imperative to increase labour force participation which will help to address country's shortage of skilled labour force, while at the same time reducing fiscal pressures associated with welfare dependency.

The existing Skill Training and Employment Landscape for PwDs areas under:

- a. National Action Plan (NAP) for skill development of persons with disabilities under SIPDA of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities.
- b. Vocational training courses offered by the DEPwD and its affiliate organizations like National Institutions, National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), National Trust etc.
- c. Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).
- d. Ministry of Labour and Employment supervising 24 Vocational Rehabilitation Centers for Handicapped (VRCHs), now called National Career Service Centers (NCSCs),
- e. More than 10,000 ITIs and approximately 1000 Employment Exchanges.
- f. Technical and Vocational courses, being offered through colleges, IITs and Universities, affiliated with Ministry of Human Resources Development.
- g. National Rural Livelihood Mission of Ministry of Rural Development.
- h. National Urban Livelihood Mission of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
- i. Vocational training/livelihood programs of various other Central Government Ministries and State Governments.
- j. NGOs focusing on vocational training and skill development Private sector training organizations: Under the CSR initiative, many such organizations have done exemplary work.
- k. Public Sector Undertakings have also contributed substantially to vocational training of persons with disabilities.

ii) **Accessible India Campaign/ Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan**

The Government envisions an inclusive society in which equal opportunities and accesses provided for the growth and development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) or Divyangjan to lead productive, safe and dignified lives. In furtherance of this vision, the DEPwD, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment launched the Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) on the occasion of International Day for Persons with Disabilities on 3rd December, 2015. Accessible India Campaign is a nationwide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility for PwDs and to create an enabling and barrier free environment, with

a focus on three verticals: Built Environment; Public Transportation and Information & Communication Technologies.

iii. Awareness Generation and Publicity Scheme

The main objectives of the scheme are as under:

- a. To give wide publicity, including event-based publicity etc. through electronic, print, film media, and multimedia, to the schemes, programmes being run by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and other Central Ministries, State Governments, etc. for the welfare of PwDs including their social, economic and educational empowerment.
- b. To create an enabling environment for social inclusion of the PwDs in all fields of life by providing equal opportunities, equity & social Justice and to ensure confidence building in the PwDs so that, they can realize their aspirations.
- c. To bring to the notice of all stakeholders including PwDs and civil society about the legal rights of the PwDs as enshrined in the constitution, international conventions, PwD Act 1995 and subordinate legislation(s).
- d. To sensitize the employers and other similar groups on the special needs of the specially abled persons.
- e. To promote awareness and to sensitize society with focus on remote and rural areas, on causes leading to disability and prevention through early detection etc.
- f. To encourage volunteer action for ensuring effective implementation of the legal provisions and welfare schemes meant for the PwDs.
- g. To develop content for rehabilitation of different types of disabilities.
- h. To provide financial support for help lines.
- i. To provide financial support for effective grievance redressal.
- j. To extend financial support for National & International events organized by reputed organizations on disabilities.
- k. To create or to facilitate creation of facilities conducive to the recreation of PwDs which may include inter alia tourism, educative, medical religious tourism, sports, etc.
- l. To promote activities for economic empowerment of PwDs like job fairs, campaigns, awareness on skill development etc.
- m. To support spreading awareness about universal accessibility by creating an enabling and barrier-free environment that include accessible buildings, accessible transport, accessible websites and carrying out accessibility audit.
- n. To promote individual excellence in the field of disability sector.
- o. To promote relevant activity/activities relating to creating awareness in the field of disability sector.

iv) **Research on Disability Related Technology, Products and Issues**

The scheme was introduced in the year 2015-16. After completion of the 12th Five Year Plan, it was decided to merge the scheme under the umbrella scheme of SIPDA. The main objectives of the Scheme are:

- a. To promote research of service models and programmes on the basis of life cycle need holistic development of the individuals and their families and creating an enabling environment for the empowerment of the PwDs.
- b. To promote research in prevention and prevalence of disability and the application of science and technology to the development of indigenous, appropriate aids and appliances.
- c. To ensure active and compulsory involvement of PwDs in applied research and product development projects in area of disability.

v) **Unique Disability ID Project (UDID)**

- a. The Department is implementing the Unique Disability Identity (UDID) Project with a view to creating a National Database for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and also for the purpose of issuance for Unique Disability Identity cards to PwDs.
- b. The UDID card issued by the Department is valid throughout the country. The UDID web portal will provide an online platform to verify the authenticity of any disability certificate/UDID card across the country.
- c. The Central Government provides support to the State/UTs Governments for implementation of the project in respect of Publicity activities, IT infrastructures, digitization of existing manual data and remuneration of the State Coordinator.

vi) **Incentive Scheme for providing employment to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in the private sector**

To encourage Private Sector to Employ Persons with Disabilities, a scheme of incentives to the employers in private sector for providing employment to PwD was launched in the year 2008-09. The scheme was revised w.e.f. 1st April, 2016, whereby, payment of employer's contribution to the EPF and ESI by the Government has been increased up to 10 years. Further, the salary ceiling has been removed for the PwD employees. Also, DEPwD will bear one third of the gratuity amount due and admissible to PwD employees. The administrative charges applicable on EPF/ESI contribution (at the extent rates) presently being deposited by the employers shall be borne by DEPwD. The employers only need to intimate the EPFO/ESIC regarding appointments made by them and furnish employee's contribution to EPFO/ESIC. The employer's contribution

shall be deposited to the respective accounts of PwD employees by EPFO and ESIC to whom DEPwD shall make payment to EPFO/ESIC in advance for this purpose. A provision has also been incorporated in the scheme that a private employer engages PwDs as apprentices in any particular trade and provides them employment on completion of the apprenticeship period, the stipend during the apprenticeship period payable to the PwDs shall be borne by the Government of India through DEPwD, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

vii) **In-Service Training and Sensitization of Key Functionaries of Central and State Government, Local Bodies and other Service Providers**

The objective of the Scheme is to train and sensitize key functionaries of the Central/State Government Local Bodies and other Service Providers on new and important issues facing the disability sector in the changing social and economic scenario through State/District/Block level workshops.

viii) **Scheme of “Support for Establishment/ Modernization / Capacity augmentation of Braille Presses”**

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has approved the Scheme titled Central Sector Scheme of “support for establishment, modernization, capacity augmentation of Braille Presses” in November 2014. The implementing agencies of Scheme shall be State Governments, UT Administration and voluntary organizations running Braille presses for more than five years or any other establishment designated by the State Government or UT administration for running a Braille press.

ix) **State Spinal Injury Centre**

The scheme for setting up of State Spinal Injury Centres has been notified on 31.03.2015. The State Spinal Injury Centres shall be mainly for the comprehensive management of Spinal Injuries and attached to the district hospital of State Capital/Union Territory with dedicated 12 beds.

x) **Scheme for Financial Assistance to Colleges for Deaf in Five Regions of Country**

The objective of the Scheme is to provide equal opportunities to hearing impaired students for pursuing higher education and improving their chances of employability and better quality life through higher education. The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the existing deaf colleges in the following five regions of the country:

- (a) Rural Development and Management college for the Deaf (RDMC) in North Zone;

- (b) College for Deaf in West Zone;
- (c) College for the Deaf in South Zone;
- (d) College for the Deaf in Central Zone; and
- (e) College for the Deaf in East Zone.

xi) Scholarship scheme

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is presently implementing an Umbrella Scheme 'Scholarships for Students with Disabilities'. The main objective of the umbrella scholarship scheme is to empower disabled students to study further in order to earn their livelihood and to find a dignified place in the society, as they face several barriers- physical, financial, and psychological in pursuing studies and living with dignity.

The students with the specified disabilities defined in Schedule of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 are eligible for scholarships of the DEPwD. The umbrella scholarship scheme 'Scholarships for Students with Disabilities comprises six components:

- (a) Pre-matric (For Class IX & X)
- (b) Post-matric (For Class XI to Post-Graduated degree/diploma)
- (c) Top Class Education (For Graduated degree/ Post-Graduate Degree/ Diploma in notified institutes of excellence in education)
- (d) National Fellowship (For M. Phil/Ph. D in Indian Universities)
- (e) National Overseas Scholarship (For Master's Degree/Doctorate in universities abroad)
- (f) Free Coaching (For recruitment examination for Group A & B and entrance examination for admission in technical and professional courses)

From 1stApril,2018, all the six scholarship schemes i.e. Pre-matric, Post-matric, Top Class Education, National Fellowship, National Overseas Scholarship, Free Coaching have been merged into an umbrella scheme titled 'Scholarships for Students with Disabilities'. The merger/unification of the schemes with effect from 2018-19 has been done to remove the demand-supply imbalance of budget allocation and stream line the implementation process.

xii) National Fund for Persons with Disabilities

In terms of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, a National Fund for Persons with Disabilities has been setup. The Fund has been created taking into account the Funds available under the erstwhile National Fund for People with Disabilities constituted in August, 1983 and the Trust Fund for Empowerment of PwDs constituted in November,2006. Under the National Fund financial assistance is provided for the following three purposes:

- i. Exhibitions/workshops to showcase the products including paintings, handicraft, etc. made by the PwDs.
- ii. Support persons with benchmark disabilities who have excelled in sports/ fine

- arts/music/dance/film/theatre/literature at the State level to participate in the National and International events.
- iii. Support persons with benchmark disabilities who have excelled in sports/fine-arts/music/dance/film/theatre/literature at the State level to participate in the National and International events.

xiii) Indian Spinal Injury Center (ISIC)

The main objective of the Scheme is reimbursement of funds to ISIC by way of grant-in-aid from the Department for maintaining 25 free-beds and 5 free beds, to be maintained by ISIC for providing indoor treatment to spinal cord injured poor patients and their rehabilitation. 10% free beds are to be maintained for indoor treatment of E.W.S category as per Delhi High Court Order, dated 22.03.2007; and will not be clubbed by ISIC with the Scheme of the Ministry.

xiv) The National Trust for the welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation & Multiple Disabilities

The National Trust is a statutory body constituted by an Act of Parliament, namely- The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.

The main objectives of the National Trust are as follows:

- To enable and empower persons with disability to live as independently and as fully as possible within and as close to the community to which they belong;
- To strengthen facilities to provide support to persons with disability to live within their own families;
- To extend support to registered organizations to provide need-based services during period of crisis in the family of persons with disability;
- To deal with problems of persons with disability who do not have family support;
- To promote measures for the care and protection of persons with disability in the event of death of their parent or guardian;
- To evolve procedures for the appointment of guardians and trustees for persons with disability requiring such protection;
- To facilitate the realization of equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation of persons with disability; and
- To do any other act this is incidental to the aforesaid objects.

The National Trust has been set up to discharge two basic duties- legal and welfare. Legal duties are discharged through Local Level Committees and providing Legal Guardianship. Welfare duty is discharged through the Schemes. The activities of the National Trust, inter-alia includes training, awareness and capacity building programmes and shelter, care giving and empowerment. The National Trust is committed to facilitate equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation of persons with disabilities(Divyangan), covered under the Act.

xv) National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) National Awards for the Empowerment of PwDs

National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) was set up by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India on 24th January 1997. The company is registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (corresponding provisions of section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013) as a company not for profit. It is wholly owned by Government of India. The company is managed by Board of Directors nominated by Government of India.

The main objectives of the NHFDC are as under:

- i. To promote self-employment and other ventures for the benefit/economic rehabilitation of the Divyangjans.
- ii. To assist, subject to such income and/or economic criteria as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time, Divyangjans or groups of Divyangjan individuals by way of loans and advances for economically and financially viable schemes and projects.
- iii. To extend loans to Divyangjan for pursuing general/professional / technical education for training at graduate and higher levels.
- iv. To assist in the upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills of Divyangjans for proper and efficient management of production units.
- v. To facilitate inclusion and comfortable living in the society for the Divyangjans.
- vi. To set up training, quality control, process development, technology, common facility centres and other infrastructural activities for the proper rehabilitation/upliftment of the Divyangjan in support of their economic pursuits.
- vii. To assist the State level organizations to deal with the development of the Divyangjans by way of providing financial assistance and in obtaining commercial funding or by way of refinancing.
- viii. To function as an apex institution for channelizing the fund to the PwDs through the Implementing Agencies nominated by the State Government(s), partner Banks & Financial Institutions and other state level institutions with which agreements are signed.
- ix. To assist self-employed individuals / group of individuals or registered factories / companies / co-operatives of PwDs in marketing their finished goods and assist in procurement of raw materials.

4.4 NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT:

4.4.1 In order to ensure rehabilitation, empowerment and overall development of PwDs, the Department has adopted National Policy Statement in the year 2006. The National Policy recognizes that Persons with Disabilities are valuable human resource for the country and seeks to create an environment that provides them equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society. The focus of the policy is on the following:

A. Prevention of Disabilities: Since disability, in a large number of cases, is preventable, there will be strong emphasis on prevention of disabilities. Programme for prevention of diseases, which result in disability and the creation of awareness regarding measures to be taken for prevention of disabilities during the period of pregnancy and thereafter will be intensified and their coverage expanded.

B. Rehabilitation Measures: Rehabilitation measures can be classified into three distinct groups:

- i) Physical rehabilitation, which includes early detection and intervention, counselling & medical interventions and provision of aids & appliances. It will also include the development of rehabilitation professionals.
- ii) Educational rehabilitation including vocational education and
- iii) Economic rehabilitation for a dignified life in society.

i. Physical Rehabilitation Strategies:

(a) Early Detection and Intervention: Early detection of disability and intervention through drug or non-drug therapies helps in minimization of impact of disability. Therefore, there will be emphasis on early detection and early intervention, and necessary facilities will be created towards this end. Government will take measures to disseminate information regarding availability of such facilities to the people especially in rural areas.

(b) Counselling & Medical Rehabilitation : Physical rehabilitation measures including counselling, strengthening capacities of persons with disabilities and their families, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, psychotherapy, surgical correction and intervention, vision assessment, vision stimulation, speech therapy, audiological rehabilitation and special education shall be extended to cover all the districts in the country by active involvement and participation of State Governments, local level institutions, NGOs including associations of parents and persons with disabilities.

To expand coverage in rural and unserved areas, new District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) has been set up with support from the State Government.

The National Rural Health Mission through Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) addresses the health needs of rural population, especially the vulnerable sections of society. The ASHA inter-alia will take care of the comprehensive services to the persons with disabilities at the grass root level.

(c) Assistive Devices: The Government of India has been assisting persons with disabilities in procuring durable and scientifically manufactured, modern aids and appliances of ISI standard that can promote their physical, social and psychological independence by reducing the effect of disabilities.

Private, public and joint sector enterprises involved in the manufacture of high-tech assistive devices for persons with disabilities will be provided financial support by the public sector banks.

(d) Development of Rehabilitation Professionals: Human resource requirements for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities have been assessed and development plan has been prepared so that the rehabilitation strategies do not suffer from lack of manpower.

ii. Education for Persons with Disabilities: Education is the most effective vehicle of social and economic empowerment. In keeping with the spirit of the Article 21A of the Constitution guaranteeing education as a fundamental right and Section 26 of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, free and compulsory education has to be provided to all children with disabilities up to the minimum age of 18 years. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched by the Government has the goal of eight years of elementary schooling for all children including children with disabilities in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. Children with disabilities in the age group of 15-18 years are provided free education under Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) Scheme.

Under SSA, a continuum of educational options, learning aids and tools, mobility assistance, support services etc. are being made available to students with disabilities. This includes education through an open learning system and open schools, alternative schooling, distance education, special schools, wherever necessary home-based education, itinerant teacher model, remedial teaching, part time classes, Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) and vocational education.

There will be concerted effort on the part of the Government to improve identification of children with disabilities through regular surveys, their enrolment in appropriate schools and their continuation till they successfully complete their education. The Government will endeavour to provide right kind of learning material and books to the children with disabilities, suitably trained and sensitized teachers and schools which are accessible and disabled friendly.

Government of India is providing scholarships to students with disabilities for pursuing studies at post school level. Government will continue to support the scholarships and expand its coverage.

Persons with disabilities will be provided access to the Universities, technical institutions and other institutions of higher learning to pursue higher and professional courses with facilities of scholarship and fellowship.

iii. Economic Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities: Economic rehabilitation of Persons with disabilities comprise of both wage employment in organized sector and self-employment. Supporting structure of services by way of vocational rehabilitation centres and vocational training centres has been developed to ensure that disabled persons in both urban and rural areas have increased opportunities for productive and gainful employment. Strategies for economic empowerment of persons with disabilities highlight (i) Employment in Government Establishments. The PWD Act, 1995 provides for 3% reservation in employment in the establishments of Government of India and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) against identified posts, (ii) Wage employment in Private sector Development of appropriate skills in persons with disabilities has been encouraged for their employability in private sector, (iii) Vocational rehabilitation and training Centres engaged in developing appropriate skills amongst persons with disabilities keeping in view their potential and abilities. Considering rapid growth of employment opportunities in service sector, persons with disabilities has been encouraged to undertake skill training suitable to the market requirement, (iv) Pro-active measures like incentives, awards, tax exemptions etc. has been taken into consideration to encourage the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector. (v) Self-employment Considering slow pace of growth in employment opportunities in the organized sector, self-employment of persons with disabilities will be promoted. This has been done through vocational education and management training. Further, the existing system of providing loans at softer terms from the NHFDC is being improved to make it easily accessible with transparent and efficient procedures of processing.

iv Women with disabilities: According to Census-2011, there are 11,824,355 women with disabilities as compared to 14,986,202 men with disabilities and the disabled women constitute 44.09 percent of total disabled population. Women with disabilities require protection against exploitation and abuse. Special programmes have been developed for education, employment and providing of other rehabilitation services to women with disabilities keeping in view their special needs.

v Children with disabilities: Disabled children are the most vulnerable group and need special attention. The Government would strive to: - a. Ensure right to care, protection and security for children with disabilities; b. Ensure the right to development with dignity and equality creating an enabling environment where children can exercise their rights, enjoy equal opportunities and full participation in accordance with various statutes. c. Ensure inclusion and effective access to education, health, vocational

training along with specialized rehabilitation services to children with disabilities. d. Ensure the right to development as well as recognition of special needs and of care, and protection of children with severe disabilities.

vi Social Security: Disabled persons, their families and care givers incur substantial additional expenditure for facilitating activities of daily living, medical care, transportation, assistive devices, etc. Therefore, there is a need to provide them social security by various means. Central Government has been providing tax relief to persons with disabilities and their guardians. The State Governments / U.T. Administrations have been providing unemployment allowance or disability pension. The State Governments has been encouraged to develop a comprehensive social security policy for persons with disabilities. Parents of severely disabled persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities feel a sense of insecurity regarding the welfare of their wards after their death. National Trust for persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities has been providing legal guardians through Local Level Committee. They are also implementing the Supported Guardianship Scheme to provide financial security to persons with the above-mentioned severe disabilities who are destitute and abandoned by supporting the cost of guardianship.

vii Sports, Recreation and Cultural life: The contribution of sports for its therapeutic and community spirit is undeniable. Persons with disabilities have right to access sports, recreation and cultural facilities. The Government has taken necessary steps to provide them opportunity for participation in various sports, recreation and cultural activities.



Chapter 5

Strengthening Disability Statistics: Recent Global Initiatives

At the Global level, several initiatives are being taken to standardise the notion of disability including strengthening the mechanism of collection of disability statistics. In this context, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) aims to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disability, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity. This convention attempted the global understanding on disability and led to legislative reforms that align to the principles of non-discrimination cross the globe.

5.2 The WHO's World Disability Report provides the evidence for innovative policies and programmes that can improve the lives of people with disabilities, and facilitates implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It captured the effects of disability on the human condition, citing a range of poorer outcomes for those with disability.

5.3 One of the major challenges relating to disability statistics is the way disability is measured. To standardised the concept of disability, the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, a city group, set up under the United Nations Statistical Commission, seeks to collect cross-nationally comparable data and can identify persons with disability to provide services. At the regional level, the Incheon Strategy to "Make the Right Real" for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific was launched in 2012 to plan the new course of action for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022.

5.4 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in its overarching goal of "leave no one behind" aims to include persons with disability in seven out of 17 goals. It has generated momentum around the importance of involving persons with disability in playing a crucial role at all levels, including national, regional and international.

The Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG):

5.5 In 2001, the International Seminar on the Measurement of Disability was held in New York. During these meeting participants agreed that there was need for common definitions, concepts, standards and methodologies in the production of statistics about persons with disabilities. In addition, it was recognized that it would be necessary to gain a clearer understanding of disability, including the numbers of individuals living with a disability, their characteristics and their access to all mainstream policies, systems and services (education, health, social inclusion, transport to mention a few). Accurate and internationally comparable data on disability would also be required in order to

measure how successfully persons with disabilities are reached by current programs and policies and to inform future initiatives. In the past, definitions and methodologies for the collection of such data have also not been consistent among UN Member States, resulting in an inability to compare data.

5.6 Recognising the need for internationally comparable data collection, the Seminar recommended that standard indicators of disability be developed. There was broad agreement on the need for population-based measures of disability for country use and for international comparisons. This work was greatly needed because data on disability, especially in developing countries, are scarce and often of poor quality.

5.7 As a result, the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) was formed as a United Nations Statistical Commission City Group to address this urgent need. The main purpose of the WG is the promotion and coordination of international cooperation in the area of health statistics focusing on disability measures suitable for censuses and national surveys. Its major objective is to provide basic necessary information on disability that is comparable throughout the world.

5.8 Since its inception in 2001, the WG has developed and tested several tools to be used for the collection of internationally comparable disability statistics. It meets annually with representatives from a range of international statistical offices and non-governmental organisations.

5.9 The WG has developed and tested several tools to be used for the collection of internationally comparable disability statistics. Products developed by the WG include a Short Set of Six Questions on functioning designed primarily for censuses; Extended Set of Questions on Functioning for surveys; and, in collaboration with The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), a survey module on Child Functioning. While the latter is still in the testing phase of development, the Short and Extended sets have been fully tested and adopted.

5.10 The Short Set of Questions has been recommended by the United Nations and the Council of European Statisticians as the means to collect information on disability in the upcoming 2020 round of censuses. Furthermore, this set of questions has been endorsed by an Expert Group under the auspices of United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) as the means to disaggregate by disability status for evaluating the Sustainable Development Goals.

5.11 The World Health Organization (WHO) International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) has been used as the basic framework for the development of all questions sets. The disability measures recommended by the WG, both short and extended, are accompanied by descriptions of their technical properties, and

methodological guidance is given on their implementation and their applicability to population subgroups. The WG disseminates its work products globally through the world-wide web and scientific publications.

5.12 Priorities of the Washington Group:

5.12.1 Promote and coordinate international cooperation in the area of health statistics by focusing on disability measures suitable for censuses and national surveys.

5.12.2 Provide basic necessary information on disability which is comparable throughout the world.

5.12.3 Recommend one or more extended sets of survey items to measure disability to be used as components of population surveys or as supplements to speciality surveys.

5.13 Questions Sets adopted by the Washington Group for the collection of internationally comparable disability statistics are given at Annexe.

Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific

5.14 Disability-inclusion is increasingly recognized as key for ensuring that no one is left behind in the sustainable development process. Towards the aim of achieving disability-inclusive societies, international and regional mandates promote both disability-specific and disability-mainstreamed government action.

5.15 In support of this twin-track approach, at the international level, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sendai Framework) guide governments toward disability-inclusive sustainable development.

5.16 At the regional level, the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (also known as the Incheon Strategy) was launched in late 2012 to chart the new course of action for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022.

5.17 Countries of the ESCAP region gathered in Incheon, Republic of Korea, during 29 October to 2 November 2012 to chart the course of the new Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities for the period 2013 to 2022. They were joined by representatives of civil society organizations, including organizations of and for persons

with disabilities. Also, in attendance were representatives of intergovernmental organizations, development cooperation agencies and the United Nations system.

5.18 The High-level Inter-Governmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003–2012, was organized by ESCAP and hosted by the Government of the Republic of Korea. The Meeting marked the conclusion of the second Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003–2012, and launched the new Decade.

5.19 The Governments at the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting adopted the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. The Incheon Strategy provides the Asian and Pacific region, and the world, with the first set of regionally agreed disability-inclusive development goals.

5.20 Developed over more than two years of consultations with governments and civil society stakeholders, the Incheon Strategy comprises 10 goals, 27 targets and 62 indicators on disability.

5.21 The Incheon Strategy builds on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and Biwako Plus Five towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. This will enable the Asian and Pacific region to track progress towards improving the quality of life, and the fulfilment of the rights, of the region’s 650 million persons with disabilities, most of whom live in poverty. The ESCAP secretariat is mandated to report every three years until the end of the Decade in 2022, on progress in the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy.

5.22 The Incheon Strategy is based on the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Key principles and policy directions of Incheon Strategy are:

- a. Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy, including the freedom to make one’s own choices, and independence of persons;
- b. Non-discrimination;
- c. Full and effective participation and inclusion in society;
- d. Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;
- e. Equality of opportunity;
- f. Accessibility;

- g. Equality between men and women;
- h. Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

5.23 The Incheon Strategy is composed of 10 interrelated goals, 27 targets and 62 indicators. The time frame for achieving the goals and targets is the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013 to 2022. Goals describe the desired end results. Targets are aimed to be achieved within a given time frame. Indicators measure progress towards the targets and verify that the targets have been achieved. There are two types of indicators: core indicators and supplementary indicators. All indicators should be disaggregated by sex wherever possible.

Goal 1 Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects	
Target 1.A Eliminate extreme poverty among persons with disabilities	
Target 1.B Increase work and employment for persons of working age with disabilities who can and want to work	
Target 1.C Increase the participation of persons with disabilities in vocational training and other employment-support programmes funded by governments	
Core indicators	1.1 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the US\$ 1.25 (PPP) per day international poverty line, as updated by the World Bank and compared to the overall population
	1.2 Ratio of persons with disabilities in employment to the general population in employment
	1.3 Proportion of persons with disabilities who participate in government-funded vocational training and other employment-support programmes as a proportion of all people trained
Supplementary indicators	1.4 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the national poverty line
Goal 2 Promote participation in political processes and in decision-making	
Target 2.A Ensure that persons with disabilities are represented in government decision-making bodies	
Target 2.B Provide reasonable accommodation to enhance the participation of persons with disabilities in the political process	
	2.1 Proportion of seats held by persons with disabilities in the parliament or equivalent national legislative body
	2.2 Proportion of members of the national coordination mechanism on disability who represent diverse disability groups

	2.3 Proportion of those represented in the national machinery for gender equality and women's empowerment who are persons with disabilities
	2.4 Proportion of polling stations in the national capital that are accessible with processes in place that ensure confidentiality of voters with disabilities
Supplementary indicators	2.5 Proportion of cabinet positions held by persons with disabilities at the national level
	2.6 Proportion of supreme court judges who are persons with disabilities
	2.7 Availability of legislation that requires the national election authority to conduct the election process in a manner that makes it accessible for persons with diverse disabilities
Goal 3 Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication	
Target 3.A Increase the accessibility of the physical environment in the national capital that is open to the public	
Target 3.B Enhance the accessibility and usability of public transportation	
Target 3.C Enhance the accessibility and usability of information and communications services	
Target 3.D Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities who need but do not have appropriate assistive devices or products	
	3.1 Proportion of accessible government buildings in the national capital
	3.2 Proportion of accessible international airports
	3.3 Proportion of daily captioning and sign-language interpretation of public television news programmes
	3.4 Proportion of accessible and usable public documents and websites that meet internationally recognized accessibility standards
	3.5 Proportion of persons with disabilities who need assistive devices or products and have them
Supplementary indicators	3.6 Availability of a government access audit programme that requires the participation of experts with disabilities
	3.7 Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all designs for buildings that could be used by members of the public, taking into consideration internationally

	recognized standards, such as those of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
	3.8 Number of sign language interpreters 3.9 Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all ICT-related services, such as websites for the public, taking into consideration internationally recognized standards, such as those of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
Goal 4 Strengthen social protection	
Target 4.A Increase access to all health services, including rehabilitation, for all persons with disabilities	
Target 4.B Increase coverage of persons with disabilities within social protection programmes	
Target 4.C Enhance services and programmes, including for personal assistance and peer counselling, that support persons with disabilities, especially those with multiple, extensive and diverse disabilities, in living independently in the community	
Core indicators	4.1 Proportion of persons with disabilities who use government-supported health-care programmes, as compared to the general population.
	4.2 Coverage of persons with disabilities within social protection programmes, including social insurance and social assistance programmes.
	4.3 Availability of government-funded services and programmes, including for personal assistance and peer counselling, that enable persons with disabilities to live independently in the community
Supplementary indicators	4.4 Number of government-supported programmes for care services, including for respite care
	4.5 Availability of national community-based rehabilitation programmes
	4.6 Availability of health insurance for persons with disabilities
	4.7 A decrease in the unmet need for assistance and support services
Goal 5 Expand early intervention and education of children with disabilities	
Target 5.A Enhance measures for early detection of, and intervention for, children with	

disabilities from birth to pre-school age	
Target 5.B Halve the gap between children with disabilities and children without disabilities in enrolment rates for primary and secondary education	
Core indicators	5.1 Number of children with disabilities receiving early childhood intervention
	5.2 Primary education enrolment rate of children with disabilities
	5.3 Secondary education enrolment rate of children with disabilities
Supplementary indicators	5.4 Proportion of pre- and antenatal care facilities that provide information and services regarding early detection of disability in children and protection of the rights of children with disabilities
	5.5 Proportion of children who are deaf that receive instruction in sign language
	5.6 Proportion of students with visual impairments that have educational materials in formats that are readily accessible
	5.7 Proportion of students with intellectual disabilities, developmental disabilities, deaf blindness, autism and other disabilities who have assistive devices, adapted curricula and appropriate learning materials
Goal 6 Ensure gender equality and women's empowerment	
Target 6.A Enable girls and women with disabilities to have equitable access to mainstream development opportunities	
Target 6.B Ensure representation of women with disabilities in government decision-making bodies	
Target 6.C Ensure that all girls and women with disabilities have access to sexual and reproductive health services on an equitable basis with girls and women without disabilities	
Target 6.D Increase measures to protect girls and women with disabilities from all forms of violence and abuse	
Core indicators	6.1 Number of countries that include the promotion of the participation of women and girls with disabilities in their national action plans on gender equality and empowerment of women
	6.2 Proportion of seats held by women with disabilities in the parliament or equivalent national legislative body

	6.3 Proportion of girls and women with disabilities who access sexual and reproductive health services of government and civil society, compared to women and girls without disabilities
	6.4 Number of programmes initiated by government and relevant agencies aimed at eliminating violence, including sexual abuse and exploitation, perpetrated against girls and women with disabilities.
	6.5 Number of programmes initiated by government and relevant agencies that provide care and support, including rehabilitation, for women and girls with disabilities who are victims of any form of violence and abuse.
Goal 7 Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and management	
Target 7.A Strengthen disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction planning	
Target 7.B Strengthen implementation of measures on providing timely and appropriate support to persons with disabilities in responding to disasters	
Core indicators	7.1 Availability of disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction plans
	7.2 Availability of disability-inclusive training for all relevant service personnel
	7.3 Proportion of accessible emergency shelters and disaster relief sites
Supplementary indicators	
	7.4 Number of persons with disabilities who died or were seriously injured in disasters
	7.5 Availability of psychosocial support service personnel that have the capacity to assist persons with disabilities affected by disasters
	7.6 Availability of assistive devices and technologies for persons with disabilities in preparing for and responding to disasters
Goal 8 Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data	
Target 8.A Produce and disseminate reliable and internationally comparable disability statistics in formats that are accessible by persons with disabilities	
Target 8.B Establish reliable disability statistics by the midpoint of the Decade, 2017, as the source for tracking progress towards the achievement of the goals and targets in the Incheon Strategy	

Core indicators	8.1 Disability prevalence based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) by age, sex, race and socioeconomic status
	8.2 Number of Governments in the Asia-Pacific region that have established, by 2017, baseline data for tracking progress towards achievement of the Incheon goals and targets
	8.3 Availability of disaggregated data on women and girls with disabilities in mainstream development programmes and government services, including health, and sexual and reproductive health, programmes
Goal 9 Accelerate the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the harmonization of national legislation with the Convention	
Target 9.A By the midpoint of the Decade (2017), 10 more Asia-Pacific Governments will have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and by the end of the Decade (2022) another 10 Asia-Pacific Governments will have ratified or acceded to the Convention	
Target 9.B Enact national laws which include anti-discrimination provisions, technical standards and other measures to uphold and protect the rights of persons with disabilities and amend or nullify national laws that directly or indirectly discriminate against persons with disabilities, with a view to harmonizing national legislation with the Convention	
Core indicators	9.1 Number of Governments that have ratified or acceded to the Convention
	9.2 Availability of national anti-discrimination legislation to uphold and protect the rights of persons with disabilities Supplementary indicators
	9.3 Number of Asia-Pacific Governments that have ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
	9.4 Number of amended or nullified laws that directly or indirectly discriminate against persons with disabilities
Goal 10 Advance sub-regional, regional and interregional cooperation	
Target 10.A Contribute to the Asia-Pacific Multi-donor Trust Fund managed by ESCAP as well as initiatives and programmes to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy	
Target 10.B Development cooperation agencies in the Asia-Pacific region strengthen the disability-inclusiveness of their policies and programmes	

Target 10.C United Nations regional commissions strengthen interregional exchange of experiences and good practices concerning disability issues and the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.	
Core indicators	10.1 Annual voluntary contributions by Government and other donors to the Asia-Pacific Multi-donor Trust Fund to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013– 2022, and the Incheon Strategy
	10.2 Number of donors contributing each year to the Asia-Pacific Multi-donor Trust Fund to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy
	10.3 Annual voluntary contributions by Governments or other donors to initiatives or programmes to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013– 2022, and the Incheon Strategy
	10.4 Number of United Nations entities that have regional cooperation programmes, including for South-South cooperation, that explicitly support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy
	10.5 Number of sub-regional intergovernmental bodies that have programmes, including for South-South cooperation, which support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy
	10.6 Number of regional and sub-regional projects, including for South-South cooperation, in which organizations of and for persons with disabilities participate in order to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, and the Incheon Strategy
	10.7 Number of development cooperation agencies operating in Asia and the Pacific that have mandates, policies, action plans and dedicated and appropriately experienced focal points on disability-inclusive development, supportive of ratification and implementation of the Convention and review of follow-up action

	10.8 Number of joint activities among the five regional commissions of the United Nations to support the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
	10.9 Number of statisticians in the Asia-Pacific region trained in disability statistics, in particular on the ICF approach, by ESCAP and other relevant agencies
	10.10 Number of United Nations country or regional-level development assistance frameworks that explicitly reference disability-inclusive development in line with the United Nations Development Group guidance note on including the rights of persons with disabilities in United Nations programming at the country level

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Disability:

5.24 With the aim of taking forward the success of Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, in its 70th Session held on 25th September 2015, adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets. The SDGs resolve, by 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. The SDGs resolve also to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

5.25 The SDGs provide an international framework to move towards more equitable, peaceful, resilient, and prosperous societies. The SDGs are not legally binding, but have become de-facto international obligations and have potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries during the next 15 years. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving these goals. Implementation and success will depend on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes. The 2030 Agenda also underscored the fact that quality, reliable and disaggregated data would be needed for measurement of progress on the targets and for ensuring that "No One is Left Behind".

5.26 The Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG), under the aegis of United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) has developed a Global Indicator Framework (GIF) for monitoring the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. At present, the GIF includes 247 indicators, however some indicators are repeated under two or three different targets thus making the unique indicators as 231. The 2030 Agenda includes certain goals, targets and indicators explicitly making reference to persons with disabilities, covering access to education and employment, availability of schools that are sensitive to students with disabilities, inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities, accessible transport, accessible public and green spaces, and building the capacity of countries to disaggregate data by disability.

5.27 Disability is referenced in various parts of the SDGs and specifically in parts related to education, growth and employment, inequality, accessibility of human settlements, as well as data collection and monitoring of the SDGs, for instance:

Goal 4: on inclusive and equitable quality education and promotion of life-long learning opportunities for all focuses on eliminating gender disparities in education and ensuring equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities. In addition, the proposal calls for building and upgrading education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and also provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

Goal 8: to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, the international community aims to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

Goal 10: which strives to reduce inequality within and among countries by empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all, including persons with disabilities.

Goal 11: would work to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable. To realize this goal, Member States are called upon to provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, such as persons with disabilities. In addition, the proposal calls for providing universal access to safe,

inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for persons with disabilities.

Goal 17 stresses that in order to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development, the collection of data and monitoring and accountability of the SDGs are crucial. Member States are called upon to enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS), which would significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data that is also disaggregated by disability.

5.28 In order to achieve the SDGs, disability needs to be mainstreamed into the implementation plan of SDGs and the international and national development programmes are need to prioritize inclusive development. To ensure the inclusive societies, concrete action is required to make persons with disabilities and their situations visible in policymaking. Robust data and analysis are required to ensure that persons with disabilities occupy their rightful place in the SDG framework and its implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, the main challenge is availability of reliable data as many relevant global and national indicators are need to have disaggregated by disability status. Such indicators should allow for the monitoring of the well-being of persons with disabilities in comparison to persons without disabilities, as well as of accessibility, including accessibility of physical and virtual environments. Under the GIF on SDGs, the following indicators focus on the monitoring the progress of SDGs with specific mention of persons with disabilities:

Indicator	Description
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

- 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
- 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
- 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

5.29 Despite several global initiatives on strengthening the Disability Statistics, availability of reliable data on important indicators by Disability is a major concern. Apart from the above-mentioned SDG indicators, several other SDG indicators require data disaggregation by disability. However, regular data flow on those indicators is one of the major challenges. Moreover, National Statistics Office (NSO), India is contributing extensively in technical discussions on disability in various International Fora. NSO, India is taking several steps to bridge data gaps on disability statistics inter-alia by conducting large scale National Sample Surveys between the intervening period of two population censuses to collect data on certain important characteristics on Disability. Besides, Government of India is working towards an inclusive and barrier free society for Persons with disabilities, in consonance with the SDG motto of leaving no one behind, through its various schemes and programmes for the welfare of persons with disabilities.



Appendix :
Data Tables
(Based on Census of India- 2011)

APPENDIX:

Data Tables (Based on Census of India- 2011)

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Table 1: Disabled Population (Census of India- 2011)

State /UT	Number of Disabled	Total Population	% disabled to total population
INDIA	26814994	1210854977	2.21
JAMMU & KASHMIR	361153	12541302	2.88
HIMACHAL PRADESH	155316	6864602	2.26
PUNJAB	654063	27743338	2.36
CHANDIGARH	14796	1055450	1.4
UTTARAKHAND	185272	10086292	1.84
HARYANA	546374	25351462	2.16
NCT OF DELHI	234882	16787941	1.4
RAJASTHAN	1563694	68548437	2.28
UTTAR PRADESH	4157514	199812341	2.08
BIHAR	2331009	104099452	2.24
SIKKIM	18187	610577	2.98
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	26734	1383727	1.93
NAGALAND	29631	1978502	1.5
MANIPUR	58547	2855794	2.05
MIZORAM	15160	1097206	1.38
TRIPURA	64346	3673917	1.75
MEGHALAYA	44317	2966889	1.49
ASSAM	480065	31205576	1.54
WEST BENGAL	2017406	91276115	2.21
JHARKHAND	769980	32988134	2.33
ODISHA	1244402	41974218	2.96
CHHATTISGARH	624937	25545198	2.45
MADHYA PRADESH	1551931	72626809	2.14
GUJARAT	1092302	60439692	1.81
DAMAN & DIU	2196	243247	0.9
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	3294	343709	0.96
MAHARASHTRA	2963392	112374333	2.64
ANDHRA PRADESH	2266607	84580777	2.68
KARNATAKA	1324205	61095297	2.17
GOA	33012	1458545	2.26
LAKSHADWEEP	1615	64473	2.5
KERALA	761843	33406061	2.28
TAMIL NADU	1179963	72147030	1.64
PUDUCHERRY	30189	1247953	2.42
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	6660	380581	1.75

Table 2: Disabled Children (0-6 years) (Census of India- 2011)

State /UT	Disabled population	Disabled children	Share of disabled children in the disabled population	State share of disabled children to the all India disabled children
INDIA	26814994	2042887	7.62	100
JAMMU & KASHMIR	361153	27939	7.74	1.37
HIMACHAL PRADESH	155316	7203	4.64	0.35
PUNJAB	654063	43664	6.68	2.14
CHANDIGARH	14796	933	6.31	0.05
UTTARAKHAND	185272	12164	6.57	0.6
HARYANA	546374	37733	6.91	1.85
NCT OF DELHI	234882	13760	5.86	0.67
RAJASTHAN	1563694	89791	5.74	4.4
UTTAR PRADESH	4157514	414824	9.98	20.31
BIHAR	2331009	290999	12.48	14.24
SIKKIM	18187	628	3.45	0.03
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	26734	2123	7.94	0.1
NAGALAND	29631	1930	6.51	0.09
MANIPUR	58547	5201	8.88	0.25
MIZORAM	15160	908	5.99	0.04
TRIPURA	64346	4389	6.82	0.21
MEGHALAYA	44317	5058	11.41	0.25
ASSAM	480065	35742	7.45	1.75
WEST BENGAL	2017406	132405	6.56	6.48
JHARKHAND	769980	73262	9.51	3.59
ODISHA	1244402	81105	6.52	3.97
CHHATTISGARH	624937	35229	5.64	1.72
MADHYA PRADESH	1551931	117731	7.59	5.76
GUJARAT	1092302	78316	7.17	3.83
DAMAN & DIU	2196	113	5.15	0.01
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	3294	321	9.74	0.02
MAHARASHTRA	2963392	217361	7.33	10.64
ANDHRA PRADESH	2266607	127168	5.61	6.22
KARNATAKA	1324205	92853	7.01	4.55
GOA	33012	1519	4.6	0.07
LAKSHADWEEP	1615	77	4.77	0
KERALA	761843	26242	3.44	1.28
TAMIL NADU	1179963	62538	5.3	3.06
PUDUCHERRY	30189	1273	4.22	0.06
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	6660	385	5.78	0.02

Table 3: Work Status of Disabled Persons (Census of India-2011)

State/ UT	Workers					Non-workers	Total Disabled
	Total	CL	AL	HHI	Others		
INDIA	9744386	2274322	2977272	435053	4057739	17070608	26814994
JAMMU & KASHMIR	121532	37696	19171	5597	59068	239621	361153
HIMACHAL PRADESH	68917	41460	3955	1281	22221	86399	155316
PUNJAB	216320	40112	38180	10897	127131	437743	654063
CHANDIGARH	4641	37	21	77	4506	10155	14796
UTTARAKHAND	64888	27688	7125	2473	27602	120384	185272
HARYANA	170600	43740	32770	6397	87693	375774	546374
NCT OF DELHI	65573	650	589	2529	61805	169309	234882
RAJASTHAN	541842	235244	95010	15336	196252	1021852	1563694
UTTAR PRADESH	1446393	391424	432259	100898	521812	2711121	4157514
BIHAR	865347	170216	449657	40226	205248	1465662	2331009
SIKKIM	8918	4259	1082	148	3429	9269	18187
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	11948	6920	816	198	4014	14786	26734
NAGALAND	15384	10416	969	375	3624	14247	29631
MANIPUR	25582	11607	2091	2007	9877	32965	58547
MIZORAM	5499	3223	571	85	1620	9661	15160
TRIPURA	21627	3905	4637	690	12395	42719	64346
MEGHALAYA	16724	7619	2929	516	5660	27593	44317
ASSAM	162785	56262	27834	8157	70532	317280	480065
WEST BENGAL	685516	98499	195878	48320	342819	1331890	2017406
JHARKHAND	290133	79453	103768	12571	94341	479847	769980
ODISHA	427020	102195	162563	21288	140974	817382	1244402
CHHATTISGARH	240846	76795	101547	4525	57979	384091	624937
MADHYA PRADESH	613921	169627	232762	22542	188990	938010	1551931
GUJARAT	380064	71037	92115	7015	209897	712238	1092302
DAMAN & DIU	774	36	11	2	725	1422	2196
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	1159	274	205	37	643	2135	3294
MAHARASHTRA	1248337	288569	341799	37672	580297	1715055	2963392
ANDHRA PRADESH	875187	129932	353904	36135	355216	1391420	2266607
KARNATAKA	503902	102038	122778	19029	260057	820303	1324205
GOA	9505	780	661	331	7733	23507	33012
LAKSHADWEEP	321	0	0	3	318	1294	1615
KERALA	179694	12517	23281	5556	138340	582149	761843
TAMIL NADU	442032	49519	124460	21814	246239	737931	1179963
PUDUCHERRY	9358	281	1770	269	7038	20831	30189
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	2097	292	104	57	1644	4563	6660

CL: Cultivator, AL: Agricultural Labour, HHI: working in Household industries

Table 4: Literacy Status of Disabled Population (Census of India- 2011)

State / UT	Literate	Illiterate	Total disabled	% literates to total disabled	literacy rate - population
INDIA	14618353	12196641	26814994	54.52	74.04
KERALA	539303	222540	761843	70.79	93.91
GOA	23211	9801	33012	70.31	87.4
CHANDIGARH	10011	4785	14796	67.66	86.43
MAHARASHTRA	2004543	958849	2963392	67.64	82.91
TRIPURA	42704	21642	64346	66.37	87.75
LAKSHADWEEP	1070	545	1615	66.25	92.28
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	4359	2301	6660	65.45	86.27
NCT OF DELHI	153420	81462	234882	65.32	86.34
PUDUCHERRY	19046	11143	30189	63.09	86.55
GUJARAT	686443	405859	1092302	62.84	79.31
DAMAN & DIU	1362	834	2196	62.02	87.07
MIZORAM	9387	5773	15160	61.92	91.58
TAMIL NADU	715822	464141	1179963	60.66	80.33
KARNATAKA	787286	536919	1324205	59.45	75.6
MANIPUR	34330	24217	58547	58.64	79.85
WEST BENGAL	1156786	860620	2017406	57.34	77.08
PUNJAB	370324	283739	654063	56.62	76.68
HIMACHAL PRADESH	86923	68393	155316	55.97	83.78
UTTARAKHAND	102995	82277	185272	55.59	79.63
HARYANA	297826	248548	546374	54.51	76.64
ODISHA	661598	582804	1244402	53.17	73.45
MADHYA PRADESH	815379	736552	1551931	52.54	70.63
UTTAR PRADESH	2166693	1990821	4157514	52.12	69.72
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	1672	1622	3294	50.76	77.65
CHHATTISGARH	303264	321673	624937	48.53	71.04
ANDHRA PRADESH	1095529	1171078	2266607	48.33	67.66
ASSAM	231643	248422	480065	48.25	73.18
MEGHALAYA	21145	23172	44317	47.71	75.48
BIHAR	1102503	1228506	2331009	47.3	63.82
JHARKHAND	361343	408637	769980	46.93	67.63
SIKKIM	8276	9911	18187	45.51	82.2
NAGALAND	12904	16727	29631	43.55	80.11
JAMMU & KASHMIR	150959	210194	361153	41.8	68.74
RAJASTHAN	627935	935759	1563694	40.16	67.06
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	10359	16375	26734	38.75	66.95

Table 5: Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

State / UT	Total disabled population			In seeing		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	26814994	14988593	11826401	5033431	2639028	2394403
JAMMU & KASHMIR	361153	204834	156319	66448	35656	30792
HIMACHAL PRADESH	155316	86321	68995	26076	13382	12694
PUNJAB	654063	379551	274512	82199	44811	37388
CHANDIGARH	14796	8743	6053	1774	1078	696
UTTARAKHAND	185272	102787	82485	29107	14486	14621
HARYANA	546374	315533	230841	82702	43624	39078
NCT OF DELHI	234882	138379	96503	30124	16864	13260
RAJASTHAN	1563694	848287	715407	314618	156044	158574
UTTAR PRADESH	4157514	2364171	1793343	763988	407862	356126
BIHAR	2331009	1343100	987909	549080	297043	252037
SIKKIM	18187	9779	8408	2772	1421	1351
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	26734	14245	12489	5652	2862	2790
NAGALAND	29631	16148	13483	4150	2130	2020
MANIPUR	58547	31174	27373	19194	9915	9279
MIZORAM	15160	8198	6962	2035	1087	948
TRIPURA	64346	35482	28864	10828	5512	5316
MEGHALAYA	44317	23326	20991	6980	3494	3486
ASSAM	480065	257385	222680	80553	41052	39501
WEST BENGAL	2017406	1127181	890225	424473	223325	201148
JHARKHAND	769980	426876	343104	180721	96042	84679
ODISHA	1244402	674775	569627	263799	136851	126948
CHHATTISGARH	624937	334093	290844	111169	56066	55103
MADHYA PRADESH	1551931	888751	663180	270751	144282	126469
GUJARAT	1092302	612804	479498	214150	113617	100533
DAMAN & DIU	2196	1300	896	382	222	160
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	3294	1893	1401	429	234	195
MAHARASHTRA	2963392	1692285	1271107	574052	311835	262217
ANDHRA PRADESH	2266607	1224459	1042148	398144	198473	199671
KARNATAKA	1324205	726521	597684	264170	133909	130261
GOA	33012	17016	15996	4964	2350	2614
LAKSHADWEEP	1615	838	777	337	149	188
KERALA	761843	394706	367137	115513	53167	62346
TAMIL NADU	1179963	657418	522545	127405	67744	59661
PUDUCHERRY	30189	16373	13816	3608	1841	1767
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	6660	3861	2799	1084	598	486

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Table 5: Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

State / UT	In Hearing			In Speech		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	5072914	2678584	2394330	1998692	1122987	875705
JAMMU & KASHMIR	74096	42744	31352	18681	11351	7330
HIMACHAL PRADESH	26700	14243	12457	8278	4879	3399
PUNJAB	146696	78761	67935	24549	14297	10252
CHANDIGARH	2475	1268	1207	961	562	399
UTTARAKHAND	37681	19192	18489	12348	7008	5340
HARYANA	115527	60916	54611	21787	13321	8466
NCT OF DELHI	34499	19277	15222	15094	8946	6148
RAJASTHAN	218873	113199	105674	69484	42182	27302
UTTAR PRADESH	1027835	545179	482656	266586	151170	115416
BIHAR	572163	308071	264092	170845	97893	72952
SIKKIM	5343	2987	2356	1577	818	759
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	8127	4209	3918	1538	880	658
NAGALAND	8940	5007	3933	2294	1261	1033
MANIPUR	12891	6688	6203	2661	1488	1173
MIZORAM	3354	1828	1526	1163	601	562
TRIPURA	11695	6382	5313	4567	2538	2029
MEGHALAYA	12353	6551	5802	2707	1412	1295
ASSAM	101577	51782	49795	39750	21885	17865
WEST BENGAL	315192	165753	149439	147336	81255	66081
JHARKHAND	165861	88142	77719	46684	26169	20515
ODISHA	237858	123245	114613	68517	38506	30011
CHHATTISGARH	92315	47940	44375	28262	15509	12753
MADHYA PRADESH	267361	145035	122326	69324	40317	29007
GUJARAT	190675	100441	90234	60332	35277	25055
DAMAN & DIU	309	158	151	149	103	46
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	715	404	311	201	115	86
MAHARASHTRA	473271	264956	208315	473610	260792	212818
ANDHRA PRADESH	334292	167226	167066	219543	121644	97899
KARNATAKA	235691	122685	113006	90741	49848	40893
GOA	5347	2621	2726	5272	2807	2465
LAKSHADWEEP	224	105	119	73	48	25
KERALA	105366	48087	57279	41346	22319	19027
TAMIL NADU	220241	109879	110362	80077	44512	35565
PUDUCHERRY	6152	2959	3193	1824	958	866
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	1219	664	555	531	316	215

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Table 5: Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

State / UT	In Movement			Mental Retardation		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	5436826	3370501	2066325	1505964	870898	635066
JAMMU & KASHMIR	58137	35145	22992	16724	9798	6926
HIMACHAL PRADESH	32550	19447	13103	8986	5310	3676
PUNJAB	130044	81534	48510	45070	27332	17738
CHANDIGARH	3815	2378	1437	1090	683	407
UTTARAKHAND	36996	22743	14253	11450	6952	4498
HARYANA	116026	72761	43265	30070	19268	10802
NCT OF DELHI	67383	40727	26656	16338	10385	5953
RAJASTHAN	427364	241049	186315	81389	52533	28856
UTTAR PRADESH	677713	441615	236098	181342	113841	67501
BIHAR	369577	245576	124001	89251	55335	33916
SIKKIM	2067	1218	849	516	274	242
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3235	1935	1300	1264	635	629
NAGALAND	3828	2235	1593	1250	666	584
MANIPUR	5315	3165	2150	4846	2626	2220
MIZORAM	1976	1162	814	1585	843	742
TRIPURA	11707	7126	4581	4307	2358	1949
MEGHALAYA	5312	2998	2314	2332	1235	1097
ASSAM	76007	45099	30908	26374	14864	11510
WEST BENGAL	322945	204942	118003	136523	76270	60253
JHARKHAND	147892	89103	58789	37458	21601	15857
ODISHA	259899	152999	106900	72399	40320	32079
CHHATTISGARH	190328	108415	81913	33171	17562	15609
MADHYA PRADESH	404738	252385	152353	77803	46571	31232
GUJARAT	245879	149263	96616	66393	39309	27084
DAMAN & DIU	620	367	253	176	98	78
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	682	440	242	180	95	85
MAHARASHTRA	548418	357348	191070	160209	90408	69801
ANDHRA PRADESH	538934	327947	210987	132380	70272	62108
KARNATAKA	271982	171139	100843	93974	49501	44473
GOA	5578	3153	2425	1817	965	852
LAKSHADWEEP	361	210	151	112	75	37
KERALA	171630	100894	70736	65709	35614	30095
TAMIL NADU	287241	177476	109765	100847	55854	44993
PUDUCHERRY	9054	5464	3590	2335	1285	1050
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	1593	1043	550	294	160	134

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Table 5: Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

State / UT	Mental Illness			Any Other			Multiple Disability		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	722880	415758	307122	4927589	2728125	2199464	2116698	1162712	953986
JAMMU & KASHMIR	15669	8810	6859	66957	36852	30105	44441	24478	19963
HIMACHAL PRADESH	5166	3030	2136	29024	15964	13060	18536	10066	8470
PUNJAB	21925	13581	8344	165607	96325	69282	37973	22910	15063
CHANDIGARH	756	445	311	2583	1554	1029	1342	775	567
UTTARAKHAND	6443	3935	2508	30723	17159	13564	20524	11312	9212
HARYANA	16191	10298	5893	116821	67528	49293	47250	27817	19433
NCT OF DELHI	10046	6292	3754	37013	21783	15230	24385	14105	10280
RAJASTHAN	41047	25233	15814	199696	113458	86238	211223	104589	106634
UTTAR PRADESH	76603	49121	27482	946436	528964	417472	217011	126419	90592
BIHAR	37521	24901	12620	431728	246460	185268	110844	67821	43023
SIKKIM	513	255	258	2459	1282	1177	2940	1524	1416
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	631	344	287	3878	2080	1798	2409	1300	1109
NAGALAND	995	547	448	4838	2529	2309	3336	1773	1563
MANIPUR	1459	842	617	8628	4516	4112	3553	1934	1619
MIZORAM	1050	576	474	1914	1009	905	2083	1092	991
TRIPURA	2909	1583	1326	11825	6505	5320	6508	3478	3030
MEGHALAYA	2340	1174	1166	8717	4586	4131	3576	1876	1700
ASSAM	18819	10625	8194	87461	46525	40936	49524	25553	23971
WEST BENGAL	71515	40745	30770	402921	228263	174658	196501	106628	89873
JHARKHAND	20157	11718	8439	112372	62136	50236	58835	31965	26870
ODISHA	42837	22913	19924	172881	93980	78901	126212	65961	60251
CHHATTISGARH	20832	10891	9941	76903	41849	35054	71957	35861	36096
MADHYA PRADESH	39513	23766	15747	295035	166124	128911	127406	70271	57135
GUJARAT	42037	24943	17094	197725	107415	90310	75111	42539	32572
DAMAN & DIU	89	54	35	264	182	82	207	116	91
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	115	70	45	483	266	217	489	269	220
MAHARASHTRA	58753	32907	25846	510736	279048	231688	164343	94991	69352
ANDHRA PRADESH	43169	22283	20886	409775	214338	195437	190370	102276	88094
KARNATAKA	20913	10828	10085	246721	133079	113642	100013	55532	44481
GOA	1675	875	800	5784	2933	2851	2575	1312	1263
LAKSHADWEEP	96	34	62	183	100	83	229	117	112
KERALA	66915	33819	33096	96131	49498	46633	99233	51308	47925
TAMIL NADU	32964	17707	15257	238392	131150	107242	92796	53096	39700
PUDUCHERRY	853	450	403	4137	2195	1942	2226	1221	1005
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	364	163	201	838	490	348	737	427	310

Table 6: Educational Level of Disabled Persons (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Educational level	Total disabled population		
		Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	Total	26814994	14988593	11826401
	Illiterate	12196641	5640240	6556401
	Literate	14618353	9348353	5270000
	Literate but below primary	2840345	1706441	1133904
	Primary but below middle	3554858	2195933	1358925
	Middle but below matric/secondary	2448070	1616539	831531
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	3448650	2330080	1118570
	Graduate and above	1246857	839702	407155
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Total	361153	204834	156319
	Illiterate	210194	101104	109090
	Literate	150959	103730	47229
	Literate but below primary	18431	11295	7136
	Primary but below middle	29914	19495	10419
	Middle but below matric/secondary	37927	26586	11341
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	44638	32674	11964
	Graduate and above	11791	8207	3584
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Total	155316	86321	68995
	Illiterate	68393	29404	38989
	Literate	86923	56917	30006
	Literate but below primary	12842	8131	4711
	Primary but below middle	24822	15457	9365
	Middle but below matric/secondary	14144	9701	4443
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	25558	17660	7898
	Graduate and above	5315	3550	1765
PUNJAB	Total	654063	379551	274512
	Illiterate	283739	149991	133748
	Literate	370324	229560	140764
	Literate but below primary	40457	24734	15723
	Primary but below middle	90336	54369	35967
	Middle but below matric/secondary	60483	39182	21301
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	126142	81103	45039
	Graduate and above	30687	16698	13989
CHANDIGARH	Total	14796	8743	6053
	Illiterate	4785	2498	2287
	Literate	10011	6245	3766
	Literate but below primary	1111	669	442
	Primary but below middle	1872	1129	743
	Middle but below matric/secondary	1520	966	554
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	3121	2016	1105
	Graduate and above	1970	1207	763

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Table 6: Educational Level of Disabled Persons (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Educational level	Total disabled population		
		Persons	Males	Females
UTTARAKHAND	Total	185272	102787	82485
	Illiterate	82277	35065	47212
	Literate	102995	67722	35273
	Literate but below primary	14788	9165	5623
	Primary but below middle	26235	16804	9431
	Middle but below matric/secondary	21138	14537	6601
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	24778	17500	7278
	Graduate and above	10960	6766	4194
HARYANA	Total	546374	315533	230841
	Illiterate	248548	117932	130616
	Literate	297826	197601	100225
	Literate but below primary	42983	27092	15891
	Primary but below middle	75944	48465	27479
	Middle but below matric/secondary	49546	33419	16127
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	86884	61590	25294
	Graduate and above	29157	18877	10280
NCT OF DELHI	Total	234882	138379	96503
	Illiterate	81462	40022	41440
	Literate	153420	98357	55063
	Literate but below primary	15787	9481	6306
	Primary but below middle	31394	19137	12257
	Middle but below matric/secondary	24793	16359	8434
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	45945	31013	14932
	Graduate and above	26747	16984	9763
RAJASTHAN	Total	1563694	848287	715407
	Illiterate	935759	399496	536263
	Literate	627935	448791	179144
	Literate but below primary	123591	82194	41397
	Primary but below middle	175274	122585	52689
	Middle but below matric/secondary	118267	87881	30386
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	110573	84472	26101
	Graduate and above	49778	37485	12293
UTTAR PRADESH	Total	4157514	2364171	1793343
	Illiterate	1990821	950431	1040390
	Literate	2166693	1413740	752953
	Literate but below primary	342090	201339	140751
	Primary but below middle	530368	331351	199017
	Middle but below matric/secondary	440333	301285	139048
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	492552	340345	152207
	Graduate and above	195190	132686	62504

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Table 6: Educational Level of Disabled Persons (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Educational level	Total disabled population		
		Persons	Males	Females
BIHAR	Total	2331009	1343100	987909
	Illiterate	1228506	608996	619510
	Literate	1102503	734104	368399
	Literate but below primary	246857	143280	103577
	Primary but below middle	271367	174518	96849
	Middle but below matric/secondary	171145	118363	52782
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	243614	178489	65125
	Graduate and above	67973	54310	13663
SIKKIM	Total	18187	9779	8408
	Illiterate	9911	4554	5357
	Literate	8276	5225	3051
	Literate but below primary	2768	1799	969
	Primary but below middle	1982	1215	767
	Middle but below matric/secondary	1076	616	460
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	1456	978	478
	Graduate and above	341	225	116
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Total	26734	14245	12489
	Illiterate	16375	7708	8667
	Literate	10359	6537	3822
	Literate but below primary	2225	1347	878
	Primary but below middle	2628	1567	1061
	Middle but below matric/secondary	1906	1162	744
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	2407	1636	771
	Graduate and above	594	455	139
NAGALAND	Total	29631	16148	13483
	Illiterate	16727	8164	8563
	Literate	12904	7984	4920
	Literate but below primary	2965	1708	1257
	Primary but below middle	3288	1996	1292
	Middle but below matric/secondary	2471	1586	885
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	2105	1328	777
	Graduate and above	596	411	185
MANIPUR	Total	58547	31174	27373
	Illiterate	24217	10811	13406
	Literate	34330	20363	13967
	Literate but below primary	3977	2157	1820
	Primary but below middle	5715	3149	2566
	Middle but below matric/secondary	8157	5064	3093
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	9990	6069	3921
	Graduate and above	4073	2567	1506

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Table 6: Educational Level of Disabled Persons (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Educational level	Total disabled population		
		Persons	Males	Females
MIZORAM	Total	15160	8198	6962
	Illiterate	5773	2757	3016
	Literate	9387	5441	3946
	Literate but below primary	3899	2137	1762
	Primary but below middle	2185	1308	877
	Middle but below matric/secondary	1581	944	637
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	965	621	344
	Graduate and above	257	174	83
TRIPURA	Total	64346	35482	28864
	Illiterate	21642	9490	12152
	Literate	42704	25992	16712
	Literate but below primary	11898	6767	5131
	Primary but below middle	9608	5664	3944
	Middle but below matric/secondary	8105	5145	2960
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	7062	4825	2237
	Graduate and above	2022	1465	557
MEGHALAYA	Total	44317	23326	20991
	Illiterate	23172	11455	11717
	Literate	21145	11871	9274
	Literate but below primary	7733	4204	3529
	Primary but below middle	4901	2627	2274
	Middle but below matric/secondary	3334	1926	1408
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	2938	1857	1081
	Graduate and above	657	393	264
ASSAM	Total	480065	257385	222680
	Illiterate	248422	112627	135795
	Literate	231643	144758	86885
	Literate but below primary	61472	37404	24068
	Primary but below middle	52785	32598	20187
	Middle but below matric/secondary	47093	29050	18043
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	43112	28092	15020
	Graduate and above	10821	7474	3347
WEST BENGAL	Total	2017406	1127181	890225
	Illiterate	860620	406070	454550
	Literate	1156786	721111	435675
	Literate but below primary	321872	193202	128670
	Primary but below middle	254634	153799	100835
	Middle but below matric/secondary	219207	137347	81860
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	199753	132307	67446
	Graduate and above	92984	63628	29356

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Table 6: Educational Level of Disabled Persons (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Educational level	Total disabled population		
		Persons	Males	Females
JHARKHAND	Total	769980	426876	343104
	Illiterate	408637	185004	223633
	Literate	361343	241872	119471
	Literate but below primary	79381	47654	31727
	Primary but below middle	98159	64066	34093
	Middle but below matric/secondary	62237	43405	18832
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	75370	54625	20745
	Graduate and above	23544	17574	5970
ODISHA	Total	1244402	674775	569627
	Illiterate	582804	244014	338790
	Literate	661598	430761	230837
	Literate but below primary	170523	107236	63287
	Primary but below middle	199661	126360	73301
	Middle but below matric/secondary	111184	74172	37012
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	108451	75376	33075
	Graduate and above	36450	26290	10160
CHHATTISGARH	Total	624937	334093	290844
	Illiterate	321673	129608	192065
	Literate	303264	204485	98779
	Literate but below primary	81000	53615	27385
	Primary but below middle	80187	51670	28517
	Middle but below matric/secondary	59063	39766	19297
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	52252	38393	13859
	Graduate and above	18367	13416	4951
MADHYA PRADESH	Total	1551931	888751	663180
	Illiterate	736552	340533	396019
	Literate	815379	548218	267161
	Literate but below primary	175944	111580	64364
	Primary but below middle	223286	145988	77298
	Middle but below matric/secondary	156811	108446	48365
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	145247	104894	40353
	Graduate and above	61679	42849	18830
GUJARAT	Total	1092302	612804	479498
	Illiterate	405859	184031	221828
	Literate	686443	428773	257670
	Literate but below primary	145977	86753	59224
	Primary but below middle	166808	99259	67549
	Middle but below matric/secondary	101942	68321	33621
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	164992	108510	56482
	Graduate and above	57842	36985	20857

(Continued on next page)

Table 6: Educational Level of Disabled Persons (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Educational level	Total disabled population		
		Persons	Males	Females
DAMAN & DIU	Total	2196	1300	896
	Illiterate	834	376	458
	Literate	1362	924	438
	Literate but below primary	277	161	116
	Primary but below middle	288	191	97
	Middle but below matric/secondary	238	174	64
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	407	296	111
	Graduate and above	87	55	32
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	Total	3294	1893	1401
	Illiterate	1622	773	849
	Literate	1672	1120	552
	Literate but below primary	360	226	134
	Primary but below middle	414	269	145
	Middle but below matric/secondary	237	165	72
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	392	276	116
	Graduate and above	124	79	45
MAHARASHTRA	Total	2963392	1692285	1271107
	Illiterate	958849	442646	516203
	Literate	2004543	1249639	754904
	Literate but below primary	413114	248756	164358
	Primary but below middle	401603	233486	168117
	Middle but below matric/secondary	291121	187147	103974
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	540260	359818	180442
	Graduate and above	201430	131561	69869
ANDHRA PRADESH	Total	2266607	1224459	1042148
	Illiterate	1171078	536461	634617
	Literate	1095529	687998	407531
	Literate but below primary	155825	92013	63812
	Primary but below middle	290271	174150	116121
	Middle but below matric/secondary	107283	65859	41424
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	307364	203387	103977
	Graduate and above	120194	82510	37684
KARNATAKA	Total	1324205	726521	597684
	Illiterate	536919	244670	292249
	Literate	787286	481851	305435
	Literate but below primary	135247	80186	55061
	Primary but below middle	184200	108546	75654
	Middle but below matric/secondary	94736	58328	36408
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	230407	145484	84923
	Graduate and above	82203	52891	29312

(Continued on next page)

Table 6: Educational Level of Disabled Persons (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Educational level	Total disabled population		
		Persons	Males	Females
GOA	Total	33012	17016	15996
	Illiterate	9801	3913	5888
	Literate	23211	13103	10108
	Literate but below primary	4270	2375	1895
	Primary but below middle	3940	2214	1726
	Middle but below matric/secondary	2999	1780	1219
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	6468	3882	2586
	Graduate and above	2063	1147	916
LAKSHADWEEP	Total	1615	838	777
	Illiterate	545	227	318
	Literate	1070	611	459
	Literate but below primary	311	169	142
	Primary but below middle	266	156	110
	Middle but below matric/secondary	173	96	77
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	206	128	78
	Graduate and above	25	15	10
KERALA	Total	761843	394706	367137
	Illiterate	222540	95671	126869
	Literate	539303	299035	240268
	Literate but below primary	123469	62544	60925
	Primary but below middle	125132	69779	55353
	Middle but below matric/secondary	92269	54667	37602
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	131372	76169	55203
	Graduate and above	26477	14563	11914
TAMIL NADU	Total	1179963	657418	522545
	Illiterate	464141	217817	246324
	Literate	715822	439601	276221
	Literate but below primary	74107	43456	30651
	Primary but below middle	179460	109080	70380
	Middle but below matric/secondary	130881	80221	50660
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	205106	129926	75180
	Graduate and above	72330	44837	27493
PUDUCHERRY	Total	30189	16373	13816
	Illiterate	11143	4789	6354
	Literate	19046	11584	7462
	Literate but below primary	2023	1144	879
	Primary but below middle	4774	2755	2019
	Middle but below matric/secondary	3606	2193	1413
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	5804	3753	2051
	Graduate and above	1908	1222	686

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Table 6: Educational Level of Disabled Persons (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Educational level	Total disabled population		
		Persons	Males	Females
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	Total	6660	3861	2799
	Illiterate	2301	1132	1169
	Literate	4359	2729	1630
	Literate but below primary	771	468	303
	Primary but below middle	1157	731	426
	Middle but below matric/secondary	1064	680	384
	Matric/Secondary but below graduate	959	588	371
	Graduate and above	221	146	75

Table 7: Disabled Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Age group	Total disabled population			Marital Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Never married		
					Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	Total	26814994	14988593	11826401	11187605	6691870	4495735
	0-14	5572336	3073214	2499122	5501187	3043239	2457948
	15-59	15728243	9125226	6603017	5429278	3486112	1943166
	60+	5376619	2713995	2662624	188799	119668	69131
	Age not stated	137796	76158	61638	68341	42851	25490
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Total	361153	204834	156319	156816	93055	63761
	0-14	73391	40792	32599	72761	40507	32254
	15-59	203461	119724	83737	80378	49920	30458
	60+	83887	44061	39826	3436	2462	974
	Age not stated	414	257	157	241	166	75
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Total	155316	86321	68995	53197	33150	20047
	0-14	21464	12125	9339	21271	12044	9227
	15-59	84847	49932	34915	29927	19577	10350
	60+	48776	24148	24628	1875	1461	414
	Age not stated	229	116	113	124	68	56
PUNJAB	Total	654063	379551	274512	280924	178770	102154
	0-14	116426	66941	49485	114996	66285	48711
	15-59	414826	245691	169135	158227	106378	51849
	60+	121552	66229	55323	7042	5715	1327
	Age not stated	1259	690	569	659	392	267
CHANDIGARH	Total	14796	8743	6053	6665	4189	2476
	0-14	2714	1563	1151	2694	1556	1138
	15-59	9667	5911	3756	3871	2561	1310
	60+	2403	1263	1140	91	68	23
	Age not stated	12	6	6	9	4	5
UTTARAKHAND	Total	185272	102787	82485	80294	49442	30852
	0-14	34920	19533	15387	34625	19396	15229
	15-59	105480	61529	43951	43593	28484	15109
	60+	44373	21409	22964	1815	1375	440
	Age not stated	499	316	183	261	187	74
HARYANA	Total	546374	315533	230841	214231	141791	72440
	0-14	101515	58597	42918	100337	58048	42289
	15-59	319715	193653	126062	109169	79853	29316
	60+	124185	62735	61450	4216	3552	664
	Age not stated	959	548	411	509	338	171
NCT OF DELHI	Total	234882	138379	96503	99081	62926	36155
	0-14	40542	23371	17171	40265	23262	17003
	15-59	143830	89734	54096	56984	38407	18577
	60+	50085	25004	25081	1605	1103	502
	Age not stated	425	270	155	227	154	73

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Table 7: Disabled Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Age group	Total disabled population			Marital Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Never married		
					Persons	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	Total	1563694	848287	715407	489519	325669	163850
	0-14	254744	146761	107983	250953	145184	105769
	15-59	744346	453608	290738	225356	169608	55748
	60+	558192	244632	313560	10983	9350	1633
	Age not stated	6412	3286	3126	2227	1527	700
UTTAR PRADESH	Total	4157514	2364171	1793343	1989084	1223936	765148
	0-14	1091421	596245	495176	1077474	590649	486825
	15-59	2364337	1393231	971106	859183	595829	263354
	60+	660245	351486	308759	30051	23309	6742
	Age not stated	41511	23209	18302	22376	14149	8227
BIHAR	Total	2331009	1343100	987909	1079779	650044	429735
	0-14	717505	388939	328566	708450	385307	323143
	15-59	1271354	757628	513726	354140	253303	100837
	60+	327172	187924	139248	9405	6507	2898
	Age not stated	14978	8609	6369	7784	4927	2857
SIKKIM	Total	18187	9779	8408	7335	4171	3164
	0-14	2080	1109	971	2062	1100	962
	15-59	11543	6173	5370	4873	2830	2043
	60+	4527	2475	2052	377	225	152
	Age not stated	37	22	15	23	16	7
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Total	26734	14245	12489	12228	6946	5282
	0-14	6000	3130	2870	5944	3109	2835
	15-59	15847	8686	7161	5910	3592	2318
	60+	4846	2408	2438	357	231	126
	Age not stated	41	21	20	17	14	3
NAGALAND	Total	29631	16148	13483	14073	7908	6165
	0-14	5381	2940	2441	5338	2928	2410
	15-59	17057	9451	7606	8161	4664	3497
	60+	7145	3721	3424	549	296	253
	Age not stated	48	36	12	25	20	5
MANIPUR	Total	58547	31174	27373	29005	15685	13320
	0-14	12975	6813	6162	12843	6775	6068
	15-59	36402	19516	16886	15605	8619	6986
	60+	9013	4764	4249	464	241	223
	Age not stated	157	81	76	93	50	43
MIZORAM	Total	15160	8198	6962	8324	4707	3617
	0-14	2682	1494	1188	2663	1484	1179
	15-59	9550	5186	4364	5076	2910	2166
	60+	2877	1481	1396	553	293	260
	Age not stated	51	37	14	32	20	12
TRIPURA	Total	64346	35482	28864	26895	15448	11447
	0-14	11356	6252	5104	11283	6225	5058
	15-59	39619	22866	16753	15216	9005	6211
	60+	13324	6340	6984	374	206	168
	Age not stated	47	24	23	22	12	10

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Table 7: Disabled Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Age group	Total disabled population			Marital Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Never married		
					Persons	Males	Females
MEGHALAYA	Total	44317	23326	20991	24622	14136	10486
	0-14	12912	6899	6013	12803	6860	5943
	15-59	25583	13477	12106	11236	6881	4355
	60+	5460	2672	2788	415	265	150
	Age not stated	362	278	84	168	130	38
ASSAM	Total	480065	257385	222680	204736	117168	87568
	0-14	96966	52687	44279	96131	52393	43738
	15-59	274830	152533	122297	105439	63040	42399
	60+	107682	51868	55814	2849	1548	1301
	Age not stated	587	297	290	317	187	130
WEST BENGAL	Total	2017406	1127181	890225	835254	489854	345400
	0-14	377829	207213	170616	373559	205383	168176
	15-59	1270683	731167	539516	445904	274921	170983
	60+	365892	187136	178756	14358	8673	5685
	Age not stated	3002	1665	1337	1433	877	556
JHARKHAND	Total	769980	426876	343104	328962	189098	139864
	0-14	190713	102781	87932	188578	101869	86709
	15-59	428204	246356	181848	134701	84096	50605
	60+	147684	75865	71819	3981	2096	1885
	Age not stated	3379	1874	1505	1702	1037	665
ODISHA	Total	1244402	674775	569627	482396	270570	211826
	0-14	232520	127992	104528	230450	127191	103259
	15-59	679010	378701	300309	243105	138672	104433
	60+	328352	165648	162704	6695	3424	3271
	Age not stated	4520	2434	2086	2146	1283	863
CHHATTISGARH	Total	624937	334093	290844	225388	125693	99695
	0-14	104643	57771	46872	103865	57441	46424
	15-59	344726	195985	148741	118887	66765	52122
	60+	174926	79991	94935	2344	1302	1042
	Age not stated	642	346	296	292	185	107
MADHYA PRADESH	Total	1551931	888751	663180	634574	397293	237281
	0-14	326945	180341	146604	322925	178550	144375
	15-59	888603	541204	347399	298945	209098	89847
	60+	333712	165753	167959	11206	8746	2460
	Age not stated	2671	1453	1218	1498	899	599
GUJARAT	Total	1092302	612804	479498	465890	284955	180935
	0-14	221706	125889	95817	218080	124310	93770
	15-59	674686	392805	281881	237510	154202	83308
	60+	191513	91616	99897	8142	5050	3092
	Age not stated	4397	2494	1903	2158	1393	765

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Table 7: Disabled Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Age group	Total disabled population			Marital Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Never married		
					Persons	Males	Females
DAMAN & DIU	Total	2196	1300	896	1062	648	414
	0-14	320	181	139	317	180	137
	15-59	1470	946	524	718	462	256
	60+	400	171	229	25	5	20
	Age not stated	6	2	4	2	1	1
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	Total	3294	1893	1401	1601	951	650
	0-14	830	479	351	819	476	343
	15-59	2028	1205	823	759	463	296
	60+	430	206	224	19	10	9
	Age not stated	6	3	3	4	2	2
MAHARASHTRA	Total	2963392	1692285	1271107	1165010	690284	474726
	0-14	583984	324527	259457	571798	318747	253051
	15-59	1845533	1084860	760673	567105	356475	210630
	60+	513756	271468	242288	17344	9477	7867
	Age not stated	20119	11430	8689	8763	5585	3178
ANDHRA PRADESH	Total	2266607	1224459	1042148	841972	480958	361014
	0-14	377620	205451	172169	372835	203441	169394
	15-59	1371090	758147	612943	445182	263313	181869
	60+	491816	247027	244789	11644	6630	5014
	Age not stated	26081	13834	12247	12311	7574	4737
KARNATAKA	Total	1324205	726521	597684	592866	340366	252500
	0-14	268636	146524	122112	265608	145366	120242
	15-59	834367	468068	366299	318146	190350	127796
	60+	219668	111087	108581	8207	4089	4118
	Age not stated	1534	842	692	905	561	344
GOA	Total	33012	17016	15996	12351	6977	5374
	0-14	4117	2168	1949	4057	2140	1917
	15-59	19573	10677	8896	7604	4494	3110
	60+	9234	4131	5103	655	325	330
	Age not stated	88	40	48	35	18	17
LAKSHADWEEP	Total	1615	838	777	717	408	309
	0-14	265	135	130	262	133	129
	15-59	1032	550	482	449	273	176
	60+	318	153	165	6	2	4
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
KERALA	Total	761843	394706	367137	292735	158147	134588
	0-14	82558	46614	35944	82082	46459	35623
	15-59	452687	246063	206624	191810	104895	86915
	60+	224855	101198	123657	17794	6244	11550
	Age not stated	1743	831	912	1049	549	500

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Table 7: Disabled Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Age group	Total disabled population			Marital Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Never married		
					Persons	Males	Females
TAMIL NADU	Total	1179963	657418	522545	516471	298655	217816
	0-14	189852	106249	83603	188299	105751	82548
	15-59	798311	446540	351771	317698	187197	130501
	60+	190254	103840	86414	9559	5191	4368
	Age not stated	1546	789	757	915	516	399
PUDUCHERRY	Total	30189	16373	13816	10779	6244	4535
	0-14	3767	2136	1631	3731	2121	1610
	15-59	19806	11020	8786	6725	3956	2769
	60+	6585	3201	3384	311	159	152
	Age not stated	31	16	15	12	8	4
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	Total	6660	3861	2799	2769	1628	1141
	0-14	1037	572	465	1029	569	460
	15-59	4140	2403	1737	1686	1019	667
	60+	1480	884	596	52	38	14
	Age not stated	3	2	1	2	2	0

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Table 7: Disabled Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Age group	Marital Status					
		Currently married			Widowed		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	Total	12568247	7467388	5100859	2758300	708082	2050218
	0-14	64690	27302	37388	4121	1456	2665
	15-59	9359014	5345754	4013260	684136	192515	491621
	60+	3086602	2064399	1022203	2059628	511228	1548400
	Age not stated	57941	29933	28008	10415	2883	7532
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Total	160287	96052	64235	40659	14019	26640
	0-14	564	254	310	49	23	26
	15-59	112698	65746	46952	7941	2896	5045
	60+	46890	29972	16918	32636	11091	21545
	Age not stated	135	80	55	33	9	24
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Total	75057	46015	29042	25354	6253	19101
	0-14	159	72	87	29	6	23
	15-59	49676	28764	20912	3979	948	3031
	60+	25151	17139	8012	21314	5291	16023
	Age not stated	71	40	31	32	8	24
PUNJAB	Total	313011	179742	133269	54312	17680	36632
	0-14	1281	587	694	88	33	55
	15-59	237593	132088	105505	14136	4435	9701
	60+	73644	46804	26840	39989	13183	26806
	Age not stated	493	263	230	99	29	70
CHANDIGARH	Total	6826	4194	2632	1171	296	875
	0-14	20	7	13	0	0	0
	15-59	5358	3234	2124	321	61	260
	60+	1445	951	494	850	235	615
	Age not stated	3	2	1	0	0	0
UTTARAKHAND	Total	78164	46549	31615	25084	6035	19049
	0-14	253	120	133	25	8	17
	15-59	55421	31142	24279	5015	1272	3743
	60+	22293	15166	7127	20005	4748	15257
	Age not stated	197	121	76	39	7	32
HARYANA	Total	270044	155028	115016	58697	16993	41704
	0-14	1076	503	573	70	27	43
	15-59	194264	108408	85856	13356	3903	9453
	60+	74352	45934	28418	45179	13039	32140
	Age not stated	352	183	169	92	24	68
NCT OF DELHI	Total	107112	67405	39707	26716	7126	19590
	0-14	247	103	144	25	4	21
	15-59	79301	48863	30438	5801	1645	4156
	60+	27391	18330	9061	20870	5471	15399
	Age not stated	173	109	64	20	6	14

(Continued on next page)

Table 7: Disabled Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Age group	Marital Status					
		Currently married			Widowed		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	Total	763916	445740	318176	295449	70127	225322
	0-14	3494	1466	2028	222	69	153
	15-59	465592	265009	200583	40432	13124	27308
	60+	292185	177873	114312	253319	56596	196723
	Age not stated	2645	1392	1253	1476	338	1138
UTTAR PRADESH	Total	1811099	1005203	805896	334998	123540	211458
	0-14	12779	5074	7705	732	303	429
	15-59	1395989	748776	647213	89808	38764	51044
	60+	385820	243268	142552	242000	83579	158421
	Age not stated	16511	8085	8426	2458	894	1564
BIHAR	Total	1095260	633965	461295	145535	54583	90952
	0-14	8502	3373	5129	372	164	208
	15-59	864256	483078	381178	43734	17338	26396
	60+	215999	144105	71894	100792	36837	63955
	Age not stated	6503	3409	3094	637	244	393
SIKKIM	Total	8269	4573	3696	2133	798	1335
	0-14	16	8	8	2	1	1
	15-59	5878	3025	2853	469	155	314
	60+	2367	1536	831	1656	640	1016
	Age not stated	8	4	4	6	2	4
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Total	11347	6374	4973	2854	775	2079
	0-14	51	19	32	3	1	2
	15-59	8782	4784	3998	921	205	716
	60+	2493	1565	928	1927	568	1359
	Age not stated	21	6	15	3	1	2
NAGALAND	Total	11762	7112	4650	3311	920	2391
	0-14	36	11	25	6	0	6
	15-59	7786	4461	3325	778	199	579
	60+	3924	2628	1296	2522	719	1803
	Age not stated	16	12	4	5	2	3
MANIPUR	Total	24958	14242	10716	3984	1015	2969
	0-14	112	32	80	13	4	9
	15-59	19145	10475	8670	1193	251	942
	60+	5650	3706	1944	2767	758	2009
	Age not stated	51	29	22	11	2	9
MIZORAM	Total	4718	2772	1946	1344	355	989
	0-14	16	9	7	3	1	2
	15-59	3511	1951	1560	391	75	316
	60+	1174	796	378	949	279	670
	Age not stated	17	16	1	1	0	1
TRIPURA	Total	28057	18057	10000	8313	1571	6742
	0-14	58	20	38	14	7	7
	15-59	21309	13121	8188	2147	405	1742
	60+	6675	4907	1768	6143	1157	4986
	Age not stated	15	9	6	9	2	7

(Continued on next page)

Table 7: Disabled Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Age group	Marital Status					
		Currently Married			Widowed		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
MEGHALAYA	Total	14948	8116	6832	3552	666	2886
	0-14	100	38	62	5	0	5
	15-59	11934	6060	5874	1430	230	1200
	60+	2735	1874	861	2105	434	1671
	Age not stated	179	144	35	12	2	10
ASSAM	Total	202647	124161	78486	67431	14242	53189
	0-14	700	254	446	95	19	76
	15-59	146701	83653	63048	18292	4419	13873
	60+	55048	40160	14888	48979	9791	39188
	Age not stated	198	94	104	65	13	52
WEST BENGAL	Total	958006	593117	364889	198367	35182	163185
	0-14	3787	1653	2134	270	72	198
	15-59	746781	438646	308135	55779	10230	45549
	60+	206152	152097	54055	142076	24836	117240
	Age not stated	1286	721	565	242	44	198
JHARKHAND	Total	356419	213273	143146	78580	22311	56269
	0-14	1943	837	1106	135	49	86
	15-59	267006	154021	112985	21249	6359	14890
	60+	86073	57670	28403	56942	15820	41122
	Age not stated	1397	745	652	254	83	171
ODISHA	Total	586322	357326	228996	160647	41620	119027
	0-14	1842	719	1123	145	39	106
	15-59	393199	228243	164956	30557	7829	22728
	60+	189478	127371	62107	129439	33616	95823
	Age not stated	1803	993	810	506	136	370
CHHATTISGARH	Total	284221	176710	107511	99935	25525	74410
	0-14	673	282	391	70	26	44
	15-59	192773	117791	74982	19851	6113	13738
	60+	90531	58508	32023	79918	19358	60560
	Age not stated	244	129	115	96	28	68
MADHYA PRADESH	Total	725307	430485	294822	170830	51462	119368
	0-14	3657	1638	2019	244	94	150
	15-59	532618	308822	223796	38359	15064	23295
	60+	188107	119564	68543	132002	36223	95779
	Age not stated	925	461	464	225	81	144
GUJARAT	Total	508206	293134	215072	103716	27267	76449
	0-14	3284	1445	1839	226	82	144
	15-59	397411	223237	174174	27109	8772	18337
	60+	105709	67476	38233	75994	18309	57685
	Age not stated	1802	976	826	387	104	283

(Continued on next page)

Table 7: Disabled Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Age group	Marital Status					
		Currently Married			Widowed		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
DAMAN & DIU	Total	887	601	286	223	37	186
	0-14	2	0	2	0	0	0
	15-59	695	464	231	40	10	30
	60+	188	136	52	181	27	154
	Age not stated	2	1	1	2	0	2
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	Total	1402	863	539	253	59	194
	0-14	11	3	8	0	0	0
	15-59	1181	709	472	57	18	39
	60+	210	151	59	194	40	154
	Age not stated	0	0	0	2	1	1
MAHARASHTRA	Total	1522719	932062	590657	237692	55603	182089
	0-14	11090	5302	5788	714	266	448
	15-59	1174454	699286	475168	71939	17260	54679
	60+	327258	222042	105216	163819	37776	126043
	Age not stated	9917	5432	4485	1220	301	919
ANDHRA PRADESH	Total	1125299	679431	445868	263915	51297	212618
	0-14	4323	1829	2494	281	85	196
	15-59	821162	470159	351003	74523	14200	60323
	60+	288401	201728	86673	187017	36561	150456
	Age not stated	11413	5715	5698	2094	451	1643
KARNATAKA	Total	601371	360217	241154	116253	21212	95041
	0-14	2711	1024	1687	160	49	111
	15-59	470031	267760	202271	34596	6186	28410
	60+	128115	91178	36937	81398	14956	66442
	Age not stated	514	255	259	99	21	78
GOA	Total	15662	9278	6384	4793	681	4112
	0-14	55	26	29	3	1	2
	15-59	10843	5981	4862	962	144	818
	60+	4722	3252	1470	3817	533	3284
	Age not stated	42	19	23	11	3	8
LAKSHADWEEP	Total	679	379	300	167	29	138
	0-14	3	2	1	0	0	0
	15-59	500	252	248	42	7	35
	60+	176	125	51	125	22	103
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
KERALA	Total	337093	215191	121902	112327	14732	97595
	0-14	406	135	271	45	7	38
	15-59	224721	133478	91243	20353	2329	18024
	60+	111450	81334	30116	91781	12374	79407
	Age not stated	516	244	272	148	22	126

(Continued on next page)

Table 7: Disabled Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Age group	Marital Status					
		Currently Married			Widowed		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
TAMIL NADU	Total	539146	328705	210441	105031	23249	81782
	0-14	1401	440	961	71	16	55
	15-59	426830	246207	180623	37145	7462	29683
	60+	110438	81821	28617	67687	15746	51941
	Age not stated	477	237	240	128	25	103
PUDUCHERRY	Total	14946	9329	5617	3942	611	3331
	0-14	31	14	17	4	0	4
	15-59	11416	6742	4674	1237	166	1071
	60+	3485	2566	919	2698	445	2253
	Age not stated	14	7	7	3	0	3
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	Total	3080	1987	1093	732	211	521
	0-14	7	3	4	0	0	0
	15-59	2199	1318	881	194	41	153
	60+	873	666	207	538	170	368
	Age not stated	1	0	1	0	0	0

Table 8: Disabled Population in Age 5-19 Attending/ Not Attending Educational Institution by Sex (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Total disabled population			Attending educational institution			Not Attending educational institution					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Attended educational			Never attended educational		
							Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	6572999	3692554	2880445	4021301	2280040	1741261	797961	455491	342470	1753737	957023	796714
JAMMU & KASHMIR	83657	46654	37003	51004	29413	21591	5577	3265	2312	27076	13976	13100
HIMACHAL PRADESH	26737	15262	11475	18112	10355	7757	2792	1611	1181	5833	3296	2537
PUNJAB	145063	84779	60284	87363	50171	37192	19249	11252	7997	38451	23356	15095
CHANDIGARH	3517	2083	1434	2223	1315	908	279	170	109	1015	598	417
UTTARAKHAND	44487	25303	19184	27542	15582	11960	5164	2995	2169	11781	6726	5055
HARYANA	122451	72571	49880	78490	46261	32229	12362	7401	4961	31599	18909	12690
NCT OF DELHI	52330	30965	21365	30414	17777	12637	5067	3094	1973	16849	10094	6755
RAJASTHAN	306750	181780	124970	171895	105412	66483	38463	22593	15870	96392	53775	42617
UTTAR PRADESH	1288308	721695	566613	762506	425574	336932	151578	89562	62016	374224	206559	167665
BIHAR	746709	420220	326489	436526	248841	187685	57540	35869	21671	252643	135510	117133
SIKKIM	2730	1440	1290	1816	944	872	293	162	131	621	334	287
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	7108	3732	3376	4401	2314	2087	346	188	158	2361	1230	1131
NAGALAND	6568	3582	2986	3338	1847	1491	676	364	312	2554	1371	1183
MANIPUR	14490	7596	6894	10057	5309	4748	1024	515	509	3409	1772	1637
MIZORAM	3207	1784	1423	1835	1028	807	370	201	169	1002	555	447
TRIPURA	13878	7723	6155	8620	4832	3788	1662	913	749	3596	1978	1618
MEGHALAYA	14083	7557	6526	7953	4148	3805	1149	645	504	4981	2764	2217
ASSAM	111892	61231	50661	57226	31193	26033	13939	8101	5838	40727	21937	18790
WEST BENGAL	466051	258515	207536	266335	146987	119348	66530	38236	28294	133186	73292	59894
JHARKHAND	212197	116405	95792	126759	71192	55567	19475	11428	8047	65963	33785	32178
ODISHA	271142	149233	121909	158221	89435	68786	44721	24510	20211	68200	35288	32912
CHHATTISGARH	131122	72400	58722	78175	44360	33815	17804	9814	7990	35143	18226	16917
MADHYA PRADESH	389139	221012	168127	249007	140675	108332	50177	29995	20182	89955	50342	39613

.....Continued

Table 8: Disabled Population in Age 5-19 Attending/ Not Attending Educational Institution by Sex (Census of India- 2011)

Area Name	Total disabled population			Attending educational institution			Not Attending educational institution					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Attended educational			Never attended educational		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
GUJARAT	263954	151804	112150	165297	97409	67888	41754	22803	18951	56903	31592	25311
DAMAN & DIU	431	279	152	192	111	81	91	70	21	148	98	50
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	939	550	389	562	333	229	89	63	26	288	154	134
MAHARASHTRA	684328	386064	298264	481101	274538	206563	85926	47383	38543	117301	64143	53158
ANDHRA PRADESH	473372	257708	215664	291343	162559	128784	59041	30692	28349	122988	64457	58531
KARNATAKA	330781	182062	148719	207779	116346	91433	51395	27744	23651	71607	37972	33635
GOA	5051	2755	2296	3705	2022	1683	472	272	200	874	461	413
LAKSHADWEEP	338	174	164	235	116	119	28	19	9	75	39	36
KERALA	104418	59546	44872	76394	43826	32568	9323	5167	4156	18701	10553	8148
TAMIL NADU	239756	134692	105064	150883	85562	65321	32879	17986	14893	55994	31144	24850
PUDUCHERRY	4711	2700	2011	3123	1792	1331	577	325	252	1011	583	428
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	1304	698	606	869	461	408	149	83	66	286	154	132



Annexes

Annex I: Household Schedule; Census of India – 2011

**Annex II: Schedule 26 for Survey of Disabled Persons –
NSS 76th Round**

Appendix C

RURAL	*
URBAN	

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**

CENTRAL	*
STATE	

SEVENTY-SIXTH ROUND: JULY, 2018 - DECEMBER, 2018

SCHEDULE 26: SURVEY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

[0] descriptive identification of sample household			
1. state/u.t.:	5. investigator unit number /block number:		
2. district:	6. sample sub-unit (SU) number		
3. sub-district/tehsil/town*:	7. name of head of household:		
4. village name:	8. name of informant:		

[1] identification of sample household							
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code
1.	srl. no. of sample FSU				6.	serial number of informant # (as in column 1 of block 3)	
2.	round number	7		6	7.	response code	
3.	schedule number	2		6	8.	survey code	
4.	second-stage stratum number				9.	reason for substitution of original household (code)	
5.	sample household number						

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

item 7: response code: informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant -4, others -9.

item 8: survey code: original -1, substitute -2, casualty -3.

item 9: reason for substitution of original household: informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others -9.

* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.

if the informant is not a household member, code 99 will be recorded.

[4] household characteristics	
1.	household size
2.	religion (code)
3.	social group (code)
4.	land possessed as on date of survey (code)
household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)	
5.	usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (A)
6.	imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock (B)
7.	imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. (C)
8.	expenditure on purchase of household durables during last 365 days (D)
9.	usual monthly consumer expenditure [A + B + C +(D/12)]
<i>Note:</i>	
1. For recording information in items 5, 6 and 7, usual monthly consumption will mean expenditure is incurred/consumption took place with a monthly regularity.	
2. Ensure that the figures reported in item 5 are not reported again in any of the items 6, 7 or 8.	

CODES FOR BLOCK 4

item 2: religion : Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity –3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Zoroastrianism-7, others-9

item 3: social group : scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, other backward class-3, others-9

item 4: land possessed:

<i>area in hectare</i>	<i>code</i>	<i>area in hectare</i>	<i>code</i>
<i>less than 0.005</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>2.01 – 3.01</i>	<i>07</i>
<i>0.005 - 0.02</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>3.01 - 4.01</i>	<i>08</i>
<i>0.02 - 0.21</i>	<i>03</i>	<i>4.01 - 6.01</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>0.21 - 0.41.....</i>	<i>04</i>	<i>6.01 - 8.01</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>0.41 - 1.01</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>greater than or equal to 8.01.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>1.01 – 2.01</i>	<i>06</i>		

Note: 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare, 1 hectare=10,000 square metre

[If the sample household does not possess any land, code '99' will be recorded in item 4.]

[5] Identification of disabilities for each of the members of the household														
srl. no. as in col. 1 of bl. 3	age (years) as in col. 6 of bl. 3	type of disability												
		locomotor			visual	hearing	speech and language	mental retardation/intellectual disability#		mental illness#		other		
		whether having difficulty in using hands, fingers, toes, in body movement (yes-1, no-2)	whether having loss of sensation in the body due to paralysis, in leprosy, other reasons (yes-1, no-2)	whether having deformity of the body part (s) like hunch back, dwarfism, deformity due to leprosy, caused by acid attack, etc., (yes-1, no-2)	whether having difficulty in seeing, counting fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet (with spectacles, if using, and both eyes taken together) (yes-1, no-2)	whether having difficulty in hearing day to day conversational speech (without hearing aid, if using, and both ears taken together) (yes-1, no-2)	whether having difficulty in speech (unable to speak like normal person/speech not comprehensible, including laryngectomy, aphasia) (yes-1, no-2)	whether having difficulty in understanding/comprehension or communicating	whether having difficulty in doing daily activities (yes-1, no-2)	whether having unnecessary and excessive worry and anxiety, repetitive behaviour/ thoughts, changes of mood or mood swings, talking/ laughing to self, staring in space (yes-1, no-2)	whether having unusual experiences of hearing voices, seeing visions, strange smell or sensation or strange taste (yes-1, no-2)	whether having unusual behaviour or difficulty in social interactions and adaptability (yes-1, no-2)	whether having any of the following: parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, other chronic neurological conditions, haemophilia, thalassaemia, sickle cell disease (yes-1, no-2)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

#: (i) if entry is 1 in any of the cols. 9 or 10, record code 2 in all the cols. 11, 12 and 13. (ii) if entry is 1 in any of the cols. 11, 12 and 13., record code 2 in both the cols. 9 and 10.

Note: An additional sheet of Block 5 is given in the next page

CODES FOR BLOCK 5

col. (15): whether receiving/received any vocational/technical training:

yes:

receiving formal vocational/technical training: 1;

received vocational/technical training:

formal: 2;

other than formal: hereditary-3, self-learning-4,

learning on the job-5, others -6;

did not receive any vocational/technical training -7.

[5.1] particulars of locomotor disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in any of the columns 3 to 5 of block 5

item	item description	details of the household members								
1.	srl. no. [as in col.1, block 5]									
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]									
locomotor disabilities[#]		L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
3.	cause of disability (code)									
4.	category of disability (code)									
5.	disability area (code)									
6.	whether having the disability from birth* (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)									
7.	if age (years) at onset of the disability									
8.	code 2 whether the disability commenced during last 365 days									
9.	in item 6, if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)									
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)									
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)									
12.	if code type of aid / appliance (code)									
13.	1 in how aid / appliance acquired? (code)									
14.	item 11, whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)									
15.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)									

Note: # for each household member report at most three categories of disabilities in columns L1, L2 and L3 for which the household member faced more difficulties
*for entry 1 and 5 in item 4, entry in item 6 will be 2.

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.1:

Item 3: cause of disability: disease-1, other than disease due to: burn-2, injury other than burn -3; others -9

Item 4: category of disability: leprosy cured person-1, cerebral palsy-2, dwarfism-3, muscular dystrophy-4, acid attack victim-5, polio-6, other locomotor disability -7.

Item 5: disability area: both the hands-1, one of the hands-2, both the legs-3, one of the legs-4, hands and legs-5, other body parts-9

Item 9: place of occurrence: at workplace-1, on road-2, at home-3, at other places-9

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 11: whether aid / appliance advised: yes: acquired-1, not acquired: cannot afford-2, not available-3, others -4; no – 5.

Item 12: type of aid / appliance: electric wheelchair -1, manual wheelchair – 2, artificial limb – 3, crutch – 4, splint – 5, tricycle – 6, callipers – 7, spinal brace-8, others – 9.

Item 13: how aid/appliance acquired: purchased – 1, assistance from: government – 2, non-government organisation – 3, others – 9

Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities: always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[5.2] particulars of visual disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in column 6 of block 5

item	item description	details of the household members			
1.	srl. no. [as in col.1, block 5]				
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]				
3.	cause of disability (code)				
4.	category of disability (code)				
5.	disability area (code)				
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes - 1, no - 2, not known-3)				
7.	if age (years) at onset of the disability				
8.	code 2 whether the disability commenced during last 365 days				
	in (yes - 1, no - 2)				
9.	item 6, if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)				
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)				
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)				
12.	if code type of aid / appliance (code)				
13.	1 in how aid / appliance acquired? (code)				
14.	item whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes - 1, no - 2)				
15.	11, extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)				

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.2:

Item 3: cause of disability: disease-1, other than disease due to: burn-2, injury other than burn -3; others -9

Item 4: category of disability: no light perception - 1; has light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 feet : normally uses spectacles - 2, normally does not use spectacles - 3; has light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 feet to 10 feet : normally uses spectacles - 4, normally does not use spectacles - 5.

Item 9: place of occurrence: at workplace-1, on road-2, at home-3, at other places-9

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor - 1, otherwise - 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor - 3, otherwise - 4; attending special school/special therapy - 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 11: whether aid / appliance advised: yes: acquired-1, not acquired: cannot afford-2, not available- 3, others -4; no - 5.

Item 12: type of aid / appliance: high powered glasses - 1, contact lens-2, cane: smart cane-3, regular cane (like, white cane)-4, other cane-5; others - 9

Item 13: how aid/appliance acquired: purchased - 1, assistance from: government - 2, non-government organisation - 3, others - 9

Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities: always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[5.3] particulars of hearing disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in column 7 of block 5									
item	item description					details of the household members			
1.	srl. no. [as in col.1, block 5]								
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]								
3.	cause of disability (code)								
4.	category of disability (code)								
5.	disability area (code)								
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)								
7.	if code 2	age (years) at onset of the disability							
8.	in code 2	whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes – 1, no – 2)							
9.	item 6, if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)								
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)								
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)								
12.	if code	type of aid / appliance (code)							
13.	1 in	how aid / appliance acquired? (code)							
14.	item 11,	whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)							
15.		extent of hearing disability (code)							

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.3:

Item 3: cause of disability: disease-1, other than disease due to: burn-2, injury other than burn -3; others -9

Item 9: place of occurrence: at workplace-1, on road-2, at home-3, at other places-9

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 11: whether aid / appliance advised: yes: acquired-1, not acquired: cannot afford-2, not available- 3, others -4; no – 5.

Item 12: type of aid / appliance: hearing aid – 1, others – 9

Item 13: how aid/appliance acquired: purchased – 1, assistance from: government – 2, non-government organisation – 3, others – 9

Item 15: extent of hearing disability: cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds -1, can hear only shouted words -2, have hearing difficulty other than those in codes 1 or 2 -3.

[5.4] particulars of speech and language disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in column 8 of block 5		item description		details of the household members																
1.	srl. no. [as in col. 1, block 5]																			
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]																			
3.	cause of disability (code)																			
4.	category of disability (code)																			
5.	disability area (code)																			
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes - 1, no - 2, not known-3)																			
7.	if age (years) at onset of the disability																			
8.	code 2 whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes - 1, no - 2)																			
9.	item 6, if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)																			
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)																			
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)																			
12.	if code type of aid / appliance (code)																			
13.	1 in how aid / appliance acquired? (code)																			
14.	item whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes - 1, no - 2)																			
15.	11, extent of speech and language disability (code)																			

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.4

Item 3: cause of disability: disease-1, other than disease due to: burn-2, injury other than burn -3; others -9

Item 9: place of occurrence: at workplace-1, on road-2, at home-3, at other places-9

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor - 1, otherwise - 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor - 3, otherwise - 4; attending special school/special therapy - 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 15: extent of speech and language disability: cannot speak-1, can speak only single words or speaks unintelligibly-2, have speech and language difficulty other than those in codes 1 or 2 -3.

[5.5] particulars of mental retardation/intellectual disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in any of columns 9 or 10 of block 5											
item	item description	details of the household members									
1.	srl. no. [as in col.1, block 5]										
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]										
mental retardation/intellectual disabilities#		M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3	
3.	cause of disability (code)										
4.	category of disability (code)										
5.	disability area (code)										
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)										
7.	if code 2										
8.	in item 6, whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes – 1, no – 2)										
9.	if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)										
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)										
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)										
12.	if code 1 in item 11, type of aid / appliance (code)										
13.	how aid / appliance acquired? (code)										
14.	whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)										
15.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)										
# for each household member report at most three categories of disabilities in columns M1, M2 and M3 for which the household member faced more difficulties											

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.5:

item 4: category of disability: specific learning disabilities-1, autism spectrum disorder-2, other mental retardation/intellectual disability -9

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities: always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[5.6] particulars of mental illness of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in any of the columns 11 to 13 of block 5										
item	item description					details of the household members				
1.	srl. no. [as in col.1, block 5]									
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]									
3.	cause of disability (code)									
4.	category of disability (code)									
5.	disability area (code)									
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes - 1, no - 2, not known-3)									
7.	if code 2									
8.	age (years) at onset of the disability									
	whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes - 1, no - 2)									
9.	if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)									
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)									
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)									
12.	if code 1 in item 11,									
	type of aid / appliance (code)									
13.	how aid / appliance acquired? (code)									
	whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes - 1, no - 2)									
14.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)									
15.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)									

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.6

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor - 1, otherwise - 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor - 3, otherwise - 4; attending special school/special therapy - 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities: always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[5.7] particulars of other type of disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in column 14 of block 5											
item	item description										details of the household members
1.	srl. no. [as in col.1, block 5]										
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]										
other type of disabilities#											
3.	cause of disability (code)										
4.	category of disability (code)										
5.	disability area (code)										
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)										
7.	if	age (years) at onset of the disability									
8.	code 2	whether the disability commenced during last 365 days									
9.	in	(yes – 1, no – 2)									
10.	item 6,	if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)									
11.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)										
12.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)										
13.	if code	type of aid / appliance (code)									
14.	1 in item	how aid / appliance acquired? (code)									
15.	11,	whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)									
15.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)										
# for each household member report at most three categories of disabilities in columns O1, O2 and O3 for which the household member faced more difficulties											

CODE FOR BLOCK 5.7:

item 4: category of disability: chronic neurological conditions: multiple sclerosis-1, parkinson's disease -2, other chronic neurological conditions-3; blood disorder: haemophilia-4, thalassemia-5, sickle cell disease-6

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities: always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[6] availability of facilities and difficulties faced by the persons with at least one disability (i.e., for those with entry 1 in any of the columns 3 to 14 of block 5)																
srl. no. as in col. 1, bl. 5	age (years) as in col. 2, bl. 5	living arrangement (code)	arrangement of regular care giver (code)	receipt of any aid/help (code)	if 1 in col. 6, difficulty faced in accessing/using public transport (code)	whether accesses public building (including educational institution, workplace, etc.) (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 8, difficulty faced in accessing/using public building (including educational institution, workplace, etc.) (code)	for persons of age 15 years and above,		whether having a certificate of disability (yes-/no-2)	if 1 in col. 12, percentage of disability as per certificate (code)	out-of-pocket expenses relating to disability (Rs.)				
								whether working before the onset of disability (yes-1, no-2)	if code 1 in col. 10, whether disability caused loss or change of work (code)			infrequent expenditure during last 365 days	medical expenditure (e.g., surgery, equipment, hospitalisation, etc.)	non-medical expenditure (e.g., transport, lodging, food, etc)	usual monthly expenditure excluding those covered in col. 14 and col. 15	non-medical expenditure (e.g., transport, lodging, food, etc)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)

CODES FOR BLOCK 6

- col. 3: living arrangement:** living with spouse and other household members-1, living with spouse only-2, living without spouse but with: parents-3, children-4, other relatives- 5, non-relatives-6, living alone: not as an inmate of institution/hostel-7, as an inmate of institution/hostel-8.
- col. 4: arrangement of regular care giver:**
 - care giver is available: hired care giver-01, institution/organisation-02, mother-03, father-04, spouse-05, brother-06, sister-07, son-08, daughter-10, son-in-law-11, daughter-in-law-12, grandson-13, granddaughter-14, others-19;
 - care giver is required but not available-15, no care giver is required-16.
- col. 5: receipt of any aid/ help:** yes: from government for: education/training – 01, aid/appliance – 02, corrective surgery – 03, treatment other than surgery- 04, employment – 05, disability pension- 06, in the form of loan-07, other social security -08, other government aid / help – 09; any aid / help from organisation other than government– 10, did not receive any aid/help-11.
- col. 7: difficulties faced in accessing/using public transport:**
 - difficulty faced: due to steps/stairs and non-availability of ramp, grooved tiles or lift-1, in opening doors-2, no seating arrangement: in the public transport-3, at bus stops, stations, etc. -4; no special toilet seats-5, no sign for direction/instruction/no public announcement system -6, others-9, no difficulty faced-7
- col. 9: difficulty faced in accessing public building (including educational institution, workplace, etc.):**
 - difficulty faced: due to steps/stairs and non-availability of ramp, grooved tiles or lift -1, in opening doors-2, no seating arrangement: in the waiting area-3, at the point of receiving service-4; no special toilet seats-5, no sign for direction/ instruction/no public announcement system -6, others-9; no difficulty faced-7.
- col. 11: whether disability caused loss or change of work:** loss of work – 1, change of work – 2, no loss or change of work – 3
- col. 13: percentage of disability as per certificate:** 40% or more but less than 60%-1, 60% or more but less than 80%-2, 80% or more -3, none of these -4

[8] usual activity particulars of household members with at least one disability (i.e., for those with entry 1 in any of the columns 3 to 14 of block 5)

srl. no. as in col. 1, bl. 5	age (years) as in col. 2, bl. 5	usual principal activity						whether engaged in any work in subsidiary capacity (yes - 1, no - 2)	for 1 in col. 9, usual subsidiary economic activity					
		for 11 to 51 in col. 3			for code 31 in column 3 along with industry groups 014, 016, 017 and divisions 02- 99 in col. 5,				status (any of the codes 11 to 51)	description	industry (5-digit NIC-2008 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO-2004 code)	for code 31 in column 10 along with industry groups 014, 016, 017 and divisions 02- 99 in col. 12	
		description	industry (5-digit NIC-2008 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO-2004 code)	enterprise type (code)	availability of social security benefits (code)	enterprise type (code)							availability of social security benefits (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

CODES FOR BLOCK 8**col. (3): status:**

worked in household enterprise (self-employed): *own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker) -21; worked as regular salaried/ wage employee -31, worked as casual wage labour: in public works -41, in other types of work -51; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81, attended educational institution -91, attended domestic duties only -92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use -93, rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability -95, others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97.*

col. (5)/ col. (12): industry: 5-digit code as per NIC -2008.

col. (6)/ col. (13): : occupation: 3-digit code as per NCO -2004.

col. (7)/ col. (14): enterprise type:

proprietary – 1, partnership -2, Government/local body-3, Autonomous Bodies- 4, Public/Private limited company-5, Co-operative societies-6, trust/other non-profit institutions -7, employer's households(i.e., private households employing maid servant, watchman, cook, etc.) -8, others -9.

col. (8)/col. (15) availability of social security benefits:

eligible for: only PF/ pension (i.e., GPF, CPF, PPF, pension, etc.) -1, only gratuity -2, only health care & maternity benefits -3, only PF/ pension and gratuity -4, only PF/ pension and health care & maternity benefits -5, only gratuity and health care & maternity benefits -6, PF/ pension, gratuity, health care & maternity benefits -7; not eligible for any of above social security benefits -8, not known-9.

col. (10): status: codes as in col. 3 (only codes 11 to 51 are applicable here).

[9] particulars of formal vocational/technical training received by household members of age 12 to 59 years with at least one disability (i.e., those with entry 1 in any of the columns 3 to 14 of block 5 along with code 2 in column 15 of Block 5)						
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 5	age (years) as in col.2, bl. 5	field of training (code)	duration of training (code)	type of training (code)	source of funding the training (code)	whether the training was completed during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

CODES FOR BLOCK 9

col. (3): field of training:

aerospace and aviation-01, agriculture, non-crop based agriculture, food processing - 02, allied manufacturing- gems and jewellery, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing - 03,artisan/craftsman/handicraft/creative arts and cottage based production - 04, automotive- 05,beauty and wellness - 06, chemical engineering, hydrocarbons, chemicals and petrochemicals - 07, civil engineering- construction, plumbing, paints and coatings - 08,electrical, power and electronics - 09, healthcare and life sciences-10, hospitality and tourism - 11, iron and steel, mining, earthmoving and infra building - 12, IT-ITeS -13, logistics - 14, mechanical engineering-capital goods, strategic manufacturing -15, media-journalism, mass communication and entertainment - 16, office and business related work - 17, security -18, telecom - 19, textiles and handlooms, apparels - 20, work related to childcare, nutrition, pre-school and crèche -21, other -99.

col. (4): duration of training:

less than 3 months -1, 3 months or more but less than 6 months-2, 6 months or more but less than 12 months-3, 12 months or more but less than 18 months-4, 18 months or more but less than 24 months-5, 24 months or more-6

col. (5): type of training: on the job-1, other than on the job: full-time-2, part-time-3

col. (6): source of funding the training:

funded from the earning of the student- 01, funded by other household members -02, funded by erstwhile household members-03, received as gifts from friends/relatives - 04, scholarships from educational institution-05, scholarships from government-06, scholarships from charitable and other organisations-07, educational loan -08, other loan-10, others- 19.

[2] particulars of field operations									
srl. no.	item	Field Investigator (FI) / Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)			Field Officer (FO)/ Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)				
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)				
1(a).	(i) name (block letters)								
	(ii) code								
	(iii) signature								
1(b).	(i) name (block letters)								
	(ii) code								
	(iii) signature								
2.	date(s) of:	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
	(i) survey/ inspection								
	(ii) receipt								
	(iii) scrutiny								
	(iv) despatch								
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached								
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/JSO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]								
5.	number of investigators (FI/JSO) in the team who canvassed the schedule								

[10] remarks by investigator (FI/ JSO)

[11] comments by supervisory officer(s)

[12] details of remarks in the Schedule		
whether schedule contains remarks:	(i) in Block 10 by the Field Investigator (FI) / Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) (yes-1, no-2)	
	(ii) in Block 11 by the supervisory officer(s) (yes-1, no-2)	
	(iii) anywhere in the Schedule by the Field Investigator (FI) / Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) (yes-1, no-2)	
	(iv) anywhere in the Schedule by the supervisory officer(s) (yes-1, no-2)	

Annex III: Questions Sets adopted by the Washington Group for the collection of internationally comparable disability statistics



The Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS)

Introduction

The Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS) was developed, tested and adopted by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG). The questions reflect advances in the conceptualization of disability and use the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) as a conceptual framework.

The WG-SS is intended for use in censuses and surveys. In many countries, the decennial census may be the sole or most reliable means of collecting population-based data; and because of the restrictions inherent in the census format, the module had to be short and parsimonious. The brevity of the module – six questions – makes it also well suited for inclusion in larger surveys, and for disaggregating outcome indicators by disability status.

To maximize international comparability, the WG-SS obtains information on difficulties a person may have in undertaking basic functioning activities that apply to people in all cultures and societies and of all nationalities and so are universally applicable. Given the need to keep the module short, a single question per functional domain is included. The final set of questions includes difficulties seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care, and communication (expressive and receptive).

The questions are designed to collect information on the population aged 5 years and above, with a knowledgeable proxy respondent providing information for children. The WG-SS was not specifically designed for use among children, as it does not include key aspects of child development important for identifying disability in children and the wording of certain domains may not be relevant (or suitable) for children and adolescents. The WG-UNICEF Module on Child Functioning (CFM) is designed to meet the needs of identifying and measuring disability in children.

The Washington Group website [<http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/>] contains supporting documentation, including information for translation, cognitive testing, question specifications and interview administration guidance, and analytic guidelines, including SPSS, SAS and STATA syntaxes.

It is important to note that each question has four response categories, which are to be read after each question.

WG Short Set on Functioning Questions

Preamble to the WG-SS:

Interviewer read: “The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM.”

VISION

VIS_SS [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

HEARING

HEAR_SS [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s)? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

MOBILITY

MOB_SS [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

COGNITION (REMEMBERING)

COG_SS [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say...
[*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

SELF-CARE

SC_SS [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

COMMUNICATION

COM_SS Using [your/his/her] usual language, [do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say...
[*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*



The Washington Group Extended Set on Functioning (WG-ES)

Introduction

The Washington Group Extended Set on Functioning (WG-ES) was developed, tested and adopted by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG). The questions reflect advances in the conceptualization of disability and use the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) as a conceptual framework.

The WG-ES is intended for use in population-based health surveys, as well as surveys that focus specifically on disability. It may also be included in surveys that focus on other topics where the survey design is such that:

- a) extensive information is collected on selected adult family members; and
- b) information is collected directly from the respondent, rather than a proxy, unless the respondent is unable to participate due to a health problem or functional limitation.

To maximize international comparability, the WG-ES obtains information on difficulties a person may have in undertaking basic functioning activities, including seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care, communication (expressive and receptive), upper body activities, affect (depression and anxiety), pain, and fatigue. The WG-ES is comprised of 34 questions, plus an additional 3 'optional' questions, in these ten domains of functioning. The six WG Short Set on Functioning questions are embedded in the WG-ES.

The questions are designed to collect information on the adult population aged 18 years and above. The WG-ES was not designed for use among children, as it does not include key aspects of child development important for identifying disability in children and the wording of certain domains may not be relevant (or suitable) for children and adolescents. The WG-UNICEF Module on Child Functioning was designed specifically to meet the needs of identifying and measuring disability in children.

The Washington Group website [<http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/>] contains supporting documentation, including information for translation, cognitive testing, question specifications and interview guidance, and analytic guidelines, including SPSS, SAS and STATA syntaxes.

It is important to note that each question has four response categories, which are to be read after each question.

WG Extended Set on Functioning Questions

Preamble to the WG-ES:

Interviewer read: “The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM.”

VISION

VIS_1 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] wear glasses?

1. Yes
2. No
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

VIS_2 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty seeing, [*If VIS_1 = 1: even when wearing [your/his/her] glasses?*] Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

[*Note: This item is Question 1 in the WG Short Set on Functioning.*]

OPTIONAL Vision questions VIS_3 and VIS_4 are optional:

VIS_3 [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty clearly seeing someone's face across a room [*If VIS_1 = 1: even when wearing [your/his/her] glasses?*] Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

VIS_4 [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty clearly seeing the picture on a coin [If VIS_1 = 1: even when wearing [your/his/her] glasses]? Would you say... [Read response categories]?

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

[Note: Countries may choose to replace “the picture of a coin” with an equivalent item.]

HEARING

HEAR_1 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] use a hearing aid?

1. Yes
2. No
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

HEAR_2 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty hearing, [If HEAR_1 = 1: even when using a hearing aid(s)]? Would you say... [Read response categories]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

[Note: This item is Question 2 in the WG Short Set on Functioning.]

OPTIONAL Hearing question HEAR_3 is optional:

HEAR_3 How often [do/does] [you/he/she] use [your/his/her] hearing aid(s)? Would you say... [Read response categories]

1. All of the time
2. Some of the time
3. Rarely
4. Never
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

HEAR_4 [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty hearing what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room [*If HEAR_1 = 1: even when using [your/his/her] hearing aid(s)?*] Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

HEAR_5 [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty hearing what is said in a conversation with one other person in a noisier room [*If HEAR_1 = 1: even when using [your/his/her] hearing aid(s)?*] Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

MOBILITY

MOB_1 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

[*Note: This item is Question 3 in the WG Short Set on Functioning.*]

MOB_2 [Do/does] [you/he/she] use any equipment or receive help for getting around?

1. Yes
2. No (*Skip to MOB_4.*)
7. *Refused* (*Skip to MOB_4.*)
9. *Don't know* (*Skip to MOB_4.*)

MOB_3 [Do/does] [you/he/she] use any of the following?

Interviewer: Read the following list and record all affirmative responses:

		1. Yes	2. No	7. Refused	9. Don't Know
A.	Cane or walking stick?				
B.	Walker or Zimmer frame?				
C.	Crutches?				
D.	Wheelchair or scooter?				
E.	Artificial limb (leg/foot)?				
F.	Someone's assistance?				
G.	Other (please specify):				

MOB_4 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground, that would be about the length of one football field or one city block [*If MOB_2 = 1: without the use of [your/his/her] aid?*] Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

- 1. No difficulty
- 2. Some difficulty
- 3. A lot of difficulty
- 4. Cannot do at all (*Skip to MOB_6.*)
- 7. Refused
- 9. Don't know

[*Note: Allow national equivalents for 100 metres.*]

MOB_5 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty walking half a km on level ground, that would be the length of five football fields or five city blocks [*If MOB_2 = 1: without the use of [your/his/her] aid?*] Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

- 1. No difficulty
- 2. Some difficulty
- 3. A lot of difficulty
- 4. Cannot do at all
- 7. Refused
- 9. Don't know

[*Note: Allow national equivalents for 500 metres.*]

MOB_6 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty walking up or down 12 steps? Would you say...
[*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

If MOB_2 = 2, skip to next section.

If MOB_3 = D "Wheelchair or scooter", skip to next section.

MOB_7 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground, that would be about the length of one football field or one city block, when using [your/his/her] aid? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all (*Skip MOB_8.*)
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

MOB_8 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty walking half a km on level ground, that would be the length of five football fields or five city blocks, when using [your/his/her] aid? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

COMMUNICATION

COM_1 Using [your/his/her] usual language, [do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

[*Note: This item is Question 6 in the WG Short Set on Functioning.*]

COM_2 [Do/does] [you/he/she] use sign language?

1. Yes
2. No
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

COGNITION (REMEMBERING)

COG_1 [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say...
[*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

[*Note: This item is Question 4 in the WG Short Set on Functioning.*]

COG_2 [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty remembering, concentrating, or both? Would you say... [Read response categories]

1. Difficulty remembering only
2. Difficulty concentrating only (*Skip to next section.*)
3. Difficulty with both remembering and concentrating
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

COG_3 How often [do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty remembering? Would you say... [Read response categories]

1. Sometimes
2. Often
3. All of the time
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

COG_4 [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty remembering a few things, a lot of things, or almost everything? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. A few things
2. A lot of things
3. Almost everything
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

SELF-CARE

SC_SS [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty with self care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

[*Note: This item is Question 5 in the WG Short Set on Functioning.*]

UPPER BODY

UB_1 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty raising a 2 liter bottle of water or soda from waist to eye level? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

UB_2 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty using [your/his/her] hands and fingers, such as picking up small objects, for example, a button or pencil, or opening or closing containers or bottles? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

AFFECT (ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION)

Proxy respondents may be omitted from this section, at country's discretion.

Interviewer: If respondent asks whether they are to answer about their emotional states after taking mood-regulating medications, say: "Please answer according to whatever medication [you were/he was/she was] taking."

ANX_1 How often [do/does] [you/he/she] feel worried, nervous or anxious? Would you say...
[*Read response categories*]

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. A few times a year
5. Never
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

ANX_2 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] take medication for these feelings?

1. Yes
2. No (*If "Never" to ANX_1 and "No" to ANX_2, skip to DEP_1.*)
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

ANX_3 Thinking about the last time [you/he/she] felt worried, nervous or anxious, how would [you/he/she] describe the level of these feelings? Would [you/he/she] say... [*Read response categories*]

1. A little
2. A lot
3. Somewhere in between a little and a lot
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

DEP_1 How often [do/does] [you/he/she] feel depressed? Would [you/he/she] say... [*Read response categories*]

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. A few times a year
5. Never
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

DEP_2 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] take medication for depression?

1. Yes
2. No *(If “Never” to DEP_1 and “No” to DEP_2, skip to next section.)*
7. *Refused*
9. *Don’t know*

DEP_3 Thinking about the last time [you/he/she] felt depressed, how depressed did [you/he/she] feel? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. A little
2. A lot
3. Somewhere in between a little and a lot
7. *Refused*
9. *Don’t know*

PAIN

Proxy respondents may be omitted from this section, at country’s discretion.

Interviewer: If respondent asks whether they are to answer about their pain when taking their medications, say: “Please answer according to whatever medication [you were/he was/she was] taking.”

PAIN_1 In the past 3 months, how often did [you/he/she] have pain? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. Never *(If “Never” to PAIN_1, skip to next section.)*
2. Some days
3. Most days
4. Every day
7. *Refused*
9. *Don’t know*

PAIN_2 Thinking about the last time [you/he/she] had pain, how much pain did [you/he/she] have? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. A little
2. A lot
3. Somewhere in between a little and a lot
7. *Refused*
9. *Don’t know*

FATIGUE

Proxy respondents may be omitted from this section, at country's discretion.

TIRED_1 In the past 3 months, how often did [you/he/she] feel very tired or exhausted? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. Never (If "Never" to *TIRED_1*, skip to next section.)
2. Some days
3. Most days
4. Every day
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

TIRED_2 Thinking about the last time [you/he/she] felt very tired or exhausted, how long did it last? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. Some of the day
2. Most of the day
3. All of the day
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

TIRED_3 Thinking about the last time [you/he/she] felt this way, how would you describe the level of tiredness? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. A little
2. A lot
3. Somewhere in between a little and a lot
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*



The Washington Group Short Set on Functioning – Enhanced (WG-SS Enhanced)

Introduction

The Washington Group Short Set on Functioning – Enhanced (WG-SS Enhanced) was developed, tested and adopted by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG). The questions reflect advances in the conceptualization of disability and use the World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) as a conceptual framework.

The WG-SS Enhanced is intended in population-based health surveys, as well as surveys that focus specifically on disability. It may also be included in surveys that focus on other topics where the survey design is such that:

- a) extensive information is collected on selected adult family members; and
- b) information is collected directly from the respondent, rather than a proxy, unless the respondent is unable to participate due to a health problem or functional limitation.

To maximize international comparability, the WG-SS Enhanced obtains information on difficulties a person may have in undertaking basic functioning activities, including seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care, communication (expressive and receptive), upper body activities, and affect (depression and anxiety). The WG-SS Enhanced is comprised of 12 questions in these eight domains of functioning. The six WG Short Set on Functioning questions are embedded in the WG-SS Enhanced.

The questions are designed to collect information on the adult population aged 18 years and above. The WG-SS Enhanced was not designed for use among children, as it does not include key aspects of child development important for identifying disability in children and the wording of certain domains may not be relevant (or suitable) for children and adolescents. The WG-UNICEF Module on Child Functioning was designed specifically to meet the needs of identifying and measuring disability in children.

The Washington Group website [<http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/>] contains supporting documentation, including information for translation, cognitive testing, question specifications and interview guidance, and analytic guidelines, including SPSS, SAS and STATA syntaxes.

It is important to note that each question has four response categories, which are to be read after each question.

WG Short Set on Functioning – Enhanced Questions

Preamble to the WG-SS Enhanced:

Interviewer read: "The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM."

VISION

VIS_1 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty seeing, even when wearing [your/his/her] glasses? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

HEARING

HEAR_1 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty hearing, even when using a hearing aid(s)? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

MOBILITY

MOB_1 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

COMMUNICATION

COM_1 Using [your/his/her] usual language, [do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say...
[*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

COGNITION (REMEMBERING)

COG_1 [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say...
[*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

SELF-CARE

SC_SS [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty with self care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

UPPER BODY

UB_1 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty raising a 2 liter bottle of water or soda from waist to eye level? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

UB_2 [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty using [your/his/her] hands and fingers, such as picking up small objects, for example, a button or pencil, or opening or closing containers or bottles? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

AFFECT (ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION)

Interviewer: If respondent asks whether they are to answer about their emotional states after taking mood-regulating medications, say: "Please answer according to whatever medication [you were/he was/she was] taking."

ANX_1 How often [do/does] [you/he/she] feel worried, nervous or anxious? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. A few times a year
5. Never
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

ANX_2 Thinking about the last time [you/he/she] felt worried, nervous or anxious, how would [you/he/she] describe the level of these feelings? Would [you/he/she] say... [*Read response categories*]

1. A little
2. A lot
3. Somewhere in between a little and a lot
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

DEP_1 How often [do/does] [you/he/she] feel depressed? Would [you/he/she] say... [*Read response categories*]

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. A few times a year
5. Never
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

DEP_2 Thinking about the last time [you/he/she] felt depressed, how depressed did [you/he/she] feel? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. A little
2. A lot
3. Somewhere in between a little and a lot
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*



The Washington Group / UNICEF Child Functioning Module (CFM) – Ages 2-4 Years

Introduction

The Washington Group/UNICEF Child Functioning Module (CFM) was developed, tested and adopted by UNICEF and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG). The questions reflect advances in the conceptualization of disability and use the World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) as a conceptual framework.

The CFM was developed for inclusion in UNICEF’s Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and is also suitable for use in population-based surveys that collect data on children. This module was designed specifically to collect information on children aged 2-4 years, with a knowledgeable proxy respondent providing information for each child. A similar version has been designed for children aged 5-17 years.

The UNICEF website [<https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-disability/module-on-child-functioning/>] has links to supporting documentation, including a manual for interviewers, tabulation plans, narratives and syntaxes [in SPSS and Stata], as well as translations of the questionnaire in official UN languages [French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, and Chinese, as well as Vietnamese, Portuguese and Khmer].

It is important to note:

- a) the introduction is to be read before the questions are administered; and
- b) each question has associated response categories, which are read after each question.

WG / UNICEF Child Functioning Module – Ages 2-4 years

Preamble to the CFM for Ages 2-4 years:

Interviewer read: “I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties your child may have.”

VISION

CF1. Does (*name*) wear glasses?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to **CF3**)

CF2. When wearing his/her glasses, does (*name*) have difficulty seeing? Would you say...
[*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

(Skip to **CF4**)

CF3. Does (*name*) have difficulty seeing? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

HEARING

CF4. Does (*name*) use a hearing aid?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to **CF6**)

CF5. When using his/her hearing aid, does (*name*) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

(Skip to **CF7**)

CF6. Does (*name*) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

MOBILITY

CF7. Does (*name*) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to **CF10**)

CF8. Without his/her equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

CF9. With his/her equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

(Skip to **CF11**)

CF10. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty walking? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

DEXTERITY

CF11. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty picking up small objects with his/her hand? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

COMMUNICATION

CF12. Does (*name*) have difficulty understanding you? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

CF13. When (*name*) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding him/her? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

LEARNING

CF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty learning things? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

PLAYING

CF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty playing? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

CONTROLLING BEHAVIOR

CF16. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (*name*) kick, bite or hit other children or adults? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. Not at all
2. The same or less
3. More
4. A lot more
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*



The Washington Group / UNICEF Child Functioning Module (CFM) – Ages 5-17 years

Introduction

The Washington Group/UNICEF Child Functioning Module (CFM) was developed, tested and adopted by UNICEF and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG). The questions reflect advances in the conceptualization of disability and use the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) as a conceptual framework.

The CFM was developed for inclusion in UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and is also suitable for use in population-based surveys that collect data on children. This module was designed specifically to collect information on children aged 5-17 years, with a knowledgeable proxy respondent providing information for each child. In some cases, older children may be able to respond for themselves. A similar version has been designed for children aged 2-4 years.

The UNICEF website [<https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-disability/module-on-child-functioning/>] has links to supporting documentation, including a manual for interviewers, tabulation plans, narratives and syntaxes [in SPSS and Stata], as well as translations of the questionnaire in the official UN languages [French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, and Chinese, as well as Vietnamese, Portuguese and Khmer].

It is important to note:

- a) the introduction is to be read before the questions are administered; and
- b) each question has associated response categories, which are read after each question.

WG / UNICEF Child Functioning Module – Ages 5-17 years

Preamble to the Child Functioning Module (CFM) Ages 5-17 years:

Interviewer read: "I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties your child may have."

VISION

- CF1.** Does (*name*) wear glasses?
1. Yes
 2. No (Skip to **CF3**)

CF2. When wearing his/her glasses, does (*name*) have difficulty seeing? Would you say...
[*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

(Skip to **CF4**)

CF3. Does (*name*) have difficulty seeing? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

HEARING

CF4. Does (*name*) use a hearing aid?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to **CF6**)

CF5. When using his/her hearing aid, does (*name*) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

(Skip to **CF7**)

CF6. Does (*name*) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

MOBILITY

CF7. Does (*name*) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to **CF12**)

CF8. Without his/her equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 100 yards/meters on level ground? That would be about the length of 1 football field. [Or insert country specific example]. Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty (Skip to **CF10**)
4. Cannot do at all (Skip to **CF10**)
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

CF9. Without his/her equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 500 yards/meters on level ground? That would be about the length of 5 football fields. [Or insert country specific example]. Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

CF10. With his/her equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 100 yards/meters on level ground? That would be about the length of 1 football field. [Or insert country specific example]. Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty (Skip to **CF14**)
4. Cannot do at all (Skip to **CF14**)
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

CF11. With his/her equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 yards/meters on level ground? That would be about the length of 5 football fields. [Or insert country specific example]. Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

(Skip to **CF14**)

CF12. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 yards/meters on level ground? That would be about the length of 1 football field. [Or insert country specific example]. Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty (Skip to **CF14**)
4. Cannot do at all (Skip to **CF14**)
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

CF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 yards/meters on level ground? That would be about the length of 5 football fields. [Or insert country specific example]. Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

SELF-CARE

CF14. Does (name) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing him/herself? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

COMMUNICATION

CF15. When (name) speaks, does he/she have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

CF16. When (name) speaks, does he/she have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

LEARNING

CF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty learning things? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

REMEMBERING

CF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty remembering things? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

CONCENTRATING

CF19. Does (name) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that he/she enjoys doing? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

ACCEPTING CHANGE

CF20. Does (name) have difficulty accepting changes in his/her routine? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

CONTROLLING BEHAVIOR

CF21. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty controlling his/her behaviour? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

MAKING FRIENDS

CF22. Does (name) have difficulty making friends? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

ANXIETY

CF23. How often does (name) seem very anxious, nervous or worried? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. A few times a year
5. Never
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

DEPRESSION

CF24. How often does (name) seem very sad or depressed? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. A few times a year
5. Never
7. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*



The Washington Group / ILO Labor Force Survey Disability Module (LFS-DM)

Introduction

The Washington Group / ILO Labor Force Survey Disability Module (LFS-DM) was developed, tested and adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG). The questions reflect advances in the conceptualization of disability and use the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) as a conceptual framework.

The LFS-DM was developed for inclusion in Labor Force Surveys and is also suitable for use in population-based surveys that collect data on employment. This module is designed specifically for the collection of information on the adult working-age population but may be used for workers of younger ages.

The LFS-DM module has five sections:

Section 1 Disability Identification

The module includes the WG-SS, as a minimum, and an additional two optional affect questions: one on anxiety and one on depression.

Section 2 Barriers to Employment

Intended for all household members of working age who are not currently in employment and who have responded a) "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot do at all" to at least one of questions #1-6, or [*if using*] b) "Daily" to questions #7 or #8 (*with disability*).

Section 3 Accommodations Necessary for Employment

Intended for all household members of working age who are currently employed and who have responded a) "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot do at all" to at least one of questions #1-6, or [*if using*] b) "Daily" to questions #7 or #8 (*with disability*).

Section 4 Attitudes

Intended for all household members of working age regardless of current employment status who have responded a) "A Lot of difficulty" or "Cannot do at all" to at least one of questions #1-6, or [*if using*] b) "Daily" to questions #7 or #8 (*with disability*).

Section 5 Social Protection

Intended for all household members of working age regardless of current employment status who have responded a) "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot do at all" to at least one of questions #1-6, or [*if using*] b) "Daily" to questions #7 or #8 (*with disability*).

Response Categories

It is important to note each question has associated response categories, which are read after each question.

Preamble

The purpose of a preamble is to transition from questions in the survey that deal with other subject matter to a new area of inquiry and focus the respondent on difficulties they may have that relate to physical or mental health. Included are difficulties that occur within a health context, *not* those caused by a lack of resources. Use of the preamble will not be needed in all situations. It is also possible to change the wording of the introduction as needed, as long as the word ‘disability’ is not used.

The introduction is to be read before the questions are administered. Recommended preambles include:

- The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM.
- The next questions ask about difficulties you may have in doing certain activities.
- Now I am going to ask you some questions about your ability to do different activities.

WG / ILO Labor Force Survey Module on Disability (LFS-MD)

SECTION 1: Disability Identification

For all household members of working age, as specified in the national context, e.g. persons aged 15 years and over.

VISION

1. [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]
 1. No difficulty
 2. Some difficulty
 3. A lot of difficulty
 4. Cannot do at all
 8. *Refused*
 9. *Don't know*

HEARING

2. [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s)? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]
1. No difficulty
 2. Some difficulty
 3. A lot of difficulty
 4. Cannot do at all
 8. *Refused*
 9. *Don't know*

MOBILITY

3. [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]
1. No difficulty
 2. Some difficulty
 3. A lot of difficulty
 4. Cannot do at all
 8. *Refused*
 9. *Don't know*

COGNITION (REMEMBERING)

4. [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]
1. No difficulty
 2. Some difficulty
 3. A lot of difficulty
 4. Cannot do at all
 8. *Refused*
 9. *Don't know*

SELF-CARE

5. [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]
1. No difficulty
 2. Some difficulty
 3. A lot of difficulty
 4. Cannot do at all
 8. *Refused*
 9. *Don't know*

COMMUNICATION

6. Using [your/his/her] usual language, [do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say...
[*Read response categories*]
1. No difficulty
 2. Some difficulty
 3. A lot of difficulty
 4. Cannot do at all
 8. *Refused*
 9. *Don't know*

OPTIONAL Disability Identification Questions - The following two disability identification questions on anxiety and depression are recommended for inclusion in the module by the Washington Group, but are considered as optional in the ILO version of the LFS-DM per national circumstances.

ANXIETY

7. How often [do/does] [you/he/she] feel very anxious, nervous or worried? Would you say... [Read response categories]
1. Never
 2. A few times a year
 3. Monthly
 4. Weekly
 5. Daily
 8. *Refused*
 9. *Don't know*

DEPRESSION

8. How often [do/does] [you/he/she] feel very sad or depressed? Would [you/he/she] say...
[*Read response categories*]
1. Never
 2. A few times a year
 3. Monthly
 4. Weekly
 5. Daily
 8. *Refused*
 9. *Don't know*

SECTION 2: Barriers

For all household members of working age **who are not currently in employment** and have responded a) “A lot of difficulty” or “Cannot do at all” to at least one of questions #1-6, or *[if using]* b) “Daily” to questions #7 or #8.

If the household member of working age is currently employed, skip to Q11.

9. Which of the following factors would make it more likely for [you/him/her] to seek or find a job? *[Read response categories and mark all that apply]*

1. Getting higher qualifications/training/skills
2. Availability of suitable transportation to and from workplace
3. Help in locating appropriate jobs
4. More positive attitudes towards persons with disabilities
5. Availability of special equipment or assistive devices
6. Availability of more flexible work schedules or work tasks arrangements
7. Availability of a more accommodating workplace
8. Other: *Please specify* _____
98. *Refused*
99. *Don't know*

10. How supportive would your family members be if [you/he/she] decide to work? *[Read response categories and mark one]*

1. Very supportive
2. Somewhat supportive
3. Not supportive
8. *Refused*
9. *Don't Know*

Skip to **Q13**

SECTION 3: Accommodations

For all household members of working age **who are currently employed** and who have responded a) “A lot of difficulty” or “Cannot do at all” to at least one of questions #1-6, or *[if using]* b) “Daily” to questions #7 or #8.

11. Is [your/his/her] work schedule or work tasks arranged to account for difficulties [you/he/she] [have/has] in doing certain activities? *[Read response categories and mark one]*

1. Yes, fully
2. Yes, partially
3. Not at all
4. I do not have difficulties that require accommodation
8. *Refused*
9. *Don't Know*

12. Has [your/his/her] workplace been modified to account for difficulties [you/he/she] [have/has] in doing certain activities? [*Read response categories and mark one*]
1. Yes, fully
 2. Yes, partially
 3. Not at all
 4. I do not have difficulties that require accommodation
 8. *Refused*
 9. *Don't Know*

SECTION 4: Attitudes

For all household members of working age who have responded a) “A lot of difficulty” or “Cannot do at all” to at least one of questions #1-6, or [*if using*] b) “Daily” to questions #7 or #8.

13. In your view, how willing are employers to hire persons with disabilities? [*Read response categories and mark one*]
1. Very willing
 2. Somewhat willing
 3. Unwilling
 8. *Refused*
 9. *Don't Know*
14. In your view, how willing are workers to work alongside persons with disabilities? [*Read response categories and mark one*]
1. Very willing
 2. Somewhat willing
 3. Unwilling
 8. *Refused*
 9. *Don't Know*

SECTION 5: Social Protection

For all household members of working age who have responded a) “A lot of difficulty” or “Cannot do at all” to at least one of questions #1-6, or [*if using*] b) “Daily” to questions #7 or #8.

15. Have the difficulties [you/he/she] [have/has] been officially recognized (certified) as a disability?
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 8. <i>Refused</i> 9. <i>Don't know</i> | (Go to Q16)
} End the interview. |
|--|-------------------------------------|

16. [Do/Does] [you/he/she] receive any cash benefits from the government linked to [your/his/her] disability?

1. Yes
2. No
8. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

17. [Do/Does] [you/he/she] receive any goods or services from the government linked to [your/his/her] disability?

1. Yes
2. No
8. *Refused*
9. *Don't know*

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7. Official website of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) <https://www.unescap.org/>(for input on Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific)
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