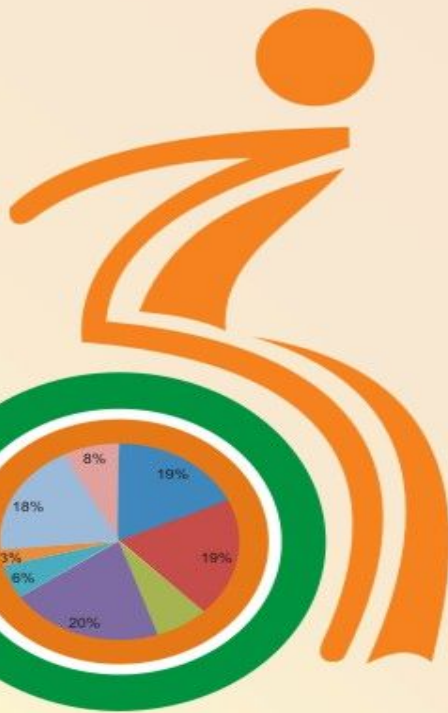
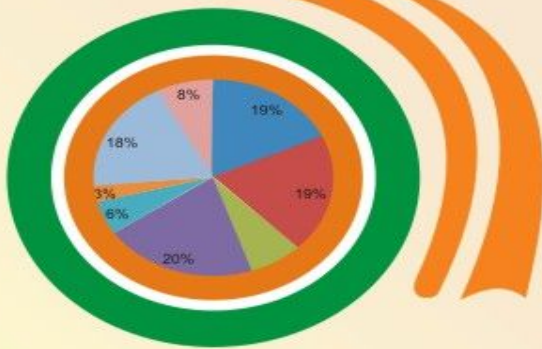




Disabled Persons in India A statistical profile 2016



- In seeing
- In Hearing
- In Speech
- In Movement
- Mental Retardation
- Mental Illness
- Any Other
- Multiple Disability



Census 2011

Social Statistics Division
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Government of India
[http:// www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)

डी. वी. सदानंद गौड़ा
D.V. Sadananda Gowda



सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री
भारत सरकार
Minister of Statistics & Programme
Implementation
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Message

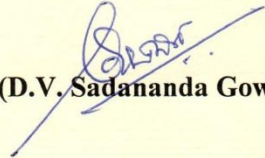
सबका साथ सबका विकास'

Touching the lives of all for ensuring their wellbeing is the basic rule of good governance and development. Targeted interventions are required for the upliftment of people in any disadvantaged position. In India, the disabled population is a significant section as they constitute 2.21% of the total population according to Census 2011. Statistics on disabled persons is important in view of the special measures required for facilitating their lives.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has brought out a statistical publication on disabled persons in India and State/ UTs, based on the findings from Census 2011, to throw some light into their status. The publication has also highlighted the need for strengthening the statistics on disabled persons in India, in view of the development of the nation as well as to implement various international commitments.

I sincerely hope, this publication 'Disabled Persons in India-A Statistical Profile 2016' will lead to fruitful deliberations which in turn will result in more effective measures for improvement in the lives of disabled persons in India and also to strengthen disability statistics.

I congratulate the Social Statistics Division of the Ministry for bringing out this very relevant and useful statistical publication.


(D.V. Sadananda Gowda)

प्रो. टी. सी. ए. अनन्त
PROF. T.C.A. ANANT

भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद्
Chief Statistician of India



सत्यमेव जयते

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Preface

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation being the nodal ministry on statistical matters, brings out regular statistical publications on selected topics. In addition to these, ad hoc publications, mainly of the nature of status reports on important social sectors are brought out to present the scenario and to highlight data gaps if any. Disability Statistics is one such sector on which the Ministry brings out special statistical reports.

Disability can be by birth or due to some tragic incidents in life. Facilitating their lives is an important concern of the Government as well as that of the Society and hence statistics on disabled persons is extremely important. However, measuring disability is complex as the definitions vary at international level as well as at national level due to the various approaches to the term 'disability'. In spite of that, assessing the burden of the problem as well as a situational analysis on the basis of the data available will be of great help to implement better programmes and policies and also to take necessary steps to improve the statistics. Though, disability disaggregated data in many sectors, is not available presently in India, the latest Population Census 2011, throws some light on their counts, educational and economic status etc.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has brought out a publication 'Disabled Persons in India –A Statistical Profile, 2016', in which an attempt has been made to gauge the situation at national level and in the State / UTs. The publication has also showcased the important international commitments like Incheon strategy and Sustainable Development Goals to highlight the enhanced emphasis on improving disability statistics. I hope that, this publication will be helpful to programme and policy makers, and other stakeholders.

I take this opportunity to place on record, the good efforts made by the Social Statistics Division under the guidance of Dr.G.C.Manna, Director General, CSO, in bringing out this publication.

(T.C.A Anant)

Chief Statistician of India & Secretary

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सत्यमेव जयते



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Foreword

The Social Statistics Division of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation brings out regular and ad hoc statistical publications on relevant social sectors. This time, the division has come up with a statistical publication on disabled population in India. The Ministry had earlier brought out a publication on this topic in 2011.

The publication 'Disabled Persons in India – A statistical Profile, 2016', presents the findings of the Census 2011 in detail at national level. A State/ UT wise comparison is also included in this publication for better assessment of the situation of disabled persons in India. In addition to the demographic particulars of disabled population, their educational, economic and marital status, etc are analysed here. The publication also highlights the emerging data requirements in the context of 'Incheon strategy' and 'Sustainable Development Goals'.

This publication which throws light into the conditions of disabled persons as per the latest Population Census has further helped to identify the existing data gaps in this area. The important among them are, lack of time series data due to variation in concepts and definitions, absence of data on causes and duration of disability, details of living conditions, access to various services, details of disabled friendly environment, etc. Even though, there are issues like lack of uniform concepts and definitions at international level as well as national level which hinders comparative measurement, our endeavour should be to improve the scope and coverage of existing mechanism especially administrative statistics so as to have more detailed information on the status of disabled persons in the country. However, it is crucial that, such type of data is analysed in combination with respective metadata.

I appreciate the work done by the concerned officers of the Social Statistics Division in bringing out this statistical publication. I hope, this publication will be immensely helpful to the programme and policy makers and other stakeholders. Suggestions are most welcome so that the Ministry can improve similar publications to be brought out in the future.

New Delhi
January, 2017

G. C. Manna
(Dr.G.C. Manna)
Director General
Central Statistics Office

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CONTENTS

	Pg.no.
Chapter 1: Introduction	
Chapter 2: Measuring disability in India – definitions & background	
Chapter 3: Dimensions of disability in India	
Chapter 4: Status of disabled persons in States/UTs	
Chapter 5: Towards the welfare of disabled persons in India	
Chapter 6: Strengthening Statistics on disability – Global initiatives	
Appendix: Detailed tables	

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

People with disabilities are vulnerable because of the many barriers we face: attitudinal, physical, and financial. Addressing these barriers is within our reach and we have a moral duty to do so..... But most important, addressing these barriers will unlock the potential of so many people with so much to contribute to the world. Governments everywhere can no longer overlook the hundreds of millions of people with disabilities who are denied access to health, rehabilitation, support, education, and employment—and never get the chance to shine.

Stephen Hawking

As per Census 2011, in India, out of the 121 Cr population, about 2.68 Cr persons are 'disabled' which is 2.21% of the total population. In an era where 'inclusive development' is being emphasised as the right path towards sustainable development, focussed initiatives for the welfare of disabled persons are essential. This emphasises the need for strengthening disability statistics in the Country.

There are ample reasons for developing a sound national disability statistics. Information on their socio - demographic profile is essential for welfare of disabled persons. Information about their functional status is important to identify needs since two individuals with the same impairment may face different types of difficulties in undertaking certain activities, and so have different needs that require different kinds of interventions. Functional status data is essential for determining the broader social needs of persons with disabilities, such as provision of assistive technology for use in employment or education or broader policy and laws. Population disability data is essential for monitoring the quality and outcomes of policies for persons with disabilities. In particular, these data help to identify policy outcomes that maximize the participation of persons with disabilities in all areas of social life from transportation and communication, to participation in community life. Finally, with complete and reliable disability statistics, state agencies will have the tools for assessing the cost-effectiveness of policies for persons with disabilities, which in turn can provide the evidence to persuade governments of their ultimate benefit for all citizens.

The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities (2006) recognizes that Persons with Disabilities are valuable human resource for the country and seeks to create an environment that provides equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full

participation in society. To facilitate the national objective, there is a need for collection, compilation and analysis of data on disability.

A number of International commitments and guidelines came into effect in the recent past targeting the welfare of the disabled persons. India is a signatory to the 'Declaration on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asia Pacific Region' (2000). India has ratified the 'UN Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities' (2008). India is also a signatory to the 'Biwako Millennium Framework '(2002) for action towards an inclusive, barrier free and rights based society. The 'Biwako Plus Five (2007): further efforts towards an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific' added the emphasis. The Incheon Strategy to "Make the Right Real" for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (2012) provides the Asian and Pacific region and the world with the first set of regionally agreed disability inclusive development Goals. The Incheon strategy will enable to track progress towards improving the quality of life, and the fulfilment of the rights, of the region's persons with disability. The Sustainable Development Goals (2015) pledges for 'leaving no one behind'. Recognizing that the dignity of the human being is fundamental, the SDGs wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society and to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first. The implementation and monitoring of these international commitments demand sound database of disabled persons.

Issues in measuring disability

Some of the important issues being faced while developing a strong disability statistics are as follows:

Defining disability: The definition of the population with disabilities is a key element in the design of a data collection activity, for it sets the scope and coverage of the whole data collection process. From the conceptual point of view, there is no universal definition of what constitutes a disability or of who should be considered as having a disability. Moreover, there is no one static condition of disability. A disability is a result of the interaction between a person with a health condition and a particular environmental context. Individuals with similar health conditions may not be similarly disabled or share the same perception of their disability, depending on their environmental adaptations. For example, having access to technical aids, services or medication, or physical adaptation to the environment may allow individuals to overcome their disabling conditions. Disability is

not an all-or nothing phenomenon but involves degrees of difficulty, limitation or dependence, ranging from slight to severe. Questions should be designed to capture those with severe as well as those with less severe forms of disabling conditions and should take into account any assistive devices or accommodations that the person may have.

Coverage: Different purposes require different disability data.

Eliciting information: In places where disability is a stigma, people may be reluctant to report it. Also, this being a very sensitive question, the investigators need to be adequately trained to collect data on disabilities. The design of questions to identify persons in the population with disabilities presents complex problems. But efforts are to be made to design the questionnaire in such a manner that, all the target population could be correctly identified.

Emerging data requirements in the context of recent international commitments

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

The Governments of the ESCAP region gathered in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 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 and adopted the Incheon strategy which comprises 10 goals, 27 targets and 62 indicators. The Incheon strategy builds on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) 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 region to track the progress towards improving the quality of life, and the fulfilment of the rights of the region’s persons with disabilities. Goal 8 of the Incheon strategy specifically aims to ‘Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data’.

- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

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. The SDGs which aims for ‘leaving no one behind’ builds on the

Millennium Development Goals and seeks to complete what MDGs did not achieve, particularly in reaching the most vulnerable. In the 2030 agenda for sustainable development 'Persons with disabilities' or 'disability' are specifically mentioned eleven times and 'Persons in vulnerable situations' are specifically mentioned six times. Some of the SDGs are addressing issues related to disabled persons. The SDG 4 is aiming at 'Guaranteeing equal and accessible education', SDG 6 is for 'Promoting inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment', SDG 10 is for 'Emphasizing the social, economic and political inclusion of persons with disabilities', SDG 11 is for 'Creating accessible cities and water resources, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems' and SDG 17 is for 'disability disaggregated data'. While data on disabled persons is specifically required for monitoring these SDGs, such data is desired for other SDGs also.

This publication is about...

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation brings out adhoc statistical publications to highlight statistics on important social sectors. 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 Census 2011. Data on actual counts of disabled persons, their educational status, employment status and marital status etc have been discussed in detail here. In addition to the discussion of status of disabled persons at national level, State / UT wise comparison is also included to assess their conditions in a specific manner. However, detailed data on their living conditions could not be presented here as no recent nationwide sample survey on this subject is available. Also, time series analysis could not be done due to variation in definition and coverage (type of disability) in Census 2001 & Census 2011.

The present publication is 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 & BACKGROUND

Definitions of Disability - International concepts

UN Convention on the Persons with disabilities:

The UN convention on the Persons with disabilities and its Optional Protocol was adopted on 13 December, 2006 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Convention came into effect on 3 May, 2008. The Convention is intended as a human rights instrument with an explicit, social development dimension. It adopts a broad categorisation of persons with disabilities and reaffirms that all persons with all types of disabilities must enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

It clarifies and qualifies how all categories of rights apply to persons with disabilities and identifies areas where adaptations have to be made for persons with disabilities to effectively exercise their rights and areas where their rights have been violated, and where protection of rights must be reinforced. The purpose of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD) is to promote, defend and reinforce the human rights of all persons with disabilities.

UN CRPD: Disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others..... 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.

International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)

The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, known more commonly as ICF, provide a standard language and framework for the description of health and health-related states. Like the first version published by the World Health Organization for trial purposes in 1980, ICF is a multipurpose classification intended for a wide range of uses in different sectors. It is a classification of health and health-related domains -- domains that help us to describe changes in body function and structure, what a person with a health condition can do in a standard environment (their level of capacity), as well as what they actually do in their usual environment (their level of performance).

At the core of ICF's concept of disability are the facts that disability is multidimensional and the product of an interaction between an individual's certain conditions and his or her physical, social, and attitudinal barriers. The bio-psychosocial model embedded in the ICF broadens the perspective of disability and allows medical, individual, social, and environmental influences on functioning and disability to be examined. Structurally, the ICF is based on three levels of functioning (body functions and structures, activities, and participation) with parallel levels of disability (impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions). Human functioning is understood as a continuum of health states and every human being exhibits one or another degree of functioning in each domain, at the body, person and society levels. In the ICF language, contextual factors (environmental factors and personal factors) also constitute disability. Environmental factors include availability of assistive devices, family and community support, supportive services and policies and attitudes of different people. Personal factors include health conditions (diseases, disorders and injuries). ICF conceptualizes disability, not solely as a problem that resides in the individual, but as a health experience that occurs in a context.

ICF is World Health Organisation's (WHO) framework for health and disability.

World Health Organisation: 'Disability is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. An 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. '

'Disability is thus not just a health problem. It is a complex phenomenon, reflecting the interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives. Overcoming the difficulties faced by people with disabilities requires interventions to remove environmental and social barriers'.

DEFINITIONS USED IN MEASURING DISABILITY IN INDIA

1. Medical Certification of disability

Section 2(i) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 defines disability as:-

- (i) Blindness;
- (ii) Low vision;
- (iii) Leprosy-cured;
- (iv) Hearing impairment;
- (v) Loco motor disability;
- (vi) Mental retardation;
- (vii) Mental illness;

Each of the above disabilities has been further defined under separate sub section of Section 2 of the said Act i.e Blindness (2(b)), Hearing impairment (2(l)), Leprosy-cured (2(n)), Loco motor disability (2(o)), Mental illness (2(q)), Mental retardation (2(r)) and Low vision (2(u)).

As per Section 2(t) of the aforesaid Act, 1995, persons with disabilities means a person suffering from not less than 40% of any disability as certified by medical authorities.

Further, Section 2(j) of The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 describe that “persons with disability” means a person suffering from any of the conditions relating to autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation or a combination of any two or more of such conditions and includes a person suffering from severe multiple disability.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has issued detailed guidelines for assessment and certification of various disabilities on 01.06.2001 (available at <http://www.disabilityaffairs.gov.in>).

2. Census 2011

Type of disability	Definition
In Seeing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot see at all; or 2. Has no perception of light even with the help of spectacles; or 3. 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 4. Can see light but cannot see properly to move about independently; or 5. Has blurred vision but had no occasion to test if her/his eyesight would improve after taking corrective measures. 6. One-eyed person not to be considered as disabled in Seeing
In Hearing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot hear at all; or 2. Has difficulty in hearing day-to-day conversational speech (hard of hearing); or 3. If she/he is using a hearing aid. 4. Hearing problem in one ear not to be considered as having hearing disability.
In Speech	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can not speak at all or she/he is unable to speak normally on account of certain difficulties linked to speech disorder; or 2. Able to speak in single words only and is not able to speak in sentences; or 3. Stammers to such an extent that the speech is not comprehensible.
In Movement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not have both arms or both legs; or 2. Are paralysed and are unable to move but crawl; or 3. Are able to move only with the help of walking aids; or 4. Have acute and permanent problems of joints/muscles that have resulted in limited movement; or 5. Have lost all the fingers or toes or a thumb; or 6. Are not able to move or pick up any small thing placed nearby; or 7. Have stiffness or tightness in movement; or 8. Have difficulty in balancing and coordinating body movements; or 9. Have loss of sensation in the body due to paralysis or leprosy or any other reason; or 10. Have any deformity of the body part/s like having a hunch back; or 11. Very short statured (dwarf).

In Mental Retardation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lacks understanding/comprehension as compared to her/his own age group; or 2. Is unable to communicate her/his needs when compared to other persons of her/his age group; or 3. Has difficulty in doing daily activities; or 4. Has difficulty in understanding routine instructions; or 5. Has extreme difficulty in making decisions, remembering things or solving problems.
In Mental Illness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is taking medicines or other treatment for mental illness; or 2. Exhibits unnecessary and excessive worry and anxiety; or 3. Exhibits repetitive (obsessive-compulsive) behaviour/thoughts; or 4. Exhibits sustained changes of mood or mood swings (joy and sadness); or 5. Has unusual experiences - such as hearing voices, seeing visions, experience of strange smells or sensations or strange taste; or 6. Exhibits unusual behaviours like talking/laughing to self, staring in space; or 7. Has difficulty in social interactions and adoptability.
Any Other	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the person has a disability other than the categories mentioned above; or 2. The respondent fails to report the exact type of the disability; or 3. Disabilities like "Autism" etc. (Difficulty in communicating, interacting with others; unusual & repetitive behaviours etc).
Multiple Disability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiple Disabilities means a combination of two or more specific type of disabilities. 2. The question has been designed to record a combination of maximum three types of disabilities.

Canvassing disability in India

1. Population Census

Historical Perspective

- The question on disability was canvassed in all the Censuses of India since 1872 to 1931.
- The question on disability was not canvassed in the Censuses from 1941 to 1971.
- In Census 1981, information on three types of disability (totally blind, totally crippled, and totally dumb) was collected.
- The question on disability was dropped in Census 1991.

- In Census 2001, the question was again included and information on five types of disability (disability in seeing, in speech, in hearing, in moving, and mental disability) was collected.
- 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.



Approaches adopted in Census 2011

- 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.
- Enumerators were instructed to contact the disabled person in the household besides the respondent to collect information.
- All types of households, i.e. 'Normal', 'Institutional' and 'Houseless' households covered.
- Questions & Instructions on disability were finalized after: Field Trial of selected Questions including disability in selected area, Extensive deliberation with civil society organisations & nodal Ministry, Pre-test of all census questions covering rural/urban samples in all States.
- Aspects considered in finalizing questions: Simple nomenclature of the types/categories of disability for easy comprehension by both Enumerator & Respondent, Relevance of data for the planners & policy makers, Feasibility

of canvassing the question, To cover all types of disabilities as listed in the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 and National Trust Act, 1999.

- A filter question to ascertain disability status was included.
- Attempted to collect information on eight types of disabilities as against five in Census 2001.
- The placement of the question on disability in the Census Schedule was changed and the question was brought forward.
- Special efforts were made to improve the coverage which included extensive training to the enumerators and publicity measures.

2. Sample Surveys on disability by NSSO

- National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), made its first attempt to collect information on the number of physically handicapped in its 15th round (July 1959- June 1960) which was confined to rural areas only.
- In NSSO 16th round (July 1960 – June 1961) the coverage was extended to urban areas.
- The subject was again taken up for nationwide survey in its 24th round (July 1969- June 1970) and 28th round (October 1973- June 1974).
- The physical handicaps covered in the above mentioned surveys were not always same and information was collected through survey schedules meant for other subjects.
- First comprehensive survey in NSS 36th round (July- Dec 1981) followed by a survey in 47th round (July- December 1991) to cover all persons with one or more of the three physical disabilities – visual, communication (ie. Hearing and or speech) and locomotor.
- The last survey was carried out by NSS in its 58th round (July- December 2002), which extended the coverage by mental disability in addition to the three physical disabilities (visual, communication and locomotor). Along with the particulars of physical and mental disabilities, the socio economic characteristics of the disabled such as their age, literacy, employment, vocational training etc were collected.
- The reports of the surveys are available at www.mospi.gov.in.

Chapter 3

DIMENSIONS OF DISABILITY IN INDIA

In India, data on disabled persons is collected through the Decennial Population Census and through NSSO surveys (periodicity not regular). The Census 2011, conducted by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, is the source for latest data on disabled persons in India. The analysis of dimensions of disability in India in this chapter is based on the results of the Census 2011 and the discussions are on number of disabled, distribution of disabled by various types of disabilities, their age groups, educational level, work status and marital status.

The Census 2011 used improved concepts, questions, methodology of canvassing etc for better collection of information on disabled persons in India. In Census 2001, information on five types of disability was collected, while in Census 2011 data was collected for eight types of disability.

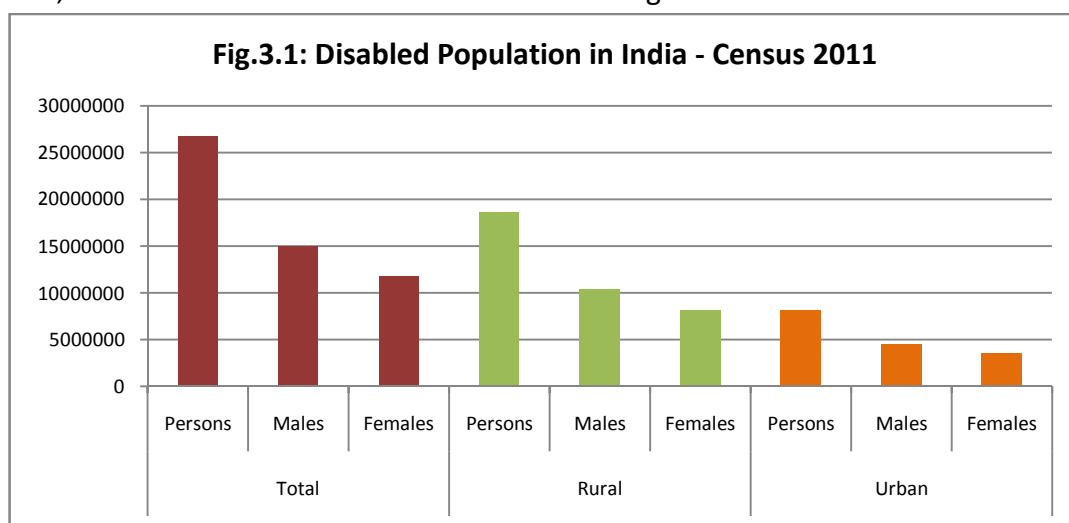
The Count

As per the Census 2011,

- In India out of the 121 Cr population, 2.68 Cr persons are 'disabled' which is 2.21% of the total population.

Population, India 2011			Disabled persons, , India 2011		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
121.08 Cr	62.32 Cr	58.76Cr	2.68 Cr	1.5 Cr	1.18 Cr

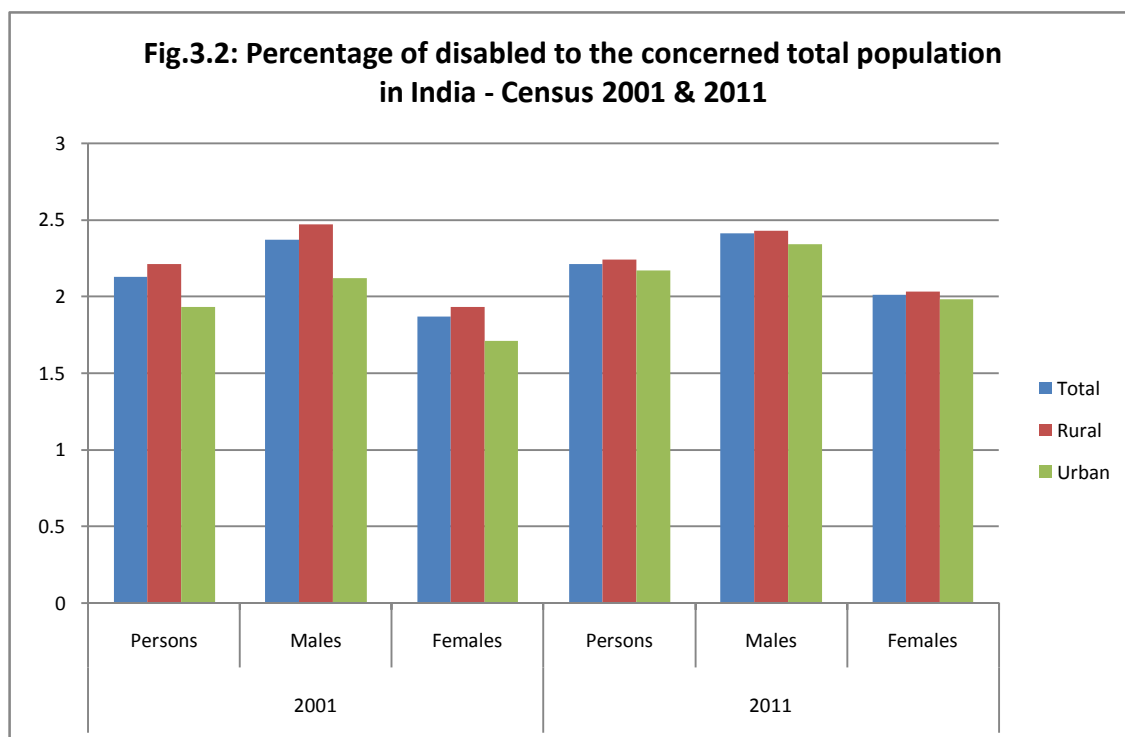
- Among the disabled population 56% (1.5 Cr) are males and 44% (1.18 Cr) are females. In the total population, the male and female population are 51% and 49% respectively.
- Majority (69%) of the disabled population resided in rural areas (1.86 Cr disabled persons in rural areas and 0.81 Cr in urban areas). In the case of total population also, 69% are from rural areas while the remaining 31% resided in urban areas.



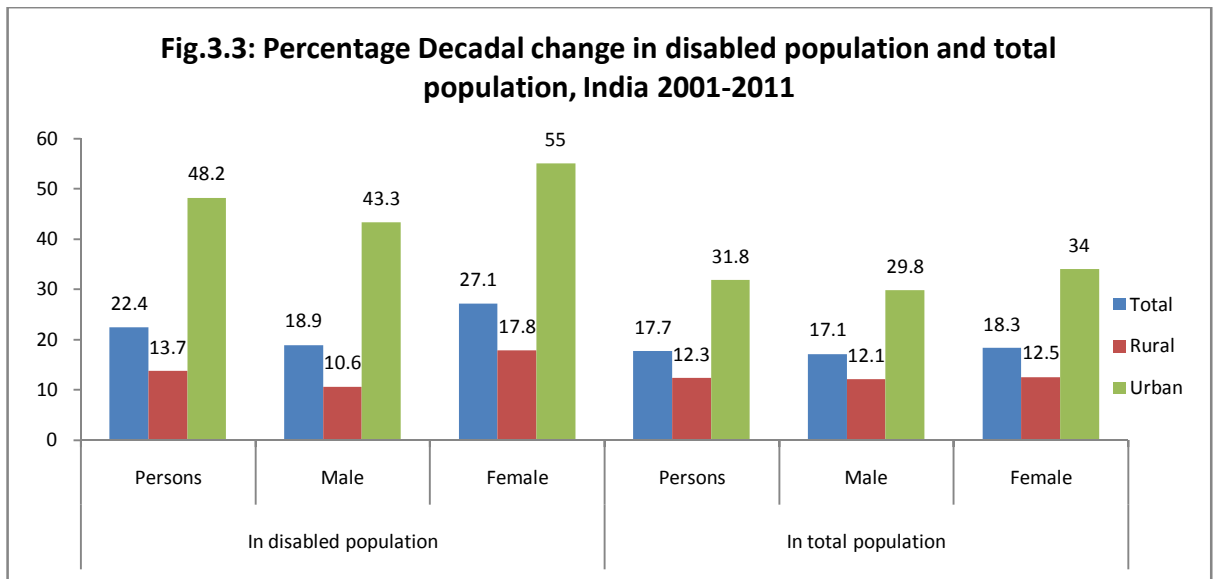
- The percentage of disabled population among males and females are 2.41% and 2.01% respectively. At all India level as well as disaggregated by various social groups, the proportion of disabled in the corresponding population is higher for males than females.

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

- 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 of disabled to the total population increased from 2.13% in 2001 to 2.21% in 2011. In rural areas, the increase was from 2.21% in 2001 to 2.24% in 2011 whereas, in urban areas, it increased from 1.93% to 2.17% during this period. The same trend was observed among males and females during this period.



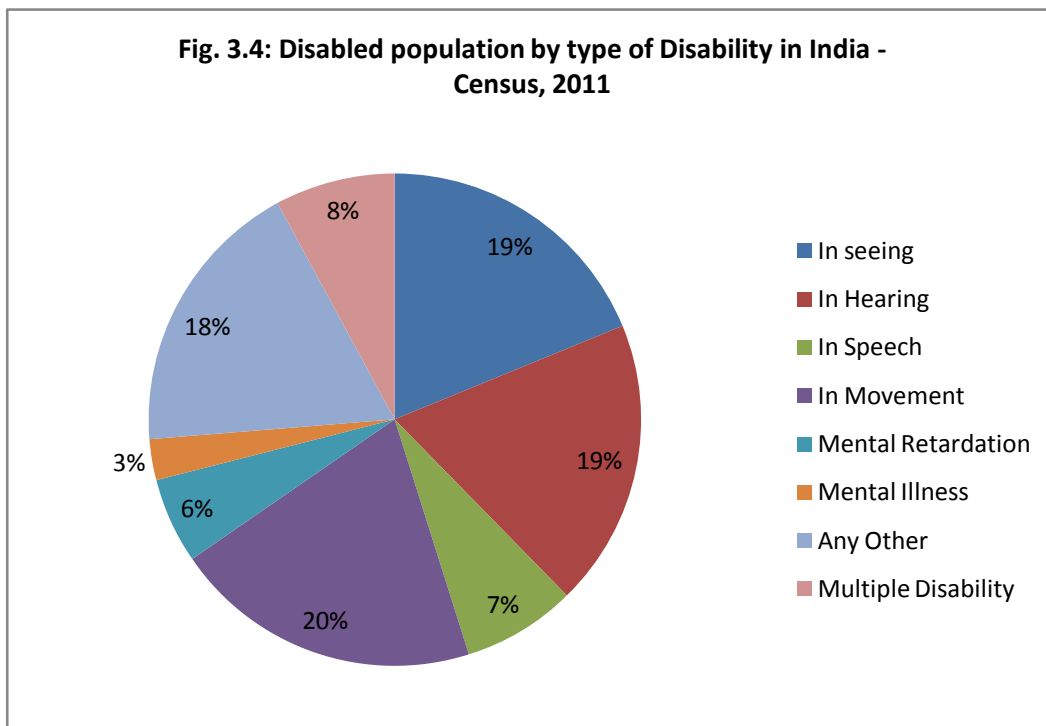
- The percentage decadal change in disabled population during 2001 -2011 is 22.4, whereas for the total population, the percentage decadal change is 17.7.



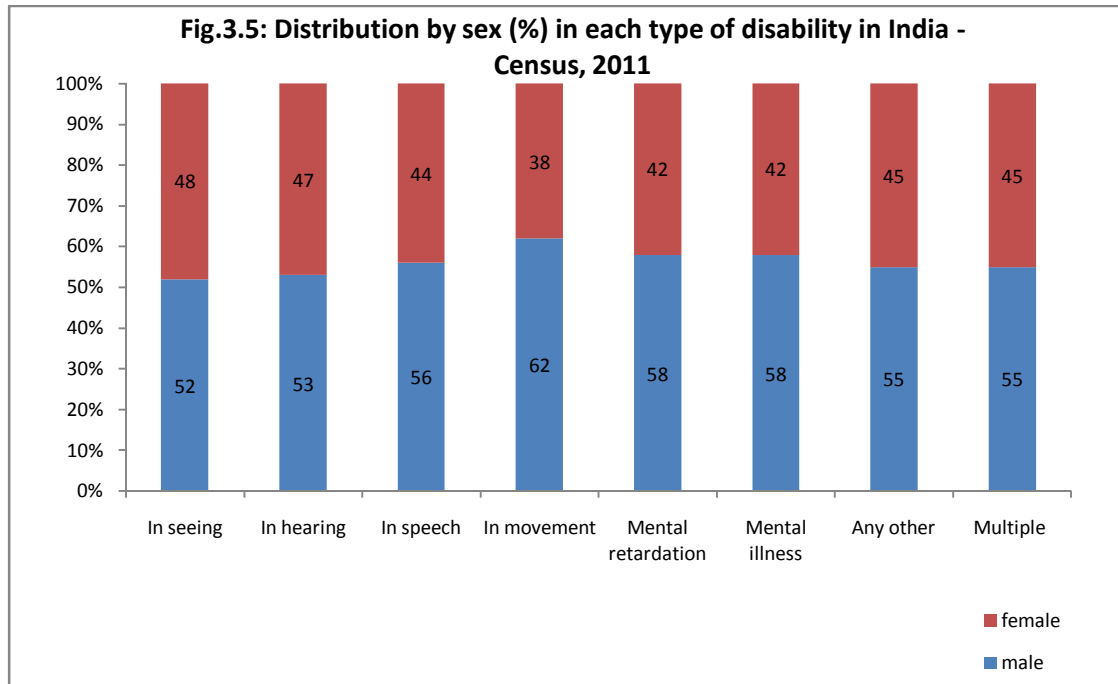
Types of disability

The Census 2011 revealed that,

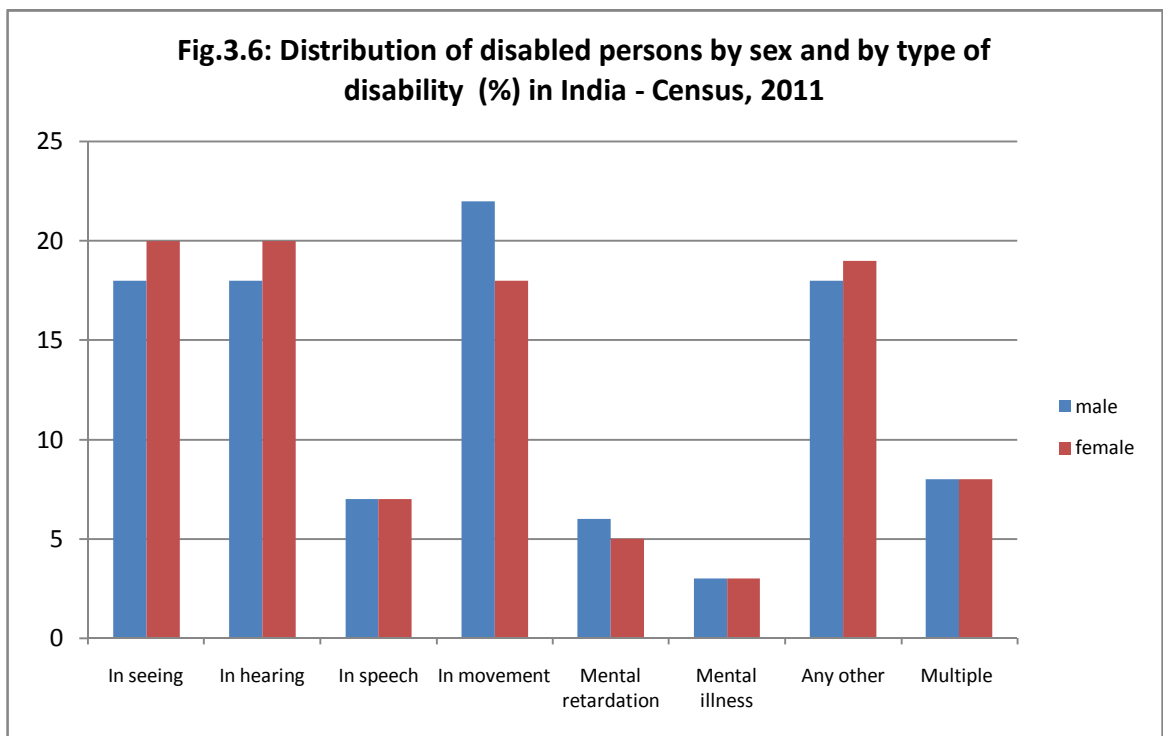
- In India, 20% of the disabled persons are having disability in movement, 19% are with disability in seeing, and another 19% are with disability in hearing. 8% has multiple disabilities.



- Males are more in number among the affected for all the types of disability.



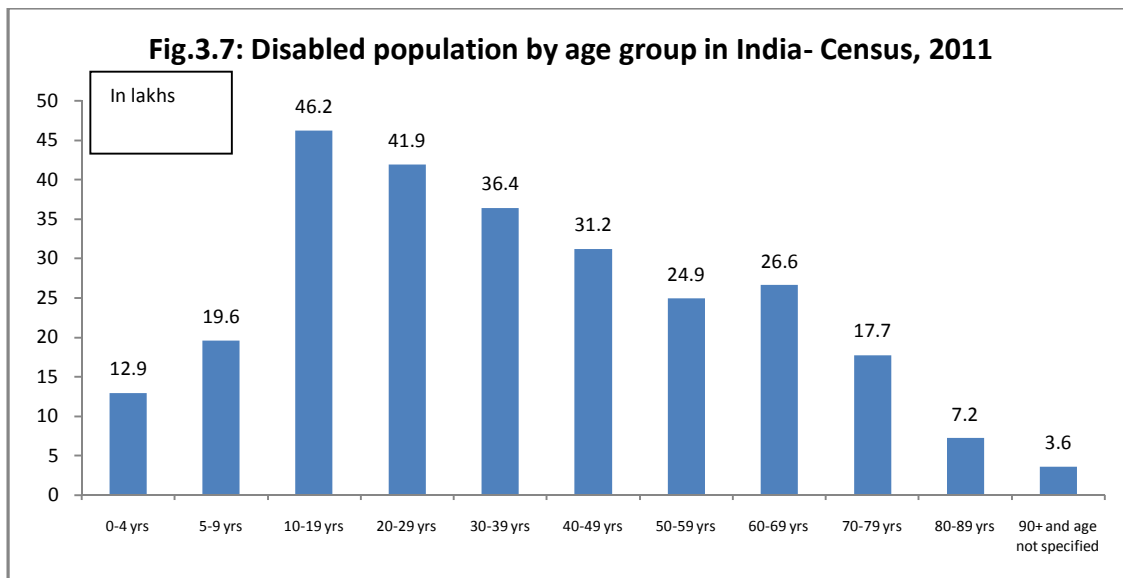
- Among the male disabled, 22% are having disability in movement, 18% each has disability in seeing/ in hearing while 8% of them suffered from multiple disability. In the case of the female disabled, 20% each has disability in seeing / in hearing, 18% has disability in movement and 8% of them are having multiple disability.



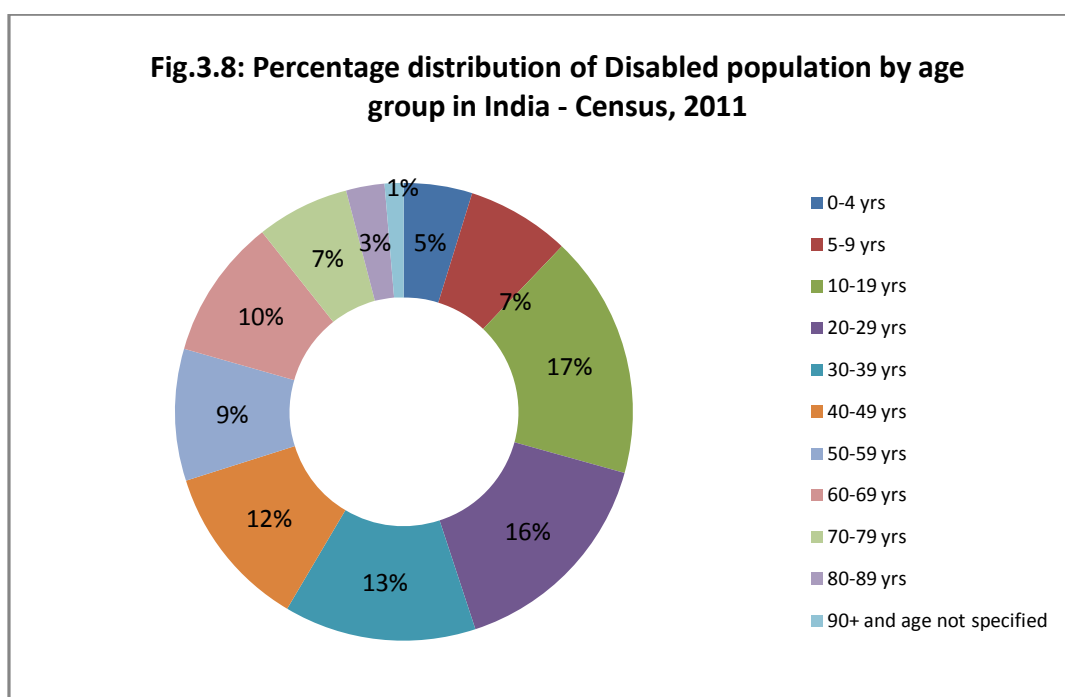
Disabled population in various age groups

As per Census 2011,

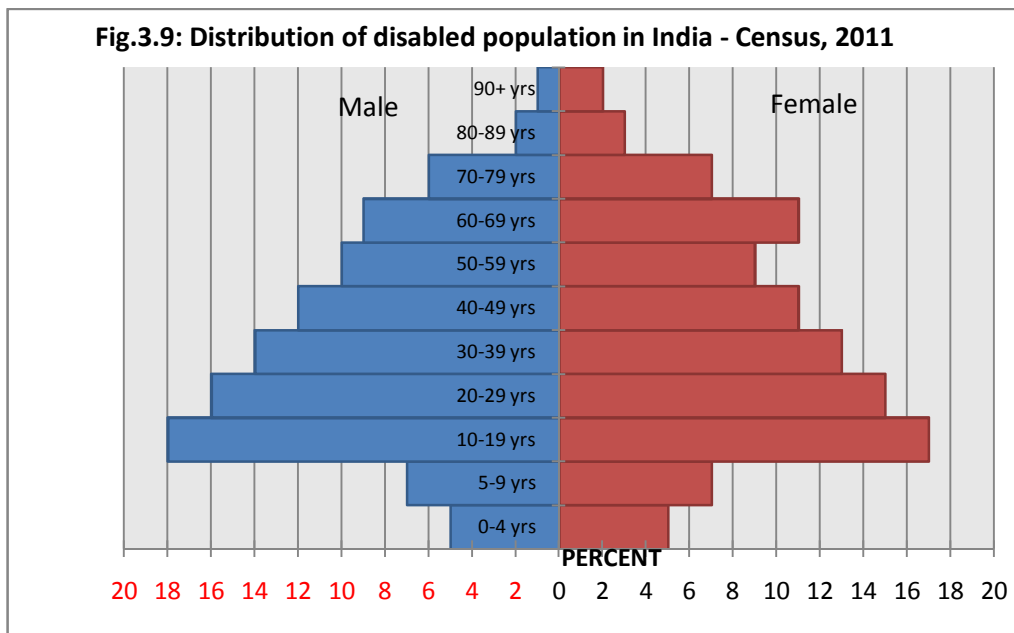
- The number of disabled persons is highest in the age group 10-19 years (46.2 lakhs).



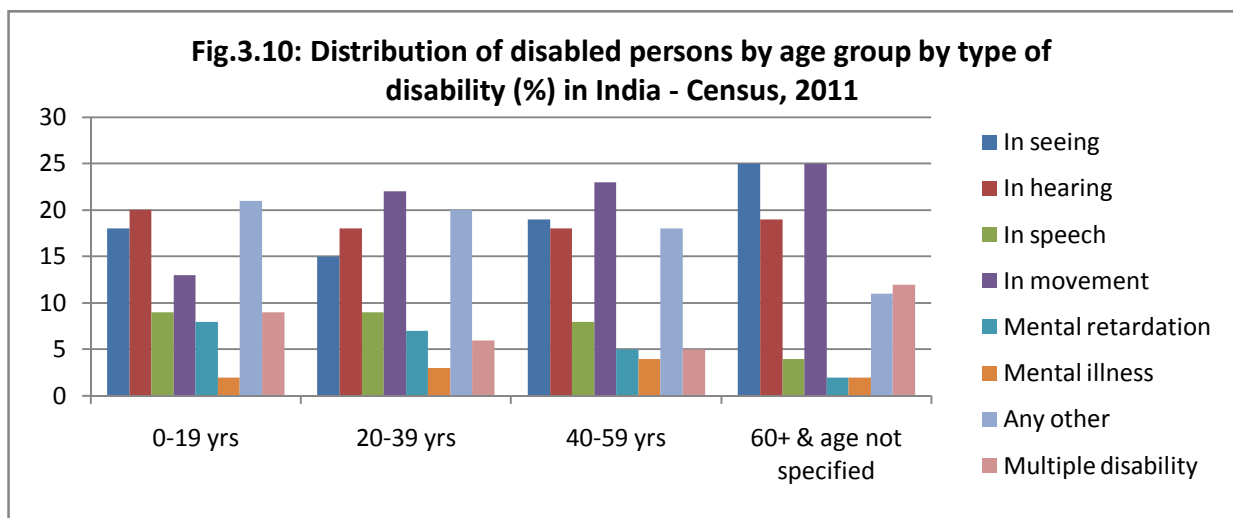
- 17% of the disabled population is in the age group 10-19 years and 16% of them are in the age group 20-29 years.
- Elderly (60+ years) disabled constituted 21% of the total disabled at all India level.



- 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.



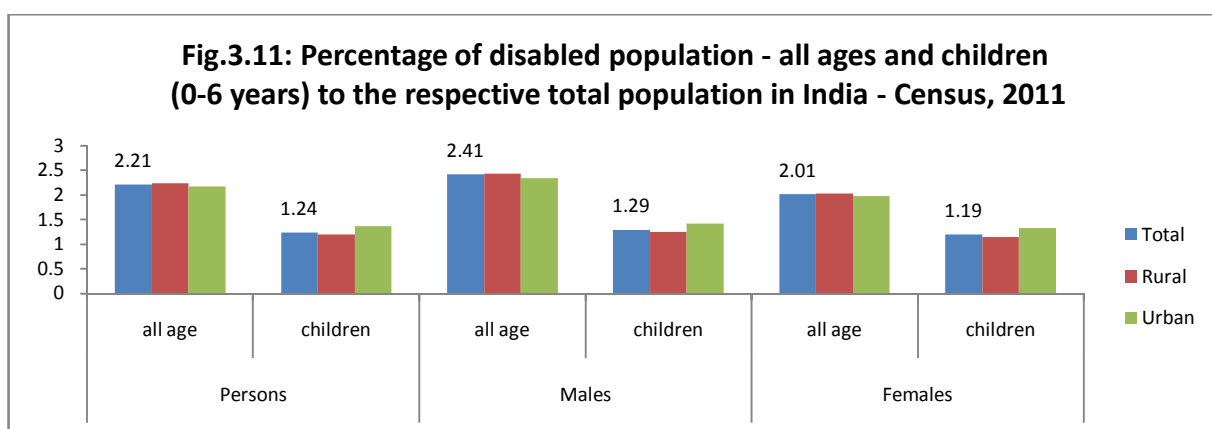
- Out of the total disabled in the age group 0-19 years, 20% are having disability in hearing followed by 18% with disability in seeing. 9% has multiple disabilities.
- Among the disabled in the age group 20-39 years, 22% are having disability in movement and 18% has disability in hearing. 6% has multiple disabilities.
- Among the disabled in the age group 40-59 years, 23% are having disability in movement and 19% has disability in seeing. 5% has multiple disabilities.
- Among the elderly disabled persons, the disabilities in movement (25%), in seeing (25%) and hearing (12%) are prominent. 12% has multiple disabilities.



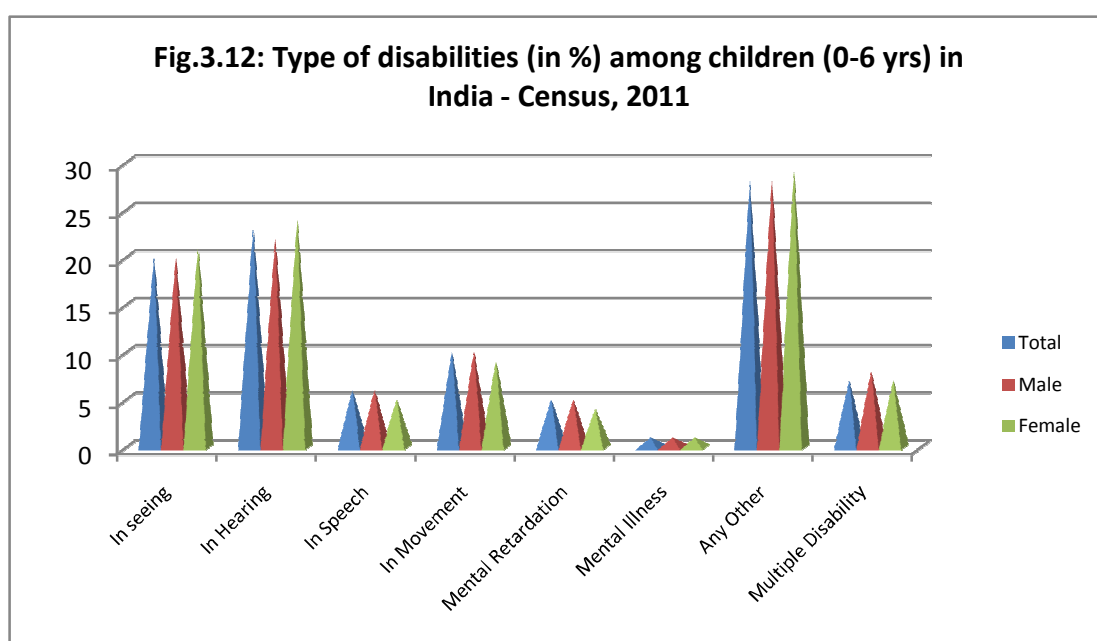
Disabilities among children (0-6 years)

The disability among children is a matter of serious concern as it has wider implications. The Census 2011 showed that, in India, 20.42 lakhs children aged 0-6 years are disabled. Thus, one in every 100 children in the age group 0-6 years suffered from some type of disability.

- 1.24% of the total children (0-6 years) are disabled. The percentage of male disabled children to total male children is 1.29% and the corresponding figure for females is 1.19%.
- The proportion of disabled males to total males is higher than the corresponding proportion for females at all India and at rural and urban areas. The same pattern has been observed in the case of children (0-6 years).
- The proportion of disabled to the total population for all ages is higher in rural areas for both males and females, while for children, the same is higher in urban areas.



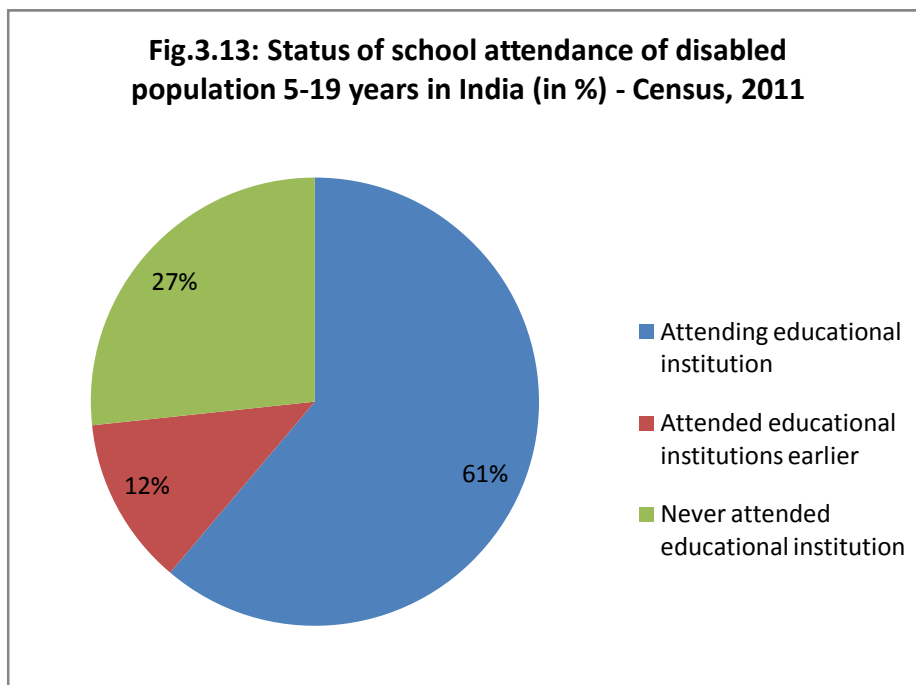
- 23% of the disabled children (0-6 years) are having disability in hearing, 30% in seeing and 10% in movement. 7% of the disabled children have multiple disabilities. A similar pattern is observed among male and female disabled children.



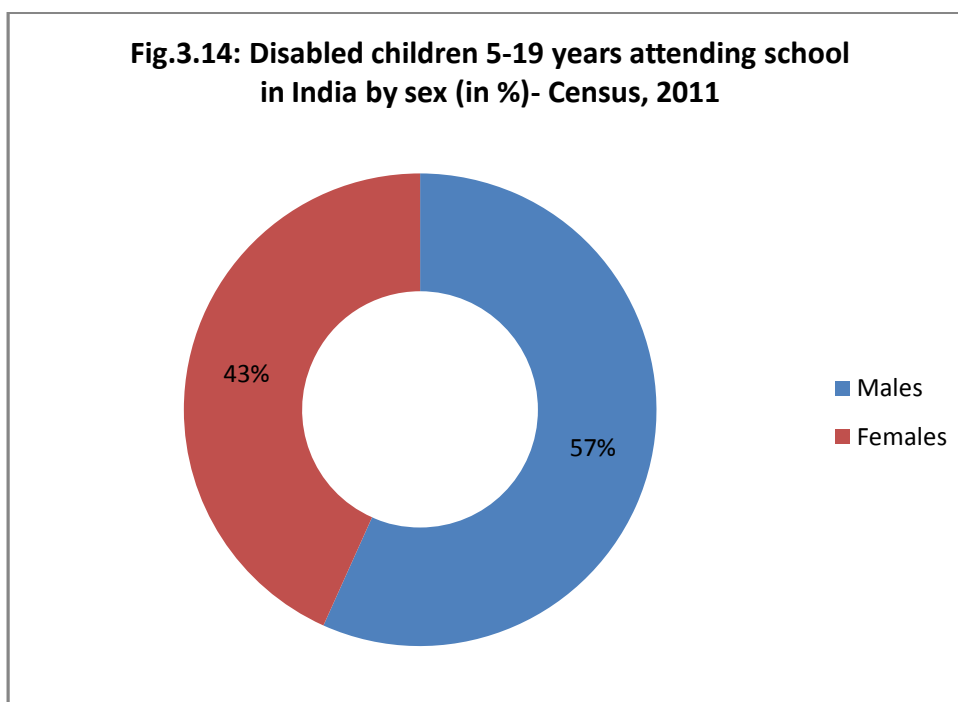
Educational attendance of disabled children (5-19 years)

The Census 2011 showed that,

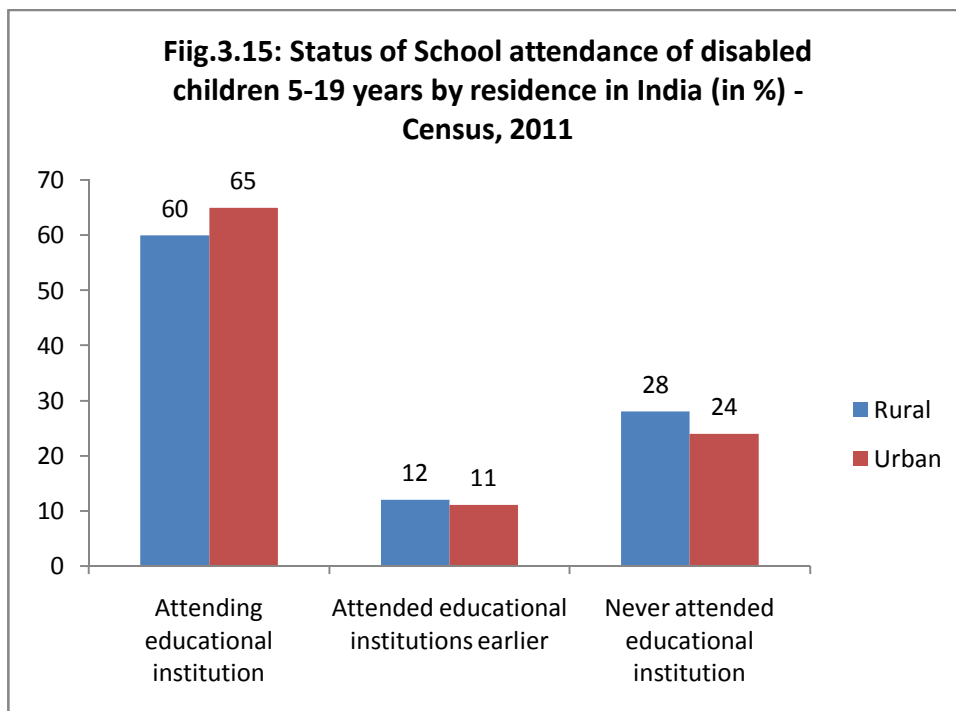
- 61% of the disabled children aged 5-19 years are attending educational institution.



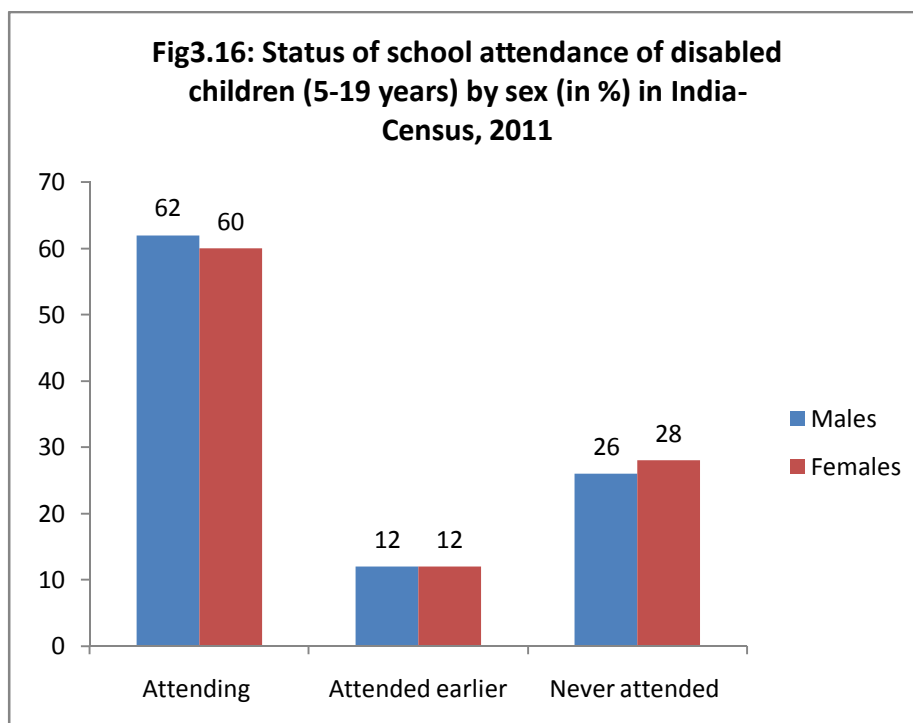
- Among the disabled children aged 5-19 years who were attending educational institutions, 57% are male children.



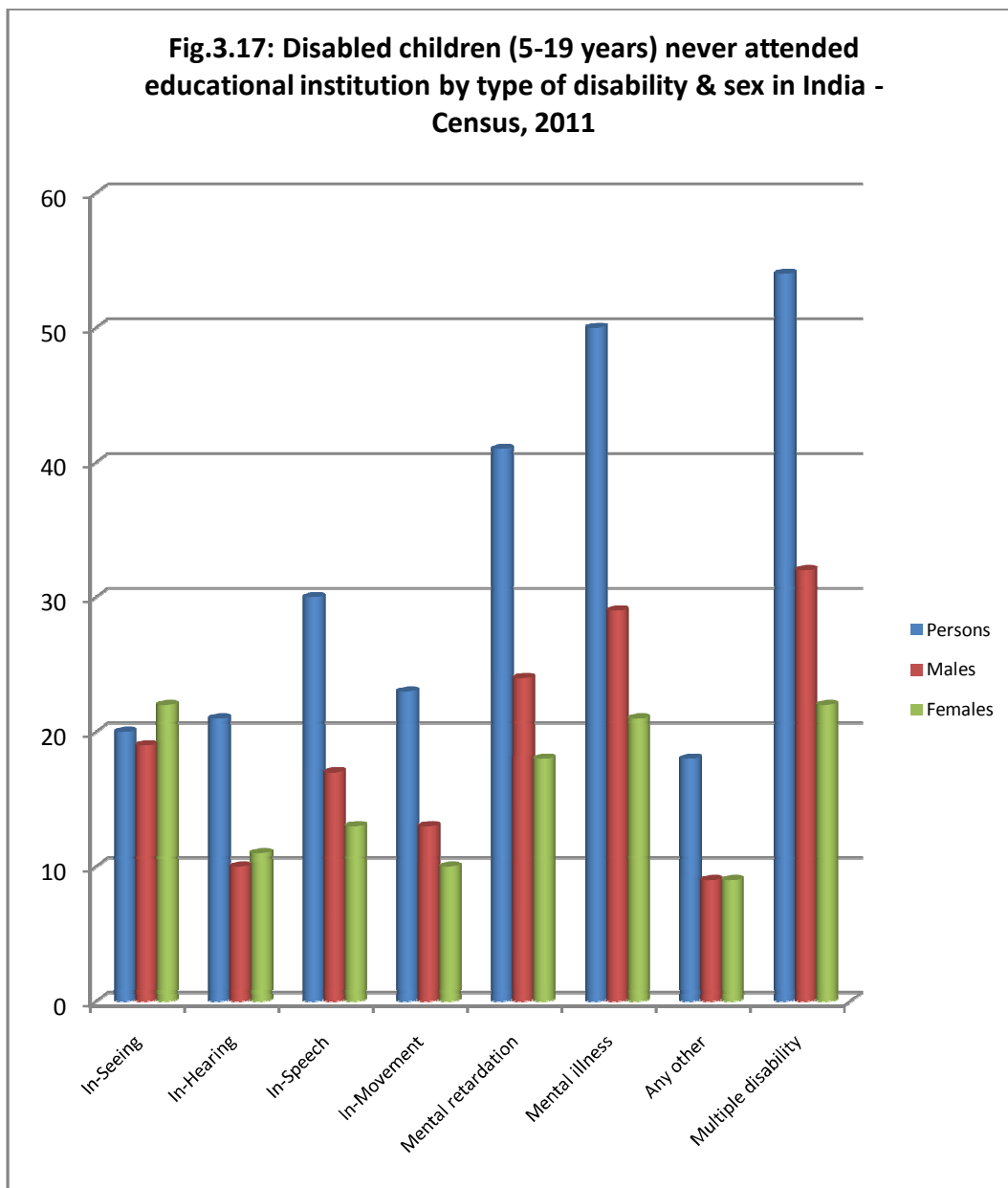
- The rate of school attendance of disabled children (5-19 years) is higher in urban areas (65%) compared to rural areas (60%).



- Among all the female disabled children (5-19 years), 60% are attending institutions, while among the male disabled children the 62% are attending educational institutions.



- 54% of the disabled children with multiple disabilities never attended educational institutions. Also, 50% of the children with mental illness never attended educational institution.



Place of stay of disabled persons

- The Census 2011 showed that, 8.3% (207.8 lakhs) of the total households in the Country are having disabled persons of which 71% are in rural areas. Out of the total households¹ with disabled persons, about 99.34% households are normal households, 0.42% is institutional and 0.24% is houseless households.

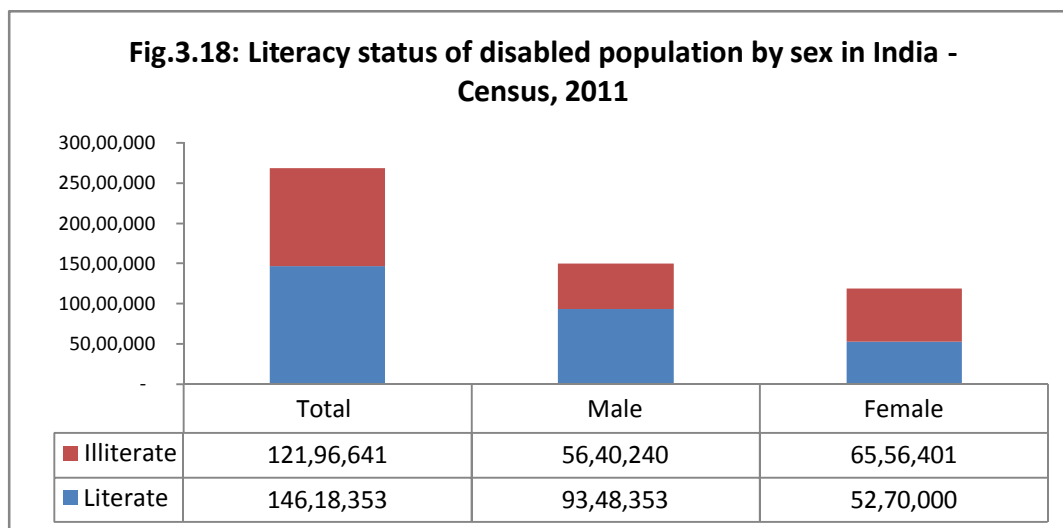
¹ Households are categorised into normal households, institutional and houseless in Census 2011.

Educational status of disabled population

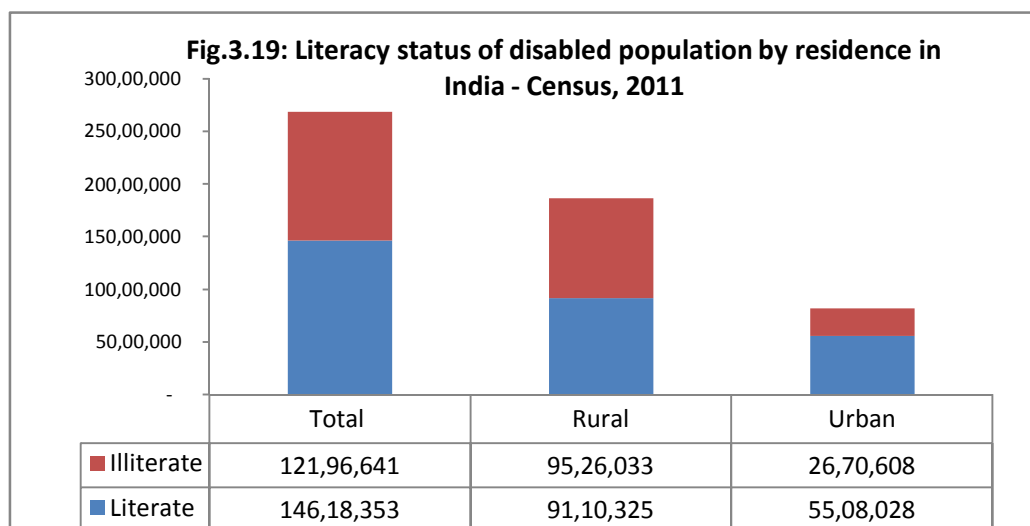
Disability may act as a major impediment in formal education. However, the educational attainment of disabled persons is important in improving their living conditions.

According to Census 2011,

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



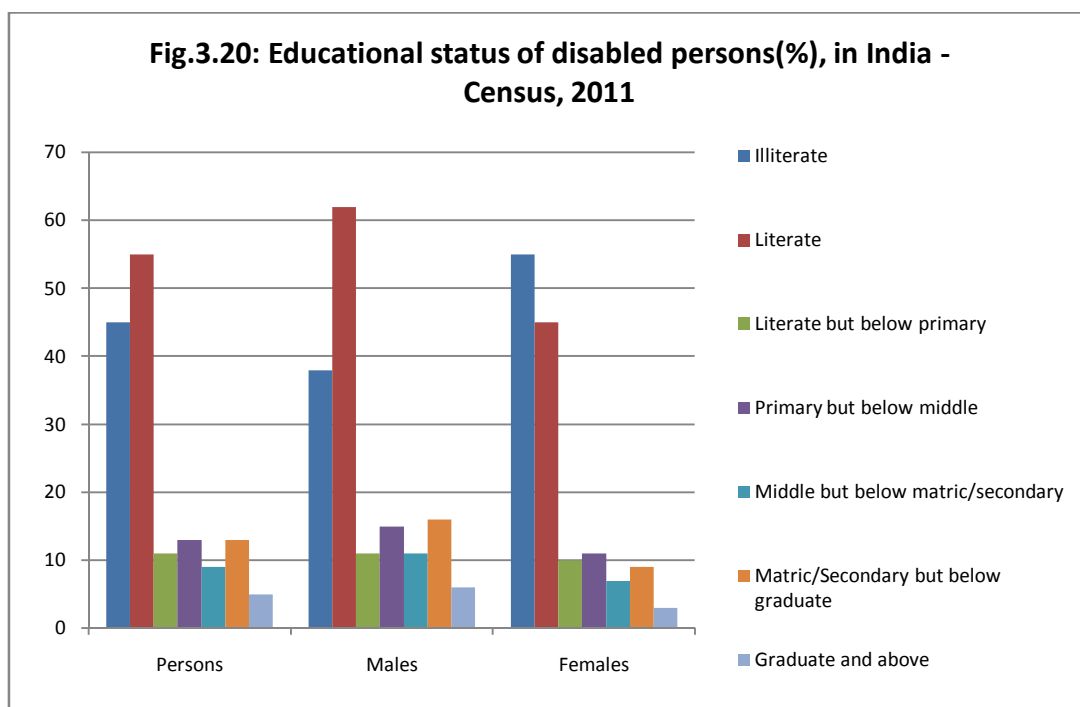
- In the rural areas, 49% of the disabled are literates while in urban areas, the percentage of literates among disabled population is 67%.



The Census 2011 showed that, at all India level,

- Among the total disabled persons, 45% are illiterates. 13% of the disabled population has matric/ 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 matric/ 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 matric/ secondary education but are not graduates and 3% are graduates and above. About 7.7% among the female disabled literates, are graduates.

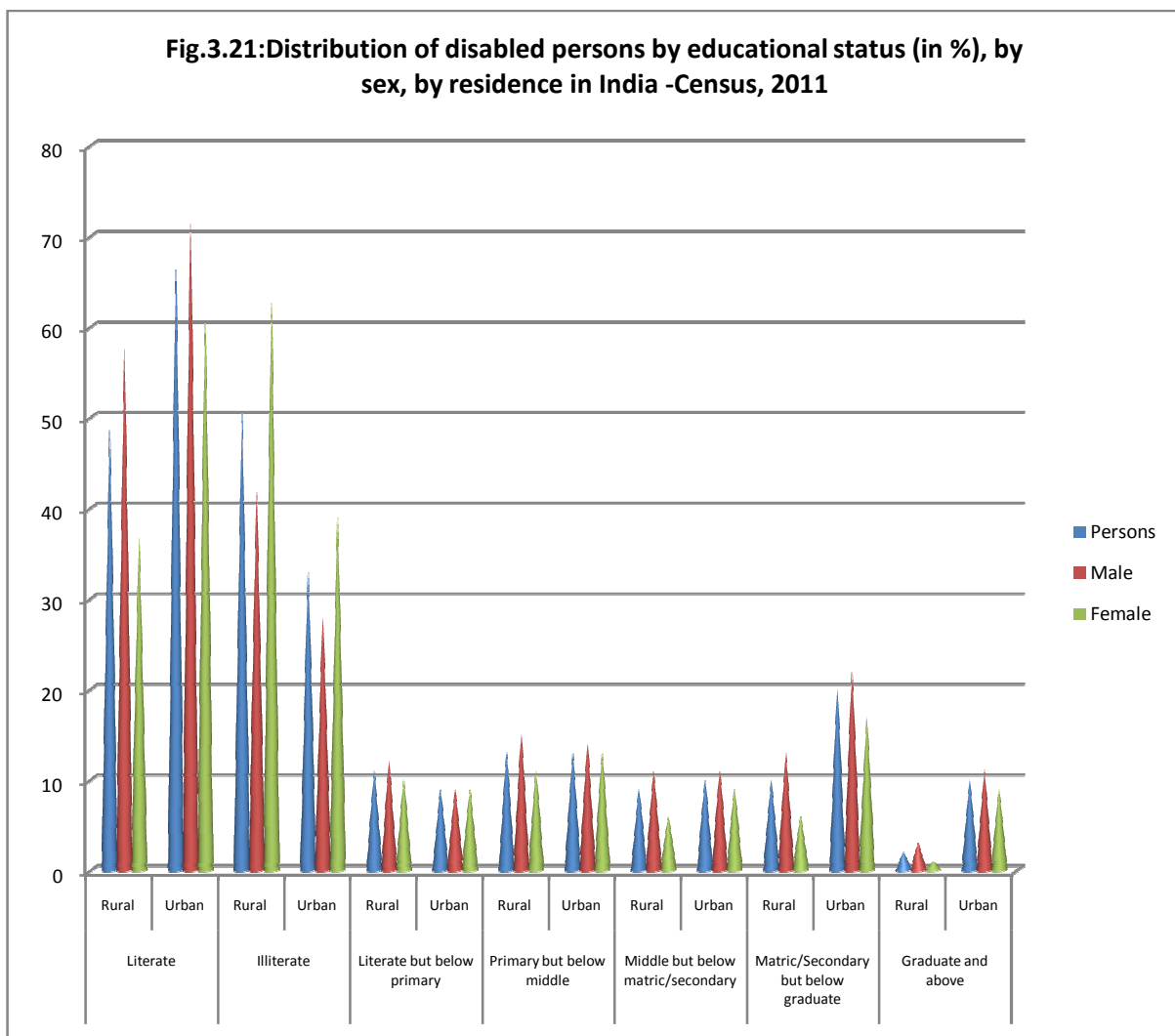


- Illiteracy was high among female disabled in rural areas.

Table 3.2: Comparison of Literacy status of disabled persons by sex and by residence in India - Census, 2011

	Literate		Illiterate	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Person	49	67	51	33
Male	58	72	42	28
Female	37	61	63	39

- The educational level of disabled persons is better in urban areas compared to rural areas, both for males and females.
- In urban areas, 67% of the total disabled persons are literate vis –a –vis 49% in rural areas. In urban areas 20% has matric/ secondary level education but below graduate and 10% are graduate and above, while in rural areas, the corresponding figures are 10% and 2% respectively.
- In urban areas, among the disabled who are literates, 15% of them are graduates, while in rural areas only 5% of them are graduates.

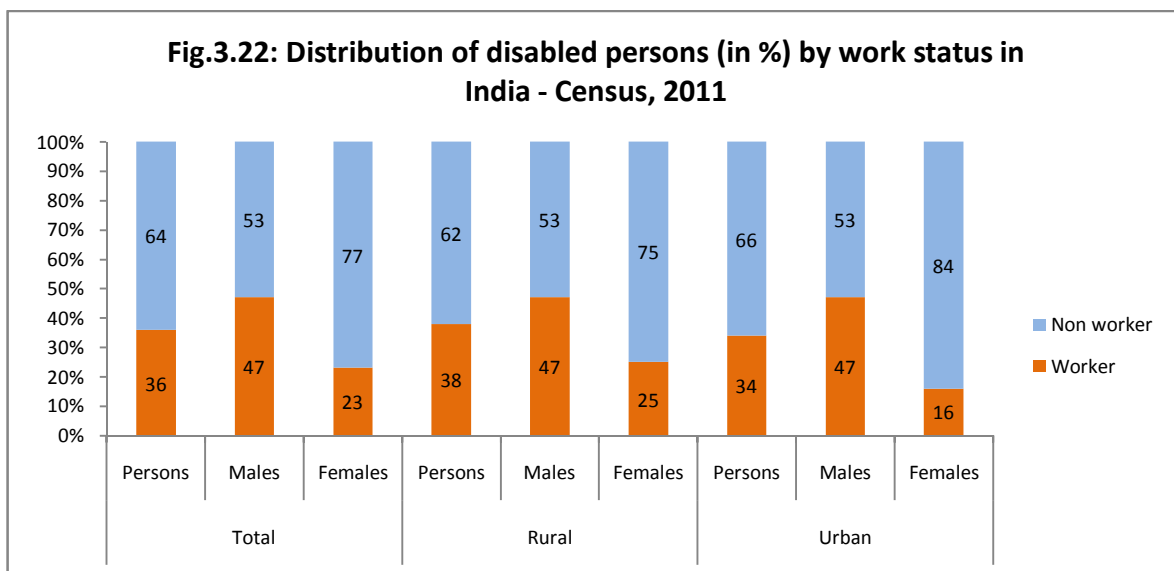


Employment status of disabled population

For the empowerment of 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 to throw light into the various aspects of their participation in an economic activity.

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%.



- Among the disabled persons who were workers, 31% were agricultural labourers.

Total	Cultivators (CL)	Agriculture Labourers (AL)	In Household Industries(HHI)	Others
97,44,386	22,74,322	29,77,272	4,35,053	40,57,739
%	23	31	4	42

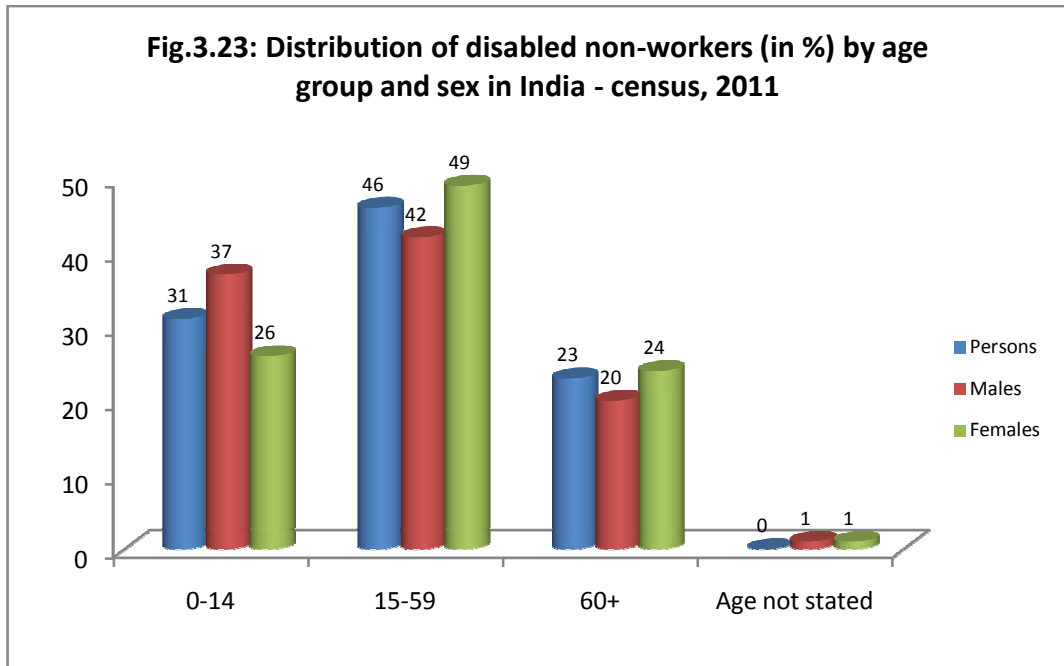
- One in every 25 disabled children in the age group 0-14 years is working, while 50% of the disabled population in the age group 15 -59 years is working.

Disabled	Workers (WPR) ²	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
Total	36.3	26.0	10.3
0-14	4.1	1.8	2.3
15-59	50.5	36.9	13.6
60+	28.3	19.3	9.0
Age not stated	37.5	26.2	11.3

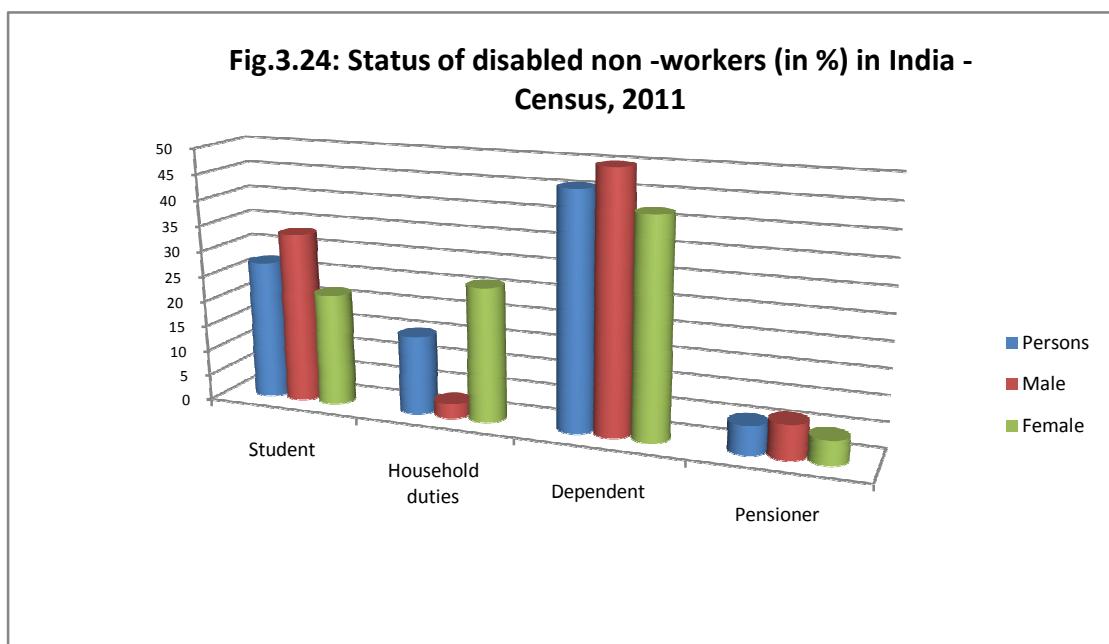
- As per Census 2011, there are 1.7 Cr. disabled non –workers, among them 46% were males and 54% females.

² WPR –Worker Population Ratio

- Among the total disabled non-workers, about 46% are in the age group 15-59 years, 31% in the age group 0-14 years and 23% are 60+ years. Among the male disabled non-workers, 42% belonged to the age group 15-59 years, while 49% of the female disabled non-workers belonged to this age group. While the share of disabled non-workers are higher in 0-14 age group compared to 60+ years age group, for both male and female disabled non-workers, for females the difference is less.



- One in every two disabled non-workers is dependent on their respective families. Among the male disabled non-workers, nearly 33% are students, while the same among the corresponding category of females is 22%.



- Among the disabled non –workers, for all type of disability, percent of dependents are highest followed by students and those performing household duties except for mental illness, where percent of disabled engaged in household duties is more than that of students.
- Among the disabled non –workers with disability in seeing, 42.7% are dependents and 28% are students; among those with disability in hearing 38.7% are dependents and 32.5% are students.
- In the case of disabled non –workers, with disability in speech, 33.5% are dependents while 37.2% are students, while among those with disability in movement 49.8% are dependents and 19.7% are students.
- Among disabled non-workers with mental retardation, 57.7% are dependents and 24.5% are students while those among the disabled with mental illness 66.6% are dependents and 9.3% are students. For persons with multiple disabilities in this category, 65.9% are dependents and 15% are students.

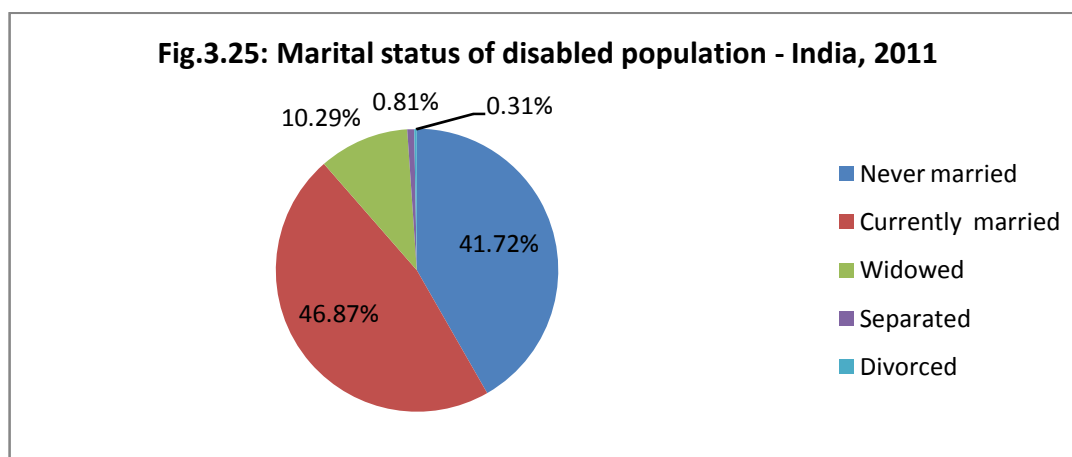
**Table 3.5: Disabled non – workers by type of disability and by major non- economic activity in India
- Census, 2011**

Type of Disability	Total (Millions)	Major Non-Economic Activity (%)						
		Student	Household duties	Dependent	Pensioner	Rentier	Beggar, Vagrants, etc.	Others
Total disabled non-worker	17.1	27.2	15.3	45.7	5.5	0.2	0.4	5.6
In seeing	3.1	28.0	17.3	42.7	6.7	0.2	0.4	4.7
In hearing	3.0	32.5	18.9	38.7	4.9	0.2	0.2	4.6
In speech	1.2	37.2	20.0	33.5	3.4	0.2	0.2	5.4
In movement	3.4	19.7	13.4	49.8	8.8	0.3	0.6	7.4
Mental Retardation	1.2	24.5	9.6	57.7	2.1	0.2	0.5	5.4
Mental Illness	0.6	9.3	11.9	66.6	2.8	0.2	1.0	8.2
Any other	2.9	37.4	17.7	35.4	3.2	0.2	0.3	5.8
Multiple disability	1.7	15.0	7.3	65.9	6.8	0.2	0.6	4.3

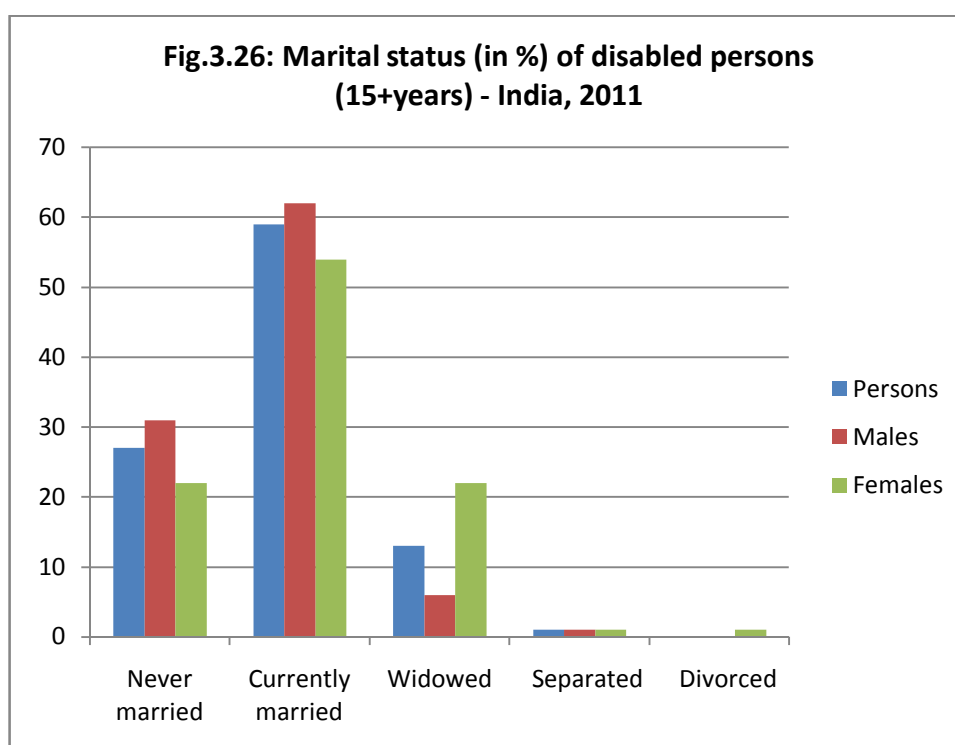
Marital Status of disabled population

According to Census 2011,

- 46.87% of the total disabled persons are currently married, whereas 41.72% are never married and 10.29% of them are widowed.



- Among the total disabled persons in the age group 15+ years, 59% are currently married and 13% are widowed. Among the male disabled, 62% are currently married and 6% are widowed while for female disabled, the corresponding figures are 54% and 13% respectively.



Conclusion

An attempt has been made in this Chapter to depict the situation of disabled persons in India as revealed by Census 2011 on important aspects like their count, type of disability, age group, education status, work status, marital status etc. The State / UT wise comparison on these aspects is available in Chapter 4.

Chapter 4

STATUS OF DISABLED PERSONS IN STATES / UTS

Highlights

As per Census 2011,

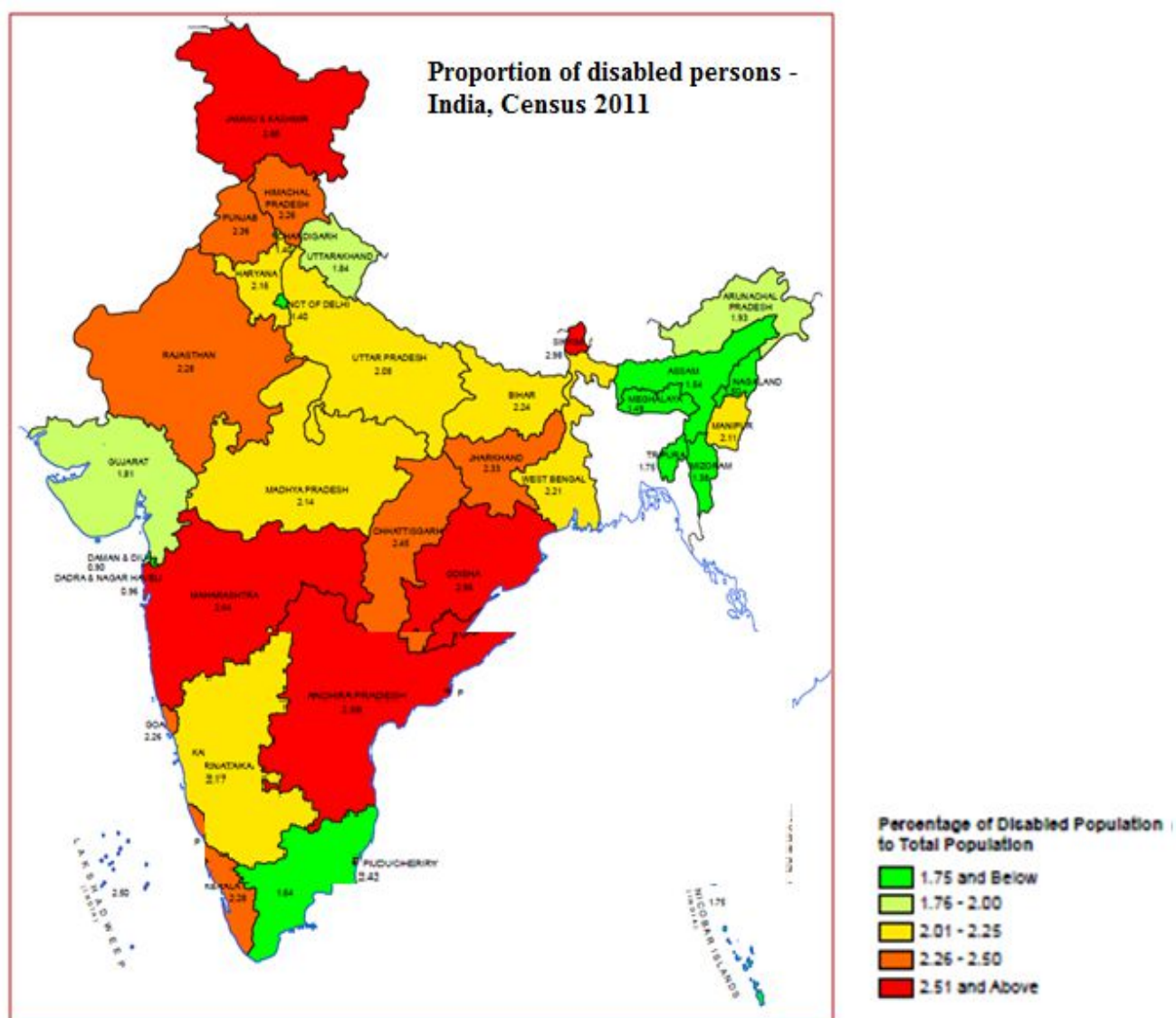
- At all India level, disabled persons constituted 2.21% of the total population. In 15 States / UTs, the prevalence of disability (proportion of disabled persons to total population) is higher than that of the same at the all India level.
- Among the State/ UTs, Sikkim has the highest prevalence of 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 highest 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 Bihar has the highest number of persons with disability in speech.
- 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%).
- The percentage of never married among the total disabled persons of the State / UT is highest in Meghalaya (56%) and lowest in Rajasthan (31%) whereas the percentage of currently married among the total disabled persons of the State / UT is highest in Maharashtra (51%) and lowest in Mizoram (31%)

The Census 2011 revealed that,

- Among State/ UTs, the proportion of disabled persons to the total population is highest in Sikkim (2.98%), followed by Odisha (2.96%), Jammu & Kashmir (2.88%), Andhra Pradesh (2.68%), and Maharashtra (2.64%).
- Among State/ UTs, the proportion of disabled persons to the total population is lowest in Daman & Diu (0.9%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (0.96%), Mizoram (1.38%), Delhi (1.4%) and Chandigarh (1.4%).

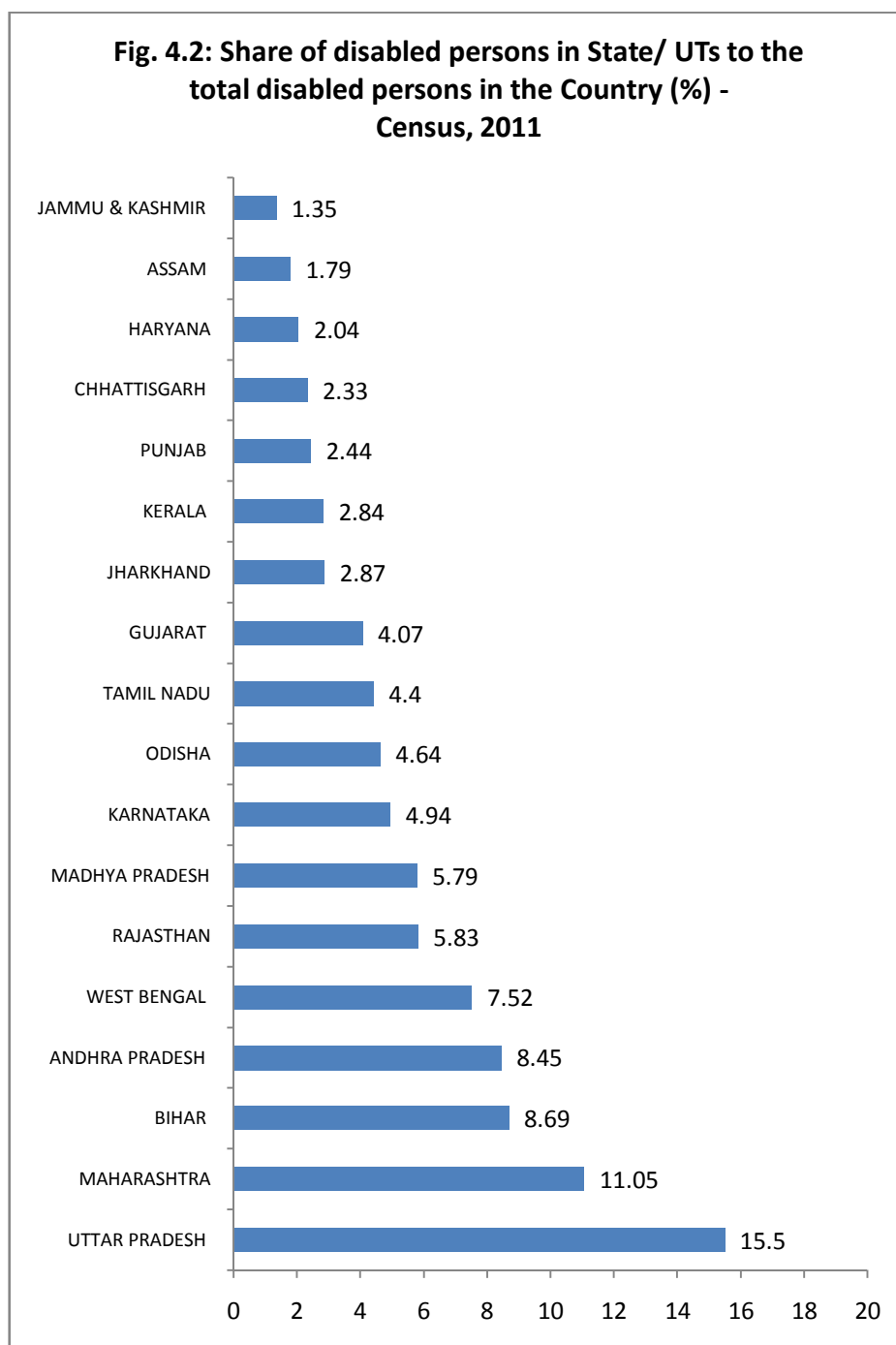
Fig.4.1: Proportion of disabled persons in State/ UTs, Census 2011



The Census 2011 showed that,

- The State of Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of disabled persons (16% of the total disabled in the Country) followed by Maharashtra (11%).

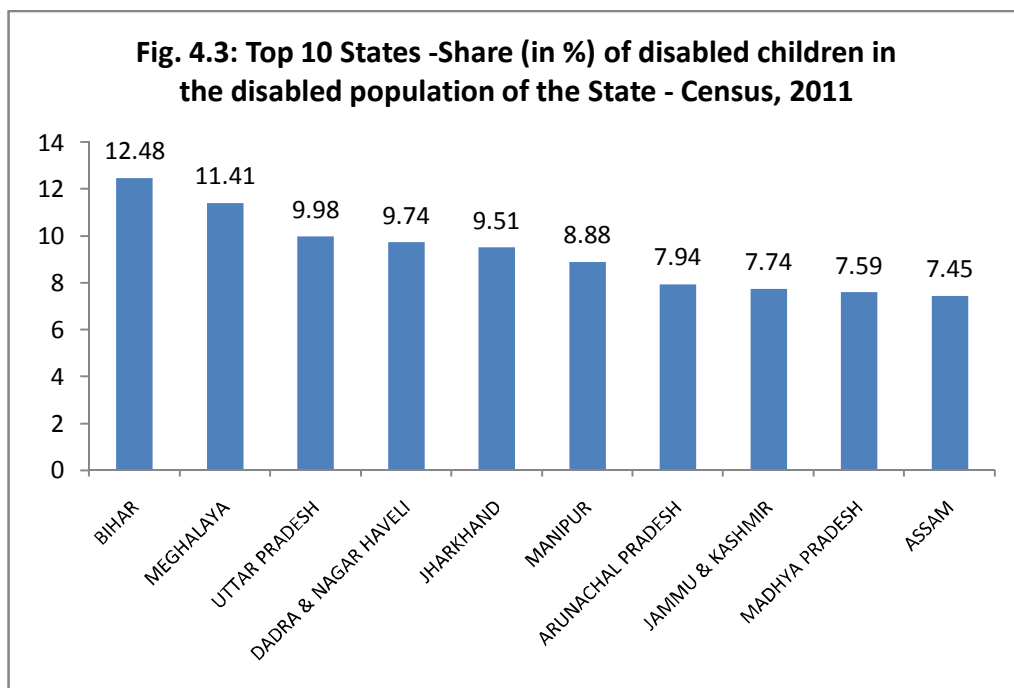
The State/ UTs which are home to more than 1% of the total disabled persons are depicted below:



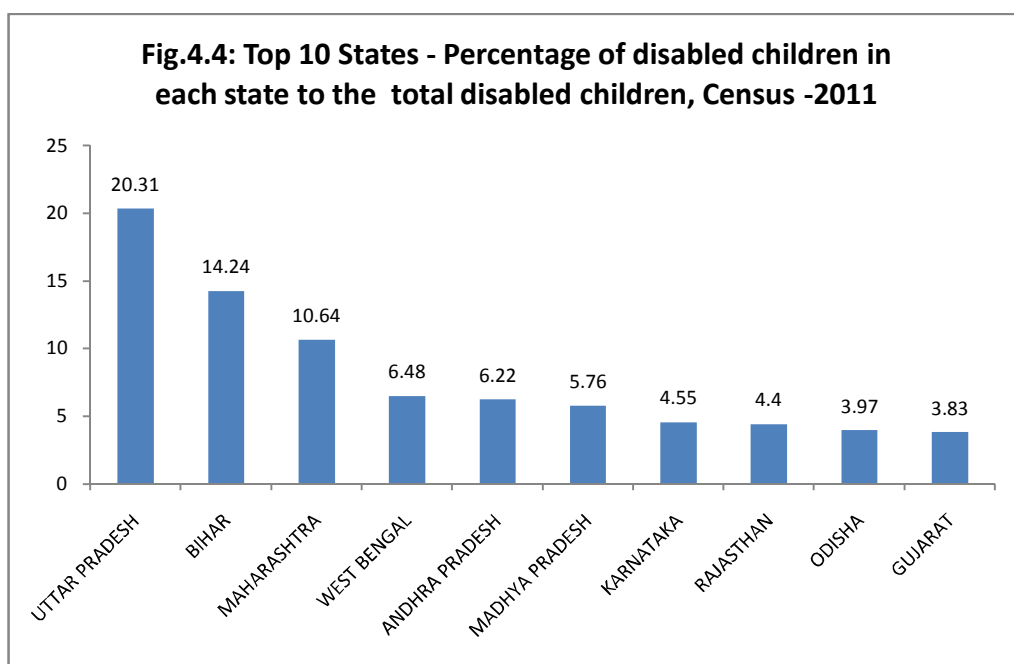
- The share of the disabled persons in the remaining 17 States/ UTs to the total population of disabled persons is less than 1%.

Disability among children

- The State of Bihar (12.48%) has the highest share of disabled children (0-6 years) in the disabled population of the State followed by Meghalaya (11.41%).



- The States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and West Bengal together contributed more than 50% of the disabled children (0-6 years) of the Country.



Work status of disabled persons

- In the States of Nagaland and Sikkim, nearly 50% of the disabled population has been reported as 'workers'.

A ranking of State/ UTs done on the basis of share of disabled workers to the respective disabled population is shown below:

Table 4.1: Share (in %) of disabled workers in total disabled population					
Rank	State/ UT	% of workers in the respective disabled population	Rank	State/ UT	% of workers in the respective disabled population
	INDIA	36.34			
1	NAGALAND	51.92	19	UTTAR PRADESH	34.79
2	SIKKIM	49.04	20	GUJARAT	34.79
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	44.69	21	RAJASTHAN	34.65
4	HIMACHAL PRADESH	44.37	22	ODISHA	34.32
5	MANIPUR	43.69	23	WEST BENGAL	33.98
6	MAHARASHTRA	42.13	24	ASSAM	33.91
7	MADHYA PRADESH	39.56	25	JAMMU & KASHMIR	33.65
8	ANDHRA PRADESH	38.61	26	TRIPURA	33.61
9	CHHATTISGARH	38.54	27	PUNJAB	33.07
10	KARNATAKA	38.05	28	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	31.49
11	MEGHALAYA	37.74	29	CHANDIGARH	31.37
12	JHARKHAND	37.68	30	HARYANA	31.22
13	TAMIL NADU	37.46	31	PUDUCHERRY	31
14	BIHAR	37.12	32	GOA	28.79
15	MIZORAM	36.27	33	DELHI	27.92
16	DAMAN & DIU	35.25	34	KERALA	23.59
17	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	35.19	35	LAKSHADWEEP	19.88
18	UTTARAKHAND	35.02			

Literacy status, educational level of disabled persons

- The States of Kerala and Goa have the highest literacy rate among the disabled persons (70%).
- The lowest literacy rate among the disabled persons is reported from Arunachal Pradesh (38.75%) followed by Rajasthan (40.16%).

A comparison of the literacy rate among disabled population vis –a - vis the literacy rate of the population is shown below:

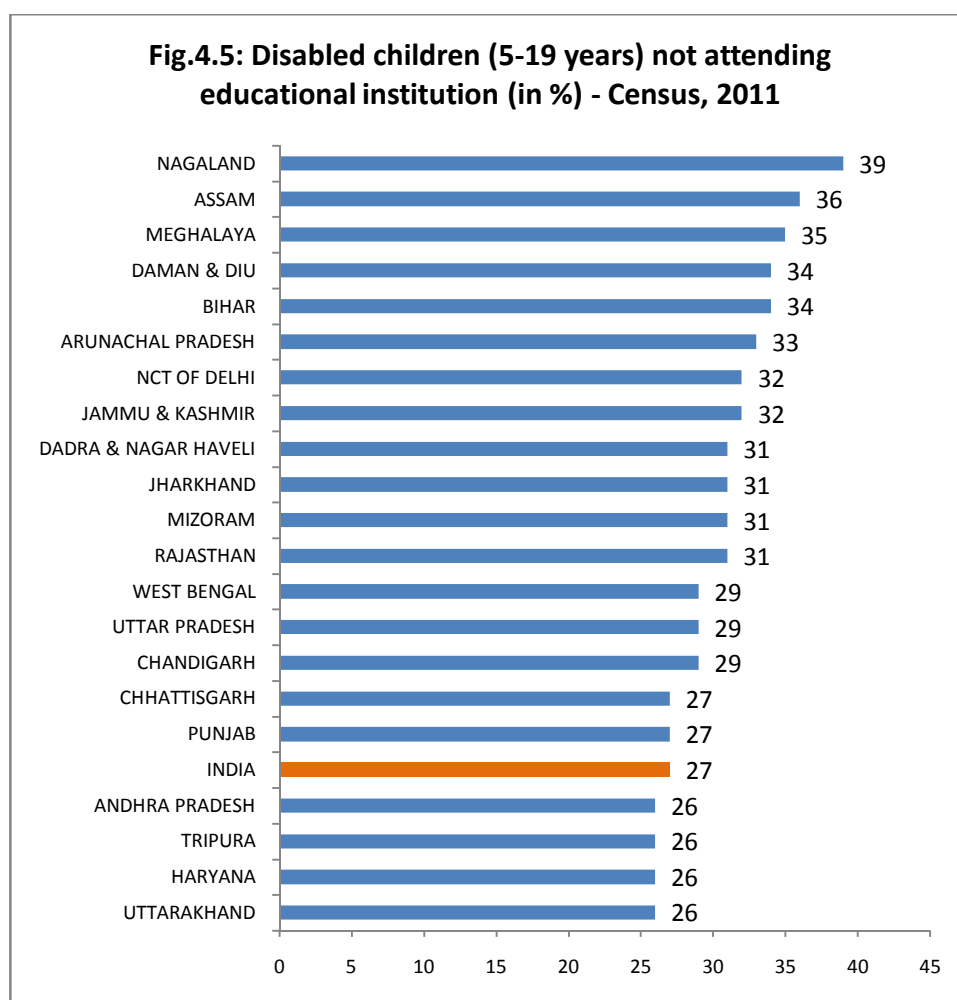
Rank	State / UT	% literates to total disabled	literacy rate -population	Rank	State / UT	% literates to total disabled	literacy rate - population
	INDIA	54.52	74.04				
1	KERALA	70.79	93.91	19	UTTARAKHAND	55.59	79.63
2	GOA	70.31	87.4	20	HARYANA	54.51	76.64
3	CHANDIGARH	67.66	86.43	21	ODISHA	53.17	73.45
4	MAHARASHTRA	67.64	82.91	22	MADHYA PRADESH	52.54	70.63
5	TRIPURA	66.37	87.75	23	UTTAR PRADESH	52.12	69.72
6	LAKSHADWEEP	66.25	92.28	24	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	50.76	77.65
7	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	65.45	86.27	25	CHHATTISGARH	48.53	71.04
8	NCT OF DELHI	65.32	86.34	26	ANDHRA PRADESH	48.33	67.66
9	PUDUCHERRY	63.09	86.55	27	ASSAM	48.25	73.18
10	GUJARAT	62.84	79.31	28	MEGHALAYA	47.71	75.48
11	DAMAN & DIU	62.02	87.07	29	BIHAR	47.3	63.82
12	MIZORAM	61.92	91.58	30	JHARKHAND	46.93	67.63
13	TAMIL NADU	60.66	80.33	31	SIKKIM	45.51	82.2
14	KARNATAKA	59.45	75.6	32	NAGALAND	43.55	80.11
15	MANIPUR	58.64	79.85	33	JAMMU & KASHMIR	41.8	68.74
16	WEST BENGAL	57.34	77.08	34	RAJASTHAN	40.16	67.06
17	PUNJAB	56.62	76.68	35	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	38.75	66.95
18	HIMACHAL PRADESH	55.97	83.78				

- Among literates, the percentage of graduates is highest in Chandigarh (19.68%) followed by NCT of Delhi (17.43%).

School attendance of disabled children (5-19 years)

- 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 same is higher than the national level value (61%) for 19 States/ UTs. Daman & Diu reported the lowest percentage of disabled children (5-19 years) attending educational institution (45%) followed by Assam and Nagaland (51%).
- The percentage of disabled children never attended educational institution is highest in Nagaland (39%) followed by Assam (36%). The same is lowest in Maharashtra and Goa (17%) followed by Kerala (18%).

The situation in State/ UTs for the percentage of disabled children (5-19 years) not attending educational institution is presented below in the descending order (20 state/ UTs which topped the list):



The detailed tables on disabled population, their work status, literacy and educational level, age wise distribution, type of disability, and marital status are presented at Appendix.

Chapter 5

TOWARDS THE WELFARE OF DISABLED PERSONS IN INDIA

1. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS:

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. 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. The Directive Principles of State Policy have been incorporated in Part – IV of the Constitution. These principles are intended to be the imperative basis of State policy. These are really in the nature of instructions issued to future legislatures and executives for their guidance.

Article 41 of Constitution of India: It provides 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.

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).

2. ACTS AND LEGISLATIONS :

(I) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995: India is a signatory to the Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality of the People with Disabilities in the Asian and Pacific Region, adopted at the meeting to launch the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons 1993-2002, convened by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific at Beijing from December 01-05, 1992. In order to give effect to the Proclamation, the Central Government enacted The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. The Act providing for education,

rehabilitation, employment, non-discrimination and social security to persons with disabilities defines “disability” as blindness, low vision, hearing impairment, loco-motor disability, mental retardation, mental illness and disabilities arising among those cured of leprosy. It also defines “person with disability” as a person suffering from not less than forty per cent of any disability as certified by a medical authority. Since the subject “Relief of the disabled.....” is covered vide Item No. 9 of the List II : State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the Act was enacted under Article 253 giving power to the Parliament for enacting “Legislation for giving effect to international agreements” read alongwith Item No. 13 of the List I : Union List : “Participation in international conferences, associations and other bodies and implementing of decisions made thereat”.

The above Act provides a mechanism for coordinated action among all stakeholders – through the Central Coordination Committee at the Government of India level with a view to effectively implement policy to ensure equal opportunities and assured participation in the social processes for PwDs. Combined efforts have been made in developing an extensive infrastructure to develop manpower by providing courses/ trainings to cater to the needs of Persons with Disabilities. The Government has established seven National Institutes (NI) specializing in different types of disabilities and eight Composite Regional Centers (CRC) to promote research and conduct training to facilitate delivery of services to persons with disabilities. While the existing National Institutions are being continuously strengthened, new National Centers of Excellence such as National Institute of Universal Design and National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation are being established. Indian Sign Language Research & Training Centre has also been established to promote training, research and standardization of sign language in India. Government of India has also decided to set up a National University of Rehabilitation Science and Disability Studies to promote higher education for persons with disabilities and to develop capacity building in disability sector in the country. Emphasis is being given to setting up of Spinal Injury Centres and Braille Presses, Disability Sports centre.

(II)The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992: The Rehabilitation Council of India was set up under the Act. The Council regulates and monitors the training of rehabilitation professionals and personnel and promotes research in rehabilitation and special education. The Council has been entrusted with the following functions: - (i) Determining minimum standards of education; (ii) Making recommendations to the Department regarding recognition of qualifications, granted by Universities, etc., in India for rehabilitation professionals/other personnel; (iii) Making recommendations to the Department regarding recognition of qualification of Institutes outside India; (iv) Conducting Inspections in examinations; (v) Registering rehabilitation professionals/other personnel and (vi) Determining privileges and professional conduct of registered persons.

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

The Government has established the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities to meet the following objective:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) To strengthen facilities to provide support to persons with disability to live within their own families.
- (iii) To extend support to registered organizations to provide need based services during period of crisis in the family of persons with disability.
- (iv) To deal with problems of persons with disability who do not have family support.
- (v) To promote measures for the care and protection of persons with disability in the event of death of their parent or guardian.
- (vi) To evolve procedures for the appointment of guardians and trustees for persons with disability requiring such protection.
- (vii) To facilitate the realization of equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation of persons with disability and
- (viii) To do any other act which is incidental to the aforesaid objects.

(IV) Mental Health ACT 1987: 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.

Statement of Objects and Reasons of Act 14 of 1987

- a. The attitude of the society towards persons afflicted with mental illness has changed considerably and it is now realised that no stigma should be attached to such illness as it is curable, particularly, when diagnosed at an early stage. Thus, the mentally ill persons are to be treated like any other sick persons and the environment around them should be made as normal as possible.
- b. The experience of the working of Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (4 of 1912) has revealed that it has become out-moded. With the rapid advance of medical science and the understanding of the nature of malady, it has become necessary to have fresh legislation with provisions for treatment of mentally ill persons in accordance with the new approach.

The objectives are -

- To regulate admission to psychiatric hospitals or psychiatric nursing homes of mentally ill-persons who do not have sufficient understanding to seek treatment on a voluntary basis, and to protect the rights of such persons while being detained;
- To protect society from the presence of mentally ill persons who have become or might become a danger or nuisance to others;
- To protect citizens from being detained in psychiatric hospitals or psychiatric nursing homes without sufficient cause;
- To regulate responsibility for maintenance charges of mentally ill persons who are admitted to psychiatric hospitals or psychiatric nursing homes;
- To provide facilities for establishing guardianship or custody of mentally ill persons who are incapable of managing their own affairs;
- To provide for the establishment of Central Authority and State Authorities for Mental Health Services;
- To regulate the powers of the Government for establishing, licensing and controlling psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric nursing homes for mentally ill persons;
- To provide for legal aid to mentally ill persons at State expense in certain cases.

Efforts to Replace the PwD Act 1995 with a New Legislation: With the twin objective of harmonising, the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and also to ensure better implementation, the Government had introduced the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 in the Rajya Sabha on 07.02.2014. The proposed law will increase the rights and entitlements for persons with disabilities, protect them from discrimination, facilitate mainstreaming, access to care and treatment and also strengthen enforcement mechanisms. The Right of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014, which makes accessibility a mandatory requirement under the law, is going to replace the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

3. NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT :

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 shall be on the following:

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.

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 comprises 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.

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 has been developed for education, employment and providing of other rehabilitation services to women with disabilities keeping in view their special needs

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.

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.

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.

The Department for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal department for implementing various Programmes, Schemes and other initiatives for the welfare of persons with disabilities. The important initiatives by the DEPwD are as follows:

4. PROGRAMME

Accessibility India campaign :

Government of India has launched **Accessible India Campaign**, a flagship programme to create barrier free environment for Persons with Disabilities on 3rd December 2015. The campaign targets creation of Physical and virtual infrastructure truly accessible and inclusive for the persons with disabilities and for making public buildings, transport system and information communications technology accessible on a wide scale.



With a view to make all Government buildings accessible, the Govt of India has issued harmonised guidelines and space standards for barrier free environment for persons with disabilities and elderly persons. All the mandatory provisions are being followed in all new projects post issuance of these guidelines.

Model Building Byelaws have also been revised. The revised Bye laws were released on 18th March 2016 which contains separate provision for Differently – Aabled, Elderly and Children which are applicable to all building, and facilities used by public such as educational, institutional, assembly, commercial, business mercantile building, group housing etc. It has also ensured engagement of Access Audit Consultants for all existing buildings under Central Government for retrofitting to make them barrier free.

The Government of India also focuses on research and development on various aspects of disability to improve quality of life of persons with disabilities and also for prevention of disability. Public awareness, advocacy to promote the cause for persons with disabilities is being given greater thrust by the Government so as to extend the outreach of its programmes/schemes and also to generate affirmative public perception towards these categories of citizens.

UDID Project

The Department is in the process of implementing a project viz. "**Unique ID** for Persons with Disabilities" with a view to create a national data base for persons with disabilities, and issue Unique ID card to each Persons with disability. The UDID initiative will provide a transparent mechanism for issuance of disability certificate besides helping the enforcing authorities to verify the authenticity of disability certificates for the purpose

of delivery of benefits under various Government sponsored programmes/schemes. This would also enable the Government to have genuine and real time data on disability covering various aspects such as level of education, income /employment status etc.

National Action Plan for Skill Development:

The Government has launched National Action Plan for Skill development with the aims to cover 2.5 million persons with disabilities by the year 2022 through various stakeholders.

STATUTORY BODIES

(1) Rehabilitation Council of India

The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) constituted under the Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 regulates and monitors the training of professionals and personnel; promote research in rehabilitation and special education, and maintain the Central Rehabilitation Register (CRR).

(2) Chief Commission for persons with Disability:

The persons with disability (with Equal Opportunity, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 empowers the Chief Commission of Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) with certain powers of a civil court to look into complaints relating to denial of rights of persons with disabilities and non-implementation of laws, rules etc. made for the welfare and protection for rights of persons with disabilities.

(3) National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability

National Trust was set up in 2000 under the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability Act, 1999. It works through a network of voluntary organisations, association of persons with disabilities and association of their parents. It provides for setting up of 3 member local level Committees across the country, primarily to appoint legal guardians for persons with disability where required. National Trust runs a bunch of schemes and programmes ranging from early intervention for children for children upto 6 years to residential centres for adults with severe disabilities.

National Institutes and Regional Centres

To meet the requirements of specific disabilities, Govt of India has established 7 National Institutes (Nis) in specific disabilities under the Department. These are engaged in Human Resource Development, providing Rehabilitation Services to the persons with disabilities and Research & Development.

These Institutes are engaged in Human Resource Development in the field of disability, providing rehabilitation services to the Persons with Disabilities and undertaking Research and Development efforts.

National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)

The National Handicapped Finance Corporation (NHFDC) was set up in 1997 with a view to promote economic development activities and self-employment ventures for the benefit of persons with disabilities. It extends loans to the persons with disabilities for their self-employment ventures and for pursuing professional / technical education; it also assists self-employed individuals with disabilities in marketing their finished goods.

Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE)

(a) **National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC):** The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation was set up in 1997 with a view to promote economic development activities and self employment ventures for the benefit of persons with disabilities. It extends loans to the persons with disabilities for their self employment ventures and for pursuing professional / technical education. It also assists self employed individuals with disabilities in marketing their finished goods.

(b) **Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO):** The Corporation has been manufacturing various types of cost effective ISI mark assistive devices on mass scale. Besides, ALIMCO has been distributing assistive devices for empowering and restoring the dignity of the persons with disabilities to cater for orthopaedic environment, hearing impairment, visual impairment and delayed intellectual development across the length and breadth of the country.

SCHEMES

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) implements various schemes to provide benefit to the PwDs.

Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

The objectives of the scheme are

- To create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunity, equity, social justice and employment of persons with disability.
- To encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the persons with disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

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

The main objective of the scheme is to assist the needy persons in preparing durable sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standards aids and appliances to promote physical, social, psychological rehabilitation of persons with disability by reducing defects of the disabilities and at the same time enhance their economic potential.

Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disability Act, 1995 (SIPDA)

The scheme is for providing financial assistance for undertaking various activities outlined in the PwD Act. Financial assistance is being given under this scheme for setting up District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) and Composite Rehabilitation Centres (CRC). Financial assistance is also provided under the scheme to State Government and Institutions / Organisations run by Central and State Government for various activities for implementation of persons with disabilities act.

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs)

In order to facilitate creation of infrastructure and capacity building at district level for awareness generation, rehabilitation, training and guidance of rehabilitation professions, Department is supporting setting up DDRC in all the unserved districts of the country for providing comprehensive services to the persons with disability.

National Fellowship for Students with Disabilities (RGMF)

The RGNF scheme was launched during 2012-13 to increase opportunities to students with disabilities for pursuing higher education leading to degrees such as M. Phil and PHD in any university recognised by UGC. Under the Scheme, 200 Fellowships per year are granted to students with disability. In case of non-availability of adequate number of students with disabilities, the number of

fellowships not available during a year may be carried forward with the next academic session. In case the number of candidates exceeds the number of available award, the UGC selects the candidates based on the percentage of marks obtained in their post graduation examinations.

Pre Metric scholarship and Post Metric Scholarship for students with Disability

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the students with the disabilities for studying in the pre-metric level Class IX and X and Post Metric level (Class XI, XII and upto Graduate Degree / Diploma level). The financial assistance includes scholarship, book grant, escort / reader allowance, etc. Selection of the beneficiaries under these scholarship schemes is done on the basis of merit after recommendation of the State Governments / Union Territory Administration.

National Overseas Scholarship for students with disabilities

The scheme has been launched with the objective of providing financial assistance for the students with disabilities for pursuing studies abroad at the level of Masters Degree and PhD. The scholarship amount includes maintenance allowance, contingency allowance, tuition fees and cost of air passes etc.

Incentives to private sector employees for providing employment to persons with disabilities

The objective of the scheme is to encourage employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector and was launched in the year 2008-09. Under the scheme, payment of employer's contribution towards the Employees Provident Fund Organisation and Employees State Insurance Corporation for the first three years is made by the Government of India in respect of persons with disability appointed in the private sector to a post carrying monthly emoluments upto Rs.25,000/-.

Scheme for Awareness Generation and Publicity

The Scheme was launched in 2014 with the objective

- (a) To give wide publicity including event based publicity etc. through electronic, print, film media, multi media to the schemes, programmes being run by the Central Government and State Government for the welfare of persons with disabilities.
- (b) To create an enabling environment for social inclusion of the PwDs.
- (c) To disseminate information 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 provision and welfare schemes meant for the PwDs.
- (g) To develop content for rehabilitation of different types of disabilities.
- (h) To provide for helplines.
- (i) To provide for effective grievance redressal.
- (j) To extend financial support for National & International events organised by reputed organisations 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 and religious tourism.
- (l) to extend financial support for participation in the Community Radio Programme / Scheme of the Ministry of I&B.

Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities was created vide notification dated 21.11.2006 under the Charitable Empowerment Act 1890. The Fund is to be administered and applied:

- To implement various provisions of persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunity, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act, 1995).
- To promote employment
- To promote skill and entrepreneurial development.
- To provide subsidy to grant of loans under scheme for promotion of self-employment.
- To provide scholarships for pursuing technical or professional courses.
- To promote awareness about prevention, detection, early intervention and rehabilitation.
- To promote physical and mental well being through recreation, sports and cultural activities.
- To promote for persons with severe disabilities the establishment and management of special homes, and
- To do all other things those are incidental and conducive to the above objects.

National Fund for persons with disabilities

National Handicapped Welfare Fund was created in 1983 to promote voluntary sector for creating services for prevention and early detection of disability, education, training, physical and economic rehabilitation for disabled persons and to do all other things that are incidental and conducive to the above objects. The Fund was renamed National Fund for Persons with Disabilities in 1997.

Central Sector Scheme of Support for Establishment / Modernisation / 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 / modernisation / capacity augmentation of Braille Presses' from 2014-15 and 2016-17. Department has approved 8 proposals received from Government Institutes / Voluntary Organisations under the Scheme.

Central Sector Scheme on 'Research and disability related technology, products and issues'

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has launched the above scheme in January, 2015 with the objective to promote research of service models and programmes on the basis of life cycle needs, holistic development of the individuals and their families and creating an enabling environment for the empowerment of persons with disabilities and promote research in prevention and prevalence of disability and the application of science and technology to the development of indigenous appropriate aids and appliances.

NEW INITIATIVES & SCHEMES IN PROGRESS

- Establishment of the Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC) at a cost of Rs.20.00 crore at New Delhi for development of common language of communication for deaf persons in the country.
- The Department for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is establishing Centre for Disabilities Sports to develop and encourage disabled sports persons.
- Modernisation of 10 existing and establishment of 15 new Braille presses to augment production of Braille presses.
- Under another flagship scheme of the Department "Scheme of Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase / fitting of aids & appliances (ADIP), the Department has introduced a centralized on-line application developed by NIC on the website www.ngograntsje.gov.in in the month of July, 2014.
- The Department in collaboration with TIFAC, an autonomous body of the Department of Science & Technology, has launched a dedicated web portal for meeting the accessible needs relating to aids & appliances for persons with disabilities. The web portal was launched by Hon'ble President of India on International Day for the Persons with Disability on 3rd December, 2014.
- National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation – The Department is in the process of establishing National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation at Bhopal.

Indian Spinal Injuries Centre, New Delhi

Indian Spinal Injuries Centre (ISIC), New Delhi was set up in collaboration with the Government of Italy, through San Raffaele Hospital, Milan alongwith the support from the Government of India to render super-specialty services for special injury management. The Indian Spinal Injury Centre, a Non- Governmental Organisation, provides comprehensive rehabilitation management services to patients with spinal cord injuries and related ailments. These include intervention in the form of reconstructive surgery, stabilization operations, physical rehabilitation, psycho-social rehabilitation, and vocational rehabilitation services. The main objectives of organization are human resource development, research and development, development of models of care and rehabilitation, documentation and distribution, special education centre, consultancy services and outreach programmes for spinal injured patients.

As per the decision of the Union Cabinet, the Government supports the ISIC to provide 25 free-beds daily for treatment of poor patients. In addition, the Centre provides 5 free-beds to poor patients.

Indian Spinal Injuries Centre was released grants-in-aid for Rs.2.00 crore during 2013-14. The organization assisted 5150 beneficiaries by providing free-bed facilities from the grants-in-aid received during 2013-14.

National Awards for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, 2014

Every year on the occasion of the International day for the disabled persons i.e. 3rd December, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment confers National Awards on individuals, institutions, districts etc for outstanding work done by them in the field of empowerment of persons with disabilities. National awards are given under 14 categories.

Chapter 6

STRENGTHENING STATISTICS ON DISABILITY – GLOBAL INITIATIVES

Washington Group for improving Disability Statistics

The main objective of the Washington Group (WG) is the promotion and coordination of international cooperation in the area of health statistics by focusing on disability measures suitable for censuses and national surveys. The aim is to provide basic necessary information on disability which is comparable throughout the world. For the primary purpose of informing policy on equalization of opportunities, the WG has developed, tested internationally, and adopted a short set of disability measures suitable for use in censuses, sample-based national surveys, or other statistical formats.

A second priority is to 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. To that end, the WG has developed, tested and adopted an extended set of questions on functioning; and, in collaboration with UNICEF, is working on survey modules that address child functioning and disability as well as inclusive education. These extended sets of survey items are intended to be related to the short set of disability measures. 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.

Disability inclusive development goals....

1. Incheon strategy: 10 Goals to “Make the Right Real”

The Incheon Strategy provides the Asian and Pacific region, and the world with the first set of regionally agreed disability – inclusive development goals. 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.

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 & target	Indicators
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	
	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 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 Governments 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 subregional 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

In India, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is the nodal agency for implementation of Incheon strategy.

2. Disability inclusive Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs was unanimously adopted on 25th September, 2015 by the UN's 193 Member States, which address the needs of people in both developed and developing countries, emphasising that no one should be left behind. The SDGs are a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda. The SDGs calls for disability disaggregated data, inclusive and quality education, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, Reduce inequality and Make cities

inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Broad and ambitious in scope, the Agenda addresses the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental, as well as important aspects related to peace, justice and effective institutions.

The SDGs and their respective targets (indicators are being finalised) which are directly addressing disability are listed below:

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

- **Target 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous people and children in vulnerable situations.
- **Target 4.a:** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

- **Target 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

- **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- **Target 11.2:** By 2030, 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, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

- **Target 11.7:** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

- **Target 17.18:** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

All the 17 SDGs are universal, and hence, all the SDG targets are concerned with disabled persons while the disability specific SDG targets, aim at their priority concerns like education, employment, transportation and a strong data base to support the overall development. These concerns are kept in view of the ongoing discussions at international and national forums while discussing the global, regional and national SDG indicator frameworks. In India, NITI Aayog oversees the implementation of SDGs from policy perspective. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India has been assigned with the task of development of measurement framework for tracking / monitoring the progress of nationally defined SDGs and targets. The Central and State Government Statistical Agencies will work in coordination to address the data demands emanating from SDGs and evolving suitable indicators in the national context.

APPENDIX – Detailed tables

APPENDIX – Data tables

Sr.no	Table name	Pg.no.
1	Disabled population - Census 2011	
2	Disabled Children (0-6 years) - Census, 2011	
3	Work status of disabled persons -Census, 2011	
4	Literacy Status of disabled population - Census, 2011	
5	Disabled Persons by Type of disability and Sex - Census 2011	
6	Educational level of disabled persons - Census 2011	
7	Disabled Persons by age group - Census, 2011	
8	Disabled population by marital status, age and sex - census, 2011	
9	Disabled population in age 5-19 attending/not attending educational institution by sex - 2011	

Table 1: Disabled population - Census 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, 2011

State Name	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, 2011							
State Name	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, 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 2011

Area Name	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

Table 5: Disabled Persons by Type of disability and Sex - Census 2011 (Continued)

Area Name	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

Table 5: Disabled Persons by Type of disability and Sex - Census 2011 (Continued)						
Area Name	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

Table 5: Disabled Persons by Type of disability and Sex - Census 2011 (End)

Area Name	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				
		Total disabled population		
	Educational level	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

Table 6: Educational level of disabled persons (Continued)				
		Total disabled population		
	Educational level	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

Table 6: Educational level of disabled persons (Continued)				
		Total disabled population		
	Educational level	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

Table 6: Educational level of disabled persons (Continued)				
		Total disabled population		
	Educational level	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

Table 6: Educational level of disabled persons (Continued)				
		Total disabled population		
	Educational level	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

Table 6: Educational level of disabled persons (Continued)				
		Total disabled population		
	Educational level	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

Table 6: Educational level of disabled persons (Continued)				
		Total disabled population		
	Educational level	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

Table 6: Educational level of disabled persons (End)				
		Total disabled population		
	Educational level	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 Persons by age group - Census, 2011

Area Name	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	Total	268,10,557	149,86,202	118,24,355
	0-4	12,91,332	6,90,351	6,00,981
	5-9	19,55,539	10,81,598	8,73,941
	10-19	46,16,050	26,10,174	20,05,876
	20-29	41,89,839	24,18,974	17,70,865
	30-39	36,35,722	21,12,791	15,22,931
	40-49	31,15,651	18,51,640	12,64,011
	50-59	24,92,429	14,30,762	10,61,667
	60-69	26,57,679	13,94,306	12,63,373
	70-79	17,69,370	8,84,872	8,84,498
	80-89	7,23,585	3,37,170	3,86,415
	90+	2,25,571	97,409	1,28,162
	Age Not Stated	1,37,790	76,155	61,635
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Total	361153	204834	156319
	0-4	17771	9712	8059
	5-9	25395	14165	11230
	10-19	58262	32489	25773
	20-29	52668	31737	20931
	30-39	46691	28588	18103
	40-49	41709	24775	16934
	50-59	34356	19050	15306
	60-69	36585	19271	17314
	70-79	29260	15266	13994
	80-89	13363	6973	6390
	90+	4679	2551	2128
Age Not Stated	414	257	157	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Total	155316	86321	68995
	0-4	4467	2453	2014
	5-9	7611	4327	3284
	10-19	19126	10935	8191
	20-29	19620	11357	8263
	30-39	20253	12154	8099
	40-49	18322	11065	7257
	50-59	16912	9766	7146
	60-69	18376	9697	8679
	70-79	16368	7998	8370
	80-89	10128	4780	5348
	90+	3904	1673	2231
Age Not Stated	229	116	113	

Table 7: Disabled Persons by age group - Census, 2011 (Continued)

Area Name	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
PUNJAB	Total	654063	379551	274512
	0-4	28202	15520	12682
	5-9	40150	23118	17032
	10-19	104913	61661	43252
	20-29	117377	68748	48629
	30-39	99618	58767	40851
	40-49	81757	49290	32467
	50-59	59235	35528	23707
	60-69	60394	33895	26499
	70-79	36315	20201	16114
	80-89	17847	9008	8839
	90+	6996	3125	3871
	Age Not Stated	1259	690	569
CHANDIGARH	Total	14796	8743	6053
	0-4	554	317	237
	5-9	977	545	432
	10-19	2540	1538	1002
	20-29	2795	1651	1144
	30-39	2096	1278	818
	40-49	1893	1190	703
	50-59	1526	955	571
	60-69	1156	638	518
	70-79	722	376	346
	80-89	411	204	207
	90+	114	45	69
	Age Not Stated	12	6	6
UTTARAKHAND	Total	185272	102787	82485
	0-4	7385	3976	3409
	5-9	12343	6929	5414
	10-19	32144	18374	13770
	20-29	28657	16888	11769
	30-39	22693	13421	9272
	40-49	20350	12126	8224
	50-59	16828	9348	7480
	60-69	19387	9883	9504
	70-79	15188	7300	7888
	80-89	7518	3315	4203
	90+	2280	911	1369
	Age Not Stated	499	316	183

Table 7: Disabled Persons by age group - Census, 2011 (Continued)

Area Name	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
HARYANA	Total	546374	315533	230841
	0-4	24491	13585	10906
	5-9	34711	20141	14570
	10-19	87740	52430	35310
	20-29	87398	53534	33864
	30-39	75068	45873	29195
	40-49	62077	37942	24135
	50-59	49745	28745	21000
	60-69	57628	30439	27189
	70-79	38547	19293	19254
	80-89	20805	9839	10966
	90+	7205	3164	4041
	Age Not Stated	959	548	411
NCT OF DELHI	Total	234882	138379	96503
	0-4	8333	4576	3757
	5-9	14142	8263	5879
	10-19	38188	22702	15486
	20-29	40038	24922	15116
	30-39	32907	20808	12099
	40-49	28166	18143	10023
	50-59	22598	13691	8907
	60-69	24425	13186	11239
	70-79	15773	7532	8241
	80-89	7882	3461	4421
	90+	2005	825	1180
	Age Not Stated	425	270	155
RAJASTHAN	Total	1563694	848287	715407
	0-4	55748	30579	25169
	5-9	89131	51546	37585
	10-19	217619	130234	87385
	20-29	188989	118580	70409
	30-39	165565	103132	62433
	40-49	143903	88812	55091
	50-59	138135	77486	60649
	60-69	212414	98141	114273
	70-79	214483	93906	120577
	80-89	103104	42555	60549
	90+	28191	10030	18161
	Age Not Stated	6412	3286	3126

Table 7: Disabled Persons by age group - Census, 2011 (Continued)

Area Name	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
UTTAR PRADESH	Total	4157514	2364171	1793343
	0-4	262840	139638	123202
	5-9	382914	209100	173814
	10-19	905394	512595	392799
	20-29	669835	402009	267826
	30-39	523705	306085	217620
	40-49	404929	243899	161030
	50-59	306141	176150	129991
	60-69	333428	181485	151943
	70-79	208609	110356	98253
	80-89	84523	43061	41462
	90+	33685	16584	17101
	Age Not Stated	41511	23209	18302
	BIHAR	Total	2331009	1343100
0-4		186314	97813	88501
5-9		257526	139317	118209
10-19		489183	280903	208280
20-29		344286	203108	141178
30-39		301885	179092	122793
40-49		233928	143342	90586
50-59		175737	102992	72745
60-69		191367	109980	81387
70-79		95687	56238	39449
80-89		29838	16373	13465
90+		10280	5333	4947
Age Not Stated		14978	8609	6369
SIKKIM		Total	18187	9779
	0-4	368	206	162
	5-9	716	367	349
	10-19	2014	1073	941
	20-29	2674	1441	1233
	30-39	2813	1486	1327
	40-49	2684	1424	1260
	50-59	2354	1285	1069
	60-69	1955	1039	916
	70-79	1619	922	697
	80-89	789	446	343
	90+	164	68	96
	Age Not Stated	37	22	15

Table 7: Disabled Persons by age group - Census, 2011 (Continued)				
Area Name	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Total	26734	14245	12489
	0-4	1330	665	665
	5-9	2082	1099	983
	10-19	5026	2633	2393
	20-29	4087	2247	1840
	30-39	3458	1885	1573
	40-49	3186	1765	1421
	50-59	2678	1522	1156
	60-69	2453	1220	1233
	70-79	1546	776	770
	80-89	644	316	328
	90+	203	96	107
	Age Not Stated	41	21	20
	NAGALAND	Total	29631	16148
0-4		1172	622	550
5-9		1937	1053	884
10-19		4631	2529	2102
20-29		4291	2319	1972
30-39		3575	1980	1595
40-49		3719	2125	1594
50-59		3113	1763	1350
60-69		2862	1503	1359
70-79		2387	1195	1192
80-89		1367	726	641
90+		529	297	232
Age Not Stated		48	36	12
MANIPUR		Total	54110	28783
	0-4	3101	1623	1478
	5-9	3973	2049	1924
	10-19	9107	4765	4342
	20-29	9234	4761	4473
	30-39	7964	4327	3637
	40-49	6669	3752	2917
	50-59	5312	2902	2410
	60-69	4164	2247	1917
	70-79	2723	1422	1301
	80-89	1382	702	680
	90+	330	155	175
	Age Not Stated	151	78	73

Table 7: Disabled Persons by age group - Census, 2011 (Continued)

Area Name	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
MIZORAM	Total	15160	8198	6962
	0-4	541	288	253
	5-9	988	559	429
	10-19	2219	1225	994
	20-29	2232	1190	1042
	30-39	2193	1223	970
	40-49	2119	1147	972
	50-59	1940	1048	892
	60-69	1385	739	646
	70-79	933	462	471
	80-89	466	241	225
	90+	93	39	54
	Age Not Stated	51	37	14
TRIPURA	Total	64346	35482	28864
	0-4	2631	1382	1249
	5-9	4114	2311	1803
	10-19	9764	5412	4352
	20-29	10410	5899	4511
	30-39	9070	5351	3719
	40-49	8413	4942	3471
	50-59	6573	3821	2752
	60-69	5750	2954	2796
	70-79	4369	2068	2301
	80-89	2211	958	1253
	90+	994	360	634
	Age Not Stated	47	24	23
MEGHALAYA	Total	44317	23326	20991
	0-4	3330	1729	1601
	5-9	4459	2456	2003
	10-19	9624	5101	4523
	20-29	7362	3898	3464
	30-39	5281	2748	2533
	40-49	4882	2596	2286
	50-59	3557	1848	1709
	60-69	2969	1524	1445
	70-79	1618	774	844
	80-89	633	279	354
	90+	240	95	145
	Age Not Stated	362	278	84

Table 7: Disabled Persons by age group - Census, 2011 (Continued)				
Area Name	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
ASSAM	Total	480065	257385	222680
	0-4	22587	12002	10585
	5-9	35211	19190	16021
	10-19	76681	42041	34640
	20-29	69749	37982	31767
	30-39	62662	34941	27721
	40-49	57728	32989	24739
	50-59	47178	26075	21103
	60-69	49075	24257	24818
	70-79	36350	17318	19032
	80-89	15779	7330	8449
	90+	6478	2963	3515
	Age Not Stated	587	297	290
WEST BENGAL	Total	2017406	1127181	890225
	0-4	82491	43841	38650
	5-9	132038	72742	59296
	10-19	334013	185773	148240
	20-29	319203	181629	137574
	30-39	281601	161631	119970
	40-49	277116	162907	114209
	50-59	222050	129857	92193
	60-69	192803	103419	89384
	70-79	115677	57575	58102
	80-89	43062	20229	22833
	90+	14350	5913	8437
	Age Not Stated	3002	1665	1337
JHARKHAND	Total	769980	426876	343104
	0-4	46455	24406	22049
	5-9	67427	36416	31011
	10-19	144770	79989	64781
	20-29	111923	63708	48215
	30-39	95138	55563	39575
	40-49	83172	49573	33599
	50-59	70032	39482	30550
	60-69	82083	42582	39501
	70-79	45933	23450	22483
	80-89	15218	7680	7538
	90+	4450	2153	2297
	Age Not Stated	3379	1874	1505

Table 7: Disabled Persons by age group - Census, 2011 (Continued)				
Area Name	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
ODISHA	Total	1244402	674775	569627
	0-4	50207	27003	23204
	5-9	83308	46211	37097
	10-19	187834	103022	84812
	20-29	166007	91296	74711
	30-39	152036	85456	66580
	40-49	146269	84690	61579
	50-59	125869	69015	56854
	60-69	157944	80135	77809
	70-79	115484	57251	58233
	80-89	43996	22867	21129
	90+	10928	5395	5533
	Age Not Stated	4520	2434	2086
	CHHATTISGARH	Total	624937	334093
0-4		21189	11352	9837
5-9		37296	20843	16453
10-19		93826	51557	42269
20-29		90095	51263	38832
30-39		75696	44160	31536
40-49		69453	40620	28833
50-59		61814	33961	27853
60-69		85205	39855	45350
70-79		61318	27681	33637
80-89		21968	9690	12278
90+		6435	2765	3670
Age Not Stated		642	346	296
MADHYA PRADESH		Total	1551931	888751
	0-4	74222	39525	34697
	5-9	114479	63245	51234
	10-19	274660	157767	116893
	20-29	244277	149860	94417
	30-39	206158	126261	79897
	40-49	170613	106026	64587
	50-59	131139	78861	52278
	60-69	151927	79230	72697
	70-79	116068	56631	59437
	80-89	49141	22744	26397
	90+	16576	7148	9428
	Age Not Stated	2671	1453	1218

Table 7: Disabled Persons by age group - Census, 2011 (Continued)				
Area Name	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
GUJARAT	Total	1092302	612804	479498
	0-4	49920	27210	22710
	5-9	77504	44438	33066
	10-19	186450	107366	79084
	20-29	177825	102500	75325
	30-39	163951	95962	67989
	40-49	134992	79918	55074
	50-59	105750	61300	44450
	60-69	91670	47591	44079
	70-79	62785	29222	33563
	80-89	27094	11248	15846
	90+	9964	3555	6409
	Age Not Stated	4397	2494	1903
DAMAN & DIU	Total	2196	1300	896
	0-4	71	31	40
	5-9	103	66	37
	10-19	328	213	115
	20-29	443	288	155
	30-39	380	239	141
	40-49	278	183	95
	50-59	187	107	80
	60-69	186	97	89
	70-79	134	57	77
	80-89	61	14	47
	90+	19	3	16
	Age Not Stated	6	2	4
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	Total	3294	1893	1401
	0-4	205	119	86
	5-9	289	159	130
	10-19	650	391	259
	20-29	638	361	277
	30-39	476	300	176
	40-49	373	225	148
	50-59	227	129	98
	60-69	237	126	111
	70-79	145	60	85
	80-89	40	16	24
	90+	8	4	4
	Age Not Stated	6	3	3

Table 7: Disabled Persons by age group - Census, 2011 (Continued)				
Area Name	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
MAHARASHTRA	Total	2963392	1692285	1271107
	0-4	141926	76954	64972
	5-9	199445	110981	88464
	10-19	484883	275083	209800
	20-29	492115	283598	208517
	30-39	447379	262291	185088
	40-49	378502	228610	149892
	50-59	285267	171870	113397
	60-69	268581	145211	123370
	70-79	168107	89186	78921
	80-89	58140	28650	29490
	90+	18928	8421	10507
	Age Not Stated	20119	11430	8689
ANDHRA PRADESH	Total	2266607	1224459	1042148
	0-4	78258	41969	36289
	5-9	133968	73491	60477
	10-19	339404	184217	155187
	20-29	370116	199349	170767
	30-39	319177	178432	140745
	40-49	276850	160253	116597
	50-59	230937	125887	105050
	60-69	274586	140236	134350
	70-79	152803	78520	74283
	80-89	51751	23176	28575
	90+	12676	5095	7581
	Age Not Stated	26081	13834	12247
KARNATAKA	Total	1324205	726521	597684
	0-4	58602	30721	27881
	5-9	93449	51342	42107
	10-19	237332	130720	106612
	20-29	243962	133564	110398
	30-39	193941	108554	85387
	40-49	157235	91900	65335
	50-59	118482	67791	50691
	60-69	113719	60679	53040
	70-79	69151	34765	34386
	80-89	28285	12345	15940
	90+	8513	3298	5215
	Age Not Stated	1534	842	692

Table 7: Disabled Persons by age group - Census, 2011 (Continued)				
Area Name	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
GOA	Total	33012	17016	15996
	0-4	980	498	482
	5-9	1407	728	679
	10-19	3644	2027	1617
	20-29	4128	2286	1842
	30-39	4549	2402	2147
	40-49	4687	2617	2070
	50-59	4295	2287	2008
	60-69	4434	2198	2236
	70-79	3089	1319	1770
	80-89	1409	514	895
	90+	302	100	202
	Age Not Stated	88	40	48
LAKSHADWEEP	Total	1615	838	777
	0-4	44	25	19
	5-9	103	50	53
	10-19	235	124	111
	20-29	259	146	113
	30-39	247	134	113
	40-49	211	102	109
	50-59	198	104	94
	60-69	173	85	88
	70-79	92	45	47
	80-89	42	21	21
	90+	11	2	9
	Age Not Stated	0	0	0
KERALA	Total	761843	394706	367137
	0-4	16039	8698	7341
	5-9	28183	15925	12258
	10-19	76235	43621	32614
	20-29	86477	47514	38963
	30-39	102996	54831	48165
	40-49	116500	62792	53708
	50-59	108815	59296	49519
	60-69	98490	49211	49279
	70-79	75192	32729	42463
	80-89	41903	16110	25793
	90+	9270	3148	6122
	Age Not Stated	1743	831	912

Table 7: Disabled Persons by age group - Census, 2011 (End)				
Area Name	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
TAMIL NADU	Total	1179963	657418	522545
	0-4	38538	20766	17772
	5-9	66459	37425	29034
	10-19	173297	97267	76030
	20-29	215111	116308	98803
	30-39	198406	110061	88345
	40-49	167506	96731	70775
	50-59	128846	74231	54615
	60-69	105818	59434	46384
	70-79	58214	31622	26592
	80-89	21689	10786	10903
	90+	4533	1998	2535
	Age Not Stated	1546	789	757
	PUDUCHERRY	Total	30189	16373
0-4		780	415	365
5-9		1343	795	548
10-19		3368	1905	1463
20-29		4456	2414	2042
30-39		5104	2782	2322
40-49		4634	2670	1964
50-59		3888	2175	1713
60-69		3353	1714	1639
70-79		2182	1030	1152
80-89		886	392	494
90+		164	65	99
Age Not Stated		31	16	15
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	Total	6660	3861	2799
	0-4	240	132	108
	5-9	358	206	152
	10-19	946	492	454
	20-29	1102	619	483
	30-39	990	593	397
	40-49	826	499	327
	50-59	715	434	281
	60-69	697	405	292
	70-79	499	326	173
	80-89	210	121	89
	90+	74	32	42
	Age Not Stated	3	2	1

Table 8: DISABLED POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX - Census, 2011							
Area Name	Age group	Total disabled population			Marital Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
					Never married		
		Persons	Males	Females	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

Table 8: DISABLED POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX - Census, 2011 (Continued)							
Area Name	Age group	Total disabled population			Marital Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Never married		
		Persons	Males	Females	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

Table 8: DISABLED POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX - Census, 2011 (Continued)							
Area Name	Age group	Total disabled population			Marital Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Never married		
		Persons	Males	Females	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

Table 8: DISABLED POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX - Census, 2011 (Continued)							
Area Name	Age group	Total disabled population			Marital Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
					Never married		
		Persons	Males	Females	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

Table 8: DISABLED POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX - Census, 2011 (Continued)

Area Name	Age group	Total disabled population			Marital Status		
					Never married		
		Persons	Males	Females	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

Table 8: DISABLED POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX - Census, 2011 (Continued)

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

Table 8: DISABLED POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX - Census, 2011 (Continued)							
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

Table 8: DISABLED POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX - Census, 2011 (Continued)							
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

Table 8: DISABLED POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX - Census, 2011 (Continued)

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

Table 8: DISABLED POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX - Census, 2011 (End)

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