

Section One

Introduction

1.1 The National Sample Survey made its first attempt to collect information on the number of physically handicapped in the 15th round during July '59 to June '60. The enquiry was exploratory in nature and was confined to rural areas only. However, in the 16th round (July'60 - June'61), the geographical coverage was extended to urban areas. The subject was again taken up in the 24th (July'69 - June'70) and in the 28th (October'73 - June'74) rounds of NSS. The objective of these early enquiries was only to provide estimates of the number of persons in the country who suffered from certain specified physical handicaps. However, the types of physical handicap covered in all those rounds were not always same. The results obtained from NSS 24th and 28th rounds are published in Report No. 220.

1.2 For reasons of economy, information on the physically handicapped was collected in the early rounds in the survey schedules meant for other subjects. There was, therefore, very little scope for collecting information on cause, specific nature and other details of physical handicap. The enquiries were also not comprehensive due to obvious limitation of the survey methodology of those rounds.

1.3 The NSSO undertook a comprehensive survey of disabled persons in its 36th round during the second half of 1981, the International Year of the Disabled Persons. After a gap of ten years, a second survey on the disabled was carried out in the 47th round during July-December 1991 at the request of Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of India. In these surveys, the objective was to provide the data base regarding the incidence and prevalence of disability in the country. The basic framework of these surveys viz., the concepts, definitions and operational procedures was kept the same. While the earlier surveys were restricted to only the physically handicapped persons, in the surveys conducted during NSS 36th and 47th rounds, an extended definition was used to cover all the physically disabled persons. Information was collected from all persons with one or more of the three physical disabilities - visual, communication (i.e. hearing and/or speech) and locomotor. The particulars of disability of the disabled persons, such as, the type of disability, degree of disability, cause, age at onset of disability, type of aid/appliance used, etc. were collected along with some socio-economic characteristics. The results of the 36th round survey were released in two mimeographed reports - Report No. 305: Report on survey of Disabled Persons and Report No. 337: Characteristics of Disabled Persons, and that for the 47th round survey in Report No. 393: A Report on Disabled Persons in India.

1.4 Again after a gap of eleven years, the third survey on the disabled was carried out in the 58th round during July-December 2002 at the request of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE), Govt. of India. In this round, the coverage was extended to include mental disability also, keeping all other concepts, definitions and procedures for physical disability same as those of the 47th round. Along with the particulars of physical and mental disabilities, the socio-economic characteristics of the disabled persons such as their age, literacy, vocational training, employment, cause of disability, age at onset of disability, etc. were collected.

1.5 It may be mentioned here that in the surveys conducted during 36th and 47th rounds, an attempt was made to collect information on developmental milestones reached by children at

different age ranges. However, this was not attempted in the 58th round survey.

1.6 Difficulties in collecting information on disability: Since the data are collected by the non-medical investigators, it is imperative to define disability in a very careful and guarded way to minimize the bias of the investigators and respondents. To minimise these difficulties and to involve feasible and practical concepts and definitions of disability, the experts from the relevant medical disciplines were consulted prior to the 58th round. The decision to include mental disability in the survey was taken on the basis of a pre-test of the questions on mental disability, both for the listing and detailed schedules.

1.7 The results presented in this report relate to both physical and mental disabilities, namely, (i) mental disability, (ii) visual disability, (iii) hearing disability, (iv) speech disability and (v) locomotor disability. More specifically, the report gives the incidence and prevalence of different forms of disability and the distribution of the disability by cause of disability (as reported by the informant), marital status, educational level, living arrangements, activity status, etc.

1.8 Survey period: The field work for the 58th round survey was carried out during the second half of 2002 starting from July and continuing up to December - thus overing a period of six months.

1.9 Geographical coverage: The survey covered whole of Indian Union except (i) Leh and Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir, (ii) interior villages of Nagaland located beyond 5 kms. from the bus routes and (iii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which were inaccessible throughout the year.

1.10 Work programme: The survey period was divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration each. Equal number of sample first stage units was allocated to each of these sub-rounds with a view to ensuring uniform spread of the interviews over the entire survey period.

1.11 Sample Design: A stratified multi-stage sample design was adopted for the 58th round. The first stage units were in most cases 1991 census villages in rural areas and urban blocks - demarcated by the Urban Frame Survey - in urban areas. The ultimate stage units were households - constituting a group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen. The details of stratification, allocation of samples to various states into stratum, selection of sample, etc. are given in Appendix B: Sample Design and Estimation Procedure.

1.12 Sample size: The number of sample villages and urban blocks surveyed in Central sample was 4637 and 3354, respectively. A total of 45571 and 24731 households were surveyed in rural and urban areas, respectively. Statement 1.1 provides the number of first stage units allocated and surveyed in different states/uts. the Statewise sample number of disabled persons for each type of disability is given in Statement 1.2 for rural and urban areas. It may noted that while in Statements 1.1 and 1.2 sample persons with only one particular type of disability is given, while generating tables for any particular disability, all persons with that disability together with any other disability (multiple) have also been considered.

1.13 **Contents of the report:** The results presented in this report relate to the data of only the Central sample. The report contains three sections and three appendices. Section Two provides the concepts and definitions used for the purpose of survey on disability. The summary of findings giving important features at the all-India level as revealed by the survey is given in Section Three.. The detailed tables for all-India cross classified by age, sex and other correlates are given for rural and urban India separately in Appendix A. While the sample design and estimation procedure have been outlined in Appendix B, the facsimile of the schedule is given in Appendix C.

Table 1: Number of sample villages/blocks allotted and surveyed in the Central sample for NSS 58th round survey

State /UT	Allotted		Surveyed	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jammu and Kashmir	152	100	96	66
Himachal Pradesh	104	20	99	20
Punjab	104	104	99	102
Chandigarh	8	20	8	18
Uttaranchal	48	32	45	30
Haryana	80	64	79	64
Delhi	8	144	8	121
Rajasthan	228	140	226	138
Uttar Pradesh	592	308	588	301
Bihar	364	84	362	83
Sikkim	56	16	56	14
Arunachal Pradesh	72	36	58	7
Nagaland	44	20	44	19
Manipur	92	60	90	58
Mizoram	80	152	33	67
Tripura	104	40	103	40
Meghalaya	64	32	62	25
Assam	236	68	224	65
West Bengal	372	292	370	278

Jharkhand	132	76	129	68
Orissa	192	68	190	67
Chhatisgarh	84	40	83	40
Madhya Pradesh	244	180	242	175
Gujarat	120	136	119	132
Daman and Diu	8	16	8	15
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	12	12	12
Maharashtra	292	420	291	409
Andhra Pradesh	308	224	306	219
Karnataka	180	188	175	177
Goa	8	8	8	7
Lakshadweep	8	8	8	8
Kerala	172	108	160	102
Tamil Nadu	228	356	226	351
Pondichery	12	40	12	40
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	16	18	16
All-India	4828	3628	4637	3354

Statement 1.1: Number of sample persons with disability in each State/UT by type disability

Rural									
State/UT	Mental Disability		Visual Disability						
	mental retardation only	mental illness only	blindness only	low vision only	hearing disability only	speech disability only	loco-motor disability only	multiple disability	any disability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir	60	106	101	49	87	63	409	56	931
Himachal Pradesh	34	65	65	37	132	44	424	128	929
Punjab	82	74	118	36	108	64	675	94	1251

Chandigarh	0	3	1	0	2	5	33	12	56
Uttaranchal	28	30	40	15	47	38	166	30	394
Haryana	50	65	78	15	97	73	520	81	979
Delhi	4	3	2	0	4	6	39	4	62
Rajasthan	126	131	220	47	159	107	1178	173	2141
Uttar Pradesh	353	470	929	233	504	264	3639	708	7100
Bihar	187	290	366	127	233	227	2435	345	4210
Sikkim	1	28	13	11	108	48	97	175	481
Arunachal Pradesh	3	15	18	18	64	37	84	25	264
Nagaland	22	21	31	30	58	41	101	3	307
Manipur	37	87	34	22	112	48	242	29	611
Mizoram	20	30	5	7	40	23	40	19	184
Tripura	22	40	64	8	79	105	366	42	726
Meghalaya	15	47	39	38	68	59	197	38	501
Assam	70	168	157	68	198	172	614	69	1516
West Bengal	238	398	344	148	482	267	1780	495	4152
Jharkhand	47	80	121	20	93	83	561	102	1107
Orissa	97	215	221	166	343	75	904	235	2256
Chhatisgarh	30	50	76	30	129	27	440	124	906
Madhya Pradesh	94	168	268	63	146	80	1424	247	2490
Gujarat	76	92	119	30	149	64	687	168	1385
Daman and Diu	5	3	4	1	10	9	38	7	77
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	7	13	1	7	5	50	10	98
Maharashtra	185	216	332	115	401	180	1626	403	3458
Andhra Pradesh	157	193	337	145	355	212	1698	510	3607
Karnataka	93	64	223	96	164	80	893	275	1888
Goa	2	7	0	0	12	2	34	29	86
Lakshadweep	7	13	8	1	13	6	43	16	107
Kerala	126	279	121	72	218	103	752	325	1996
Tamil Nadu	171	163	197	100	365	125	1251	390	2762
Pondicherry	2	4	9	3	27	8	56	20	129
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	18	10	4	26	7	61	21	153
All-India	2455	3643	4684	1756	5040	2757	23557	5408	49300

Statement 1.1: Number of sample persons with disability in each State/UT by type disability

State/UT	Mental Disability		Visual Disability		hearing disability only	speech disability only	loco-motor disability only	multiple disability	any disability
	mental retardation only	mental illness only	blindness only	low vision only					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir	30	47	49	29	54	33	198	22	462
Himachal Pradesh	5	9	9	8	18	3	86	26	164
Punjab	56	41	57	18	56	31	479	74	812
Chandigarh	4	6	4	1	2	2	44	9	72
Uttaranchal	21	13	9	2	7	5	131	23	211
Haryana	30	25	22	7	47	22	315	47	515
Delhi	35	21	17	9	9	14	288	42	435
Rajasthan	42	51	60	17	70	51	654	93	1038
Uttar Pradesh	125	149	203	54	153	115	1600	304	2703
Bihar	25	53	63	25	44	45	432	62	749
Sikkim	0	3	2	1	6	8	22	11	53
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	2	0	1	3	2	2	11
Nagaland	5	5	8	19	14	12	31	2	96
Manipur	9	48	16	15	54	29	134	15	320
Mizoram	45	42	16	4	43	26	73	29	278
Tripura	7	20	21	2	28	32	112	12	234
Meghalaya	7	9	6	5	5	8	51	13	104
Assam	15	27	43	17	38	28	132	15	315
West Bengal	117	211	203	103	278	104	1142	288	2446
Jharkhand	26	26	23	2	24	29	255	49	434
Orissa	33	44	60	40	82	22	244	64	589
Chhatisgarh	11	17	27	19	31	10	173	46	334
Madhya Pradesh	62	88	115	27	76	43	918	133	1462
Gujarat	53	66	62	13	113	62	667	158	1194
Daman and Diu	7	7	3	0	10	10	77	6	120
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	2	3	6	4	41	12	70

Maharashtra	173	141	237	65	262	161	1795	449	3283
Andhra Pradesh	87	70	154	56	177	110	1048	269	1971
Karnataka	70	45	103	44	86	56	662	162	1228
Goa	6	2	2	0	5	3	16	8	42
Lakshadweep	8	7	6	4	16	3	35	20	99
Kerala	65	107	68	43	104	42	437	162	1028
Tamil Nadu	182	143	252	128	452	136	1606	461	3360
Pondicherry	20	11	32	7	69	8	155	64	366
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	7	2	0	5	9	44	9	81
All-India	1387	1563	1958	787	2445	1279	14099	3161	26679

Section Two

2.0 Concepts and Definitions: Some broad definitions of household, disability and its types, etc. that were used for collection of data pertaining to survey on disability and are also used in this report, are presented in this section.

2.1 Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The members of a household might not be related by blood to one another. Note that residential institutions for disabled were also covered for the survey.

2.2 Disability: A person with restrictions or lack of abilities to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being was treated as having disability. It excluded illness/injury of recent origin (morbidity) resulting into temporary loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move.

2.3 Mental disability: Persons who had difficulty in understanding routine instructions, who could not carry out their activities like others of similar age or exhibited behaviours like talking to self, laughing / crying, staring, violence, fear and suspicion without reason were considered as mentally disabled for the purpose of the survey. The “activities like others of similar age” included activities of communication (speech), self-care (cleaning of teeth, wearing clothes, taking bath, taking food, personal hygiene, etc.), home living (doing some household chores) and social skills.

2.4 Visual disability: By visual disability, it was meant, loss or lack of ability to execute tasks requiring adequate visual acuity. For the survey, visually disabled included (a) those who did not have any light perception - both eyes taken together and (b) those who had light perception but could not correctly count fingers of hand (with spectacles/contact lenses if he/she used spectacles/contact lenses) from a distance of 3 metres (or 10 feet) in good day light with both eyes open. Night blindness was not considered as visual disability.

2.5 Hearing disability: This referred to persons’ inability to hear properly. Hearing disability was judged taking into consideration the disability of the better ear. In other words, if one ear of a person was normal and the other ear had total hearing loss, then the person was judged as

normal in hearing for the purpose of the survey. Hearing disability was judged without taking into consideration the use of hearing aids (i.e., the position for the person when hearing aid was not used). Persons with hearing disability might be having different degrees of disability, such as profound, severe or moderate. A person was treated as having 'profound' hearing disability if he/she could not hear at all or could only hear loud sounds, such as, thunder or understands only gestures. A person was treated as having 'severe' hearing disability if he/she could hear only shouted words or could hear only if the speaker was sitting in the front. A person was treated as having 'moderate' hearing disability if his/her disability was neither profound nor severe. Such a person would usually ask to repeat the words spoken by the speaker or would like to see the face of the speaker while he/she spoke or would feel difficulty in conducting conversations.

2.6 Speech disability: This referred to persons' inability to speak properly. Speech of a person was judged to be disordered if the person's speech was not understood by the listener. Persons with speech disability included those who could not speak, spoke only with limited words or those with loss of voice. It also included those whose speech was not understood due to defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc.

2.7 Locomotor disability: A person with - (a) loss or lack of normal ability to execute distinctive activities associated with the movement of self and objects from place to place and (b) physical deformities, other than those involving the hand or leg or both, regardless of whether the same caused loss or lack of normal movement of body – was considered as disabled with locomotor disability. Thus, persons having locomotor disability included those with (a) loss or absence or inactivity of whole or part of hand or leg or both due to amputation, paralysis, deformity or dysfunction of joints which affected his/her "normal ability to move self or objects" and (b) those with physical deformities in the body (other than limbs), such as, hunch back, deformed spine, etc. Dwarfs and persons with stiff neck of permanent nature who generally did not have difficulty in the normal movement of body and limbs was also treated as disabled.

2.8 Economic activity: Any activity resulting in production of goods and services that adds value to national product was considered as economic activity. Such activities included production of all goods and services for market i.e. production for pay or profit and the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets, among the non-market activities. The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories viz. economic and non-economic activities. The economic activities have two parts - market activities and non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. These are essentially production of goods and services for the market including those of government services etc. Non-market activities are the production for own consumption of primary products including own account processing of primary products and own account production of fixed assets. However the whole spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN System of National Accounts (SNA) was not covered under 'economic activity' in the 58th round. The term "economic activity" included:

- i. all the market activities described above i.e. the activities performed for pay or profit, and
- ii. of the non-market activities:

- a. all the activities relating to agricultural sector which result in production (including gathering of uncultivated crops, forestry, collection of firewood, hunting, fishing etc.) of agricultural produce for own consumption and
- b. the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets includes construction of own houses, roads, wells etc., and of machinery, tools etc. for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction either in the capacity of a labourer or a supervisor.

Section Three

Summary of Survey Findings

3.0.0 As mentioned in Section One, the main findings of the survey for all the states, union territories and India as a whole are presented by rural-urban residence. Besides providing incidence and prevalence rates of the disability in the population, the demographic and other correlates such as marital status, educational level, living arrangements, activity status, etc., of this group of persons have been highlighted in the discussion. Further, the distribution of the disabled by cause of disability, age at onset, etc. have been examined separately for each of the disability, namely, mental, visual, hearing, speech and locomotor.

3.0.1 It may be mentioned at the beginning that the discussions in this section are mainly focussed on the all-India results with its distinctive features among males and females, and also in its rural and urban parts. The summary tables for the states and union territories are presented at the end of this section to reveal the variations in the indicators of study across the regions. The detailed tables at the all-India level are presented in Appendix A. It may be noted that the sample size pertaining to smaller states and union territories may not be adequate and hence the results for those states and union territories are to be interpreted carefully.

3.0.2 **Use of estimated aggregates:** Generally, the population estimates obtained from the NSS surveys are found to be lower than those of the census population or its projections. However, the ratios obtained from the surveys are expected to be much closer to the true situation. Thus the marginal aggregates of population or households presented in the detailed tables of the Appendix may be used only for combining ratios. Estimated number of persons or households under any particular classificatory characteristic may be obtained by applying the relevant survey-based ratio to the projected population.

3.0.3 At the all-India level, 45571 and 24731 households were surveyed in rural and urban areas, respectively from 4637 villages and 3354 urban blocks. The number of disabled persons enumerated in rural and urban India was 49,300 and 26,679, respectively. According to the survey estimates, the number of disabled persons in the country was 18.49 million during July to December, 2002, and they formed about 1.8 per cent of the total estimated population.

3.0.4 About 10.63 per cent of the disabled persons suffered from more than one type of following disabilities, (i) mental disability in the form of (a) mental retardation or (b) mental illness, (ii) visual disability in the form of (a) blindness or (b) low vision, (iii) hearing disability, (iv) speech disability, and (v) locomotor disability. The distribution of persons having multiple disability by type of disability is given in detailed tables presented in Appendix A (Table 17) for rural and urban sectors of all-India. It may be noted that the diagonal cells of the table except for locomotor disability have been crossed. This implies that persons with single disability only are not taken into account for obtaining the distribution given in this table. In the case of locomotor disability, multiple types of locomotor disability was also considered as multiple disability (details in para 3.6.0).

The total estimated population for 1st October, 2002, is obtained by applying decennial (exponential) growth rate of population for 1991 – 2001 on Census 2001 Population.

3.0.5 The aggregated estimates of the disability in rural and urban India are given in Statement 2, separately for each sex and type of disability. These estimates are obtained by using survey proportions on the projected population. It is observed that among the different types of disabilities, the number of persons having locomotor disability was the highest in both rural and urban India followed by the number of persons with hearing disability and visual disability. Chart 1 gives the percentage distribution of disabled persons by type of disability (using the survey estimates).

All-India	(in 00)					
Type of disability	Rural			Urban		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
any disability**	83102	57748	140850	25811	18249	44060
<i>mental disability:</i>						
mental retardation	4434	2561	6995	1824	1128	2951
mental illness	5022	3377	8399	1623	988	2611
<i>Physical disability:</i>						
<i>visual disability:</i>						
blindness	7494	8536	16030	1793	2311	4104
low vision	2982	3563	6545	711	877	1588
hearing disability	12516	11171	23687	3617	3313	6930
speech disability	9495	6532	16027	3416	2102	5518
locomotor disability	49987	29839	79826	16352	10162	26514

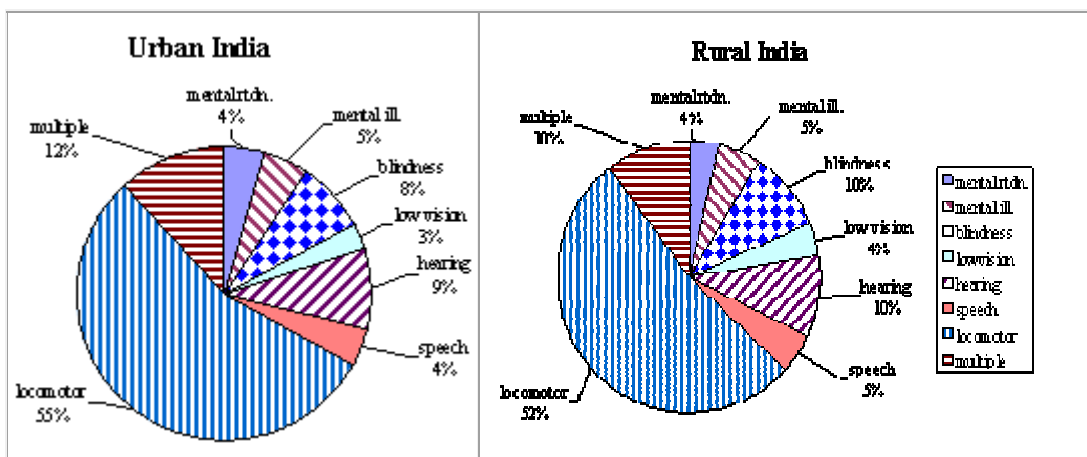
estd. (00) total persons	3923611	3711319	7634930	1545555	1391996	2937551
* estimates are obtained by using survey proportions on the projected population.						
** at least one of mental, visual, hearing, speech and locomotor disability.						

3.0.6 Statement 3 provides the distribution of households having disabled persons by number of disabled persons in a household for rural and urban sectors of all-India. It is seen that about 8.4 per cent and 6.1 per cent of the total estimated households² in rural and urban India, respectively reported to have at least one disabled person in the household. The average size of these households was estimated to be 5.7 in rural and 5.5 in urban ² The estimates are obtained comparing with Schedule 1.0, NSS 58th round (July-December,2002).

Statement 3: Per 1000 distribution of households by number of disabled persons in the household reporting disability			
All-India	Sector		
Households with disabled persons			
	rural	urban	rural + urban
1.	2	3	4
1	923	923	923
2	70	72	71
3 or more	6	5	6
all	1000	1000	1000
average hh size	5.7	5.5	5.7

Sector, which was significantly higher than the average household size in general. Among these households, about 92 per cent had one disabled person, about 7 per cent had 2 disabled persons and nearly 1 per cent had 3 or more disabled persons, both in rural and urban sectors. The all-India pattern is also observed in most of the states and union territories and the distributions do not vary much across the states and union territories. The state-wise results are given in Statement 3.1.

Chart 1: Percentage distribution of disabled persons by type of disability



1 General observations on disabled persons

3.1.0 In the following paragraphs, the incidence and prevalence rates and the distribution of the disabled by various correlates are discussed for the disabled as a whole.

3.1.1 **Prevalence of disability:** For the purpose of the present survey, a person with restrictions or lack of abilities to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being was considered disabled. The estimates of prevalence of disability (number of disabled persons per 1,00,000 persons) are given in Statement 4. The survey reveals that for every 1,00,000 people in India, there were 1755 who were either mentally or physically disabled. Among the rural residents, the prevalence of disability was 1.85 per cent and that among the urban was 1.50 per cent. Between the two sexes, the prevalence of disability was marginally higher among males than among females. The rate for males was 2.12 and 1.67 per cent while that for females was 1.56 and 1.31 per cent in rural and urban India, respectively. The inter-state variations in the prevalence rate as shown in Statement 4.1, are significant in both the sectors. In the rural areas, it ranged from 0.67 (Delhi) to 2.71 (Himachal Pradesh) per cent while in the urban areas, it ranged from 0.52 (Delhi) to 2.61 (Lakshadweep) per cent excluding Arunachal Pradesh where the rate was only 27 per 1,00,000. The prevalence rates among males were higher than among females in all the states. The prevalence rates for major States and all-India is given in Chart 2.

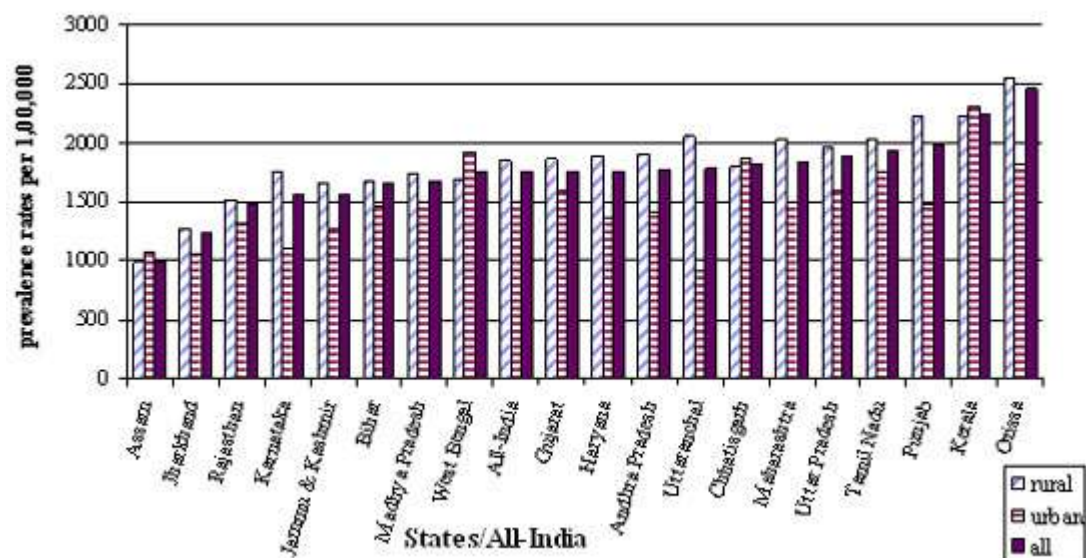
Statement 4: Number of disabled persons per 1,00,000 persons for each sex and sector

all-India

type of disability	disabled persons per 1,00,000 persons					
	rural			rural		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
mental retardation	113	69	92	118	81	100
mental illness	128	91	110	105	71	89
blindness	191	230	210	116	166	140
low vision	76	95	86	46	62	54
hearing disability	319	301	310	234	238	236
speech disability	242	176	210	221	151	187
locomotor disability	1274	804	1046	1058	730	901
any disability	2118	1556	1846	1670	1311	1499

Chart 2: Prevalence rates of disability in major States



3.1.2 Case specific prevalence of disability: The prevalence of various types of disability, viz., mental (retardation and illness) and physical (visual, hearing, speech, locomotor), is also given in Statement 4 for rural and urban India. The prevalence of locomotor disability is highest in the country – it was 1046 in the rural and 901 in the urban per 1,00,000 persons and for obvious reasons, it was highest among the aged who experienced the possibilities of incidence through out their life. The second in the list is the hearing disability. For every 1,00,000 persons living in rural areas 310 persons were having hearing disability. The corresponding figure was 236 in urban area. However, the prevalence rate was lowest among the mentally disabled. The age-specific prevalence rates by type of disability are given in Statement 5.

Statement 5: Number of disabled persons per 100,000 persons for each age-group and type of disability

all-India									
age-	type of disability								
group (years)	mental retardation	mental illness	blindness	low vision	hearing	speech	hearing and speech	loco-motor	at least one disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
rural									
0 – 4	59	12	32	5	55	129	86	334	523
5 – 9	115	32	48	12	172	297	209	716	1167
10-14	148	53	52	22	196	281	212	999	1549
15 – 19	172	91	56	21	193	243	208	1181	1748
20 – 24	141	111	65	23	200	263	245	1039	1627
25 – 29	105	155	68	17	205	207	198	895	1487
30 – 34	91	173	77	16	207	169	175	852	1448
35 – 39	64	173	75	32	235	175	156	825	1444
40 – 44	39	186	128	43	261	158	148	912	1594
35 – 44	53	179	98	37	247	168	152	863	1509
45 – 49	23	172	183	65	292	137	117	1143	1907
50 – 54	23	194	266	124	453	135	139	1258	2283
55 – 59	17	178	431	234	537	136	98	1668	3025
45 – 59	22	181	272	126	405	136	119	1312	2308
60 and above	11	180	1733	747	1551	190	132	2796	6401
all	92	110	210	86	310	210	172	1046	1846
urban									
0 – 4	75	16	30	5	55	132	86	291	487
5 – 9	153	35	73	16	142	285	215	557	1015
10-14	165	55	82	10	209	338	326	758	1317
15 – 19	164	73	44	13	145	223	158	875	1337
20 – 24	137	92	56	18	118	175	158	819	1242
25 – 29	87	100	43	20	120	149	129	620	1000
30 – 34	86	102	30	19	134	116	101	669	1054
35 – 39	93	117	53	20	135	112	107	726	1138
40 – 44	46	141	79	30	143	118	117	868	1309

35 – 44	71	128	65	24	139	115	112	791	1216
45 – 49	50	131	105	39	219	124	123	941	1476
50 – 54	25	111	182	98	213	115	67	1224	1855
55 – 59	12	131	283	122	391	132	80	1683	2571
45 – 59	33	124	172	78	258	123	95	1209	1859
60 and above	7	167	1087	459	1385	223	137	2888	5511
all	100	89	140	54	236	187	153	901	1499

3.1.3 Incidence of disability: The incidence of disability in population, that is, the number of persons whose onset of disability (by birth or otherwise) had been during the specified period of 365 days preceding the date of survey per 100,000 persons, is shown in Statement 6 for all-India. The corresponding rates are given for all the states and union territories and separately for males and females by their residential status. About 69 persons were born or otherwise became disabled per 100,000 persons in rural India during the reference year. The incidence rates were almost the same in both the rural and urban India. As in the case of prevalence rate, the incidence rate is also observed to be higher among males than that among females. The rates among males were 77 and 75, respectively in rural and urban India as against 61 and 58, respectively among females. On this aspect, the states and union territories also exhibit the same feature as given in Statement 6.1. The state-wise differences were quite high - ranging from 2 to 117 per 100,000 persons in rural India and from 11 to 132 per 100,000 persons in urban India. However, the incidence rate was highest in Adhra Pradesh (108). This apart, the states which showed high incidence rate of disability was Kerala (97), Himachal Pradesh (96), Maharashtra and Haryana (82 each) barring Chandigarh and Aunachal Pradesh where the rates were insignificant. Note that the prevalence rates were also relatively very low in the urban areas of these places.

Statement 6: Number of disabled persons who became disabled during the last 365 days per 1,0,000 persons for each type of disability

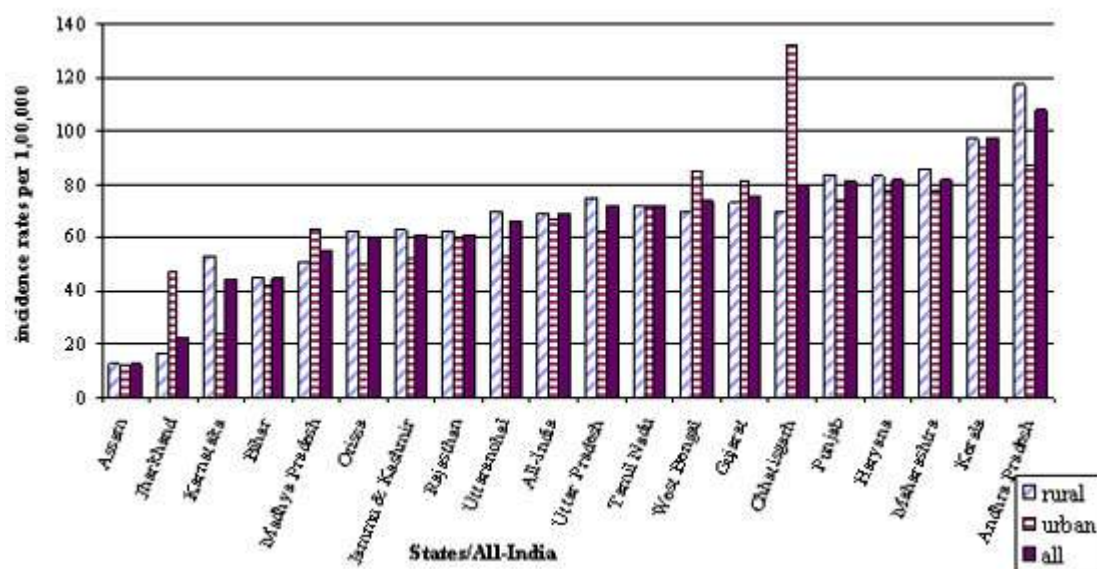
all-India

type of disability	number who became disabled during the last 365 days per 1,00,000 persons		
	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		rural	
mental retardation	1	0	1
mental illness	4	2	3
blindness	7	11	9
low vision	3	5	4

hearing disability	9	7	8
speech disability	3	2	3
locomotor disability	58	40	49
any disability	77	61	69
urban			
mental retardation	1	1	1
mental illness	4	3	4
blindness	4	7	6
low vision	3	3	3
hearing disability	8	6	7
speech disability	4	2	3
locomotor disability	60	43	52
any disability	75	58	67
rural + urban			
mental retardation	1	1	1
mental illness	4	2	3
blindness	7	10	8
low vision	3	5	4
hearing disability	8	6	7
speech disability	3	2	3
locomotor disability	58	41	50
any disability	76	60	69

Contrary to the general pattern, rural areas of Uttaranchal, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Daman and Diu; as well as the urban areas of Uttaranchal and Haryana reported a higher incidence of disability among females than males during the year. The prevalence rates for major States and all-India is given in Chart 3.

Chart 3: Incidence rates of disability in major States

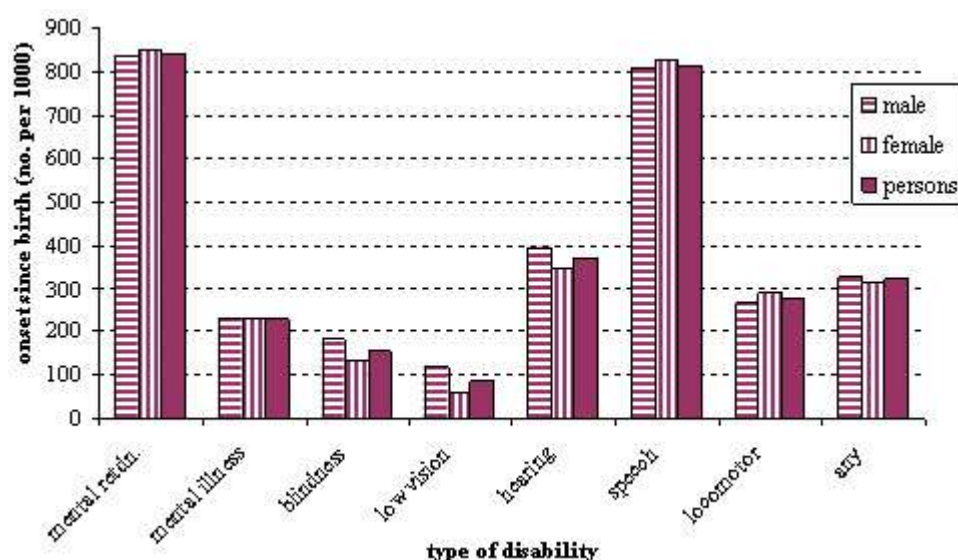


3.1.4 Disability since birth: Some people are born with disability and the incidence varies over the types of disability. Prevalence of disability by birth is given in Statement 7 by type of disability separately for each sex and sector at all-India level. It is seen that about 84 per cent of the mentally retarded and 82 per cent of the persons having speech disability were born with disability. For persons with other type of disability the incidence by birth is not as significant as in the case of the mentally retarded or persons with speech disability. Most of them become disabled during the course of life. Incidence for some of the disabilities is largely associated with the old age. Number of disabled per 1000 disabled persons with onset of disability since birth is also given in Chart 4.

Statement 7: Number of disabled persons with onset of disability since birth per 1000 disabled persons by type of disability for each sex and sector									
all-India									
	onset of disability since birth								
type of disability	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
mental retardation	838	871	850	824	803	816	834	851	840
mental illness	238	236	237	194	209	200	228	230	229
blindness	187	120	151	160	184	174	182	133	155
low vision	108	59	81	174	63	112	120	60	87
hearing	395	343	371	388	350	370	393	345	370

disability									
speech disability	828	841	833	742	781	757	807	827	815
locomotor disability	277	302	287	234	245	238	268	288	275
any disability	335	315	327	303	298	301	328	311	321

Chart 4: Number of disabled persons with onset of disability since birth per 1000 persons for each sex – all-India



3.1.5 Extent of physical disability: For determining the extent of physical disability of a disabled person, self-care, such as, ability to go to latrine, taking food, getting dressed, etc. were taken into account. Irrespective of whether or not a disabled person had ‘single’ or ‘multiple’ disability, they were classified into one of the four categories, viz., (i) those not able to take self-care even with aid/appliance, (ii) those able to take self-care only with aid/ appliance. The degrees of disability referred to the above three categories are termed as (i) cannot function even with aid/appliance, (ii) can function only with aid/appliance, and (iii) can function without aid/appliance. There was another category of the disabled for whom the aid/appliance was neither available nor tried and this category alone was about 9 to 10 per cent of all the disabled. The distribution of the disabled by these categories, given in Statement 8 for each sex separately for rural and urban sectors of all-India reveals that among the disabled, about 13 per cent in both rural and urban India were observed to be severely disabled as they could not function even with aid/appliance. The corresponding percentage for males was 12 and for females a little higher at 15. On the other hand, about 60 per cent of the disabled were able to take self-care without any aid or appliances. In this category, the rural-urban differences are absent but a higher percentage of disabled males were capable to take self-care as compared to disabled females. The all-India

pattern by and large is also reflected in the states. The state-wise results may be seen in Statement 8.1.

Statement 8: Per 1000 distribution of physically disabled persons by extent of physical disability by sex and sector					
all-India					
disabled persons	extent of physical disability				
	cannot take self-care	can take self-care only with aid/ appliance	can take self-care without aid/ appliance	aid/ appliance not tried/ not available	total
	even with aid/ appliance				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural male	116	179	610	93	1000
rural female	152	154	585	107	1000
rural persons	131	169	600	99	1000
urban male	126	186	625	60	1000
urban female	160	181	598	58	1000
urban persons	140	184	614	59	1000
male	118	181	613	86	1000
female	154	160	588	96	1000
persons	133	172	603	90	1000

3.1.6 Marital status of the disabled: In Statement 9 is given the distribution of disabled persons by marital status for each sex and sector at the all-India level. It is seen that at the all-India level, out of 1000 disabled males residing in the rural areas – 471 were never married, 448 were currently married while in the urban areas, the corresponding numbers were 484 and 450. The male-female differences in these proportions are quite significant. The proportion of either the never married or the currently married among disabled males is found to be much higher than among females in both the sectors. About 30 to 31 per cent of disabled females in India were either widowed, divorced or separated as against 7 to 8 per cent of disabled males (widowed, divorced or separated). Sharp changes are observed in the distributions over the types of disability. Most of the mentally retarded seem to lead an unmarried life. Similar is the situation, although a little better, for persons having hearing disability.

3.1.7 Literacy among the disabled: Literates, for the purpose of this survey, were those who could read and write a simple message with understanding. Those who were unable to do so were considered as illiterates. The different levels of general education of those who were considered as literates were ascertained. The distribution of disabled persons (age 5 years and above) by level of general education (including illiteracy) is given in Statement 10 separately for rural and urban sectors of all-India. About 55 per cent of the disabled in India were illiterate and as expected, it was highest among the mentally retarded (87 per cent) followed by the visually disabled (74 to 77 per cent). The proportion of illiterate was about 59 per cent in the rural and 40 per cent in the urban among the disabled. On the other hand, about 9 per cent were of the category “secondary and above”. Only about 7 per cent of the disabled in rural India reported educational level “secondary and above” as against 18 per cent in urban India. This urban bias could be due to the availability of infrastructural facilities in the urban areas, particularly for the disabled. The State results are given in Statement 10.1 and the pattern of literacy observed at the all-India level is also seen in the States. Delhi followed by Kerala, as usual, has marked the highest literacy level among the disabled in both the sectors. The lowest literacy level is found in Arunachal Pradesh followed by Sikkim, Jharkhand, Bihar and Orissa.

Statement 9: Per 1000 distribution of disabled persons by marital status by type of disability for each sex and sector all-India										
type of	male					female				
disability	never married	currently married	widow	divorced / separated	total	never married	currently married	widow	divorced / separated	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(11)	(12)
	rural									
mentally retarded	920	63	3	13	1000	899	47	23	31	1000
mentally ill	506	398	35	61	1000	338	393	171	97	1000
blindness	264	538	187	11	1000	132	275	580	13	1000
low vision	146	662	173	18	1000	92	273	626	5	1000
speech disabled	348	529	113	10	1000	292	318	365	24	1000
hearing disabled	728	240	23	8	1000	697	197	74	32	1000

locomotor disabled	483	456	53	8	100 0	437	334	206	23	100 0
all disabled	471	448	69	12	100 0	376	316	281	26	100 0
	urban									
mentally retarded	963	27	4	6	100 0	941	29	10	20	100 0
mentally ill	640	283	32	46	100 0	522	220	190	68	100 0
blindness	269	589	136	6	100 0	297	198	495	10	100 0
low vision	236	612	146	6	100 0	88	305	599	8	100 0
speech disabled	391	488	110	11	100 0	298	297	386	18	100 0
hearing disabled	767	207	16	11	100 0	721	158	98	22	100 0
locomotor disabled	453	493	48	6	100 0	418	319	248	16	100 0
all disabled	484	450	57	9	100 0	415	284	283	18	100 0
	rural + urban									
mentally retarded	931	53	3	11	100 0	911	41	19	28	100 0
mentally ill	536	371	35	57	100 0	377	356	175	91	100 0
with blindness	265	547	178	10	100 0	165	259	563	12	100 0
with low vision	162	653	169	16	100 0	91	278	621	6	100 0
speech disabled	737	232	21	9	100 0	293	314	370	23	100 0
hearing disabled	357	521	113	10	100 0	703	188	79	30	100 0
locomotor	476	464	52	8	100 0	433	330	216	21	100 0

disabled												
all disabled	474	449	66	11	1000	385	309	282	24	1000		

Statement 10: Per 1000 distribution of disabled persons of age 5 years and above by level of general education and sector all-India

type of disability	rural				urban				rural+urban			
	not literate	literate			not literate	literate			not literate	literate		
		upto primary	mid dle	second ary and above		upto prim ary	mid dle	second ary and above		upto prim ary	mid dle	second ary and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
mental retardation	887	90	20	3	809	150	36	5	866	106	24	3
mental illness	620	208	97	71	488	237	121	150	591	215	102	89
with blindness	826	113	37	23	546	257	76	119	773	141	45	41
with low vision	774	157	39	27	576	235	73	114	738	172	45	43
hearing	695	211	60	32	463	306	110	121	646	231	70	50
speech	715	210	49	25	527	314	84	74	670	235	57	38
locomotor	486	290	128	96	318	301	162	216	447	292	136	124
any disability	590	244	97	69	400	288	137	175	547	254	106	92

3.1.8 Along with the general educational level of the disabled, information relating to whether or not any vocational course had been completed by them was collected. The vocational courses have been broadly divided into two categories – engineering and non-engineering courses. The data have been tabulated for the disabled of age 10 years and above and are presented in Statement 11 for all-India. Out of 1000 disabled persons living in rural India, only 15 completed any vocational course. In urban India, a comparatively higher number of disabled persons (35) have done so. Of them, about 20 to 26 per cent completed courses in engineering streams and the rest 74 to 80 per cent in non-engineering streams. The state-wise estimates, given in Statement 11.1, show some variance.

Statement 11: Number of disabled persons by attendance of vocational course per 1000 disabled persons of age 10 years and above for each sector all-India

sector	not attended any vocational course	course attended	
		engineering	non-engineering
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural	984	3	12
urban	963	9	26
rural+urban	979	4	15

3.1.9 For the disabled persons of age 5-18 years, the particulars of enrolment in general (ordinary) as well as in the special school was collected. The information on attendance in pre-schools was also collected. The proportion of disabled persons of age 5-18 years who attended the pre-school intervention programme is given in Statement 12 for each sex separately for rural and urban sector of all-India and the proportion of persons enrolled in the ordinary and special school is given in Statement 13. In India, about 13 per cent of the disabled persons of age 5-18 years attended the pre-school intervention programme. The proportion was 20 per cent in the urban and was almost half of urban at 11 per cent in the rural. Surprisingly, proportion of disabled persons of age 5-18 years attending the pre-school intervention programme was highest among urban girls although the proportion was more for boys in the rural.

Statement 12: Number of persons who attended pre-school intervention programme per 1000 disabled persons of age 5-18 years by type of disability for each sex and sector

all-India

type of disability	number per 1000 of disabled children								
	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
mental retardation	52	37	47	127	163	142	69	71	69
mental illness	91	76	85	156	171	163	105	98	102
blindness	127	64	100	149	621	514	130	309	226
low vision	115	206	155	224	188	207	133	203	164
hearing	170	118	147	242	171	208	180	127	157
speech	107	83	97	296	290	293	154	131	145

locomotor	131	112	123	149	152	151	134	120	129
any disability	122	101	114	181	225	200	134	129	132

3.1.10 Contrary to the perception of urban bias in the levels of literacy, the current enrolment ratio per 1000 disabled persons in the ordinary school was higher in the rural than in the urban – 475 and 444, respectively for the two sectors. The enrolment ratio was the highest among persons having locomotor disability and the lowest, as expected, among the mentally retarded, and also, higher among the boys than among the girls. In the case of enrolment in the special schools, although the pattern remained the same, it was reversed – about 11 per cent enrolled in the special schools in the urban as compared to even less than 1 per cent in the rural. The enrolment ratio is relatively higher among the blind and children with speech disability. However, the gender bias in the enrolment ratio is not prominent.

Statement 13: Number of persons per 1000 disabled persons of age 5 - 18 years by enrolment status and type of disability for each sex and sector						
all-India						
type of disability	number per 1000 of disabled children					
	currently enrolled in ordinary school			currently enrolled in special school		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	rural					
mental retardation	155	95	134	45	9	32
mental illness	163	74	128	24	12	19
blindness	239	154	203	19	17	18
low vision	472	437	456	11	0	6
hearing	540	454	503	0	11	5
speech	412	341	383	12	7	10
locomotor	601	501	562	4	1	2
any disability	511	420	475	8	4	6
	urban					
mental retardation	128	100	117	141	137	139
mental ill - ness	145	128	138	102	81	94
blindness	254	110	143	74	716	569
low vision	628	629	629	0	42	19

hearing	490	469	480	47	46	47
speech	338	270	311	240	266	250
locomotor	564	577	569	21	18	19
any disability	461	421	444	79	143	106

3.1.11 Usual activity of the disabled: The usual activity status of an individual is the activity situation obtaining for the person in respect of his/her participation in economic or non-economic activities during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. Adopting a relatively long time criterion, two major activity statuses are identified as:

Labour force:

- working or being engaged in economic activities (work) (employed);
- not engaged in economic activities (work) but available for work (unemployed).

Out of labour force:

- not engaged in work and also not available for work.

Within the labour force, again a relatively long time criterion is adopted to identify the statuses as 'working (employed)' and 'not engaged in economic activities (work) but available for work (unemployed)'. Each of the major activity statuses is divided into detailed activity statuses again on the basis of major time criterion. The distribution of disabled persons by their activity status, given in the column headings of Statement 14, shows that 26 per cent of the disabled persons were employed. The corresponding figures in rural and urban India were 26 and 24 per cent, respectively. Moreover, the proportion of employed among the disabled males was much higher than among the disabled females in both rural and urban areas. In fact, the proportion among the disabled males was 35 to 37 per cent and that among the disabled females was 9 to 11 per cent. The percentage of disabled persons seeking and/or available for work was higher in the urban areas (1.2) as compared to that in the rural areas (0.6). Examination of the said proportions by type of disability reveals that most of the mentally retarded remained out of labour force. The proportion of employed was lowest at 6 per cent among the mentally retarded while the rate was highest at 34 per cent among the persons having hearing disability. The proportion of unemployed was negligible except for the disabled males with speech and locomotor disability.

Statement 14: Per 1000 distribution of disabled persons by broad usual activity status for each sex and sector all-India

type of disability	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	employed	unemployed	out of labour	employed	unemployed	out of labour	employed	unemployed	out of labour

			force			force			force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Male								
mental retardation	89	0	911	58	1	941	81	1	919
mental illness	199	2	799	99	4	897	176	2	821
with blindness	139	4	857	193	5	802	149	4	847
with low vision	339	5	655	291	7	702	331	6	663
hearing	530	4	466	347	17	635	492	6	501
speech	391	7	602	249	16	734	356	9	635
locomotor	387	11	602	404	22	574	391	14	595
all disabled	369	8	622	347	18	635	364	11	625
	Female								
mental retardation	20	0	980	5	1	994	16	0	984
mental illness	59	0	941	15	0	985	49	0	951
with blindness	43	1	956	33	3	963	41	1	958
with low vision	73	0	927	51	0	949	69	0	931
hearing	198	0	802	101	3	896	177	1	822
speech	143	3	854	64	7	929	125	4	871
locomotor	98	4	898	107	5	888	100	4	896
all disabled	109	2	889	87	4	909	104	3	893
	Persons								

mental retardation	64	0	936	38	1	961	56	0	943
mental illness	142	1	857	67	3	930	126	1	873
with blindness	88	2	910	103	4	893	91	2	907
with low vision	195	3	803	158	3	838	188	3	809
hearing	374	2	624	229	10	761	343	4	653
speech	290	5	705	178	13	809	263	7	730
locomotor	279	9	712	289	15	696	282	10	708
all disabled	263	6	731	238	12	749	257	7	735

3.1.12 Industry of work: The distribution of disabled persons who were employed by broad industry of work, given in Statement 15, shows that most of them in the rural areas were engaged in the primary sector whereas in urban areas, the tertiary sector followed by the secondary sector played the dominating role in employment generation so far as the disabled were concerned. The distribution pattern of workers by industry in the general population is to some extent observed among the disabled workers also. About 67 per cent and 73 per cent of the disabled male and female workers living in rural areas were engaged in the primary sector. On the other hand, the share of tertiary and secondary sector was about 89 per cent in the urban areas for male workers and 85 per cent for female workers. Substantial differences are also observed in the distributions in respect of type of disability.

Statement 15: Per 1000 distribution of disabled persons working according to usual activity status by industry (tabulation category NIC 1998) and type of disability for each sex and sector

all-India

sector (NIC 1998)	type of disability							
	mental retardation	mental illness	blindness	low vision	hearing	speech	locomotor	Any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Male								
Rural								
primary	800	712	704	800	776	785	607	667

(01-05)								
secondary (10-45)	90	152	84	85	117	117	145	132
tertiary (50-99)	99	120	201	113	101	89	242	193
total*	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Urban								
primary (01-05)	153	114	92	142	160	116	84	99
secondary (10-45)	365	338	296	250	337	397	290	303
tertiary (50-99)	483	536	604	573	492	476	614	587
total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
rural+urban								
primary (01-05)	674	636	563	697	686	669	483	548
secondary (10-45)	144	176	133	111	149	166	179	168
tertiary (50-99)	174	174	295	185	158	156	330	276
total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Female								
Rural								
primary (01-05)	855	857	707	790	840	819	613	730
secondary (10-45)	87	48	65	100	88	115	160	117
tertiary (50-99)	58	74	222	104	63	60	221	146
total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Urban								
primary (01-05)	372	105	255	78	249	224	97	137
secondary (10-45)	266	291	244	356	309	386	320	323

tertiary (50-99)	362	604	475	566	437	388	573	531
total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
rural+urban								
primary (01-05)	807	810	633	693	767	749	479	616
secondary (10-45)	105	63	94	135	116	147	202	156
tertiary (50-99)	88	107	263	167	109	99	312	220
total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
‘total’ row includes industry not recorded cases.								
Note: The description of the codes (tabulation categories) are given before the detailed tables								

3.1.13 Onset of disability with respect to work: Onset of disability in a person who was usually working may sometimes lead to loss of work or change of work. Information on whether the disabled person was working before the onset of disability was collected. For disabled persons of age 5 years and above, the proportion (per 1000 disabled) who were working before the onset of disability is given in Statement 16 for rural and urban India. The Statement reveals that about 37 per cent of the disabled (age 5 +) as a whole were working before the onset of disability. Among the males, the proportion was 41 per cent and among females, it was 32 per cent. The rural-urban difference exists and is tilted towards rural. As far as the type of disability is concerned, a very few among the mentally retarded were working before the onset of disability. This may be due to the fact that among them, a large proportion was born with mental retardation and therefore, they were unable to perform any economic activity. In this respect the person with visual disability are found to be affected most - the proportion among them being 54 to 60 per cent.

Statement 16: Number of persons who were working before the onset of disability per 1000 disabled persons of age 5 years and above for each sex and type of disability

all-India

type of disability	number of persons who were working before the onset of disability per 1000 disabled persons of age 5 years								
	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
mental	52	35	46	29	10	21	46	28	39

retardation									
mental illness	579	462	533	472	268	398	556	424	505
blindness	591	546	567	560	326	424	585	501	540
low vision	696	580	634	542	381	455	670	546	603
hearing	574	478	528	547	312	429	569	443	509
speech	112	82	100	77	45	65	104	74	92
locomotor	406	305	368	389	215	322	402	283	357
at least one disability	415	352	389	374	224	311	406	323	372

3.1.14 Living arrangements of disabled persons: Information on living arrangement of the disabled persons was collected to know whether they were living alone or with spouse only or with spouse and other members of the household. The results reveal that about 3 per cent of the disabled were living alone and it was 5 to 6 per cent among the visually disabled. These disabled persons did not have other members in the household to take care of them. Moreover, about 5 per cent of the disabled persons lived with their spouses only. But a large majority, about 92 per cent of the disabled lived with their spouse and/or other members in the family. The results relating to the distribution of the disabled by living arrangement can be seen from Statement 17. The rural-urban differences are not prominent. However, a marginal difference is observed among the various types of disability.

Statement 17: Number of disabled persons by type of living arrangement per 1000 disabled persons in each type of disability									
all-India									
type of disability	living arrangement								
	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	living alone	living with spouse only	living with spouse and / or others	living alone	living with spouse only	living with others	living alone	living with spouse only	living with spouse and / or others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
mental retardation	3	4	992	1	3	995	3	4	993
mental illness	31	44	922	19	32	945	29	42	927

with blindness	49	80	872	55	57	888	50	75	874
with low vision	61	97	840	47	50	902	59	88	851
hearing	40	67	891	53	60	887	43	66	890
speech	10	26	964	38	15	946	17	23	958
locomotor	26	52	921	28	45	925	27	50	922
all disabled	31	55	914	33	44	922	31	52	915

3.1.15 Prevalence of disability – a comparison with 36 and 47th rounds: It has been mentioned in Section One that the first comprehensive survey on physical disability was carried out in NSS 36th round (July – December, 1981) and its follow-up survey in NSS 47th round (July – December, 1991). It is important to note that the mental disability was not covered in these rounds. Beginning with 36th round, the concepts, definitions and survey procedures for capturing the physical disability were the same in all the surveys on disability including the 58th round. It is, therefore, worthwhile to see the changes in the prevalence of disability in the country. It should be kept in mind that the mentally disabled was included in the 58th round and the age restrictions for the hearing and speech disability was done away with. Therefore, the results of the 58th round are not strictly comparable with the previous rounds. However, the prevalence rates are presented in Statement 18 to have a broad idea about the magnitude of disability.

Statement 18: Prevalence of disabled persons per 100,000 persons obtained from NSS 36th, 47th and 58th rounds

sex	36th round	47th round	58th round
	(July-Dec. '81)	(July-Dec. '91)	(July-Dec. '02)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rural			
male	2045	2277	2118
female	1632	1694	1556
persons	1844	1995	1846
Urban			
male	1532	1774	1670
female	1297	1361	1311
persons	1420	1579	1499

3.2 Mental Disability

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
mental retardation	113	69	92	118	81	100	115	72	94
mental illness	128	91	110	105	71	89	122	86	105

Statement 19.1: Number of persons with mental retardation per 100,000 persons for each State/Ut and sex

all-India

State/ut	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu and Kashmir	154	67	110	89	75	82	140	69	104
Himachal Pradesh	182	65	121	113	62	87	175	64	118
Punjab	173	67	124	126	70	101	158	68	116
Chandigarh	45	43	44	71	57	66	69	55	64
Uttaranchal	163	51	111	114	52	84	152	51	104
Haryana	123	61	93	100	75	88	117	65	92
Delhi	55	7	35	53	39	47	53	31	44
Rajasthan	111	57	85	100	50	76	109	55	82
Uttar Pradesh	123	55	91	123	71	99	123	58	92
Bihar	104	36	71	69	50	60	100	37	70
Sikkim	51	29	41	0	47	22	46	30	39
Arunachal Pradesh	0	25	12	0	0	0	0	22	11
Nagaland	85	40	63	36	31	33	70	37	54
Manipur	56	47	52	34	29	32	51	42	47
Mizoram	117	151	133	131	109	119	122	132	127
Tripura	28	15	22	31	40	36	29	18	24
Meghalaya	72	45	59	128	44	88	80	45	63
Assam	34	58	45	85	19	54	38	54	45
West Bengal	140	85	114	136	88	113	139	86	114
Jharkhand	81	39	60	75	69	72	80	45	63
Orissa	129	71	100	136	127	131	130	78	104
Chhatisgarh	101	58	80	128	79	104	105	61	84

Madhya Pradesh	74	53	64	120	61	93	87	55	72
Gujarat	103	75	90	110	85	98	106	79	93
Daman and Diu	44	51	46	81	70	76	57	59	58
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	89	64	78	84	81	47	89	67
Maharashtra	104	80	92	116	102	110	109	88	99
Andhra Pradesh	90	85	88	123	69	96	100	80	90
Karnataka	109	92	101	101	79	90	107	88	98
Goa	262	119	184	164	715	387	230	251	240
Lakshadweep	322	173	239	390	123	257	362	147	249
Kerala	225	141	180	264	220	241	234	160	194
Tamil Nadu	122	105	114	140	86	113	128	98	113
Pondicherry	79	59	68	102	123	112	94	96	95
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	92	78	84	66	53	60	84	72	78
all-India	113	69	92	118	81	100	115	72	94

Statement 19.2: Number of persons with mental illness per 100,000 persons for each sex and State/Ut

State/ut	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu and Kashmir	216	137	177	169	66	119	206	123	165
Himachal Pradesh	294	126	207	133	36	83	278	117	195
Punjab	101	81	92	84	82	83	95	82	89
Chandigarh	90	0	54	57	71	62	60	63	61
Uttaranchal	157	48	106	65	101	83	136	61	101
Haryana	105	77	91	86	61	74	100	73	87
Delhi	50	32	42	28	37	32	34	36	35
Rajasthan	104	64	84	89	53	71	100	61	81
Uttar Pradesh	122	72	98	106	75	92	118	73	97
Bihar	145	62	105	105	92	99	141	66	105
Sikkim	173	95	136	63	24	45	162	87	126
Arunachal Pradesh	369	11	193	17	0	9	316	9	167

Nagaland	60	70	65	30	55	42	51	65	58
Manipur	133	101	117	154	127	140	138	108	123
Mizoram	179	138	160	155	82	115	170	112	141
Tripura	42	31	37	110	62	86	50	34	42
Meghalaya	133	130	131	79	89	84	126	124	125
Assam	136	74	108	81	92	87	132	75	106
West Bengal	224	112	171	190	134	163	216	117	169
Jharkhand	111	60	86	79	51	65	105	59	82
Orissa	182	168	175	169	97	134	180	160	170
Chhatisgarh	64	130	97	113	84	99	72	123	97
Madhya Pradesh	105	93	99	125	61	95	110	85	98
Gujarat	126	102	114	122	57	91	125	86	106
Daman and Diu	13	42	24	121	23	76	51	34	44
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84	55	70	19	21	20	75	50	63
Maharashtra	108	92	100	89	55	73	100	78	90
Andhra Pradesh	70	78	74	69	43	56	70	68	69
Karnataka	54	49	51	61	35	48	56	45	50
Goa	108	66	85	153	231	184	123	102	112
Lakshadweep	169	195	183	130	214	172	146	205	177
Kerala	281	275	278	282	222	250	282	263	272
Tamil Nadu	101	82	91	101	61	81	101	75	88
Pondicherry	69	14	40	59	95	75	62	61	62
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	203	308	258	109	53	84	175	246	211
all-India	128	91	110	105	71	89	122	86	105

all-India 128 91 110 105 71 89 122 86 105

Statement 24.1: Number of persons with blindness per 100,000 persons for each sex and sector

State/ut	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu and Kashmir	196	163	180	68	220	141	169	175	172
Himachal Pradesh	286	295	291	119	106	112	269	277	273
Punjab	201	195	198	117	97	108	174	164	169
Chandigarh	66	0	39	47	28	40	48	25	40
Uttaranchal	179	291	231	24	76	49	144	240	189
Haryana	161	137	149	85	70	78	142	121	132
Delhi	86	0	51	32	10	23	47	8	30
Rajasthan	163	209	186	79	109	93	142	184	162
Uttar Pradesh	234	311	271	105	145	123	207	278	240
Bihar	143	145	144	97	124	110	138	143	141
Sikkim	61	62	61	21	71	45	57	63	60
Arunachal Pradesh	84	191	137	23	14	19	75	168	120
Nagaland	70	119	94	42	92	66	61	110	85
Manipur	68	47	58	65	35	49	67	44	56
Mizoram	35	12	24	53	34	42	41	22	32
Tripura	45	95	69	95	128	111	51	99	74
Meghalaya	214	78	146	42	68	54	190	76	134
Assam	110	110	110	141	133	137	112	112	112
West Bengal	159	188	173	189	251	218	167	203	184
Jharkhand	162	97	130	69	45	57	144	87	116
Orissa	325	287	306	148	248	197	303	282	293
Chhatisgarh	155	201	178	143	119	132	153	188	170
Madhya Pradesh	171	264	215	157	178	167	167	241	202
Gujarat	156	192	173	76	91	83	125	155	140
Daman and Diu	21	42	29	20	47	32	21	44	30
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	121	125	123	19	21	20	107	111	109
Maharashtra	231	263	247	110	277	189	183	268	224
Andhra Pradesh	191	294	241	114	185	149	169	263	215
Karnataka	229	280	254	89	113	101	186	230	208
Goa	0	27	15	160	0	96	54	21	37
Lakshadweep	83	284	195	162	337	249	129	312	225

Kerala	148	205	179	195	140	166	159	190	176
Tamil Nadu	184	189	186	171	197	184	179	192	186
Pondicherry	166	245	207	404	410	407	319	340	329
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	113	107	22	26	24	77	92	84
all-India	191	230	210	116	166	140	171	214	192

Statement 24.2: Number of persons with low vision per 100,000 persons for each sex and sector

State/ut	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu and Kashmir	100	80	90	108	118	113	102	88	95
Himachal Pradesh	138	132	135	143	48	94	139	124	131
Punjab	61	78	69	38	34	36	54	64	58
Chandigarh	0	0	0	16	28	20	14	25	18
Uttaranchal	114	76	96	36	0	18	96	58	78
Haryana	26	43	34	23	30	26	25	40	32
Delhi	5	0	3	15	15	15	12	12	12
Rajasthan	36	46	41	16	34	25	31	43	37
Uttar Pradesh	62	78	69	35	48	41	56	72	64
Bihar	52	50	51	42	61	51	51	52	51
Sikkim	52	54	53	21	24	22	49	51	50
Arunachal Pradesh	63	225	143	0	0	0	54	195	123
Nagaland	83	98	91	40	232	135	70	141	105
Manipur	61	35	48	53	74	64	59	45	52
Mizoram	72	33	54	21	4	12	53	20	36
Tripura	3	17	10	0	15	7	3	17	10
Meghalaya	125	190	158	1	68	33	108	174	141
Assam	51	39	46	48	89	67	51	43	47
West Bengal	101	70	86	83	135	107	97	86	92
Jharkhand	25	27	26	10	10	10	22	24	23
Orissa	241	270	255	117	199	157	226	261	244
Chhatisgarh	90	57	73	190	158	174	106	73	89

Madhya Pradesh	30	82	55	63	29	48	39	68	53
Gujarat	40	53	47	24	18	21	34	40	37
Daman and Diu	0	39	15	0	47	22	0	42	17
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	0	8	39	21	30	19	3	11
Maharashtra	78	111	94	33	36	34	60	83	71
Andhra Pradesh	101	166	133	41	83	61	84	142	112
Karnataka	117	151	134	22	45	34	88	120	104
Goa	127	150	140	0	0	0	84	117	101
Lakshadweep	26	0	12	81	195	138	58	102	81
Kerala	116	137	127	132	167	151	120	144	132
Tamil Nadu	82	138	110	72	101	87	79	125	102
Pondicherry	184	42	110	31	34	32	86	37	62
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	229	36	128	0	0	0	161	27	93
all-India	76	96	86	46	63	54	68	87	77

Statement 29.1: Number of persons with hearing disability per 100,000 persons for each sex and State/UT

State/ut	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu and Kashmir	284	186	235	173	179	176	260	185	223
Himachal Pradesh	687	643	664	213	266	240	640	606	622
Punjab	225	254	238	131	160	144	194	224	208
Chandigarh	99	83	92	83	36	66	84	41	69
Uttaranchal	282	414	344	107	51	80	243	328	283
Haryana	264	199	233	218	199	209	252	199	227
Delhi	109	0	64	29	34	31	50	26	40
Rajasthan	194	190	192	182	121	152	191	173	182
Uttar Pradesh	269	258	264	192	177	185	253	241	248
Bihar	241	137	191	188	156	173	235	139	189
Sikkim	974	988	981	211	94	156	894	895	894
Arunachal Pradesh	635	532	584	0	14	6	540	464	503
Nagaland	199	179	190	107	153	130	170	171	171

Manipur	225	210	218	186	195	190	215	206	211
Mizoram	207	250	227	127	179	155	176	217	197
Tripura	99	111	105	148	208	178	105	123	113
Meghalaya	336	310	323	140	65	104	308	279	294
Assam	155	179	166	177	215	195	157	182	168
West Bengal	343	282	314	362	434	396	348	320	335
Jharkhand	278	130	205	125	139	132	248	131	191
Orissa	642	563	603	467	393	431	621	543	582
Chhatisgarh	472	374	424	380	298	340	457	362	410
Madhya Pradesh	218	187	203	178	178	178	207	185	196
Gujarat	363	308	335	270	201	237	327	268	298
Daman and Diu	137	248	180	142	163	152	139	211	169
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	132	72	104	78	105	91	125	77	102
Maharashtra	411	349	380	250	258	254	347	315	332
Andhra Pradesh	336	420	377	233	211	222	307	360	333
Karnataka	314	333	324	158	155	156	267	280	273
Goa	467	426	445	15	467	198	316	435	376
Lakshadweep	420	343	377	591	929	759	520	649	588
Kerala	410	517	467	355	449	405	397	501	453
Tamil Nadu	425	473	449	374	407	391	408	449	428
Pondicherry	335	754	553	749	1096	907	601	952	769
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	617	311	457	219	53	143	498	248	372
all-India	319	301	310	234	238	236	296	285	291

Statement 34.1: Number of persons with speech disability per 100,000 persons for each State/UT and sex

State/ut	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu and Kashmir	228	157	192	170	103	137	215	146	181
Himachal Pradesh	360	244	300	114	101	107	336	230	281
Punjab	185	171	179	165	107	139	178	151	166

Chandigarh	299	58	201	123	28	90	139	32	101
Uttaranchal	392	209	306	115	70	93	330	176	257
Haryana	278	111	198	147	111	130	245	111	181
Delhi	30	14	23	65	31	50	56	27	44
Rajasthan	181	117	149	201	92	148	186	111	149
Uttar Pradesh	211	154	184	215	140	180	212	152	183
Bihar	227	125	178	216	150	185	226	128	179
Sikkim	873	645	765	190	165	178	801	595	703
Arunachal Pradesh	384	230	308	57	0	31	335	200	269
Nagaland	144	119	132	137	116	127	142	118	130
Manipur	119	96	108	135	120	127	123	102	113
Mizoram	113	203	155	132	101	115	120	156	138
Tripura	140	119	130	186	158	172	145	124	135
Meghalaya	375	159	268	208	97	155	352	151	252
Assam	165	126	148	206	99	155	168	124	148
West Bengal	275	184	231	271	224	249	274	194	236
Jharkhand	242	137	191	200	104	154	234	130	183
Orissa	206	176	191	174	145	160	202	173	188
Chhatisgarh	269	168	219	346	175	264	281	169	226
Madhya Pradesh	201	187	195	154	96	127	188	163	176
Gujarat	276	139	209	261	133	200	270	137	205
Daman and Diu	175	276	213	121	186	152	156	237	189
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	149	76	114	78	189	131	139	91	117
Maharashtra	240	173	207	256	193	226	246	181	215
Andhra Pradesh	311	256	284	242	153	198	291	226	259
Karnataka	257	195	226	159	149	154	227	182	204
Goa	751	261	484	168	39	116	556	212	382
Lakshadweep	447	230	326	304	349	326	363	292	326
Kerala	419	261	334	460	226	336	429	253	335
Tamil Nadu	256	271	263	239	182	210	251	239	245
Pondicherry	244	244	244	402	634	507	345	470	405

Andaman and Nicobar Islands	352	186	265	350	79	227	352	160	255
all-India	242	176	210	221	151	187	237	169	204

Statement 39.1: Number of persons with locomotor disability per 100,000 persons for each sex and sector of State/UT

State/ut	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu and Kashmir	1048	494	768	700	390	550	973	473	723
Himachal Pradesh	1903	936	1401	1104	569	828	1824	900	1345
Punjab	1814	1098	1484	1076	936	1013	1575	1047	1333
Chandigarh	605	620	611	319	415	353	345	438	379
Uttaranchal	1142	875	1016	808	393	607	1067	761	922
Haryana	1461	995	1237	1030	752	899	1353	935	1153
Delhi	531	398	476	472	242	371	487	280	398
Rajasthan	1177	652	918	1075	654	870	1151	652	906
Uttar Pradesh	1508	861	1200	1275	858	1083	1459	861	1176
Bihar	1381	754	1081	1132	678	917	1353	746	1062
Sikkim	513	335	429	295	236	267	491	325	412
Arunachal Pradesh	428	378	404	46	0	25	371	329	350
Nagaland	263	328	295	228	147	188	252	270	261
Manipur	506	346	428	510	316	412	507	338	424
Mizoram	222	146	187	270	134	196	240	141	191
Tripura	431	345	390	656	508	582	456	364	412
Meghalaya	737	627	682	707	337	532	733	590	662
Assam	449	353	406	553	381	471	457	355	411
West Bengal	999	623	820	1161	767	974	1040	659	859
Jharkhand	878	520	703	931	417	680	889	500	699
Orissa	1213	1173	1193	985	653	823	1186	1112	1149
Chhatisgarh	1152	865	1010	1065	1032	1049	1138	891	1016
Madhya Pradesh	1332	816	1087	1123	720	936	1274	790	1046
Gujarat	1350	870	1113	1211	932	1078	1297	893	1100

Daman and Diu	308	812	499	1055	787	931	569	801	664
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	550	412	485	642	316	485	562	400	485
Maharashtra	1467	851	1164	1006	723	871	1285	803	1051
Andhra Pradesh	1164	857	1014	949	737	844	1104	822	966
Karnataka	1162	705	933	829	531	683	1060	654	858
Goa	1553	485	971	805	248	580	1303	433	862
Lakshadweep	1683	1158	1390	1222	1351	1286	1414	1259	1333
Kerala	1279	888	1069	1421	994	1195	1312	912	1099
Tamil Nadu	1309	904	1109	1172	771	968	1262	856	1059
Pondicherry	1058	663	853	1228	912	1085	1168	807	995
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	910	595	745	656	420	549	834	553	692
all-India	1274	804	1046	1058	730	901	1217	785	1008

Source: NSSO Report (2002).