



एनएसएस रिपोर्ट सं./NSS Report No 583 (76/26/1)

भारत में दिव्यांगजन

Persons with Disabilities in India

एनएसएस 76 वाँ दौर
NSS 76th Round

जुलाई - दिसम्बर 2018
July - December 2018



भारत सरकार
Government of India
सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय
National Statistical Office



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आमुख

राष्ट्रीय सांचियकी कार्यालय (एनएसओ) ने, दिव्यांगजनों के परिमाण और अन्य विशेषताओं संबंधी सूचना उपलब्ध कराने के प्रयास में एनएसएस के 76वें दौर में जुलाई-दिसम्बर 2018 के दौरान दिव्यांगजनों पर एक सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किया। एनएसओ ने इस विषय पर विगत तीन व्यापक सर्वेक्षण 36वें दौर में (जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 1981), एनएसएस के 47वें दौर (जुलाई-दिसम्बर 1991) तथा एनएसएस के 58वें दौर (जुलाई-दिसम्बर 2002) आयोजित किए। एनएसओ द्वारा अपने 76वें दौर में आयोजित "दिव्यांगजन का सर्वेक्षण" संबंधी सर्वेक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य दिव्यांगता के प्रभाव क्षेत्र और व्यापकता, दिव्यांगता के कारण, दिव्यांग होने की आयु, दिव्यांगजन को उपलब्ध सुविधाओं, सार्वजनिक भवनों/सार्वजनिक परिवहन तक पहुंच/उनके उपयोग में दिव्यांगजनों द्वारा सामना की जा रही कठिनाइयों, नियमित देखभाल करने का प्रबंध, दिव्यांगता से संबंधित सामर्थ्य से अधिक व्यय, आदि के संकेतकों का अनुमान लगाना था। अन्य एनएसएस सर्वेक्षणों की भाँति, अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने राज्य प्रतिदर्श के लिए समान अथवा और बड़े मैचिंग प्रतिदर्श आकार के आधार पर 76वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम में भाग लिया।

2. दिव्यांगता के वर्गीकरण हेतु एनएसएस के 76वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण में, दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 में उल्लिखित समस्त विनिर्दिष्ट दिव्यांगता पर विचार किया गया है। दिव्यांगजन पर 76वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण में दिव्यांगता की परिभाषा, संदर्भ अवधि, वर्गीकरण तथा दिव्यांगजन की पहचान हेतु अंगीकृत प्रक्रिया दिव्यांगता संबंधी आंकड़े एकत्र करने के लिए एनएसओ द्वारा आयोजित सर्वेक्षण के पूर्ववर्ती दौरों से भिन्न रहीं।

3. "भारत में दिव्यांगजन" शीर्षक रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत समस्त अनुमान एनएसएस के 76वें दौर के दिव्यांगजनों के सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से एकत्रित केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श आंकड़ों एवं परिवारों से प्राप्त जानकारी पर आधारित हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में तीन अध्याय तथा पांच परिशिष्ट हैं। इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तैयार विस्तृत तालिकाएं (परिशिष्ट क) एक सीडी में एम.एस.-एक्सल फोर्मेट में दी गई हैं।

4. एनएसओ के सर्वेक्षण, अभिकल्प और अनुसंधान प्रभाग ने (एसडीआरडी) सर्वेक्षण पद्धति को विकसित करने और इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने का कार्य संभाला। क्षेत्र संकार्य प्रभाग (एफओडी) ने सर्वेक्षण का फील्ड कार्य किया। आंकड़ा विधायन और सारणीयन का कार्य डेटा क्वालिटी एण्ड एश्योरेंस डिवीजन ने किया। सर्वेक्षण समन्वय प्रभाग ने सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में समन्वय (सीपीडी) का कार्य किया।

5. मैं सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न चरणों में अपने बहुमूल्य इनपुट और मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 76वें दौर के कार्यदल (एनएसएसी) और राष्ट्रीय सांचियकीय आयोग के सभी सदस्यों का अन्यंत आभारी हूं। मैं इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने में सम्मिलित एनएसओ के विभिन्न प्रभागों के अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों की भी सराहना करता हूं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह रिपोर्ट योजनाकारों, नीति-निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी।

नई दिल्ली

नवम्बर, 2019

(विजय कुमार)

महानिदेशक (एनएसएस)
राष्ट्रीय सांचियकीय कार्यालय

FOREWORD

National Statistical Office (NSO) in its endeavour to provide information on the magnitude and other characteristics of the persons with disabilities conducted a Survey of Persons with Disabilities in NSS 76th round during July–December 2018. The previous three comprehensive surveys on the same subject were conducted during NSO in 36th round (July–December, 1981), NSS 47th round (July–December, 1991) and NSS 58th round (July–December 2002). The main objective of the survey on “*Survey of Persons with Disabilities*” conducted by NSO in its 76th round was to estimate indicators of incidence and prevalence of disability, cause of disability, age at onset of disability, facilities available to the persons with disability, difficulties faced by persons with disability in accessing/using public building/public transport, arrangement of regular care giver, out-of pocket expenses relating to disability, etc. As in case of other NSS surveys, most of the State Governments participated in the 76th round survey programme on equal or larger matching sample size basis for state sample.

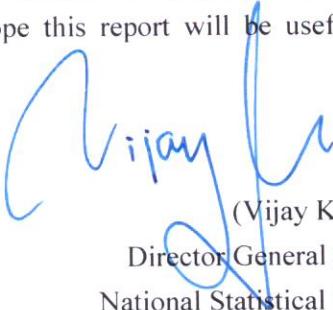
2. In NSS 76th round survey for classification of disabilities, all the specified disabilities stated in The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 have been considered. In the 76th round Survey of Persons with Disabilities the definition, reference period, classification of disabilities and procedure adopted for identification of persons with disabilities were different from earlier rounds of survey conducted by NSO to collect data on disability.

3. All the estimates presented in the report titled ‘Persons with Disabilities in India’ are based on the response of the households of the central sample data collected through Survey of Persons with Disabilities of NSS 76th round. The report contains Three Chapters and Five Appendices. The summary of findings of the survey is given in Chapter Three. The detailed tables (Appendix A) forming the basis of this report have been given in excel format in a CD.

4. The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) of NSO undertook the development of the survey methodology and the preparation of this report. The field work was carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD) while the data processing and tabulation work was done by the Data Quality and Assurance Division (DQAD). The Survey Coordination Division (SCD) coordinated various activities pertaining to the survey.

5. I am highly thankful to the members of the Working Group of NSS 76th round and National Statistical Commission for their valuable guidance provided at various stages of the survey. I also place on record my appreciation of efforts of officers of different Divisions of the NSO involved in the preparation of this report. I hope this report will be useful for planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers.

New Delhi
November 2019


(Vijay Kumar)
Director General (NSS)
National Statistical Office

मुख्य बातें

यह रिपोर्ट रा.प्र.स. के 76वें दौर (जुलाई - दिसम्बर 2018) के दौरान संचालित, भारत में दिव्यांगजन के सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित है। 76वें दौर के दिव्यांगजनों का सर्वेक्षण 8,992 एफएसयू (5,378 एफएसयू ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और 3,614 एफएसयू नगरीय क्षेत्रों में) फैला हुआ था, जिसमें 1,18,152 परिवार (81,004 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और 37,148 नगरीय क्षेत्रों में) सम्मिलित थे, और इसमें 5,76,569 व्यक्तियों (4,02,589 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और 1,73,980 नगरीय क्षेत्रों में) की परिगणना हुई। इस सर्वेक्षण में सर्वेक्षित दिव्यांगजनों की कुल संख्या 1,06,894 (74,946 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और 31,948 नगरीय क्षेत्रों में) था।

अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर इस सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त कुछ मुख्य निस्कर्ष निम्नलिखित हैं।

(क) दिव्यांगता की व्यापकता एवं आपतन:

- भारत में दिव्यांगता की व्यापकता (जनसंख्या में दिव्यांगजन का प्रतिशत) 2.2 प्रतिशत् था। यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2.3 प्रतिशत् एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 2.0 प्रतिशत् था।

[कथन 1]

- दिव्यांगता की व्यापकता पुरुषों में महिलाओं से अधिक था। पुरुषों में दिव्यांगता का व्यापकता 2.4 प्रतिशत् था, जबकि महिलाओं में 1.9 प्रतिशत् था।

[कथन 1]

- जनसंख्या में दिव्यांगता का आपतन (उन दिव्यांगजनों की संख्या जिनके दिव्यांगता का आरंभ, जन्म से या किसी और तरह से, सर्वेक्षण की तिथि से पूर्व के 365 दिनों की विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के दौरान हुआ) प्रति 1,00,000 व्यक्तियों में 86 था।

[कथन 8]

(ख) दिव्यांगजनों में शिक्षा का स्तर :

- 7 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक उम्र के दिव्यांगजनों में 52.2 प्रतिशत् साक्षर थे।

[कथन 6]

- 15 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक उम्र के दिव्यांगजनों में, 19.3 प्रतिशत् का सर्वोच्च शैक्षणिक स्तर माध्यमिक और उससे अधिक था।

[कथन 6]

- 3 से 35 वर्ष के दिव्यांगजनों में 10.1 प्रतिशत् विद्यालय पूर्व इंटरवेन्सन कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित हुए।

[कथन 7]

- 3 से 35 वर्ष के दिव्यांगजनों का प्रतिशत् जो कि साधारण विद्यालय में नामांकित थे, 62.9 प्रतिशत् था।

[कथन 7]

- 3 से 35 वर्ष के दिव्यांगजन जो कि साधारण विद्यालय में नामांकित नहीं थे या साधारण विद्यालय में नामांकित तो थे किन्तु वर्तमान में उपस्थित नहीं हो रहे थे, उनमें 4.1 प्रतिशत् विशेष विद्यालय में नामांकित थे।

[कथन 7]

(ग) रहन-सहन की व्यवस्था, देखभाल करने वाला, सहायता/मदद प्राप्ती, दिव्यांगता प्रमाण पत्र :

- दिव्यांगजन का प्रतिशत् जो कि अकेले रह रहे थे, 3.7 प्रतिशत् था।

[कथन 31]

- दिव्यांगजनों में से 62.1 प्रतिशत् का देखभाल करने वाला था, 0.3 प्रतिशत् दिव्यांगजन को देखभाल करने वालों की आवश्यकता थी किन्तु उपलब्ध नहीं था और अन्य 37.7 प्रतिशत् दिव्यांगजन के लिए कोई भी देखभाल करने वालों की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

[कथन 31]

- दिव्यांगजनों में से 21.8 प्रतिशत् को सरकार से सहायता/मदद प्राप्त हुआ, 1.8 प्रतिशत् को सरकार के अलावे संगठन से सहायता/मदद प्राप्त हुआ और अन्य 76.4 प्रतिशत् दिव्यांगजन को सहायता/मदद प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

[कथन 32]

- दिव्यांगजनों में से 28.8 प्रतिशत् के पास दिव्यांगता प्रमाण पत्र था।

[कथन 32]

(घ) 15 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक उम्र के दिव्यांगजनों में से सामान्य स्तर (पीएस + एसएस) में श्रम बल भागीदारी दर, कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात एवं बेरोजगारी दर:

- 15 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक उम्र के दिव्यांगजनों में सामान्य स्तर (पीएस + एसएस) में श्रमबल भागीदारी दर 23.8 प्रतिशत् था।

[कथन 35]

- 15 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक उम्र के दिव्यांगजनों में सामान्य स्तर (पीएस + एसएस) में कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात 22.8 प्रतिशत् था।

[कथन 35]

- 15 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक उम्र के दिव्यांगजनों में बेरोजगारी दर सामान्य स्तर (पीएस + एसएस) में 4.2 प्रतिशत् था।

[कथन 35]

Highlights

This report is based on the Survey of Persons with Disabilities in India conducted during NSS 76th round (July – December 2018). The 76th round Survey of Persons with Disabilities was spread over 8,992 FSUs (5,378 FSUs in rural areas and 3,614 FSUs in urban areas) covering 1,18,152 households (81,004 in rural areas and 37,148 in urban areas) and enumerating 5,76,569 persons (4,02,589 in rural areas and 1,73,980 in urban areas). In this survey, total number of persons with disability surveyed was 1,06,894 (74,946 in rural areas and 31,948 in urban areas).

Some of the key findings at the all-India level obtained from this survey are stated below.

A. Prevalence and incidence of disability:

- In India prevalence of disability (percentage of persons with disability in the population) was 2.2 per cent. It was 2.3 per cent in rural areas and 2.0 per cent in the urban areas.

[Statement 1]

- Prevalence of disability was higher among males than females. Among males, prevalence of disability was 2.4 per cent which was 1.9 per cent among females.

[Statement 1]

- Incidence of disability in the population, that is the number of persons whose onset of disability (by birth or otherwise) had been during the specified period of 365 days preceding the date of survey per 1,00,000 persons was 86.

[Statement 8]

B. Education level among persons with disabilities:

- Among persons with disabilities of age 7 years and above, 52.2 per cent were literates.

[Statement 6]

- Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, 19.3 per cent had highest educational level secondary and above.

[Statement 6]

- Among persons with disabilities of age 3 to 35 years, 10.1 per cent attended pre-school intervention programme.

[Statement 7]

- Percentage of persons with disability of age 3 to 35 years who were ever enrolled in ordinary school was 62.9 per cent.

[Statement 7]

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

[Statement 7]

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

- Percentage of persons with disability who were living alone was 3.7 per cent.
[Statement 31]
- Among persons with disabilities, 62.1 per cent had care giver, for 0.3 per cent of the persons with disabilities caregiver was required but not available and for another 37.7 per cent of the persons with disabilities no caregiver was required.
[Statement 31]

- Percentage of persons with disability who received aid/help from Government was 21.8 per cent, 1.8 per cent received aid/help from organisation other than Government and another 76.4 per cent did not receive aid/help.
[Statement 32]

- Among persons with disability, 28.8 per cent had certificate of disability.
[Statement 32]

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

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

[Statement 35]

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

[Statement 35]

- Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, Unemployment Rate in usual status (ps+ss) was 4.2 per cent.

[Statement 35]

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Chapter One

Introduction

Chapter One

Introduction

1.0 Introduction

The survey of persons with disabilities provide the database regarding the incidence and prevalence of disability in the country along with various other indicators related to persons with disabilities. The statistical indicators derived on the basis of the survey of persons with disabilities are required for planning and policy making for the persons with disabilities. The results of the survey are useful to various stakeholders like National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, different Institutes/Organisations, ESCAP, various researchers, etc.

1.1 Past surveys of Persons with Disabilities conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO)

1.1.1 The NSO made its first attempt to collect information on persons with disabilities 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.

1.1.2 The NSO undertook a comprehensive survey of persons with disabilities in its 36th round during the second half of 1981. After a gap of ten years, a second survey on disability was carried out in the 47th round during July-December 1991. The basic framework of these surveys viz., the concepts, definitions and operational procedures was kept the same. 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, such as, the type of disability, cause, age at onset of disability, type of aid/appliance used, etc. were collected along with some socio-economic characteristics.

1.1.3 Again after a gap of eleven years, the third survey on the disabled was carried out in the 58th round during July-December 2002. 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 persons with disabilities such as their age, literacy, vocational training, employment, cause of disability, age at onset of disability, etc., were collected.

1.2 Survey of Persons with Disabilities conducted during NSS 76th round (July-December 2018)

The National Statistical Commission (NSC) in its 94th meeting held on 29th May, 2017 decided that the subject coverage of NSS 76th round (July–December, 2018), shall be

Disability, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition. A Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Partha Mukhopadhyay, Senior Fellow, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi for NSS 76th round. Keeping in view the overall aspects of data collection, current data demand of the users and usefulness of the survey results, the Working Group of NSS 76th round recommended some changes in the structure of the schedule of enquiry by modifying the questions asked to identify persons with disabilities, adding relevant items in the schedule of enquiry, etc. Some of the important features of the Survey of Persons with Disabilities of NSS 76th round are given below:

- (i) Provision was made in Schedule 26 to classify the persons with disabilities as per the classification used in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (PWD Act) 2016.
- (ii) For the persons with disabilities, data were collected on difficulty faced in accessing/ using public transport and accessing/using public building.
- (iii) For the persons with disabilities, information was collected whether having certificate of disability and percentage of disability as per certificate.
- (iv) For the persons with disabilities, information was collected on arrangement of regular care giver.
- (v) Information on out-of-pocket expenses relating to disability was recorded.
- (vi) For the persons with disabilities in the age group 3 to 35 years, information was collected on particulars of enrolment in education.
- (vii) For each of the household members with disability, employment and unemployment particulars was collected in usual status.
- (viii) For each of the household members of age 12 to 59 years with disability, information was collected on whether receiving/received vocational/ technical training. Moreover, those who received formal vocational/ technical training, further information was collected on field of training, duration of training, type of training, source of funding the training, etc.

1.3 Objective of the Survey of Persons with Disabilities conducted during NSS 76th round (July- December 2018)

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

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

1.4.0 In the 76th round survey of persons with disabilities, the definition, reference period, classification of disabilities and procedure adopted for identification of disabled persons were

different from earlier round surveys conducted by NSO to collect data on disability. A comparison of these aspects in NSS 76th round with those adopted in NSS 58th round survey of disabled persons, are given in the points (i) to (iv).

(i) Differences in Definition

NSS 58th round: 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.

NSS 76th round: “Person with disability” means a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others. “Barrier” means any factor including communicational, cultural, economic, environmental, institutional, political, social, attitudinal or structural factors which hampers the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society.

(ii) Differences in Reference period:

NSS 58th round: in NSS 58th round, the definition of disability excluded illness/injury of recent origin (morbidity) resulting into temporary loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move.

NSS 76th round: The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, in the definition of persons with disability mentions ‘**long term**’ physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others’. For operational purpose in NSS 76th round as well as for proper interpretation of the results, ‘**long term**’ covered a period of 12 months or more. Thus, if the physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment existed for a period of 12 months or more or if such impairments are of recent origin but the nature of the impairments are such that these will last for a long term (12 months or more), the person was considered as a person with disability. Some specific conditions like amputation of leg/arm, victim of acid attack, diagnosis of *haemophilia*, *multiple sclerosis*, *parkinson's disease*, etc., even if were of recent origin were always considered as disabilities.

(iii) Differences in classification of disabilities

NSS 58th round: In NSS 58th round, the following categories of disabilities were identified, viz., mental illness, mental retardation, visual, hearing, speech, locomotor.

NSS 76th round: For this survey, for classification of disabilities, specified disabilities as stated in the PWD Act 2016 have been considered. The detailed categories of the disabilities on which information was collected in this survey were as follows:

(1) Locomotor disability	(3) hearing disability:	(6) mental illness
(i) acid attack victims, (ii) leprosy cured person, (iii) polio, (iv) cerebral palsy (v) dwarfism, (vi) muscular dystrophy (vii) other locomotor disability	(x) hearing disability: (4) speech and language disability	(xv) mental illness (7) Other disabilities
	xi) speech and language disability (5) mental retardation/intellectual disability	(a) <i>chronic neurological conditions</i> (xvi) parkinson's disease, (xvii) multiple sclerosis, (xviii) other chronic neurological conditions, (b) <i>blood disorder</i> (xix) thalassemia (xx) haemophilia (xxi) sickle cell disease
(2) visual disability	(xii) specific learning disabilities (xiii) Autism Spectrum Disorder (xiv) other mental retardation/intellectual disability	(8) Multiple Disabilities
(viii) blindness (ix) low vision		(xxii) more than one of the above specified disabilities including deaf blindness

(iv) Differences in procedure adopted for identification of disabled persons:

NSS 58th round: In NSS 58th round, the question asked was to identify a person with disability was *whether having disability?*

Response in respect of each of the household member was recorded with the following codes:

yes: single: mental – 1, visual – 2, hearing – 3, speech – 4, locomotor – 5; multiple – 6; no – 7

For each of the persons with codes 1 to 6, detailed information for each type of disability was collected through follow-up questions.

NSS 76th round: In NSS 76th round, a single-shot question like '*whether having disability*' that was used in NSS 58th round was not used to identify persons with disabilities. Instead, disability of each broad category of disability was identified by using questions as follows:

a) Locomotor: For identification of the persons with locomotor disabilities, the following questions were used

1. whether having difficulty in using hands, fingers, toes, body movement (including cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy).
2. whether having loss of sensation in the body due to paralysis, leprosy, other reasons
3. whether having deformity of the body part (s) like hunch back, dwarfism, deformity due to leprosy, caused by acid attack, etc.

b) Visual: For identification of visual disability of the persons, the following question was used

- 1) whether having difficulty in seeing, counting fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet (*with spectacles, if using, and both eyes taken together*)

c) Hearing: For identification of hearing disability in the persons, the following question was used:

- 1) whether having difficulty in hearing day to day conversational speech (*without hearing aid, if using, and both ears taken together*)

d) Speech and language disability: For identification of speech and language disability of the persons, the following question was used:

- i) whether having difficulty in speech (*unable to speak like normal person/ speech is not comprehensible, including laryngectomy, aphasia*).

e) Mental retardation/ intellectual disability: For identification of mental retardation/ intellectual disability of the persons, the following questions were used

- 1) whether having difficulty in understanding/comprehension or communicating in doing daily activities.
- 2) whether having difficulty in understanding/comprehension or communicating required in reasoning, making decision, remembering, learning, problem solving.

f) Mental illness: For identification of mental illness of the persons, the following questions were used

- 1) whether having unnecessary and excessive worry and anxiety, repetitive behaviour/ thoughts, changes of mood or mood swings, talking/laughing to self, staring in space.
- 2) whether having unusual experiences of hearing voices, seeing visions, strange smell or sensation or strange taste.
- 3) whether having unusual behaviour or difficulty in social interactions and adaptability.

g) *Other type of disability:* For identification of other type of disability of the persons, the following question was used:

- 1) whether having any of the following: parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, other chronic neurological conditions, thalassemia, haemophilia, sickle cell disease.

1.4.1 From the discussions above, it is seen that in NSS 76th round survey of persons with disabilities definition, reference period for determining disability, classification of disabilities and procedure adopted for identification of disabled persons were different from those used in earlier round of survey conducted by NSO to collect data on disability. These aspects may be noted while comparing the results on different aspects of disability obtained in NSS 76th round with those of earlier rounds of NSS on the same subject.

1.5 Geographical coverage

Geographical coverage: The survey covered whole of the Indian Union except the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are difficult to access. The domains of rural and urban sector in the survey are co-terminus with the criterion adopted in census. Accordingly the rural sector is the one that is not urban.

1.6 Sample Design

1.6.1 In usual NSS rounds, large sample villages are divided into a number of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups based on population (approximate present population) of the villages during survey. This procedure was modified in NSS 76th round. During this round, a rural village was notionally divided into a number of sub-units (SU) of more or less equal population during the preparation of frame. Census 2011 population of villages was projected by applying suitable growth rates and the number of SUs formed in a village was determined apriori. The above procedure of SU formation was implemented in the villages with population more than or equal to 1000 as per Census 2011. There was no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 (less than 500 as per Census 2011 for the areas in some special cases (for details please see Appendix B) and entire village was considered as one FSU. SUs were formed in urban sector also. The procedure was similar to that adopted in rural areas except that SUs were formed on the basis of households in the UFS frame instead of population, since UFS frame does not have population. Each UFS block with number of households more than or equal to 200 was divided into a number of SUs. In the remaining UFS blocks, no SU was formed. All the villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) where there was no SU formation were the First Stage Units (FSUs). In the remaining villages, notional sub-units (SUs) were formed. Such SUs were considered as First Stage Units (FSUs). For the UFS blocks with less than 200 households, the entire UFS block was considered as one FSU. In the remaining UFS blocks, the SUs were considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).

1.6.2 A stratified two stage design was adopted for the 76th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per the situation. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both rural and urban areas.

1.6.3 Each district was a stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum. A special stratum, in the rural areas only, was formed at State/UT level before district level strata were formed in each State/UT. This stratum comprised all the uninhabited villages of the State/UT as per Census 2011. However, this special stratum was formed if at least 50 such villages were available in a State/UT.

1.6.4 *Sub-stratification*: In the rural sector, two groups of villages were formed within each stratum (except special stratum):

Group 1: all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population less than 1000 (less than 500 for special cases)

Group 2: remaining villages

In both the groups, number of sub-strata was formed in the following manner:

The sample size for a rural stratum was allocated among 2 groups in proportion to population. Let r_1 and r_2 be the allocations to Group 1 and Group 2 respectively. The villages within each group were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then ' $r_1/2$ ' and ' $r_2/2$ ' sub-strata were demarcated in Group 1 and Group 2 respectively in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised of a group of villages (all SUs of a village considered together) of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population. If number of villages in Group 1 was very small, no sub-stratum was formed.

Let 'u' be the sample size allocated for an urban stratum. For all strata, if ' $u/2 > 1$ ', implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum were first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS blocks as per urban frame. Then sub-strata were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of UFS blocks (all SUs within the block taken together) having more or less equal number of households.

1.6.5 9000 FSUs have been allocated for the central sample at all-India level. The total number of sample FSUs was allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT. State/UT level sample size was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2011 with 1.5 weightage to urban sector. A minimum of 4 FSUs, each for rural and urban sector separately, were allocated to each State/UT. For more urbanised big States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc., the urban allocation was limited to rural sample size to avoid undue weightage to urban sector. Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation was adjusted to multiples of 2 with a minimum sample size of 2. For special

stratum formed at State level, 2 FSUs were allocated. 2 FSUs were allotted to each sub-stratum in both rural and urban sector.

1.6.6 From all the sub-strata of Group 1 within each stratum of rural sector, required number of FSUs was selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR) scheme with Census 2011 population as size. From the remaining sub-strata of a rural stratum, and all sub-strata in urban sector within each stratum, required number of FSUs was selected by Simple Random Sampling With Replacement (SRSWR) scheme. FSUs were selected by Simple Random Sampling With Replacement (SRSWR) scheme in the special stratum formed in rural sector at the State/UT level. No sub-sample wise selection was done in this round and FSUs were selected in the form of single sample only.

1.6.7 All the households listed in the selected village/UFS Block/SU were stratified into seven second stage strata (SSS). SSS 1 was formed considering the households having person(s) with any of the 11 rare disabilities (*(i) acid attack victims, (ii) autism spectrum disorder, (iii) cerebral palsy, (iv) dwarfism, (v) haemophilia, (vi) multiple sclerosis, (vii) muscular dystrophy, (viii) other chronic neurological conditions, (ix) Parkinson's disease, (x) sickle cell disease, (xi) thalassemia*). SSS 2 was formed from the remaining households (i.e., excluding the households in SSS 1) having at least one person with mental disability. SSS 3 was formed from the remaining households (i.e., excluding the households in SSS 1 and SSS 2) having at least one person with speech disability. SSS 4 was formed from the remaining households (i.e., excluding the households in SSS 1, SSS 2 and SSS 3) having at least one person with visual disability. SSS 5 was formed from the remaining households (i.e., excluding the households in SSS 1, SSS 2, SSS 3 and SSS 4) having at least one person with hearing disability. SSS 6 was formed from the remaining households (i.e., excluding the households in SSS 1, SSS 2, SSS 3, SSS 4 and SSS 5) having at least one person with locomotor disability. SSS 7 was formed considering those households without any disability. A total of 20 households were planned to be selected from each sample village/UFS Block/SU for canvassing the detailed Schedule. The sample households from each of the second stage strata were selected by SRSWOR.

1.6.8 First Stage Units, households and persons surveyed at all-India level for the central sample¹ are given in Table below:

Table 1: Sample size		
FSU/Households/persons	rural	urban
FSU allotted	5,384	3,616
FSU surveyed	5,378	3,614
households surveyed	81,004	37,148
persons surveyed	4,02,589	1,73,980
persons with disabilities surveyed	74,946	31,948

¹ The sample selected for NSS 76th round which was surveyed by NSO is termed "Central sample". As is usual in the regular NSS rounds, most States and Union Territories participated in the survey. The sample surveyed by State Government officials is termed as "State sample".

1.7 Contents of the report

1.7.1 This report contains three chapters, including the present introductory chapter (Chapter One), and five appendices. Chapter Two describes the concepts and definitions of those terms used in the survey in connection with the various items covered in this report. The Summary of Findings are presented and discussed in Chapter Three. In Chapter Three of the Report, Summary of Findings is arranged in Eleven Sections in which estimates of different facets of persons with disabilities are presented. The detailed tables forming the basis of this report are presented in Appendix A. Appendix B gives a detailed description of the sample design and estimation procedure used for the survey. Appendix C gives a facsimile of the schedule (Schedule 26) canvassed. The RSEs of some of the key indicators have been presented in Appendix D. A comparison on ‘Comparison between definition and classification of disabilities used in Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (PWD Act, 2016) with those used in NSS 76th Round Survey of Persons with Disabilities’ is given in Appendix E.

1.7.2 Of the total estimated households in rural areas, 94.3 per cent of the households were cooperative and capable, 5.3 per cent were cooperative but not capable, 0.2 per cent were busy and 0.1 per cent were reluctant. In the urban areas, 94.3 per cent of the households were cooperative and capable, 4.5 per cent were cooperative but not capable, 0.7 per cent were busy and 0.5 per cent were reluctant. It may also be noted that as the estimates in Tables/Statements are generally presented as ‘percentage distribution’ or rates ‘in per cent’, the figures are rounded off. Thus, while using the ratios from the survey results, it is to be noted that the accuracy of these derived aggregates will be limited to the number of significant digits available in such ratios. The estimates of some of the characteristics for persons with disabilities have been presented in the report for all the States and UTs. It may be noted that for the smaller States/UTs, the sample sizes may not be adequate enough for getting sufficiently reliable estimates for some of the characteristics. Moreover, for some categories of disabilities, the sample sizes may not be adequate enough for getting sufficiently reliable estimates for some of the characteristics.

1.7.3 Appendix A contains the detailed tables of the report. In Appendix some of the estimates are also presented for each of the social groups (viz., *scheduled tribe* (ST), *scheduled caste* (SC), *other backward class* (OBC) and the rest referred to as *others*) as well as for the religious groups (viz., *Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and Sikhism and ‘others’*). The survey estimates of the aggregates presented in the margin of the detailed tables may be used to combine the estimates of the ratios or to get the ratios with more significant digits. If there are no sample households/persons in a particular category or if the estimates ‘in per cent’ are greater than 0 but less than 0.05, the corresponding estimates appear as zero (0). In the Statements/Tables where estimates are presented in percentages/percentage distributions, these are obtained by excluding not reported (n.r.) cases. The hard-copy of Appendix A does not form a part of the Report. The soft copy of Appendix A of the report is provided in CD.

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

2.0 The concepts and definitions of some important terms used in the survey and relevant to this report are explained in the following paragraphs.

2.1 Household and household size: A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The adverb “normally” means that temporary visitors and guests (whose total period of stay in the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were excluded but temporary stay-aways (whose total period of absence from the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were included. Thus a child residing in a hostel for studies was excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) was included in the employer’s/host’s household. “Living together” was given more importance than “sharing food from a common kitchen” in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria were in conflict. However, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to shortage of space, the household formed by such a person’s family members was taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a hotel, mess, boarding-lodging house, hostel, etc., was considered to be a single-member household. The same principle was applicable for the residential staff of such establishments. However, if a group of persons among them pooled their income for spending, they were treated as forming a single household. A family living in a hotel was treated as a single household. The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

2.2 Age (years): The age in completed years, as on the date of survey, of the household members were recorded.

2.3 Person with Disability: “Person with disability” means a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others.

“Barrier” means any factor including communicational, cultural, economic, environmental, institutional, political, social, attitudinal or structural factors which hampers the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society.

2.4 Reference period for persons with disabilities: The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (*henceforth referred to as PWD Act, 2016*), in the definition of persons with disability mentions ‘*long term* physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others’.

For operational purpose in NSS 76th round as well as for proper interpretation of the results, '**long term**' covered a period of 12 months or more. Thus, if the physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment existed for a period of 12 months or more or if such impairments are of recent origin but the nature of the impairments are such that these will last for a long term (12 months or more), the person was considered as a person with disability. Some specific conditions like amputation of leg/arm, victim of acid attack, diagnosis of *haemophilia*, *multiple sclerosis*, *parkinson's disease*, etc., even if were of recent origin was always considered as disabilities.

2.5 Classification of disabilities: For this survey, specified disabilities as stated in the PWD Act 2016 were considered. The detailed categories of the disabilities on which information was collected in this survey were as follows:

(1) Locomotor disability	(3) hearing disability:	(6) mental illness
(i) acid attack victims, (ii) leprosy cured person, (iii) polio, (iv) cerebral palsy (v) dwarfism, (vi) muscular dystrophy (vii) other locomotor disability	(x) hearing disability: (4) speech and language disability	(xv) mental illness (7) Other disabilities
	xi) speech and language disability (5) mental retardation/ intellectual disability	(a) <i>chronic neurological conditions</i> (xvi) parkinson's disease, (xvii) multiple sclerosis, (xviii) other chronic neurological conditions, (b) <i>blood disorder</i> (xix) thalassemia (xx) haemophilia (xxi) sickle cell disease
(2) visual disability	(xii) specific learning disabilities (xiii) Autism Spectrum Disorder (xiv) other mental retardation/ intellectual disability	(8) Multiple Disabilities (xxii) more than one of the above specified disabilities including deaf blindness
(viii) blindness (ix) low vision		

2.5.1 Locomotor disability: Locomotor disability implies a person's inability to execute distinctive activities associated with movement of self and objects. For the purpose of the Survey of Persons with Disabilities, the categories of locomotor disabilities were as follows:

(i) *Leprosy cured person*: A person who has been cured of leprosy but is suffering from (a) loss of sensation in hands or feet as well as loss of sensation and paresis in the eye and eye-lid but

with no manifest deformity, (b) with manifest deformity and paresis but having sufficient mobility in the hands and feet to engage in normal activity, and (c) extreme physical deformity which prevents him/her from engaging in normal activity. A person was considered as a leprosy cured person if a medical practitioner had such an opinion.

(ii) *Cerebral palsy*: Cerebral palsy means a group of non-progressive neurological condition affecting body movements and muscle coordination, caused by damage to one or more specific areas of the brain, usually occurring before, during or shortly after birth. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have cerebral palsy if the person was diagnosed as suffering from cerebral palsy by a medical practitioner.

(iii) *Polio*: An infectious viral disease that mainly affects children under 5 years of age. It affects the nervous system and can cause paralysis. The affected person may develop deformities of the limbs and spine. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have polio if the person was diagnosed as suffering from polio by a medical practitioner.

(iv) *Dwarfism*: Dwarfism means a medical or genetic condition resulting in very short statured physique. A person of short statured with normal sized head but with disproportionate bone formation like having short limbs and long trunk or vice versa is considered to be dwarf. Besides, those who are understood or known to be dwarf was also be considered as dwarf.

(v) *Muscular dystrophy*: Muscular dystrophy means a group of hereditary genetic muscle disease that weakens the muscles that move the human body. It is characterised by progressive skeletal muscle weakness, defects in muscle proteins, and the death of muscle cells and tissue. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have muscular dystrophy if the person was diagnosed as suffering from muscular dystrophy by a medical practitioner.

(vi) *Acid attack victim*: Acid attack victim means a person disfigured due to violent assaults by throwing of acid or similar corrosive substance. If the informant reports that he/she was an acid attack victim, he/she was considered as an acid attack victim, irrespective of extent of disfigurement.

(vii) *Other locomotor disability*: Those who are not classified in any of the categories (i) to (vi) but having problems in movements of self or objects was considered as persons with other locomotor disability. Those having locomotor disability due to hunchback, leprosy not cured, etc., were also included here. Persons with hunch back are those with deformities in the body (other than limbs) whose back is humped in a convex position because of abnormal spinal curvature.

2.5.2 Visual disability: The persons with any of the following conditions were considered as persons with visual disability.

- i. Cannot see at all;
- ii. Has no perception of light even with the help of spectacles;
- iii. Has perception of light but has blurred vision even after using spectacles, contact lenses etc. Such persons can however, move independently with the help of remaining sight;
- iv. Can see light but cannot see properly to move about independently;
- v. Has blurred vision but had no occasion to test if her/his eyesight would improve after taking corrective measures.

In case of (iii), (iv) and (v) above, to decide on whether the person has visual disability, it was confirmed whether the person can count the fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet in good daylight.

It may be noted that one-eyed person not with any of the specific conditions mentioned above was not considered as a person with visual disability.

Those with visual disability were categorised as:

(viii) Blindness: These are the persons (i) with no light perception or (ii) has light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 feet (both who normally uses spectacles or those who normally does not use spectacles).

(ix) Low vision: These are the persons who have light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 to 10 feet (both who normally uses spectacles or normally does not use spectacles).

2.5.3 Speech and Language disability:

(x) Speech and Language disability: This refers to persons' inability to speak properly. A person with any one of the following conditions was considered as a person with speech and language disability:

- i. Cannot speak at all or she/he is unable to speak normally on account of certain difficulties linked to speech disorder. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the person's speech is not understood by the listener;
- ii. Able to speak in single words only and is not able to speak in sentences;
- iii. It also includes those whose speech is not understood due to defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc.;
- iv. Permanent disability arising out of conditions such as laryngectomy or aphasia was also considered as speech and language disability;

- v. Aphasia is an inability to comprehend and formulate language because of damage to specific brain regions;
- vi. Laryngectomy is the removal of the larynx and separation of the airway from the mouth, nose and esophagus. If a person has laryngectomy or a report of diagnosis with respect to aphasia, he was considered as having speech and language disability. Diagnosis means a medical diagnosis by a medical practitioner.

2.5.4 Hearing disability

(xi) *Hearing disability*: A person with any one of the following conditions was considered as a person with hearing disability

- i. Cannot hear at all;
- ii. The persons' inability to hear properly;
- iii. Has difficulty in hearing day-to-day conversational speech (hard of hearing).

If the person is using a hearing aid, the person was considered as having hearing disability. However, hearing problem in only one ear is not considered as having hearing disability.

2.5.5 Mental retardation/Intellectual disability

This is a condition characterised by significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (*reasoning, learning, problem solving*) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills. These are as follows:

(xii) "*specific learning disabilities*" means a heterogeneous group of conditions wherein there is a deficit in processing language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself as a difficulty to comprehend, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations and includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia, dyspraxia and developmental aphasia. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have specific learning disabilities if the person was diagnosed as suffering from specific learning disabilities by a medical practitioner.

(xiii) "*autism spectrum disorder*" means a neuro-developmental condition typically appearing in the first three years of life that significantly affects a person's ability to communicate, understand relationships and relate to others, and is frequently associated with unusual or stereotypical rituals or behaviours. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have autism spectrum disorder if the person was diagnosed as suffering from autism spectrum disorder by a medical practitioner.

(xiv) '*other mental retardation/ intellectual disability*': Those who are not classified in any of the categories (xii) and (xiii) above but having significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (*reasoning, learning, problem solving*) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills was classified as persons with '*other mental retardation/ intellectual disability*'

2.5.6 Mental Illness:

(xv) "*Mental illness*" means a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognise reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, but does not include retardation which is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person, specially characterised by subnormality of intelligence.

2.5.7 Other type of disability:

Disability caused due to—

(a) chronic neurological conditions:

(xvi) "*multiple sclerosis*" means an inflammatory, nervous system disease in which the myelin sheaths around the axons of nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord are damaged, leading to demyelination and affecting the ability of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord to communicate with each other. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have multiple sclerosis if the person was diagnosed as suffering from multiple sclerosis by a medical practitioner.

(xvii) "*parkinson's disease*" means a progressive disease of the nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity, and slow, imprecise movement, chiefly affecting middle-aged and elderly people associated with degeneration of the basal ganglia of the brain and a deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have parkinson's disease if the person was diagnosed as suffering from parkinson's disease by a medical practitioner.

(xviii) "*other chronic neurological conditions*": if a person is diagnosed with any chronic neurological conditions other than those specified in (a)(xvi) and (a)(xvii) above, and having disability due to such conditions was considered to have disability due to *other chronic neurological conditions*.

(b) Blood disorder—

(xix) "*haemophilia*" means an inheritable disease, usually affecting only male but transmitted by women to their male children, characterised by loss or impairment of the normal clotting ability of blood so that a minor wound may result in fatal bleeding. For the purpose of this survey a

person was considered to have haemophilia if the person was diagnosed as suffering from haemophilia by a medical practitioner.

(xx) "thalassemia" means a group of inherited disorders characterised by reduced or absent amounts of haemoglobin. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have thalassemia if the person was diagnosed as suffering from thalassemia by a medical practitioner.

(xxi) "sickle cell disease" means a hemolytic disorder characterised by chronic anemia, painful events, and various complications due to associated tissue and organ damage; "hemolytic" refers to the destruction of the cell membrane of red blood cells resulting in the release of hemoglobin. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have sickle cell disease if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from sickle cell disease by a medical practitioner.

2.5.8 Multiple disabilities

(xxii) Persons with more than one of the above specified disabilities including deaf blindness which means a condition in which a person may have combination of hearing and visual disability causing severe communication, developmental, and educational problems.

2.6 Broad type of disabilities: The broad types of disabilities are as follows:

- locomotor disability
- visual disability (blindness/low vision)
- hearing disability
- speech and language disability
- mental retardation/ intellectual disability
- mental illness
- other type of disability

2.7 Person with different types of disabilities: Persons with *only locomotor disability* are those who have only locomotor disability and with no other disability. However, persons with *locomotor disability* are those who have locomotor disability with or without any other type of disability. Similarly, for each of the *broad types* of disabilities.

2.8 Person with multiple disability: Persons with more than one category of disability (i) to (xxi) as given in Para 2.5 are classified as persons with multiple disability.

2.9 Operational guidelines for identifying disabilities: The following guidelines were adopted for identifying disabilities.

2.9.1 Some guidelines for identification of persons with locomotor disability:

- 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 affects his/her “normal ability to move self or objects”;
- Able to move only with the help of walking aids;
- Have acute and permanent problems of joints/muscles that have resulted in limited movement;
- Not able to move or pick up any small thing placed nearby;
- Have stiffness or tightness in movement;
- Have difficulty in balancing and coordinating body movements;
- Have loss of sensation in the body due to paralysis or leprosy or any other reason;
- Have any deformity of the body part(s) like having a hunch back;
- Persons who are very short statured (dwarf);
- Persons with stiff neck of permanent nature who generally do not have difficulty in the normal movement of body and limbs;
- Special care to be taken not to omit persons with cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy and acid attack victims.

2.9.2 Some guidelines for identification of persons with visual disability:

- Cannot see at all;
- Has no perception of light even with the help of spectacles;
- Has perception of light but has blurred vision even after using spectacles, contact lenses etc. Such persons can however, move independently with the help of remaining sight;
- Can see light but cannot see properly to move about independently;
- Has blurred vision but had no occasion to test if her/his eyesight would improve after taking corrective measures;
- For those who have perception of light/ blurred vision, to decide on whether the person has visual disability, it may be confirmed whether the person can count the fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet in good daylight;
- It may be noted that one-eyed person not with any of the specific conditions mentioned above was not considered as a person with visual disability.

2.9.3 Some guidelines for identification of persons with Speech and Language disability:

- This refers to persons’ inability to speak properly;
- Cannot speak at all or he/she is unable to speak normally on account of certain difficulties linked to speech disorder. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the person’s speech is not understood by the listener;
- Able to speak in single words only and is not able to speak in sentences;
- It also includes those whose speech is not understood due to defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc.;
- Disability arising out of conditions such as laryngectomy or aphasia.

2.9.4 Some guidelines for identification of persons with hearing disability:

- The persons inability to hear properly;
- Cannot hear at all;
- Has difficulty in hearing day-to-day conversational speech (hard of hearing);
- If the person is using a hearing aid, the person was considered as having hearing disability. However, hearing problem in only one ear was not considered as having hearing disability. Thus if the person has hearing problem in only one ear and is using a hearing aid, the person was not considered as having hearing disability.

2.9.5 Some characteristics of mental retardation/intellectual disabilities for identification purpose:

- Lacks understanding/comprehension as compared to her/his own age group;
- Is unable to communicate her/his needs when compared to other persons of her/his age group;
- Has difficulty in doing daily activities;
- Has difficulty in understanding routine instructions;
- Has extreme difficulty in making decisions, remembering things or solving problems.

2.9.6 Some characteristics for identification of person with mental illness.

- Exhibits unnecessary and excessive worry and anxiety;
- Exhibits repetitive (obsessive-compulsive) behaviour/thoughts;
- Exhibits sustained changes of mood or mood swings (joy and sadness);
- Has unusual experiences - such as hearing voices, seeing visions, experience of strange smells or sensations or strange taste;
- Exhibits unusual behaviours like talking/laughing to self, staring in space;
- Has difficulty in social interactions and adaptability;
- Is taking medicines or other treatment for mental illness.

2.10 Identification of some specific categories of disabilities: For the purpose of NSS 76th round, person with disability means a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others). To identify whether a person has disability, diagnosis by a medical practitioner was not necessary. However, to classify the disability of a person in the following specified categories, report of medical diagnosis was necessary: (i) *cerebral palsy*, (ii) *muscular dystrophy*, (iii) *specific learning disabilities*, (iv) *autism spectrum disorder*, (v) *multiple sclerosis*, (vi) *parkinson's disease*, (vii) *other chronic neurological conditions*, (viii) *haemophilia*, (ix) *thalassemia*, (x) *sickle cell disease*, (xi) *polio*.

2.11 Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure: This information was collected to classify the households into different UMPCE (Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumption

Expenditure) classes. Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed by the household on domestic account with a monthly regularity. Unusual expenditures, such as expenditure on social ceremonies, capitation fee, hospitalisation etc., were excluded for deriving usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household. However, expenditure on household durable goods was included and monthly expenditure on durable goods was derived by apportioning the total expenditure made by the household on durable goods during last 365 days.

For deriving Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure, information on regular monthly expenditure of the household for household purposes out of purchase, home grown and wages in kind, free collection, gift etc., was collected along with information on expenditure of the household for purchase of durable goods during last 365 days. For this purpose, information was collected separately on the following items:

- (i) usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (A)
- (ii) imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock (B)
- (iii) imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts etc. (C)
- (iv) expenditure on purchase of household durables *during last 365 days* (D)

On the basis of the values of A, B, C, D, household's usual monthly consumer expenditure was derived using the following formula:

$$\text{household's usual monthly consumer expenditure} = A + B + C + (D/12)$$

2.12 Quintile classes of UMPCE: The population of any region or domain can be divided into five quintile classes of UMPCE, where the 1st quintile of the distribution of UMPCE means the level of UMPCE below which 20 per cent of the population lie, the second quintile, the level below which 40 per cent of the population lie, and so on. Quintiles are estimated separately for the distribution of UMPCE in the rural and urban sector of each State/U.T and all-India.

2.13 Whether parents are/were blood-related: It was ascertained whether the parents of the household member are/were blood-related or not. Some examples of the relationship between the parents of the household members that were considered as blood relationship are:

- uncle-niece
- nephew-aunt
- cousins

When the relation between parents of a household member is 'cousin', only first and second cousins were considered.

Information on whether the parents are/were blood-related collected as follows:

- yes
- no
- not known

2.14 Cause of disability: Cause of disability was recorded in respect of (i) locomotor disability, (ii) visual disability, (iii) hearing disability and (iv) speech and language disability. For these types of disabilities, cause of disability was recorded. The descriptions of the codes corresponding to cause of disability were as follows:

- (i) disease
- (ii) other than disease due to burn
- (iii) other than disease due to injury other than burn
- (iv) others

2.15 Disability area: Information on the parts of the body in which disability occurred was collected for locomotor disability as follows:

- (i) both the hands
- (ii) one of the hands
- (iii) both the legs
- (iv) one of the legs
- (v) hands and legs
- (vi) other body parts

2.16 Whether having disability from birth: Information on whether having the disability from birth was recorded for all persons with disabilities.

2.17 Age at onset of disability: The age (*in completed years*) at the onset of disability was recorded for all the persons with disabilities when the disability was not from birth.

2.18 Prevalence of disability: For the purpose of this report prevalence of disability is defined as percentage of persons with disability in the population.

2.19 Incidence of disability: For the purpose of this report, incidence of disability in population, is, the number of persons whose onset of disability (by birth or otherwise) had been during the specified period of 365 days preceding the date of survey per 1,00,000 persons. This included those persons who did not have disability ‘since birth’ but disability commenced during last 365 days preceding the date of survey as well as persons whose onset of disability was since birth and age of the person was less than 1 year.

2.20 Place of occurrence of disability: For the persons with disabilities who were not having disability since birth and for whom cause of disability was *burn* or *injury other than burn* information on the place occurrence of the disability was collected. These were

- (i) at workplace
- (ii) on road
- (iii) at home
- (iv) at other places

Information on place of occurrence of disability was collected for the persons with the following disabilities: locomotor disability, visual disability, hearing disability and speech and language disability.

2.21 Treatment taken/undergoing treatment: For the persons with disabilities information on '*treatment taken/undergoing treatment*' in respect of the disability was collected. The description of the codes for collection of information on treatment taken/undergoing treatment were as follows:

whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment

yes treatment taken:

consulting doctor
otherwise

yes undergoing treatment:

consulting doctor
otherwise

attending special school/special therapy

no:

cannot afford
not available
not required

not known

Attending special school/special therapy meant that a household member was attending special school or took special therapy (such as speech therapy, behavioural therapy, etc.) relating to the disability.

2.22 Aid/appliances: These are the assistive devices that can promote physical, social and psychological independence of the persons with disabilities by reducing the effect of disabilities. For the purpose of this survey only those assistive devices which were in the nature of external appliances were considered as aid/ appliance. Information on *type of aid / appliance, how aid /*

appliances acquired and whether aid / appliance regularly used was recorded in respect of the persons with the following disabilities: locomotor disability, visual disability, hearing disability

(i) Type of aid/appliance for locomotor disability: For locomoter disability, types of aid/appliances on which information was collected were as follows:

- (i) electric wheelchair
- (ii) manual wheelchair
- (iii) artificial limb
- (iv) crutch
- (v) splint
- (vi) tricycle
- (vii) callipers
- (viii) spinal brace
- (ix) others

(ii) Type of aid/appliance for visual disability: For visual disability, types of aid/appliances on which information was collected were as follows:

- (i) high powered glasses
- (ii) contact lens
- (iii) smart cane
- (iv) regular cane (like, white cane)
- (v) other cane
- (vii) others

(iii) Type of aid/appliance for hearing disability: For hearing disability, types of aid/appliances on which information was collected were as follows:

- (i) hearing aid
- (ii) others

2.23 Extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities: For persons with disabilities extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities by the household member with disability was recorded. These were:

always
sometimes
not required

Information on extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities was collected for the following disabilities: locomotor disability, visual disability, mental retardation/intellectual disability, mental illness and other type of disability). For those who were in the greatest need for personal assistance/help or who were unable to do activities due to disability without personal assistance, for them extent of personal assistance required was considered as ‘always’. For those who had difficulty in doing daily activities due to disability and sometimes needed personal assistance, for them extent of personal assistance required was considered as ‘sometimes’. For those who have difficulty in doing daily activities due to disability but needed no personal assistance or those who have no difficulty in doing daily activities, for them extent of personal assistance required was considered as ‘not required’.

2.24 Extent of speech and language disability: For each household member with speech and language disability, extent of speech and language disability was recorded. These were:

- (i) cannot speak
- (ii) can speak only single words or speaks unintelligibly
- (iii) have speech and language difficulty other than those in (i) and (ii)

2.25 Extent of hearing disability: For each of the household member with hearing disability, extent of disability was recorded as follows

- (i) cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds
- (ii) can hear only shouted words
- (iii) have hearing difficulty other than those covered in (i) and (ii) above.

If the person with hearing disability cannot hear at all or can only hear loud sounds, such as, thunder, for them extent of hearing disability was ‘cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds’. If the person with hearing disability can hear only shouted words or could hear only if the speaker was sitting in the front, for such persons extent of hearing disability was ‘can hear only shouted words’. If the person has hearing disability other than those mentioned in (i) and (ii) such persons were classified in category (iii). They 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 due to hearing disability.

2.26 Living arrangement: Living arrangement meant arrangement that existed for the household member regarding where and with whom they lived. This was decided considering the following:

- composition of the household in which the person with disability is a member,
- age of the household member.
- marital status of the household member.

Living arrangement was recorded for each person with disability. These were:

living with spouse and other household members

living with spouse only

living without spouse but with :

parents

children

other relatives

non-relatives

living alone

not as an inmate of institution/hostel

as an inmate of institution/hostel

2.27 Arrangement of regular care giver: For the purpose of the survey, a ‘care-giver’ meant any person who with or without payment provided care, support or assistance to a person with disability. They included the household members also. These were:

care giver is available

hired care giver

institution/organisation

mother

father

spouse

brother

sister

son

daughter

son-in-law

daughter-in-law

grandson

granddaughter

others

care giver is required but not available

no care giver is required

2.28 Receipt of any aid/ help: The receipt of aid/help by the persons with disabilities was ascertained and information was recorded in for each of the persons with disabilities. These were:

received aid/help:

from government for:

- education/training
- aid/appliance
- corrective surgery
- treatment other than surgery
- employment
- disability pension
- in the form of loan
- other social security
- other government aid/help

any aid / help from organisation other than government

did not receive any aid/help

2.29 Use of public transport: Public transport is a shared passenger-transport service which is available for use by the general public, as distinct from modes such as taxicab, carpooling or hired buses. Public transport includes buses, trams, trains, metro trains and ferries. For a person with disability it was ascertained whether he/she used public transport during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey. For those who used public transport, difficulty faced in accessing/ using public transport was recorded. These were:

difficulty faced:

due to steps/stairs and non-availability of ramp, grooved tiles or lift

in opening doors

no seating arrangement:

- in the public transport
- at the bus stops, stations, etc.

no special toilet seats

no sign for direction/instruction/no public announcement system

others

no difficulty faced

2.30 Accessing public building (including educational institution, workplace, etc): A building that is used by the public for purposes such as assembly, education, entertainment, workplace, office, worship, etc., was considered as public building. For a person with disability it was ascertained whether he/she accessed public building during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey. For those who used *accesses public building*, difficulty faced in *accesses public building* was recorded. These were:

difficulty faced:

due to steps/stairs and non-availability of ramp, grooved tiles or lift

in opening doors

no seating arrangement:

 in the waiting area

 at the point of receiving service

no special toilet seats

no sign for direction/instruction/no public announcement system.....

others

no difficulty faced

2.31 Certificate of disability and percentage of disability as per disability: For each of the household members with disability it was enquired whether he/she has a certificate of disability. Only the certificate of disability issued by any government authorities (e.g., central/state/local bodies) was considered. For those with certificate of disability information was recorded regarding percentage of disability as per certificate. These were:

percentage of disability as per certificate:

40% or more but less than 60%

60% or more but less than 80%

80% or more

none of these

2.32 Out of pocket expenses relating to disability

2.32.1 In this survey only out-of-pocket expenditure relating to disability incurred by the household was recorded. Out-of-pocket expenditures were those that were made directly by

households excluding reimbursements. If expenditure incurred by the household was later reimbursed, it was not recorded. If of the total out-of-pocket expenditure only a part was reimbursed, only that part of the out-of-pocket expenditure which was not reimbursed was considered.

Out-of-pocket expenses relating to disability was collected separately for each of the following categories:

(i) *infrequent medical expenditure during last 365 days (e.g., surgery, equipment, hospitalisation, etc.)*: This expenditure covered medical expenditure during last 365 days relating to disability which were of infrequent nature, i.e., if those were not usually incurred with monthly regularity.

(ii) *infrequent non-medical expenditure during last 365 days (e.g., transport, lodging, food, etc.)*: This expenditure covered non-medical expenditure during last 365 days relating to disability which were of infrequent nature i.e., if those were not usually incurred with monthly regularity.

(iii) *usual monthly medical expenditure (e.g., medicine, caregiver, etc.)*: This expenditure covered those medical expenditures which were usually incurred with monthly regularity..

(iv) *usual monthly non-medical expenditure (e.g., transport, lodging, food, etc.)*: This expenditure covered those non- medical expenditure which were usually incurred with monthly regularity.

Coverage of medical and non-medical expenditures were as follows

(i) *Coverage of medical expenditure*: Medical expenditure included doctor's/surgeon's fee, medicines, diagnostic tests, bed charges, attendant charges, physiotherapy, speech therapy, purchase/replacement/ repair of equipment/appliances, caregiver, etc.

(ii) *Coverage of non-medical expenditure*: Non-medical expenditure included transport (for person with disability by ambulance or other vehicle, including those accompanying the person with disability, if any), registration fee, food, lodging charges, other incidental charges incurred for treatment.

2.32.2 Average monthly out-of-pocket expenses per person due to disability= $\{(\text{infrequent medical expenditure during last 365 days} + \text{infrequent non-medical expenditure during last 365 days})/12\} + (\text{usual monthly medical expenditure} + \text{usual monthly non-medical expenditure})\}/(\text{total number of persons with disability reporting out-of-pocket expenditure on disability})$

2.33 Social group: For each household surveyed, the social group to which the head of the household belonged to was recorded. The social group of the head of the household was

considered as the social group of all the members of the household irrespective of the actual social group to which the individual members belonged. In the survey, information was collected in respect of four social groups viz. *scheduled tribe* (ST), *scheduled caste* (SC), *other backward class* (OBC) and the rest referred to as *others*. The information recorded in this regard was based entirely on the response of the informant and not based on any state or central level list of the social group.

2.34 Religious group: For each household surveyed, the reported religion of the head of the household was considered as the religion of *all* the members of the household irrespective of the actual religion followed by individual members. Seven religions viz. Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism and Zoroastrianism were explicitly considered for data collection as a part of the household characteristics. The information recorded in this regard was based entirely on the response of the informant.

2.35 Economic activity: The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: economic activity and non-economic activity. Any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds value to national product is considered as an economic activity. 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. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market including those of government services, etc. Non-market activities are those involving the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

2.35.1 The full spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) is not covered in the definition adopted for collection of information on employment and unemployment of the household members. Production of any good for own consumption is considered as economic activity by UN System of National Accounts but production of only primary goods for own consumption is considered as economic activity by NSO. While the former includes activities like own account processing of primary products among other things, in the NSS surveys, processing of primary products for own consumption is not considered as economic activity. However, it may be noted that ‘production of agricultural goods for own consumption’ covering all activities up to and including stages of threshing and storing of produce for own consumption, comes under the coverage of the economic activities of NSO.

2.35.2 The term ‘economic activity’ included:

- (i) all the market activities, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange,
- (ii) of the non-market activities,

(a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e., **industry Divisions 01 to 09 of NIC-2008**) which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods, including threshing and storing of grains 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 in the capacity of either a labourer or a supervisor.

2.35.3 The activities like prostitution, begging, etc., which may result in earning, were not considered as economic activities for the survey.

2.36 Activity status: It is the activity situation relating to participation in economic and / or non-economic activities in which a person is found engaged during a reference period. According to this, a person is in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during a reference period:

- (i) Working or being engaged in economic activity (work),
- (ii) Being not engaged in economic activity (work) and either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if the 'work' is available and
- (iii) Being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for 'work'.

Activity statuses, as mentioned in (i) & (ii) above, are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, activity status (i) above is associated with 'employment' and activity status (ii) with 'unemployment'. During a specified reference period by adopting the procedure to determine the broad activity statuses, each person is classified in one of the three broad activity statuses. Persons found with the broad activity statuses (i), (ii) and (iii), during the reference period, are employed (worker), unemployed and 'not in labour force', respectively.

2.36.1 The detailed activity statuses under each of the three broad activity statuses (viz. 'employed', 'unemployed' and 'not in labour force') and the corresponding codes used in the survey are given below:

<u>code</u>	<u>description</u>
working (or employed)	
	<i>self-employed</i>
11	worked in household enterprises (self-employed) as own-account worker
12	worked in household enterprises (self-employed) as an employer
21	worked in household enterprises (self-employed) as helper
	<i>regular wage/ salaried employee</i>
31	worked as regular wage/salaried employee
	<i>casual labour</i>
41	worked as casual labour in public works
51	worked as casual labour in other types of works
not working but seeking/available for work (or unemployed)	
81	sought work or did not seek but was available for work
neither working nor available for work (or not in labour force)	
91	attended educational institutions
92	attended to domestic duties only
93	attended to domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use
94	rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.
95	not able to work owing to disability
97	others (including beggars, prostitutes, etc.)
99	children of age 0-4 years

2.37 Constituents of ‘employed’, ‘unemployed’, ‘labour force’, ‘out of labour force’

The various constituents of ‘employed’, ‘unemployed’, ‘labour force’, ‘out of labour force’ are as explained below:

2.37.1 Workers (or employed): Persons who were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, abstained themselves from work for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work, constituted workers. Unpaid household members who assisted in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities were also considered as workers..

2.37.2 Seeking or available for work (or unemployed): Persons who, owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration, were considered as those 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

2.37.3 Labour force: Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force.

2.37.4 Not in labour force: Persons who were neither 'working' nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period were considered as 'not in labour force'. Persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young persons, prostitutes, etc. and casual labours not working due to sickness.

2.37.5 Self-employed: Persons who operated their own farm or non-farm enterprises or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners were deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have *autonomy* (decide how, where and when to produce) and *economic independence* (in respect of choice of market, scale of operation and finance) for carrying out their operation. The remuneration of the self-employed consists of a non-separable combination of two parts: a reward for their labour and profit of their enterprise.

Self-employed persons were categorised as follows:

(i) *own-account workers:* Self-employed persons who operated their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who, during the reference period, by and large, ran their enterprise without hiring any labour were considered as own-account workers. They could, however, have had unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.

(ii) *employers:* Self-employed persons who worked on their own account or with one or a few partners and, who, by and large, ran their enterprise by hiring labour were considered as employers.

(iii) *helpers in household enterprise:* Self-employed persons who were engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and did not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed were considered as helpers in household enterprise. They did not run the household enterprise on their own but assisted the concerned person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

2.37.6 Regular wage/salaried employee: These were persons who worked in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received salary or wages on a regular basis (i.e. not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). This category included not only persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

2.37.7 Casual labour: A person who was casually engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract, was considered as a casual labour.

2.38 Approach followed to determine activity status: The persons with disabilities were classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities (economic/non-economic) pursued by them in the usual status approach on the basis of the reference period of one year.

2.38.1 Usual activity status: The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered the *usual principal activity status* of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/ she is first categorised as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period **on the basis of major time criterion**. Persons, thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force are assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/ or available for work' is then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively long time spent in the labour force during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity was determined again on the basis of the 'relatively long time spent' criterion.

2.38.2 Subsidiary economic activity status: Usual principal status of a person is determined as the status on which the person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Such persons may have also pursued, in addition to his/her usual principal status, some economic activity for 30 days or more during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The status in which such economic activity is pursued during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey is the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, the major activity and status based on the 'relatively long time spent' criterion was considered. Engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of the two following situations:

- (i) a person may be engaged for a relatively long period during the 365 days in an economic (a non-economic activity) and for a relatively small period, which is not less than 30 days, in another economic activity (any economic activity).

(ii) a person may be pursuing an economic activity (non-economic activity) almost throughout the year in the principal status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity (any economic activity) for relatively small period in a subsidiary capacity. In such cases, since both the activities are being pursued throughout the year and the duration of both the activities is more than 30 days, the activity which is being pursued for a relatively small period was considered as his/ her subsidiary activity.

2.39 Industry of the economic activity: For the persons with disabilities who were engaged in economic activity in the usual status approach, information on industry of the economic activity was recorded. The sector of the economic activity in which a person was found engaged was his/her industry of work. For collection of information on industry, National Industrial Classification-2008 (NIC-2008) was used. Division 98 of NIC-2008 was not used for the purpose of collection of information on industry of activity. Division 98 of NIC-2008 is for *undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of private households for own use*. As a part of the activities shown under Division 98 (viz. hunting and gathering, farming and the production of shelter) was considered as economic activities in this survey, the industry of these undifferentiated activities was judged by considering the industry in which major time was spent. Thus, this part of activities got classified against the respective industries under Sections A or B relating to the primary sector or section F relating to construction and not in Division 98. The rest of Division 98 was not considered as economic activity in this survey.

2.40 Public works: ‘Public works’ were those activities which were sponsored by Government or Local Bodies, and which cover local area development works like construction of roads, dams, bunds, digging of ponds, etc., as relief measures, or as an outcome of employment generation schemes under the poverty alleviation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) works, Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP), etc. The coverage of schemes under ‘public works’ is restricted to those schemes under poverty alleviation programmes, or relief measures through which the Government generated wage employment. The types of works that were generally undertaken through these schemes, were watershed development, drought proofing, land levelling, flood control, laying pipes or cables, sanitation, water harvesting, digging of irrigation canal, development of orchard, road construction, building construction / repair, running crèche, etc. There may be some schemes sponsored by the Government and in operation, which were conceived as self-employment generation schemes. Some such schemes of the Government were Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (schemes under erstwhile IRDP merged with this), Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), etc. Employment generated through these schemes was not considered within the purview of ‘public works’. Classification of individuals as ‘casual labour in *public works*’ required that the work in which they participated was ‘*public works*’ as defined above. To distinguish between ‘*public works*’ and works not classifiable as ‘*public works*’, some broad characteristics of ‘*public works*’ were

identified, viz. the primary objective was generation of wage employment and poverty alleviation, and creation of community asset as an outcome in achieving those main objectives.

2.41 Enterprise: An enterprise is an undertaking which is engaged in the production and/ or distribution of some goods and/ or services meant primarily for the purpose of sale, whether fully or partly. An enterprise may be owned and operated by a single household, or by several households jointly, or by an institutional body.

2.42 Household Enterprise: A household enterprise is one which is run by one or more members of a household or run jointly by two or more households on partnership basis irrespective of whether the enterprise is located in the premises of the household(s) or not. In other words, all proprietary and partnership enterprises are household enterprises.

2.43 Definitions of various types of enterprises:

(i) *Proprietary:* When an individual is the sole owner of an enterprise it is a proprietary enterprise. Own account production of fixed assets for own use, when produced by a single member, was classified as proprietary enterprise.

(ii) *Partnership:* Partnership is defined as the ‘relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any one of them acting for all’. There may be two or more owners, belonging to the same or different households, on a partnership basis, with or without formal registration (where there is a tacit understanding about the distribution of profit among the so-called partners). Own account production of fixed assets, when produced by two or more members belonging to the same or different households was classified as partnership enterprises. Thus, own account production of fixed assets by a group of households for community use was classified as partnership enterprise.

(iii) *Government/Local Body:* Government/local body includes Government administrative departments of both the Central and State Governments, local bodies of rural and urban areas and Departmental Enterprises like Indian Railways, Department of Post, etc.

(iv) *Autonomous Bodies:* Autonomous Bodies are mostly set up by an Act of Parliament/Assembly or registered under Societies Registration Act. However, they are separate from Government Administrative Departments as they enjoy certain degree of autonomy in their day to day functioning. They receive grants from Government in addition to their own resources. Further, these are engaged in non-market production. Some of the autonomous bodies are: All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Statistical Institute, Housing Boards, Development Boards, Pollution Control Boards etc.

(v) *Public Limited Company*: A public limited company is defined as a company that is not a private company. As such public companies can have an unlimited number of members and can invite the public to subscribe to its shares and debentures. The minimum number of members required to form a public limited company is seven.

(vi) *Private Limited Company*: Private limited company means a company which by its articles:

- (a) restricts the right to transfer its shares, if any,
- (b) limits the number of its members to two hundred not including
 - (i) persons who are in the employment of the company, and
 - (ii) persons who, having been formerly in the employment of the company, were members of the company while in that employment and have continued to be members after the employment ceased; and
- (c) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any share in, or debentures of, the company.

[Where two or more persons hold jointly one or more shares in a company, they shall, for the purpose of this definition, be treated as a single member.]

(vii) *Co-operative Societies*: Co-operative society is one that is formed through the co-operation of a number of persons, recognised as members of the society, to benefit themselves. In the process, the funds are raised by members' contributions/investments and the profits generated out of the society's activities are shared by the members. The government itself in a government agency can also be a member or shareholder of a registered co-operative society but this fact cannot render the society into a public sector enterprise for the purpose of this survey.

(viii) *Trust*: An arrangement through which one set of people, the trustees, are the legal owners of property which is administered in the interest of another set, the beneficiaries. Trusts may be set up to provide support for individuals or families, to provide pensions, to run charities, to liquidate the property of the bankrupts for the benefit of their creditors, or for the safe keeping of securities bought by trusts with their investor's money. The assets, which trusts hold are regulated by law, must be administered in the interests of the beneficiaries, and not for the profit of the trustees.

(ix) *Non-Profit Institutions (NPI)*: NPIs are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them. In practice, their productive activities are bound to generate either surpluses or deficits but any surpluses they happen to make cannot be appropriated by other institutional units. The articles of association by which they are established are drawn up in such a way that the institutional units which control or manage them are not entitled to a share in any profits or other income which they receive.

(x) *Employer Households (i.e., private households employing maid servant, watchman, cook, etc.)*: The households which are employing maid servant, watchmen, cook, private tutor, etc. was

considered notionally as enterprise for the purpose of this survey and was classified as 'Employer households'.

2.44 Informal sector: Proprietary and Partnership enterprises have been classified as informal sector for the purpose of this Report.

2.45 Social security benefits: It was ascertained from the regular salaried/wage employees in usual status with disabilities whether they were covered under any of the specified social security benefits or a combination of them which were arranged or for which contribution was made by the employer. Availability of social security benefits were as follows

eligible for:

- only PF/ pension (i.e., GPF, CPF, PPF, pension, etc.)
- only gratuity
- only health care & maternity benefits
- only PF/ pension and gratuity
- only PF/ pension and health care & maternity benefits
- only gratuity and health care & maternity benefits
- PF/ pension, gratuity, health care & maternity benefits
- not eligible for any of above social security benefits
- not known

The term Provident Fund (PF) includes General Provident Fund, Contributory Provident Fund, Public Provident Fund, Employees Provident Fund, etc. Coverage under any of these social security schemes means that the employer contributes/ arranges/ pays in implementing the social security benefits for the worker. If an employee operates, in his/ her individual capacity, a PPF account and the employer is not contributing in that account then it was not considered a social security benefit. On the contrary, a scheme, in which both the employee and the employer contribute, was considered a social security benefit. When benefits are given by the employer for treatment of illness/ injury or an employee is eligible for paid leave for a specified period of pre-natal/ childbirth/ post-natal stage or the expenditure for maternity care or childbirth is borne by the employer as per the conditions of employment, then such benefits were considered as health care & maternity benefits. There may be cases where the employer is not directly contributing in a social security scheme for the employees, but being the member of the welfare association or organization or scheme in relation to the specific activity carried out by the employer, the employees get the benefit from that welfare association/ organization/ scheme. Such cases was also considered as social security benefits availed through the employer.

2.46 Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment: For the persons with disabilities employment and unemployment indicators viz. LFPR, WPR and UR are derived. The definitions of these indicators are as follows:

- 1. Labour force participation rate (LFPR):** LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force in the population.

$$LFPR = \frac{\text{no. of employed persons} + \text{no. of unemployed persons}}{\text{total population}} * 100$$

- 2. Worker Population Ratio (WPR):** WPR defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population.

$$WPR = \frac{\text{no. of employed persons}}{\text{total population}} * 100$$

- 3. Unemployment Rate (UR):** UR is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force.

$$UR = \frac{\text{no. of unemployed persons}}{\text{no. of employed persons} + \text{no. of unemployed persons}} * 100$$

2.47 Highest level of education: It is the highest level of education considering all general/technical/vocational educational level successfully completed by the members of the household. A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language was considered literate. Those who were not able to do so, were considered not literate. For the purpose of this survey, the primary level was defined as Class I-V for all the States/UTs uniformly. In this survey, information on general educational level was collected on the following 15 categories (i to xv):

educational level	educational level
(i) not literate	<i>literate with formal schooling:</i>
(ii) literate without any schooling	(vi) below primary (vii) primary (viii) upper primary/middle (ix) secondary (x) higher secondary (xi) diploma /certificate course (upto secondary) (xii) diploma /certificate course (higher secondary) (xiii) diploma /certificate course (graduation and above) (xiv) graduate (xv) post graduate and above
<i>literate without formal schooling:</i>	(iii) through NFEC (iv) through TLC/AEC (v) others

2.48 Highest level of technical education: As per the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, technical education means programmes of education, research and training in fields of Engineering and Technology, Architecture, Town Planning, Management, Pharmacy and Applied Arts & Crafts. In this survey, technical education level covered the following 16 categories (i to xvi):

<i>(i) no technical education</i>	<i>diploma or certificate (below graduate level) in:</i>	<i>diploma or certificate (graduate and above level) in:</i>
<i>technical degree in:</i>		
(ii) agriculture	(viii) engineering/technology	(xiii) engineering/technology
(iii) engineering/technology	(ix) medicine	(xiv) medicine
(iv) medicine	(x) crafts	(xv) crafts
(v) crafts	(xi) other subjects	(xvi) other subjects
(vi) other subjects		

2.49 Vocational/ Technical Training: Information on vocational/technical training was collected for persons of age 12-59 years with disability.

A vocational/ technical training may broadly be defined as training through which knowledge and skills for the world of work is acquired. The main objective of vocational/ technical education and training is to make individuals employable for a broad range of occupations in various industries and other economic sectors. There are three methods of acquiring Vocational/ Technical training, namely, (i) Formal Training, (ii) Non-formal Training and (iii) Informal Training.

2.49.1 Formal Training: It is the training that is acquired through institutions/ organisations and is recognised by national certifying bodies, leading to diplomas/ certificates and qualifications. Formal training is structured according to educational arrangements such as curricula, qualifications, teaching/ learning requirements and assessment. Formal training is intentional from the learner's perspective.

2.49.2 Non-formal Training: It is the training that is in addition or alternative to formal learning and is also structured but is more flexible. It is provided through community-based settings, the workplace, or through the activities of civil society organisations or any organisation imparting training. This training mode does not have the level of curriculum, syllabus or accreditation and certification associated with formal learning but it is more structured as compared to informal learning.

2.49.3 Informal Training: The training that occurs in daily life, in the family, in the workplace, in communities, and through the interests and activities of individuals. It is not structured (in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support) and typically does not lead to certification.

2.49.4 Vocational/technical training other than formal vocational/technical training

(a) *Hereditary*: The expertise in a vocation or trade is sometimes acquired by the succeeding generations from the other members of the households, generally the ancestors. The expertise gained through significant ‘hands-on’ experience enables the individual to take up activities in self-employment capacity or makes them employable. Acquiring such marketable expertise by one, which enables him/her to carry out the trade or occupation of their ancestors over generations, was considered to be training through ‘hereditary’ sources.

(b) *Self-learning*: The expertise in a vocation or trade when acquired by a person through his/her own effort, without any training under any person or organisation, was considered ‘self-learning’. For example, a person who has learnt photography on his own effort was considered to have acquired the vocational training through ‘self-learning’.

(c) *Learning on the job*: The expertise acquired by a person while in employment (current and/or past), either through informal training by the employer or organisation or through the exposure to the type of job that he/she is/was performing, was considered as the training through ‘learning on the job’. If a person is provided with formal training in a vocation or trade even by the employer or organisation, while in employment, he/she was considered to have received ‘formal’ vocational/technical training.

(d) *Other*: The ‘other’ sources included the cases where the expertise for a vocation or trade was developed from the household members or ancestors, provided that the said vocation or trade was different from the one relating to their ancestors. Similarly, a person may learn tailoring work from a master tailor or a person may learn book-binding work from a printing press. All such expertise acquired was considered as vocational/technical training through ‘other’ sources.

2.50 field of vocational/technical training: For formal vocational/technical training, field of training was recorded. Fields of training on which information was collected were as follows:

field of training
aerospace and aviation
agriculture, non-crop based agriculture, food processing
allied manufacturing- gems and jewellery, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing
artisan/craftsman/handicraft/creative arts and cottage based production
automotive
beauty and wellness
chemical engineering, hydrocarbons, chemicals and petrochemicals
civil engineering- construction, plumbing, paints and coatings
electrical, power and electronics
healthcare and life sciences
hospitality and tourism
iron and steel, mining, earthmoving and infra building
information Technology-Information Technology Enabled Services (IT-ITeS
logistics

field of training
mechanical engineering-capital goods, strategic manufacturing
media-journalism, mass communication and entertainment
office and business related work
security
telecom
textiles and handlooms, apparels
work related to childcare, nutrition, pre-school and crèche
others

2.51 Duration of training: For formal vocational/technical training information on duration of the training was recorded. These were as follows:

duration of training

- less than 3 months
- 3 months or more but less than 6 months
- 6 months or more but less than 12 months
- 12 months or more but less than 18 months
- 18 months or more but less than 24 months
- 24 months or more

If the duration of the training was in days, it was converted into months by considering 30 days as 1 month (rounding off to the nearest highest value, e.g., if the values is 10.1, it was considered as 11) and entry was made accordingly.

2.52 Type of training: For formal vocational/technical training, information on type of the vocational/technical training was recorded as follows:

on the job

other than on the job:

full-time

part-time

If training was received while in employment (current and/or past) it was considered as ‘on the job’. Remaining cases were considered as ‘other than on the job’.

2.53 source of funding the training: For formal vocational/technical training information on source of the vocational/technical training was recorded. These were as follows:

funded from the earning of the student
funded by other household members
funded by erstwhile household members
received as gifts from friends/relatives
scholarships from educational institution
scholarships from government
scholarships from charitable and other organisations....
educational loan
other loan
others

If more than one source was used for funding the expenditure, the source that accounts for major part of the expenditure was recorded.

2.54 Coverage of education to determine whether enrolled and level of current attendance:

In this survey for persons of age 3 to 35 years with disability information on enrolment/attendance, etc., in education was collected. The coverage of ‘education’ to determine whether enrolled and level of current attendance was as follows:

- i) School education:
 - a. Pre-primary level (i.e., at nursery/Kindergartens/preparatory levels), irrespective of the recognition status of the school. Education at pre-primary level is an early childhood education for young children before commencing primary education.
 - b. Primary level refers to Classes I-V, irrespective of the recognition status of the school. For this survey, the primary level has been defined as Class I-V for all the States/UTs uniformly.
 - c. Upper primary/middle refers to Classes VI-VIII, irrespective of the recognition status of the school.
 - d. Secondary refers to Classes IX-X and follows the syllabus and pattern of the education as in ‘recognised schools’.
 - e. Higher secondary/Pre-university education refers to Classes XI-XII and follows the syllabus and pattern of the education as in ‘recognised schools’. It may be noted that sometimes these are also taught in colleges/open schools.
- ii) General education at colleges and Universities (including Open University) that are recognised by University Grant Commission leading to degree/diploma/certificates, etc.
- iii) Distance education conducted by Universities, Deemed Universities or Institutions authorised by competent authorities for awarding regular degrees or diplomas or certificates,

- iv) Technical or Professional courses, leading to degree/diploma/certificates, conducted by Universities, Deemed Universities, open universities and other institutes authorised by competent authorities like All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), etc.,

Some of these institutes are like, National Institute of Fashion Technology, National School of Drama, Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Film and Television Institute of India, Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, etc. or Institutions, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India, The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, Actuarial Society of India, etc.

- v) All types of vocational/technical training courses of duration 4 weeks or more, conducted by institutions recognised by central/state/UTs/local bodies.

The following was not included in the coverage of education:

- Art, music and similar type of courses conducted by individuals in their houses or unrecognised/ unaffiliated institutions,
- Classes taken by Private tutors,

The non-formal system of education (like NFEC/TLC/AEC, etc.) being implemented through various programs by government or other agencies was also considered within the coverage of ‘education’.

2.55 Pre-school intervention programme: Pre-school intervention refers to any support given to children with disability before they start attending school at primary level. This includes therapies for speech defects or delayed development, stimulation programmes either at home or developmental centres through qualified trainers/therapists. Pre-school interventions did not include attending Play School, Nursery Schools, Balwadis or Anganwadis, which were not specifically designed to take special care for persons with disabilities.

2.56 Special School and ordinary school: There are educational institutions for persons with special educational needs arising from a disability. The traditional classroom environment cannot meet the special educational requirements of such persons. This requires special teaching methodology and infrastructure to meet the appropriate needs of such persons which the special schools provide. Examples of special schools are school for blind, school for the deaf, school for cerebral palsy, etc. Ordinary school means a school other than a special school.

2.57 Reason for non-enrolment in a special school: Information on non-enrolment in a special school was collected in this survey for the following category of persons:

- category 1: persons who never enrolled in ordinary school and never enrolled in special school
- category 2: persons who ever enrolled in ordinary school but currently not attending in ordinary school and never enrolled in special school

For these household members the reason for non-enrolment in a special school was as follows:

due to disability
school not known
difficulty in getting admission
school far away
expensive
not interested in education
for participation in household economic activity
for other economic reasons
for attending domestic chores
completed desired level/class
other reasons

If there are multiple reasons, then the major reason as indicated by the respondent was considered as the reason for non-enrolment.

2.58 Reason for currently not attending in a special school: Information on reason for currently not attending in a special school was collected for those who ever enrolled in special school but currently not attending in the special school. The reason for currently not attending in special school was as follows

due to disability
school far away
expensive
not interested in education
for participation in household economic activity
for other economic reasons
for attending domestic chores
completed desired level/ class
other reasons

Chapter Three

Summary of Findings

Chapter Three

Summary of Findings

3.0 Layout of the Chapter: This report presents various indicators obtained from the Survey of Persons with Disabilities conducted by NSO during July – December 2018. In this Chapter the various indicators are presented in Sections 3.1 to 3.11. In sections 3.1 to 3.11, indicators are presented at the all-India level. Besides, estimates of various characteristics pertaining to persons with disabilities for each State/UT are also presented in this Chapter.

- *Section 3.1:* Indicators relating to household and population
- *Section 3.2:* Indicators relating to prevalence of different broad types of disabilities
- *Section 3.3:* Status of education and vocational/technical training among persons with disabilities
- *Section 3.4:* Age at onset of disability and incidence of disability
- *Section 3.5:* Cause of disability
- *Section 3.6:* Treatment for disability and aid/appliances
- *Section 3.7:* Extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities and extent of disability
- *Section 3.8:* Living arrangement, care giver, receipt of aid/help, difficulty in accessing /using public transport/ public building and certificate of disability
- *Section 3.9:* Loss or change of work due to disability
- *Section 3.10:* Out-of-pocket expenditure on disability
- *Section 3.11:* Indicators of employment and unemployment among persons of age 15 years and above with disability in usual status (ps+ss).

3.1 Indicators relating to household and population: This section presents estimates of some characteristics of households and population, such as household size, sex ratio, percentage of persons with disabilities and blood-relation of the parents. The estimates of population presented in this Report are obtained on the basis of NSS 76th round *Survey of Persons with Disabilities*.

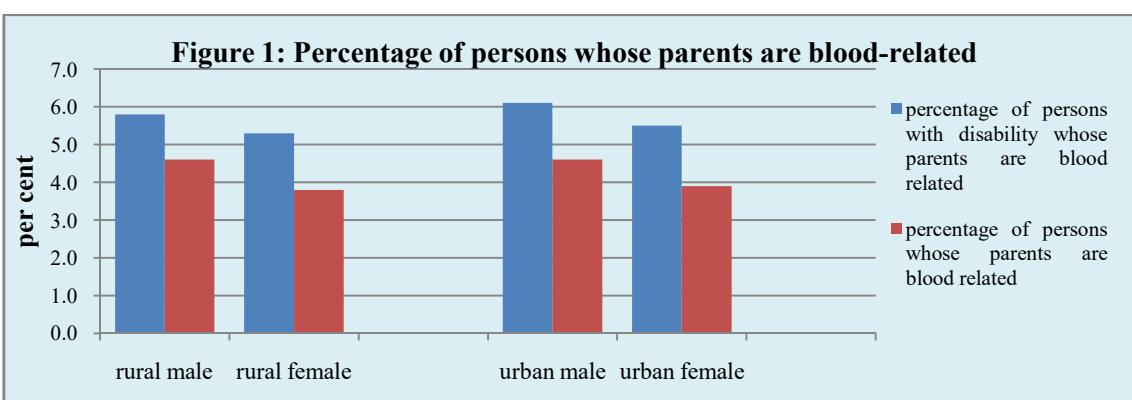
It may be noted that the design of this survey was not aimed at estimating population. However, estimates of population provided in this report may be useful for combining the rates and ratios.

Statement 1: Estimated household, population, average household size, sex ratio and percentage of persons with disability				
all-India				
Indicator		rural	urban	rural+urban
Estimate (in million) of	households	178.38	92.64	271.02
	males	421.06	186.86	607.92
	females	395.07	169.65	564.72
	persons	816.28	356.58	1172.86
Average household size		4.6	3.8	4.3
Sex ratio (number of female per 1000 male)		938	908	929
Percentage of	males with disability	2.6	2.1	2.4
	females with disability	2.0	1.8	1.9
	persons with disability	2.3	2.0	2.2

Note: 1. Estimates of person presented in Statements/Tables in this Report includes transgender
 2. Estimates of households, persons, average household size and sex ratio for each State/UT are given in Statement 1.1
 3. Percentage of persons with disability for each State/UT are presented in Statement 1.2

Statement 2: Blood-relation of the parents				
all-India				
Indicator		male	female	person
Percentage of persons	with disability whose parents are blood related	5.8	5.3	5.6
	whose parents are blood related	4.6	3.8	4.2
rural				
Percentage of persons	with disability whose parents are blood related	6.1	5.5	5.8
	whose parents are blood related	4.6	3.9	4.3
urban				
Percentage of persons	with disability whose parents are blood related	5.9	5.3	5.6
	whose parents are blood related	4.6	3.8	4.2
rural+urban				
Percentage of persons	with disability whose parents are blood related	5.9	5.3	5.6
	whose parents are blood related	4.6	3.8	4.2

Note: 1. Percentage of persons with disability whose parents are blood-related for each State/UT are given in Statement 2.1
 2. Percentage of persons whose parents are blood-related for each State/UT are given in Statement 2.2
 3. Persons whose parents are blood-related includes both persons with disability as well as persons without any disability



3.2 Indicators relating to prevalence of broad types of disabilities: This section presents percentage of persons with only one broad type of disability in the population.

3.2.1 It may be noted that ‘other type of disability’ include (i) chronic neurological conditions: multiple sclerosis, parkinson's disease, other chronic neurological conditions; blood disorder: haemophilia, thalassemia, sickle cell disease. For ‘locomotor disability’, ‘mental retardation/intellectual disability’ and ‘other type of disability’ provision was made in the Schedule of Enquiry to collect information for each person on at most three types of disability in each of these broad types of disabilities. Multiple disability include those with more than one type of disability (please refer to Para.2.5 and 2.8 of Chapter Two). If a person has more than one type of locomotor disability or more than one type of mental retardation/ intellectual disability or more than one other type of disability, they are also included in multiple disability. Hence, the sum of the estimates corresponding to different broad types of disability and multiple disability will not add up to ‘any disability’. Percentage of persons with only locomotor disability are those who have only locomotor disability and no other disability. Similarly, for the remaining broad type of disabilities.

Statement 3: Percentage of persons with only one broad type of disability				
all-India				
Indicator		male	female	person
rural				
Percentage of persons with	only locomotor disability	1.5	1.1	1.3
	only visual disability	0.2	0.2	0.2
	only hearing disability	0.2	0.2	0.2
	only speech and language disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
	only mental retardation/ intellectual disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
	only mental illness	0.1	0.1	0.1
	only other type of disability*	0.0	0.0	0.0
	multiple disability	0.2	0.2	0.2
	any disability	2.6	2.0	2.3
	urban			
Percentage of persons with	only locomotor disability	1.2	1.1	1.1
	only visual disability	0.1	0.2	0.2
	only hearing disability	0.1	0.2	0.2
	only speech and language disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
	only mental retardation/ intellectual disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
	only mental illness	0.1	0.1	0.1
	only other type of disability*	0.0	0.0	0.0
	multiple disability	0.3	0.2	0.2
	any disability	2.1	1.8	2.0
	rural+urban			
Percentage of persons with	only locomotor disability	1.4	1.1	1.2
	only visual disability	0.2	0.2	0.2
	only hearing disability	0.2	0.2	0.2
	only speech and language disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
	only mental retardation/ intellectual disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
	with only mental illness	0.1	0.1	0.1
	only other type of disability*	0.0	0.0	0.0
	multiple disability	0.2	0.2	0.2
	any disability	2.4	1.9	2.2

Note 1: *: Sample number of persons are greater than zero but estimates in per cent when rounded to one place of decimal is 0.0.

3.2.2 In Statement percentage of persons with broad type of disabilities are presented. For any broad type of disability, say, locomotor disability, the persons with locomotor disability has been considered irrespective of whether he/she has other broad type of disabilities or not. Similarly for the remaining broad type of disabilities (please refer to Para.2.6 of Chapter Two).

Statement 4: Percentage of persons with broad type of disabilities				
		all-India		
Indicator		male	female	person
				rural
Percentage of persons with	locomotor disability	1.6	1.2	1.4
	visual disability	0.3	0.3	0.3
	hearing disability	0.3	0.3	0.3
	speech and language disability	0.3	0.2	0.2
	mental retardation/ intellectual disability	0.2	0.1	0.2
	mental illness	0.2	0.1	0.1
	other type of disability*	0.1	0.0	0.0
	any disability	2.6	2.0	2.3
				urban
Percentage of persons with	locomotor disability	1.3	1.2	1.3
	visual disability	0.2	0.2	0.2
	hearing disability	0.2	0.2	0.2
	speech and language disability	0.2	0.2	0.2
	mental retardation/ intellectual disability	0.2	0.1	0.2
	mental illness	0.1	0.1	0.1
	other type of disability	0.1	0.1	0.1
	any disability	2.1	1.8	2.0
				rural+urban
Percentage of persons with	locomotor disability	1.5	1.2	1.4
	visual disability	0.2	0.2	0.2
	hearing disability	0.3	0.3	0.3
	speech and language disability	0.3	0.2	0.2
	mental retardation/ intellectual disability	0.2	0.1	0.2
	mental illness	0.1	0.1	0.1
	other type of disability*	0.1	0.0	0.1
	any disability	2.4	1.9	2.2

*Note : 1. Percentage of persons with broad type of disability for each State/UT are presented in Statement 4.1
2. *: Sample number of persons are greater than zero but the estimates in per cent when rounded to one place of decimal is 0.0.*

3.2.3 In Statement 5, estimates of percentage of persons with disability obtained from NSS 36th, 47th, 58th and 76th rounds are given. A note on comparability of the estimates obtained from the Survey of Persons with Disabilities conducted during 76th round (July- December 2018) with those of NSS 58th round (July – December 2002) is given in Chapter One. This may please be referred to.

Statement 5: Percentage of persons with disability obtained from NSS 36th, 47th, 58th and 76th rounds				
all-India				
gender	NSS round			
	36 th round (July-Dec. '81)	47 th round (July-Dec. '91)	58 th round (July-Dec. '02)	76 th round (July-Dec. '18)
rural				
male	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.6
female	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0
person	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.3
urban				
male	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.1
female	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8
persons	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.0

Source of estimates corresponding to NSS 36th round, 47th round and 58th round: Report No. 485: Disabled Persons in India, July-December 2002

Note: In Report 485 the figures are presented per 100000 person. For presenting the estimates in this report, these figures have been presented in per cent rounded to one place of decimal.

3.3 Status of education and vocational/technical training among persons with disabilities: In this section, literacy rate, technical education, vocational/technical training, enrolment status and level of current attendance, etc. are presented.

Statement 6: Status of education and vocational/technical training

Indicator	all-India			
	male	female	person	
Literacy rate (in per cent) among persons with disability of age 7 years and above	57.4	33.3	47.2	
Percentage of persons of age 15 years and above with disability	having highest level of completed education secondary and above	19.8	8.2	14.9
	with technical education	0.8	0.3	0.6
Percentage of persons of age 15-59 years with disability who received vocational/technical training	formal vocational/technical training	1.0	0.5	0.8
	other than formal vocational/technical training	1.9	1.0	1.6
	rural			
Literacy rate (in per cent) among persons with disability of age 7 years and above	73.3	55.8	65.5	
Percentage of persons of age 15 years and above with disability	with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	37.1	23.4	31.0
	with disability with technical education	3.9	1.3	2.7
Percentage of persons of age 15-59 years with disability who received vocational/technical training	formal vocational/technical training	3.4	2.2	2.9
	other than formal vocational/technical training	2.2	1.5	1.9
	urban			
Literacy rate (in per cent) among persons with disability of age 7 years and above	61.6	39.6	52.2	
Percentage of persons of age 15 years and above with disability	with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above	24.3	12.6	19.3
	with disability with technical education	1.6	0.6	1.2
Percentage of persons of age 15-59 years with disability who received vocational/technical training	formal vocational/technical training	1.6	1.0	1.4
	other than formal vocational/technical training	2.0	1.2	1.7
<p><i>Note: 1. For each household member, information on highest level of education completed was recorded. Information on each household member was also collected on their technical education separately.</i></p> <p><i>2. Information of vocational/technical training was collected for persons with disability of age 12 to 59 years, in terms of receiving formal vocational/technical training, received formal vocational/technical training, received non-formal vocational/technical training (hereditary, self-learning, learning on the job, or others) or did not receive any vocational/technical training. A person was classified in any of these categories of receiving/received vocational training. In the Statement/Tables, indicators relating to vocational/Technical training are presented for persons of age 15 to 59 years.</i></p> <p><i>3. Literacy rate among persons of 7 years and above with disability for each State/UT are presented in Statement 6.1.</i></p> <p><i>4. Percentage of persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above for each State/UT are presented in Statement 6.2.</i></p>				

Statement 7: Enrolment status for persons of age 3 to 35 years with disability			
	all-India		
Indicator	male	female	person
rural			
Percentage of person with disability who attended pre-school intervention programme	9.3	8.9	9.1
Percentage of person with disability who ever enrolled in ordinary school	65.4	57.8	62.5
Percentage of person with disability who are currently attending in ordinary school	23.5	22.8	23.2
Percentage of person with disability who are currently not attending in ordinary school due to onset of disability	9.7	8.8	9.4
Percentage of person with disability who ever enrolled in special school	2.5	2.4	2.4
Percentage of person with disability who are currently attending in special school	0.8	0.9	0.9
urban			
Percentage of person with disability who attended pre-school intervention programme	14.1	11.4	13.1
Percentage of person with disability who ever enrolled in ordinary school	65.0	63.0	64.2
Percentage of person with disability who are currently attending in ordinary school	23.1	21.6	22.5
Percentage of person with disability who are currently not attending in ordinary school due to onset of disability	10.3	10.4	10.4
Percentage of person with disability who ever enrolled in special school	9.6	8.6	9.2
Percentage of person with disability who are currently attending in special school	5.8	4.9	5.5
rural+urban			
Percentage of person with disability who attended pre-school intervention programme	10.5	9.5	10.1
Percentage of person with disability who ever enrolled in ordinary school	65.3	59.1	62.9
Percentage of person with disability who are currently attending in ordinary school	23.4	22.5	23.1
Percentage of person with disability who are currently not attending in ordinary school due to onset of disability	9.9	9.2	9.6
Percentage of person with disability who ever enrolled in special school	4.2	3.9	4.1
Percentage of person with disability who are currently attending in special school	2.1	1.9	2.0

Note: 1. The percentages in this Statement have been calculated with respect to all the persons of age 3 to 35 years with disability.
 2. For each person with disability of age 3 to 35 years, information was collected on whether attended pre-school intervention programme.
 3. For each person with disability of age 3 to 35 years, information was collected on whether ever enrolled in ordinary school.
 4. For each person with disability of age 3 to 35 years, information on whether attended pre-school intervention programme and whether ever enrolled in ordinary school was collected separately.
 5. Among persons with disability of age 3 to 35 years, those who are enrolled in ordinary school information was collected on whether attending in ordinary school.
 6. Among persons with disability of age 3 to 35 years, those who were enrolled in ordinary school but not attending, information was collected on whether currently not attending in ordinary school due to onset of disability.
 7. Persons with disability of age 3 to 35 years, those who were not enrolled in ordinary school or were enrolled in ordinary school but not currently attending, information was collected on whether ever enrolled in special school and among those who enrolled in special school information was collected on whether currently attending in special school.

3.4 Age at onset of disability and incidence of disability: In this section, percentage of persons with disability for whom disability was since birth, percentage of persons with disability for whom disability was not since birth, incidence of disability during last 365 days, age at onset of disability for those not having disability since birth are presented.

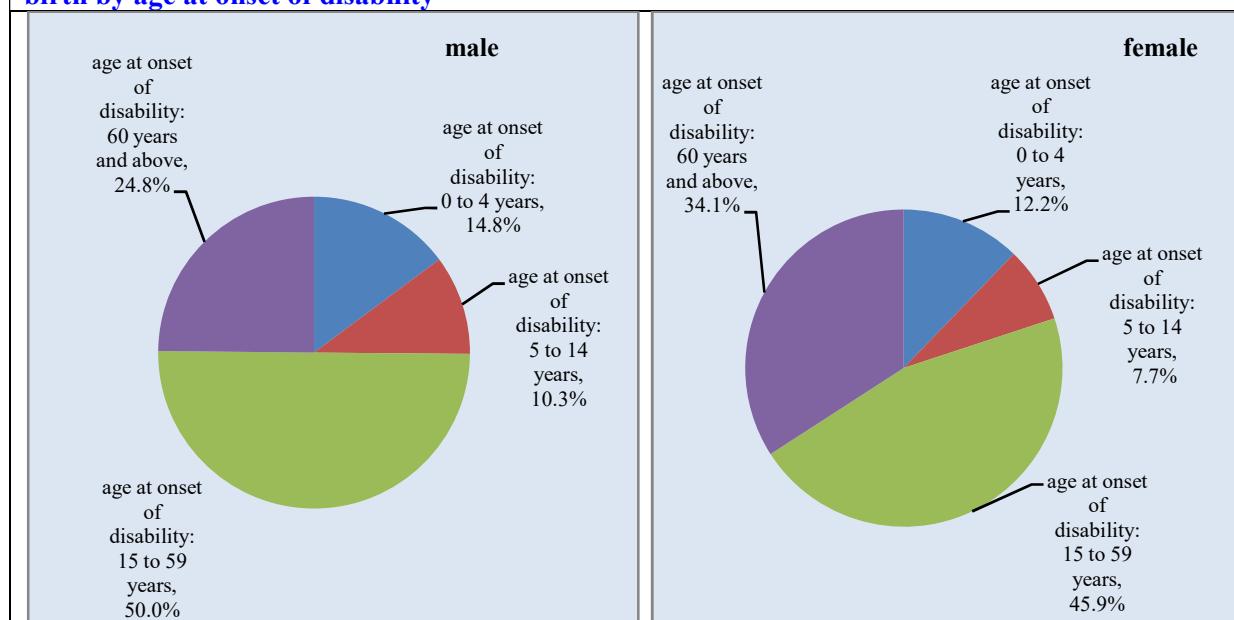
Statement 8: Disability since birth and incidence of disability				
all-India				
Indicator		male	female	person
	rural			
Percentage of persons with disability	who had disability since birth	29.8	28.8	29.4
	who had disability but not since birth	69.1	70.3	69.6
Number of persons with disability for whom disability commenced (by birth or otherwise) during last 365 days per 1,00,000 persons		94	69	82
	urban			
Percentage of persons with disability	who had disability since birth	27.6	23.1	25.6
	who had disability but not since birth	71.7	76.4	73.7
Number of persons with disability for whom disability commenced (by birth or otherwise) during last 365 days per 1,00,000 persons		91	98	94
	rural+urban			
Percentage of persons with disability	who had disability since birth	29.2	27.2	28.3
	who had disability but not since birth	69.8	72.0	70.7
Number of persons with disability for whom disability commenced (by birth or otherwise) during last 365 days per 1,00,000 persons		93	78	86

*Note: 1. Information on whether having the disability since birth was collected in terms of either 'yes' or 'no' or 'not known'. Thus, each persons with disability has been classified in any of these three categories.
 2. Percentage of persons with disability having disability since birth for each State/UT are presented in Statement 8.1
 3. Percentage of persons with disability having disability not since birth for each State/UT are presented in Statement 8.2
 4. Number of persons with disability for whom disability commenced (by birth or otherwise) during last 365 days per 1,00,000 persons for each State/UT are presented in Statement 8.3*

Statement 9: Percentage distribution of persons who were not having disability since birth by different age at onset of disability

Indicator	all-India		
	male	female	person
rural			
Percentage distribution of persons with disability who were not having disability since birth by age at onset of disability	0 to 4 years	14.7	12.5
	5 to 14 years	10.7	7.8
	15 to 59 years	50.3	46.1
	60 years and above	24.3	33.6
	all ages	100.0	100.0
urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with disability who were not having disability since birth by age at onset of disability	0 to 4 years	15.2	11.6
	5 to 14 years	9.4	7.7
	15 to 59 years	49.4	45.6
	60 years and above	26.1	35.1
	all ages	100.0	100.0
rural + urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with disability who were not having disability since birth by age at onset of disability	0 to 4 years	14.8	12.2
	5 to 14 years	10.3	7.7
	15 to 59 years	50.0	45.9
	60 years and above	24.8	34.1
	all ages	100.0	100.0
<p><i>Note:</i> (i) The indicators in this Statement are presented for persons with disabilities who were not having disability since birth. (ii) If a person has more than one type of disability, 'age at onset of disability' was taken as the lowest among all such ages. Hence, for each person with disability, age at onset of disability is classified as either '0 to 4 years' or '5 to 14 years' or '15 to 59 years' or '60 years and above'. (iii) Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.</p>			

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of persons with disability who were not having disability since birth by age at onset of disability



3.5 Cause of disability: In the survey of NSS 76th round, information on cause of disability was collected in respect of ‘*locomotor disability*’, ‘*visual disability*’, ‘*hearing disability*’ and ‘*speech and language disability*’. For these disabilities, causes were classified as ‘due to disease’, ‘due to burn’, ‘due to injury other than burn’ or ‘other reasons’.

Statement 10: Cause of locomotor disability				
Indicator	all-India			
	male	female	person	
		rural		
Percentage of persons with locomotor disability by cause of locomotor disability	disease	44.1	47.9	45.6
	burn	1.2	1.3	1.3
	injury other than burn	26.5	16.9	22.6
	other reasons	28.3	34.0	30.6
		urban		
Percentage of persons with locomotor disability by cause of locomotor disability	disease	46.9	48.9	47.8
	burn	1.2	0.8	1.0
	injury other than burn	25.5	17.6	22.0
	other reasons	26.6	33.0	29.4
		rural+urban		
Percentage of persons with locomotor disability by cause of locomotor disability	disease	44.8	48.2	46.2
	burn	1.2	1.1	1.2
	injury other than burn	26.3	17.1	22.5
	other reasons	27.9	33.7	30.3

Note: 1. If a person had more than one locomotor disability and the cause of each of these locomotor disabilities were different then the person was considered for each of such causes separately. For each person with locomotor disability, cause of locomotor disability was recorded separately for each of the type of locomotor disability. For each type of locomotor disability, information on one cause of locomotor disability was collected.

2. If a person had more than one locomotor disability and the causes for these locomotor disabilities were the same then the person was considered only once against that cause.

3. If a person had only one locomotor disability, the person was considered against the cause of locomotor disability reported by the person.

Statement 11: Cause of visual disability

Indicator	all-India			
	male	female	person	
	rural			
Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability by cause of visual disability	disease	47.8	47.7	47.7
	burn	0.4	0.3	0.4
	injury other than burn	8.5	4.8	6.7
	other reasons	43.2	47.3	45.2
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0
	urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability by cause of visual disability	disease	45.6	46.7	46.1
	burn	1.1	0.5	0.8
	injury other than burn	10.9	5.1	8.0
	other reasons	42.4	47.7	45.1
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0
	rural+urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability by cause of visual disability	disease	47.3	47.4	47.4
	burn	0.6	0.4	0.5
	injury other than burn	9.1	4.8	7.0
	other reasons	43.0	47.4	45.2
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1. For each person with visual disability, the cause for the visual disability was classified as either (i) disease or (ii) burn or (iii) injury other than burn or (iii) other reasons. Thus, each person with visual disability was classified in any one of these causes of disability.
2. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Statement 12: Cause of hearing disability

Indicator	all-India			
	male	female	person	
	rural			
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by cause of hearing disability	disease	33.6	35.3	34.4
	burn	0.3	0.2	0.3
	injury other than burn	5.8	4.0	4.9
	other reasons	60.4	60.4	60.4
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0
	urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by cause of hearing disability	disease	29.0	28.4	28.7
	burn	0.3	0.7	0.5
	injury other than burn	7.8	4.2	6.0
	other reasons	62.9	66.7	64.7
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0
	rural+urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by cause of hearing disability	disease	32.4	33.6	33.0
	burn	0.3	0.4	0.3
	injury other than burn	6.3	4.0	5.2
	other reasons	61.0	62.0	61.5
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1. For each person with hearing disability, the cause for the hearing disability was classified as either (i) disease or (ii) burn or (iii) injury other than burn or (iii) other reasons. Thus, each person with hearing disability was classified in any one of these causes of disability.
2. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Statement 13: Cause of speech and language disability

Indicator		all-India		
		male	female	person
rural				
Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by cause of speech and language disability	disease	30.4	28.3	29.6
	burn	0.1	0.1	0.1
	injury other than burn	2.2	1.4	1.9
	other reasons	67.2	70.2	68.4
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0
urban				
Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by cause of speech and language disability	disease	36.6	28.4	33.5
	burn	0.3	0.0	0.2
	injury other than burn	3.1	2.7	2.9
	other reasons	60.0	68.9	63.4
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0
rural+urban				
Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by cause of speech and language disability	disease	32.1	28.3	30.6
	burn	0.2	0.1	0.1
	injury other than burn	2.4	1.7	2.2
	other reasons	65.2	69.9	67.1
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0
<p><i>Note: 1. For each person with speech and language disability, the cause for the speech and language disability was classified as either (i) disease or (ii) burn or (iii) injury other than burn or (iv) other reasons. Thus, each person with speech and language disability was classified in any one of these causes of disability.</i></p> <p><i>2. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.</i></p>				

3.6 Treatment for disability and aid/appliances: For each person with disability information was collected on treatment taken, undergoing treatment, treatment not taken or status of treatment taken was ‘not known’. For the purpose of this report these are termed as ‘status of treatment taken’. For persons with locomotor disability, visual disability and hearing disability information was also collected on whether aid/appliances acquired and if acquired method of acquiring aid/appliances (by purchase, as assistance), type of aid/appliances and whether aid/appliances are regularly used, etc.

Statement 14: Percentage of persons by status of treatment taken for disability				
Indicator	all-India			
	male	female	person	
Percentage of persons with disability	rural			
	who took treatment by consulting a doctor	63.3	58.7	61.4
	who took treatment other than by consulting a doctor	2.9	3.3	3.1
	who were undergoing treatment by consulting a doctor	21.7	23.7	22.6
	who were undergoing treatment other than by consulting a doctor	1.1	1.3	1.2
	who were attending special school/special therapy	0.2	0.2	0.2
	who did not take treatment since they could not afford treatment	5.3	6.3	5.7
	who did not take treatment since treatment was not available	1.4	1.5	1.4
	who did not take treatment since treatment was not required	4.7	5.6	5.1
	for whom it was not known whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment	1.5	1.8	1.6
urban				
Percentage of persons with disability	who took treatment by consulting a doctor	55.2	49.6	52.7
	who took treatment other than by consulting a doctor	2.8	2.1	2.5
	who were undergoing treatment by consulting a doctor	32.4	38.1	34.9
	who were undergoing treatment other than by consulting a doctor	1.2	1.2	1.2
	who were attending special school/special therapy	0.4	0.3	0.4
	who did not take treatment since they could not afford treatment	3.2	3.7	3.5
	who did not take treatment since treatment was not available	1.0	1.0	1.0
	who did not take treatment since treatment was not required	5.6	5.8	5.7
	for whom it was not known whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment	1.1	0.8	1.0
rural+urban				
Percentage of persons with disability	who took treatment by consulting a doctor	61.2	56.1	59.0
	who took treatment other than by consulting a doctor	2.8	3.0	2.9
	who were undergoing treatment by consulting a doctor	24.5	27.8	25.9
	who were undergoing treatment other than by consulting a doctor	1.1	1.3	1.2
	who were attending special school/special therapy	0.3	0.3	0.3
	who did not take treatment since they could not afford treatment	4.8	5.6	5.1
	who did not take treatment since treatment was not available	1.3	1.3	1.3
	who did not take treatment since treatment was not required	4.9	5.7	5.3
	for whom it was not known whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment	1.4	1.5	1.5

*Note: 1. If a person had more than one type of disability and ‘status of treatment taken’ for different types of disabilities were different, the person was considered against each of such ‘status of treatment taken’ separately. For each type of locomotor disability, information on ‘status of treatment taken’ was collected separately and for each such disability, information on one ‘status of treatment taken’ was collected.
2. If a person had more than one type of disability but ‘status of treatment taken’ for each of such disability was same, the person was considered only once against that ‘status of treatment taken’.
3. If a person had only one type of disability, the person was considered against that ‘status of treatment taken’ reported by the person.
4. Percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for each State/UT are presented in Statement 14.1*

Statement 15: Percentage of persons with locomotor disability who were advised aid/appliances and who were not advised aid/appliances

		all-India		
Indicator		male	female	person
		rural		
Percentage of persons with locomotor disability	who were advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliance	23.7	20.1	22.2
	who were advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since could not afford	7.7	7.5	7.6
	who were advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since not available	1.6	1.6	1.6
	who were advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance due to other reasons	2.0	2.0	2.0
	who were not advised aid/appliances	65.1	68.9	66.6
		urban		
Percentage of persons with locomotor disability	who were advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliance	29.5	26.0	27.9
	who were advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since could not afford	5.4	7.6	6.3
	who were advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since not available	1.7	1.3	1.5
	who were advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance due to other reasons	2.6	2.4	2.5
	who were not advised aid/appliances	61.0	62.8	61.8
		rural+urban		
Percentage of persons with locomotor disability	who were advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliance	25.2	21.9	23.8
	who were advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since could not afford	7.1	7.5	7.3
	who were advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since not available	1.6	1.5	1.6
	who were advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance due to other reasons	2.2	2.1	2.1
	who were not advised aid/appliances	64.0	67.1	65.3

Note: 1. For each of the locomotor disability, information on whether aid/appliances advised was collected in terms of either 'acquired' or 'not acquired: cannot afford' or 'not acquired: not available' or 'not acquired: others' or 'not advised'.

2. If a person had more than one type of locomotor disability and status of advice of aid/appliances for different categories of locomotor disability were different then the person was counted once against each of such status of advice of aid/appliances. However if a person has more than one categories of locomotor disability but status of advice of aid/appliances for each of such categories of locomotor disability was the same then the person was counted only once against that status of advice of aid/appliances

3. Percentage of persons with locomotor disability who were advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliances for each State/UT are presented in Statement 15.1

Statement 16: Percentage of persons with locomotor disability who acquired aid/appliances by method of acquiring aid/appliances and percentage of persons with locomotor disability who acquired aid/appliances and using it regularly

Indicator	all-India			
	male	female	person	
	rural			
Among the persons with locomotor disability who acquired aid/appliance, percentage of persons who acquired through	purchase	66.5	70.4	67.9
	assistance from Government	17.5	11.5	15.4
	assistance from non-government organisations	2.3	1.6	2.1
	assistance from others (<i>NGO, charitable organisations, trusts or other philanthropic organisations</i>)	13.6	16.5	14.7
Percentage of persons with locomotor disability who acquired aid/appliance and using it regularly		84.3	84.1	84.2
	urban			
Among the persons with locomotor disability who acquired aid/appliance, percentage of persons who acquired through	purchase	80.5	85.4	82.5
	assistance from Government	11.1	6.4	9.2
	assistance from non-government organisations	3.1	2.2	2.7
	assistance from others (<i>NGO, charitable organisations, trusts or other philanthropic organisations</i>)	5.3	6.0	5.6
Percentage of persons with locomotor disability who acquired aid/appliance and using it regularly		83.6	82.8	83.3
	rural+urban			
Among the persons with locomotor disability who acquired aid/appliance, percentage of persons who acquired through	purchase	70.9	75.8	72.7
	assistance from Government	15.5	9.7	13.3
	assistance from non-government organisations	2.6	1.8	2.3
	assistance from others (<i>NGO, charitable organisations, trusts or other philanthropic organisations</i>)	11.0	12.7	11.7
Percentage of persons with locomotor disability who acquired aid/appliance and using it regularly		84.1	83.6	83.9

Note: 1. Method of acquiring aid/appliances were either through (i) purchase or (ii) assistance from government or (iii) assistance from non-government organisation or (iv) assistance from others.

2. If a person had more than one type of locomotor disability and 'method of acquiring aid/appliances' for different types of locomotor disabilities were different then the person was considered against each of such 'method of acquiring aid/appliances' separately. For each type of locomotor disability, information on 'method of acquiring aid/appliances' was collected separately and for each type of locomotor disability, information on one 'method of acquiring aid/appliances' was recorded.

3. If a person had more than one category of locomotor disability but 'method of acquiring aid/appliances' for each of such categories of locomotor disability was the same, the person was considered only once against that 'method of acquiring aid/appliances'.

4. If a person had only one type of locomotor disability, the person was considered against that 'method of acquiring aid/appliances' reported by the person.

Statement 17: Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability by status of aid/appliances advised

		all-India		
Indicator		male	female	person
		rural		
Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability by status of aid/appliances advised	advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliance	31.8	27.8	29.8
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since could not afford	9.9	10.5	10.2
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since not available	1.4	1.7	1.5
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance due to other reasons	2.3	2.6	2.4
	not advised aid/appliances	54.6	57.4	56.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
		urban		
Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability by status of aid/appliances advised	advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliance	38.2	35.9	37.1
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since could not afford	7.5	9.3	8.4
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since not available	1.8	2.0	1.9
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance due to other reasons	3.3	1.8	2.6
	not advised aid/appliances	49.2	51	50.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
		rural+urban		
Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability by status of aid/appliances advised	advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliance	33.3	29.7	31.5
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since could not afford	9.3	10.2	9.8
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since not available	1.5	1.7	1.6
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance due to other reasons	2.5	2.4	2.5
	not advised aid/appliances	53.3	55.9	54.6
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1. For each person with visual disability, information on whether aid/appliances advised was collected in terms of either 'acquired' or 'not acquired: cannot afford' or 'not acquired: not available' or 'not acquired: others' or 'not advised'.
2. Percentage of persons with visual disability who were advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliances for each State/UT are presented in Statement 17.1.
3. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Statement 18: Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability who acquired aid/appliances by method of acquiring aid/appliances and percentage of persons with visual disability who acquired aid/appliances and using it regularly

Indicator	all-India			
	male	female	person	
	rural			
Among the persons with visual disability who acquired aid/appliance, percentage distribution of persons by method of acquiring aid/appliances	purchase	86.5	85.0	85.8
	assistance from Government	8.6	10.9	9.7
	assistance from non-government organisations	2.2	1.9	2.0
	assistance from others (<i>NGO, charitable organisations, trusts or other philanthropic organisations</i>)	2.7	2.2	2.5
	all methods	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of persons with visual disability who acquired aid/appliance and using it regularly		82.2	75.1	78.9
	urban			
Among the persons with visual disability who acquired aid/appliance, percentage distribution of persons by method of acquiring aid/appliances	purchase	91.6	91.2	91.4
	assistance from Government	4.0	5.2	4.6
	assistance from non-government organisations	3.1	1.8	2.5
	assistance from others (<i>NGO, charitable organisations, trusts or other philanthropic organisations</i>)	1.3	1.8	1.5
	all methods	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of persons with visual disability who acquired aid/appliance and using it regularly		90.3	82.4	86.5
	rural+urban			
Among the persons with visual disability who acquired aid/appliance, percentage distribution of persons by method of acquiring aid/appliances	purchase	87.9	86.8	87.4
	assistance from Government	7.4	9.2	8.2
	assistance from non-government organisations	2.4	1.9	2.2
	assistance from others (<i>NGO, charitable organisations, trusts or other philanthropic organisations</i>)	2.3	2.1	2.2
	all methods	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of persons with visual disability who acquired aid/appliance and using it regularly		84.4	77.2	81.0

*Note: 1. Method of acquiring aid/appliances were either through (i) purchase or (ii) assistance from government or (iii) assistance from non-government organisation or (iv) assistance from others. For each person with visual disability, information on one 'method of acquiring aid/appliances' was collected. Thus, each person with visual disability was classified in any one of these 'method of acquiring aid/appliances'.
2. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.*

Figure 3: Percentage of persons with locomotor disability, visual disability and hearing disability who acquired aid/appliances

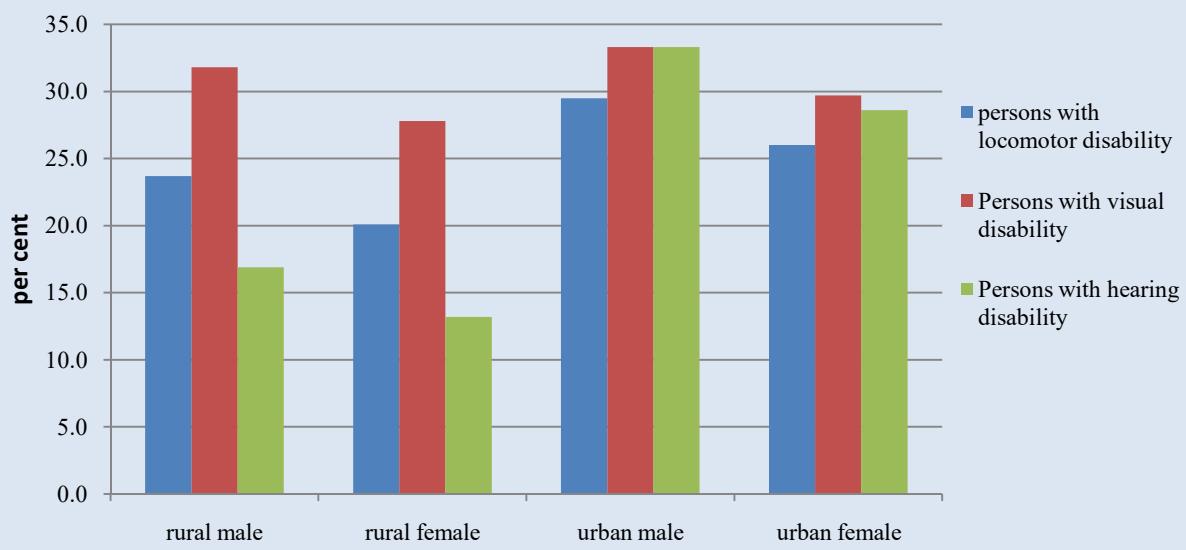
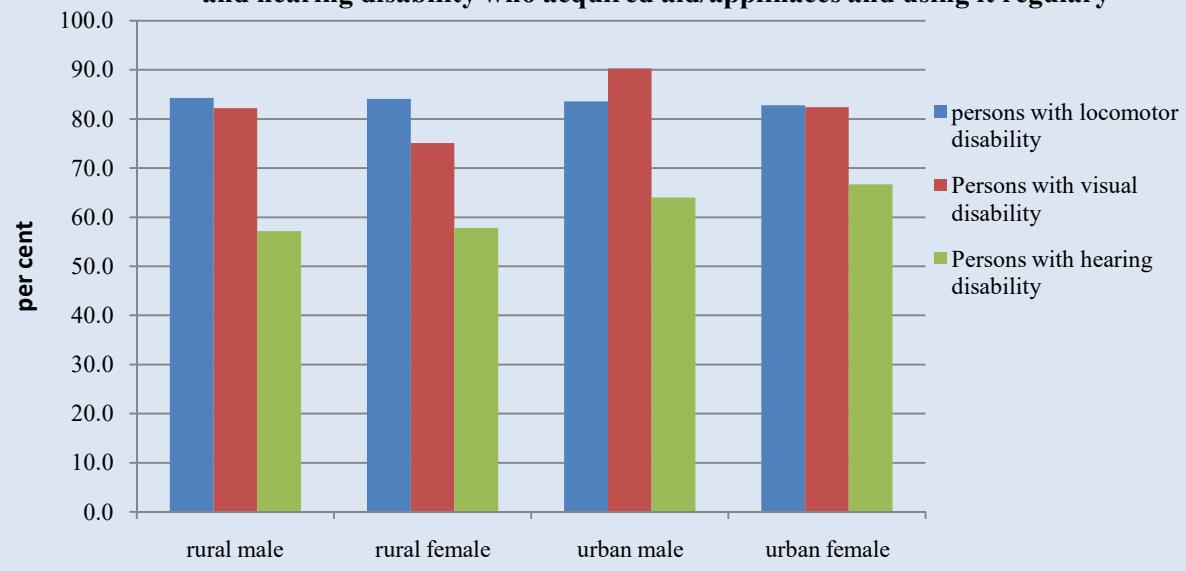


Figure 4: Percentage of persons with locomotor disability, visual disability and hearing disability who acquired aid/appliances and using it regularly



Statement 19: Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by status of aid/appliances advised

Indicator		all-India		
		male	female	person
rural				
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by status of aid/appliances advised	advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliance	16.9	13.2	15.1
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since could not afford	15.2	16.4	15.8
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since not available	1.6	1.3	1.5
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance due to other reasons	2.7	2.4	2.5
	not advised aid/appliances	63.6	66.8	65.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
urban				
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by status of aid/appliances advised	advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliance	33.3	28.6	31.1
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since could not afford	11.5	10.8	11.1
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since not available	1.4	2.3	1.8
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance due to other reasons	4.2	4.3	4.3
	not advised aid/appliances	49.6	54.0	51.7
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
rural+urban				
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by status of aid/appliances advised	advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliance	21.0	17.1	19.1
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since could not afford	14.3	15.0	14.6
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance since not available	1.5	1.6	1.6
	advised aid/appliances but did not acquire aid/appliance due to other reasons	3.1	2.9	3.0
	not advised aid/appliances	60.1	63.5	61.8
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1. For each person with hearing disability, information on whether aid/appliances advised was collected in terms of either 'acquired' or 'not acquired: cannot afford' or 'not acquired: not available' or 'not acquired: others' or 'not advised'.

2. Percentage of persons with hearing disability who were advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliances for each State/UT are presented in Statement 19.1

3. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Statement 20: Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability who acquired aid/appliances by method of acquiring aid/appliances and percentage of persons with hearing disability who acquired aid/appliances and using it regularly

		all-India		
Indicator		male	female	person
		rural		
Among the persons with hearing disability who acquired aid/appliance, percentage distribution of persons by method of acquiring aid/appliances	purchase	70.9	68.9	70.1
	assistance from Government	23.9	26.0	24.8
	assistance from non-government organisations	4.3	4.0	4.2
	assistance from others (<i>NGO, charitable organisations, trusts or other philanthropic organisations</i>)	0.9	1.0	1.0
	all methods	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of persons with hearing disability who acquired aid/appliance and using it regularly		57.2	57.8	57.4
		urban		
Among the persons with hearing disability who acquired aid/appliance, percentage of persons who acquired through	purchase	81.6	81.5	81.6
	assistance from Government	12.6	12.5	12.5
	assistance from non-government organisations	4.3	4.9	4.5
	assistance from others (<i>NGO, charitable organisations, trusts or other philanthropic organisations</i>)	1.5	1.2	1.4
	all methods	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of persons with hearing disability who acquired aid/appliance and using it regularly		64.0	66.7	65.3
		rural+urban		
Among the persons with hearing disability who acquired aid/appliance, percentage of persons who acquired through	purchase	75.1	74.3	74.8
	assistance from Government	19.5	20.3	19.8
	assistance from non-government organisations	4.3	4.4	4.3
	assistance from others (<i>NGO, charitable organisations, trusts or other philanthropic organisations</i>)	1.1	1.1	1.1
	all methods	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of persons with hearing disability who acquired aid/appliance and using it regularly		59.9	61.6	60.6

*Note: 1. Method of acquiring aid/appliances was either through (i) purchase or (ii) assistance from government or (iii) assistance from non-government organisation or (iv) assistance from others. For each person with hearing disability, information on one 'method of acquiring aid/appliances' was collected. Thus, each person with hearing disability was classified in any one of these 'method of acquiring aid/appliances'.
2. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.*

Statement 21: Percentage of persons with locomotor disability who acquired aid/appliances for different type of aid/appliances

Indicator	all-India		
	male	female	person
rural			
Percentage of persons with locomotor disability who acquired	electric wheelchair	1.9	2.2
	manual wheelchair	9.1	8.3
	artificial limb	4.4	2.5
	crutch	33.0	29.3
	splint	2.8	2.8
	tricycle	6.8	2.7
	callipers	3.4	1.9
	spinal brace	0.7	1.2
	other type of aid/appliance	37.9	49.2
urban			
Percentage of persons with locomotor disability who acquired	electric wheelchair	2.3	2.4
	manual wheelchair	11.0	12.7
	artificial limb	5.5	2.2
	crutch	33.6	28.5
	splint	2.5	3.0
	tricycle	3.2	1.1
	callipers	4.2	3.7
	spinal brace	0.7	1.3
	other type of aid/appliance	37.0	45.1
rural+urban			
Percentage of persons with locomotor disability who acquired	electric wheelchair	2.1	2.3
	manual wheelchair	9.7	9.9
	artificial limb	4.8	2.4
	crutch	33.2	29.0
	splint	2.7	2.9
	tricycle	5.7	2.1
	callipers	3.7	2.5
	spinal brace	0.7	1.2
	other type of aid/appliance	37.6	47.7

Note: 1. Percentages of persons with different types of aid/appliances have been calculated considering those persons with locomotor disability who acquired aid/appliance.

2. If a person had more than one type of locomotor disability and 'type of aid/appliances' for different types of locomotor disability were different then the person was considered against each of such 'type of aid/appliances' separately. For each type of locomotor disability, information on type of aid/appliance was collected separately and for each type of locomotor disability, information on one 'type of aid/appliances' was recorded. For each type of locomotor disability, information on one type of aid/appliance was recorded.

3. If a person had more than one type of locomotor disability but 'type of aid/appliances' for each of such types of locomotor disabilities was the same, the person was considered only once against that 'type of aid/appliances'.

4. A person with only one type of locomotor disability, who acquired aid/appliances, was considered against that aid/appliance which he/she acquired.

Statement 22: Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability who acquired aid/appliances by type of aid/appliances

Indicator	all-India		
	male	female	person
rural			
Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability who acquired aid/appliances by type of aid/appliance	high powered glasses	78.7	82.3
	contact lens	4.8	6.0
	smart cane	0.6	0.5
	regular cane	4.9	3.7
	other cane	4.0	2.4
	other aid/appliances	6.9	5.1
	all	100.0	100.0
urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability who acquired aid/appliances by type of aid/appliance	high powered glasses	73.9	78.6
	contact lens	7.0	7.3
	smart cane	1.7	1.2
	regular cane	8.7	4.3
	other cane	2.8	2.0
	other aid/appliances	5.8	6.6
	all	100.0	100.0
rural+urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability who acquired aid/appliances by type of aid/appliance	high powered glasses	77.4	81.2
	contact lens	5.4	6.4
	smart cane	0.9	0.7
	regular cane	5.9	3.9
	other cane	3.7	2.3
	other aid/appliances	6.6	5.6
	all	100.0	100.0
<p><i>Note: 1. Percentages of persons with different types of aid/appliances have been calculated considering those persons with visual disability who acquired aid/appliance. Each person with visual disability, who acquired aid/appliances, was considered against that aid/appliance which he/she acquired. For each person with visual disability, who acquired aid/appliances, information on only one type of aid/appliance was collected.</i></p> <p><i>2. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.</i></p>			

Statement 23: Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability who acquired aid/appliances by type of aid/appliances

Indicator	all-India		
	male	female	person
rural			
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability who acquired aid/appliances by type of aid/appliance	hearing aid	97.9	99.1
	other aid/appliances	2.1	0.9
	all	100.0	100.0
urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability who acquired aid/appliances by type of aid/appliance	hearing aid	98.8	98.7
	other aid/appliances	1.2	1.3
	all	100.0	100.0
rural+urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability who acquired aid/appliances by type of aid/appliance	hearing aid	98.3	99.0
	other aid/appliances	1.7	1.0
	all	100.0	100.0
<p><i>Note: Percentages of persons with different types of aid/appliances have been calculated considering those persons with hearing disability who acquired aid/appliance. Each person with hearing disability, who acquired aid/appliances, was considered against that aid/appliance which he/she acquired. For each person with hearing disability, who acquired aid/appliances, information on only one type of aid/appliance was collected.</i></p>			

3.7 Extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities and extent of disability: Information on extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities was collected for persons with locomotor disability, visual disability, mental retardation/intellectual disability, mental illness and other type of disabilities. For persons with hearing disability and speech and language disability, information on extent of disability was collected.

Statement 24: Percentage distribution of persons with locomotor disability by extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities

Indicator	all-India			
	male	female	person	
		rural		
Percentage distribution of persons with locomotor disability by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	23.7	26.3	24.8
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	33.3	34.6	33.8
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	43.0	39.1	41.4
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
		urban		
Percentage distribution of persons with locomotor disability by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	25.7	28.9	27.1
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	32.1	32.1	32.1
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	42.2	39.0	40.8
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
		rural+urban		
Percentage distribution of persons with locomotor disability by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	24.2	27.1	25.4
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	33.0	33.8	33.3
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	42.8	39.1	41.3
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Regarding extent of personal assistance, each person with locomotor disability was categorised in any one of the following (i) who always required personal assistance in doing daily activities, (ii) sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities and (iii) did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities.

Statement 25: Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability by extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities

Indicator	all-India		
	male	female	person
		rural	
Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	39.5	39.8
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	34.2	36.2
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	26.3	24.0
	all	100.0	100.0
		urban	
Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	32.9	35.0
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	35.5	37.5
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	31.5	27.5
	all	100.0	100.0
		rural+urban	
Percentage distribution of persons with visual disability by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	38.0	38.7
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	34.5	36.5
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	27.5	24.8
	all	100.0	100.0

Note: 1. Regarding extent of personal assistance, each person with visual disability was categorised in any one of the following (i) who always required personal assistance in doing daily activities , (ii) sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities and (iii) did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities.

2. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Statement 26: Percentage distribution of persons with mental retardation/ intellectual disability by extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities

all-India

Indicator		male	female	person
	rural			
Percentage distribution of persons with mental retardation/ intellectual disability by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	57.1	58.3	57.6
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	25.9	26.6	26.2
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	17.0	15.0	16.2
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
	urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with mental retardation/ intellectual disability by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	56.1	63.4	58.7
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	27.4	24.0	26.2
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	16.5	12.6	15.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
	rural+urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with mental retardation/ intellectual disability by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	56.8	59.8	58.0
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	26.4	25.9	26.2
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	16.8	14.3	15.9
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1. Regarding extent of personal assistance, each person with mental retardation/ intellectual disability was categorised in any one of the following (i) who always required personal assistance in doing daily activities , (ii) sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities and (iii) did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities.

2. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Statement 27: Percentage distribution of persons with mental illness by extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities

all-India					
Indicator		male	female	person	
		rural			
Percentage distribution of persons with mental illness by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	34.7	40.1	37.0	
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	36.7	32.4	34.9	
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	28.6	27.5	28.1	
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with mental illness by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	33.6	33.4	33.5	
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	34.2	33.8	34.0	
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	32.1	32.8	32.5	
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		rural+urban			
Percentage distribution of persons with mental illness by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	34.4	38.2	36.0	
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	36.1	32.8	34.7	
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	29.5	29.0	29.3	
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Regarding extent of personal assistance, each person with mental illness was categorised in any one of the following (i) who always required personal assistance in doing daily activities , (ii) sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities and (iii) did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities.

Statement 28: Percentage distribution of persons with other type of disability by extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities

		all-India		
Indicator		male	female	person
		rural		
Percentage distribution of persons with other type of disability by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	31.9	27.0	29.8
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	25.8	23.0	24.6
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	42.3	50.0	45.6
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
		urban		
Percentage distribution of persons with other type of disability by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	35.0	35.6	35.2
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	38.4	30.7	35.5
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	26.6	33.8	29.3
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
		rural+urban		
Percentage distribution of persons with other type of disability by extent of personal assistance	always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	33.1	30.0	31.9
	sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	30.8	25.6	28.7
	did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	36.0	44.4	39.5
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1. Regarding extent of personal assistance, each person with 'other type of disability' was categorised in any one of the following (i) who always required personal assistance in doing daily activities , (ii) sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities and (iii) did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities.

2. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Statement 29: Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by extent of hearing disability

Indicator	all-India		
	male	female	person
		rural	
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by extent of hearing disability	cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds	50.5	48.1
	can hear only shouted words	40.1	43.1
	have other hearing difficulty	9.4	8.8
	all	100.0	100.0
		urban	
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by extent of hearing disability	cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds	50.4	51.5
	can hear only shouted words	38.6	39.1
	have other hearing difficulty	11.1	9.4
	all	100.0	100.0
		rural+urban	
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by extent of hearing disability	cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds	50.5	49.0
	can hear only shouted words	39.7	42.1
	have other hearing difficulty	9.8	8.9
	all	100.0	100.0
<p><i>Note: 1. Each person with hearing disability was categorised in any one of the following (i) who cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds , (ii) who can hear only shouted words and (iii) who have other hearing difficulty.</i></p> <p><i>2. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.</i></p>			

Statement 30: Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by extent of speech and language disability

Indicator	all-India			
	male	female	person	
		rural		
Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by extent of speech and language disability	cannot speak	47.3	54.5	50.2
	can speak only single words or speaks unintelligibly	37.1	32.9	35.4
	have other speech and language difficulty	15.6	12.6	14.4
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Urban		
Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by extent of speech and language disability	cannot speak	44.2	47.9	45.6
	can speak only single words or speaks unintelligibly	39.7	36.7	38.6
	have other speech and language difficulty	16.1	15.5	15.9
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Rural+Urban		
Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by extent of speech and language disability	cannot speak	46.4	52.8	49.0
	can speak only single words or speaks unintelligibly	37.8	33.8	36.2
	have other speech and language difficulty	15.7	13.4	14.8
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1. Each person with speech and language disability was categorised in any one of the following (i) who cannot speak , (ii) who can speak only single words or speaks unintelligibly and (iii) who have other speech and language difficulty.

2. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

3.8 Living arrangement, care giver, receipt of aid/help, difficulty in accessing/using public transport/ public building and certificate of disability: For persons with disability information was collected on living arrangement, caregiver, receipt of aid/help, use of public transport and problems faced in accessing/using public transport, access of public building and problems faced in accessing/using public building, availability of certificate of disability, etc. Indicators on these are presented in this section.

Statement 31: Living arrangement, caregiver, accessing/using public transport/building for persons with disability

Indicator		all-India		
		male	female	person
Percentage of persons with disability	who are living alone	2.0	5.0	3.2
	who used public transport during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey	62.4	51.4	57.7
	who used public transport during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey and faced difficulties in accessing/ using it	67.6	68.4	67.9
	who accessed public building during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey	47.2	35.8	42.4
	who accessed public building during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey and faced difficulties in accessing/ using it	63.9	65.0	64.3
Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver	for whom caregiver is available	60.2	63.5	61.7
	for whom caregiver is required but not available	0.2	0.4	0.3
	for whom no caregiver is required	39.5	36.3	38.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
urban				
Percentage of persons with disability	who are living alone	4.3	5.6	4.8
	who used public transport during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey	63.1	54.1	59.1
	who used public transport during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey and faced difficulties in accessing/ using it	64.2	66.5	65.1
	who accessed public building during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey	51.1	41.3	46.8
	who accessed public building during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey and faced difficulties in accessing/ using it	61.6	65.4	63.1
Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver	for whom caregiver is available	61.9	64.8	63.4
	for whom caregiver is required but not available	0.2	0.2	0.2
	for whom no caregiver is required	37.9	35.0	36.6
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
rural + urban				
Percentage of persons with disability	who are living alone	2.6	5.2	3.7
	who used public transport during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey	62.6	52.1	58.1
	who used public transport during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey and faced difficulties in accessing/ using it	66.7	67.8	67.1
	who accessed public building during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey	48.2	37.3	43.6
	who accessed public building during a period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey and faced difficulties in accessing/ using it	63.3	65.1	63.9
Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver	for whom caregiver is available	60.7	63.8	62.1
	for whom caregiver is required but not available	0.2	0.3	0.3
	for whom no caregiver is required	39.1	35.9	37.7
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1. For each person with disability, information on arrangement of regular care giver was collected and on the basis of information collected, each person with disability is categorised as for whom 'caregiver is available' or 'caregiver is required but not available' or 'no caregiver is required'.

2. For each person with disability, information on living arrangement was also collected. Living alone are those who are living alone 'not as an inmate of institution/ hostel' or living alone 'as an inmate of institution/ hostel'

3. For each person with disability, information on living arrangement, arrangement of caregiver, use of public transport, use of public building was collected separately.

4. Percentage of persons with disability who are living alone for each State/UT are presented in Statement 31.1

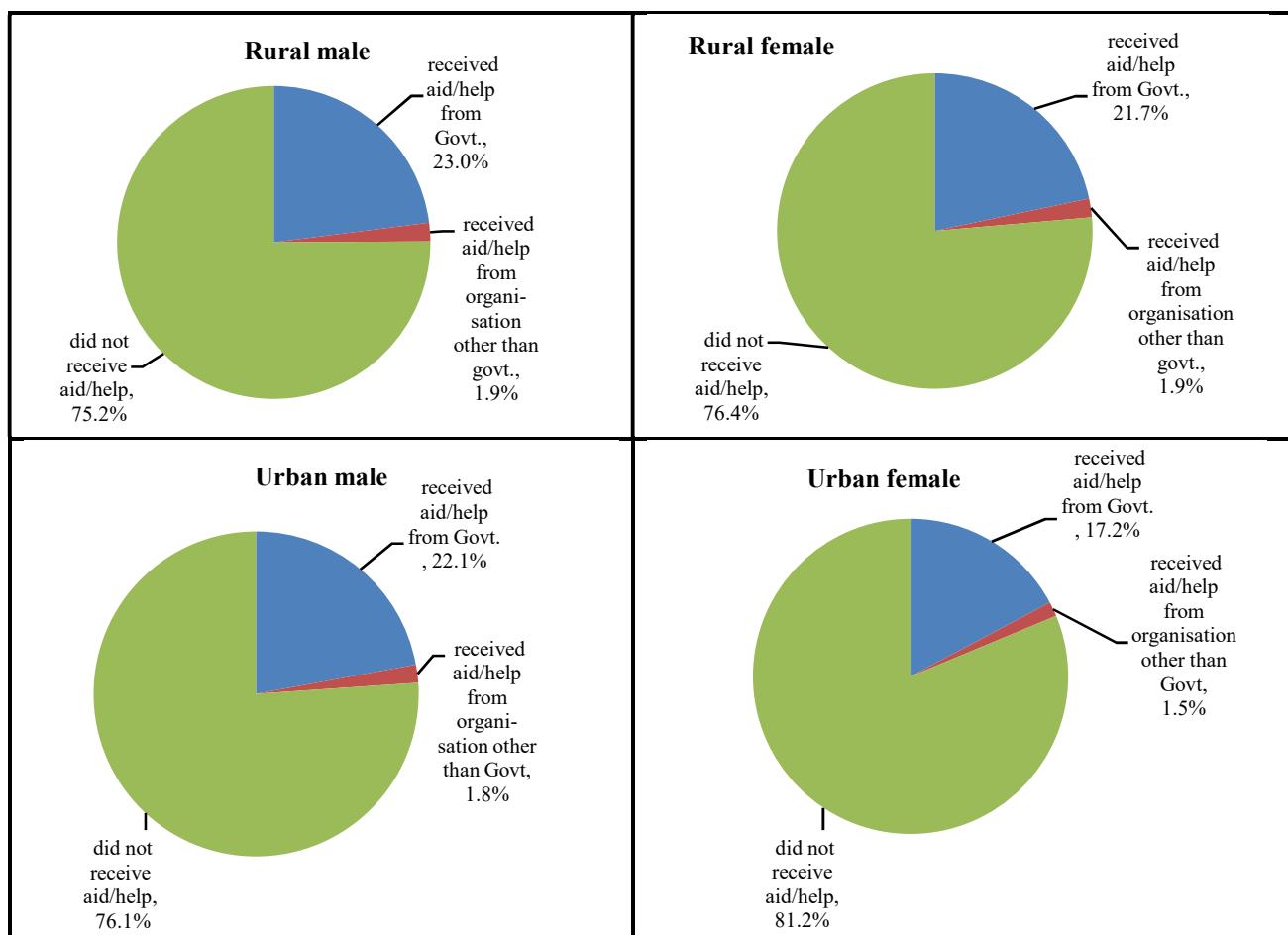
5. Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver for each State/UT are presented in Statement 31.2

6. Percentage of persons with disability who used/ accessed public transport during last 365 days, accessed public building during last 365 days and problems faced in accessing/using public transport/public building for each State/UT are presented in Statement 31.3

Statement 32: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by receipt of aid/help and percentage of persons with disability having certificate of disability

Indicator		all-India		
		male	female	person
		rural		
Percentage distribution of persons with disability by receipt of aid/help	received aid/help from Government	23.0	21.7	22.4
	received aid/help from organisation other than government	1.9	1.9	1.9
	did not receive aid/help	75.2	76.4	75.7
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of persons with disability having certificate of disability		31.7	24.3	28.6
		urban		
Percentage distribution of persons with disability by receipt of aid/help	received aid/help from Government	22.1	17.2	19.9
	received aid/help from organisation other than government	1.8	1.5	1.7
	did not receive aid/help	76.1	81.2	78.4
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of persons with disability having certificate of disability		34.4	23.6	29.6
		rural+urban		
Percentage distribution of persons with disability by receipt of aid/help	received aid/help from Government	22.7	20.5	21.8
	received aid/help from organisation other than government	1.9	1.8	1.8
	did not receive aid/help	75.4	77.8	76.4
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of persons with disability having certificate of disability		32.4	24.1	28.8
<p>Note: 1. For each person with disability it was ascertained whether they received aid/help and from the information collected, each person is classified as either received aid/help from Government, or from organisation other than Government or did not receive aid/help. If household member received aid or help from more than one source or more than one type, then the one which the person considered most important for him/her was considered.</p> <p>2. For each person with disability, information was collected on whether having certificate of disability.</p> <p>3. Information on receipt of aid/help and certificate of disability was collected separately.</p> <p>4. Percentage distribution of persons with disability by receipt of aid/help for each State/UT are presented in Statement 32.1</p> <p>5. Percentage of persons with disability having certificate of disability for each State/UT are presented in Statement 32.2</p> <p>6. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.</p>				

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of persons with disability by receipt of aid/help



3.9 Loss or change of work due to disability: For each person of age 15 years and above with disability, it was ascertained whether he/she was working before the onset of disability. For those who were working before the onset of disability, it was ascertained whether disability caused loss or change of work. For persons with two or more disabilities who was working before the onset of each of the disabilities, more than one of the situations –‘loss of work’, ‘change of work’ and ‘no loss or change of work’ – might have occurred. In such cases, ‘loss of work’ was given priority over ‘change of work’ and ‘no loss or change of work’. Similarly, ‘change of work’ was given priority over ‘no loss or change of work’. Estimates on these aspects are presented in this section.

Statement 33: Percentage of persons of age 15 years and above with disability who were working before the onset of disability and their percentage distribution by situation of loss/change of work caused by disability

Indicator	all-India		
	male	female	person
rural			
Percentage of persons with disability of age 15 years and above who were working before the onset of disability	46.3	27.9	38.5
Percentage distribution of persons with disability of age 15 years and above who were working before the onset of disability by situation of loss/change of work due to disability	loss of work	56.6	61.1
	change of work	17.1	14.9
	no loss or change of work	26.3	24.1
	all	100.0	100.0
urban			
Percentage of persons with disability of age 15 years and above who were working before the onset of disability	42.9	18.6	32.0
Percentage distribution of persons with disability of age 15 years and above who were working before the onset of disability by situation of loss/change of work due to disability	loss of work	55.1	53.9
	change of work	14.9	13.7
	no loss or change of work	30.0	32.4
	all	100.0	100.0
rural+urban			
Percentage of persons with disability of age 15 years and above who were working before the onset of disability	45.4	25.2	36.7
Percentage distribution of persons with disability of age 15 years and above who were working before the onset of disability by situation of loss/change of work due to disability	loss of work	56.2	59.5
	change of work	16.5	14.6
	no loss or change of work	27.3	25.8
	all	100.0	100.0
<p><i>Note:1. For each person with disability of age 15 years and above, information was collected on whether working before the onset of disability.</i></p> <p><i>2. For each person with disability of age 15 years and above who were working before the onset of disability, information on situation of loss/change of work was collected as (i) disability caused loss of work or (ii) change of work or (iii) no loss or change of work and each of such person with disability was classified in any one of these three categories.</i></p> <p><i>3. Figures may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.</i></p>			

3.10 Out-of-pocket expenditure on disability: For each person with disability, information on out-of-pocket expenses on disability was collected. This information was collected in terms of infrequent expenditure on disability during last 365 days (separately for medical and non-medical expenditure) and usual monthly expenditure on disability (separately for medical and non-medical expenditure). Using this information average out-of-pocket expenditure on disability has been arrived at. The estimates on out-of-pocket expenditure on disability are presented below:

Statement 34: Out-of pocket expenditure on disability			
Indicator	all-India		
	male	female	person
rural			
Percentage of persons with disability incurring out-of-pocket expenses	24.9	26.9	25.8
Average monthly out-of-pocket expenses per person with disability who incurred out-of-pocket expenses on disability (Rs.)	2418	1736	2117
urban			
Percentage of persons with disability incurring out-of-pocket expenses	37.1	41.8	39.1
Average monthly out-of-pocket expenses per person with disability who incurred out-of-pocket expenses on disability (Rs.)	3351	2843	3112
rural+urban			
Percentage of persons with disability incurring out-of-pocket expenses	28.2	31.1	29.4
Average monthly out-of-pocket expenses per person with disability who incurred out-of-pocket expenses on disability (Rs.)	2743	2154	2477
$\text{Average monthly out-of-pocket expenses per person due to disability} = \{(\text{infrequent medical expenditure during last 365 days} + \text{infrequent non-medical expenditure during last 365 days}) / 12\} + (\text{usual monthly medical expenditure} + \text{usual monthly non-medical expenditure}) / (\text{total number of persons with disability reporting out-of-pocket expenditure on disability})$			

Figure 6: Percentage of persons with disability who incurred expenditure on disability

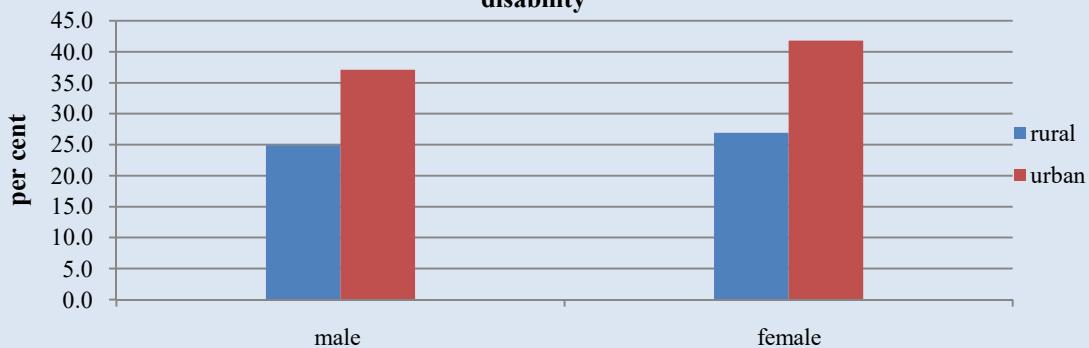
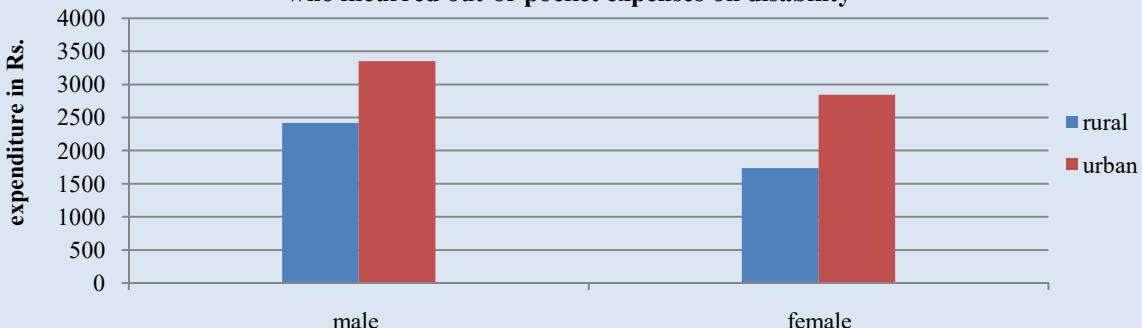


Figure 7: Average monthly out-of-pocket expenses (Rs.) per person with disability who incurred out-of-pocket expenses on disability



3.11 Indicators of employment and unemployment among persons of age 15 years and above with disability in usual status (ps+ss): For persons of age 15 years and above with disability information was collected on usual activity status, industry of work and for the regular wage/salaried persons in the non-agriculture sector, the enterprise type in which the person was working. On the basis of information collected in usual status, key labour force indicators are presented in this section in usual status (ps+ss) along with, distribution of workers by broad status in employment (*self-employed, regular wage/salaried employment and casual labour*), distribution of workers in broad industries (*agriculture sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector*) and the share of informal sector among the regular wage/salaried person in the non-agriculture sector.

Statement 35: Indicators of employment and unemployment among persons of age 15 years and above with disability in usual status (ps+ss)

Indicator	all-India		
	male	female	person
rural			
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR in per cent) among persons with disability	36.8	8.0	24.5
Worker Population Ratio (WPR in per cent) among persons with disability	35.5	7.8	23.7
Unemployment Rate (UR in per cent) among persons with disability	3.5	2.5	3.3
urban			
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR in per cent) among persons with disability	33.9	7.2	21.9
Worker Population Ratio (WPR in per cent) among persons with disability	31.7	6.6	20.4
Unemployment Rate (UR in per cent) among persons with disability	6.5	7.9	6.7
rural+urban			
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR in per cent) among persons with disability	36.0	7.7	23.8
Worker Population Ratio (WPR in per cent) among persons with disability	34.5	7.4	22.8
Unemployment Rate (UR in per cent) among persons with disability	4.2	3.9	4.2

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

Statement 36: Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) with disability of age 15 years and above by broad status in employment, by broad industry of work and percentage share of informal sector among regular wage/salaried employees with disability of age 15 years and above in non-agriculture sector

Indicator	all-India			
	male	female	person	
	rural			
Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) with disability of age 15 years and above by broad status in employment	self-employed	65.7	57.8	64.6
	regular wage/salaried employees	8.6	10.8	8.9
	casual labour	25.7	31.5	26.5
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) with disability of age 15 years and above by broad industry of work	agriculture sector	61.1	69.5	62.2
	secondary sector	16.3	13.6	15.9
	tertiary sector	22.7	16.8	21.8
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of regular wage/salaried employees in usual status (ps+ss) of age 15 years and above with disability engaged in non-agriculture sector who were working in informal sector		31.4	13.8	28.4
urban				
Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) with disability of age 15 years and above by broad status in employment	self-employed	46.8	34.3	45.0
	regular wage/salaried employees	32.4	38.8	33.3
	casual labour	20.8	26.9	21.7
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) with disability of age 15 years and above by broad industry of work	agriculture sector	6.6	7.1	6.7
	secondary sector	31.8	34.9	32.2
	tertiary sector	61.6	58.0	61.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of regular wage/salaried employees in usual status (ps+ss) of age 15 years and above with disability engaged in non-agriculture sector who were working in informal sector		32.2	17.3	29.8
rural+urban				
Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) with disability of age 15 years and above by broad status in employment	self-employed	61.0	51.8	59.7
	regular wage/salaried employees	14.5	17.9	15.0
	casual labour	24.5	30.3	25.3
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) with disability of age 15 years and above by broad industry of work	agriculture sector	47.6	53.6	48.4
	secondary sector	20.1	19.1	20.0
	tertiary sector	32.3	27.3	31.6
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of regular wage/salaried employees in usual status (ps+ss) of age 15 years and above with disability engaged in non-agriculture sector who were working in informal sector		31.8	15.9	29.2
<p>Note: 1. Informal sector: Proprietary and partnership enterprises are considered here as informal sector.</p> <p>2. Agriculture sector: NIC-2008 codes 01-03, secondary sector :NIC-2008 codes 05-43, tertiary sector : NIC-2008 codes 45-99</p> <p>3. Usual status (ps+ss) is determined considering usual principal status and subsidiary economic activities together.</p>				

State Tables

Table (1.1): Estimated number of households, persons (000), average household size (0.0) and sex ratio (no. of female per 1000 of male) for each State/ UT

State/ UT	rural								urban								rural + urban							
	house-holds (00)	persons (000)			avg. hh. size	sex ratio	house-holds (00)	persons (000)			avg. hh. size	sex ratio	house-holds (00)	persons (000)			avg. hh. size	sex ratio						
		M	F	P				M	F	P				M	F	P								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)						
Andhra Pradesh	94543	16864	16590	33455	3.5	984	48245	7344	8159	15503	3.2	1111	142788	24208	24749	48958	3.4	1022						
Arunachal Pradesh	2116	554	520	1074	5.1	940	662	144	95	239	3.6	661	2778	698	615	1313	4.7	882						
Assam	57206	14317	12952	27270	4.8	905	10192	2208	1787	3995	3.9	809	67398	16524	14739	31264	4.6	892						
Bihar	177312	48198	42569	90767	5.1	883	22288	5188	4368	9556	4.3	842	199600	53386	46937	100323	5.0	879						
Chhattisgarh	44960	10729	10537	21266	4.7	982	11681	2577	2326	4904	4.2	902	56642	13307	12863	26170	4.6	967						
Delhi	981	230	173	403	4.1	751	40941	8500	7355	15855	3.9	865	41922	8730	7527	16258	3.9	862						
Goa	1340	258	222	480	3.6	858	2212	421	396	817	3.7	941	3552	679	618	1297	3.7	909						
Gujarat	66800	16777	15746	32523	4.9	939	63618	13120	11126	24247	3.8	848	130418	29897	26872	56769	4.4	899						
Haryana	32118	8485	6960	15445	4.8	820	20041	4809	3876	8685	4.3	806	52159	13294	10836	24130	4.6	815						
Himachal Pradesh	14991	3257	3269	6526	4.4	1004	2357	351	253	604	2.6	721	17349	3608	3523	7131	4.1	976						
Jammu & Kashmir	16859	4751	3879	8630	5.1	816	5525	1193	1035	2232	4.0	867	22384	5945	4914	10863	4.9	827						
Jharkhand	51728	12376	12463	24884	4.8	1007	16896	4147	3118	7265	4.3	752	68625	16523	15581	32148	4.7	943						
Karnataka	82340	18548	17842	36390	4.4	962	66958	12578	11221	23800	3.6	892	149298	31126	29063	60190	4.0	934						
Kerala	43802	8018	8893	16930	3.9	1109	42064	7573	8733	16306	3.9	1153	85866	15591	17626	33236	3.9	1131						
Madhya Pradesh	109912	27953	24544	52498	4.8	878	42495	10119	9416	19536	4.6	931	152407	38072	33960	72034	4.7	892						
Maharashtra	132883	30716	29295	60012	4.5	954	108315	21871	19631	41524	3.8	898	241198	52587	48926	101535	4.2	930						
Manipur	3841	991	930	1921	5.0	939	1877	435	391	825	4.4	898	5718	1426	1321	2747	4.8	927						
Meghalaya	5030	1244	1255	2499	5.0	1009	1212	251	254	505	4.2	1012	6242	1495	1509	3004	4.8	1009						
Mizoram	1103	255	252	506	4.6	986	1044	224	222	446	4.3	994	2148	479	474	953	4.4	990						
Nagaland	2559	593	533	1127	4.4	898	1144	251	224	475	4.2	890	3703	844	757	1602	4.3	896						
Odisha	85427	16818	16993	33824	4.0	1010	18578	3682	3498	7180	3.9	950	104005	20500	20491	41004	3.9	1000						
Punjab	34115	8547	7111	15659	4.6	832	25109	5864	5039	10903	4.3	859	59224	14411	12150	26562	4.5	843						
Rajasthan	98076	26819	24672	51524	5.3	920	35763	8941	7453	16402	4.6	834	133838	35760	32124	67926	5.1	898						
Sikkim	1071	235	240	476	4.4	1021	510	77	76	153	3.0	979	1581	313	316	628	4.0	1010						
Tamil Nadu	100147	18452	17996	36448	3.6	975	101848	16646	15206	31852	3.1	914	201994	35098	33202	68300	3.4	946						
Telangana	52240	9441	8937	18378	3.5	947	45688	7576	7463	15069	3.3	985	97927	17017	16400	33446	3.4	964						
Tripura	6933	1429	1272	2701	3.9	890	2105	374	351	725	3.4	937	9038	1803	1623	3426	3.8	900						
Uttarakhand	15147	3720	3408	7129	4.7	916	6138	1504	1170	2675	4.4	778	21285	5224	4579	9804	4.6	876						
Uttar Pradesh	287485	78572	74276	152874	5.3	945	94748	23066	20597	43675	4.6	893	382233	101638	94874	196549	5.1	933						
West Bengal	158426	31495	30326	61821	3.9	963	79381	14667	13784	28451	3.6	940	237807	46162	44110	90271	3.8	956						
A & N Islands	375	60	45	105	2.8	746	498	81	79	160	3.2	972	873	141	124	265	3.0	876						
Chandigarh	138	26	31	56	4.1	1190	2601	390	438	828	3.2	1125	2739	415	469	884	3.2	1129						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	447	122	100	223	5.0	821	813	124	87	211	2.6	695	1259	247	187	434	3.4	758						
Daman & Diu	144	22	16	38	2.7	705	1043	156	77	233	2.2	495	1187	179	93	272	2.3	521						
Lakshadweep	10	3	3	5	5.3	915	85	24	25	48	5.7	1040	95	27	54	5.7	1027							
Puducherry	1203	186	222	407	3.4	1195	1725	380	319	699	4.0	840	2928	565	541	1106	3.8	956						
all-India	1783808	421061	395071	816275	4.6	938	926399	186856	169645	356581	3.8	908	2710207	607917	564717	1172856	4.3	929						

Note: M: male, F: female, P: person; Person includes male, female and transgender, avg. hh. size: average household size

Table (1.2): Percentage of persons with disability for each State/ UT

State/ UT	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.0
Arunachal Pradesh	2.2	1.9	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Assam	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8
Bihar	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.7
Chhattisgarh	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.2
Delhi	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3
Goa	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
Gujarat	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5
Haryana	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Himachal Pradesh	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.5	1.9	2.2
Jammu & Kashmir	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
Jharkhand	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.2
Karnataka	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.4
Kerala	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2
Madhya Pradesh	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.1
Maharashtra	3.0	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.2
Manipur	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
Meghalaya	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Mizoram	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Nagaland	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Odisha	3.7	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.2
Punjab	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.7
Rajasthan	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.2
Sikkim	2.7	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.4	2.1	2.2
Tamil Nadu	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
Telangana	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.0
Tripura	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Uttarakhand	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6
Uttar Pradesh	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.4
West Bengal	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.1
A & N Islands	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5
Chandigarh	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1
Daman & Diu	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0
Lakshadweep	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.0
Puducherry	3.7	2.7	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.6
all-India	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.2

Table (2.1): Percentage of persons with disability whose parents are blood related for each State/ UT

State/ UT	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	26.7	21.9	24.4	17.5	19.3	18.4	24.4	21.2	22.9
Arunachal Pradesh	43.8	47.5	45.5	52.4	60.8	55.8	44.6	48.6	46.4
Assam	3.7	2.7	3.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	3.2	2.4	2.9
Bihar	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8
Chhattisgarh	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.5
Delhi	0.8	0.0	0.5	4.6	2.4	3.7	4.5	2.3	3.6
Goa	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4
Gujarat	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.9	3.8	3.2	1.7	2.0	1.8
Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.4
Jammu & Kashmir	8.7	10.0	9.2	6.3	4.1	5.3	8.1	8.6	8.3
Jharkhand	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.4
Karnataka	15.8	14.3	15.1	11.7	9.2	10.6	14.5	12.6	13.7
Kerala	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
Madhya Pradesh	1.5	0.5	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.8	1.7	0.7	1.3
Maharashtra	8.0	7.1	7.6	6.6	5.0	5.9	7.6	6.3	7.1
Manipur	6.9	5.3	6.2	2.6	4.5	3.3	5.6	5.1	5.4
Meghalaya	12.3	18.3	15.3	4.7	8.1	6.1	11.0	16.9	13.8
Mizoram	8.2	5.8	7.2	3.5	1.9	2.7	6.0	3.6	4.9
Nagaland	2.8	5.0	3.9	2.5	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.9	3.3
Odisha	3.0	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.9	2.9	1.4	2.2
Punjab	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rajasthan	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
Sikkim	15.1	15.4	15.2	10.1	14.9	12.1	14.3	15.3	14.8
Tamil Nadu	29.2	24.6	27.2	22.8	18.6	20.7	26.6	22.0	24.5
Telangana	15.4	11.1	13.5	18.8	11.7	16.0	16.7	11.3	14.4
Tripura	1.5	0.9	1.3	6.0	7.8	6.7	2.5	2.2	2.4
Uttarakhand	2.2	5.0	3.4	8.4	4.3	6.5	3.6	4.8	4.2
Uttar Pradesh	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.5
West Bengal	4.1	3.8	4.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	3.3	3.0	3.2
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	20.7	11.8	2.7	9.3	5.1
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.2	0.0	4.0	2.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	24.0	15.2	4.4	6.0	5.1
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	8.4	3.7	18.8	16.6	17.9	17.2	15.9	16.6
Puducherry	15.1	18.9	16.9	24.5	19.5	22.1	20.3	19.2	19.8
all-India	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.1	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.3	5.6

Table (2.2): Percentage of persons whose parents are blood related for each State/ UT

State/ UT	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	21.5	15.6	18.6	15.2	11.7	13.4	19.6	14.3	16.9
Arunachal Pradesh	59.4	45.1	52.5	66.6	60.9	64.3	60.9	47.6	54.6
Assam	5.1	4.0	4.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	4.5	3.7	4.1
Bihar	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5
Chhattisgarh	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.0	3.4	2.7	3.9	3.3
Goa	0.2	0.1	0.2	11.8	6.3	9.1	7.4	4.1	5.8
Gujarat	0.3	0.1	0.2	3.4	2.2	2.9	1.7	1.0	1.3
Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	7.7	8.0	7.9	10.3	6.0	8.3	8.2	7.6	8.0
Jharkhand	2.3	1.1	1.8	4.4	3.6	4.1	2.8	1.6	2.4
Karnataka	12.4	10.3	11.3	7.1	5.8	6.5	10.2	8.6	9.4
Kerala	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3
Maharashtra	8.0	6.8	7.4	4.4	3.8	4.1	6.5	5.6	6.1
Manipur	5.5	5.4	5.5	2.8	4.6	3.7	4.7	5.2	4.9
Meghalaya	10.8	11.6	11.2	4.7	5.1	4.9	9.8	10.5	10.2
Mizoram	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.7
Nagaland	3.7	4.0	3.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Odisha	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.8
Punjab	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rajasthan	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.5	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Sikkim	8.8	11.4	10.1	8.7	10.7	9.7	8.8	11.2	10.0
Tamil Nadu	21.1	17.2	19.2	13.4	11.1	12.3	17.4	14.4	16.0
Telangana	11.5	9.0	10.3	8.4	6.5	7.6	10.1	7.9	9.1
Tripura	2.4	1.3	1.9	15.2	10.4	12.9	5.0	3.3	4.2
Uttarakhand	2.7	4.3	3.5	9.5	12.0	10.6	4.7	6.2	5.4
Uttar Pradesh	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.4	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.4
West Bengal	4.8	3.6	4.2	1.7	0.9	1.3	3.8	2.8	3.3
A & N Islands	3.5	0.0	2.0	9.8	3.5	6.7	7.1	2.3	4.9
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	55.4	34.2	9.9	25.6	16.7
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	3.6	0.0	1.9	2.1	4.0	2.9	2.3	3.7	3.0
Puducherry	7.8	3.8	5.6	11.5	13.0	12.2	10.3	9.3	9.8
all-India	4.6	3.8	4.2	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.6	3.8	4.2

Table (4.1): Percentage of persons with broad type of disability for each State/ UT

rural male

State/ UT	percentage of persons with							
	locomotor disability	visual disability	hearing	speech and language disability	mental retardation/ intellectual disability	mental illness	other type of disability	any disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.2
Assam	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9
Bihar	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9
Chhattisgarh	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.7
Delhi	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5
Goa	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.6
Gujarat	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8
Haryana	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.9
Himachal Pradesh	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.6
Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5
Jharkhand	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.6
Karnataka	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.0
Kerala	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	3.3
Madhya Pradesh	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.4
Maharashtra	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.0
Manipur	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9
Meghalaya	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Mizoram	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
Nagaland	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0
Odisha	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.7
Punjab	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.1
Rajasthan	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.6
Sikkim	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7
Tamil Nadu	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.3
Telangana	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.5
Tripura	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3
Uttarakhand	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.8
West Bengal	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.6
A & N Islands	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.5
Chandigarh	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3
Daman & Diu	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.7
Lakshadweep	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.9
Puducherry	1.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	3.7
all-India	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.6

Table (4.1): Percentage of persons with broad type of disability for each State/ UT

rural female

State/ UT	percentage of persons with							
	locomotor disability	visual disability	hearing	speech and language disability	mental retardation/ intellectual disability	mental illness	other type of disability	any disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.9
Assam	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6
Bihar	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
Chhattisgarh	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8
Delhi	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0
Goa	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6
Gujarat	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4
Haryana	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.6
Himachal Pradesh	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.9
Jammu & Kashmir	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
Jharkhand	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8
Karnataka	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.4
Kerala	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7
Maharashtra	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1
Manipur	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Meghalaya	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0
Mizoram	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Nagaland	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1
Odisha	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.0
Punjab	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.1
Rajasthan	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8
Sikkim	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.4
Tamil Nadu	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9
Telangana	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2
Tripura	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2
Uttarakhand	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6
Uttar Pradesh	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.1
West Bengal	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.8
A & N Islands	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8
Chandigarh	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5
Daman & Diu	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.8
Lakshadweep	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.6
Puducherry	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.7
all-India	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0

Table (4.1): Percentage of persons with broad type of disability for each State/ UT

rural person

State/ UT	percentage of persons with							
	locomotor disability	visual disability	hearing	speech and language disability	mental retardation/ intellectual disability	mental illness	other type of disability	any disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.2
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.1
Assam	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7
Bihar	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7
Chhattisgarh	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2
Delhi	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
Goa	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.6
Gujarat	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6
Haryana	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.8
Himachal Pradesh	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.2
Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4
Jharkhand	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.2
Karnataka	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.7
Kerala	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.0
Madhya Pradesh	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.1
Maharashtra	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.5
Manipur	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Meghalaya	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Mizoram	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
Nagaland	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
Odisha	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.3
Punjab	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.1
Rajasthan	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2
Sikkim	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.6
Tamil Nadu	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1
Telangana	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.4
Tripura	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3
Uttarakhand	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.5
West Bengal	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.2
A & N Islands	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.2
Chandigarh	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4
Daman & Diu	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.7
Lakshadweep	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.8
Puducherry	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	3.2
all-India	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.3

Table (4.1): Percentage of persons with broad type of disability for each State/ UT

urban male

State/ UT	percentage of persons with							
	locomotor disability	visual disability	hearing	speech and language disability	mental retardation/ intellectual disability	mental illness	other type of disability	any disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6
Arunachal Pradesh	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Assam	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.1
Bihar	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.9
Chhattisgarh	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1
Delhi	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4
Goa	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
Gujarat	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.6
Haryana	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.7
Jammu & Kashmir	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.7
Jharkhand	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.3
Karnataka	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.0
Kerala	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.6
Madhya Pradesh	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.4
Maharashtra	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9
Manipur	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9
Meghalaya	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1
Mizoram	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
Nagaland	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9
Odisha	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.8
Punjab	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.8
Rajasthan	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.5
Sikkim	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Tamil Nadu	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7
Telangana	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0
Tripura	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4
Uttarakhand	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4
Uttar Pradesh	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.3
West Bengal	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.2
A & N Islands	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3
Chandigarh	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Daman & Diu	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1
Lakshadweep	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.4
Puducherry	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.3
all-India	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1

Table (4.1): Percentage of persons with broad type of disability for each State/ UT

urban female

State/ UT	percentage of persons with							
	locomotor disability	visual disability	hearing	speech and language disability	mental retardation/ intellectual disability	mental illness	other type of disability	any disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.3
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Assam	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.3
Bihar	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3
Chhattisgarh	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6
Delhi	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1
Goa	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2
Gujarat	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Haryana	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.4
Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.6
Jharkhand	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.9
Karnataka	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8
Kerala	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	3.0
Madhya Pradesh	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0
Maharashtra	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7
Manipur	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Meghalaya	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Mizoram	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2
Nagaland	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1
Odisha	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.8
Punjab	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.3
Rajasthan	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0
Sikkim	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0
Tamil Nadu	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8
Telangana	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
Tripura	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0
Uttarakhand	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5
Uttar Pradesh	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6
West Bengal	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7
A & N Islands	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Chandigarh	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Daman & Diu	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Lakshadweep	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Puducherry	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.3
all-India	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8

Table (4.1): Percentage of persons with broad type of disability for each State/ UT

urban person

State/ UT	percentage of persons with							
	locomotor disability	visual disability	hearing	speech and language disability	mental retardation/ intellectual disability	mental illness	other type of disability	any disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Assam	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1
Bihar	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6
Chhattisgarh	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9
Delhi	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
Goa	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
Gujarat	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5
Haryana	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.6
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.6
Jammu & Kashmir	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6
Jharkhand	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.1
Karnataka	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9
Kerala	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	3.3
Madhya Pradesh	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.2
Maharashtra	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8
Manipur	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Meghalaya	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Mizoram	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
Nagaland	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0
Odisha	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.8
Punjab	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0
Rajasthan	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3
Sikkim	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Tamil Nadu	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8
Telangana	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7
Tripura	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2
Uttarakhand	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.4
Uttar Pradesh	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0
West Bengal	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.0
A & N Islands	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
Chandigarh	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Daman & Diu	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Lakshadweep	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.0
Puducherry	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.3
all-India	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0

Table (4.1): Percentage of persons with broad type of disability for each State/ UT

rural+urban male

State/ UT	percentage of persons with							
	locomotor disability	visual disability	hearing	speech and language disability	mental retardation/ intellectual disability	mental illness	other type of disability	any disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.9
Assam	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9
Bihar	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9
Chhattisgarh	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6
Delhi	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4
Goa	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.4
Gujarat	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7
Haryana	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.7
Himachal Pradesh	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.5
Jammu & Kashmir	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6
Jharkhand	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.6
Karnataka	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.6
Kerala	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.4
Madhya Pradesh	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.4
Maharashtra	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.5
Manipur	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9
Meghalaya	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Mizoram	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
Nagaland	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0
Odisha	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.5
Punjab	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.6
Rajasthan	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.6
Sikkim	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4
Tamil Nadu	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0
Telangana	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.3
Tripura	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
Uttarakhand	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.7
West Bengal	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.5
A & N Islands	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8
Chandigarh	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
Daman & Diu	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2
Lakshadweep	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.3
Puducherry	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.8
all-India	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.4

Table (4.1): Percentage of persons with broad type of disability for each State/ UT

rural+urban female

State/ UT	percentage of persons with							
	locomotor disability	visual disability	hearing	speech and language disability	mental retardation/ intellectual disability	mental illness	other type of disability	any disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.8
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.8
Assam	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7
Bihar	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
Chhattisgarh	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8
Delhi	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1
Goa	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3
Gujarat	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3
Haryana	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.7
Himachal Pradesh	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.9
Jammu & Kashmir	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4
Jharkhand	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8
Karnataka	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2
Kerala	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.9
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8
Maharashtra	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0
Manipur	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Meghalaya	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9
Mizoram	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Nagaland	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
Odisha	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.0
Punjab	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.8
Rajasthan	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9
Sikkim	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1
Tamil Nadu	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9
Telangana	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8
Tripura	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
Uttarakhand	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5
Uttar Pradesh	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0
West Bengal	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.8
A & N Islands	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2
Chandigarh	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0
Daman & Diu	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Lakshadweep	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7
Puducherry	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.5
all-India	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9

Table (4.1): Percentage of persons with broad type of disability for each State/ UT

rural+urban person

State/ UT	percentage of persons with							
	locomotor disability	visual disability	hearing	speech and language disability	mental retardation/ intellectual disability	mental illness	other type of disability	any disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.8
Assam	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8
Bihar	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7
Chhattisgarh	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2
Delhi	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
Goa	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
Gujarat	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5
Haryana	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.7
Himachal Pradesh	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.2
Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5
Jharkhand	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.2
Karnataka	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.4
Kerala	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	3.2
Madhya Pradesh	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.1
Maharashtra	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2
Manipur	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Meghalaya	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Mizoram	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1
Nagaland	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0
Odisha	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.2
Punjab	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.7
Rajasthan	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2
Sikkim	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2
Tamil Nadu	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9
Telangana	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0
Tripura	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
Uttarakhand	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6
Uttar Pradesh	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.4
West Bengal	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.1
A & N Islands	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5
Chandigarh	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
Daman & Diu	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Lakshadweep	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.0
Puducherry	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.6
all-India	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2

Table (6.1): Literacy rate (in per cent) of persons of age 7 years and above with disability for each State/ UT

State/ UT	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	41.6	22.5	32.7	66.0	43.9	55.0	47.6	28.3	38.4
Arunachal Pradesh	54.8	30.0	43.5	60.1	42.5	52.7	55.2	31.0	44.3
Assam	63.0	54.3	59.2	84.1	63.4	74.3	66.1	55.8	61.5
Bihar	53.6	33.4	45.9	68.4	54.4	63.5	55.1	35.3	47.6
Chhattisgarh	61.3	41.0	53.1	82.3	57.1	71.5	64.6	43.7	56.1
Delhi	77.6	56.8	70.6	78.0	64.0	72.2	78.0	63.8	72.2
Goa	84.6	59.1	72.9	96.3	55.4	76.9	91.0	57.0	75.1
Gujarat	65.3	41.9	55.4	70.4	62.5	67.2	67.5	50.1	60.2
Haryana	58.9	30.8	47.1	74.0	63.7	68.6	63.4	43.7	54.5
Himachal Pradesh	73.0	46.5	61.5	83.4	66.5	77.2	73.7	47.6	62.5
Jammu & Kashmir	53.6	29.4	43.4	70.0	44.0	58.5	57.3	32.9	46.9
Jharkhand	53.1	30.6	44.0	72.9	50.9	64.4	57.7	35.0	48.6
Karnataka	56.9	33.3	46.6	72.0	44.9	59.8	61.6	37.0	50.8
Kerala	85.5	73.5	79.6	89.9	75.8	82.9	87.7	74.7	81.3
Madhya Pradesh	57.5	27.9	46.0	75.9	57.8	67.9	62.4	37.1	52.2
Maharashtra	68.3	41.2	57.3	80.1	61.3	71.5	71.9	48.3	61.9
Manipur	63.8	43.9	55.7	78.6	60.2	71.1	68.1	48.7	60.2
Meghalaya	55.6	50.1	52.9	59.9	51.1	56.2	56.4	50.2	53.4
Mizoram	58.6	44.7	52.8	74.5	76.3	75.4	66.1	62.3	64.4
Nagaland	57.3	49.4	53.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	59.6	54.3	57.0
Odisha	60.3	33.9	48.2	74.5	53.4	64.2	62.4	37.0	50.7
Punjab	62.9	27.5	47.0	70.2	52.6	60.8	64.9	36.2	51.3
Rajasthan	50.3	25.7	40.6	62.9	47.6	56.8	53.4	31.2	44.6
Sikkim	73.2	66.4	69.9	74.1	66.5	70.9	73.4	66.4	70.1
Tamil Nadu	55.6	38.6	47.8	74.7	51.7	63.3	63.4	44.4	54.4
Telangana	43.2	21.6	33.4	58.2	46.1	53.4	49.0	29.7	40.7
Tripura	71.3	52.3	63.0	75.6	60.4	69.4	72.2	53.9	64.3
Uttarakhand	64.2	43.6	55.1	87.0	76.2	82.1	69.7	51.9	61.8
Uttar Pradesh	54.6	24.2	41.8	67.1	46.5	59.2	57.1	28.1	45.1
West Bengal	58.6	38.2	50.2	75.8	59.7	69.0	63.5	44.7	55.8
A & N Islands	59.9	62.2	60.7	86.8	69.5	80.2	71.0	65.5	69.0
Chandigarh	70.5	44.7	60.0	67.7	52.3	59.7	67.9	52.0	59.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	49.5	21.1	36.3	81.4	65.3	76.0	61.0	32.0	48.7
Daman & Diu	63.1	29.5	48.2	81.0	46.6	73.9	77.3	38.9	66.9
Lakshadweep	86.8	77.9	82.9	75.4	60.2	68.9	76.4	61.8	70.1
Puducherry	65.3	49.1	57.8	73.3	56.5	65.6	69.7	53.2	62.1
all-India	57.4	33.3	47.2	73.3	55.8	65.5	61.6	39.6	52.2

Table (6.2): Percentage of persons of age 15 years and above with disability having highest level of completed education secondary and above for each State/ UT

State/ UT	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	15.8	6.7	11.5	35.3	17.4	26.6	20.7	9.5	15.4
Arunachal Pradesh	9.6	8.9	9.2	30.0	13.9	22.3	11.3	9.3	10.3
Assam	18.2	7.6	13.5	39.1	26.5	33.2	21.5	10.9	16.8
Bihar	23.0	7.1	16.8	39.9	22.7	33.6	24.7	8.6	18.5
Chhattisgarh	16.1	9.3	13.3	43.2	27.0	36.3	20.5	12.4	17.2
Delhi	42.5	22.3	36.1	46.9	32.9	41.3	46.9	32.8	41.0
Goa	37.6	30.2	34.2	29.9	32.1	30.9	33.4	31.2	32.4
Gujarat	21.2	10.9	16.8	33.7	27.2	31.1	26.4	17.6	22.8
Haryana	25.5	9.9	18.9	41.3	32.9	36.8	30.3	18.9	25.1
Himachal Pradesh	31.2	15.6	24.3	48.7	41.7	46.0	32.3	17.0	25.6
Jammu & Kashmir	18.0	12.2	15.7	43.8	17.8	32.3	24.1	13.7	19.7
Jharkhand	16.8	5.6	12.4	36.9	24.2	32.1	21.6	9.8	16.9
Karnataka	22.1	9.0	16.4	40.7	19.6	30.9	27.8	12.4	20.9
Kerala	25.7	20.7	23.2	31.7	19.1	25.4	28.8	20.0	24.3
Madhya Pradesh	14.7	4.8	11.0	36.6	29.1	33.2	20.5	12.4	17.2
Maharashtra	27.0	9.7	20.0	45.5	27.8	37.3	32.7	16.3	25.7
Manipur	25.8	15.6	21.5	54.9	34.1	46.4	34.6	21.0	28.9
Meghalaya	6.2	11.4	8.8	30.5	22.2	27.0	11.4	13.3	12.3
Mizoram	17.6	8.7	13.4	32.0	10.7	20.9	24.9	9.7	17.4
Nagaland	8.4	9.5	9.1	24.4	14.5	19.3	12.9	11.1	11.9
Odisha	13.6	6.6	10.5	38.5	24.8	31.6	17.2	9.6	13.8
Punjab	30.5	7.2	19.9	40.4	23.3	31.1	33.2	12.8	23.4
Rajasthan	15.6	4.7	11.3	29.9	19.0	25.5	19.1	8.5	14.9
Sikkim	22.2	18.5	20.5	23.1	15.8	20.1	22.4	18.1	20.4
Tamil Nadu	16.5	10.3	13.6	34.5	18.3	26.4	23.8	13.9	19.1
Telangana	20.6	7.5	14.6	36.6	24.8	32.0	26.9	13.0	20.8
Tripura	13.7	7.8	11.0	24.1	18.7	22.2	16.1	9.9	13.4
Uttarakhand	22.9	8.5	16.4	66.8	31.8	50.5	33.4	14.3	24.7
Uttar Pradesh	20.1	8.2	15.1	34.8	23.2	30.4	22.9	10.7	17.8
West Bengal	14.9	6.8	11.6	32.9	21.0	27.8	20.2	11.1	16.6
A & N Islands	16.1	23.7	18.6	49.0	32.3	42.1	28.8	27.8	28.5
Chandigarh	22.5	30.7	25.9	36.7	39.3	38.2	35.6	39.0	37.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.9	4.1	7.0	21.3	30.2	23.9	14.3	9.5	12.2
Daman & Diu	23.1	4.8	15.2	57.8	7.2	46.7	49.7	6.2	37.4
Lakshadweep	7.0	8.8	7.9	28.8	6.1	19.0	26.9	6.4	18.0
Puducherry	24.1	17.0	20.8	42.2	26.7	34.9	34.2	22.3	28.6
all-India	19.8	8.2	14.9	37.1	23.4	31.0	24.3	12.6	19.3

Table (8.1): Percentage of persons with disability having disability since birth for each State/UT

State/ UT	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	22.9	20.9	22.0	24.5	25.5	25.0	23.3	22.2	22.8
Arunachal Pradesh	32.3	27.4	30.1	39.9	28.9	35.5	33.0	27.6	30.6
Assam	36.6	33.3	35.1	25.8	20.9	23.5	35.1	31.3	33.4
Bihar	38.0	42.1	39.6	40.2	35.8	38.6	38.2	41.6	39.5
Chhattisgarh	36.4	39.4	37.6	34.4	38.4	36.0	36.1	39.2	37.3
Delhi	22.3	29.8	24.9	26.7	24.6	25.8	26.5	24.7	25.8
Goa	30.0	15.6	23.3	30.7	15.7	23.6	30.4	15.7	23.5
Gujarat	41.5	41.5	41.5	35.3	21.5	29.7	38.9	33.6	36.7
Haryana	21.8	18.3	20.4	19.3	18.1	18.7	21.1	18.2	19.8
Himachal Pradesh	28.7	24.6	26.9	31.4	35.0	32.7	28.9	25.2	27.3
Jammu & Kashmir	33.2	36.5	34.5	39.6	29.6	35.2	34.6	34.8	34.7
Jharkhand	33.6	37.2	35.1	26.2	19.0	23.5	31.9	33.5	32.5
Karnataka	29.7	27.3	28.7	30.2	24.7	27.7	29.9	26.5	28.4
Kerala	31.8	24.0	28.0	32.2	21.0	26.7	32.0	22.5	27.3
Madhya Pradesh	30.0	32.7	31.0	29.9	24.2	27.4	30.0	30.1	30.0
Maharashtra	30.0	32.4	31.0	25.7	21.0	23.6	28.7	28.4	28.5
Manipur	44.2	43.4	43.9	38.3	41.2	39.5	42.5	42.7	42.6
Meghalaya	49.3	52.6	50.9	46.3	38.1	42.8	48.8	50.6	49.7
Mizoram	51.9	56.6	53.8	39.4	29.0	34.2	46.1	41.1	43.8
Nagaland	44.2	41.8	43.1	45.0	35.6	40.1	44.4	39.9	42.2
Odisha	29.8	29.0	29.5	25.3	19.5	22.5	29.2	27.5	28.4
Punjab	16.1	12.1	14.3	18.7	9.0	13.6	16.8	11.0	14.1
Rajasthan	27.4	28.7	27.9	20.9	23.1	21.8	25.8	27.3	26.4
Sikkim	48.2	46.3	47.3	20.3	41.7	29.1	44.0	45.7	44.8
Tamil Nadu	33.2	31.7	32.6	27.9	23.3	25.6	31.1	27.9	29.6
Telangana	20.3	20.5	20.4	27.7	28.8	28.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
Tripura	40.5	42.5	41.4	39.8	36.1	38.2	40.3	41.3	40.7
Uttarakhand	30.4	21.3	26.4	21.8	25.4	23.4	28.4	22.3	25.7
Uttar Pradesh	24.4	21.3	23.1	25.3	23.2	24.5	24.6	21.6	23.4
West Bengal	37.6	35.5	36.8	27.8	26.6	27.3	34.8	32.8	34.0
A & N Islands	44.7	35.3	41.5	39.5	33.3	37.2	42.5	34.4	39.6
Chandigarh	21.1	11.1	17.3	32.8	17.4	24.8	31.9	17.1	24.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55.7	43.5	49.9	18.6	76.0	36.8	41.1	51.6	45.5
Daman & Diu	32.3	32.3	32.3	39.1	33.2	38.1	37.9	32.8	36.7
Lakshadweep	33.1	54.7	42.6	23.4	18.5	21.3	24.2	21.8	23.2
Puducherry	36.2	30.3	33.5	28.3	27.1	27.8	31.8	28.6	30.3
all-India	29.8	28.8	29.4	27.6	23.1	25.6	29.2	27.2	28.3

Note: Information on whether having the disability from birth was collected in terms of either 'yes' or 'no' or 'not known'. Thus, each persons with disability has been classified in any of these three categories.

Table (8.2): Percentage of persons with disability having disability not since birth for each State/UT

State/ UT	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	76.8	78.8	77.7	75.3	74.2	74.8	76.4	77.5	76.9
Arunachal Pradesh	61.9	65.1	63.4	54.3	69.5	60.4	61.2	65.4	63.1
Assam	62.5	66.1	64.1	73.5	78.1	75.7	64.1	68.1	65.9
Bihar	57.7	53.7	56.2	56.8	62.9	59.0	57.6	54.5	56.4
Chhattisgarh	62.5	59.8	61.5	65.0	59.0	62.6	62.9	59.7	61.6
Delhi	74.4	67.2	72.0	71.5	74.3	72.6	71.6	74.1	72.6
Goa	70.0	84.4	76.7	69.3	84.3	76.4	69.6	84.3	76.5
Gujarat	57.9	57.6	57.8	64.5	78.4	70.1	60.6	65.8	62.8
Haryana	77.2	81.4	79.0	79.2	81.6	80.4	77.8	81.5	79.5
Himachal Pradesh	70.5	75.0	72.5	67.8	62.0	65.7	70.3	74.4	72.0
Jammu & Kashmir	66.1	62.2	64.5	59.0	67.2	62.6	64.5	63.4	64.0
Jharkhand	65.3	62.0	64.0	73.2	80.2	75.9	67.1	65.8	66.6
Karnataka	69.8	72.0	70.7	68.2	74.9	71.2	69.3	72.9	70.9
Kerala	67.6	75.7	71.5	66.9	78.4	72.6	67.3	77.1	72.1
Madhya Pradesh	69.6	67.2	68.7	69.8	75.2	72.2	69.7	69.6	69.7
Maharashtra	68.3	65.5	67.1	73.7	78.0	75.7	70.0	69.9	69.9
Manipur	54.7	56.0	55.3	61.2	57.6	59.7	56.6	56.5	56.6
Meghalaya	48.8	42.8	45.9	51.3	60.1	55.1	49.3	45.2	47.3
Mizoram	45.5	41.6	43.9	59.3	69.4	64.4	52.0	57.2	54.4
Nagaland	53.4	56.0	54.7	53.7	62.2	58.1	53.5	57.9	55.7
Odisha	69.6	70.6	70.0	74.0	78.5	76.2	70.2	71.8	71.0
Punjab	83.2	87.5	85.1	80.5	90.7	85.9	82.4	88.6	85.4
Rajasthan	72.3	71.1	71.8	78.1	76.7	77.5	73.7	72.5	73.2
Sikkim	51.8	53.7	52.7	78.2	58.3	70.0	55.8	54.3	55.1
Tamil Nadu	66.5	68.1	67.2	71.7	76.5	74.0	68.6	71.8	70.1
Telangana	79.5	79.5	79.5	71.8	71.1	71.5	76.6	76.7	76.6
Tripura	57.9	56.6	57.3	56.0	56.6	56.3	57.5	56.6	57.1
Uttarakhand	68.0	78.5	72.6	76.6	74.5	75.6	70.0	77.5	73.4
Uttar Pradesh	74.9	77.7	76.1	74.3	76.5	75.1	74.8	77.5	75.9
West Bengal	61.5	63.9	62.5	71.5	72.8	72.0	64.4	66.6	65.3
A & N Islands	55.3	64.7	58.5	60.5	66.7	62.8	57.5	65.6	60.4
Chandigarh	78.9	88.9	82.7	67.2	82.6	75.2	68.1	82.9	75.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44.3	56.5	50.1	81.4	24.0	63.2	58.9	48.4	54.5
Daman & Diu	67.7	67.7	67.7	60.9	66.8	61.9	62.1	67.2	63.3
Lakshadweep	60.3	41.1	51.9	74.6	79.3	76.6	73.4	75.8	74.4
Puducherry	63.3	69.7	66.2	71.7	72.9	72.2	68.0	71.4	69.6
all-India	69.1	70.3	69.6	71.7	76.4	73.7	69.8	72.0	70.7

Note: Information on whether having the disability from birth was collected in terms of either 'yes' or 'no' or 'not known'. Thus, each persons with disability has been classified in any of these three categories.

Table (8.3): Number of persons with disability for whom disability commenced (by birth or otherwise) during last 365 days per 1,00,000 persons for each State/UT

State/ UT	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	239	160	200	112	120	116	201	146	173
Arunachal Pradesh	17	43	30	39	33	36	22	42	31
Assam	32	31	32	40	48	44	33	33	33
Bihar	25	31	28	13	14	13	24	30	27
Chhattisgarh	58	40	49	136	75	107	73	47	60
Delhi	71	0	40	50	45	48	51	44	48
Goa	72	0	39	38	36	37	51	23	38
Gujarat	58	43	51	53	67	59	56	53	54
Haryana	175	88	136	96	183	134	146	122	135
Himachal Pradesh	121	62	91	73	19	50	117	59	88
Jammu & Kashmir	13	28	20	35	69	51	18	36	26
Jharkhand	69	50	59	114	107	111	80	61	71
Karnataka	120	88	104	76	82	79	102	85	94
Kerala	171	162	166	168	169	169	170	166	167
Madhya Pradesh	84	69	77	121	84	103	94	73	84
Maharashtra	185	61	125	110	100	105	154	77	117
Manipur	27	9	18	32	14	24	29	10	20
Meghalaya	6	9	8	26	11	19	9	10	9
Mizoram	17	0	8	18	0	9	17	0	9
Nagaland	8	16	12	17	29	23	11	20	15
Odisha	130	121	126	218	194	207	146	134	140
Punjab	148	131	140	102	97	99	129	116	123
Rajasthan	83	42	63	88	75	82	84	50	68
Sikkim	28	61	45	95	46	70	44	57	51
Tamil Nadu	63	62	63	79	231	151	70	140	104
Telangana	61	60	61	86	44	65	72	53	63
Tripura	22	26	24	26	23	27	23	25	24
Uttarakhand	48	12	31	29	85	54	43	31	37
Uttar Pradesh	96	78	87	90	62	77	94	75	85
West Bengal	82	73	77	91	72	82	85	72	79
A & N Islands	171	0	98	0	101	50	73	65	69
Chandigarh	49	50	49	43	38	40	43	39	41
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21	0	12	31	0	18	26	0	15
Daman & Diu	209	79	155	15	0	10	39	13	31
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	46	65	56	41	59	50
Puducherry	36	132	88	33	68	49	34	94	63
all-India	94	69	82	91	98	94	93	78	86

Table (14.1): Percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/UT rural male

State/ UT	status of treatment taken									
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known	all
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	57.7	0.9	30.8	0.7	0.2	5.1	2.3	5.0	1.1	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	37.0	6.7	6.4	5.3	0.0	19.4	6.4	7.4	14.6	100.0
Assam	67.4	2.0	16.1	1.0	0.1	7.4	1.1	4.7	0.9	100.0
Bihar	74.0	3.1	10.4	0.3	0.2	5.0	1.5	2.8	3.2	100.0
Chhattisgarh	57.2	2.2	14.1	0.3	0.2	12.5	0.4	13.0	1.6	100.0
Delhi	66.4	3.8	20.1	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.9	4.0	2.2	100.0
Goa	34.0	0.6	55.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	68.6	2.9	18.9	0.4	0.3	4.1	0.8	3.1	2.9	100.0
Haryana	61.6	4.4	26.9	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.5	5.5	1.3	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	48.8	0.6	36.3	2.4	0.0	5.1	1.5	7.8	0.5	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	36.6	0.7	36.3	12.4	0.0	4.1	3.7	7.9	1.0	100.0
Jharkhand	64.6	8.3	17.5	1.5	0.1	5.9	1.0	1.9	0.8	100.0
Karnataka	65.0	3.5	21.0	0.6	0.3	2.8	0.3	8.1	0.9	100.0
Kerala	39.9	1.4	51.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.9	8.6	0.9	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	65.6	2.4	15.6	1.0	0.3	6.8	2.3	4.4	2.8	100.0
Maharashtra	58.4	3.7	25.5	1.2	0.2	5.9	1.7	4.9	1.2	100.0
Manipur	50.8	7.3	9.2	2.6	0.2	9.5	2.0	16.7	2.9	100.0
Meghalaya	48.1	10.6	2.0	3.8	0.4	9.5	4.4	19.1	3.2	100.0
Mizoram	52.5	5.0	8.6	4.7	0.0	9.2	4.0	15.2	1.1	100.0
Nagaland	48.1	8.1	6.8	5.8	0.0	5.8	0.9	23.3	2.0	100.0
Odisha	58.5	2.3	28.5	1.2	0.1	7.4	0.6	4.2	0.3	100.0
Punjab	44.9	2.3	45.4	1.3	0.0	1.9	2.0	3.0	1.6	100.0
Rajasthan	70.0	3.2	14.0	0.3	0.3	3.7	1.6	5.6	2.2	100.0
Sikkim	74.9	2.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	4.2	0.5	100.0
Tamil Nadu	70.6	1.0	17.7	0.0	0.3	5.5	0.5	6.1	0.9	100.0
Telangana	69.8	1.6	21.6	0.1	0.3	3.2	0.8	4.4	1.1	100.0
Tripura	66.9	1.0	18.8	1.1	0.4	3.4	1.6	6.3	1.7	100.0
Uttarakhand	65.4	1.0	14.7	1.2	0.0	5.4	6.6	1.5	5.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	65.8	3.1	19.9	1.8	0.2	5.1	1.0	3.5	1.3	100.0
West Bengal	60.5	2.4	24.5	1.0	0.2	7.1	2.2	3.5	1.0	100.0
A & N Islands	64.1	0.0	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0
Chandigarh	60.8	7.7	21.1	0.0	0.0	6.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72.3	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.2	100.0
Daman & Diu	65.5	0.0	36.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	3.3	27.3	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	100.0
Puducherry	77.5	6.5	8.3	2.7	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.7	3.9	100.0
all-India	63.3	2.9	21.7	1.1	0.2	5.3	1.4	4.7	1.5	100.0

Note: Please refer to the note given in Statement 14

Table (14.1): Percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/UT rural female

State/ UT	status of treatment taken									not known	all		
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken							
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
Andhra Pradesh	54.8	0.7	28.4	1.6	0.2	7.4	2.5	6.8	1.5	100.0			
Arunachal Pradesh	37.5	8.9	11.5	7.5	0.0	18.0	6.0	6.1	9.1	100.0			
Assam	60.7	2.7	19.6	1.0	0.1	8.9	1.4	5.4	1.0	100.0			
Bihar	73.4	3.6	10.9	0.0	0.2	4.7	1.3	2.3	4.2	100.0			
Chhattisgarh	48.3	5.6	13.7	0.5	0.3	12.3	0.6	16.5	3.6	100.0			
Delhi	60.6	1.1	14.2	4.9	0.0	4.2	3.3	7.3	4.5	100.0			
Goa	24.4	1.1	47.2	28.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0			
Gujarat	64.5	2.0	23.3	0.1	0.1	4.4	1.3	3.5	2.4	100.0			
Haryana	62.0	4.4	26.9	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	5.4	0.6	100.0			
Himachal Pradesh	54.1	1.6	31.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	3.9	11.4	0.0	100.0			
Jammu & Kashmir	39.9	1.1	35.3	7.9	0.0	3.9	3.1	8.6	1.7	100.0			
Jharkhand	57.6	9.1	21.1	1.0	0.0	8.8	1.0	2.5	0.9	100.0			
Karnataka	63.5	4.2	20.2	0.8	0.2	3.0	0.7	9.7	1.1	100.0			
Kerala	37.6	1.1	52.7	1.6	0.8	2.7	1.9	8.8	0.5	100.0			
Madhya Pradesh	65.0	2.8	13.8	0.6	0.1	8.6	1.9	4.6	3.2	100.0			
Maharashtra	55.0	3.8	26.8	0.9	0.3	7.3	1.5	4.7	1.4	100.0			
Manipur	46.8	8.8	8.9	3.5	0.0	6.3	4.0	21.3	2.7	100.0			
Meghalaya	51.0	4.6	4.7	3.4	0.0	12.1	7.7	15.8	1.1	100.0			
Mizoram	54.8	4.0	11.4	4.6	0.5	9.2	1.1	12.6	1.8	100.0			
Nagaland	39.7	8.2	8.4	3.1	0.0	10.6	1.0	24.9	4.0	100.0			
Odisha	51.4	2.2	30.1	2.1	0.1	9.2	0.6	6.4	0.9	100.0			
Punjab	34.8	1.8	56.5	3.4	0.1	2.5	1.5	2.3	0.5	100.0			
Rajasthan	65.8	4.1	13.4	0.5	0.1	5.2	1.3	8.3	2.6	100.0			
Sikkim	73.0	0.6	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.1	1.4	100.0			
Tamil Nadu	67.6	2.1	14.6	0.2	0.4	9.3	0.6	7.7	0.7	100.0			
Telangana	67.4	2.6	19.3	0.7	0.2	6.6	0.3	4.1	0.9	100.0			
Tripura	67.4	2.4	16.1	0.9	0.0	4.5	1.6	7.5	0.8	100.0			
Uttarakhand	68.5	1.2	18.5	0.3	0.3	3.9	4.0	0.7	4.1	100.0			
Uttar Pradesh	59.3	4.3	23.7	2.4	0.3	5.6	1.3	4.3	1.9	100.0			
West Bengal	53.4	2.5	28.5	1.3	0.1	7.2	3.3	4.5	1.3	100.0			
A & N Islands	47.8	0.0	34.1	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	6.7	1.4	100.0			
Chandigarh	58.7	0.0	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74.1	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.4	100.0			
Daman & Diu	63.6	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	8.9	100.0			
Lakshadweep	8.4	30.5	52.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0			
Puducherry	74.9	11.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.6	0.8	2.3	100.0			
all-India	58.7	3.3	23.7	1.3	0.2	6.3	1.5	5.6	1.8	100.0			

Note: Please refer to the note given in Statement 14

Table (14.1): Percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/UT rural person

State/ UT	status of treatment taken									not known	all		
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken							
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
Andhra Pradesh	56.3	0.8	29.7	1.1	0.2	6.2	2.4	5.8	1.3	100.0			
Arunachal Pradesh	37.2	7.7	8.7	6.3	0.0	18.7	6.2	6.8	12.1	100.0			
Assam	64.4	2.3	17.6	1.0	0.1	8.1	1.2	5.0	1.0	100.0			
Bihar	73.8	3.3	10.6	0.2	0.2	4.9	1.4	2.6	3.6	100.0			
Chhattisgarh	53.6	3.6	14.0	0.4	0.3	12.4	0.5	14.4	2.4	100.0			
Delhi	64.4	2.9	18.1	3.2	0.0	2.0	1.7	5.1	3.0	100.0			
Goa	29.6	0.8	51.7	18.4	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	100.0			
Gujarat	66.9	2.5	20.8	0.3	0.2	4.2	1.0	3.2	2.7	100.0			
Haryana	61.8	4.4	26.9	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.3	5.5	1.0	100.0			
Himachal Pradesh	51.1	1.0	34.4	1.4	0.0	3.4	2.5	9.3	0.3	100.0			
Jammu & Kashmir	38.0	0.9	35.9	10.5	0.0	4.1	3.5	8.2	1.3	100.0			
Jharkhand	61.7	8.6	19.0	1.3	0.1	7.1	1.0	2.1	0.9	100.0			
Karnataka	64.4	3.8	20.7	0.7	0.3	2.9	0.4	8.8	1.0	100.0			
Kerala	38.8	1.3	51.9	1.3	0.9	2.2	1.9	8.7	0.7	100.0			
Madhya Pradesh	65.4	2.6	14.9	0.8	0.2	7.5	2.1	4.4	3.0	100.0			
Maharashtra	57.0	3.7	26.0	1.1	0.2	6.4	1.6	4.8	1.3	100.0			
Manipur	49.2	7.9	9.1	2.9	0.1	8.2	2.8	18.6	2.8	100.0			
Meghalaya	49.5	7.6	3.3	3.6	0.2	10.8	6.0	17.5	2.1	100.0			
Mizoram	53.5	4.6	9.7	4.6	0.2	9.2	2.8	14.2	1.4	100.0			
Nagaland	44.0	8.2	7.6	4.5	0.0	8.2	0.9	24.1	3.0	100.0			
Odisha	55.3	2.3	29.3	1.6	0.1	8.2	0.6	5.2	0.6	100.0			
Punjab	40.4	2.1	50.4	2.2	0.1	2.2	1.8	2.7	1.1	100.0			
Rajasthan	68.3	3.6	13.8	0.4	0.2	4.3	1.5	6.7	2.4	100.0			
Sikkim	74.0	1.3	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	4.6	1.0	100.0			
Tamil Nadu	69.3	1.5	16.3	0.1	0.3	7.2	0.5	6.8	0.8	100.0			
Telangana	68.7	2.1	20.6	0.3	0.2	4.7	0.6	4.3	1.0	100.0			
Tripura	67.1	1.6	17.6	1.0	0.2	3.9	1.6	6.8	1.3	100.0			
Uttarakhand	66.8	1.1	16.4	0.8	0.1	4.7	5.5	1.1	4.6	100.0			
Uttar Pradesh	63.1	3.6	21.5	2.0	0.3	5.3	1.2	3.8	1.5	100.0			
West Bengal	57.6	2.5	26.1	1.1	0.2	7.1	2.7	3.9	1.1	100.0			
A & N Islands	58.4	0.0	33.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	4.2	0.5	100.0			
Chandigarh	60.0	4.8	28.9	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	73.1	0.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.3	100.0			
Daman & Diu	64.7	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	3.8	0.0	100.0			
Lakshadweep	5.6	28.7	56.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	7.4	0.0	100.0			
Puducherry	76.3	8.6	5.8	1.5	0.0	4.5	0.7	0.8	3.1	100.0			
all-India	61.4	3.1	22.6	1.2	0.2	5.7	1.4	5.1	1.6	100.0			

Note: Please refer to the note given in Statement 14

Table (14.1): Percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/UT
urban male

State/ UT	status of treatment taken									all	
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known		
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Andhra Pradesh	55.0	1.8	38.3	0.1	0.0	4.3	1.4	3.3	0.8	100.0	
Arunachal Pradesh	47.2	8.7	15.3	1.9	0.0	10.1	6.4	11.4	1.5	100.0	
Assam	56.0	2.6	35.9	1.1	0.1	1.8	0.5	4.0	0.0	100.0	
Bihar	71.5	0.9	15.5	0.4	0.0	6.9	1.5	2.2	2.1	100.0	
Chhattisgarh	55.1	0.7	29.4	1.6	0.0	7.6	0.2	6.8	0.9	100.0	
Delhi	56.0	6.5	27.3	1.5	0.3	2.2	2.6	3.9	2.5	100.0	
Goa	54.5	7.1	39.1	2.8	3.2	2.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	
Gujarat	55.0	8.3	30.5	0.5	0.1	2.4	0.4	4.7	0.9	100.0	
Haryana	58.0	1.8	32.3	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.9	5.6	0.9	100.0	
Himachal Pradesh	64.2	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.9	4.2	2.8	100.0	
Jammu & Kashmir	39.9	0.9	47.9	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	8.6	3.5	100.0	
Jharkhand	61.7	4.7	29.5	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.8	1.3	0.9	100.0	
Karnataka	53.0	4.1	29.1	1.9	0.8	1.8	0.7	11.1	0.8	100.0	
Kerala	34.2	1.5	51.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	15.1	0.9	100.0	
Madhya Pradesh	61.2	2.3	24.6	0.2	0.5	5.4	1.2	3.5	3.3	100.0	
Maharashtra	50.9	1.9	38.7	1.2	0.5	3.5	0.9	4.5	0.7	100.0	
Manipur	57.3	4.7	17.9	0.7	0.4	8.6	0.7	8.5	1.4	100.0	
Meghalaya	49.2	5.5	17.6	4.8	0.0	2.8	3.1	15.7	2.4	100.0	
Mizoram	63.0	1.4	22.7	3.6	0.0	2.0	0.9	4.6	3.9	100.0	
Nagaland	41.2	9.3	13.5	5.3	0.0	5.9	0.9	23.2	1.7	100.0	
Odisha	45.0	5.5	39.2	0.7	0.0	3.0	0.2	8.7	0.5	100.0	
Punjab	44.2	1.5	42.2	2.8	0.7	2.4	2.3	5.7	1.2	100.0	
Rajasthan	67.8	2.5	19.7	0.7	0.3	2.5	0.7	6.2	1.0	100.0	
Sikkim	62.0	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	
Tamil Nadu	57.5	2.2	27.7	1.5	1.2	5.0	1.2	5.7	1.0	100.0	
Telangana	50.4	3.1	40.7	0.6	0.6	4.1	0.9	2.1	1.0	100.0	
Tripura	51.8	2.2	30.2	4.3	0.0	2.7	4.0	6.3	0.3	100.0	
Uttarakhand	45.8	5.8	30.7	0.0	0.4	2.9	7.7	6.0	1.9	100.0	
Uttar Pradesh	62.5	2.2	26.5	1.4	0.3	3.3	1.0	4.0	1.0	100.0	
West Bengal	54.9	1.0	36.3	3.1	0.3	2.5	0.7	3.9	0.3	100.0	
A & N Islands	32.5	4.4	43.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	13.7	4.4	100.0	
Chandigarh	60.4	3.3	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	65.1	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Daman & Diu	77.0	0.0	17.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Lakshadweep	32.6	32.2	31.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Puducherry	61.9	6.7	20.1	2.7	1.6	2.8	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	
all-India	55.2	2.8	32.4	1.2	0.4	3.2	1.0	5.6	1.1	100.0	

Note: Please refer to the note given in Statement 14

Table (14.1): Percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/UT
urban female

State/ UT	status of treatment taken									all	
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known		
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Andhra Pradesh	53.3	1.9	38.1	0.9	0.0	3.2	1.2	5.0	0.5	100.0	
Arunachal Pradesh	48.6	8.1	26.2	4.0	0.0	3.5	5.5	4.4	3.1	100.0	
Assam	47.2	0.9	40.6	1.2	0.1	5.9	1.4	3.0	1.1	100.0	
Bihar	66.1	4.3	15.8	0.5	0.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	2.9	100.0	
Chhattisgarh	51.1	1.9	32.3	2.4	0.0	3.8	1.3	7.1	1.3	100.0	
Delhi	56.7	6.3	31.7	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.6	2.1	0.3	100.0	
Goa	31.3	0.0	64.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	
Gujarat	55.1	2.0	32.0	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.7	7.9	0.8	100.0	
Haryana	46.9	2.3	46.2	0.5	0.1	2.7	0.5	2.9	0.5	100.0	
Himachal Pradesh	68.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	3.7	1.6	100.0	
Jammu & Kashmir	33.6	0.2	51.4	2.0	0.5	1.3	3.2	6.5	2.2	100.0	
Jharkhand	53.2	4.1	33.6	1.0	0.0	4.3	1.4	3.3	0.6	100.0	
Karnataka	52.1	2.9	28.7	1.1	0.6	3.3	0.7	13.1	0.5	100.0	
Kerala	34.7	0.7	56.2	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.2	8.4	0.5	100.0	
Madhya Pradesh	59.5	3.0	28.7	0.6	0.1	4.3	0.9	3.0	1.1	100.0	
Maharashtra	44.9	2.1	43.1	1.1	0.4	3.8	0.9	5.1	1.3	100.0	
Manipur	56.2	4.9	17.1	0.6	0.0	6.9	0.6	12.6	2.4	100.0	
Meghalaya	37.1	3.2	14.9	6.5	3.4	9.8	0.0	25.1	0.0	100.0	
Mizoram	70.6	1.9	13.0	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.5	8.6	3.6	100.0	
Nagaland	34.8	14.9	12.0	3.5	0.0	5.9	3.1	19.4	6.3	100.0	
Odisha	40.1	0.8	43.6	0.1	0.0	5.5	0.6	10.2	0.5	100.0	
Punjab	35.5	0.7	59.4	1.1	0.1	1.7	1.1	3.3	0.3	100.0	
Rajasthan	52.5	2.6	30.9	0.9	0.2	3.9	1.3	8.5	0.7	100.0	
Sikkim	53.8	0.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Tamil Nadu	51.4	1.1	33.6	1.5	0.5	5.9	1.2	6.9	1.1	100.0	
Telangana	59.4	3.4	30.3	0.6	0.0	4.4	0.8	2.8	0.3	100.0	
Tripura	50.3	0.6	38.5	1.9	0.0	3.0	3.3	3.7	0.4	100.0	
Uttarakhand	45.5	4.8	36.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.7	6.8	0.1	100.0	
Uttar Pradesh	55.6	2.4	31.8	2.1	0.2	3.9	0.8	4.2	0.8	100.0	
West Bengal	47.1	0.9	44.3	1.6	0.3	5.5	0.3	3.1	0.4	100.0	
A & N Islands	54.6	0.0	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	100.0	
Chandigarh	24.4	0.0	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	100.0	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	68.7	0.0	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Daman & Diu	60.2	0.0	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Lakshadweep	25.4	30.7	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Puducherry	50.5	17.8	20.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.2	4.3	100.0	
all-India	49.6	2.1	38.1	1.2	0.3	3.7	1.0	5.8	0.8	100.0	

Note: Please refer to the note given in Statement 14

Table (14.1): Percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/UT urban person

State/ UT	status of treatment taken									
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known	all
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	54.1	1.9	38.2	0.5	0.0	3.8	1.3	4.1	0.6	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	47.8	8.4	19.7	2.8	0.0	7.5	6.0	8.6	2.1	100.0
Assam	51.8	1.8	38.1	1.1	0.1	3.8	0.9	3.5	0.5	100.0
Bihar	69.6	2.1	15.6	0.4	0.0	5.9	2.1	2.7	2.4	100.0
Chhattisgarh	53.4	1.2	30.6	1.9	0.0	6.0	0.7	6.9	1.1	100.0
Delhi	56.3	6.4	29.1	1.5	0.4	1.9	2.2	3.1	1.6	100.0
Goa	43.5	3.8	51.3	4.0	1.7	1.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	55.1	5.8	31.0	0.9	0.2	2.1	0.5	6.0	0.9	100.0
Haryana	52.3	2.0	39.5	0.4	0.1	2.6	0.7	4.2	0.7	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	65.6	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.2	4.0	2.4	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	37.1	0.6	49.5	1.8	0.2	0.9	1.7	7.7	2.9	100.0
Jharkhand	58.5	4.4	31.1	0.4	0.2	3.3	1.0	2.1	0.8	100.0
Karnataka	52.5	3.5	28.9	1.5	0.8	2.5	0.7	12.0	0.7	100.0
Kerala	34.4	1.1	53.6	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	11.8	0.7	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	60.5	2.6	26.3	0.4	0.3	4.9	1.0	3.3	2.4	100.0
Maharashtra	48.2	2.0	40.7	1.2	0.5	3.6	0.9	4.9	1.0	100.0
Manipur	56.9	4.8	17.6	0.7	0.3	7.9	0.7	10.2	1.8	100.0
Meghalaya	44.1	4.6	16.5	5.5	1.5	5.7	1.8	19.7	1.4	100.0
Mizoram	66.8	1.7	17.8	2.4	0.2	2.0	0.7	6.6	3.8	100.0
Nagaland	37.9	12.2	12.7	4.4	0.0	5.9	2.0	21.2	4.1	100.0
Odisha	42.6	3.2	41.4	0.4	0.0	4.2	0.4	9.4	0.5	100.0
Punjab	39.6	1.1	51.2	1.9	0.4	2.0	1.7	4.5	0.7	100.0
Rajasthan	61.7	2.6	24.2	0.8	0.2	3.1	0.9	7.1	0.9	100.0
Sikkim	58.6	0.0	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	54.5	1.6	30.6	1.5	0.9	5.4	1.2	6.3	1.1	100.0
Telangana	54.0	3.2	36.5	0.6	0.4	4.2	0.8	2.4	0.7	100.0
Tripura	51.1	1.6	33.7	3.3	0.0	2.8	3.7	5.3	0.4	100.0
Uttarakhand	45.7	5.4	33.1	0.0	0.2	2.6	6.3	6.4	1.1	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	59.9	2.3	28.6	1.7	0.3	3.6	0.9	4.1	1.0	100.0
West Bengal	51.6	1.0	39.7	2.4	0.3	3.8	0.5	3.5	0.3	100.0
A & N Islands	40.8	2.8	39.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	13.2	2.8	100.0
Chandigarh	41.8	1.6	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	66.2	0.0	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	74.2	0.0	21.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	29.6	31.6	37.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Puducherry	56.6	11.8	20.4	1.5	0.9	3.1	0.0	5.2	2.0	100.0
all-India	52.7	2.5	34.9	1.2	0.4	3.5	1.0	5.7	1.0	100.0

Note: Please refer to the note given in Statement 14

Table (14.1): Percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/UT
rural+urban male

State/ UT	status of treatment taken									not known	all		
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken							
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
Andhra Pradesh	57.0	1.1	32.7	0.6	0.1	4.9	2.1	4.6	1.0	100.0			
Arunachal Pradesh	38.0	6.9	7.3	5.0	0.0	18.5	6.4	7.8	13.4	100.0			
Assam	65.7	2.1	19.0	1.0	0.1	6.6	1.0	4.6	0.8	100.0			
Bihar	73.8	2.9	10.9	0.3	0.2	5.2	1.5	2.7	3.1	100.0			
Chhattisgarh	56.8	2.0	16.6	0.5	0.2	11.7	0.4	12.0	1.5	100.0			
Delhi	56.3	6.4	27.1	1.5	0.3	2.2	2.5	3.9	2.5	100.0			
Goa	45.3	4.2	46.5	6.0	1.8	1.6	0.8	2.5	0.0	100.0			
Gujarat	62.9	5.1	23.7	0.5	0.2	3.4	0.6	3.7	2.1	100.0			
Haryana	60.5	3.6	28.5	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.6	5.5	1.2	100.0			
Himachal Pradesh	49.8	0.5	35.6	2.2	0.0	5.0	1.5	7.6	0.7	100.0			
Jammu & Kashmir	37.4	0.8	38.9	10.0	0.0	3.3	3.0	8.1	1.6	100.0			
Jharkhand	64.0	7.5	20.3	1.1	0.2	5.2	0.9	1.7	0.8	100.0			
Karnataka	61.3	3.7	23.5	1.0	0.5	2.5	0.4	9.0	0.9	100.0			
Kerala	37.0	1.5	51.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.5	11.9	0.9	100.0			
Madhya Pradesh	64.5	2.4	18.0	0.8	0.4	6.4	2.0	4.1	2.9	100.0			
Maharashtra	56.1	3.1	29.6	1.2	0.3	5.1	1.5	4.8	1.1	100.0			
Manipur	52.7	6.6	11.7	2.0	0.3	9.3	1.6	14.3	2.4	100.0			
Meghalaya	48.3	9.7	4.8	4.0	0.4	8.3	4.2	18.5	3.0	100.0			
Mizoram	57.4	3.3	15.2	4.2	0.0	5.8	2.6	10.2	2.4	100.0			
Nagaland	46.2	8.5	8.7	5.7	0.0	5.9	0.9	23.2	1.9	100.0			
Odisha	56.6	2.7	30.1	1.1	0.1	6.7	0.6	4.8	0.3	100.0			
Punjab	44.7	2.1	44.5	1.7	0.2	2.0	2.1	3.8	1.5	100.0			
Rajasthan	69.4	3.0	15.4	0.4	0.3	3.4	1.4	5.8	1.9	100.0			
Sikkim	73.0	1.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	3.7	0.5	100.0			
Tamil Nadu	65.3	1.5	21.8	0.6	0.7	5.3	0.8	6.0	0.9	100.0			
Telangana	62.3	2.2	29.0	0.3	0.4	3.5	0.8	3.5	1.0	100.0			
Tripura	63.7	1.3	21.2	1.8	0.3	3.2	2.1	6.3	1.4	100.0			
Uttarakhand	60.8	2.1	18.4	0.9	0.1	4.8	6.8	2.6	4.3	100.0			
Uttar Pradesh	65.1	3.0	21.2	1.7	0.2	4.7	1.0	3.6	1.2	100.0			
West Bengal	58.9	2.0	27.9	1.6	0.3	5.8	1.8	3.6	0.8	100.0			
A & N Islands	50.8	1.9	37.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	7.4	1.9	100.0			
Chandigarh	60.4	3.6	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	5.7	0.0	100.0			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69.5	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	100.0			
Daman & Diu	74.9	0.0	21.1	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0			
Lakshadweep	30.1	31.8	33.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.0	100.0			
Puducherry	68.8	6.6	14.9	2.7	0.9	2.2	0.4	3.2	1.7	100.0			
all-India	61.2	2.8	24.5	1.1	0.3	4.8	1.3	4.9	1.4	100.0			

Note: Please refer to the note given in Statement 14

Table (14.1): Percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/UT
rural+urban female

State/ UT	status of treatment taken									
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known	all
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	54.4	1.1	31.0	1.4	0.1	6.3	2.1	6.3	1.2	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	38.4	8.9	12.6	7.2	0.0	16.8	6.0	6.0	8.7	100.0
Assam	58.6	2.4	23.0	1.0	0.1	8.4	1.4	5.0	1.0	100.0
Bihar	72.8	3.6	11.4	0.1	0.2	4.6	1.5	2.4	4.1	100.0
Chhattisgarh	48.8	5.0	16.8	0.8	0.3	10.9	0.7	14.9	3.2	100.0
Delhi	56.7	6.2	31.3	1.6	0.7	1.4	1.7	2.2	0.4	100.0
Goa	28.3	0.5	57.1	15.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	60.8	2.0	26.7	0.6	0.2	3.3	1.0	5.2	1.8	100.0
Haryana	56.1	3.5	34.4	0.8	0.2	2.2	0.2	4.5	0.6	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	54.8	1.5	31.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	3.7	11.0	0.1	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	38.4	0.9	39.2	6.5	0.1	3.3	3.1	8.1	1.8	100.0
Jharkhand	56.7	8.0	23.7	1.0	0.0	7.9	1.1	2.7	0.9	100.0
Karnataka	59.8	3.8	23.0	0.9	0.3	3.1	0.7	10.8	0.9	100.0
Kerala	36.1	0.9	54.5	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.6	8.6	0.5	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	63.4	2.9	18.3	0.6	0.1	7.3	1.6	4.1	2.6	100.0
Maharashtra	51.4	3.2	32.6	1.0	0.3	6.0	1.3	4.9	1.4	100.0
Manipur	49.5	7.7	11.3	2.7	0.0	6.5	3.1	18.8	2.6	100.0
Meghalaya	49.0	4.4	6.1	3.8	0.5	11.8	6.6	17.1	0.9	100.0
Mizoram	63.7	2.8	12.3	2.7	0.4	5.1	0.7	10.4	2.8	100.0
Nagaland	38.2	10.3	9.5	3.2	0.0	9.2	1.6	23.2	4.7	100.0
Odisha	49.6	2.0	32.3	1.8	0.1	8.6	0.6	7.0	0.9	100.0
Punjab	35.1	1.5	57.5	2.6	0.1	2.2	1.3	2.6	0.4	100.0
Rajasthan	62.5	3.7	17.8	0.6	0.2	4.9	1.3	8.4	2.1	100.0
Sikkim	70.7	0.5	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.5	1.3	100.0
Tamil Nadu	60.4	1.7	23.0	0.8	0.4	7.8	0.9	7.3	0.9	100.0
Telangana	64.7	2.9	23.0	0.7	0.1	5.9	0.5	3.7	0.7	100.0
Tripura	64.2	2.1	20.3	1.1	0.0	4.2	1.9	6.8	0.8	100.0
Uttarakhand	62.8	2.1	22.9	0.2	0.2	3.5	4.2	2.2	3.1	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	58.7	4.0	25.1	2.3	0.3	5.3	1.2	4.3	1.7	100.0
West Bengal	51.5	2.1	33.2	1.4	0.1	6.7	2.4	4.1	1.0	100.0
A & N Islands	50.8	0.0	33.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	9.2	0.8	100.0
Chandigarh	26.0	0.0	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72.7	0.0	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.8	100.0
Daman & Diu	61.7	0.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	23.9	30.7	46.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Puducherry	61.4	14.8	12.8	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.3	3.3	3.4	100.0
all-India	56.1	3.0	27.8	1.3	0.3	5.6	1.3	5.7	1.5	100.0

Note: Please refer to the note given in Statement 14

Table (14.1): Percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/UT rural+urban person

State/ UT	status of treatment taken									
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known	all
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	55.8	1.1	31.9	1.0	0.1	5.6	2.1	5.4	1.1	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	38.2	7.8	9.7	6.0	0.0	17.7	6.2	7.0	11.2	100.0
Assam	62.5	2.2	20.8	1.0	0.1	7.4	1.2	4.8	0.9	100.0
Bihar	73.4	3.2	11.1	0.2	0.2	5.0	1.5	2.6	3.5	100.0
Chhattisgarh	53.6	3.2	16.7	0.6	0.2	11.3	0.5	13.2	2.2	100.0
Delhi	56.5	6.3	28.9	1.6	0.4	1.9	2.2	3.2	1.6	100.0
Goa	37.3	2.5	51.5	10.4	0.9	1.3	0.4	2.4	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	62.1	3.8	25.0	0.5	0.2	3.3	0.8	4.4	1.9	100.0
Haryana	58.5	3.6	31.2	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.4	5.0	0.9	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	51.9	0.9	33.7	1.3	0.0	3.3	2.4	9.0	0.4	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	37.8	0.8	39.0	8.5	0.1	3.3	3.1	8.1	1.7	100.0
Jharkhand	61.0	7.7	21.6	1.1	0.1	6.3	1.0	2.1	0.8	100.0
Karnataka	60.6	3.7	23.3	1.0	0.4	2.7	0.5	9.8	0.9	100.0
Kerala	36.6	1.2	52.8	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.5	10.3	0.7	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	64.0	2.6	18.1	0.7	0.2	6.8	1.8	4.1	2.8	100.0
Maharashtra	54.1	3.2	30.9	1.1	0.3	5.5	1.4	4.8	1.2	100.0
Manipur	51.4	7.0	11.6	2.3	0.2	8.1	2.2	16.1	2.5	100.0
Meghalaya	48.6	7.1	5.4	3.9	0.4	10.0	5.3	17.8	2.0	100.0
Mizoram	60.3	3.1	13.8	3.5	0.2	5.5	1.7	10.3	2.6	100.0
Nagaland	42.2	9.3	9.1	4.5	0.0	7.5	1.3	23.2	3.3	100.0
Odisha	53.4	2.4	31.1	1.4	0.1	7.6	0.6	5.8	0.6	100.0
Punjab	40.2	1.8	50.6	2.1	0.2	2.1	1.7	3.2	1.0	100.0
Rajasthan	66.7	3.3	16.3	0.5	0.2	4.0	1.3	6.8	2.0	100.0
Sikkim	71.9	1.1	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	4.1	0.8	100.0
Tamil Nadu	63.0	1.6	22.4	0.7	0.6	6.5	0.8	6.6	0.9	100.0
Telangana	63.3	2.5	26.4	0.4	0.3	4.5	0.7	3.6	0.9	100.0
Tripura	63.9	1.6	20.8	1.5	0.2	3.6	2.0	6.5	1.1	100.0
Uttarakhand	61.7	2.1	20.4	0.6	0.1	4.2	5.7	2.4	3.8	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	62.5	3.4	22.8	2.0	0.3	5.0	1.1	3.9	1.4	100.0
West Bengal	55.8	2.0	30.1	1.5	0.2	6.2	2.0	3.8	0.9	100.0
A & N Islands	50.8	1.2	36.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	8.1	1.5	100.0
Chandigarh	43.0	1.8	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	10.6	0.0	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70.8	0.0	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	100.0
Daman & Diu	71.9	0.0	23.4	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	27.4	31.3	39.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.0	100.0
Puducherry	65.4	10.4	13.9	1.5	0.5	3.7	0.3	3.2	2.5	100.0
all-India	59.0	2.9	25.9	1.2	0.3	5.1	1.3	5.3	1.5	100.0

Note: Please refer to the note given in Statement 14

Table (15.1): Percentage of persons with locomotor disability who were advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliances for each State/UT

State/ UT	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	38.8	36.8	37.9	41.4	39.8	40.6	39.4	37.6	38.6
Arunachal Pradesh	16.1	23.3	18.9	36.6	23.1	30.0	18.4	23.3	20.3
Assam	25.1	15.1	21.0	31.2	20.0	26.1	26.1	16.0	21.8
Bihar	16.3	12.0	14.8	21.1	13.3	18.2	16.7	12.1	15.1
Chhattisgarh	18.4	16.8	17.8	29.3	24.5	27.5	20.4	18.1	19.5
Delhi	37.6	30.9	35.5	39.7	39.9	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.7
Goa	58.3	60.3	59.3	51.1	11.7	37.6	54.5	41.4	49.1
Gujarat	27.7	25.8	26.9	30.1	26.9	28.8	28.7	26.3	27.8
Haryana	23.3	24.0	23.6	32.9	30.5	31.6	26.1	26.8	26.4
Himachal Pradesh	32.8	31.2	32.1	34.6	25.8	31.1	32.9	30.9	32.0
Jammu & Kashmir	24.8	22.9	24.0	26.0	34.1	29.4	25.0	25.6	25.3
Jharkhand	22.2	20.9	21.7	34.4	28.5	32.2	24.9	22.5	24.0
Karnataka	23.3	19.3	21.8	28.9	24.4	27.0	25.1	21.1	23.5
Kerala	36.9	33.2	35.1	31.6	25.8	28.9	34.1	29.3	31.8
Madhya Pradesh	17.2	11.5	15.1	21.1	17.8	19.7	18.3	13.7	16.5
Maharashtra	28.8	25.2	27.4	35.2	31.8	33.6	30.8	27.7	29.5
Manipur	36.1	23.4	32.1	35.8	27.7	33.2	36.0	24.8	32.5
Meghalaya	18.5	11.5	15.4	21.4	16.8	20.0	19.2	12.3	16.3
Mizoram	49.3	42.2	46.6	62.6	17.6	47.9	57.2	29.0	47.3
Nagaland	29.1	9.5	20.8	29.4	29.0	29.2	29.2	15.2	23.2
Odisha	17.7	11.8	15.0	19.0	11.9	15.5	17.9	11.8	15.1
Punjab	34.4	33.4	33.9	40.7	44.5	42.8	36.0	37.4	36.7
Rajasthan	26.0	20.2	23.8	20.9	20.9	20.9	24.7	20.4	23.1
Sikkim	16.2	30.3	23.2	21.3	39.7	27.2	17.3	31.4	23.9
Tamil Nadu	23.8	18.6	21.6	22.7	18.8	20.8	23.4	18.7	21.3
Telangana	38.4	30.2	35.0	40.4	30.7	36.4	39.1	30.4	35.5
Tripura	16.6	11.2	14.6	26.2	10.6	20.4	18.7	11.1	15.8
Uttarakhand	18.0	4.6	12.3	37.3	23.3	30.6	22.7	9.9	17.1
Uttar Pradesh	19.4	16.1	18.1	22.6	17.5	20.6	20.1	16.4	18.6
West Bengal	20.9	13.9	18.3	33.3	27.3	30.9	24.8	18.4	22.3
A & N Islands	20.2	18.9	19.7	37.8	36.3	37.0	27.2	27.8	27.4
Chandigarh	48.9	54.2	51.5	22.7	8.7	14.0	24.8	11.1	16.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.3	13.5	13.9	21.3	34.6	25.4	17.7	19.9	18.6
Daman & Diu	33.5	61.8	45.0	37.4	39.8	38.0	36.5	47.4	39.8
Lakshadweep	21.6	0.0	11.8	40.3	33.2	37.0	39.5	31.8	35.9
Puducherry	38.8	14.4	28.0	26.9	18.6	23.1	31.7	17.0	25.1
all-India	23.7	20.1	22.2	29.5	26.0	27.9	25.2	21.9	23.8

Please refer to the note given in Statement 15

Table (17.1): Percentage of persons with visual disability who were advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliances for each State/UT

State/ UT	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	29.8	29.6	29.7	33.5	33.8	33.7	30.7	30.6	30.6
Arunachal Pradesh	17.4	9.6	13.4	72.5	71.7	72.1	23.4	13.9	18.6
Assam	49.2	38.4	43.7	51.1	47.8	49.4	49.5	40.0	44.7
Bihar	36.5	36.4	36.5	38.8	35.7	37.4	36.7	36.4	36.6
Chhattisgarh	27.8	10.7	21.2	59.3	41.8	50.1	31.1	16.1	25.0
Delhi	30.1	32.0	30.8	37.3	50.2	43.3	37.1	49.8	43.0
Goa	23.6	65.4	46.1	100.0	63.7	70.1	57.5	64.1	62.3
Gujarat	19.1	17.9	18.5	27.0	24.9	26.2	22.4	20.1	21.4
Haryana	35.8	25.3	30.4	34.3	34.5	34.4	35.4	28.3	31.6
Himachal Pradesh	51.9	46.4	50.4	44.8	29.8	40.6	51.7	45.9	50.0
Jammu & Kashmir	60.6	50.0	55.9	16.4	66.9	40.0	51.8	53.7	52.6
Jharkhand	22.8	20.5	21.6	44.0	36.0	39.7	29.2	25.6	27.3
Karnataka	37.2	34.2	35.5	45.6	25.2	34.5	39.5	31.7	35.2
Kerala	55.9	40.4	48.4	40.9	35.3	37.8	49.7	38.0	43.6
Madhya Pradesh	17.5	16.1	16.8	38.6	32.1	35.8	22.4	19.3	21.0
Maharashtra	39.6	36.1	37.9	43.1	42.1	42.6	40.5	37.9	39.2
Manipur	42.4	50.1	46.5	26.9	50.6	41.4	40.5	50.2	45.7
Meghalaya	16.9	24.8	20.3	0.0	55.8	23.7	15.1	28.0	20.7
Mizoram	56.9	68.2	61.4	69.5	54.1	62.5	61.3	62.6	61.8
Nagaland	72.1	73.7	73.0	83.1	64.8	70.6	75.0	70.3	72.2
Odisha	30.6	21.8	26.2	35.3	38.0	36.5	31.3	24.0	27.7
Punjab	29.6	39.6	35.5	38.3	50.3	44.9	33.0	43.5	39.0
Rajasthan	31.1	26.5	28.8	39.9	30.1	34.1	32.4	27.3	29.8
Sikkim	31.5	53.5	42.5	68.0	71.6	69.8	36.9	56.1	46.5
Tamil Nadu	30.7	23.7	27.0	34.4	27.3	30.8	32.4	25.2	28.7
Telangana	42.1	39.9	40.9	38.0	45.3	41.3	40.5	41.6	41.1
Tripura	24.5	17.9	21.1	45.0	40.6	42.8	27.8	21.5	24.5
Uttarakhand	38.3	50.4	45.2	51.2	43.1	48.1	40.8	49.7	45.6
Uttar Pradesh	23.2	18.0	20.5	27.0	27.6	27.2	23.8	19.1	21.4
West Bengal	33.1	35.7	34.3	45.4	51.2	48.3	36.0	40.0	37.8
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	45.5	37.3	0.0	27.5
Chandigarh	0.0	26.5	26.5	100.0	67.1	75.3	100.0	65.5	73.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16.5	0.0	8.4	44.2	0.0	26.1	28.0	0.0	15.1
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	79.3	0.0	69.3
Lakshadweep	75.0	100.0	87.5	0.0	17.4	9.2	9.0	26.4	18.1
Puducherry	15.1	57.3	42.8	24.9	0.0	14.6	19.9	42.2	32.5
all-India	31.8	27.8	29.8	38.2	35.9	37.1	33.3	29.7	31.5

Please refer to the note given in Statement 17

Table (19.1): Percentage of persons with hearing disability who were advised aid/appliances and acquired aid/appliances for each State/UT

State/ UT	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	20.2	14.1	17.2	28.7	31.6	30.2	22.5	19.0	20.7
Arunachal Pradesh	10.7	2.2	6.4	12.0	23.4	16.7	10.8	3.5	7.1
Assam	22.4	19.6	21.1	39.3	30.1	34.8	24.6	21.2	23.0
Bihar	12.5	7.0	9.6	21.8	32.9	26.8	13.5	9.0	11.1
Chhattisgarh	16.5	8.7	13.6	25.2	14.7	20.1	17.4	9.8	14.5
Delhi	38.1	80.5	54.4	44.3	39.4	42.4	44.2	40.1	42.6
Goa	37.6	47.4	44.5	76.2	72.5	74.2	67.4	63.4	65.0
Gujarat	21.3	16.6	19.1	35.6	39.0	37.2	26.5	25.0	25.8
Haryana	22.7	24.0	23.3	54.2	21.4	39.3	30.7	23.3	27.3
Himachal Pradesh	34.6	25.6	30.4	54.1	25.1	44.6	36.7	25.5	31.7
Jammu & Kashmir	39.8	39.0	39.5	11.7	48.8	34.8	37.2	40.8	38.9
Jharkhand	8.8	2.9	6.2	24.7	19.5	23.2	12.5	5.3	9.5
Karnataka	14.0	11.1	12.6	35.7	27.0	31.3	20.5	16.0	18.3
Kerala	36.7	24.9	29.8	31.3	26.2	28.4	34.2	25.5	29.2
Madhya Pradesh	13.6	6.5	10.6	31.0	25.5	28.7	17.8	11.1	15.0
Maharashtra	24.2	23.8	24.0	43.3	39.1	41.6	30.7	29.4	30.2
Manipur	36.2	26.7	31.3	49.4	46.1	47.7	38.9	30.6	34.6
Meghalaya	17.0	8.1	12.0	32.2	52.4	46.8	18.7	17.3	17.9
Mizoram	29.5	23.5	26.8	28.5	28.4	28.5	29.0	26.2	27.7
Nagaland	52.1	39.2	44.9	71.9	0.0	35.1	57.4	30.1	42.4
Odisha	16.2	10.6	13.7	38.9	24.2	32.1	19.0	12.4	16.0
Punjab	23.2	20.9	22.0	48.5	43.3	46.1	32.3	27.7	30.0
Rajasthan	9.5	7.5	8.6	28.8	23.1	25.8	13.6	11.6	12.6
Sikkim	18.3	14.2	16.5	16.1	22.3	18.5	18.0	15.1	16.7
Tamil Nadu	14.7	11.8	13.3	28.4	24.3	26.0	19.5	17.1	18.2
Telangana	25.0	22.5	23.7	34.7	33.3	33.9	28.3	26.3	27.3
Tripura	24.7	16.0	20.0	32.6	18.8	27.3	25.9	16.3	20.9
Uttarakhand	2.9	24.4	14.4	53.7	46.7	50.6	15.6	28.4	22.2
Uttar Pradesh	12.7	9.6	11.1	18.5	21.4	19.6	13.7	11.1	12.4
West Bengal	16.1	12.8	14.6	35.8	22.5	29.8	21.1	15.4	18.6
A & N Islands	12.6	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	8.5
Chandigarh	40.0	84.7	54.3	56.8	31.0	46.7	55.8	33.5	47.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	41.1	0.0	19.9	63.5	33.3	47.1	47.4	10.1	27.9
Daman & Diu	50.0	0.0	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.0
Lakshadweep	12.5	20.0	15.4	17.3	43.2	29.6	16.3	39.3	26.8
Puducherry	53.7	14.3	35.7	25.0	9.7	17.5	39.6	11.9	26.5
all-India	16.9	13.2	15.1	33.3	28.6	31.1	21.0	17.1	19.1

Please refer to the note given in Statement 19

Table (31.1): Percentage of persons with disability who are living alone for each State/UT

State/ UT	percentage of persons with disability								
	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	3.5	12.9	8.0	2.4	16.0	9.1	3.2	13.8	8.2
Arunachal Pradesh	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.4	1.0	2.2	2.5	2.4
Assam	1.0	1.4	1.2	3.6	0.9	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Bihar	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Chhattisgarh	3.0	5.0	3.8	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.8	4.7	3.5
Delhi	4.2	0.0	2.8	4.4	2.3	3.4	4.3	2.3	3.4
Goa	2.1	14.9	8.0	2.8	7.9	5.2	2.5	11.0	6.5
Gujarat	2.3	3.3	2.7	11.1	3.7	8.2	6.0	3.4	4.9
Haryana	2.0	3.1	2.5	3.8	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7
Himachal Pradesh	2.0	4.6	3.1	14.2	5.3	11.0	2.9	4.6	3.7
Jammu & Kashmir	1.2	0.0	0.7	4.6	0.2	2.6	1.9	0.0	1.1
Jharkhand	1.5	2.7	2.0	2.0	5.4	3.3	1.6	3.2	2.2
Karnataka	1.1	7.2	3.8	5.2	8.1	6.5	2.5	7.5	4.7
Kerala	1.9	5.1	3.5	1.1	3.8	2.5	1.5	4.5	2.9
Madhya Pradesh	2.5	3.2	2.7	5.4	2.2	4.1	3.2	2.9	3.1
Maharashtra	2.1	6.4	3.8	3.4	5.3	4.3	2.5	6.1	4.0
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Meghalaya	3.8	0.3	2.1	2.7	0.0	1.6	3.6	0.3	2.0
Mizoram	2.1	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.2
Nagaland	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Odisha	2.0	5.8	3.8	3.7	10.2	6.9	2.3	6.4	4.2
Punjab	0.9	2.0	1.4	2.9	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.9	1.7
Rajasthan	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.9
Sikkim	12.0	7.8	10.0	11.6	0.8	7.1	12.0	7.0	9.6
Tamil Nadu	3.9	12.2	7.7	5.7	10.9	8.2	4.6	11.7	8.0
Telangana	2.7	10.2	6.1	3.0	6.3	4.3	2.8	8.8	5.4
Tripura	1.0	3.4	2.1	0.6	12.5	5.5	0.9	5.1	2.7
Uttarakhand	1.4	6.2	3.5	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.5	4.8	3.0
Uttar Pradesh	1.9	3.0	2.3	4.3	2.3	3.6	2.3	3.0	2.6
West Bengal	1.4	4.8	2.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	2.8	5.3	3.8
A & N Islands	8.2	6.7	7.7	0.0	5.0	1.9	4.7	5.9	5.2
Chandigarh	18.1	0.0	11.2	6.7	0.0	3.3	7.6	0.0	3.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	6.4	3.7	0.0	2.1
Daman & Diu	2.3	5.0	3.4	5.3	6.8	5.6	4.8	6.0	5.1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	2.0	0.9
Puducherry	5.3	2.5	4.0	0.8	6.2	3.3	2.8	4.5	3.6
all-India	2.0	5.0	3.2	4.3	5.6	4.8	2.6	5.2	3.7

Please refer to the note given in Statement 31

Table (31.2): Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver for each State/UT

rural												
State/ UT	male				female				person			
	arrangement of regular care giver											
	caregiver is available	caregiver is required but not available	no caregiver is required	all	caregiver is available	caregiver is required but not available	no caregiver is required	all	caregiver is available	caregiver is required but not available	no caregiver is required	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	59.0	0.1	40.9	100.0	59.9	0.4	39.7	100.0	59.5	0.2	40.3	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	59.2	1.4	39.4	100.0	59.0	2.4	38.6	100.0	59.1	1.9	39.1	100.0
Assam	58.4	0.2	41.3	100.0	59.3	0.4	40.4	100.0	58.8	0.3	40.9	100.0
Bihar	65.3	0.3	34.4	100.0	69.4	0.3	30.4	100.0	66.9	0.3	32.9	100.0
Chhattisgarh	35.2	0.0	64.9	100.0	36.1	0.2	63.7	100.0	35.4	0.1	64.4	100.0
Delhi	61.5	0.1	38.4	100.0	75.9	0.0	24.0	100.0	66.3	0.1	33.5	100.0
Goa	78.2	0.0	21.7	100.0	72.9	0.0	27.0	100.0	75.9	0.0	24.2	100.0
Gujarat	60.9	0.1	39.0	100.0	60.1	0.0	40.1	100.0	60.3	0.1	39.5	100.0
Haryana	68.8	0.1	31.1	100.0	67.5	0.5	32.0	100.0	68.2	0.3	31.5	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	71.5	0.4	28.1	100.0	70.8	0.1	29.2	100.0	71.1	0.3	28.6	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	76.2	0.6	23.1	100.0	70.4	0.6	29.1	100.0	73.8	0.6	25.6	100.0
Jharkhand	62.8	0.0	37.3	100.0	65.7	0.2	34.0	100.0	64.0	0.1	36.0	100.0
Karnataka	68.3	0.1	31.7	100.0	68.2	0.1	31.8	100.0	68.1	0.1	31.7	100.0
Kerala	52.1	0.1	47.6	100.0	61.0	0.2	38.9	100.0	56.5	0.1	43.4	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	54.9	0.2	44.9	100.0	62.5	0.4	37.1	100.0	57.8	0.3	41.9	100.0
Maharashtra	62.7	0.1	37.2	100.0	66.3	0.3	33.3	100.0	64.2	0.2	35.6	100.0
Manipur	64.7	0.0	35.2	100.0	66.8	0.6	32.5	100.0	65.6	0.2	34.1	100.0
Meghalaya	72.5	0.0	27.5	100.0	66.4	0.0	33.7	100.0	69.4	0.0	30.6	100.0
Mizoram	53.3	1.2	45.5	100.0	50.3	0.5	49.2	100.0	52.2	0.9	47.0	100.0
Nagaland	57.8	0.0	42.3	100.0	49.7	0.5	49.8	100.0	53.8	0.2	46.0	100.0
Odisha	64.4	0.4	35.3	100.0	66.0	0.7	33.3	100.0	64.9	0.5	34.3	100.0
Punjab	64.4	0.3	35.1	100.0	79.1	0.1	20.7	100.0	71.1	0.2	28.6	100.0
Rajasthan	55.4	0.1	44.5	100.0	57.5	0.2	42.3	100.0	56.4	0.1	43.6	100.0
Sikkim	38.6	0.4	61.1	100.0	45.7	0.6	53.7	100.0	42.0	0.5	57.5	100.0
Tamil Nadu	58.8	0.7	40.5	100.0	58.3	0.6	41.1	100.0	58.5	0.7	40.8	100.0
Telangana	75.4	0.2	24.3	100.0	74.5	0.8	24.7	100.0	75.0	0.5	24.5	100.0
Tripura	70.5	1.1	28.5	100.0	72.4	1.6	26.0	100.0	71.2	1.3	27.4	100.0
Uttarakhand	62.2	0.0	37.7	100.0	65.8	0.0	34.2	100.0	63.9	0.0	36.2	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	57.2	0.3	42.5	100.0	60.7	0.4	38.9	100.0	58.7	0.4	41.0	100.0
West Bengal	60.7	0.3	39.1	100.0	66.4	0.5	33.2	100.0	62.8	0.4	36.7	100.0
A & N Islands	63.0	0.0	37.1	100.0	88.1	0.0	12.0	100.0	71.7	0.0	28.3	100.0
Chandigarh	38.6	0.0	61.5	100.0	79.1	0.0	20.9	100.0	54.1	0.0	45.9	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57.6	0.0	42.3	100.0	80.2	0.0	19.7	100.0	68.3	0.0	31.6	100.0
Daman & Diu	72.9	0.0	27.1	100.0	70.7	0.0	29.5	100.0	72.1	0.0	28.1	100.0
Lakshadweep	49.5	0.0	50.4	100.0	45.2	0.0	54.7	100.0	47.7	0.0	52.3	100.0
Puducherry	68.1	0.0	31.9	100.0	57.6	0.0	42.4	100.0	63.1	0.0	36.7	100.0
all-India	60.2	0.2	39.5	100.0	63.5	0.4	36.3	100.0	61.7	0.3	38.1	100.0

Please refer to the note given in Statement 31

Table (31.2): Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver for each State/UT

urban												
State/ UT	male				female				person			
	arrangement of regular care giver											
	caregiver is available	caregiver is required but not available	no caregiver is required	all	caregiver is available	caregiver is required but not available	no caregiver is required	all	caregiver is available	caregiver is required but not available	no caregiver is required	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	54.7	0.2	45.0	100.0	59.8	0.0	40.3	100.0	57.2	0.1	42.7	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	59.0	0.0	41.1	100.0	47.9	0.0	52.2	100.0	54.3	0.0	45.6	100.0
Assam	62.1	0.0	38.0	100.0	64.0	0.0	35.9	100.0	63.0	0.0	37.0	100.0
Bihar	63.5	0.4	36.0	100.0	67.0	0.5	32.7	100.0	64.8	0.4	34.8	100.0
Chhattisgarh	37.8	0.0	62.2	100.0	45.2	0.0	54.9	100.0	40.9	0.0	59.2	100.0
Delhi	68.7	0.5	30.6	100.0	72.3	0.0	27.7	100.0	70.3	0.3	29.4	100.0
Goa	84.6	0.0	15.3	100.0	83.4	0.0	16.6	100.0	84.0	0.0	15.9	100.0
Gujarat	68.9	0.0	31.1	100.0	68.8	0.4	30.9	100.0	68.9	0.2	31.0	100.0
Haryana	64.8	0.5	34.8	100.0	67.8	0.0	32.1	100.0	66.5	0.2	33.4	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	62.5	0.0	37.6	100.0	83.5	0.0	16.5	100.0	70.1	0.0	29.9	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	64.7	0.0	35.3	100.0	70.9	0.0	29.2	100.0	67.3	0.0	32.6	100.0
Jharkhand	61.6	0.0	38.2	100.0	63.8	0.0	36.2	100.0	62.6	0.0	37.5	100.0
Karnataka	67.3	0.1	32.6	100.0	65.6	0.4	33.9	100.0	66.6	0.3	33.2	100.0
Kerala	58.2	0.1	41.5	100.0	69.1	0.1	30.7	100.0	63.7	0.1	36.2	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	58.9	0.1	40.9	100.0	58.6	0.2	41.2	100.0	58.8	0.1	41.0	100.0
Maharashtra	60.4	0.2	39.4	100.0	61.4	0.1	38.5	100.0	60.7	0.2	39.0	100.0
Manipur	77.1	0.0	22.9	100.0	78.3	0.0	21.6	100.0	77.5	0.0	22.4	100.0
Meghalaya	65.4	0.0	34.6	100.0	61.0	0.0	39.0	100.0	63.4	0.0	36.5	100.0
Mizoram	58.3	0.6	41.0	100.0	37.4	0.0	62.6	100.0	47.8	0.3	51.9	100.0
Nagaland	57.9	0.0	42.1	100.0	53.4	0.0	46.7	100.0	55.5	0.0	44.4	100.0
Odisha	57.4	0.0	42.4	100.0	55.7	0.0	44.2	100.0	56.8	0.0	43.3	100.0
Punjab	66.5	0.3	33.2	100.0	79.9	0.3	20.0	100.0	73.4	0.3	26.2	100.0
Rajasthan	66.6	0.1	33.2	100.0	60.8	0.3	38.8	100.0	64.4	0.2	35.5	100.0
Sikkim	40.4	0.0	59.6	100.0	35.0	0.0	65.0	100.0	38.3	0.0	61.8	100.0
Tamil Nadu	61.9	0.4	37.8	100.0	62.6	0.2	37.1	100.0	62.2	0.3	37.4	100.0
Telangana	74.4	0.0	25.6	100.0	71.7	0.3	28.0	100.0	73.4	0.1	26.5	100.0
Tripura	79.5	2.3	18.2	100.0	87.4	0.0	12.7	100.0	82.8	1.4	15.9	100.0
Uttarakhand	48.9	0.0	51.3	100.0	67.4	0.0	32.6	100.0	57.2	0.0	42.7	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	60.0	0.2	39.8	100.0	62.9	0.6	36.5	100.0	61.1	0.4	38.5	100.0
West Bengal	58.9	0.2	41.0	100.0	69.7	0.2	30.2	100.0	63.5	0.2	36.4	100.0
A & N Islands	55.6	0.0	44.4	100.0	85.1	0.0	15.1	100.0	66.5	0.0	33.4	100.0
Chandigarh	61.6	3.0	35.4	100.0	62.4	0.0	37.6	100.0	62.0	1.5	36.6	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69.1	0.0	30.9	100.0	71.3	0.0	28.8	100.0	69.8	0.0	30.2	100.0
Daman & Diu	67.3	0.0	32.7	100.0	79.7	0.0	20.3	100.0	69.4	0.0	30.6	100.0
Lakshadweep	61.2	0.0	38.8	100.0	71.4	0.0	28.6	100.0	65.5	0.0	34.4	100.0
Puducherry	64.1	0.0	35.9	100.0	64.2	0.0	35.8	100.0	64.0	0.0	35.9	100.0
all-India	61.9	0.2	37.9	100.0	64.8	0.2	35.0	100.0	63.4	0.2	36.6	100.0

Please refer to the note given in Statement 31

Table (31.2): Percentage distribution of persons with disability by arrangement of regular care giver for each State/UT

rural+urban		male						female			person		
State/ UT	caregiver is available	caregiver is required but not available	no caregiver is required	all	caregiver is available	caregiver is required but not available	no caregiver is required	all	caregiver is available	caregiver is required but not available	no caregiver is required	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Andhra Pradesh	58.0	0.1	41.9	100.0	59.9	0.3	39.8	100.0	59.0	0.2	40.9	100.0	
Arunachal Pradesh	59.2	1.3	39.6	100.0	58.1	2.2	39.7	100.0	58.6	1.7	39.6	100.0	
Assam	59.0	0.2	40.8	100.0	60.1	0.3	39.7	100.0	59.5	0.3	40.3	100.0	
Bihar	65.3	0.3	34.5	100.0	69.1	0.3	30.6	100.0	66.6	0.3	33.0	100.0	
Chhattisgarh	35.5	0.0	64.5	100.0	37.6	0.2	62.2	100.0	36.3	0.1	63.6	100.0	
Delhi	68.6	0.4	30.9	100.0	72.5	0.0	27.6	100.0	70.2	0.3	29.5	100.0	
Goa	81.9	0.0	18.2	100.0	78.9	0.0	21.1	100.0	80.4	0.0	19.6	100.0	
Gujarat	64.3	0.1	35.7	100.0	63.3	0.2	36.5	100.0	63.8	0.1	36.0	100.0	
Haryana	67.5	0.2	32.2	100.0	67.5	0.3	32.1	100.0	67.6	0.2	32.2	100.0	
Himachal Pradesh	70.8	0.4	28.7	100.0	71.2	0.1	28.5	100.0	71.1	0.3	28.7	100.0	
Jammu & Kashmir	73.6	0.5	25.8	100.0	70.4	0.4	29.1	100.0	72.5	0.5	27.2	100.0	
Jharkhand	62.5	0.0	37.5	100.0	65.4	0.2	34.4	100.0	63.5	0.1	36.3	100.0	
Karnataka	68.0	0.1	32.0	100.0	67.4	0.2	32.5	100.0	67.6	0.2	32.2	100.0	
Kerala	55.4	0.1	44.5	100.0	65.2	0.1	34.7	100.0	60.1	0.1	39.7	100.0	
Madhya Pradesh	56.0	0.2	43.9	100.0	61.2	0.3	38.3	100.0	58.2	0.2	41.6	100.0	
Maharashtra	62.0	0.1	37.9	100.0	64.7	0.2	35.2	100.0	63.0	0.2	36.7	100.0	
Manipur	68.2	0.0	31.7	100.0	70.2	0.4	29.4	100.0	69.0	0.2	30.7	100.0	
Meghalaya	71.2	0.0	28.8	100.0	65.7	0.0	34.4	100.0	68.6	0.0	31.5	100.0	
Mizoram	55.6	0.9	43.4	100.0	43.2	0.2	56.7	100.0	50.0	0.6	49.5	100.0	
Nagaland	57.8	0.0	42.2	100.0	50.9	0.3	48.9	100.0	54.3	0.2	45.5	100.0	
Odisha	63.3	0.3	36.3	100.0	64.4	0.6	35.0	100.0	63.9	0.4	35.7	100.0	
Punjab	65.1	0.3	34.6	100.0	79.6	0.2	20.4	100.0	72.0	0.3	27.9	100.0	
Rajasthan	58.2	0.1	41.7	100.0	58.3	0.2	41.5	100.0	58.2	0.2	41.6	100.0	
Sikkim	38.8	0.3	60.8	100.0	44.4	0.5	55.1	100.0	41.6	0.4	58.1	100.0	
Tamil Nadu	59.8	0.6	39.4	100.0	60.2	0.4	39.3	100.0	60.0	0.5	39.4	100.0	
Telangana	75.0	0.1	24.8	100.0	73.6	0.6	25.8	100.0	74.5	0.4	25.2	100.0	
Tripura	72.2	1.4	26.3	100.0	75.1	1.3	23.5	100.0	73.5	1.3	25.1	100.0	
Uttarakhand	59.1	0.0	40.9	100.0	66.3	0.0	33.8	100.0	62.2	0.0	37.8	100.0	
Uttar Pradesh	57.6	0.3	42.0	100.0	61.0	0.5	38.5	100.0	59.1	0.4	40.6	100.0	
West Bengal	59.9	0.2	39.7	100.0	67.4	0.4	32.3	100.0	63.0	0.3	36.6	100.0	
A & N Islands	59.8	0.0	40.2	100.0	86.6	0.0	13.4	100.0	69.5	0.0	30.5	100.0	
Chandigarh	59.8	2.8	37.4	100.0	63.1	0.0	36.9	100.0	61.5	1.4	37.1	100.0	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.1	0.0	37.9	100.0	78.0	0.0	22.0	100.0	68.7	0.0	31.2	100.0	
Daman & Diu	68.3	0.0	31.7	100.0	75.7	0.0	24.4	100.0	70.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	
Lakshadweep	60.4	0.0	39.8	100.0	69.1	0.0	31.0	100.0	64.1	0.0	36.0	100.0	
Puducherry	65.9	0.0	34.1	100.0	61.3	0.0	38.7	100.0	63.7	0.0	36.2	100.0	
all-India	60.7	0.2	39.1	100.0	63.8	0.3	35.9	100.0	62.1	0.3	37.7	100.0	

Please refer to the note given in Statement 31

Table (31.3): Percentage of persons with disability who used/ accessed public transport during last 365 days, accessed public building during last 365 days and problems faced in accessing/using public transport/public building for each State/UT rural

State/ UT	male				female				person			
	percentage of persons with disability											
	who used public transport	who used public transport and faced difficulties	who accessed public building	who accessed public building and faced difficulties	who used public transport	who used public transport and faced difficulties	who accessed public building	who accessed public building and faced difficulties	who used public transport	who used public transport and faced difficulties	who accessed public building	who accessed public building and faced difficulties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	71.8	66.4	64.1	62.0	63.3	71.1	50.7	68.1	67.8	68.5	57.9	64.5
Arunachal Pradesh	29.8	50.7	18.2	58.1	28.4	46.6	11.9	55.0	29.2	48.9	15.3	57.0
Assam	67.4	57.0	48.0	57.0	61.0	55.9	40.5	54.6	64.6	56.6	44.8	56.0
Bihar	48.2	72.7	38.9	71.5	40.1	72.6	24.8	71.1	45.1	72.7	33.5	71.4
Chhattisgarh	62.6	47.2	45.0	52.0	55.1	44.6	35.8	41.6	59.6	46.2	41.3	48.4
Delhi	66.9	67.8	54.6	72.5	55.2	48.9	42.6	51.3	62.9	62.1	50.5	66.4
Goa	63.6	88.2	93.8	92.0	42.9	84.7	72.0	77.6	54.0	86.9	83.7	86.3
Gujarat	58.1	57.2	44.2	52.5	47.8	46.7	33.6	39.5	53.8	53.3	39.7	47.8
Haryana	59.4	64.8	48.0	61.4	53.0	65.1	40.8	65.2	56.7	64.9	45.0	62.9
Himachal Pradesh	72.4	60.0	54.1	55.4	59.7	68.0	54.7	69.7	67.0	63.1	54.3	61.5
Jammu & Kashmir	72.5	75.0	40.1	70.6	72.1	78.6	37.7	77.5	72.3	76.5	39.1	73.3
Jharkhand	72.8	72.8	47.3	66.1	58.5	71.5	37.9	70.2	66.9	72.3	43.5	67.5
Karnataka	73.5	71.4	54.5	74.0	59.4	72.1	43.8	79.1	67.4	71.6	49.9	75.9
Kerala	62.1	50.0	66.5	46.3	46.6	50.3	51.1	46.2	54.5	50.1	59.0	46.3
Madhya Pradesh	59.3	63.7	45.7	61.5	45.9	65.4	34.3	65.8	54.1	64.3	41.2	62.9
Maharashtra	67.6	72.1	48.0	68.8	55.0	72.8	32.3	65.1	62.5	72.3	41.6	67.6
Manipur	40.6	37.3	24.7	54.5	39.5	28.9	28.8	36.4	40.1	33.9	26.4	46.4
Meghalaya	34.9	35.9	29.6	27.7	39.2	37.0	34.6	28.1	37.0	36.5	32.1	27.9
Mizoram	39.7	32.3	44.8	58.7	37.1	30.0	46.9	47.3	38.6	31.4	45.6	53.8
Nagaland	55.2	46.0	42.5	66.5	55.3	37.0	45.7	45.2	55.2	41.6	44.0	55.8
Odisha	55.0	61.8	51.2	56.2	46.3	59.5	41.9	55.1	51.0	60.9	46.9	55.7
Punjab	59.8	72.5	55.9	74.8	43.5	77.8	38.9	81.7	52.5	74.5	48.2	77.3
Rajasthan	67.2	69.7	47.2	66.5	54.3	67.3	35.9	58.0	62.1	68.9	42.8	63.7
Sikkim	77.3	26.0	61.4	27.8	68.3	28.7	60.1	31.5	72.9	27.2	60.8	29.6
Tamil Nadu	62.4	71.3	38.5	63.9	52.1	68.1	28.5	57.6	57.7	70.0	33.9	61.5
Telangana	60.8	75.7	34.7	66.9	55.0	77.7	25.5	74.1	58.2	76.6	30.6	69.6
Tripura	64.4	56.4	30.7	54.2	61.2	56.4	24.6	56.0	63.0	56.4	28.0	54.9
Uttarakhand	76.0	57.7	69.8	56.9	58.0	65.4	51.5	64.7	68.1	60.6	61.8	59.7
Uttar Pradesh	60.4	69.9	44.5	64.8	48.8	74.8	32.2	71.3	55.5	71.7	39.4	67.0
West Bengal	64.0	69.1	43.5	63.8	49.2	70.7	29.6	69.4	57.9	69.7	37.8	65.6
A & N Islands	67.0	58.6	52.7	62.2	20.0	73.5	20.0	73.5	50.6	60.6	41.3	64.1
Chandigarh	67.2	65.4	41.0	96.9	44.7	95.5	39.4	100.0	58.5	74.2	40.4	98.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72.4	66.5	59.8	64.7	56.7	83.6	31.1	77.8	65.0	73.5	46.2	68.9
Daman & Diu	68.3	84.1	69.4	82.6	62.2	81.7	71.2	84.0	65.7	83.1	70.2	83.2
Lakshadweep	29.8	77.8	29.8	77.8	58.9	64.3	64.2	59.0	42.6	69.6	44.9	66.0
Puducherry	60.3	79.1	47.6	75.2	52.2	68.0	45.0	77.9	56.5	74.3	46.4	76.4
all-India	62.4	67.6	47.2	63.9	51.4	68.4	35.8	65.0	57.7	67.9	42.4	64.3

Please refer to the note given in Statement 31

Table (31.3): Percentage of persons with disability who used/ accessed public transport during last 365 days, accessed public building during last 365 days and problems faced in accessing/using public transport/public building for each State/UT urban

State/ UT	male						female				person			
	percentage of persons with disability													
	who used public transport	who used public transport and faced difficulties	who accessed public building	who accessed public building and faced difficulties	who used public transport	who used public transport and faced difficulties	who accessed public building	who accessed public building and faced difficulties	who used public transport	who used public transport and faced difficulties	who accessed public building	who accessed public building and faced difficulties		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
Andhra Pradesh	75.0	56.9	65.2	55.8	63.1	58.8	54.0	57.3	69.1	57.7	59.6	56.5		
Arunachal Pradesh	52.5	43.0	48.2	46.1	49.5	58.3	35.1	80.2	51.3	49.0	42.9	57.3		
Assam	66.8	64.4	56.9	65.9	63.5	59.5	48.7	62.8	65.3	62.1	53.0	64.5		
Bihar	56.1	53.6	49.1	56.8	48.6	72.3	31.7	70.3	53.4	59.7	42.9	60.4		
Chhattisgarh	66.9	54.4	51.3	55.7	60.2	52.3	39.9	51.8	64.2	53.5	46.6	54.3		
Delhi	55.8	60.7	54.9	63.3	42.1	65.2	40.5	66.4	50.2	62.3	49.0	64.4		
Goa	62.4	59.7	74.6	73.0	35.0	50.6	39.0	55.6	49.4	56.7	57.7	67.4		
Gujarat	54.5	58.1	48.2	52.0	50.3	59.2	37.0	61.4	52.8	58.5	43.7	55.2		
Haryana	57.1	62.3	50.3	60.8	54.5	71.6	47.3	74.7	55.8	67.0	48.8	67.8		
Himachal Pradesh	79.3	51.9	66.3	52.1	67.2	58.0	59.8	51.8	74.9	53.9	63.9	52.0		
Jammu & Kashmir	67.1	64.2	48.9	68.4	41.6	45.8	27.8	36.3	55.8	58.2	39.6	58.4		
Jharkhand	71.3	54.1	55.8	50.7	67.4	63.8	51.4	65.6	69.8	57.6	54.1	56.1		
Karnataka	63.7	62.2	52.0	62.1	62.4	62.2	44.3	67.4	63.1	62.1	48.5	64.2		
Kerala	52.8	59.7	54.7	58.6	49.0	66.6	44.0	61.5	50.9	63.0	49.4	59.9		
Madhya Pradesh	65.7	66.2	58.6	66.8	57.2	72.6	50.6	72.3	62.0	68.8	55.1	69.0		
Maharashtra	63.9	68.9	52.1	65.0	52.6	71.5	40.2	67.4	58.8	69.9	46.7	65.9		
Manipur	30.3	54.3	16.3	49.8	27.8	43.5	13.3	58.8	29.3	50.1	15.1	53.0		
Meghalaya	46.8	35.4	36.2	39.9	44.4	35.0	26.5	38.0	45.8	35.2	32.1	39.3		
Mizoram	47.5	29.2	54.5	35.4	59.7	16.2	69.7	31.0	53.7	21.9	62.2	32.9		
Nagaland	56.7	31.1	50.3	34.1	62.7	28.7	53.8	26.9	59.8	29.8	52.1	30.3		
Odisha	68.1	56.7	64.7	57.1	59.5	61.4	55.2	59.7	63.9	58.8	60.1	58.3		
Punjab	54.0	68.2	50.0	69.5	51.9	76.9	46.4	75.0	52.9	72.7	48.1	72.3		
Rajasthan	68.8	77.0	42.0	70.4	57.4	68.8	37.5	66.6	64.3	74.1	40.2	69.0		
Sikkim	49.0	31.4	34.0	17.8	41.3	36.9	38.0	34.0	45.8	33.5	35.6	24.9		
Tamil Nadu	60.7	59.4	44.7	56.1	47.1	63.7	30.2	60.0	54.0	61.3	37.6	57.7		
Telangana	61.4	59.7	35.8	66.8	52.5	61.9	32.3	59.2	57.8	60.5	34.4	64.0		
Tripura	55.6	62.0	44.1	68.8	44.4	60.6	40.1	66.3	51.2	61.7	42.6	68.0		
Uttarakhand	67.1	62.0	69.6	63.9	70.0	69.5	62.1	69.9	68.5	65.5	66.2	66.5		
Uttar Pradesh	69.5	69.7	52.0	64.5	56.4	70.0	37.8	68.0	64.4	69.8	46.6	65.6		
West Bengal	60.5	68.8	44.4	62.1	50.2	69.1	33.4	68.2	56.2	68.9	39.7	64.3		
A & N Islands	69.4	42.0	44.3	35.5	15.0	51.0	18.1	30.8	48.9	43.1	34.4	34.6		
Chandigarh	60.0	89.7	79.1	82.8	55.4	83.2	58.9	83.4	57.6	86.5	68.7	83.1		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83.4	81.6	79.4	80.6	100.0	92.0	92.6	91.4	88.7	85.3	83.6	84.4		
Daman & Diu	74.4	85.5	77.2	93.0	13.5	100.0	27.0	75.0	64.1	86.1	68.7	91.8		
Lakshadweep	50.8	53.8	56.4	53.5	28.8	54.4	22.6	31.7	41.4	54.0	42.0	48.5		
Puducherry	58.8	50.4	39.4	61.1	56.4	71.9	41.3	83.5	57.7	60.1	40.3	71.7		
all-India	63.1	64.2	51.1	61.6	54.1	66.5	41.3	65.4	59.1	65.1	46.8	63.1		

Please refer to the note given in Statement 31

Table (31.3): Percentage of persons with disability who used/ accessed public transport during last 365 days, accessed public building during last 365 days and problems faced in accessing/using public transport/public building for each State/UT
rural+urban

State/ UT	male				female				person			
	percentage of persons with disability											
	who used public transport	who used public transport and faced difficulties	who accessed public building	who accessed public building and faced difficulties	who used public transport	who used public transport and faced difficulties	who accessed public building	who accessed public building and faced difficulties	who used public transport	who used public transport and faced difficulties	who accessed public building	who accessed public building and faced difficulties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	72.6	64.0	64.4	60.5	63.2	67.8	51.6	65.0	68.1	65.7	58.4	62.4
Arunachal Pradesh	32.0	49.5	21.1	55.5	30.1	48.1	13.7	60.1	31.1	48.9	17.8	57.1
Assam	67.3	58.1	49.3	58.5	61.4	56.5	41.8	56.1	64.7	57.4	46.0	57.5
Bihar	49.0	70.6	39.9	69.7	40.8	72.5	25.4	71.0	45.9	71.3	34.4	70.1
Chhattisgarh	63.3	48.4	46.0	52.7	56.0	46.0	36.5	43.5	60.4	47.5	42.2	49.5
Delhi	56.1	61.0	54.9	63.6	42.4	64.7	40.5	66.1	50.5	62.3	49.0	64.4
Goa	63.0	72.7	83.2	82.6	38.4	67.2	53.4	68.6	51.5	70.8	69.3	77.5
Gujarat	56.6	57.6	45.8	52.3	48.8	51.8	35.0	48.7	53.4	55.4	41.3	51.0
Haryana	58.7	64.1	48.7	61.2	53.5	67.7	43.4	69.2	56.4	65.6	46.3	64.6
Himachal Pradesh	72.9	59.4	54.9	55.1	60.1	67.4	54.9	68.6	67.5	62.5	54.9	60.8
Jammu & Kashmir	71.3	72.8	42.1	70.0	64.8	73.6	35.4	69.7	68.6	73.1	39.2	69.9
Jharkhand	72.4	68.6	49.2	62.1	60.3	69.7	40.7	69.0	67.6	69.0	45.8	64.5
Karnataka	70.5	68.8	53.7	70.4	60.4	68.7	43.9	75.2	66.1	68.8	49.4	72.2
Kerala	57.4	54.5	60.5	51.9	47.8	58.9	47.5	53.5	52.7	56.5	54.1	52.6
Madhya Pradesh	61.0	64.4	49.1	63.2	49.3	68.0	39.3	68.3	56.3	65.7	45.2	65.0
Maharashtra	66.4	71.2	49.3	67.5	54.2	72.3	35.1	66.0	61.3	71.6	43.3	67.0
Manipur	37.6	41.3	22.3	53.5	36.1	32.2	24.3	39.9	37.0	37.7	23.1	47.7
Meghalaya	37.0	35.8	30.8	30.2	39.9	36.7	33.5	29.2	38.4	36.2	32.1	29.7
Mizoram	43.4	30.7	49.3	46.7	49.8	20.7	59.7	36.6	46.3	25.8	54.1	41.6
Nagaland	55.6	41.7	44.7	56.4	57.5	34.3	48.1	39.0	56.5	38.0	46.4	47.4
Odisha	56.9	60.9	53.1	56.3	48.4	59.9	44.0	56.0	53.0	60.5	48.9	56.2
Punjab	58.2	71.4	54.2	73.4	46.4	77.4	41.5	79.1	52.6	73.9	48.2	75.7
Rajasthan	67.6	71.5	45.9	67.3	55.1	67.7	36.3	60.2	62.6	70.2	42.1	64.9
Sikkim	73.0	26.5	57.2	26.9	65.1	29.3	57.5	31.7	69.2	27.8	57.4	29.2
Tamil Nadu	61.7	66.6	41.0	60.5	49.9	66.2	29.3	58.7	56.2	66.4	35.5	59.8
Telangana	61.0	69.5	35.2	66.8	54.2	72.6	27.8	68.3	58.0	70.7	32.0	67.4
Tripura	62.5	57.4	33.5	58.2	58.0	57.0	27.5	58.8	60.6	57.3	30.9	58.5
Uttarakhand	73.9	58.7	69.8	58.5	61.0	66.6	54.1	66.2	68.2	61.8	62.8	61.5
Uttar Pradesh	62.2	69.8	46.0	64.7	50.1	73.9	33.2	70.6	57.2	71.3	40.7	66.7
West Bengal	63.0	69.0	43.7	63.3	49.5	70.2	30.7	69.0	57.4	69.4	38.4	65.2
A & N Islands	68.0	51.5	49.2	52.1	17.7	65.0	19.1	55.3	49.9	53.2	38.3	52.7
Chandigarh	60.5	87.6	76.2	83.4	54.9	83.7	58.0	83.9	57.7	85.7	66.9	83.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.7	72.9	67.5	72.1	67.6	86.7	46.6	84.6	72.9	78.3	58.7	76.2
Daman & Diu	73.3	85.3	75.8	91.3	35.3	85.6	46.8	81.2	64.5	85.3	69.1	89.7
Lakshadweep	49.0	55.1	54.2	54.7	31.5	56.0	26.3	37.8	41.5	55.4	42.2	50.2
Puducherry	59.5	63.3	43.0	68.0	54.5	70.3	43.0	80.9	57.2	66.4	43.0	74.0
all-India	62.6	66.7	48.2	63.3	52.1	67.8	37.3	65.1	58.1	67.1	43.6	63.9

Please refer to the note given in Statement 31

Table (32.1): Percentage distribution of persons with disability by receipt of aid/help for each State/UT

State/ UT	male				female				person			
					receipt of aid/help							
	who received aid/help from Govt.	who received aid/help from organisation other than Govt.	did not receive aid/help	all	who received aid/help from Govt.	who received aid/help from organisation other than Govt.	did not receive aid/help	all	who received aid/help from Govt.	who received aid/help from organisation other than Govt.	did not receive aid/help	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	41.8	2.3	55.9	100.0	39.9	2.7	57.4	100.0	40.9	2.5	56.6	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	5.7	2.4	92.0	100.0	6.1	0.5	93.4	100.0	5.9	1.5	92.6	100.0
Assam	7.3	1.7	91.0	100.0	4.9	2.1	93.1	100.0	6.2	1.9	91.9	100.0
Bihar	19.0	0.8	80.2	100.0	18.4	0.7	80.9	100.0	18.8	0.8	80.4	100.0
Chhattisgarh	24.6	0.8	74.7	100.0	23.6	0.3	76.1	100.0	24.2	0.6	75.2	100.0
Delhi	25.0	1.4	73.6	100.0	15.8	1.6	82.6	100.0	21.9	1.5	76.6	100.0
Goa	61.3	0.0	38.7	100.0	46.5	4.5	49.0	100.0	54.5	2.1	43.4	100.0
Gujarat	16.1	2.7	81.2	100.0	16.4	2.4	81.3	100.0	16.2	2.6	81.2	100.0
Haryana	23.4	1.5	75.1	100.0	17.9	0.3	81.8	100.0	21.1	1.0	77.9	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	34.3	0.9	64.8	100.0	28.4	2.8	68.8	100.0	31.8	1.7	66.5	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	32.7	1.2	66.2	100.0	37.9	0.0	62.1	100.0	34.8	0.7	64.5	100.0
Jharkhand	24.7	0.7	74.6	100.0	19.7	0.8	79.5	100.0	22.6	0.7	76.6	100.0
Karnataka	45.5	1.1	53.4	100.0	40.7	1.2	58.1	100.0	43.4	1.2	55.4	100.0
Kerala	49.5	2.2	48.3	100.0	44.7	1.2	54.0	100.0	47.2	1.7	51.1	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	19.7	0.8	79.4	100.0	18.0	0.8	81.2	100.0	19.1	0.8	80.1	100.0
Maharashtra	13.7	2.1	84.2	100.0	13.9	2.3	83.9	100.0	13.8	2.2	84.1	100.0
Manipur	9.4	2.7	88.0	100.0	7.0	1.1	91.9	100.0	8.4	2.0	89.6	100.0
Meghalaya	14.0	3.6	82.4	100.0	13.8	1.3	84.9	100.0	13.9	2.5	83.7	100.0
Mizoram	5.0	9.4	85.6	100.0	9.4	4.7	85.9	100.0	6.8	7.5	85.7	100.0
Nagaland	23.2	2.7	74.0	100.0	15.6	2.7	81.7	100.0	19.5	2.7	77.8	100.0
Odisha	30.6	1.7	67.7	100.0	31.6	1.4	67.0	100.0	31.0	1.6	67.4	100.0
Punjab	10.1	0.5	89.4	100.0	8.5	0.7	90.8	100.0	9.4	0.6	90.0	100.0
Rajasthan	26.5	1.1	72.3	100.0	24.4	1.1	74.5	100.0	25.7	1.1	73.2	100.0
Sikkim	27.0	0.2	72.8	100.0	23.1	2.4	74.5	100.0	25.1	1.3	73.6	100.0
Tamil Nadu	36.9	1.7	61.4	100.0	36.2	1.7	62.2	100.0	36.6	1.7	61.7	100.0
Telangana	66.7	0.8	32.5	100.0	63.3	0.2	36.5	100.0	65.2	0.5	34.3	100.0
Tripura	21.8	2.3	75.9	100.0	20.7	2.0	77.3	100.0	21.3	2.2	76.5	100.0
Uttarakhand	21.9	0.3	77.8	100.0	19.0	0.0	81.0	100.0	20.6	0.2	79.2	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	10.8	3.5	85.7	100.0	6.7	4.0	89.3	100.0	9.1	3.7	87.2	100.0
West Bengal	15.2	2.0	82.9	100.0	16.0	1.1	82.9	100.0	15.5	1.6	82.9	100.0
A & N Islands	42.9	0.0	57.1	100.0	17.1	0.0	82.9	100.0	33.9	0.0	66.1	100.0
Chandigarh	15.4	0.0	84.6	100.0	7.6	0.0	92.4	100.0	12.4	0.0	87.6	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56.0	0.0	44.0	100.0	48.3	1.8	49.9	100.0	52.4	0.8	46.8	100.0
Daman & Diu	24.6	0.0	75.4	100.0	20.6	4.4	75.0	100.0	22.9	1.9	75.2	100.0
Lakshadweep	36.4	9.9	53.7	100.0	46.3	0.0	53.7	100.0	40.7	5.6	53.7	100.0
Puducherry	67.9	0.0	32.1	100.0	64.9	0.0	35.1	100.0	66.5	0.0	33.5	100.0
all-India	23.0	1.9	75.2	100.0	21.7	1.9	76.4	100.0	22.4	1.9	75.7	100.0

Please refer to the note given in Statement 32

Table (32.1): Percentage distribution of persons with disability by receipt of aid/help for each State/UT

State/ UT	male				female				person			
					receipt of aid/help							
	who received aid/help from Govt.	who received aid/help from organisation other than Govt.	did not receive aid/help	all	who received aid/help from Govt.	who received aid/help from organisation other than Govt.	did not receive aid/help	all	who received aid/help from Govt.	who received aid/help from organisation other than Govt.	did not receive aid/help	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	34.0	2.3	63.7	100.0	35.7	1.7	62.6	100.0	34.8	2.0	63.2	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	7.6	3.3	89.0	100.0	4.2	5.9	89.9	100.0	6.3	4.4	89.4	100.0
Assam	9.4	2.7	87.9	100.0	5.7	0.5	93.7	100.0	7.7	1.7	90.7	100.0
Bihar	14.5	1.0	84.5	100.0	15.8	1.1	83.1	100.0	15.0	1.0	84.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	25.3	0.8	74.0	100.0	24.6	0.9	74.4	100.0	25.0	0.8	74.2	100.0
Delhi	23.2	2.7	74.2	100.0	13.4	2.6	84.0	100.0	19.2	2.7	78.2	100.0
Goa	42.0	0.0	58.0	100.0	50.2	0.0	49.8	100.0	45.9	0.0	54.1	100.0
Gujarat	19.8	2.8	77.4	100.0	10.9	2.1	86.9	100.0	16.3	2.5	81.2	100.0
Haryana	16.3	1.4	82.3	100.0	11.4	1.6	87.0	100.0	13.8	1.5	84.7	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	32.2	2.3	65.5	100.0	30.0	0.0	70.0	100.0	31.4	1.5	67.1	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	22.5	0.3	77.3	100.0	15.3	0.7	84.0	100.0	19.3	0.4	80.2	100.0
Jharkhand	14.7	1.7	83.6	100.0	12.8	0.8	86.4	100.0	14.0	1.3	84.7	100.0
Karnataka	36.7	1.7	61.7	100.0	30.5	0.8	68.7	100.0	33.9	1.3	64.9	100.0
Kerala	36.5	2.6	60.9	100.0	32.9	1.9	65.2	100.0	34.7	2.2	63.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	18.3	1.2	80.5	100.0	11.4	0.7	87.9	100.0	15.3	1.0	83.7	100.0
Maharashtra	10.1	1.8	88.1	100.0	6.2	1.6	92.2	100.0	8.3	1.8	90.0	100.0
Manipur	10.8	2.2	87.0	100.0	10.6	1.9	87.5	100.0	10.7	2.1	87.2	100.0
Meghalaya	33.7	0.9	65.3	100.0	13.1	1.5	85.4	100.0	25.1	1.2	73.7	100.0
Mizoram	10.7	6.1	83.2	100.0	7.6	1.2	91.2	100.0	9.1	3.6	87.3	100.0
Nagaland	9.8	1.2	89.0	100.0	9.8	0.9	89.3	100.0	9.8	1.0	89.2	100.0
Odisha	17.8	1.7	80.5	100.0	18.0	0.7	81.3	100.0	17.9	1.2	80.9	100.0
Punjab	8.9	0.7	90.4	100.0	6.5	1.1	92.4	100.0	7.6	0.9	91.5	100.0
Rajasthan	34.7	1.0	64.3	100.0	16.0	0.7	83.3	100.0	27.3	0.9	71.8	100.0
Sikkim	21.3	0.0	78.7	100.0	24.3	0.0	75.7	100.0	22.5	0.0	77.5	100.0
Tamil Nadu	31.3	1.8	66.9	100.0	22.1	1.9	76.0	100.0	26.8	1.9	71.4	100.0
Telangana	46.3	0.9	52.8	100.0	37.9	1.2	60.9	100.0	42.9	1.0	56.0	100.0
Tripura	22.1	5.7	72.3	100.0	27.3	3.6	69.1	100.0	24.1	4.8	71.0	100.0
Uttarakhand	11.9	0.0	88.1	100.0	12.0	0.0	88.0	100.0	11.9	0.0	88.1	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	12.1	1.5	86.4	100.0	6.0	2.4	91.6	100.0	9.8	1.8	88.4	100.0
West Bengal	11.7	2.9	85.4	100.0	10.1	1.6	88.3	100.0	11.0	2.3	86.6	100.0
A & N Islands	38.6	0.0	61.4	100.0	29.4	0.0	70.6	100.0	35.2	0.0	64.8	100.0
Chandigarh	22.0	0.0	78.0	100.0	14.0	0.0	86.0	100.0	17.8	0.0	82.2	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38.4	7.4	54.2	100.0	68.7	0.0	31.3	100.0	48.0	5.1	46.9	100.0
Daman & Diu	20.2	0.0	79.8	100.0	21.7	0.0	78.3	100.0	20.5	0.0	79.5	100.0
Lakshadweep	44.2	2.0	53.8	100.0	30.6	0.0	69.4	100.0	38.4	1.2	60.4	100.0
Puducherry	58.4	1.6	39.9	100.0	55.2	1.3	43.5	100.0	57.0	1.5	41.6	100.0
all-India	22.1	1.8	76.1	100.0	17.2	1.5	81.2	100.0	19.9	1.7	78.4	100.0

Please refer to the note given in Statement 32

Table (32.1): Percentage distribution of persons with disability by receipt of aid/help for each State/UT

rural+urban

State/ UT	male				female				person			
					receipt of aid/help							
	who received aid/help from Govt.	who received aid/help from organisation other than Govt.	did not receive aid/help	all	who received aid/help from Govt.	who received aid/help from organisation other than Govt.	did not receive aid/help	all	who received aid/help from Govt.	who received aid/help from organisation other than Govt.	did not receive aid/help	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh	39.8	2.3	57.8	100.0	38.8	2.4	58.8	100.0	39.3	2.4	58.3	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	5.8	2.5	91.7	100.0	6.0	0.9	93.1	100.0	5.9	1.8	92.3	100.0
Assam	7.6	1.9	90.5	100.0	5.0	1.8	93.2	100.0	6.4	1.9	91.7	100.0
Bihar	18.6	0.8	80.6	100.0	18.2	0.7	81.1	100.0	18.4	0.8	80.8	100.0
Chhattisgarh	24.7	0.8	74.5	100.0	23.8	0.4	75.8	100.0	24.3	0.6	75.1	100.0
Delhi	23.2	2.6	74.1	100.0	13.4	2.6	84.0	100.0	19.2	2.6	78.1	100.0
Goa	50.7	0.0	49.3	100.0	48.6	2.0	49.4	100.0	49.7	0.9	49.4	100.0
Gujarat	17.6	2.8	79.6	100.0	14.2	2.3	83.5	100.0	16.2	2.6	81.2	100.0
Haryana	21.3	1.5	77.2	100.0	15.3	0.8	83.8	100.0	18.6	1.2	80.2	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	34.2	1.0	64.8	100.0	28.5	2.6	68.9	100.0	31.8	1.7	66.5	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	30.4	1.0	68.6	100.0	32.5	0.2	67.4	100.0	31.3	0.6	68.1	100.0
Jharkhand	22.4	0.9	76.7	100.0	18.3	0.8	80.9	100.0	20.7	0.9	78.4	100.0
Karnataka	42.8	1.3	55.9	100.0	37.4	1.1	61.5	100.0	40.4	1.2	58.4	100.0
Kerala	42.9	2.4	54.7	100.0	38.7	1.6	59.8	100.0	40.8	2.0	57.2	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	19.3	0.9	79.7	100.0	16.0	0.8	83.2	100.0	18.0	0.9	81.1	100.0
Maharashtra	12.6	2.0	85.4	100.0	11.1	2.0	86.8	100.0	12.0	2.0	86.0	100.0
Manipur	9.8	2.5	87.7	100.0	8.0	1.3	90.6	100.0	9.1	2.1	88.9	100.0
Meghalaya	17.5	3.1	79.4	100.0	13.7	1.3	85.0	100.0	15.6	2.3	82.1	100.0
Mizoram	7.6	7.9	84.5	100.0	8.4	2.8	88.8	100.0	8.0	5.5	86.5	100.0
Nagaland	19.5	2.3	78.2	100.0	13.8	2.1	84.0	100.0	16.7	2.2	81.1	100.0
Odisha	28.8	1.7	69.6	100.0	29.4	1.3	69.3	100.0	29.1	1.5	69.4	100.0
Punjab	9.7	0.6	89.7	100.0	7.8	0.9	91.3	100.0	8.8	0.7	90.5	100.0
Rajasthan	28.5	1.1	70.4	100.0	22.3	1.0	76.6	100.0	26.1	1.1	72.9	100.0
Sikkim	26.1	0.2	73.7	100.0	23.3	2.1	74.6	100.0	24.8	1.1	74.1	100.0
Tamil Nadu	34.6	1.7	63.6	100.0	30.0	1.8	68.3	100.0	32.4	1.8	65.8	100.0
Telangana	58.8	0.8	40.3	100.0	54.8	0.5	44.6	100.0	57.1	0.7	42.2	100.0
Tripura	21.9	3.0	75.1	100.0	22.0	2.3	75.8	100.0	21.9	2.7	75.4	100.0
Uttarakhand	19.6	0.2	80.2	100.0	17.3	0.0	82.7	100.0	18.5	0.1	81.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	11.1	3.1	85.8	100.0	6.6	3.7	89.7	100.0	9.2	3.4	87.4	100.0
West Bengal	14.2	2.2	83.6	100.0	14.3	1.2	84.5	100.0	14.2	1.8	84.0	100.0
A & N Islands	41.1	0.0	58.9	100.0	22.6	0.0	77.4	100.0	34.5	0.0	65.5	100.0
Chandigarh	21.5	0.0	78.5	100.0	13.7	0.0	86.3	100.0	17.5	0.0	82.5	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	49.1	2.9	48.0	100.0	53.4	1.3	45.3	100.0	50.9	2.3	46.8	100.0
Daman & Diu	21.0	0.0	79.0	100.0	21.2	2.1	76.7	100.0	21.0	0.5	78.5	100.0
Lakshadweep	43.5	2.7	53.8	100.0	32.1	0.0	67.9	100.0	38.6	1.6	59.8	100.0
Puducherry	62.6	0.9	36.4	100.0	59.6	0.7	39.8	100.0	61.2	0.8	38.0	100.0
all-India	22.7	1.9	75.4	100.0	20.5	1.8	77.8	100.0	21.8	1.8	76.4	100.0

Please refer to the note given in Statement 32

Table (32.2): Percentage of persons with disability having certificate of disability for each State/UT

State/ UT	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	40.8	32.9	37.1	42.5	35.1	38.8	41.2	33.5	37.6
Arunachal Pradesh	6.6	14.4	10.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	7.4	14.5	10.6
Assam	18.2	14.4	16.5	19.6	12.1	16.1	18.5	14.0	16.5
Bihar	36.1	27.4	32.8	36.1	31.1	34.3	36.1	27.7	32.9
Chhattisgarh	24.3	23.8	24.1	35.1	26.6	31.6	26.1	24.3	25.4
Delhi	45.5	32.5	41.0	38.0	24.4	32.4	38.2	24.5	32.6
Goa	49.9	27.6	39.6	40.3	15.7	28.7	44.7	20.9	33.5
Gujarat	30.6	26.4	28.9	39.8	25.6	34.1	34.5	26.1	31.0
Haryana	26.4	16.0	22.1	25.8	15.7	20.6	26.3	15.9	21.6
Himachal Pradesh	40.8	34.0	37.9	45.9	40.4	43.9	41.1	34.3	38.2
Jammu & Kashmir	57.3	56.5	57.0	45.8	29.2	38.5	54.8	50.0	52.8
Jharkhand	35.3	28.4	32.5	26.9	14.7	22.2	33.4	25.6	30.3
Karnataka	47.1	35.8	42.2	43.5	30.8	37.8	46.0	34.2	40.8
Kerala	44.7	34.8	39.9	42.6	24.3	33.5	43.6	29.4	36.6
Madhya Pradesh	30.6	22.5	27.5	34.8	28.9	32.3	31.7	24.5	28.8
Maharashtra	31.4	24.7	28.7	31.2	18.9	25.6	31.3	22.7	27.6
Manipur	16.7	17.7	17.1	24.6	24.7	24.6	19.0	19.7	19.3
Meghalaya	39.1	38.3	38.7	53.1	33.6	44.8	41.6	37.6	39.7
Mizoram	9.7	5.2	7.8	33.2	16.7	24.9	20.7	11.6	16.5
Nagaland	30.9	16.2	23.8	21.1	8.3	14.5	28.2	13.8	21.1
Odisha	33.1	24.4	29.1	32.9	15.5	24.4	33.0	23.0	28.4
Punjab	20.3	12.4	16.7	23.4	10.9	16.8	21.2	11.9	16.8
Rajasthan	28.1	20.8	25.2	24.7	17.6	21.9	27.3	20.0	24.4
Sikkim	25.0	23.8	24.4	14.4	13.6	14.0	23.4	22.6	23.0
Tamil Nadu	40.3	33.0	37.0	38.2	27.9	33.1	39.4	30.8	35.4
Telangana	56.9	47.7	52.7	48.4	41.6	45.7	53.6	45.6	50.1
Tripura	49.6	45.1	47.6	57.9	42.7	51.7	51.3	44.7	48.4
Uttarakhand	32.9	27.4	30.5	28.4	18.2	23.7	31.8	25.1	28.8
Uttar Pradesh	22.0	13.3	18.4	29.5	18.2	25.1	23.5	14.1	19.6
West Bengal	30.5	23.9	27.8	28.5	21.7	25.6	29.9	23.3	27.2
A & N Islands	51.6	17.1	39.5	50.7	39.4	46.5	51.2	27.1	42.5
Chandigarh	34.0	7.6	23.9	37.5	17.4	27.1	37.2	17.0	26.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	35.1	20.8	28.3	37.4	68.1	47.1	36.0	32.6	34.6
Daman & Diu	39.9	22.7	32.5	17.5	33.8	20.2	21.5	28.8	23.2
Lakshadweep	49.6	50.5	50.0	43.3	37.3	40.8	43.8	38.5	41.6
Puducherry	62.9	54.7	59.1	54.2	50.5	52.5	58.1	52.4	55.4
all-India	31.7	24.3	28.6	34.4	23.6	29.6	32.4	24.1	28.8

Appendix B

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

Appendix - B

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

1. Introduction

1.1 The National Sample Survey (NSS) in 76th round (July -December 2018) conducted “*Survey of Persons with Disabilities*”. For this survey, for classification of disabilities, specified disabilities as stated in the PWD Act 2016 were included. Data collected in this survey covered various aspects of disabilities, like category of disability, incidence and prevalence of disability, cause of disability, age at onset of disability, facilities available to the persons with disability, difficulties faced by persons with disability in accessing public building/public transport, arrangement of regular care giver, out-of pocket expense relating to disability, etc.

There was no sub-round restriction in the sample design of this round. However, though sub-round wise allocation was not done in sample design, uniform spread of work in field was adhered to.

2 Geographical coverage: The survey covers whole of the Indian Union *except the* villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are difficult to access.

3. Sample Design

3.1 Formation of sub-units (SUs) in rural areas: In usual NSS rounds, large sample villages are divided into a number of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups based on population (approximate present population) of the villages during survey. This procedure is modified in this round. During this round, a rural village was notionally divided into a number of sub-units (SU) of more or less equal population during the preparation of frame. Census 2011 population of villages was projected by applying suitable growth rates and the number of SUs formed in a village was determined apriori.

3.1.1 The above procedure of SU formation was implemented in the villages with population *more than or equal to 1000 as per Census 2011*. In the remaining villages, no SU was formed.

3.1.2 The number of SUs formed in the villages (with Census 2011 population 1000 or more) of the frame was decided before selection of the samples following the criteria given below:

projected population of the village	no. of SUs formed
less than 1200	1
1200 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
3600 to 4799	4
4800 to 5999	5
.....and so on

For rural parts of Kerala, similar procedure as mentioned in para 3.1.3 above was adopted with the modification that the SUs were formed within Panchayat Wards instead of villages.

3.1.3 Special case:

For rural areas of (i) Himachal Pradesh, (ii) Sikkim, (iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (iv) Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), (v) Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban, Ladakh region (Leh and Kargil districts) of Jammu and Kashmir and (vi) Idukki district of Kerala, numbers of SUs formed in a village were determined in such a way that each SU contains 600 or less projected population. Further, SUs were not formed in the villages in the above mentioned districts/States with population less than 500 as per Census 2011. In the remaining villages, the number of SUs formed for these States/districts is as follows:

projected population of the village	no. of SUs formed
less than 600	1
600 to 1199	2
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
.....and so on

3.2 Formation of sub-units (SUs) in urban areas: SUs were formed in urban sector also. The procedure was similar to that adopted in rural areas except that SUs were formed on the basis of households in the UFS frame instead of population, since UFS frame does not have population. Each UFS block with number of households more than or equal to 200 was divided into a number of SUs. In the remaining UFS blocks, no SU was formed.

4 Outline of sample design: A stratified two stage design has been adopted for the 76th round survey. *The first stage units (FSU) are villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per the situation.* The ultimate stage units (USU) are households in both the sectors.

4.1 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units:

4.1.1 There was no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 (less than 500 as per Census 2011 for the areas mentioned in para 1.3.1.3) and entire village was considered as one FSU. All such villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) were the First Stage Units (FSUs). In the remaining villages, notional sub-units (SUs) were formed. Such SUs were considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).

4.1.2 For the UFS blocks with less than 200 households, the entire UFS block was considered as one FSU. In the remaining UFS blocks, the SUs were considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).

4.1.3 List of FSUs as described above was the sampling frame for respective cases.

5 Stratification:

- (a) Each district was a stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
- (b) A special stratum, in the rural areas only, was formed at State/UT level before district level strata were formed in each State/UT. This stratum comprised all the uninhabited villages of the State/UT as per Census 2011. However, this special stratum was formed if at least 50 such villages were available in a State/UT.

6 Sub-stratification:

6.1 Rural sector: Two groups of villages were formed within each stratum (except special stratum):

Group 1: all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population less than 1000 (less than 500 for special cases mentioned in 3.1.4.1)

Group 2: remaining villages

In both the groups, number of sub-strata was formed in the following manner:

The sample size for a rural stratum was allocated among 2 groups in proportion to population. Let r_1 and r_2 be the allocations to Group 1 and Group 2 respectively. The villages within each group were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then ' $r_1/2$ ' and ' $r_2/2$ ' sub-strata were demarcated in Group 1 and Group 2 respectively in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised of a group of villages (all SU's of a village considered together) of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population. Sub-stratum numbers in Group 2 started from 11.

If number of villages in Group 1 was very small, no sub-stratum was formed.

6.2 Urban sector: Let 'u' be the sample size allocated for an urban stratum. For all strata, if ' $u/2 > 1$ ', implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum were first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS blocks as per urban frame. Then sub-strata were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of UFS blocks (all SU's within the block taken together) having more or less equal number of households.

7 Total sample size (FSUs): 9000 FSUs were allocated for the central sample at all-India level.

8 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs: The total number of sample FSUs were allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT.

9 Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors: State/UT level sample size was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2011 with 1.5 weightage to urban sector. A minimum of 4 FSUs, each for rural and urban sector separately, have been allocated to each State/UT. For more urbanised big States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc., the urban allocation was limited to rural sample size to avoid undue weightage to urban sector.

10 Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation was adjusted to multiples of 2 with a minimum sample size of 2.

For special stratum formed at State level, 2 FSUs were allocated.

11 Allocation to sub-strata:

11.1 Rural: Allocation was 2 for each sub-stratum.

11.2 Urban: Allocation was 2 for each sub-stratum for urban sector.

12 Selection of FSUs within a stratum/sub-stratum:

12 .1 From all the sub-strata of Group 1 within each stratum of rural sector, required number of FSUs was selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR) scheme with Census 2011 population as size.

12.2 From the remaining sub-strata of a rural stratum, and all sub-strata in urban sector within each stratum, required number of FSUs was selected by Simple Random Sampling With Replacement (SRSWR) scheme.

12 .3 FSUs were selected by Simple Random Sampling With Replacement (SRSWR) scheme in the special stratum formed in rural sector at the State/UT level.

12.4 No sub-sample wise selection was done in this round and FSUs were selected in the form of single sample only.

13 Formation of sub-units and listing of households

13.1 Procedure of formation of SUs: After identification of the boundaries of the village/ UFS block which contains the sample FSU, the village/ UFS block was divided into the number of SUs (say, D) as given in the sample list by more or less equalising the present population of the village/UFS block in which the sample FSUs were located. It was ensured that SUs formed were clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks. For villages/blocks where the number of SUs formed was 1 as per the sample list, no SU formation was required.

13.2 Listing of households: All the households of the sample FSU were listed. Temporarily locked households were also listed after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local enquiry.

14 Formation of second stage strata (SSS) and allocation of households in different SSS:

14.1 Schedule 26 (Survey of persons with disabilities): Considering the types of disabilities and their rarity, a suitable strategy for SSS formation was adopted. The households were grouped into seven second stage strata (SSS) in the following manner:

SSS no.	Composition of SSS	Disability Group	Allocation of households
1	households having person(s) with any of the 11 rare disabilities: (i) acid attack victims, (ii) autism spectrum disorder, (iii) cerebral palsy, (iv) dwarfism, (v) haemophilia, (vi) multiple sclerosis, (vii) muscular dystrophy, (viii) other chronic neurological conditions, (ix) Parkinson's disease, (x) sickle cell disease, (xi) thalassemia	I	8
2	from the remaining, households having at least one person with mental disability	II	10
3	from the remaining, households having at least one person with speech disability		
4	from the remaining, households having at least one person with visual disability		
5	from the remaining, households having at least one person with hearing disability		
6	from the remaining, households having at least one person with locomotor disability		
7	households without any disability	No disability	2

15 Selection of households: The sample households from each SSS for each of the schedules are selected by SRSWOR.

16 Estimation Procedure

16.1 Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

i = subscript for i-th FSU [SU/ village (panchayat ward)/ block]

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU

k = subscript for k-th sample household within an FSU

N = total number of FSUs in any rural/urban sub-stratum

Z = total size of villages in a rural sub-stratum (where villages are selected as FSUs i.e. sub-stratum numbers 01 - 10)

z = size of sample FSU used for selection in sub-stratum numbers 01 - 10

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including ‘uninhabited’ and ‘zero cases’ but excluding casualty for a particular sub-stratum

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\hat{X} , \hat{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

y_{stijk} = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household of the j-th second stage stratum of the i-th FSU for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum.

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

16.2 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a stratum × sub-stratum:

16.2.1 Rural:

16.2.1.1 Case 1: Sub-strata of special Stratum (i.e. stratum = 99 and sub-stratum = 01)

(i) For j-th second-stage:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk} \right]$$

16.2.1.2 Case 2: Sub-strata of Group 1 villages (Sub-stratum Number: 01, 02, ..., 10)

(i) For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum \times sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} \left[\frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk} \right]$$

16.2.1.3 Case 3: Sub-strata of Group 2 villages (Sub-stratum Number: 11 onwards)

(i) For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum \times sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk} \right]$$

16.2.1.4 For all second-stage strata combined:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

16.2.2 Urban:

16.2.2.1 (i) For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum \times sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk} \right]$$

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

16.3 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a stratum:

Overall estimate for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) will be obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_t \hat{Y}_{st}$$

16.4 Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India.

16.5 Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$.

16.6 Estimates of Error: The estimated variances of the above estimates will be as follows:

16.7 For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_{st})$$

Rural

(a) **Sub-strata of special stratum (i.e stratum = 99 and sub-stratum = 01):**

$$V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = V\hat{ar}_{srsqr}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \left[\sum_t \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} (N_{st}\hat{Y}_{sti} - \hat{Y}_{st})^2 \right]$$

$$\text{where } N_{st}\hat{Y}_{sti} = \sum_j \sum_k y_{stijk} \times n_{st} \times \text{multipler} \dots \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

Multiplier is as given in the table in para 16.10.

(b) **Sub-strata of Group 1 villages (Sub-stratum Number: 01, 02, ..., 10):**

$$V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = V\hat{ar}_{ppswr}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \left[\sum_t \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \left(\frac{Z_{st}\hat{Y}_{sti}}{z_{sti}} - \hat{Y}_{st} \right)^2 \right],$$

$$\text{where } \frac{Z_{st}}{z_{sti}} \hat{Y}_{sti} = \sum_j \sum_k y_{stijk} \times n_{st} \times \text{multipler} \dots \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

(c) Sub-strata of Group 2 villages (Sub-stratum Number: 11 onwards):

$$\hat{V\text{ar}}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \hat{V\text{ar}}_{srswr}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \left[\sum_t \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} (N_{st}\hat{Y}_{sti} - \hat{Y}_{st})^2 \right]$$

where $N_{st}\hat{Y}_{sti}$ is same as given in 16.7 a(i).

Urban:

$$\hat{V\text{ar}}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \hat{V\text{ar}}_{srswor}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \left[\sum_t \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} (N_{st}\hat{Y}_{sti} - \hat{Y}_{st})^2 \right]$$

where $N_{st}\hat{Y}_{sti}$ is same as given in 16.7 a(i).

16.8 For ratio \hat{R} :

$$MSE(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \left[\sum_t M_{st} + \sum_{t'} M_{st'} \right]$$

where t, t' indicate respectively the sub-strata with PPSWR and SRSWR selection at first stage.

Rural:

(a) Sub-strata of special stratum (i.e. stratum = 99 and sub-stratum = 01):

$$M_{st'} = \frac{1}{n_{st'}(n_{st'}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st'}} \left[N_{st'} (\hat{Y}_{st'i} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st'i}) - (\hat{Y}_{st'} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st'}) \right]^2$$

where

$$N_{st'} \hat{Y}_{st'i} = \sum_j \sum_k y_{st'ijk} \times n_{st'} \times \text{multiplier} \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{(iii)}$$

$$\text{and } N_{st'} \hat{X}_{st'i} = \sum_j \sum_k x_{st'ijk} \times n_{st'} \times \text{multiplier} \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{(iv)}$$

(b) Sub-strata of Group 1 villages (Sub-stratum Number: 01, 02, ,10):

$$M_{st} = \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \left[\frac{Z_{st}}{z_{sti}} (\hat{Y}_{sti} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{sti}) - (\hat{Y}_{st} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st}) \right]^2$$

where

$$\frac{Z_{st}}{z_{sti}} \hat{Y}_{sti} = \sum_j \sum_k y_{stijk} \times n_{st} \times \text{multiplier} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\frac{Z_{st}}{z_{sti}} \hat{X}_{sti} = \sum_j \sum_k x_{stijk} \times n_{st} \times \text{multiplier}$$

(c) Sub-strata of Group 2 villages (Sub-stratum Number: 11 onwards):

$$M_{st'} = \frac{1}{n_{st'}(n_{st'}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st'}} \left[N_{st'} (\hat{Y}_{st'i} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st'i}) - (\hat{Y}_{st'} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st'}) \right]^2$$

Where

$N_{st'} \hat{Y}_{st'i}$ and $N_{st'} \hat{X}_{st'i}$ are same as given in 16.8 a(iii) and 16.8 a(iv) respectively.

Urban:

$$M_{st'} = \frac{1}{n_{st'}(n_{st'}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st'}} \left[N_{st'} (\hat{Y}_{st'i} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st'i}) - (\hat{Y}_{st'} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st'}) \right]^2$$

Where

$N_{st'} \hat{Y}_{st'i}$ and $N_{st'} \hat{X}_{st'i}$ are same as given in 16.8 a(iii) and 16.8 a(iv) respectively.

16.9 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$RSE(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{Var(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$RSE(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{MSE(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

16.10 Multipliers:

The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum level for a Schedule 26 are given below:

Schedule type	sector	multipliers
26	rural (sub-strata of special stratum i.e. stratum = 99)	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \times \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}}$
	rural (sub-stratum number: 01, 02,..., 10)	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{sti}} \times \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}}$
	rural (sub-stratum number: 11 onwards)	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \times \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}}$
	urban	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \times \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}}$
	$j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$ for Schedule 26	

Note:

- (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable is used.
- (ii) Multipliers are computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.

Table 1: Allocation of sample FSUs allotted and surveyed and number of households surveyed and number of persons survey in Schedule 26 of NSS 76th round

State/UT	number of sample FSUs allotted		number of sample FSUs surveyed		number of households surveyed		number of persons surveyed		number of persons with disabilities surveyed	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	200	128	200	128	3727	1426	14122	5319	3596	1260
Arunachal Pradesh	66	32	66	32	458	180	2358	837	346	118
Assam	228	72	228	72	3190	883	16336	4177	2796	769
Bihar	466	120	466	120	6872	1226	37340	6621	6127	1017
Chhattisgarh	114	66	114	66	1702	740	8378	3584	1591	662
Delhi	24	116	24	116	258	844	1306	4029	218	652
Goa	10	10	10	10	99	71	434	321	85	52
Gujarat	204	202	204	202	2637	1747	13957	8131	2448	1451
Haryana	102	82	102	82	1733	923	9913	4715	1614	838
Himachal Pradesh	56	26	56	26	533	199	2533	767	471	151
Jammu & Kashmir	88	62	86	60	855	495	4701	2518	716	393
Jharkhand	134	82	134	82	2085	877	10903	4521	1949	769
Karnataka	210	200	210	200	3685	2184	18117	9738	3483	1891
Kerala	142	142	142	142	2543	1911	10937	8340	2520	1805
Madhya Pradesh	314	182	314	182	4696	2305	24545	11956	4289	2071
Maharashtra	390	390	390	390	6493	3719	31844	17123	6202	3160
Manipur	108	80	108	80	753	542	3957	2621	557	393
Meghalaya	74	36	74	36	487	208	2732	1060	351	147
Mizoram	52	50	52	50	415	375	2069	1809	316	282
Nagaland	46	30	46	30	393	231	1830	1041	302	172
Odisha	236	72	236	72	4114	949	18189	4258	3929	865
Punjab	104	96	104	96	1630	1150	8396	5541	1553	1013
Rajasthan	284	156	284	156	4599	1809	25986	9787	4275	1612
Sikkim	44	24	44	24	542	166	2455	650	476	121
Tamil Nadu	258	258	258	258	4049	2259	15562	8176	3735	1850
Telangana	126	122	126	122	1989	1190	7372	4625	1837	976
Tripura	114	74	114	74	1447	558	6340	2129	1260	418
Uttarakhand	54	30	54	30	503	310	2523	1442	414	259
Uttar Pradesh	700	342	700	342	11643	4131	67214	23036	11124	3742
West Bengal	384	268	384	268	6275	2941	27378	12446	5819	2550
A & N Islands	14	10	14	10	64	73	240	276	46	57
Chandigarh	4	12	4	12	59	71	305	292	52	49
D & N Haveli	8	8	8	8	119	50	731	197	113	35
Daman & Diu	8	8	8	8	96	51	408	179	90	39
Lakshadweep	8	8	4	8	61	114	356	722	53	101
Puducherry	10	20	10	20	200	240	822	996	193	208
all-India	5384	3616	5378	3614	81004	37148	402589	173980	74946	31948

Appendix C

Schedule 26: Survey of Persons with Disabilities

Appendix C

RURAL		*
URBAN		

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

SEVENTY-SIXTH ROUND: JULY, 2018 - DECEMBER, 2018
SCHEDULE 26: SURVEY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

[0] descriptive identification of sample household	
1. state/u.t.:	5. investigator unit number /block number:
2. district:	6. sample sub-unit (SU) number
3. sub-district/tehsil/town*:	7. name of head of household:
4. village name:	8. name of informant:

[1] identification of sample household							
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code
1.	srl. no. of sample FSU				6.	serial number of informant # (as in column 1 of block 3)	
2.	round number	7	6		7.	response code	
3.	schedule number	2	6		8.	survey code	
4.	second-stage stratum number				9.	reason for substitution of original household (code)	
5.	sample household number						

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

item 7: response code: informant: *co-operative and capable* -1, *co-operative but not capable* -2, *busy* -3, *reluctant* -4, *others* -9.

item 8: survey code: *original* -1, *substitute* -2, *casualty* -3.

item 9: reason for substitution of original household: informant *busy* -1, *members away from home* -2, informant *non-cooperative* -3, *others* -9.

* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.

if the informant is not a household member, code 99 will be recorded.

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

col. (3): relation to head: self -1, spouse of head -2, married child -3, spouse of married child -4, unmarried child -5, grandchild -6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law -7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives -8, servants/ employees/ other non-relatives -9

col. (4): whether the parents are blood-related: yes – 1, no – 2, not known – 3

col. (5): gender: male-1, female-2, transgender-3

col. (7): marital status: never married – 1, currently married – 2, widowed – 3, divorced/separated – 4

col. (8) : highest level of education: not literate -01, literate without any schooling -02, literate without formal schooling: through NFEC -03, through TLC/ AEC -04, others -05; literate with formal schooling: below primary -06, primary -07, upper primary/middle -08, secondary -10, higher secondary -11, diploma /certificate course (upto secondary)-12, diploma/certificate course(higher secondary)-13, diploma/certificate course(graduation & above) -14, graduate -15, post graduate and above -16.

col. (9): highest level of technical education: no technical education -01, technical degree in: agriculture -02, engineering/ technology -03, medicine -04, crafts -05, other subjects -06; technical diploma or certificate (below graduate level) in: agriculture -07, engineering/ technology -08, medicine -09, crafts -10, other subjects -11; technical diploma or certificate (graduate and above level) in: agriculture -12, engineering/ technology -13, medicine -14, crafts -15, other subjects -16.

[4] household characteristics		
1.	household size	
2.	religion (code)	
3.	social group (code)	
4.	land possessed as on date of survey (code)	
<i>household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)</i>		
5.	usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (A)	
6.	imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock (B)	
7.	imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. (C)	
8.	expenditure on purchase of household durables during last 365 days (D)	
9.	usual monthly consumer expenditure [A + B + C +(D/12)]	
Note: 1. For recording information in items 5, 6 and 7, usual monthly consumption will mean expenditure is incurred/consumption took place with a monthly regularity. 2. Ensure that the figures reported in item 5 are not reported again in any of the items 6, 7 or 8.		

CODES FOR BLOCK 4

item 2: religion : Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity –3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Zoroastrianism-7, others-9

item 3: social group : scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, other backward class-3, others-9

item 4: land possessed:

area in hectare	code	area in hectare	code
less than 0.005	01	2.01 – 3.01	07
0.005 - 0.02	02	3.01 - 4.01	08
0.02 - 0.21	03	4.01 - 6.01	10
0.21 - 0.41.....	04	6.01 - 8.01	11
0.41 - 1.01	05	greater than or equal to 8.01.....	12
1.01 – 2.01	06		

Note: 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare, 1 hectare=10,000 square metre

[If the sample household does not possess any land, code '99' will be recorded in item 4.]

[5] identification of disabilities for each of the members of the household														
srl. no. as in col.1 of bl.3	age (years) as in col.6 of bl.3	type of disability												for persons of age 12 to 59 years with code 1 in any of the columns 3 to 14, whether receiving/received any vocational/technical training (code)
		locomotor		visual	hearing	speech and language	mental retardation/ intellectual disability#	mental illness#			other			
		whether having difficulty in using hands, fingers, toes, in body movement (yes-1, no-2)	whether having loss of sensation in the body due to paralysis, leprosy, other reasons (yes-1, no-2)	whether having deformity of the body part (s) like hunch back, dwarfism, deformity due to leprosy, caused by acid attack, etc., (yes-1, no-2)	whether having deformity of the body part (s) like hunch back, dwarfism, deformity due to leprosy, caused by acid attack, etc., (yes-1, no-2)	whether having difficulty in seeing, counting fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet (with spectacles, if using, and both eyes taken together) (yes-1, no-2)	whether having difficulty in hearing day to day conversational speech (without hearing aid, if using, and both ears taken together) (yes-1, no-2)	whether having difficulty in speech (unable to speak like normal person/ speech not comprehensible, including laryngectomy, aphasia) (yes-1, no-2)	whether having difficulty in understanding/ comprehension or communicating (in doing daily activities (yes-1, no-2))	whether having unnecessary and excessive worry and anxiety, repetitive behaviour/ thoughts, changes of mood or mood swings, talking/ laughing to self, staring in space (yes-1, no-2)	whether having unusual experiences of hearing voices, seeing visions, strange smell or sensation or strange taste (yes-1, no-2)	whether having unusual behaviour or difficulty in social interactions and adaptability (yes-1, no-2)	whether having any of the following: parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, other chronic neurological conditions, haemophilia, thalassemia, sickle cell disease (yes-1, no-2)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

#: (i) if entry is 1 in any of the cols. 9 or 10, record code 2 in all the cols. 11, 12 and 13. (ii) if entry is 1 in any of the cols. 11, 12 and 13, record code 2 in both the cols. 9 and 10.

Note: An additional sheet of Block 5 is given in the next page

CODES FOR BLOCK 5

col. (15): whether receiving/received any vocational/technical training:

yes:

receiving formal vocational/technical training: 1;

received vocational/technical training:

formal: 2,

other than formal: hereditary-3, self-learning-4,

learning on the job-5, others -6;

did not receive any vocational/technical training -7.

[5.1] particulars of locomotor disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in any of the columns 3 to 5 of block 5									
item	item description			details of the household members					
1.	srl. no. [as in col.1,block 5]								
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]								
locomotor disabilities[#]				L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
3.	cause of disability (code)								
4.	category of disability (code)								
5.	disability area (code)								
6.	whether having the disability from birth* (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)								
7.	if code 2 in item 6,	age (years) at onset of the disability							
8.		whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes – 1, no – 2)							
9.		if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)							
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)								
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)								
12.	if code 1 in item 11,	type of aid / appliance (code)							
13.		how aid / appliance acquired? (code)							
14.		whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)							
15.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)								
<i>Note: #for each household member report at most three categories of disabilities in columns L1, L2 and L3 for which the household member faced more difficulties *for entry 1 and 5 in item 4, entry in item 6 will be 2.</i>									

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.1:

Item 3: cause of disability: disease-1, other than disease due to: burn-2, injury other than burn -3; others -9

Item 4: category of disability: leprosy cured person-1, cerebral palsy-2, dwarfism-3, muscular dystrophy-4, acid attack victim-5, polio-6, other locomotor disability -7.

Item 5: disability area: both the hands-1, one of the hands-2, both the legs-3, one of the legs-4, hands and legs-5, other body parts-9

Item 9: place of occurrence: at workplace-1, on road-2, at home-3, at other places-9

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 11: whether aid / appliance advised: yes: acquired-1, not acquired: cannot afford-2, not available-3, others -4; no – 5.

Item 12: type of aid / appliance: electric wheelchair -1, manual wheelchair – 2, artificial limb – 3, crutch – 4, splint – 5, tricycle – 6, callipers – 7, spinal brace-8, others – 9.

Item 13: how aid/appliance acquired: purchased – 1, assistance from: government – 2, non-government organisation – 3, others – 9

Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities: always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[5.2] particulars of visual disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in column 6 of block 5

item	item description		details of the household members						
1.	srl. no. [as in col.1,block 5]								
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]								
3.	cause of disability (code)								
4.	category of disability (code)								
5.	disability area (code)								
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)								
7.	if code 2 in item 6,	age (years) at onset of the disability							
8.		whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes – 1, no – 2)							
9.	if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)								
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)								
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)								
12.	if code 1 in item 11,	type of aid / appliance (code)							
13.		how aid / appliance acquired? (code)							
14.		whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)							
15.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)								

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.2:

Item 3: cause of disability: disease-1, other than disease due to: burn-2, injury other than burn -3; others -9

Item 4: category of disability: no light perception – 1; has light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 feet : normally uses spectacles – 2, normally does not use spectacles – 3; has light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 feet to 10 feet : normally uses spectacles – 4, normally does not use spectacles – 5.

Item 9: place of occurrence: at workplace-1, on road-2, at home-3, at other places-9

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 11: whether aid / appliance advised: yes: acquired-1, not acquired: cannot afford-2, not available– 3, others -4; no – 5.

Item 12: type of aid / appliance: high powered glasses – 1, contact lens-2, cane: smart cane-3, regular cane (like, white cane)-4, other cane-5; others – 9

Item 13: how aid/appliance acquired: purchased – 1, assistance from: government – 2, non-government organisation – 3, others – 9

Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities: always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[5.3] particulars of hearing disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in column 7 of block 5						
item	item description		details of the household members			
1.	srl. no. [as in col.1,block 5]					
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]					
3.	cause of disability (code)					
4.	category of disability (code)					
5.	disability area (code)					
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)					
7.	if code 2 in	age (years) at onset of the disability				
8.		whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes – 1, no – 2)				
9.	item 6, if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)					
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)					
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)					
12.	if code 1 in item 11,	type of aid / appliance (code)				
13.		how aid / appliance acquired? (code)				
14.		whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)				
15.	extent of hearing disability (code)					

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.3:

Item 3: cause of disability: disease-1, other than disease due to: burn-2, injury other than burn -3; others -9

Item 9: place of occurrence: at workplace-1, on road-2, at home-3, at other places-9

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 11: whether aid / appliance advised: yes: acquired-1, not acquired: cannot afford-2, not available– 3, others -4; no – 5.

Item 12: type of aid / appliance: hearing aid – 1, others – 9

Item 13: how aid/appliance acquired: purchased – 1, assistance from: government – 2, non-government organisation – 3, others – 9

Item 15: extent of hearing disability: cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds -1, can hear only shouted words -2, have hearing difficulty other than those in codes 1 or 2 -3.

[5.4] particulars of speech and language disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in column 8 of block 5						
item	item description		details of the household members			
1.	srl. no. [as in col. 1, block 5]					
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]					
3.	cause of disability (code)					
4.	category of disability (code)					
5.	disability area (code)					
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)					
7.	if age (years) at onset of the disability					
8.	code 2 in whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes – 1, no – 2)					
9.	item 6, if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)					
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)					
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)					
12.	if code 1 in type of aid / appliance (code)					
13.	item 11, how aid / appliance acquired? (code)					
14.	whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)					
15.	extent of speech and language disability (code)					

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.4

Item 3: cause of disability: disease-1, other than disease due to: burn-2, injury other than burn -3; others -9

Item 9: place of occurrence: at workplace-1, on road-2, at home-3, at other places-9

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 15: extent of speech and language disability: cannot speak-1, can speak only single words or speaks unintelligibly-2, have speech and language difficulty other than those in codes 1 or 2 -3.

[5.5] particulars of mental retardation/intellectual disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in any of columns 9 or 10 of block 5

item	item description			details of the household members								
1.	srl. no. [as in col. 1, block 5]											
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]											
mental retardation/intellectual disabilities[#]				M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3
3.	cause of disability (code)											
4.	category of disability (code)											
5.	disability area (code)											
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)											
7.	if code 2 in item 6,	age (years) at onset of the disability										
8.		whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes – 1, no – 2)										
9.		if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)										
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)											
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)											
12.	if code 1 in item 11,	type of aid / appliance (code)										
13.		how aid / appliance acquired? (code)										
14.		whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)										
15.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)											

#for each household member report at most three categories of disabilities in columns M1, M2 and M3 for which the household member faced more difficulties

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.5:

item 4: category of disability: specific learning disabilities-1, autism spectrum disorder-2, other mental retardation/intellectual disability -9

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities: always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[5.6] particulars of mental illness of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in any of the columns 11 to 13 of block 5

item	item description		details of the household members						
1.	srl. no. [as in col. 1, block 5]								
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]								
3.	cause of disability (code)								
4.	category of disability (code)								
5.	disability area (code)								
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)								
7.	if code 2 in item 6,	age (years) at onset of the disability							
8.		whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes – 1, no – 2)							
9.		if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)							
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)								
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)								
12.	if code 1 in item 11,	type of aid / appliance (code)							
13.		how aid / appliance acquired? (code)							
14.		whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)							
15.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)								

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.6

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities: always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[5.7] particulars of other type of disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in column 14 of block 5									
item	item description			details of the household members					
1.	srl. no. [as in col. 1, block 5]			O1	O2	O3	O1	O2	O3
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]								
other type of disabilities[#]				O1	O2	O3	O1	O2	O3
3.	cause of disability (code)								
4.	category of disability (code)								
5.	disability area (code)								
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)								
7.	if code 2 in item 6,	age (years) at onset of the disability							
8.		whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes – 1, no – 2)							
9.	if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)								
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)								
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)								
12.	if code 1 in item 11,	type of aid / appliance (code)							
13.		how aid / appliance acquired? (code)							
14.	whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)								
15.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)								

for each household member report at most three categories of disabilities in columns O1, O2 and O3 for which the household member faced more difficulties

CODE FOR BLOCK 5.7:

item 4: category of disability: chronic neurological conditions: multiple sclerosis-1, parkinson's disease -2, other chronic neurological conditions-3;
blood disorder: haemophilia-4, thalassemia-5, sickle cell disease-6

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities: always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[6] availability of facilities and difficulties faced by the persons with at least one disability (i.e., for those with entry 1 in any of the columns 3 to 14 of block 5)																
srl. no. as in col. 1, bl. 5	age (years) as in col. 2, bl. 5	living arrangement (code)	arrangement of regular care giver (code)	receipt of any aid/help (code)	whether uses public transport (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 6, difficulty faced in accessing/ using public transport (code)	whether accesses public building (including educational institution, workplace, etc.) (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 8, difficulty faced in accessing/ using public building (including educational institution, workplace, etc.) (code)	for persons of age 15 years and above,		whether having a certificate of disability (yes-1, no-2)	out-of-pocket expenses relating to disability (Rs.)				
									whether working before the onset of disability (yes-1, no-2)	if code 1 in col. 10, whether disability caused loss or change of work (code)		infrequent expenditure during last 365 days		usual monthly expenditure excluding those covered in col. 14 and col. 15		
												medical expenditure (e.g., surgery, equipment, hospitalisation, etc.)	non-medical expenditure (e.g., transport, lodging, food, etc.)	medical expenditure (e.g., medicine, caregiver, etc.,)	non-medical expenditure (e.g., transport, lodging, food, etc)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)

CODES FOR BLOCK 6

col. 3: living arrangement:

living with spouse and other household members-1, living with spouse only-2, living without spouse but with: parents-3, children-4, other relatives- 5, non-relatives-6, living alone: not as an inmate of institution/hostel-7, as an inmate of institution/hostel-8.

col. 4: arrangement of regular care giver:

care giver is available: hired care giver-01, institution/organisation-02, mother-03, father-04, spouse-05, brother-06, sister-07, son-08, daughter-10, son-in-law-11, daughter-in-law-12, grandson-13, granddaughter-14, others-19;

care giver is required but not available-15, no care giver is required-16.

col. 5: receipt of any aid/ help: yes: from government for: education/training – 01, aid/appliance – 02, corrective surgery – 03, treatment other than surgery- 04, employment – 05, disability pension- 06, in the form of loan-07, other social security -08, other government aid / help – 09; any aid / help from organisation other than government– 10, did not receive any aid/help-11.

col. 7: difficulties faced in accessing/using public transport:

difficulty faced: due to steps/stairs and non-availability of ramp, grooved tiles or lift-1, in opening doors-2, no seating arrangement: in the public transport-3, at bus stops, stations, etc. -4; no special toilet seats-5, no sign for direction/instruction/no public announcement system -6, others-9,
no difficulty faced-7

col. 9: difficulty faced in accessing public building (including educational institution, workplace, etc.):

difficulty faced: due to steps/stairs and non-availability of ramp, grooved tiles or lift -1, in opening doors-2, no seating arrangement: in the waiting area-3, at the point of receiving service-4; no special toilet seats-5, no sign for direction/ instruction/no public announcement system -6, others-9;
no difficulty faced-7.

col. 11: whether disability caused loss or change of work: loss of work – 1, change of work – 2, no loss or change of work – 3

col. 13: percentage of disability as per certificate: 40% or more but less than 60%-1, 60% or more but less than 80%-2, 80% or more -3, none of these -4

CODES FOR BLOCK 7

col. (9): level of current attendance:

currently attending in: NFEC -03, TLC/AEC -04, other non-formal -05, pre-primary (nursery/ Kindergarten, etc.) -06, primary (class I to V) -07, upper primary/middle -08, secondary -10, higher secondary -11, diploma /certificate course (upto secondary) - 12, diploma/certificate (higher secondary) -13, diploma/ certificate (graduation and above)-14, graduate -15, postgraduate and above -16.

[for those attending in special school i.e., for those with code 1 in column 8, code '99' will be recorded when the level of current attendance of those attending in special school do not correspond to the levels in terms of the codes 03 to 08, 10 to 16]

col. 10 / col. 11: reason for non-enrolment/ currently not attending in special school:

due to disability – 01, school not known – 02, difficulty in getting admission – 03, school far away – 04, expensive – 05, not interested in education – 06, for participation in household economic activity – 07, for other economic reasons – 08, for attending domestic chores – 10, completed desired level/ class-11, other reasons – 19 (codes 02 & 03 are not applicable for col. 11).

[8] usual activity particulars of household members with at least one disability (i.e., for those with entry 1 in any of the columns 3 to 14 of block 5)

CODES FOR BLOCK 8***col. (3): status:***

worked in household enterprise (self-employed): *own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker) -21; worked as regular salaried/ wage employee -31, worked as casual wage labour: in public works -41, in other types of work -51; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81, attended educational institution -91, attended domestic duties only -92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use -93, rentiers, pensioners , remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability -95, others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97.*

col. (5)/ col. (12): industry: 5-digit code as per NIC -2008.***col. (6)/ col. (13): : occupation: 3-digit code as per NCO -2004.******col. (7)/ col. (14): enterprise type:***

proprietary – 1, partnership -2, Government/local body-3, Autonomous Bodies- 4, Public/Private limited company-5, Co-operative societies-6, trust/other non-profit institutions -7, employer's households(i.e., private households employing maid servant, watchman, cook, etc.) -8, others -9.

col. (8)/col. (15) availability of social security benefits:

eligible for: only PF/ pension (i.e., GPF, CPF, PPF, pension, etc.) -1, only gratuity -2, only health care & maternity benefits -3, only PF/ pension and gratuity -4, only PF/ pension and health care & maternity benefits -5, only gratuity and health care & maternity benefits -6, PF/ pension, gratuity, health care & maternity benefits -7; not eligible for any of above social security benefits -8, not known-9.

col. (10): status: codes as in col. 3 (only codes 11 to 51 are applicable here).

[9] particulars of formal vocational/technical training received by household members of age 12 to 59 years with at least one disability (i.e., those with entry 1 in any of the columns 3 to 14 of block 5 along with code 2 in column 15 of Block 5)						
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 5	age (years) as in col.2, bl. 5	field of training (code)	duration of training (code)	type of training (code)	source of funding the training (code)	whether the training was completed during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

CODES FOR BLOCK 9

col. (3): field of training:

aerospace and aviation-01, agriculture, non-crop based agriculture, food processing - 02, allied manufacturing- gems and jewellery, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing - 03, artisan/craftsman/handicraft/creative arts and cottage based production - 04, automotive- 05, beauty and wellness - 06, chemical engineering, hydrocarbons, chemicals and petrochemicals - 07, civil engineering- construction, plumbing, paints and coatings - 08, electrical, power and electronics - 09, healthcare and life sciences-10, hospitality and tourism - 11, iron and steel, mining, earthmoving and infra building - 12, IT-ITeS -13, logistics - 14, mechanical engineering-capital goods, strategic manufacturing -15, media-journalism, mass communication and entertainment - 16, office and business related work - 17, security -18, telecom - 19, textiles and handlooms, apparels - 20, work related to childcare, nutrition, pre-school and crèche -21, other -99.

col. (4): duration of training:

less than 3 months -1, 3 months or more but less than 6 months-2, 6 months or more but less than 12 months-3, 12 months or more but less than 18 months-4, 18 months or more but less than 24 months-5, 24 months or more-6

col. (5): type of training: on the job-1, other than on the job: full-time-2, part-time-3

col. (6): source of funding the training:

funded from the earning of the student- 01, funded by other household members -02, funded by erstwhile household members-03, received as gifts from friends/relatives - 04, scholarships from educational institution-05, scholarships from government-06, scholarships from charitable and other organisations-07, educational loan -08, other loan-10, others- 19.

[2] particulars of field operations							
srl. no.	item	Field Investigator (FI) / Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)			Field Officer (FO)/ Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)		
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)		
1(a).	(i) name (block letters)						
	(ii) code						
	(iii) signature						
1(b).	(i) name (block letters)						
	(ii) code						
	(iii) signature						
2.	date(s) of:	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY
	(i) survey/ inspection						
	(ii) receipt						
	(iii) scrutiny						
	(iv) despatch						
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached						
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/JSO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]						
5.	number of investigators (FI/JSO) in the team who canvassed the schedule						

[10] remarks by investigator (FI/ JSO)

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[11] comments by supervisory officer(s)

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[12] details of remarks in the Schedule

whether schedule contains remarks:	(i) in Block 10 by the Field Investigator (FI) / Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) (yes-1, no-2)	
	(ii) in Block 11 by the supervisory officer(s) (yes-1, no-2)	
	(iii) anywhere in the Schedule by the Field Investigator (FI) / Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) (yes-1, no-2)	
	(iv) anywhere in the Schedule by the supervisory officer(s) (yes-1, no-2)	

Appendix D

RSE of Estimates

Appendix - D

RSE of Estimates

Table (RSE1): RSE (in per cent) of percentage of persons with disability for each State/ UT

State/ UT	percentage of persons with disability								
	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	4.24	4.70	3.51	6.31	9.58	6.30	3.51	4.34	3.08
Arunachal Pradesh	16.40	17.60	14.86	21.06	13.32	14.56	14.92	16.05	13.63
Assam	4.15	4.66	3.59	8.91	10.92	8.20	3.78	4.28	3.31
Bihar	2.47	4.39	2.48	6.39	8.10	5.13	2.32	4.05	2.30
Chhattisgarh	8.08	8.25	6.69	8.18	10.38	7.78	6.87	7.05	5.74
Delhi	11.68	20.13	9.65	8.79	8.91	7.41	8.57	8.72	7.23
Goa	7.05	17.61	10.10	24.39	28.82	21.57	14.11	18.62	13.22
Gujarat	4.61	5.01	3.86	9.05	6.13	6.28	4.66	3.89	3.45
Haryana	5.59	6.01	4.19	8.41	8.30	7.13	4.65	4.85	3.69
Himachal Pradesh	12.36	13.84	10.65	11.35	21.14	13.05	11.46	13.07	9.93
Jammu & Kashmir	9.63	6.79	5.22	12.35	12.13	10.50	8.01	5.89	4.72
Jharkhand	5.79	7.34	5.36	6.79	11.62	7.42	4.73	6.29	4.49
Karnataka	4.25	4.47	3.55	5.78	6.15	5.12	3.47	3.66	2.98
Kerala	5.29	6.55	4.40	9.17	8.92	7.42	5.35	5.59	4.37
Madhya Pradesh	3.29	4.50	3.10	5.43	12.50	7.09	2.82	4.90	2.98
Maharashtra	3.81	3.50	3.03	3.81	4.76	3.40	2.91	2.84	2.36
Manipur	10.65	10.43	8.26	9.37	10.53	7.80	8.05	8.04	6.28
Meghalaya	10.16	10.33	7.80	10.44	20.22	9.42	8.58	9.27	6.72
Mizoram	8.07	9.21	6.39	11.42	33.07	18.22	6.85	18.99	9.78
Nagaland	10.03	11.41	7.97	10.89	11.25	6.27	7.82	8.67	5.93
Odisha	3.98	5.09	3.52	7.83	11.44	7.01	3.56	4.65	3.16
Punjab	12.32	13.55	8.79	6.75	10.40	7.08	8.97	9.59	6.40
Rajasthan	3.89	4.72	3.58	16.17	8.29	10.03	4.93	4.11	3.66
Sikkim	11.81	11.80	10.96	16.22	16.47	14.13	10.42	10.64	9.79
Tamil Nadu	4.31	4.81	3.62	5.28	9.90	5.92	3.30	5.14	3.27
Telangana	7.74	7.12	5.43	9.56	7.77	6.39	5.97	5.31	4.13
Tripura	6.03	6.86	5.25	9.16	12.71	9.43	5.13	6.02	4.58
Uttarakhand	9.34	9.54	7.46	11.47	18.91	9.26	7.73	8.61	6.19
Uttar Pradesh	1.88	2.94	1.83	4.47	4.21	3.32	1.74	2.54	1.62
West Bengal	3.06	4.62	2.91	6.64	6.17	5.34	2.96	3.74	2.62
A & N Islands	28.41	23.62	13.32	40.99	37.18	34.81	21.84	22.05	16.61
Chandigarh	10.34	17.44	14.82	23.79	24.90	14.92	22.07	23.65	14.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.16	29.58	12.68	20.14	16.08	21.49	14.40	27.46	15.42
Daman & Diu	8.88	30.90	16.73	30.99	60.01	34.29	27.40	40.54	29.34
Lakshadweep	23.16	26.12	3.38	14.87	20.55	11.40	13.51	18.79	10.34
Puducherry	14.16	12.56	11.19	11.89	14.37	7.76	9.67	9.58	6.57
all-India	0.94	1.19	0.82	1.82	1.99	1.47	0.84	1.03	0.72

Appendix D

Table (RSE2): RSE (in per cent) of percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/ UT

rural male

State/ UT	status of treatment taken									not known	
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken					
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
Andhra Pradesh	2.96	31.18	4.66	24.51	52.88	14.72	25.76	18.39	26.25		
Arunachal Pradesh	21.36	24.43	44.22	54.83	0.00	45.43	46.31	33.07	53.28		
Assam	2.87	21.87	9.07	28.87	69.95	12.27	31.72	15.65	36.24		
Bihar	1.69	14.62	6.67	38.02	35.65	10.85	24.30	16.70	14.11		
Chhattisgarh	5.57	17.40	11.61	66.63	81.64	14.68	47.76	12.77	26.59		
Delhi	9.03	50.52	23.80	75.33	0.00	96.62	97.31	43.68	65.30		
Goa	14.37	102.35	15.72	42.77	0.00	0.00	105.37	105.37	0.00		
Gujarat	2.94	40.93	6.99	46.06	49.56	18.93	37.56	23.60	19.38		
Haryana	4.54	25.91	10.10	101.67	88.05	31.14	57.86	22.59	32.46		
Himachal Pradesh	11.56	65.67	12.22	67.42	0.00	43.62	56.44	30.56	96.63		
Jammu & Kashmir	11.39	76.47	10.72	31.85	0.00	27.88	56.30	19.12	83.11		
Jharkhand	3.95	30.25	10.28	45.55	74.65	16.90	41.04	28.01	29.75		
Karnataka	2.56	27.77	6.55	33.79	36.83	23.77	39.63	14.45	37.79		
Kerala	5.42	40.76	5.02	38.43	25.02	25.76	28.62	13.73	35.99		
Madhya Pradesh	2.97	21.25	7.08	47.43	30.72	11.99	22.22	17.24	16.48		
Maharashtra	3.65	15.75	6.46	27.03	35.97	12.36	18.72	11.72	22.40		
Manipur	9.72	34.96	21.44	44.12	99.18	23.38	26.00	24.98	61.12		
Meghalaya	12.03	37.08	25.78	47.50	101.35	25.30	39.05	21.48	62.05		
Mizoram	10.48	53.31	35.21	12.23	0.00	41.56	42.74	10.58	71.09		
Nagaland	15.33	44.93	30.66	37.16	0.00	49.99	97.09	22.30	61.04		
Odisha	3.21	23.46	5.60	24.48	69.00	11.84	41.29	15.15	44.25		
Punjab	8.65	29.85	10.33	54.92	106.55	31.92	43.76	23.40	39.39		
Rajasthan	2.78	22.31	12.16	29.92	47.04	14.42	22.57	18.57	20.58		
Sikkim	5.41	47.47	14.82	0.00	0.00	70.57	79.19	60.71	99.19		
Tamil Nadu	2.54	28.06	8.44	103.52	35.86	14.71	36.74	14.38	32.66		
Telangana	4.85	57.83	10.93	87.07	85.04	31.43	52.01	46.18	38.96		
Tripura	5.65	28.97	13.75	29.91	58.21	29.19	44.79	25.06	33.12		
Uttarakhand	6.36	47.45	19.40	62.25	0.00	43.12	43.70	57.14	44.49		
Uttar Pradesh	1.43	11.13	3.61	15.64	37.42	9.14	20.03	10.07	14.36		
West Bengal	2.54	19.72	4.08	27.81	39.47	11.15	21.14	15.85	18.19		
A & N Islands	25.49	0.00	50.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.15	0.00		
Chandigarh	5.68	106.32	44.68	0.00	0.00	8.79	106.43	0.00	0.00		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.76	0.00	19.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.48	91.68		
Daman & Diu	12.60	0.00	21.64	0.00	0.00	102.74	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Lakshadweep	89.40	71.70	24.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.50	0.00		
Puducherry	13.49	77.60	57.39	104.06	0.00	76.36	98.01	103.80	60.03		
all-India	0.72	5.67	1.70	8.24	11.70	3.48	6.91	3.87	5.56		

Table (RSE2): RSE (in per cent) of percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/ UT

rural female

State/ UT	status of treatment taken								
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	3.36	32.32	5.75	34.12	51.01	14.76	27.80	16.36	20.36
Arunachal Pradesh	21.33	44.78	41.01	30.91	0.00	47.53	49.62	29.55	43.30
Assam	3.85	22.70	10.81	47.34	69.15	14.44	25.67	16.75	27.01
Bihar	2.53	16.37	10.86	89.88	62.38	13.66	28.81	18.46	14.32
Chhattisgarh	8.55	28.72	15.68	67.30	67.47	17.38	53.27	15.44	29.27
Delhi	7.87	94.92	34.90	15.27	0.00	60.50	71.04	52.52	48.85
Goa	48.69	69.89	14.92	27.44	0.00	69.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	3.21	31.38	8.95	74.54	94.51	22.60	45.49	22.21	24.69
Haryana	5.96	22.07	9.33	60.17	90.53	24.74	98.23	33.37	52.79
Himachal Pradesh	9.03	70.18	15.45	97.62	105.79	55.90	68.07	20.42	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	15.91	69.65	15.77	48.16	0.00	39.00	40.34	29.74	54.23
Jharkhand	6.31	38.35	11.38	49.95	0.00	17.80	47.12	26.81	33.47
Karnataka	3.73	24.01	8.98	43.59	50.39	27.02	29.57	15.62	39.97
Kerala	10.15	41.03	6.57	30.79	46.34	29.37	27.42	13.75	44.80
Madhya Pradesh	3.17	26.25	9.21	60.89	75.47	11.95	25.20	15.33	14.95
Maharashtra	3.18	16.26	5.00	44.47	34.95	11.14	22.97	12.70	19.94
Manipur	9.33	37.04	26.95	44.25	0.00	31.76	67.02	32.94	48.95
Meghalaya	7.97	42.79	41.96	56.70	0.00	20.99	33.14	18.22	71.89
Mizoram	10.99	51.81	34.75	56.79	99.56	50.04	71.68	25.63	58.13
Nagaland	17.25	24.91	26.00	48.14	0.00	37.10	99.09	18.67	43.45
Odisha	4.29	24.00	7.63	38.01	95.75	10.07	40.94	14.33	32.50
Punjab	18.43	31.81	11.33	42.40	101.17	42.32	51.16	37.66	58.16
Rajasthan	3.50	18.11	10.98	34.21	59.52	16.51	25.56	21.70	17.70
Sikkim	10.21	100.67	19.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.20	57.91	92.07
Tamil Nadu	2.54	41.44	8.08	51.58	36.28	11.38	42.36	13.49	40.83
Telangana	5.22	49.87	13.32	57.78	92.13	28.24	71.01	36.84	26.30
Tripura	5.80	31.83	15.17	52.59	0.00	37.61	55.93	25.07	45.31
Uttarakhand	7.72	87.59	25.30	100.05	99.09	38.94	34.22	74.68	38.33
Uttar Pradesh	2.14	12.51	3.98	17.66	29.00	9.52	17.37	9.74	12.69
West Bengal	4.18	25.50	8.71	31.13	71.42	12.08	19.17	13.94	17.44
A & N Islands	19.33	0.00	27.30	0.00	0.00	87.41	0.00	87.46	72.26
Chandigarh	6.49	0.00	9.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.11	0.00	16.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.39	124.13
Daman & Diu	9.43	0.00	45.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.01	1.95	0.00
Lakshadweep	64.48	56.31	30.66	0.00	0.00	116.75	0.00	116.75	0.00
Puducherry	7.81	11.97	60.28	0.00	0.00	67.95	106.70	94.36	101.54
all-India	1.01	6.17	2.18	9.87	13.46	3.57	7.12	4.12	5.37

Appendix D

Table (RSE2): RSE (in per cent) of percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/ UT

rural person

State/ UT	status of treatment taken								
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	2.56	24.07	4.09	26.46	40.90	12.25	19.10	14.93	18.06
Arunachal Pradesh	16.13	28.16	48.55	29.95	0.00	41.21	39.04	25.80	44.37
Assam	2.92	17.00	8.89	26.89	48.83	11.64	24.97	13.62	24.57
Bihar	1.63	13.28	6.34	36.62	32.34	10.12	22.14	15.48	11.79
Chhattisgarh	6.16	17.83	10.95	66.29	57.67	13.72	43.15	12.27	22.87
Delhi	5.33	47.21	29.04	30.68	0.00	57.23	76.95	52.81	51.62
Goa	27.73	72.25	12.44	15.57	0.00	97.35	101.61	101.61	0.00
Gujarat	2.62	33.96	6.44	44.38	43.46	16.81	38.41	19.90	17.80
Haryana	4.50	19.76	8.37	59.61	66.13	22.41	56.67	15.67	32.48
Himachal Pradesh	8.13	62.36	11.08	66.71	102.08	41.05	51.57	19.47	97.60
Jammu & Kashmir	12.49	71.93	12.01	35.16	0.00	13.89	48.84	23.82	50.23
Jharkhand	4.45	32.82	9.43	41.27	75.64	15.33	38.08	23.98	25.30
Karnataka	2.69	25.29	6.11	33.99	38.76	23.85	25.58	14.25	34.66
Kerala	5.95	38.01	4.73	28.06	27.38	24.28	24.80	11.34	30.93
Madhya Pradesh	2.62	21.37	6.32	48.39	27.78	10.68	19.32	13.87	13.13
Maharashtra	3.05	14.47	5.00	30.50	24.66	10.36	17.57	10.51	16.68
Manipur	8.66	32.80	19.70	41.77	100.35	23.53	43.53	21.99	54.43
Meghalaya	8.81	35.32	32.09	50.97	98.98	14.00	32.28	16.91	52.28
Mizoram	9.92	45.10	31.09	23.48	98.39	43.14	36.35	11.67	44.51
Nagaland	14.21	26.79	23.19	28.71	0.00	36.82	98.84	17.45	44.18
Odisha	3.14	21.61	5.22	26.66	57.10	8.49	35.78	11.90	24.34
Punjab	9.83	26.78	7.36	39.86	78.89	31.78	38.45	22.72	38.83
Rajasthan	2.70	18.66	10.60	23.50	40.84	13.13	21.20	17.80	16.33
Sikkim	7.01	52.06	13.65	0.00	0.00	71.59	70.07	50.85	70.15
Tamil Nadu	2.26	32.40	7.45	51.99	27.86	10.92	34.06	12.30	28.84
Telangana	4.37	50.00	10.21	57.12	65.61	24.97	45.64	38.81	27.13
Tripura	5.47	24.23	13.27	33.25	58.42	32.10	47.87	23.61	30.17
Uttarakhand	4.40	50.84	14.69	59.20	102.69	37.00	31.90	43.81	35.22
Uttar Pradesh	1.42	10.51	3.20	14.21	25.32	8.16	15.98	8.15	10.90
West Bengal	2.63	21.02	4.86	25.80	34.42	10.15	17.95	13.30	13.89
A & N Islands	16.01	0.00	29.82	0.00	0.00	96.86	0.00	67.05	69.11
Chandigarh	5.88	102.38	13.46	0.00	0.00	6.52	102.25	0.00	0.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.58	0.00	14.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.86	106.86
Daman & Diu	9.60	0.00	27.17	0.00	0.00	102.27	68.62	6.97	0.00
Lakshadweep	64.57	60.17	23.78	0.00	0.00	101.34	0.00	101.21	0.00
Puducherry	9.14	27.55	41.77	102.08	0.00	64.79	102.08	99.76	62.60
all-India	0.69	5.38	1.49	7.62	9.48	3.03	5.81	3.43	4.45

Table (RSE2): RSE (in per cent) of percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/ UT

urban male

State/ UT	status of treatment taken								
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	5.14	26.64	6.65	103.44	0.00	25.06	41.90	27.13	41.67
Arunachal Pradesh	22.41	51.85	56.73	83.28	0.00	26.31	33.42	43.87	79.25
Assam	7.43	40.07	11.98	52.42	103.59	45.37	73.40	27.66	0.00
Bihar	5.85	45.49	14.46	101.86	0.00	53.76	63.89	24.19	41.35
Chhattisgarh	7.04	45.40	14.38	67.80	0.00	32.10	86.48	22.40	43.33
Delhi	5.75	20.63	11.11	55.29	100.63	33.79	42.33	22.52	32.76
Goa	20.81	98.92	19.99	91.74	86.96	91.74	0.00	86.96	0.00
Gujarat	7.30	63.82	8.60	51.95	96.07	22.35	50.10	23.02	30.70
Haryana	5.80	52.69	7.85	97.42	0.00	47.40	35.71	30.81	48.73
Himachal Pradesh	11.83	0.00	25.66	0.00	0.00	77.75	102.43	59.63	78.40
Jammu & Kashmir	14.89	56.98	11.38	57.00	0.00	101.57	72.63	42.17	51.26
Jharkhand	5.07	26.79	9.45	0.00	98.75	40.32	64.19	49.88	53.99
Karnataka	4.83	22.72	6.11	33.47	42.60	31.77	41.63	12.34	29.79
Kerala	14.32	28.14	9.29	42.03	43.22	36.86	51.88	41.15	54.70
Madhya Pradesh	4.53	33.68	8.27	68.90	42.31	22.45	29.53	22.65	60.25
Maharashtra	3.31	23.92	3.95	29.34	33.62	25.09	28.54	14.52	31.86
Manipur	10.80	35.56	21.31	101.11	100.67	34.75	70.13	33.66	57.39
Meghalaya	13.49	83.15	22.32	56.34	0.00	74.59	70.31	43.67	104.94
Mizoram	11.40	71.76	21.78	31.60	0.00	59.20	8.12	34.34	58.72
Nagaland	21.24	43.33	34.17	28.56	0.00	64.57	98.98	24.66	100.34
Odisha	7.52	51.31	8.70	39.60	0.00	39.32	97.65	24.23	69.44
Punjab	7.83	38.08	8.57	30.15	51.28	33.83	43.63	22.38	45.21
Rajasthan	9.17	44.72	19.08	44.14	64.36	30.68	54.23	30.81	38.14
Sikkim	12.33	0.00	20.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.33	71.52	0.00
Tamil Nadu	3.47	32.43	6.94	31.70	27.51	19.54	39.37	19.48	31.35
Telangana	10.07	43.81	14.49	58.84	52.80	25.75	58.87	35.52	42.61
Tripura	9.39	44.35	11.29	44.95	0.00	28.05	38.02	30.46	69.66
Uttarakhand	13.42	74.52	20.89	0.00	100.92	69.12	75.04	52.62	75.00
Uttar Pradesh	2.99	20.35	5.09	17.51	38.81	13.15	28.90	15.97	24.64
West Bengal	4.46	28.14	5.67	68.44	42.28	18.65	48.06	20.31	48.74
A & N Islands	22.37	103.99	17.74	0.00	0.00	99.70	0.00	46.87	103.99
Chandigarh	22.98	111.05	36.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.31	0.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.21	0.00	15.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	8.89	0.00	37.13	116.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	52.32	35.18	23.30	0.00	0.00	100.28	100.28	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	14.77	61.93	24.41	98.80	66.85	81.48	0.00	55.52	0.00
all-India	1.55	13.13	2.07	16.63	12.59	6.87	10.86	9.39	14.05

Appendix D

Table (RSE2): RSE (in per cent) of percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/ UT

urban female

State/ UT	status of treatment taken								
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	6.30	35.44	9.42	63.25	0.00	27.40	45.77	27.46	59.42
Arunachal Pradesh	16.37	40.35	23.69	92.82	0.00	62.20	48.26	83.51	63.55
Assam	10.15	53.76	12.25	44.11	108.16	22.30	69.56	27.60	58.42
Bihar	6.14	31.78	17.56	70.03	0.00	31.40	57.22	41.07	36.92
Chhattisgarh	7.69	46.78	11.31	95.78	0.00	40.14	98.55	25.28	48.87
Delhi	6.67	30.30	11.29	48.72	70.16	44.34	48.31	31.34	100.66
Goa	27.23	0.00	13.02	81.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.64	0.00
Gujarat	4.83	35.58	7.16	52.56	98.05	33.51	46.39	25.44	45.14
Haryana	6.78	46.03	6.06	69.64	100.85	38.48	53.60	38.78	60.03
Himachal Pradesh	10.23	0.00	20.30	0.00	0.00	65.69	0.00	88.80	101.05
Jammu & Kashmir	13.53	102.77	9.21	20.39	102.05	50.75	99.65	50.06	35.31
Jharkhand	8.28	38.92	10.93	51.08	0.00	39.16	68.75	36.72	84.54
Karnataka	4.63	26.51	7.90	37.09	47.52	23.74	47.82	15.42	46.37
Kerala	13.68	50.93	7.86	32.80	33.92	21.49	41.78	19.23	49.60
Madhya Pradesh	8.72	30.26	13.63	53.81	104.98	26.65	37.22	22.62	35.16
Maharashtra	4.20	21.85	4.17	32.90	45.62	22.47	30.81	15.58	27.30
Manipur	10.81	38.44	25.17	104.19	0.00	34.42	99.26	29.81	45.11
Meghalaya	22.74	91.05	33.98	15.06	74.88	31.79	0.00	28.80	0.00
Mizoram	15.57	44.59	39.94	80.78	103.99	66.56	77.10	60.53	46.92
Nagaland	21.99	35.84	34.96	62.93	0.00	68.72	69.58	17.87	33.14
Odisha	12.24	75.62	11.66	70.38	0.00	21.02	69.99	36.25	95.22
Punjab	10.96	47.97	6.71	39.18	100.71	43.31	69.55	24.29	70.05
Rajasthan	6.53	32.24	9.75	45.76	102.74	20.95	44.97	25.73	47.56
Sikkim	13.71	0.00	19.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.94	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	7.81	44.37	16.19	30.95	43.08	21.27	32.97	18.12	31.34
Telangana	5.89	46.20	9.34	67.20	0.00	25.13	58.05	30.18	79.08
Tripura	10.97	100.08	12.04	65.97	0.00	27.52	49.87	37.06	99.10
Uttarakhand	14.69	84.84	10.90	0.00	0.00	90.56	86.76	56.41	104.14
Uttar Pradesh	3.33	16.12	5.46	17.05	58.25	13.47	34.56	20.34	31.41
West Bengal	5.12	40.94	5.29	43.55	58.54	15.55	62.65	19.95	48.36
A & N Islands	12.17	0.00	10.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.55	0.00
Chandigarh	50.56	0.00	15.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.74	0.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.82	0.00	18.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	27.38	0.00	41.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	58.77	51.05	16.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	22.51	38.85	31.74	0.00	0.00	57.86	0.00	35.96	56.33
all-India	1.75	7.87	2.27	10.05	16.79	5.97	11.23	5.86	10.30

Table (RSE2): RSE (in per cent) of percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/ UT

urban person

State/ UT	status of treatment taken								
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	4.51	26.77	6.58	56.66	0.00	22.83	38.85	25.18	42.75
Arunachal Pradesh	18.08	54.74	39.04	89.48	0.00	38.02	27.50	47.35	61.10
Assam	6.87	35.34	10.68	37.58	78.03	19.13	53.11	18.50	58.20
Bihar	5.35	31.59	14.36	83.02	0.00	45.33	61.22	26.00	31.69
Chhattisgarh	6.44	31.69	11.15	81.66	0.00	27.04	82.02	19.56	31.94
Delhi	5.56	24.86	9.78	43.12	73.22	30.19	50.15	21.61	32.92
Goa	21.62	101.03	11.54	69.20	90.13	98.63	0.00	65.11	0.00
Gujarat	5.35	57.51	6.58	44.68	75.55	20.88	38.60	23.68	30.69
Haryana	5.53	54.40	5.91	57.16	104.87	36.55	37.51	29.61	37.25
Himachal Pradesh	8.57	0.00	19.80	0.00	0.00	49.03	101.90	33.02	52.08
Jammu & Kashmir	13.68	58.11	7.76	31.05	102.29	49.53	85.39	39.64	38.04
Jharkhand	5.58	30.31	9.09	53.12	99.12	35.94	47.71	34.37	57.94
Karnataka	4.07	18.41	5.68	28.79	34.89	21.17	34.53	8.60	27.85
Kerala	13.31	29.64	7.44	33.81	26.88	20.68	42.93	29.14	43.83
Madhya Pradesh	5.11	29.15	8.64	41.92	41.35	20.84	28.15	20.42	49.33
Maharashtra	3.19	19.20	3.42	25.98	33.96	22.79	23.61	12.98	21.96
Manipur	9.94	33.27	20.46	75.25	97.28	27.30	79.91	28.62	40.73
Meghalaya	14.82	34.19	19.89	31.75	72.31	33.82	71.80	31.52	99.05
Mizoram	11.90	41.07	22.79	41.91	105.00	44.25	37.74	47.47	36.76
Nagaland	21.26	37.75	29.01	35.56	0.00	63.76	69.24	13.16	42.37
Odisha	6.73	56.36	8.14	37.84	0.00	22.93	70.25	28.87	58.01
Punjab	8.18	32.46	6.92	27.58	37.31	34.85	49.00	19.07	43.11
Rajasthan	7.70	36.09	12.85	37.44	55.04	20.95	43.20	26.50	29.12
Sikkim	11.50	0.00	18.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.97	100.61	0.00
Tamil Nadu	4.55	32.16	10.21	27.32	26.07	16.83	31.36	15.22	22.99
Telangana	7.31	40.38	11.68	51.56	52.83	22.23	67.09	27.07	39.36
Tripura	8.75	40.66	10.55	50.31	0.00	25.83	29.35	26.70	60.54
Uttarakhand	13.32	76.59	13.23	0.00	100.68	49.77	80.35	55.33	78.51
Uttar Pradesh	2.74	16.20	4.40	14.39	31.49	11.07	27.04	15.14	22.18
West Bengal	4.03	26.29	4.59	52.74	38.16	14.18	45.61	15.91	35.12
A & N Islands	15.46	100.89	14.60	0.00	0.00	95.52	0.00	56.36	106.12
Chandigarh	29.41	105.02	17.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.65	0.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.71	0.00	13.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	8.66	0.00	31.66	109.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	51.24	39.87	14.74	0.00	0.00	99.18	99.18	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	14.90	36.99	21.76	98.22	101.30	65.39	0.00	38.97	56.75
all-India	1.33	9.47	1.75	11.00	11.09	5.46	9.95	6.23	10.10

Appendix D

Table (RSE2): RSE (in per cent) of percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/ UT

rural + urban male

State/ UT	status of treatment taken								
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	2.57	21.74	3.86	23.88	52.99	12.76	22.59	15.95	22.83
Arunachal Pradesh	18.99	22.61	36.42	53.38	0.00	43.18	41.94	29.01	52.39
Assam	2.71	19.31	7.66	25.68	61.88	11.94	29.99	14.09	36.25
Bihar	1.63	14.29	6.09	35.72	35.54	11.80	22.88	15.52	13.44
Chhattisgarh	4.82	16.58	9.02	47.61	81.98	13.60	44.19	11.82	24.40
Delhi	5.57	20.30	10.89	53.13	101.60	33.36	41.88	21.88	32.02
Goa	14.10	93.00	13.37	36.32	92.68	95.25	102.56	70.04	0.00
Gujarat	3.53	46.63	5.47	34.93	44.87	15.06	30.86	16.42	17.16
Haryana	3.67	23.46	7.30	69.64	84.70	26.54	36.31	18.28	27.33
Himachal Pradesh	10.65	66.05	11.67	67.52	0.00	42.26	52.25	29.53	71.87
Jammu & Kashmir	9.44	59.09	8.26	31.17	0.00	27.20	53.98	17.70	48.54
Jharkhand	3.27	26.45	7.60	45.31	60.97	15.55	35.46	24.69	26.03
Karnataka	2.31	19.89	4.65	24.16	29.18	19.77	28.89	10.18	28.48
Kerala	7.25	24.47	5.31	28.41	22.84	21.18	26.25	27.70	33.05
Madhya Pradesh	2.52	18.01	5.39	44.16	25.00	10.52	19.30	14.29	21.63
Maharashtra	2.80	13.55	4.18	20.70	24.64	11.05	16.01	9.30	18.95
Manipur	7.54	28.61	15.34	40.47	72.55	19.49	24.37	21.83	52.05
Meghalaya	10.16	34.35	18.19	39.29	99.14	24.70	35.20	19.39	55.42
Mizoram	7.83	45.57	19.29	14.75	0.00	37.50	35.06	11.98	47.03
Nagaland	12.61	33.82	23.72	28.47	0.00	40.25	75.89	17.49	52.33
Odisha	2.99	22.52	4.86	22.74	70.89	11.39	38.91	12.85	37.30
Punjab	6.59	24.65	8.05	33.09	45.83	24.24	33.37	17.18	32.21
Rajasthan	2.97	20.06	9.61	24.61	39.39	13.33	21.23	15.84	18.99
Sikkim	5.12	47.98	13.11	0.00	0.00	69.91	54.16	57.91	99.02
Tamil Nadu	2.08	22.37	5.51	31.25	22.64	11.77	28.57	11.61	22.99
Telangana	4.95	35.36	10.21	52.06	47.61	20.81	39.28	36.44	29.01
Tripura	4.98	24.81	10.26	27.62	57.94	24.61	30.89	20.80	31.87
Uttarakhand	5.96	47.48	15.13	61.91	98.98	38.48	37.86	38.90	40.39
Uttar Pradesh	1.29	9.97	3.02	13.41	29.09	8.12	17.17	8.59	12.67
West Bengal	2.21	17.22	3.27	40.99	30.42	10.15	19.54	12.62	17.09
A & N Islands	19.05	101.13	27.30	0.00	0.00	98.81	0.00	37.25	101.13
Chandigarh	21.21	95.43	34.55	0.00	0.00	18.13	100.89	60.07	0.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.31	0.00	12.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.12	96.07
Daman & Diu	7.85	0.00	24.91	113.36	0.00	103.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	51.80	33.01	19.96	0.00	0.00	99.98	99.98	99.49	0.00
Puducherry	9.66	48.55	22.22	71.65	68.65	61.91	100.03	51.11	61.69
all-India	0.65	5.39	1.29	7.57	8.65	3.12	5.89	3.92	5.28

Table (RSE2): RSE (in per cent) of percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/ UT

rural + urban female									
State/ UT	status of treatment taken								
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	2.96	23.48	4.78	30.36	50.63	13.48	24.57	14.07	19.47
Arunachal Pradesh	19.13	41.65	34.12	29.70	0.00	46.75	46.13	28.21	41.74
Assam	3.67	21.51	8.68	39.09	68.17	13.08	24.33	15.31	24.58
Bihar	2.40	15.06	9.80	63.18	60.37	12.81	25.90	16.94	13.58
Chhattisgarh	7.19	27.36	11.26	59.69	66.99	16.85	48.17	14.49	27.60
Delhi	6.52	30.17	11.18	45.59	70.78	41.62	46.21	29.46	75.60
Goa	26.11	70.85	8.71	31.55	0.00	70.85	0.00	99.59	0.00
Gujarat	2.70	23.66	5.77	47.08	67.44	19.35	36.14	17.84	21.85
Haryana	4.66	20.13	5.69	48.55	73.98	22.70	50.86	26.79	40.39
Himachal Pradesh	8.51	70.16	14.92	105.79	100.46	46.59	68.25	20.12	102.63
Jammu & Kashmir	13.00	65.72	11.70	44.53	98.13	35.81	39.25	26.07	39.80
Jharkhand	5.30	34.89	8.71	41.05	0.00	16.31	39.39	22.13	31.04
Karnataka	2.98	19.22	6.20	29.89	35.35	19.50	25.21	11.28	33.78
Kerala	8.49	31.90	5.21	22.44	27.80	19.52	23.56	11.86	33.43
Madhya Pradesh	3.26	20.30	7.21	45.47	62.08	11.25	21.87	13.12	14.07
Maharashtra	2.58	13.47	3.32	30.11	28.09	9.93	18.91	9.88	16.15
Manipur	7.39	31.26	18.92	41.65	0.00	24.42	62.25	27.64	37.92
Meghalaya	7.56	39.40	30.04	43.59	71.19	18.91	33.46	15.74	72.03
Mizoram	12.00	38.71	27.03	50.00	72.61	44.41	55.14	32.90	34.99
Nagaland	14.00	21.62	21.00	38.25	0.00	32.27	59.55	14.69	29.03
Odisha	4.11	23.07	6.53	37.60	100.83	9.30	36.68	14.08	30.84
Punjab	12.63	26.79	7.56	37.58	76.32	33.24	41.59	23.95	46.69
Rajasthan	3.06	15.99	7.51	27.66	52.64	13.88	22.24	17.49	16.62
Sikkim	9.29	100.71	15.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.75	57.98	93.22
Tamil Nadu	3.75	32.52	12.31	27.31	28.33	10.64	25.73	10.96	25.05
Telangana	4.04	35.13	8.50	44.75	89.30	22.20	45.70	28.26	25.06
Tripura	5.24	30.61	10.97	41.61	0.00	32.81	41.39	22.86	41.64
Uttarakhand	7.08	61.30	16.50	99.05	102.15	35.55	34.46	47.58	38.29
Uttar Pradesh	1.87	11.31	3.34	15.09	26.54	8.45	15.89	8.78	11.91
West Bengal	3.29	22.61	5.39	25.36	45.92	9.84	18.57	11.64	16.27
A & N Islands	11.91	0.00	15.80	0.00	0.00	93.61	0.00	55.73	72.12
Chandigarh	45.31	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.36	0.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.90	0.00	17.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.85	119.19
Daman & Diu	15.25	0.00	30.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.42	14.89	0.00
Lakshadweep	56.45	46.72	15.17	0.00	0.00	103.30	0.00	103.30	0.00
Puducherry	11.61	27.06	30.67	0.00	0.00	50.25	103.35	33.83	50.13
all-India	0.87	5.19	1.60	7.73	10.88	3.11	6.06	3.39	4.79

Appendix D

Table (RSE2): RSE (in per cent) of percentage of persons with disability by status of treatment taken for different broad type of disability for each State/ UT									
rural + urban person									
State/ UT	status of treatment taken								
	treatment taken		undergoing treatment		attending special school/special therapy	treatment not taken			not known
	consulting doctor	otherwise	consulting doctor	otherwise		cannot afford	not available	not required	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	2.22	17.67	3.45	24.28	41.31	10.91	17.16	12.99	16.63
Arunachal Pradesh	14.47	26.02	39.71	29.09	0.00	39.78	35.72	23.47	43.29
Assam	2.74	15.54	7.32	23.23	45.85	10.87	22.72	12.24	23.10
Bihar	1.57	12.60	5.84	34.03	30.91	10.33	20.77	14.19	11.23
Chhattisgarh	5.26	17.07	8.18	53.01	56.69	12.90	38.56	11.41	21.19
Delhi	5.40	24.62	9.63	40.96	73.04	29.48	49.17	20.88	31.37
Goa	17.40	86.32	8.56	21.50	94.70	72.28	101.49	57.85	0.00
Gujarat	2.68	38.42	4.56	33.40	38.53	13.68	30.25	15.86	15.80
Haryana	3.60	19.16	5.54	44.62	57.79	20.37	32.45	14.02	25.84
Himachal Pradesh	7.53	62.40	10.61	66.79	95.99	38.83	50.30	18.90	66.33
Jammu & Kashmir	10.16	60.42	8.90	33.71	105.96	13.89	44.00	20.55	34.05
Jharkhand	3.70	29.20	7.13	38.14	61.95	14.09	31.53	20.16	23.56
Karnataka	2.26	18.54	4.32	22.31	25.94	18.10	20.70	9.37	27.17
Kerala	7.03	24.40	4.44	21.79	19.18	16.92	22.57	17.83	27.12
Madhya Pradesh	2.34	17.36	4.97	41.58	22.75	9.51	16.85	11.71	15.41
Maharashtra	2.37	12.17	3.20	21.80	21.32	9.45	14.73	8.24	13.66
Manipur	6.83	27.23	14.24	38.50	72.89	18.59	39.41	19.19	44.22
Meghalaya	7.85	31.93	19.46	40.21	60.35	13.27	30.92	15.02	47.78
Mizoram	8.55	35.41	17.28	22.20	72.11	37.58	30.74	18.68	28.24
Nagaland	11.93	21.88	18.51	22.86	0.00	31.92	61.49	13.28	32.21
Odisha	2.90	20.58	4.51	25.49	59.30	8.01	33.29	11.53	22.50
Punjab	7.25	22.25	5.48	29.90	35.12	24.57	30.64	15.56	31.38
Rajasthan	2.60	16.68	7.58	20.42	33.42	11.46	19.18	14.84	15.13
Sikkim	6.39	52.42	11.77	0.00	0.00	71.60	53.11	49.78	71.02
Tamil Nadu	2.34	23.04	7.20	25.20	19.55	9.26	23.49	9.58	18.57
Telangana	3.91	32.53	8.13	38.08	42.58	18.17	39.76	29.89	22.37
Tripura	4.83	21.00	9.78	29.51	58.78	27.51	32.18	20.26	28.48
Uttarakhand	4.54	49.22	10.71	58.92	72.87	32.28	31.85	39.55	33.19
Uttar Pradesh	1.26	9.41	2.66	12.14	21.45	7.21	14.10	7.18	9.90
West Bengal	2.19	18.39	3.36	28.68	25.31	8.76	16.97	10.60	12.87
A & N Islands	11.15	99.56	17.26	0.00	0.00	70.70	0.00	41.64	84.37
Chandigarh	26.75	90.11	16.44	0.00	0.00	9.91	101.61	69.34	0.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.21	0.00	11.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.61	105.66
Daman & Diu	7.04	0.00	22.95	106.92	0.00	98.01	71.91	10.48	0.00
Lakshadweep	50.01	37.01	13.19	0.00	0.00	87.07	99.15	99.59	0.00
Puducherry	8.36	25.19	18.42	71.16	101.34	46.46	99.54	36.75	42.67
all-India	0.61	4.69	1.13	6.30	7.25	2.67	5.04	3.04	4.07

Table (RSE3): RSE (in per cent) of percentage of persons with disabilities (P) incurring out-of-pocket expenses and average monthly out-of-pocket expenses (A) per person with disability incurring expenditure on disability

all-India

sector	male		female		person	
	P	A	P	A	P	A
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural	1.66	6.39	2.05	2.71	1.45	4.28
urban	2.01	2.86	2.15	3.52	1.69	2.38
rural+urban	1.25	3.82	1.51	2.26	1.09	2.55

Appendix E

**Comparison between
Definition and classification of Disabilities
used in PWD Act, 2016 with those used in NSS
76th Round Survey of Persons with Disabilities**

Appendix - E

Comparison between definition and classification of disabilities used in Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (PWD Act, 2016) with those used in NSS 76th Round Survey of Persons with Disabilities

Definition as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016	Definition as per the Survey of Persons with Disabilities of NSS 76 th Round
<p>Persons with Disability: “person with disability” means a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others.</p> <p>“barrier” means any factor including communicational, cultural, economic, environmental, institutional, political, social, attitudinal or structural factors which hampers the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society.</p>	<p>Persons with Disability: “Person with disability” means a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others.</p> <p>“Barrier” means any factor including communicational, cultural, economic, environmental, institutional, political, social, attitudinal or structural factors which hampers the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society.</p> <p>The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 in the definition of persons with disability mentions ‘long term’ physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others’.</p> <p>For operational purpose in NSS 76th round as well as for proper interpretation of the results, ‘long term’ covered a period of 12 months or more. Thus, if the physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment existed for a period of 12 months or more or if such impairments were of recent origin but the nature of the impairments were such that these would last for a long term (12 months or more), the person was considered as a person with disability. Some specific conditions like amputation of leg/arm, victim of acid attack, diagnosis of <i>haemophilia</i>, <i>multiple sclerosis</i>, <i>parkinson's disease</i>, etc., even if were of recent origin were always considered as disabilities.</p>

Definition as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016	Definition as per the Survey of Persons with Disabilities of NSS 76th Round
<p>Locomotor Disability: Locomotor disability (a person's inability to execute distinctive activities associated with movement of self and objects resulting from affliction of musculoskeletal or nervous system or both) including—</p> <p>Leprosy cured person: "leprosy cured person" means a person who has been cured of leprosy but is suffering from—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) loss of sensation in hands or feet as well as loss of sensation and paresis in the eye and eye-lid but with no manifest deformity; (ii) manifest deformity and paresis but having sufficient mobility in their hands and feet to enable them to engage in normal economic activity; (iii) extreme physical deformity as well as advanced age which prevents him/her from undertaking any gainful occupation, and the expression "leprosy cured" shall construed accordingly. <p>Cerebral palsy: "cerebral palsy" means a Group of non-progressive neurological condition affecting body movements and muscle coordination, caused by damage to one or more specific areas of the brain, usually occurring before, during or shortly after birth;</p> <p>Dwarfism: "dwarfism" means a medical or genetic condition resulting in an adult height of 4 feet 10 inches (147 centimeters) or less;</p> <p>Muscular dystrophy: "muscular dystrophy" means a group of</p>	<p>Locomotor Disability: Locomotor disability implies a person's inability to execute distinctive activities associated with movement of self and objects. The categories of locomotor disability used in NSS 76th Round were as follows:</p> <p>(i) Leprosy cured person: A person who has been cured of leprosy but is suffering from (a) loss of sensation in hands or feet as well as loss of sensation and paresis in the eye and eye-lid but with no manifest deformity, (b) with manifest deformity and paresis but having sufficient mobility in the hands and feet to engage in normal activity, and (c) extreme physical deformity which prevents him/her from engaging in normal activity. A person was considered as a leprosy cured person if a medical practitioner had such an opinion.</p> <p>(ii) Cerebral palsy: Cerebral palsy means a group of non-progressive neurological condition affecting body movements and muscle coordination, caused by damage to one or more specific areas of the brain, usually occurring before, during or shortly after birth. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have cerebral palsy if the person was diagnosed as suffering from cerebral palsy by a medical practitioner.</p> <p>(iii) Polio: An infectious viral disease that mainly affects children under 5 years of age. It affects the nervous system and can cause paralysis. The affected person may develop deformities of the limbs and spine. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have polio if the person was diagnosed as suffering from polio by a medical practitioner.</p> <p><i>As such there was no separate category on Polio under locomotor disability in the PWD Act, 2016.</i></p> <p>(iv) Dwarfism: Dwarfism means a medical or genetic condition resulting in</p>

Definition as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016	Definition as per the Survey of Persons with Disabilities of NSS 76th Round
<p>hereditary genetic muscle disease that weakens the muscles that move the human body and persons with multiple dystrophy have incorrect and missing information in their genes, which prevents them from making the proteins they need for healthy muscles. It is characterised by progressive skeletal muscle weakness, defects in muscle proteins, and the death of muscle cells and tissue;</p> <p>Acid attack victim: "acid attack victims" means a person disfigured due to violent assaults by throwing of acid or similar corrosive substance.</p>	<p>very short statured physique. A person of short statured with normal sized head but with disproportionate bone formation like having short limbs and long trunk or vice versa is considered to be dwarf. Besides, those who are understood or known to be dwarf was also be considered as dwarf.</p> <p>(v) Muscular dystrophy: Muscular dystrophy means a group of hereditary genetic muscle disease that weakens the muscles that move the human body. It is characterised by progressive skeletal muscle weakness, defects in muscle proteins, and the death of muscle cells and tissue. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have muscular dystrophy if the person was diagnosed as suffering from muscular dystrophy by a medical practitioner.</p> <p>(vi) Acid attack victim: Acid attack victim means a person disfigured due to violent assaults by throwing of acid or similar corrosive substance. If the informant reports that he/she was an acid attack victim, he/she was considered as an acid attack victim, irrespective of extent of disfigurement.</p> <p>(vii) Other locomotor disability: Those who were not classified in any of the categories (i) to (vi) but having problems in movements of self or objects was considered as persons with <i>other locomotor disability</i>. Those having locomotor disability due to hunchback, leprosy not cured, etc., were also included here. Persons with hunch back are those with deformities in the body (other than limbs) whose back is humped in a convex position because of abnormal spinal curvature.</p>
<p>Blindness: "blindness" means a condition where a person has any of the following conditions, after best correction—</p> <p>(i) total absence of sight; or</p>	<p>Visual disability: The persons with any of the following conditions were considered as persons with visual disability.</p> <p>i. Cannot see at all;</p>

Definition as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016	Definition as per the Survey of Persons with Disabilities of NSS 76th Round
<p>(ii) visual acuity less than 3/60 or less than 10/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with best possible correction; or</p> <p>(iii) limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 10 degree.</p> <p>Low vision: "low-vision" means a condition where a person has any of the following conditions, namely:—</p> <p>(i) visual acuity not exceeding 6/18 or less than 20/60 upto 3/60 or upto 10/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with best possible corrections; or</p> <p>(ii) limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 40 degree up to 10 degree.</p>	<p>ii. Has no perception of light even with the help of spectacles;</p> <p>iii. Has perception of light but has blurred vision even after using spectacles, contact lenses etc. Such persons can however, move independently with the help of remaining sight;</p> <p>iv. Can see light but cannot see properly to move about independently;</p> <p>v. Has blurred vision but had no occasion to test if her/his eyesight would improve after taking corrective measures.</p> <p>In case of (iii), (iv) and (v) above, to decide on whether the person has visual disability, it was confirmed whether the person can count the fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet in good daylight.</p> <p>It may be noted that one-eyed person not with any of the specific conditions mentioned above was not considered as a person with visual disability.</p> <p>(viii) Blindness: These are the persons (i) with no light perception or (ii) has light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 feet (both who normally uses spectacles or those who normally does not use spectacles).</p> <p>(ix) Low vision: These are the persons who have light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 to 10 feet (both who normally uses spectacles or normally does not use spectacles).</p>
<p>Speech and Language disability: "speech and language disability" means a permanent disability arising out of conditions such as laryngectomy or aphasia affecting one or more components of speech and language due to organic or neurological causes.</p>	<p>(x) Speech and Language disability: This refers to persons' inability to speak properly. A person with any one of the following conditions was considered as a person with speech and language disability:</p> <p>i. Cannot speak at all or she/he is unable to speak normally on account of certain difficulties linked to speech disorder. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the person's speech is not understood by the listener;</p>

Definition as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016	Definition as per the Survey of Persons with Disabilities of NSS 76th Round
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Able to speak in single words only and is not able to speak in sentences; iii. It also includes those whose speech is not understood due to defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc.; iv. Permanent disability arising out of conditions such as laryngectomy or aphasia was also considered as speech and language disability; v. Aphasia is an inability to comprehend and formulate language because of damage to specific brain regions; vi. Laryngectomy is the removal of the larynx and separation of the airway from the mouth, nose and esophagus. If a person has laryngectomy or a report of diagnosis with respect to aphasia, he was considered as having speech and language disability. Diagnosis means a medical diagnosis by a medical practitioner.
<p>Hearing impairment—</p> <p>(a) "deaf" means persons having 70 DB hearing loss in speech frequencies in both ears;</p> <p>(b) "hard of hearing" means person having 60 DB to 70 DB hearing loss in speech frequencies in both ears;</p>	<p>(xi) Hearing disability: A person with any one of the following conditions was considered as a person with hearing disability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Cannot hear at all; ii. The persons' inability to hear properly; iii. Has difficulty in hearing day-to-day conversational speech (hard of hearing). <p>If the person is using a hearing aid, the person was considered as having hearing disability. However, hearing problem in only one ear is not considered as having hearing disability.</p>
<p>Intellectual disability: Intellectual disability, a condition characterised by significant limitation both in intellectual</p>	<p>Mental retardation/Intellectual disability: This is a condition characterised by significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (<i>reasoning, learning,</i></p>

Definition as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016	Definition as per the Survey of Persons with Disabilities of NSS 76th Round
<p>functioning (reasoning, learning, problem solving) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills, including—</p> <p>(a) "specific learning disabilities" means a heterogeneous group of conditions wherein there is a deficit in processing language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself as a difficulty to comprehend, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations and includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia, dyspraxia and developmental aphasia;</p> <p>(b) "autism spectrum disorder" means a neuro-developmental condition typically appearing in the first three years of life that significantly affects a person's ability to communicate, understand relationships and relate to others, and is frequently associated with unusual or stereotypical rituals or behaviours.</p>	<p><i>problem solving)</i> and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills. These are as follows:</p> <p>(xii) <u>specific learning disabilities:</u> "<i>specific learning disabilities</i>" means a heterogeneous group of conditions wherein there is a deficit in processing language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself as a difficulty to comprehend, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations and includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia, dyspraxia and developmental aphasia. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have specific learning disabilities if the person was diagnosed as suffering from specific learning disabilities by a medical practitioner.</p> <p>(xiii) <u>autism spectrum disorder:</u> "<i>autism spectrum disorder</i>" means a neuro-developmental condition typically appearing in the first three years of life that significantly affects a person's ability to communicate, understand relationships and relate to others, and is frequently associated with unusual or stereotypical rituals or behaviours. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have autism spectrum disorder if the person was diagnosed as suffering from autism spectrum disorder by a medical practitioner.</p> <p>(xiv) <u>other mental retardation/ intellectual disability:</u> Those who are not classified in any of the categories "<i>specific learning disabilities</i>" and "<i>autism spectrum disorder</i>" above but having significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (<i>reasoning, learning, problem solving</i>) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills was classified as persons with 'other mental retardation/ intellectual disability'.</p>
<p>Mental Illness: "mental illness" means a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly</p>	<p>(xv) <u>Mental Illness:</u> "<i>Mental illness</i>" means a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgment,</p>

Definition as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016	Definition as per the Survey of Persons with Disabilities of NSS 76th Round
impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognise reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, but does not include retardation which is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person, specially characterised by subnormality of intelligence.	behaviour, capacity to recognise reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, but does not include retardation which is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person, specially characterised by subnormality of intelligence
<p>Disability caused due to—</p> <p>(a) chronic neurological conditions, such as—</p> <p>(i) "multiple sclerosis" means an inflammatory, nervous system disease in which the myelin sheaths around the axons of nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord are damaged, leading to demyelination and affecting the ability of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord to communicate with each other;</p> <p>(ii) "parkinson's disease" means a progressive disease of the nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity, and slow, imprecise movement, chiefly affecting middle-aged and elderly people associated with degeneration of the basal ganglia of the brain and a deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine.</p> <p>(b) Blood disorder—</p> <p>(i) "haemophilia" means an inheritable disease, usually affecting only male but transmitted by women to their male children, characterised by loss or impairment of the normal clotting ability of blood so that a minor would may result in fatal bleeding;</p> <p>(ii) "thalassemia" means a group of inherited disorders characterised by reduced or absent amounts of haemoglobin.</p>	<p><i>Other type of disability:</i></p> <p>(a) chronic neurological conditions:</p> <p>(xvi) <u>multiple sclerosis:</u> "<i>multiple sclerosis</i>" means an inflammatory, nervous system disease in which the myelin sheaths around the axons of nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord are damaged, leading to demyelination and affecting the ability of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord to communicate with each other. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have multiple sclerosis if the person was diagnosed as suffering from multiple sclerosis by a medical practitioner.</p> <p>(xvii) <u>parkinson's disease:</u> "<i>parkinson's disease</i>" means a progressive disease of the nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity, and slow, imprecise movement, chiefly affecting middle-aged and elderly people associated with degeneration of the basal ganglia of the brain and a deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have parkinson's disease if the person was diagnosed as suffering from parkinson's disease by a medical practitioner.</p> <p>(xviii) <u>other chronic neurological condition:</u> "<i>other chronic neurological conditions</i>": if a person is diagnosed with any chronic neurological conditions other than those specified in (xvi) and (xvii) above, and having disability due to such conditions was considered to have disability due to <i>other chronic neurological conditions</i>.</p>

Definition as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016	Definition as per the Survey of Persons with Disabilities of NSS 76th Round
<p>(iii) "sickle cell disease" means a hemolytic disorder characterised by chronic anemia, painful events, and various complications due to associated tissue and organ damage; "hemolytic" refers to the destruction of the cell membrane of red blood cells resulting in the release of hemoglobin.</p>	<p>(b) Blood disorder—</p> <p>(xix) <u>haemophilia</u>: "<i>haemophilia</i>" means an inheritable disease, usually affecting only male but transmitted by women to their male children, characterised by loss or impairment of the normal clotting ability of blood so that a minor wound may result in fatal bleeding. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have haemophilia if the person was diagnosed as suffering from haemophilia by a medical practitioner.</p> <p>(xx) <u>thalassemia</u>: "<i>thalassemia</i>" means a group of inherited disorders characterised by reduced or absent amounts of haemoglobin. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have thalassemia if the person was diagnosed as suffering from thalassemia by a medical practitioner.</p> <p>(xi) <u>sickle cell disease</u>: "<i>sickle cell disease</i>" means a hemolytic disorder characterised by chronic anemia, painful events, and various complications due to associated tissue and organ damage; "hemolytic" refers to the destruction of the cell membrane of red blood cells resulting in the release of hemoglobin. For the purpose of this survey a person was considered to have sickle cell disease if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from sickle cell disease by a medical practitioner.</p>
<p><u>Multiple disabilities</u>: Multiple Disabilities (more than one of the above specified disabilities) including deaf blindness which means a condition in which a person may have combination of hearing and visual impairments causing severe communication, developmental, and educational problems.</p>	<p>(xxii) <u>Multiple disabilities</u>: Persons with more than one of the above specified disabilities including deaf blindness which means a condition in which a person may have combination of hearing and visual disability causing severe communication, developmental, and educational problems.</p>

Clarification for classifying persons with disabilities in some specific situations in NSS 76th Round:

For the purpose of NSS 76th round, to identify whether a person had disability, diagnosis by a medical practitioner was not necessary. Persons identified as *acid attack victim, hunch back, dwarf* were always considered as a person with these disabilities.

It may be noted that for classifying a person with locomotor disability as *leprosy cured person* it is necessary that a medical practitioner had provided such an opinion on the person. Otherwise such persons with locomotor disability were classified in ‘other locomotor disability’.

If a person had locomotor disability, to classify the locomotor disability as cerebral palsy, polio or muscular dystrophy, diagnosis by a medical practitioner was necessary. If no specific diagnosis was made in respect of the locomotor disability of the person as cerebral palsy, polio, muscular dystrophy such persons were classified as persons with ‘other locomotor disability’.

Similarly if a person had mental retardation/ intellectual disability, to classify the mental retardation/ intellectual disability as specific learning disabilities or autism spectrum disorder, diagnosis by a medical practitioner was necessary. If no specific diagnosis was made in respect of the mental retardation/ intellectual disability of the person as specific learning disabilities or autism spectrum disorder, such persons were classified as persons with ‘other mental retardation/ intellectual disability’.

Similarly to classify the person with disability as persons with multiple sclerosis, parkinson's disease, other chronic neurological, conditions, haemophilia, thalassemia, sickle cell disease, diagnosis by a medical practitioner was necessary.

For the purpose of NSS 76th round, medical practitioner meant a registered medical practitioner and not the qualified/informal healthcare providers, relatives, friends, etc. and medical diagnosis provided by unqualified/informal health care providers, or opinions formed by relatives, friends, etc., were not considered.

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48	446	The Aged in India: A Socio-Economic Profile, 1995-96	150	10	7	610	36
Consumer Expenditure, NSS 53rd Round							
49	442	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1997	150	10	7	610	36
Unorganised Trade, NSS 53rd Round							
50	443	Small Trading units in India and their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. I	250	15	9	710	43
51	444	Small Trading Units in India and Their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. II	250	15	9	710	43
Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services, NSS 54th Round							
52	448	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India	150	10	7	610	36
53	449	Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in India	250	15	9	1140	68

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		Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services, NSS 54th Round					
54	450	Travel and Use of Mass Media and Financial Services by Indian Households	150	10	7	610	10
55	451	Cultivation Practices in India	250	15	9	1370	82
56	452	Common Property Resources	250	15	9	1370	82
		Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data, NSS 51st, 52nd, 53rd & 54th Round					
57	447	Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data	150	10	7	1700	102
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)					
58	453	Household Consumer Expenditure in India (July – December 1999) – Key Results	150	10	7	610	36
59	454	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999–2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36
60	457	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	1520	81
61	461	Consumption of some important Commodities in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1370	73
62	463	Sources of household income in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	380	28
63	464	Energy Used by Indian Households, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36
64	466	Reported Adequacy of Food Intake in India, 1999 – 2000	150	10	7	610	36
65	467	IRDP Assistance and Participation in Public Works: 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36
66	471	Nutritional Intake in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	710	43
67	472	Differences in the level of consumption among socio economic groups, 1999-2000	250	15	10	480	32
68	473	Literacy and Levels of Education in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	610	36
69	474	Sources of household consumption in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	710	43
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)					
70	455	Employment and Unemployment in India, 1999-2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36
71	458 (Part-I)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	750	40
72	458 (Part-II)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	1370	73
73	460	Non agricultural workers in Informal Sector based on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36
74	462	Employment and Unemployment situation in Cities and Towns of India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36
75	465	Participation of Indian Women in Household work and other specified activities, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36
76	468	Employment and Unemployment among religious groups in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36
77	469	Employment and Unemployment among social groups in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	2950	156
78	470	Migration in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1140	68

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		Non-agricultural Enterprises in Informal Sector 1999-2000, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)					
79	456	Non-agricultural Enterprises in the Informal Sector in India, 1999-2000 – Key Results	150	10	7	610	36
80	459	Informal Sector in India, 1999 – 2000 – Salient Features	250	15	10	1600	85
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 56th Round (July 2000 – June 2001)					
81	476	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India, 2000 – 2001	150	10	7	1040	66
		Unorganised Manufacturing, NSS 56th Round (July 2000 – June 2001)					
82	477	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 – Key Results	250	15	10	710	52
83	478	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 – Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82
84	479	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 – 2001: Employment, Assets and Borrowings	250	15	10	1370	82
85	480	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 – 2001: Input, Output and Value added	250	15	10	1370	82
		Pilot Survey on Suitability of Reference Period for Measuring Household Consumption					
86	475	Results of a Pilot Survey on Suitability of Different Reference Periods for Measuring Household Consumption	150	10	7	610	36
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 57th Round (July 2001 – June 2002)					
87	481	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India, 2001 – 2002	250	15	10	2680	158
		Unorganised Service Sector, NSS 57th Round (July 2001 – June 2002)					
88	482	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 – 02 Salient Features	250	15	10	1925	98
89	483	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 – 02 Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 – December 2002)					
90	484	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India, 2002 – 2003	150	8	4	2380	129
		Disability, NSS 58th Round					
91	485	Disabled Persons in India, July-December 2002	250	14	7	7080	385
		Urban Slums, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 – December 2002)					
92	486	Condition of Urban Slums, 2002: Salient Features	250	14	7	2080	112
		Village facilities, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 – December 2002)					
93	487	Report on village facilities, July-December 2002	150	8	4	980	53
		Housing Condition, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 – December 2002)					
94	488	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Housing stock and constructions	250	15	10	9280	548
95	489	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Household Amenities and Other Characteristics	250	15	10	9220	524

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96	490	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India	150	8	4	1580	85
		Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, NSS 59th Round (January – December 2003)					
97	495	Consumption Expenditure of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	2140	121
98	496	Some Aspects of Farming, 2003	250	15	10	2680	149
99	497	Income, Expenditure and Productive Assets of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	3480	209
100	498	Indebtedness of Farmer Households	150	8	4	1380	78
101	499	Access to Modern Technology for Farming, 2003	250	15	10	1680	93
		Land & livestock holdings and Debt & Investment, NSS 59th Round					
102	491	Household Ownership Holdings in India, 2003	250	15	10	3680	221
103	492	Some Aspects of Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	5080	305
104	493	Livestock Ownership Across Operational Land Holding Classes in India, 2002-03	150	8	4	1580	84
105	494	Seasonal Variation in the Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	2080	125
106	500	Household Assets and Liabilities in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	4880	293
107	501	Household Indebtedness in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	6000	360
108	502	Household Borrowings and Repayments in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	4750	285
109	503	Household Assets Holdings, Indebtedness, Current Borrowings and Repayments of Social Groups in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	3880	233
110	504	Household Capital Expenditure in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	7280	437
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 60th Round (January – June 2004)					
111	505	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, January – June 2004	150	8	4	2580	138
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 60th Round (January – June 2004)					
112	506	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, January – June 2004	250	15	10	3580	202
		Health, NSS 60th Round (January – June 2004)					
113	507	Morbidity, Health Care and the Condition of the Aged	250	15	10	4480	269
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 – June 2005)					
114	508	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05	250	16	8	5080	322
115	509 Vol. I	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2004-05 Vol. I	250	16	8	4480	284
116	509 Vol. II	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2004-05 Vol. II	250	16	8	4080	259

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117	510 Vol. I	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004-05 Vol. I	250	16	8	3880	246	124
118	510 Vol. II	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004-05 Vol. II	250	16	8	3680	234	118
119	511	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting, 2004-05	250	16	8	2480	157	79
120	512	Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households 2004-2005	150	10	5	1780	113	57
121	513	Nutritional intake in India, 2004-2005	250	16	8	3680	234	118
122	514	Household Consumer Expenditure among Socio-Economic Groups: 2004 – 2005	250	16	8	2880	183	92
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 – June 2005)						
123	515 (Part-I)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05 (Part-I)	250	16	8	4680	297	150
124	515 (Part-II)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05 (Part-II)	250	16	8	4680	297	150
125	516	Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Groups in India, 2004-05	250	16	8	3680	234	118
126	517	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India 2004-2005	250	16	8	2680	170	86
127	518	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties	150	10	5	1380	88	44
128	519 (Part-I)	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004-05(Part-I)	250	16	8	3880	246	124
129	519 (Part-II)	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004-05(Part-II)	250	16	8	4480	284	144
130	520	Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India, 2004-2005	150	10	5	1570	100	50
131	521	Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India, 2004-05	250	16	8	2480	157	79
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 – June 2006)						
132	522	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2005-06	250	16	8	4480	284	144
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 – June 2006)						
133	523	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2005-06	150	10	5	1380	88	44
		Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 – June 2006)						
134	524	Operational Characteristics of Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India, 2005-06	250	16	8	4880	310	156
135	525	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2005-06 – Employment, Assets and Borrowings	250	16	8	2880	183	92
136	526	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2005-06 – Input, Output and Value Added	250	16	8	4280	272	137
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 63rd Round (July 2006 – June 2007)						
137	527	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006 – 07	150	7	5	1380	69	48

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		Service Sector Enterprises, NSS 63rd Round (July 2006 – June 2007)						
138	528	Service Sector in India (2006-07): Operational Characteristics of Enterprises	250	12	9	880	44	30
139	529	Service Sector in India (2006-07): Economic Characteristics of Enterprises	250	13	8	1280	68	43
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008)						
140	530	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2007-08	150	8	5	1380	75	48
		Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars, NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008)						
141	531	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2007-08	250	14	9	4080	221	152
142	533	Migration in India, 2007-2008	250	14	9	2280	123	85
		Participation & Expenditure on Education NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008)						
143	532	Education in India : 2007-08 Participation and Expenditure	250	14	9	6280	345	232
		Particulars of Slum NSS 65th Round (July 2008 – June 2009)						
144	534	Some Characteristics of Urban Slums, 2008-09	150	8	6	1180	64	44
		Housing Condition NSS 65th Round (July 2008 – June 2009)						
145	535	Housing Condition and Amenities in India 2008-2009	360	20	13	720	41	25
		Domestic Tourism NSS 65th Round (July 2008 – June 2009)						
146	536	Domestic Tourism in India, 2008-09	430	24	15	860	48	31
		Employment & Unemployment NSS 66th Round (July 2009 – June 2010)						
147	KI (66/10)	Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2009-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
148	537	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10	360	18	12	720	37	23
149	539	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India	300	15	10	600	29	19
150	543	Employment and Unemployment situation among Social Groups in India	360	17	11	720	34	21
151	548	Home-based Workers in India	360	17	11	720	34	22
152	550	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties, 2009-10	270	13	9	540	26	18
153	551	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India	260	12	8	520	24	16
154	552	Employment and Unemployment situation among Major Religious Groups in India	370	16	10	740	32	20
155	553	Employment and Unemployment situation in cities and towns in India	280	12	7	560	24	14

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		Consumer Expenditure NSS 66th Round (July 2009 – June 2010)						
156	KI (66/1.0)	Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2009-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
157	538	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure	250	12	8	500	24	15
158	540	Nutritional Intake in India	240	12	8	480	23	15
159	541	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India	230	12	7	460	23	15
160	542	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting	340	16	10	680	32	20
161	544	Household Consumer Expenditure across Socio-Economic Groups	410	19	12	820	38	24
162	545	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption	200	10	6	400	20	12
163	547	Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households	250	12	8	500	24	16
		Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) NSS 67th Round (July 2010 – June 2011)						
164	KI (67/2.34)	Key Results of Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction)in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	546	Operational Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction)in India	280	13	8	560	26	16
166	549	Economic Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	330	16	10	660	32	20
		Household Consumer Expenditure NSS 68th Round (July 2011 – June 2012)						
167	KI (68/1.0)	Key Indicator of Household Consumer Expenditure in India.	-	-	-	-	-	-
168	555	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2011-12	250	10	6	500	20	12
169	558	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2011-12	260	11	7	520	22	14
170	560	Nutritional Intake in India, 2011-12	380	15	10	760	30	20
171	562	Household Consumer Expenditure across Socio-Economic Groups, 2011-12	440	18	12	880	36	24
172	565	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2011-12	360	15	9	720	30	18
173	567	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking & Lighting, 2011-12	330	13	8	660	26	16
		Employment & Unemployment NSS 68th Round (July 2011 – June 2012)						
174	KI (68/10)	Key Indicator of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
175	554	Employment & Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12	390	16	10	780	32	20
176	557	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India	330	14	8	660	28	16
177	559	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties	290	12	7	580	24	14
178	563	Employment and Unemployment situation among Social Groups in India	390	16	10	780	32	20
179	564	Employment and Unemployment situation in Cities & Towns in India	280	11	7	560	22	14
180	566	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India	270	10	7	540	20	14
181	568	Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India	380	14	10	760	28	20

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182	KI (69/1.2)	Key Results of Survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
183	556	Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India	330	14	8	660	28	16
		Particular of Slums NSS 69th Round (July 2012 – December 2012)						
184	KI (69/0.21)	Key Indicators on Urban Slums in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
185	561	Urban Slums in India, 2012	330	13	8	660	26	16
		Land & Livestock Holdings NSS 70th Round (January 2013-December 2013)						
186	KI (70/18.1)	Key Indicators of Land and Livestock Holdings in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
187	571	Household Ownership and Operational Holdings in India	215	8	5	430	16	10
188	572	Livestock Ownership in India	180	7	5	360	14	10
		All India Debt & Investment NSS 70th Round (January 2013-December 2013)						
189	KI (70/18.2)	Key Indicators of Debt and Investment in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	570	Household Assets and Liabilities	470	18	12	940	36	24
191	577	Household Indebtedness in India	475	18	12	950	36	24
192	578	Household Assets and Indebtedness among Social Groups	390	15	12	780	30	24
193	579	Household Capital Expenditure in India	350	13	11	700	26	22
		Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households NSS 70th Round (January 2013-December 2013)						
194	KI (70/33)	Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
195	569	Some Characteristics of Agricultural Households in India	240	9	6	480	18	12
196	573	Some Aspects of Farming in India	260	10	7	520	20	14
197	576	Income, Expenditure, Productive Assets and Indebtedness of Agricultural Households in India	250	9	7	500	18	14
		Social Consumption: Health NSS 71st Round (January 2014-June 2014)						
198	KI (71/25.0)	Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
199	574	Health in India	475	17	12	950	34	24
		Social Consumption: Education NSS 71st Round (January 2014-June 2014)						
200	KI (71/25.2)	Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
201	575	Education in India, 2014	290	11	8	580	22	16
		Domestic Tourism Expenditure NSS 72nd Round (July 2014 – June 2015)						
202	KI (72/21.1)	Key Indicators of Domestic Tourism in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
203	580	Domestic Tourism in India	360	15	11	720	30	22

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		Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods NSS 72nd Round (July 2014 – June 2015)						
204	KI (72/1.5)	Key Indicators of Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) NSS 73rd Round (July 2015 – June 2016)						
205	KI(73/2.34)	Key Indicators of Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (excluding Construction) in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
206	581	Operational Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	315	12	9	630	24	18
207	582	Economic Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	350	13	10	700	26	20
		Services Sector Enterprises NSS 74th Round (July 2016 – June 2017)						
208	TR(74/2.35)	Technical Report on Services Sector Enterprises in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)						
209	-	Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017 - 18	280	10	8	560	20	16
210	-	Quarterly Bulletin, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), (October - December 2018)	190	7	5	380	14	10
		Household Social Consumption: Education NSS 75th Round (July 2017- June 2018)						
211	KI(75/25.2)	Key Indicators of Household Social Consumption on Education in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Survey of Persons with Disabilities NSS 76th Round (July 2018- December 2018)						
212	583	Persons with Disabilities in India	240	9	7	480	18	14

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