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भारतीय बच्चों में देरी से मानसिक विकास पर एक रिपोर्ट
**A REPORT ON DELAYED MENTAL DEVELOPMENT
AMONG INDIAN CHILDREN**

सैंतालीसवां दौर
FORTYSEVENTH ROUND

(जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 1991)
(JULY-DECEMBER 1991)

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
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P R E F A C E

Persons below a certain level of mental ability or intelligence are called mentally retarded. They constitute a sizeable number in Indian society. In order to formulate plans to counter the effect of mental retardation and to rehabilitate retarded persons, educationally and economically, reliable and comprehensive statistics on various aspects of mental retardation are essential.

The National Sample Survey conducted for the first time a comprehensive survey on disability in its 36th round (July-Dec'81). Since the field work of the survey was carried out by the non-medical persons, it was decided to collect information on various developmental milestones of the children of age 5-14 years and not on mental retardation as such. The results are published in the NSS journal Sarvekshana, vol. X, No. 29. After a gap of ten years, at the request of Ministry of Welfare, Govt. of India, the NSS carried out a repeat survey of the 36th round in its 47th round survey (July-December, 1991). This time, although the concepts, definitions and operational procedures remained almost the same in the 36th round, the coverage of the survey was extended to the children of age 0-14 years. There are inherent difficulties in collecting information on mental retardation. The medical experts are also of the opinion that there are serious limitations in equating delayed milestones with the mental retardation. Thus, the estimates of the proportion of children having delayed mental development presented in this report may only be considered as broad indicators of mental retardation.

The members of the Governing Council and the Working Group^{have} always extended their expert opinions in carrying out the work at the various stages of survey operations. The entire data collection has been done by the Field Operations Division and the data validation and tabulations have been done by the Data Processing Divisions, Shri P.C. Mohanan, Dy. Director, Shri B. Giri, Deputy Director and Shri S. Gupta, Asstt. Director under the guidance of Shri M.G. Bhattacharyya, Joint Director of the Survey Design and Research Division have helped in bringing out the report in its present form. It is my pleasure to record deep appreciation to all of them.

I am grateful to Dr. D.K. Senon, Director, VIMH, Secunderabad, Dr. D.K. Srinivasa, Director, JIPMER, Pondicherry, Dr. A.K. Prabhakar, Dy. Director, ICMR, New Delhi and Dr. (Mrs.) Rakha Roy, Director, AYJNH, Bombay for their valuable suggestions for improving the quality of the report.

Calcutta
June, 1994.

Dr. V. SAHA
DIRECTOR, SDRD

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
FORTYSEVENTH ROUND : JULY - DECEMBER 1991

A REPORT ON DELAYED MENTAL DEVELOPMENT
AMONG INDIAN CHILDREN

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

FORTY-SEVENTH ROUND : JULY - DECEMBER, 1991

A REPORT ON DELAYED MENTAL DEVELOPMENT
AMONG INDIAN CHILDREN

Section One

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Mental retardation could be defined as a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind which is especially characterised by subnormality of intelligence. Persons below a certain level of mental ability or intelligence are called mentally retarded. It is a social obligation to take steps to reduce the effect of mental retardation and to rehabilitate retarded persons educationally and economically. However, success of any such programme largely depends on the availability of reliable and comprehensive statistics on various aspects of mental retardation. But there was a vast gap in the information base regarding the incidence and the prevalence of mental retardation in the country. Thus, at the request of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of India, the NSSO, for the first time, made an attempt to collect information on mental retardation among the children of age 5-14 years, along with the survey of disabled persons in its 36th round of survey, corresponding to the second half of 1981, which was labelled as the International Year of Disabled Persons. The present study is based on the follow-up survey carried-out by the NSSO during the second half of 1991, corresponding to the 47th Round. The concepts, definitions and the survey procedures were more or less the same in both the rounds. However, in the present round, the population coverage was extended to the children of age 0-4 years also, so that all the children in the age-group 0-14 years were covered. In this round, 56023 and 30019 households covering 110,099 and 51,459 children were surveyed from rural and urban India respectively.

1.2 DIFFICULTIES IN COLLECTING INFORMATION ON MENTAL RETARDATION :

There are some inherent difficulties in collecting information on mental retardation. Since the data are collected in the NSS by investigators with no medical background, it is imperative to define mental retardation in a very careful and guarded way to minimise the bias of the investigators and the respondents. Accordingly, the NSSO has always preferred the use of the term "delayed mental development".

But, it is extremely difficult to frame a feasible and practical definition of mental retardation for the purpose of the survey. Thus, in the 36th round survey, it was decided by a Working Group consisting of medical experts that information on behavioral pattern and developmental milestones would be collected for all children of 5-14 years (extended to children of 0-4 years in the present round) to determine the prevalence of delayed mental development amongst the children.

1.3 A child since its birth passes through certain stages of development as a process of growth. Some such stages of development at specified ages identified by the medical experts are (a) head control, (b) rolling over, (c) sitting, (d) walking, etc. These are considered as developmental milestones. The experts also identified the following behaviour pattern with a view to studying the development of a child.

- (i) Slow/lagging in development,
- (ii) Difficulty in performing daily routine,
- (iii) Difficulty in comprehending instructions.

In the NSS 36th round, a child was considered to have delayed milestone, if the child did not pass through the stage of development at the specified age. For behaviour pattern, a child was treated as very slow in development, if he/she behaved like a child of age not exceeding half of his/her age. In the 47th round, the procedure followed for identifying a child with delayed developmental milestones was same as that followed in the 36th round. For behavioural pattern, the procedure followed for identifying a delayed case was however different. A child was treated as delayed in development, if his/her behaviour was slow or lagging behind in development as compared to other children of his/her age. Particulars of some developmental milestones and behavioural patterns considered for this survey are given in Table (1.1). It could be seen from the table that some of the milestones occur at very early ages such as at the age of below one or two years. The information collected on development milestones is subject to a certain amount of recall bias. The recall bias is likely to be more for the children of higher age-group owing to the longer recall period in their cases. On the other hand, the effective sample observations may not be adequate if the survey is restricted among the children of lower age-group only. In the absence of any study on the recall biases for the children of different ages, the Working Group decided that the information may be collected for all children upto the age of 14 years.

The results presented in this report relate to the delayed developmental milestones discussed above. It is to be mentioned that the medical experts are also of the opinion that there are serious limitations in equating delayed milestones with the mental retardation. The studies conducted among the hospital population

Table (1.1) Developmental milestones and behavioral patterns considered for the survey alongwith the specific age limits for development.

developmental milestone/behavioral pattern	specific age limits for development	age-group(yrs.) for which investigated
(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>developmental milestones</u>		
1. turning towards sounds	6 months	0-4
2. getting startled when clapped from behind	1 year	-4
3. responding to his/her name	1 year	1-4
4. head control	6 months	1-14
5. rolling over	6 months	1-14
6. sitting	1 year	1-14
7. walking	2 year	2-14
8. talking	3 years	3-14
<u>Behavioral pattern</u>		
9. mental development	compared to others of his/her age	1-14
10. ability to perform daily routines	do	1-14
11. ability to comprehend instructions		1-14
12. development of speech and language	-	1-14
13. money transactions	10 years	10-14

reported varying reliabilities of the developmental milestone as a whole. It is also not found possible to decide on any one or the other milestones as being relatively more sensitive. Thus, the estimates of the proportion of children having delayed mental development presented in this report may only be considered as some broad indicators of mental retardation.

1.5 SAMPLE DESIGN : A stratified two stage sample design was adopted for the NSS 47th round. The first stage units were in most cases 1981 census villages in rural areas and Urban Frame Survey blocks in urban areas. The second stage units were households-constituting a group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen. The number of sample villages and urban blocks surveyed in this round were 4373 and 2503 respectively. Table(1.2) provides the number of first stage units allotted and surveyed in different states/u.ts. A note on the sample design and the estimation procedure is given in Appendix B.

1.6 SURVEY PERIOD : The field work of NSS 47th round survey was carried out during the second half of 1991 starting from July and continuing upto December - thus covering a period of six months only.

1.7 GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE : The coverage of the survey was whole of Indian Union excepting (i) Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, (ii) 768 interior villages of Nagaland located beyond 5 kms. of the bus route and (iii) 172 villages in Andaman and Nicobar Is. which are inaccessible throughout the year. Further, the survey was planned for the districts of Anantanag, Pulwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Baramula and Kupwara districts of Jammu & Kashmir. However, due to eopolitical situations prevailing at the time of survey operations the survey could not be carried out in those districts and therefore, excluded from the survey coverage.

1.8 CONTENTS OF THE REPORT : The report contains two sections and three appendices. Section two provides the summary of findings. While the detailed tables for all-India are given in Appendix A, the sample design and estimation procedure has been provided in Appendix B. The facsimile of the schedule is given in Appendix C.

1.9 It may be noted that the sample size is not found adequate enough to provide the proportion of children having different delayed developmental milestones classified by age, sex and other correlates at the state level. Hence only the all-India estimates under these classifications are provided in Appendix A. At the state level, only the summary results have been presented and discussed in Section Two.

Table (1.2) : Number of sample villages/blocks allotted and the number of sample villages/blocks and households surveyed in the central sample for NSS 47th round survey

state / u.t.	allotted		surveyed			
	villages	blocks	villages	blocks	households	
					rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pradesh	312	188	311	188	4430	2451
2. Arunachal Pradesh	72*	12	91	11	687	113
3. Assam	196	64	184	62	2009	685
4. Bihar	416	116	415	116	5041	1290
5. Goa	16	12	16	12	128	114
6. Gujarat	140	128	140	128	1880	1529
7. Haryana	64	36	64	36	857	422
8. Himachal Pradesh	116	24	115	24	1360	280
9. Jammu & Kashmir	164	80	80**	27**	1006	341
10. Karnataka	164	136	164	135	2237	1631
11. Kerala	180	80	180	80	2507	1030
12. Madhya Pradesh	332	168	332	168	4350	1976
13. Maharashtra	283	304	288	303	3911	3507
14. Manipur	60	40	60	40	626	420
15. Meghalaya	64	28	64	28	625	241
16. Mizoram	56	24	56	24	670	272
17. Nagaland	32	16	32	16	403	178
18. Orissa	196	60	196	60	2585	766
19. Punjab	136	108	127	108	1793	1364
20. Rajasthan	184	100	184	100	2352	1168
21. Sikkim	24	12	24	12	266	125
22. Tamil Nadu	236	232	235	229	3382	3040
23. Tripura	108	28	103	28	1200	286
24. Uttar Pradesh	544	244	544	244	7039	2896
25. West Bengal	264	188	264	188	3470	2221
26. A & N Islands	40	20	40	20	507	241
27. Chandigarh	8	12	8	12	97	137
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16	4	16	4	171	41
29. Daman & Diu	8	8	8	8	102	87
30. Delhi	8	72	8	72	85	799
31. Lakshadweep	8	8	8	8	114	106
32. Pondicherry	16	12	16	12	133	161
All-India	4468	2564	4373	2503	56023	30019

*18 nucleus villages.

**The samples allotted to "Jhelam Valley" could not be surveyed.

SECTION TWO

A SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

2.1 as briefly explained in the introduction, in order to study the prevalence of delayed mental development among children in the age -group 0-14 years, the survey focussed on certain developmental milestones and behavioural pattern of the children as ascertained by the investigators from the parents of the children. Along with these, information on some related socio-economic characteristics of the household, presence of blood relationship between parents, enrolment in schools, presence of visual and/or hearing disability etc. were also collected for studying the relation, if any, between the factors and delayed mental development. In the following paragraphs, summary tables giving the estimates and distribution of children according to the variables studied are presented and discussed for different states and all-India. Detailed tables at the All-India level only are presented in the appendix, to this report.

2.2 Delayed developmental milestone During the growth of children from their birth, om growth indicators like head control, rolling over, sitting, walking etc. referred to as developmental milestone take place in a systematic manner. These stages of development take place during specified periods. Deviations in the developmental milestones from these specified periods are considered as indication of delayed development of the child. In order to find out if a child had normal development or delayed development in his/her growth, the survey focussed on five stages of initial growth process. These were (i) head control, (ii) rolling over, (iii) sitting, (iv) walking and (v) talking. The specified periods for these growth stages in the normal situations and in the delayed situations were as follows

1. Head control Controlled before 6 months, after 6 months and can not control now.
2. Rolling over : Rolled before 6 months, after 6 months, can not roll now and skipped the stage.
3. Sitting Sat before 1 year, after 1 year and can not sit now.
4. Walking Walked before 2 years, after 2 years and can not walk now.
5. Talking Talked before 3 years, after 3 years and can not talk now.

If any of the developmental milestones was reached within the first period mentioned in the above, it was taken as a case of normal growth. Attaining the stage during the following ^{period} this would imply a delayed development. Inability to achieve the stage even on the data survey, for those who are old enough to have reached it earlier indicated an extreme delayed development. However for the purpose of the report, children who have not achieved or have achieved the stage of specified development after the normal period for such development were considered to have delayed developmental milestone.

Besides the above milestones, it was also ascertained whether the child was slow in mental development as compared to children of his/her age and whether the child had difficulty in performing daily routine and comprehending instructions on the conduct of day-to-day routines. Here it may be recalled that in the previous NSSO survey (July-Dec '81), a child was treated as very slow in development, if the child behaved like a child of age not exceeding half his/her age. Two other aspects of development considered were the development of speech and language and the ability of the child in making money transactions without errors. Proportion of children with delayed development in the five different developmental milestones and the five behavioural patterns described above is presented in tables 2.1R & 2.1U for rural and urban areas respectively.

The rural-urban differences in the proportions of children with delayed development are almost ~~all~~ of the order of one percentage point only. States show wide variations in the proportion of children with delayed development. In this connection, it may be mentioned that in these states, the number of sample children studied was small and thereby affecting the reliability of estimates. Nevertheless, the proportion of children with delayed milestones reported for these two states almost in all aspects of development studied appear implausible and are suggestive of some difficulties in our survey in these states. Perhaps the instructions were not properly understood. In the North Eastern region, Tripura and Assam also have reported large number of delayed development cases. The tables also indicate that there is good agreement between the pattern of delayed developmental milestones in physical aspects and of those in behavioural aspects. Generally, the states reporting higher proportion of delayed milestone in physical aspects, exhibited a similar feature in behavioural aspects also.

It may be noted that the percentage of children with delayed development milestones like head control, rolling over, sitting, walking and talking is very high both in the rural and urban sectors of some states/u.t.s. namely, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Tripura. Such high percentages of delayed development milestones among children need not necessarily be due to mental retardation. They can be due to physical disabilities or lack of expectation from children, or lack of stimulating environments.

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TABLE (2.1R) NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH DELAY IN ATTAINING SPECIFIED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES PER 1000 CHILDREN FOR EACH STATE/U.T.

state/u. t.	RURAL										
	type of developmental milestone										
	for children of age										
	1-14 years	2-14 yrs.			3-14 yrs.			1-14 years	10-14 yrs.		
(1)	head control	rolling	sitting	walking	talking	slow/lagg- ing behind in develop- ment	performing daily routine	comprehen- sive ins- tructions	velo- city of speech and lan- guage	hand- ling	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	14	24	17	43	44	25	53	42	36	47	
Assam	171	161	129	148	153	71	183	218	125	131	
Bihar	155	187	100	111	94	36	63	96	101	126	
Goa	128	270	90	5	-	5	23	60	63	5	
Gujarat	116	141	45	62	87	15	23	26	84	45	
Haryana	38	122	9	16	6	31	45	40	75	44	
Himachal Pradesh	139	113	34	30	18	22	42	103	109	100	
Jammu & Kashmir	45	121	19	33	13	40	46	60	95	120	
Karnataka	24	40	25	40	23	14	10	20	54	57	
Kerala	21	22	31	10	8	15	21	11	38	56	
Madhya Pradesh	154	175	101	92	70	36	76	81	97	107	
Maharashtra	48	61	33	34	26	31	25	24	42	50	
Manipur	24	126	24	22	59	16	18	32	44	68	
Meghalaya	45	113	103	28	20	19	33	52	47	45	
Mizoram	75	22	0	7	4	9	60	53	18	15	
Nagaland	648	677	536	634	186	92	166	166	209	107	
Orissa	28	47	33	32	29	47	60	65	53	118	
Punjab	13	68	28	45	37	49	51	51	61	87	
Rajasthan	63	97	35	61	29	32	77	90	81	124	
Sikkim	71	84	61	106	81	55	97	145	61	14	
Tamil Nadu	57	52	39	49	43	33	30	30	34	41	
Tripura	251	275	199	218	153	64	50	122	68	151	
Uttar Pradesh	158	169	93	90	82	22	50	52	77	140	
West Bengal	78	102	60	49	34	44	73	106	78	102	
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	38	21	25	14	10	13	5	17	12	49	
Chandigarh	0	2	1	15	4	1	4	3	25	6	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26	17	1	11	9	4	2	1	5	237	
Daman & Diu	-	2	-	3	2	2	5	4	52	2	
Delhi	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	21	71	
Lakshadweep	4	4	22	23	10	21	25	23	28	6	
Pondicherry	241	243	233	7	23	25	24	33	24	64	
All-India	93	115	61	66	52	31	54	64	72	93	

TABLE (2.10) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH DELAY IN ATTAINING SPECIFIED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES PER 1000 CHILDREN FOR EACH STATE/U.T.

URBAN

state/u.t.	type of developmental milestone for children of age										
	1 - 14 yrs			2-14 yrs.		3-14 yrs.		1 - 14 yrs.			10-14 yrs.
	head control	rolling	sitting	walking	talking	slow/lagging behind	performing daily routine	comprehending instructions	development of speech & language	money handling	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Andhra Pradesh	21	43	26	29	38	20	36	24	26	24	
Arunachal Pradesh	253	319	146	54	125	132	206	108	107	67	
Assam	155	168	206	202	194	60	153	198	121	181	
Bihar	137	168	141	109	106	29	65	88	90	88	
Goa	24	137	1	1	1	3	1	31	2	2	
Gujarat	43	75	16	39	43	25	36	36	65	34	
Haryana	31	54	19	15	45	33	46	43	45	31	
Himachal Pradesh	234	185	43	60	67	16	42	82	76	28	
Jammu & Kashmir	50	115	59	57	52	31	20	20	36	49	
Karnataka	3	46	7	24	17	17	28	48	53	41	
Kerala	20	30	17	19	18	32	15	15	35	19	
Madhya Pradesh	99	132	71	71	69	18	51	49	76	44	
Maharashtra	36	55	16	25	10	35	25	20	42	28	
Manipur	11	39	19	19	19	3	6	5	7	51	
Meghalaya	30	306	136	43	17	26	17	31	17	54	
Mizoram	0	13	1	10	1	2	2	2	9	76	
Nagaland	635	643	532	532	134	83	151	165	193	217	
Orissa	12	8	29	21	26	21	62	76	108	76	
Punjab	18	89	15	27	67	18	39	37	46	60	
Rajasthan	109	140	62	87	36	25	63	59	62	25	
Sikkim	182	97	147	145	21	28	150	171	79	15	
Tamil Nadu	16	27	11	14	12	20	21	34	19	30	
Tripura	222	218	221	224	110	18	16	57	36	361	
Uttar Pradesh	140	156	73	92	46	34	38	37	50	56	
West Bengal	47	60	45	35	17	39	77	73	62	65	
A & N Islands	33	69	57	28	25	6	16	35	76	2	
Chandigarh	42	84	3	2	4	5	7	6	6	3	
Dadra & N. Haveli	-	3	24	8	-	9	7	3	108	167	
Daman & Diu	-	-	7	3	1	4	9	28	37	33	
Delhi	133	131	34	21	16	47	46	50	63	58	
Lakshadweep	19	19	20	7	29	28	7	8	23	56	
Pondicherry	127	155	150	7	19	12	26	9	71	325	
All-India	68	90	44	48	36	29	41	44	52	46	

2.3 Consanguinity among parents of surveyed children : It is sometimes believed that hereditary disabilities and consanguineous marriages are associated. Prevalence of marriage among close blood relations differs from one society to another. In certain societies such marriages are encouraged. However, with the speed of education and increased mobility of the population the situation is likely to change. As this information was collected for the first time for the parents of the children surveyed, no comparison of the situation over time is possible. The results obtained are presented in tables 2.2R & 2.2U for rural and urban India respectively for all the states and union territories. Types of blood relationships recorded were uncle-niece/nephew-aunt, first cousins, second cousins and other relationships. Considering the first three categories as close blood relationships it is observed that in rural India 7 percent of the children studied were children of couples who had close blood relationships, slightly over 8 percent had other relationships and 84 percent of them had parents who were not related in any way. In the case of urban areas those percentages were about 6, 8 and 85 respectively. Thus, at the all-India level, the proportion of children with close blood relationship between parents is rather small and the rural/urban differences are seen to be much less.

However, a look at the figures for the different states/union territories shows wide variations reflecting the diversity among regions regarding the social customs and practices. In Arunachal Pradesh, as much as 42 percent of the children in rural areas had parents with close blood relationship (i.e. the first three kinds of relations) followed by Tamil Nadu (34 percent), Goa (32 percent), Karnataka (26 percent), Andhra Pradesh (22 percent), J & K (18 percent) and Pondicherry (18 percent). All the other states/u.t.'s had percentages less than ten in rural areas. In the urban areas 20 percent of the children in Tamil Nadu had parents with close blood relations. Most of the states which had higher percentages in rural areas also reported higher percentages in urban areas, though not in the same order. With this background, we may now examine whether there is any evidence of association between parental relationship and delayed development.

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TABLE (2.2R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0-14 YEARS
BY TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS FOR
EACH STATE/U.T.

state/u.t.	type of blood relationship between parents						total (incl. not recorded)	sample children
	uncle-niece/nephew-aunt	first cousins	second cousins	other relationship	no relationship			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Andhra Pradesh	133	67	20	160	613	1000	7235	
Arunachal Pradesh	82	253	80	399	180	1000	1079	
Assam	10	0	2	116	863	1000	3261	
Bihar	19	3	4	92	875	1000	10506	
Goa	228	94	-	37	641	1000	128	
Gujarat	21	13	3	31	932	1000	3739	
Haryana	3	21	0	27	932	1000	2165	
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	-	25	968	1000	2551	
Jammu & Kashmir	33	94	55	111	702	1000	2368	
Karnataka	154	74	31	147	575	1000	4610	
Kerala	3	6	12	22	949	1000	3779	
Madhya Pradesh	4	2	2	88	904	1000	9962	
Maharashtra	22	42	28	174	727	1000	7395	
Manipur	27	3	1	155	814	1000	1093	
Meghalaya	0	-	-	-	985	1000	1239	
Mizoram	2	-	5	54	922	1000	934	
Nagaland	-	-	-	382	618	1000	728	
Orissa	25	8	14	28	884	1000	4698	
Punjab	0	0	1	1	997	1000	3628	
Rajasthan	8	1	1	16	967	1000	5679	
Sikkim	-	-	0	-	1000	1000	397	
Tamil Nadu	207	109	26	171	485	1000	4262	
Tripura	58	10	3	11	916	1000	1781	
Uttar Pradesh	5	1	4	49	932	1000	1714	
West Bengal	3	6	7	67	915	1000	6952	
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	35	71	36	30	828	1000	1294	
Chandigarh	-	-	-	147	853	1000	181	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	-	-	2	985	1000	305	
Daman & Diu	1	-	-	-	996	1000	193	
Delhi	-	-	-	1	998	1000	193	
Lakshadweep	0	1	-	-	997	1000	300	
Pondicherry	165	14	1	125	695	1000	322	
All-India	38	22	10	84	838	1000	110099	

TABLE (2 2U) : PER 1000 MARRIED
BY TYPE OF BLOOD
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS
EACH STATE/U.T.

AGE 0-14 YEARS
PARENTS FOR

URBAN

state/u t	type of blood relationship between parents						total (incl. not corded)	any hi di
	uncle- niece/ nephew- aunt	first	second sins	other relation- ship	no relatio ship			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Andhra Pradesh	92	59	22	127	701	1000	422	
Arunachal Pradesh	80	20		277	622	1000	13	
Assam			3	55	941	1000	89	
Bihar	11	1	3	65	916	1000	270	
Goa	19	19		99	806	1000	11	
Gujarat	16	15	1	49	912	1000	248	
Haryana			3	26	971	1000	77	
Himachal Pradesh	4			50	946	1000	35	
Jammu & Kashmir		61	7	13	918	1000	54	
Karnataka	90	59	12	129	697	1000	294	
Kerala	5	30	4	20	940	1000	145	
Madhya Pradesh	4	3	1	45	942	1000	4191	
Maharashtra	22	25	11	119	812	1000	5946	
Manipur	21	1	1	132	845	1000	758	
Meghalaya				81	912	1000	376	
Mizoram				0	1000	1000	390	
Nagaland	10			397	590	1000	264	
Orissa	15	16	0	12	943	1000	1191	
Punjab	17			1	989	1000	2410	
Rajasthan	9	3	1	21	961	1000	2451	
Sikkim		1		0	1000	1000	235	
Tamil Nadu	117	66	19	165	635	1000	3918	
Tripura	76	12		5	917	1000	307	
Uttar Pradesh	12	8	1	110	860	1000	6605	
West Bengal	1	0	2	25	964	1000	2906	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	52	73	42	19	813	1000	374	
Chandigarh				89	911	1000	183	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94				906	1000	71	
Daman & Diu				1	999	1000	117	
Delhi	2	5	1	5	988	1000	1370	
Lakshadweep		1	2	84	913	1000	301	
Pondicherry	46	46		121	786	1000	223	
All-India	31	22	7	81	853	1000	51234	

2.4 Delayed development and parental relationship : Table 2.3 gives the proportion of children with delayed developmental milestones for different types of blood relationships between parents. It is seen that the said proportion for different aspects of developmental milestones are generally higher among the children whose parents either have no relationship or other relationship except in a few aspects for second cousins in rural areas and for uncle-niece/nephew-aunt in urban areas. The differences ⁱⁿ the urban areas are so small that it could be due to sampling fluctuations. On the whole, it can probably be said that the NSS data do not provide any evidence of the existence of a relationship between the incidence of delayed mental development among children and blood relationship among their parents.

2.5 Mental development and school enrolment School enrolment and attendance alongwith other factors, are closely related to the parents' perception of their children being 'normal' vis-a-vis the other children of the same age. The distribution of children in the age-group 5-14 years by enrolment status and reason for non-enrolment are given in table 2.4 for each type of mental and physical development. Those who were reported as generally slow and lagging behind in development are considered 'slow' in mental development and those who have not achieved any one of the physical developmental milestones like head control, rolling over, sitting, walking and talking within the normal developmental age range are considered slow in physical development.

The proportion of children currently enrolled is lowest for children who are slow both in mental and physical development. The feature is observed both in rural ^{and} urban areas. The relevant figure is 44 percent in rural India and 52 percent in urban. This is in sharp contrast to the differential in the enrolment of 'normal' children between rural and urban areas. For example, while only about 63 percent of normal children (i.e. not slow in both mental and physical development) ^{were} enrolled in rural sector, as high as 85 percent of such children were found enrolled in urban areas. The comparatively less differences in the proportion between the 'normal' (not slow in both physical and mental development) and delayed development (slow in both aspects) cases in the rural areas perhaps indicate the failure of the parents in the rural areas to perceive the delayed development as anything 'abnormal'.

TABLE (2.3)

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH DELAYED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES PER 1000 CHILDREN BY TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE AND TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS

ALL-INDIA

type of blood relationship between parents	type of developmental milestones										
	physical					mental					
	1 - 14 yrs.	1 - 14 yrs.	2-14 yrs.	14 yrs.	3 to 14 yrs.	1 - 14 yrs.	10-12 yrs.	10-12 yrs.	10-12 yrs.	10-12 yrs.	10-12 yrs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
	<u>rural</u>										
1. uncle-niece/nephew-aunt	80	78	62	57	46	49	57	52	67	63	
2. first cousins	40	58	33	60	64	26	40	53	49	69	
3. second cousins	45	61	41	55	53	75	122	148	109	155	14
4. other relationship	132	166	64	72	59	40	63	76	72	88	
5. no relationship	94	113	62	66	52	29	52	62	72	96	
<u>all (incl. NR)</u>	95	115	61	66	52	31	54	64	72	93	
	<u>urban</u>										
1. uncle-niece/nephew-aunt	58	120	64	73	58	59	46	57	39	49	
2. first cousins	32	47	38	52	40	40	25	32	35	47	
3. second cousins	19	137	8	14	10	25	13	68	96	14	
4. other relationship	88	132	47	82	54	25	43	53	46	35	
5. no relationship	68	86	13	44	33	26	21	42	53	47	
<u>all (incl. NR)</u>	68	90	48	36	36	41	44	52	46	46	

TABLE (2.4)

PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS BY ENROLMENT STATUS FOR EACH TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

enrolment status	rural				urban			
	not slow		slow		not slow		slow	
	type of physical dev.		type of physical dev.		type of physical dev.		type of physical dev.	
	not slow	slow	not slow	slow	not slow	slow	not slow	slow
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. currently enrolled	625	591	485	139	851	803	681	521
2. <u>ever enrolled but discontinued due to:</u>								
2.1 physical disability	0	1	5	8	0	7	4	8
2.2 difficulty in coping up with studies	6	9	2	11	6	5	24	13
2.3 other reasons	42	34	78	28	28	24	18	59
3. <u>never enrolled due to :</u>								
3.1 physical disability	1	7	35	128	1	6	121	243
3.2 anticipated difficulty in coping up with studies	13	13	28	43	5	3	5	12
3.3 other reasons	303	335	333	323	106	149	146	140
all (incl. not recorded)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Among the reasons for discontinuance also it is seen that generally, in rural areas reasons other than due to disability have been the major factor. This is, however, observed in urban areas also. In the case of the never enrolled among the children with a combination of slow physical and mental development, physical disability is the major reason in the urban areas (62 per cent) whereas only about 25 per cent of the never enrolled in this group has given physical disability as the reason in the rural areas. In the rural area 'other reasons' is the major factor for never enrolment (65 per cent). This could again be due to the possible tendency to ascribe factors other than delayed development as reasons for discontinuance or non-enrolment by the parents.

2.8 Distribution of children by factors suggesting delayed development As stated earlier, it was ascertained from the sample households whether the children surveyed were generally slow and lagging in development when compared to children of the same age. In addition, as factors indicative of delayed mental development information was collected in respect of (i) the difficulty in performing daily routine (ii) comprehending instructions and (iii) the development of speech and language. With a view to examining the relationship between the response to the direct question whether the child is lagging behind in development and the response to the factors indicative of delayed development, the children are first classified into two groups 'not slow' and 'slow' on the basis of the respondents' assessment of the child's mental development. The children in each class have been further distributed by the number of factors indicating the delayed mental development. The percentage distribution of the above data is presented in Tables 2.5R & 2.5U respectively for rural and urban areas.

It is seen that in the rural sector, 88 per cent of the children in the age group 1-14 years have reported mental development as 'not slow' as well as no specified factor suggesting delayed development, while in the urban areas the corresponding percentage is about 91. The percentage of children reporting slow mental development is seen to be only 3 per cent in both rural and urban areas at the all-India level.

TABLE (2.5R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH STATE/UT.

RURAL

state/u.t.	type of mental development							
	not slow				slow			
	no. of associated items suggesting delayed development				no. of associated items suggesting delayed development			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	920	25	16	13	8	4	4	9
Arunachal Pradesh	677	92	151	27	24	5	14	11
Assam	737	62	70	60	11	13	30	16
Biher	846	60	27	32	13	6	7	11
Goa	878	63	52	2	3	1	1	-
Gujarat	892	72	19	2	6	4	1	5
Haryana	874	64	22	9	16	10	1	5
Himachal Pradesh	850	36	81	12	13	2	2	5
Jammu & Kashmir	856	70	19	15	16	11	2	11
Karnataka	933	41	10	2	7	2	2	3
Kerala	946	25	12	12	7	4	1	3
Madhya Pradesh	854	57	23	30	7	11	6	12
Maharashtra	928	33	6	2	8	10	5	8
Manipur	918	53	9	4	10	1	5	1
Meghalaya	917	35	21	8	4	4	4	8
Mizoram	914	28	43	5	4	1	3	1
Nagaland	659	115	43	92	65	5	5	17
Orissa	882	36	16	19	21	10	5	11
Punjab	886	44	14	6	5	27	7	10
Rajasthan	866	41	22	40	5	15	8	4
Sikkim	833	29	50	33	4	35	7	9
Tamil Nadu	933	14	9	5	15	6	6	12
Tripura	836	74	20	5	7	25	11	21
Uttar Pradesh	890	47	17	23	5	10	2	5
West Bengal	843	63	33	17	9	6	12	18
A & N Islands	973	7	7	-	4	6	1	2
Chandigarh	973	25	0	1	-	6	-	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	991	3	-	-	5	1	-	0
Daman & Diu	943	51	4	-	-	2	0	-
Delhi	978	20	-	-	1	0	-	-
Lakshadweep	967	11	-	1	-	1	1	19
Pondicherry	959	14	1	-	2	3	1	19
All-India	883	46	21	19	9	8	5	9

/tkb/

TABLE (2.50) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH STATE/UT.

URBAN

state / u.t.	type of mental development							
	n o t s l o w				s l o w			
	no. of associated items suggesting delayed development				no. of associated items suggesting delayed devel			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	941	22	14	3	7	4	3	5
Arunachal Pradesh	656	144	35	34	75	31	3	23
Assam	732	84	81	43	9	23	14	16
Bihar	866	40	40	25	8	5	5	11
Goa	968	29	-	-	1	-	1	1
Gujarat	893	63	12	7	10	8	1	7
Haryana	912	26	19	9	15	6	1	11
Himachal Pradesh	861	85	26	13	2	4	8	2
Jammu & Kashmir	940	17	1	12	23	1	1	6
Karnataka	914	39	21	9	4	6	5	2
Kerala	935	28	1	3	22	2	2	6
Madhya Pradesh	901	44	10	27	4	5	2	8
Maharashtra	919	32	10	4	21	8	4	2
Manipur	989	5	2	-	1	0	0	2
Meghalaya	949	20	5	0	6	8	10	2
Mizoram	990	8	0	3	0	0	1	1
Nagaland	698	74	40	105	64	6	6	7
Orissa	850	79	20	30	7	1	3	10
Punjab	917	39	18	7	6	5	5	3
Rajasthan	902	23	18	32	10	7	1	6
Sikkim	816	26	89	41	2	-	2	23
Tamil Nadu	940	31	6	3	7	7	2	3
Tripura	919	34	20	8	9	7	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	903	39	13	11	15	13	3	3
West Bengal	872	40	33	16	9	12	9	9
A & N Islands	902	81	1	10	-	2	1	4
Chandigarh	990	1	0	4	2	1	1	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	883	108	-	-	2	3	3	-
Daman & Diu	960	9	20	7	2	1	-	1
Delhi	893	45	4	11	8	13	18	9
Lakshadweep	951	14	6	0	23	3	1	2
Pondicherry	915	63	10	-	3	2	1	6
All-India	906	38	16	12	11	8	4	5

Almost all the Union Territories other than those in North-East region reported that 95 or more percent of children had no specified factor suggesting delayed development and are 'not slow' in mental development in rural areas. In the urban sector also this said percentage is quite high. But as earlier noted, due to the smallness of sample size, it is possible that not many children with delayed development have been netted in the sample to give reliable results in these u.t.s. The percentage of children reporting slow mental development is seen to be comparatively high in most of the North-Eastern states. Among the major states the percentage is lowest in rural sector in Karnataka (1.4), Kerala (1.5) and Gujarat (1.6). In other cases it exceeds 2 per cent, the highest being in Punjab (4.9%) and next being Orissa (4.7%) and West Bengal (4.5%).

The interesting feature to be derived from the table is the presence of association between the factors suggesting delayed development and the type of mental development (i.e. not slow & slow). This is evident from Table 2.6. However, the feature is only indicative one and there is no ground to draw a firm conclusion without further study and medical evidence.

Table (2.6) : Percentage of children with one or more associated items suggesting delayed development among children of not slow and slow mental development

all-India

Sector	percentage of children with 1 or more associated factors of delayed development among the type of mental development	
	not slow	slow
(1)	(2)	(3)
rural	8.88	67.74
urban	6.79	60.71

2.7 Distribution of children by mental development and factors suggesting delayed physical development. :

Similar to the previous table, the next tables 2.7R & 2.7U give the ^{GROSS-} distribution of children/classified by the number of factors suggesting physical development and type of mental development ('not slow' and 'slow'). In the rural sector, about 80 per cent of the children have not reported any factor suggesting delayed physical development, while in the urban sector it is about 84 per cent. The state-wise situation is not much xxxxxxxx

Table (2.7R) : Per 1000 distribution of children of age 1-14 years by type of mental development and number of items suggesting delayed physical development for each state/u.t.

state/u.t.	type of mental development										Rural	
	not slow					slow						
	no. of items suggesting delayed physical development					no. of items suggesting delayed physical development						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Andhra Pradesh	893	45	27	5	3	2	10	5	6	2	1	
Arunachal Pradesh	443	73	47	63	73	248	14	10	3	6	7	
Assam	634	87	106	49	12	51	14	11	19	18	6	
Bihar	706	74	90	36	26	32	11	5	7	4	6	
Goa	724	142	39	90	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	
Gujarat	732	91	112	20	10	19	3	3	2	3	2	
Haryana	799	117	43	4	5	0	23	2	2	3	1	
Himachal Pradesh	733	77	144	20	2	3	6	4	4	5	0	
Jammu & Kashmir	787	108	55	6	2	2	17	12	8	1	2	
Karnataka	869	52	43	21	0	0	2	3	5	2	2	
Kerala	941	26	15	3	0	0	5	2	5	1	1	
Madhya Pradesh	724	73	72	44	23	28	11	5	7	7	4	
Maharashtra	893	15	43	4	1	14	15	4	2	1	5	
Manipur	786	143	40	9	-	6	6	3	2	1	0	
Meghalaya	778	120	43	25	3	11	5	6	1	3	2	
Mizoram	935	40	17	-	-	-	5	4	-	0	0	
Nagaland	172	76	77	84	455	43	-	57	6	6	16	
Orissa	856	55	24	8	6	4	18	13	7	4	1	
Punjab	840	56	41	11	4	-	27	6	7	1	3	
Rajasthan	799	61	75	14	13	6	19	6	4	1	0	
Sikkim	719	94	100	25	7	-	30	10	5	5	4	
Tamil Nadu	873	39	28	7	3	11	10	11	2	4	2	
Tripura	551	79	150	73	45	36	9	14	10	3	13	
Uttar Pradesh	721	81	82	47	21	26	5	7	4	3	1	
West Bengal	787	71	57	22	13	7	15	10	7	6	3	
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	902	62	18	4	-	0	5	2	1	4	1	
Chandigarh	944	19	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	903	48	38	2	6	-	0	1	3	0	0	
Daman & Diu	922	28	48	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Delhi	982	3	11	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	
Lakshadweep	927	30	20	1	1	-	17	-	2	1	0	
Pondicherry	728	5	12	218	1	11	4	18	0	1	1	
All-India	787	69	63	25	13	16	11	6	5	4	3	

TABLE (2.70) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS
BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ITEMS
SUGGESTING DELAYED PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH
STATE, U.T.

URDU

state/u.t.	type of mental development											
	not slow						slow					
	no. of items suggesting delayed physical development						no. of items suggesting delayed physical development					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	883	57	20	10	8	0	10	2	2	1	3	1
Assam	482	208	80	48	51	-	17	52	14	30	10	1
Bihar	587	116	93	40	11	92	32	11	13	4	0	0
Chennai	705	104	50	38	29	43	19	6	6	6	2	0
Goa	839	113	45	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Gujarat	336	71	55	9	2	3	9	2	4	4	-	2
Haryana	862	56	37	11	2	-	28	3	3	0	0	-
Jharkhand	615	189	138	42	-	0	2	1	13	-	1	0
Jammu & Kashmir	805	130	14	5	4	11	9	0	1	-	0	20
Karnataka	884	63	34	2	0	0	5	3	6	1	1	1
Kerala	922	26	11	1	4	3	23	2	0	1	2	4
Madhya Pradesh	803	51	16	36	18	27	6	3	3	4	1	3
Maharashtra	867	45	44	5	3	1	23	9	2	2	1	1
Manipur	948	29	2	3	8	7	1	1	0	-	1	0
Mizoram	611	211	96	-	15	10	13	1	2	6	5	-
Nagaland	985	5	9	-	-	-	1	1	0	0	-	0
Nagaland	257	68	29	50	131	82	21	32	7	10	5	7
Orissa	876	37	51	10	0	-	10	6	2	1	1	2
Punjab	860	46	65	10	1	0	5	3	4	3	1	2
Rajasthan	776	62	66	20	29	21	12	7	1	1	3	0
Sikkim	636	102	115	65	54	-	2	18	5	1	1	-
Tamil Nadu	931	29	13	6	2	0	12	3	1	1	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	657	45	36	78	120	15	1	10	3	3	-	0
West Bengal	749	63	94	21	15	23	9	6	15	2	2	1
Andaman & N. Islands	846	54	36	17	5	3	13	10	5	4	6	1
Chandigarh	844	89	41	19	-	-	-	2	0	0	1	2
Delhi	911	42	40	1	0	-	2	2	0	1	1	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1970	20	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	-	-
Daman & Diu	979	3	7	7	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Goa	813	19	85	24	11	1	26	3	2	11	1	4
Kashmir	963	7	-	1	0	-	7	3	1	-	10	1
Madhya Pradesh	824	12	30	118	4	-	4	3	-	1	1	3
India	831	55	51	16	10	10	12	5	5	3	2	1

different from the one obtaining in the case of the earlier distribution of factors of delayed mental development. Further the prevalence of factors suggesting delayed physical development is more in the case of 'slow' mental development than in the case of 'not slow' mental development, again indicating, perhaps, an association between type of mental development and factors suggesting delayed physical development.

2.8 Possible hearing disability in the children : As the survey was carried out by the investigators of NSS by interview method there was little scope for identifying disability in the children with the help of any accepted medical tests. Besides, a direct question to the parents about the possible disability in their siblings could also not be adopted for obvious reasons. Thus questions on possible disability had to be identified through some questions on the children's ability to respond to certain stimulant. The extent of possible hearing disability was identified by means of three tests to children in the age-group 0-4 years. These were whether the child (i) gets startled when clapped from behind, (ii) turns towards the sound source and (iii) responds to his/her name when called from behind. The responses were coded into five categories as (a) always, (b) only when very loud, (c) never, (d) not applicable & (e) not known. Among these responses (c) would indicate the possibility of severe hearing disability. The responses (b) and (c) together would indicate some form of hearing disability. The degree of sensitivity observed in the children for the three types of tests for the all-India are given in table 2.8.

Table (2.8) : Distribution of children of age 0-4 years by degree of sensitivity to sound for each type of test.

All-India

type of test	degree of sensitivity to sound				total
	always	only when very loud	never	not applicable/ known	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>r u r a l</u>					
1. get startled when clapped from behind (0-4 yrs.)	923	26	14	37	1000
2. turn towards the sound source (1-4 yrs.)	969	20	3	8	1000
3. respond to name when called from behind (1-4 yrs.)	945	20	10	25	1000

/tkb/

Table (2.8) Contd.

type of test	degree of sensitivity to sound					total
	always	only when very loud	never	not applicable/ 'known		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1.						
			urban			
1. get startled when clapped from behind (0-4 yrs.)	936	24	9	32	1000	
2. turn towards the sound source (1-4 yrs.)	977	13	3	7	1000	
3. respond to name when called from behind (1-4 yrs.)	957	13	9	20	1000	

From the table above it can be seen that though the degree of hearing disability as indicated by the response 'never' is comparatively low, taking responses (b) and (c) together indicates the possibility of prevalence of some form of hearing disability in substantial number of children. The figures for rural areas are higher than in urban areas. Further the first kind of test shows the largest number followed by the third test.

In table 2.9 is presented the proportion of children in the age group 0-4 years with possible hearing disability. As explained above these are children who are sensitive to sound only when it is very loud or never respond to sound. In general, the numbers are larger in rural areas than in urban areas. Predictably states like Kerala with a better record in health and education shows smaller number of children with possible hearing disability. ~~North-Eastern states~~ shows much larger number of cases than the other regions.

2.9 Distribution of children by speech development :

With a view to studying whether hearing disability has any role in delaying the mental development, Tables 2.10R & 2.10U present the proportion and distribution of children of age 1-4 years with possible hearing disability cross classified by mental development and development of speech and languages. The table reveals that in the rural areas there are 51 children per 1000 children with possible hearing disability and in urban sector the figure is 44 out of 1000.

TABLE (2.3) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0-4 YEARS WITH POSSIBLE HEARING DISABILITY PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 0-4 YEARS BY TYPE OF TEST FOR E.A.C. STATES/U.T.

state/u.t.	rural			urban		
	type of test			type of test		
	clapping from behind	turning towards sound source (1-4 yrs.)	respon- ding to name when called from behind (1-4 yrs.)	clapping from behind	turning towards sound source (1-4 yrs.)	responding to name when called from behind (1-4 yrs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	11	1	3	3	0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	146	192	133	62	270	50
Assam	94	79	93	78	48	36
Bihar	66	53	73	62	61	67
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	40	30	32	26	12	70
Haryana	62	5	8	19	12	25
Madhya Pradesh	6	10	1	14	-	12
Jammu & Kashmir	23	14	12	53	-	-
Karnataka	38	5	10	121	7	12
Kerala	6	0	1	9	5	5
Madhya Pradesh	33	33	37	48	30	44
Maharashtra	20	16	6	18	6	8
Manipur	29	13	2	1	1	4
Meghalaya	75	49	58	7	-	1
Mizoram	51	42	23	0	-	-
Nagaland	-	65	25	48	107	48
Orissa	29	7	14	11	7	2
Punjab	33	10	1	13	0	22
Rajasthan	13	5	33	23	14	62
Sikkim	14	6	5	20	1	22
Tamil Nadu	20	22	0	0	15	0
Tripura	67	64	68	28	21	21
Uttar Pradesh	51	22	38	50	22	20
West Bengal	54	25	16	13	4	3
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	1	0	0	1	1	1
Chandigarh	-	-	-	18	-	1
Chennai & Nagar Javeli	107	77	139	174	6	3
Daman & Diu	1	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	1	-	-	32	13	14
Dadra & Diu	4	-	-	33	48	48
Pondicherry	3	1	1	5	6	6
All-India	40	23	30	33	16	22

*(i.e. responded only when 'sound was very loud' or 'never' responded to sound)

T.B.L. (2.10R) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS WITH POSSIBLE HEARING DISABILITY PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS AND PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS WITH POSSIBLE HEARING DISABILITY BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND SENSORY DEVELOPMENT

RURAL

state/u.t.	no. of children with possible hearing disability per 1000 children	type of mental development			
		not slow		slow	
		developed speech	delayed speech	developed speech	delayed speech
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	4	738	53	15	104
Arunachal Pradesh	205	751	133	89	47
Assam	127	234	57	104	53
Bihar	99	594	339	9	50
Goa	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	42	775	112	67	15
Haryana	80	535	435	27	2
Himachal Pradesh	16	198	774	6	23
Jammu & Kashmir	30	485	246	-	270
Karnataka	39	331	577	31	11
Kerala	1	91	295	72	543
Madhya Pradesh	60	275	517	66	140
Madharashtra	8	468	19	15	458
Manipur	32	194	792	-	7
Meghalaya	66	697	17	138	152
Mizoram	62	902	94	-	4
Nagaland	54	-	516	44	360
Orissa	23	129	351	2	317
Punjab	29	942	20	16	22
Rajasthan	54	258	704	16	22
Sikkim	6	438	-	570	-
Tamil Nadu	22	378	-	-	22
Tripura	86	432	166	107	248
Uttar Pradesh	64	456	466	20	58
West Bengal	59	752	777	3	69
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0	-	-	-	1000
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	782	933	62	4	1
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	1000
Pondicherry	1	-	-	-	1000
All-India	54	504	395	30	74

TABLE (2.10U) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS WITH POSSIBLE HEARING
DISABILITY PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS WITH POSSIBLE SPEECH
DISABILITY BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPEECH DEVELOPMENT*

URBAN

state/u.t.	No. of children with possible hearing disability per 1000 children	type of mental development			
		not slow		slow	
		developed speech	delayed speech	developed speech	delayed speech
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	1	182	500	-	318
Assam	116	376	418	108	98
Bihar	99	737	235	1	27
Goa	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	70	71	908	2	119
Haryana	62	414	515	-	70
Himachal Pradesh	23	857	71	-	71
Jammu & Kashmir	41	971	29	-	-
Karnataka	134	599	350	1	49
Kerala	5	-	95	-	105
Madhya Pradesh	60	130	728	5	138
Maharashtra	10	908	27	6	58
Manipur	5	256	-	-	764
Meagalaya	2	1000	-	-	-
Mizoram	0	1000	-	-	-
Nagaland	108	185	805	-	-
Orissa	8	68	-	-	932
Punjab	29	668	325	-	-
Rajasthan	62	263	465	14	258
Sikkim	22	938	-	62	-
Tamil Nadu	15	938	6	20	37
Tripura	33	948	26	26	-
Uttar Pradesh	62	659	317	8	16
West Bengal	7	797	84	24	95
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	1	-	-	-	1000
Chandigarh	1	1000	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	500	-	500	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	34	435	545	16	4
Lakshadweep	48	-	-	1000	-
Pondicherry	6	-	-	-	1000
All-India	44	524	397	8	70

Among the major states in the rural sector, Kerala has reported the lowest number (1 out of 1000) and the highest ~~is~~ in Assam (127) followed by Bihar (99), Maryana (80), U.P. (64) and others. In the urban sector, among the major states, Andhra Pradesh has the lowest of 1 per 1000 followed by Kerala (5). The highest figure is in Karnataka (134 per 1000) followed by Assam (116), Bihar (99), Gujarat (70), U.P. (62), Rajasthan (62) and others.

The distribution of the children with possible hearing disability presented in cols. (3) to (6) of the table shows that 469 out of 1000 such children had delayed development in speech and language in the rural sector and about 467 out of 1000 in urban areas. However, the proportion of children with delayed speech among the possible hearing disabled is not very stable over the states. In rural Tamil Nadu only 22 out of 1000 is reported under delayed speech, while in rural Kerala 838 out of 1000 is reported as having delayed speech. Considering the children with slow mental development it is seen that only 104 and 78 out of 1000 possible hearing disabled are reported as slow in mental development in rural and urban areas respectively. Hence, the survey results do not indicate any positive relationship between mental development and possible hearing disability. But such relationship seems to exist between a delayed speech and mental development. Of those who are slow in mental development, about 71 and 90 percent reported delayed speech in rural and urban India respectively. As against this, the percentages of children reporting delayed speech among those who are not slow in mental development are 44 and 43 in rural and urban areas respectively.

In this context, it may be mentioned that the medical experts are of the opinion that the 'developmental delay in speech/language need not be always associated with mental subnormality, and the physical stigmata and physical disabilities and subnormal intellectual functioning cannot be equated or even correlated'.

2.10 Distribution of the possible hearing disabled by mental development and visual disability : For the children in the age-group 0-14 years it was ascertained if they had any visual disability. It is seen from Appendix Table no. 9 that in rural India, in the age-group 1-4 about 90 percent of those with possible hearing disability have reported normal mental development, while in urban sector it is about 92 percent. In view of the smallness of the number of samples reporting hearing as well as visual disability, no comment can be made on the basis of the survey results regarding the association between hearing and visual disability and mental development.

2.11 General observations : As mentioned earlier, it is not found possible to decide upon a single developmental milestone as being relatively the most sensitive indicator to identify the mentally retarded. This is also evident from the survey results. The levels of mental retardation among children as could be estimated by using the different indicators of developmental milestones and behavioural developments are different. Among the different indicators, the overall behavioural pattern 'slow/lagging behind in development' might be considered as a relatively sensitive one. This shows a possible level of mental retardation of about 3 percent among children. The other indicators provide higher figures. Considering all other indicators, a marginal rural-urban difference in the proportion of delayed mental development is observed at the all-India level - rural being on the higher side. Further, the levels of delayed physical development and delayed behavioural development are higher in the case of those considered 'slow' in mental development than in the case of those belonging to 'not slow' category. The survey results also does not reveal any association between the incidence of mental retardation and the blood relationship between the parents of the children.

Appendix - A

LIST OF TABLES

table no.	description	page no.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Per 1000 distribution of children of age 0-14 years by type of blood relationship between parents for each age-group and sex.	A.3 - A.8
2	Per 1000 distribution of children of age 0-4 years by degree of sensitivity to sound for each type of test, age and sex.	A.9 - A.14
3	Number of children of age 1-14 years with delayed developmental milestones per 1000 children of age 1-14 years by type of developmental milestone for each age-group and sex.	A.15- A.20
4	Number of children with delayed developmental milestone per 1000 children by type of developmental milestone for each type of blood relationship between parents and sex.	A.21- A.26
5	Per 1000 distribution of children of age 5-14 years by enrolment status for each type of mental development, physical development, age-group and sex.	A.27- A.32
6	Per 1000 distribution of children of age 1-14 years by type of mental development and number of associated items suggesting delayed development for each age-group and sex.	A.33- A.38

table no.	description	page no.
(1)	(2)	(3)
7	Per 1000 distribution of children of age 1-14 years by type of mental development and number of items suggesting delayed physical development for each age-group and sex.	A.39 - A.44
8	Number of children of age 1-4 years with possible hearing disability per 1000 children of age 1-4 years and per 1000 distribution of children of age 1-4 years with possible hearing disability by type of mental development and speech development for each age and sex.	A.45- A46
9	Number of children of age 1-4 years with possible hearing disability per 1000 children of age 1-4 years and per 1000 distribution of children of age 1-4 years with possible hearing disability by type of mental development and whether visually disabled or not for each age and sex.	A.47- A.48
10	Number of children of age 5-14 years with hearing disability per 1000 children of age 5-14 years and per 1000 distribution of children of age 5-14 years with hearing disability by type of mental development and whether visually disabled or not for each age-group and sex.	A.49- A.50

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age - group (years)	ALL-INDIA										RURAL			
	type of blood relationship between parents										total	per 1000 distribution	estd. (00)	sample
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)					(11)
0	31	18	17	89	836	8	1000	56	65369	28866	3240			
1	25	21	13	88	850	3	1000	61	71324	3769	4159			
2	47	17	16	84	829	5	1000	68	79472	4577	18985			
3	59	17	4	81	834	5	1000	79	91438	21013	11			
4	29	17	14	87	850	3	1000	84	98235	143	..			
5 - 9	36	23	9	79	846	6	1000	341	397359	..	..	
10 - 14	37	23	7	78	839	16	1000	310	361243	..	..	
not recorded	-	247	-	-	342	411	1000	0	143	..	..	
1 - 14	37	21	9	81	842	9	1000	944	1099073	..	..	
all	37	21	10	81	842	9	1000	1000	1164586	..	..	

JR.

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL-INDIA		GIRLS					RURAL				
age - group		type of blood relationship between parents					total	per 1000 distribution	children		
		uncle-niece/ not shewaunt	first cousins	second cousins	other relationship	rela- tionship			not recorded	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
0	31	25	12	92	835	5	1000	56	56891	2635	
1	30	21	11	81	854	4	1000	66	68058	3113	
2	45	21	9	100	821	4	1000	73	74444	3710	
3	22	27	11	77	857	5	1000	77	78507	3890	
4	37	18	13	81	846	5	1000	93	95154	4074	
5 9	44	21	11	85	832	8	1000	338	346842	18337	
10 14	42	23	8	90	825	11	1000	297	304844	15687	
not recorded				159	559	282	1000	0	244	13	
1 14	40	22	10	86	834	8	1000	944	967851	48011	
a l l	39	22	10	87	834	8	1000	1000	1024937	51459	

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group	ALL CHILDREN						total	per 1000 distri- bution	RURAL	
	type of blood relationship between parents								children estd. (00)	sam- ple
	uncle- niece/ nephew -aunt	first cousins	second cousins	other relation- ship	no relation- ship	not reported				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0	31	21	15	91	835	7	1000	56	122261	5521
1	27	21	12	85	852	3	1000	64	139382	6353
2	46	19	13	92	825	5	1000	70	153916	7479
3	42	21	7	80	845	5	1000	78	169945	8049
4	33	18	14	84	848	4	1000	88	193390	8651
5-9	39	22	10	82	839	7	1000	340	744202	39350
10-14	39	23	8	83	833	14	1000	304	666087	34672
not recorded	-	91	-	100	478	330	1000	0	388	24
1-14	39	22	10	83	836	8	1000	944	2066924	104554
all	38	22	10	84	838	8	1000	1000	2189574	110099

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0 - 14 YEARS BY TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL - INDIA

BOYS

URBAN

age - group (years)	type of blood relationship between parents						total	per 1000 dis- tribu- tion	children	
	uncle- niece/ nephew -aunt	first cousins	second cousins	other rela- tion ship	no rela- tion- ship	not reported			estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0	22	15	8	30	871	4	1000	53	16914	1299
1	24	30	12	63	862	11	1000	54	17408	1426
2	41	15	6	80	858	1	1000	63	20281	1632
3	22	20	4	59	806	8	1000	71	22826	1740
4	23	12	3	77	883	2	1000	82	26463	1952
5 - 9	32	24	9	87	836	12	1000	353	113524	9472
10 - 14	34	24	7	82	848	6	1000	323	103776	9373
not recorded	-	-	-	65	454	471	1000	0	25	4
1 - 14	31	22	7	60	851	8	1000	947	304207	25605
a 1 1	31	22	7	80	852	8	1000	1000	321228	26903

TABLE(1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS FOR EACH AGE-AGE GROUP AND SEX

ALL-INDIA		GIRLS					URBAN			
age group (years)	type of blood relationship between parents						total	per 1000 distrib-	children	
	uncle- nec/ nephew sunt	first cousins	second cousins	other relat- ionship	no rela- tionship	not repor- ted			estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0	41	4	2	93	856	4	1000	56	16634	1208
1	41	13	8	74	860	4	1000	57	17097	1306
2	27	17	6	93	852	6	1000	71	21078	1523
3	30	15	10	75	866	4	1000	68	20498	1625
4	23	31	2	89	848	7	1000	87	25843	1782
5 - 9	35	26	8	77	848	6	1000	341	101359	8497
10 - 14	25	23	4	85	858	4	1000	320	95354	8380
not recorded	-	-	-	817	147	36	1000	0	33	5
1 - 14	30	23	6	82	853	5	1000	944	280931	23113
all	31	22	6	83	854	5	1000	1000	297599	24326

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age - group (years)	ALL CHILDREN						URBAN				
	type of blood relationship between parents						total	per 1000 distribu- tion	children		
	uncle- niece/ nephew -aunt	first cousins	second cousins	other relationship	no rela- tionship	not repor- ted			estd. (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
0	31	10	5	87	864	4	1000	54	33549	2507	
1	52	21	10	68	861	8	1000	56	34506	2732	
2	34	16	6	87	855	3	1000	67	41360	3155	
3	26	18	7	67	877	6	1000	70	43024	3365	
4	23	21	3	83	865	5	1000	85	52312	3744	
5 - 9	33	25	9	82	841	9	1000	347	214883	17969	
10 - 14	30	23	6	83	853	5	1000	322	199132	17753	
not recorded	-	-	-	489	285	226	1000	0	59	9	
1 - 14	31	23	7	81	852	7	1000	946	585219	48718	
all	31	22	7	81	853	7	1000	1000	618828	51234	

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0 - 4 YEARS BY DEGREE OF SENSITIVITY TO SOUND FOR EACH TYPE OF TEST, AGE AND SEX

type of test	age	degree of sensitivity to sound					total	per 1000 distribution	children	
		always	only when very loud	never	not applicable	not known			estd. (00)	sample
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
get startled when clapped from behind	0	715	42	51	156	37	1000	161	65369	2886
	1	950	39	3	5	2	1000	176	71324	3240
	2	968	23	6	2	2	1000	196	79472	3769
	3	962	17	11	5	4	1000	225	91438	4159
	4	969	12	9	8	2	1000	242	98235	4577
	0-4	923	25	15	29	8	1000	1000	405840	18631
turn towards the sound source	1	949	39	4	6	1	1000	209	71324	3240
	2	973	22	1	2	2	1000	233	79472	3769
	3	979	12	1	4	4	1000	269	91438	4159
	4	977	12	4	6	2	1000	289	98235	4577
		1-4	971	20	3	4	2	1000	1000	340470	15745
respond to his/her name when called from behind	1	873	29	19	54	25	1000	239	71324	3240
	2	939	32	11	11	8	1000	233	79472	3769
	3	970	10	4	12	4	1000	269	91438	4159
	4	977	11	4	7	2	1000	289	98235	4577
		1-4	945	19	9	19	9	1000	1000	340470	15745

/tkb/

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0-4 YEARS BY DEGREE OF SENSITIVITY TO SOUND FOR EACH TYPE OF TEST, AGE AND SEX

type of test	age	degree of sensitivity to sound						per 1000 distribution	RURAL	
		always	only when very loud	never	not applicable	not known	total		children	
									estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
get startled when clapped from behind	0	724	50	31	155	41	1000	153	56891	2635
	1	928	51	8	10	3	1000	182	68058	3113
	2	965	14	11	5	4	1000	200	74444	3710
	3	967	19	7	4	3	1000	210	78507	3890
	4	966	15	9	8	2	1000	255	95154	4074
	0-4	922	27	12	29	9	1000	1000	373055	17422
turn towards the sound source	1	940	43	4	9	4	1000	215	68058	3113
	2	973	14	6	4	3	1000	235	74444	3710
	3	975	16	4	2	2	1000	248	78507	3890
	4	978	9	3	8	2	1000	301	95154	4074
		1-4	968	19	4	6	3	1000	1000	316163	14787
respond to his/her name when called from behind	1	862	50	27	41	20	1000	215	68058	3113
	2	944	20	16	16	5	1000	235	74444	3710
	3	978	11	3	4	3	1000	248	78507	3890
	4	981	9	3	6	2	1000	301	95154	4074
		1-4	946	21	11	15	7	1000	1000	316163	14787

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0 - 4 YEARS BY DEGREE OF SENSITIVITY TO SOUND FOR EACH TYPE OF TEST, AGE AND SEX

ALL-INDIA

ALL CHILDREN

RURAL

type of test	a g e	degree of sensitivity to sound					total	per 1000 distribution	children	
		always	only when very loud	never	not applicable	not known			estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
get startled when clapped from behind	0	719	45	42	155	39	1000	157	122261	5521
	1	939	45	6	7	3	1000	179	139382	6353
	2	967	19	8	3	3	1000	193	153916	7479
	3	964	18	9	4	4	1000	248	169945	8049
	4	968	13	9	8	2	1000	248	193390	8651
	0 - 4	923	26	14	29	8	1000	1000	770895	36053
turn towards the sound source	1	944	41	4	8	3	1000	212	139302	6353
	2	973	18	3	3	3	1000	234	153916	7479
	3	977	14	2	3	3	1000	259	169945	8049
	4	977	10	4	7	2	1000	295	193390	8651
		1 - 4	969	20	3	5	3	1000	1000	656634	30532
respond to his/her name when called from behind	1	868	39	23	40	23	1000	212	139302	6353
	2	941	26	13	13	6	1000	234	153916	7479
	3	974	10	4	9	4	1000	259	169945	8049
	4	979	10	3	6	2	1000	295	193390	8651
		1 - 4	945	20	10	17	8	1000	1000	656634	30532

* A-11 *

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0-4 YEARS BY DEGREE OF SENSITIVITY TO SOUND FOR EACH TYPE OF TEST, AGE AND SEX

ALL INDIA		BOYS						URBAN		
type of test	age	degree of sensitivity to sound					total	per 1000 distribution	children	
		always	only when very loud	never	not applicable	not known			estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
get startled when clapped from behind	0	810	38	15	122	15	1000	163	16914	1299
	1	963	26	5	4	3	1000	168	17408	1426
	2	969	21	5	1	4	1000	195	20281	1632
	3	976	18	3	2	1	1000	220	22826	1740
	.	965	18	10	6	1	1000	255	26468	1962
	0 - 4	943	23	8	23	4	1000	1000	103899	8059
turn towards the sound source	1	966	26	2	5	1	1000	200	17408	1426
	2	991	4	0	1	3	1000	233	20281	1632
	3	982	12	3	1	1	1000	262	22826	1740
	4	987	5	3	4	1	1000	304	26468	1962
	1 - 4	982	11	2	3	2	1000	1000	86984	6760
respond to his/her name when called from behind	1	865	39	22	53	21	1000	200	17408	1426
	2	971	5	12	8	4	1000	233	20281	1632
	3	988	5	5	2	0	1000	262	22826	1740
	4	989	3	1	5	2	1000	304	26468	1962
	1 - 4	960	11	9	15	6	1000	1000	86984	6760

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TABLE(2) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0-4 YEARS BY DEGREE OF SENSIVITY TO SOUND FOR EACH TYPE OF TEST, AGE AND SEX

ALL-INDIA		GIRLS					URBAN			
type of test	age	degree of sensivity to sound					total	pe 1000 distri- bution	children	
		always	only when very loud		not appli- cable	not known			estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
get startled	0	763	52	23	112	50	1000	165	16634	1208
when clapped	1	961	28	2	3	6	1000	170	17097	1306
from behind	2	958	28	9	4	1	1000	209	21078	1523
	3	959	12	14	14	1	1000	200	20198	1625
	4	968	10	6	11	5	1000	256	25843	1782
	0-4	929	24	10	25	11	1000	1000	100852	7444
turn towards	1	965	16	8	9	2	1000	203	17097	1306
the sound	2	976	19	2	1	1	1000	250	21078	1523
source	3	971	17	5	5	1	1000	240	20198	1625
	4	975	8	0	9	8	1000	307	25843	1782
	1-4	972	14	4	6	3	1000	1000	84218	6236
respond to his/	1	877	29	30	12	21	1000	203	17097	1306
her name	2	967	18	8	3	4	1000	250	21078	1523
when called	3	973	10	6	9	2	1000	240	20198	1625
from behind	4	982	6	0	2	9	1000	307	25843	1782
	1-4	955	15	10	12	9	1000	1000	84218	6236

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TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0-4 YEARS BY DEGREE OF SENSITIVITY TO SOUND FOR EACH TYPE OF TEST, AGE AND SEX

ALL-INDIA		ALL CHILDREN					URBAN			
type of test	age	degree of sensitivity to sound					total	per 1000 distribution	children	
		always	only when very loud	never	not applicable	not known			estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
get startled when clapped from behind	0	787	45	19	117	33	1000	164	33549	2507
	1	962	27	3	3	4	1000	169	34506	2732
	2	963	25	7	2	2	1000	202	41360	3155
	3	968	15	8	7	1	1000	210	43024	3365
	4	966	14	8	9	3	1000	255	52312	3744
	0-4	936	24	9	24	3	1000	1000	204752	145803
turn towards the sound source	1	965	21	5	7	2	1000	202	34506	2732
	2	984	12	1	1	2	1000	242	41360	3155
	3	977	14	4	3	1	1000	251	43024	3365
	4	981	6	2	6	5	1000	306	52312	3744
	1-4	977	13	3	-	3	1000	1000	171203	12996
respond to his/her name when called from behind	1	871	34	26	48	21	1000	202	34506	2732
	2	969	12	10	5	4	1000	242	41360	3155
	3	981	8	5	6	1	1000	251	43024	3365
	4	986	4	1	4	5	1000	306	52312	3744
	1-4	957	13	9	13	7	1000	1000	171203	12996

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TABLE(3) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS WITH DELAYED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	ALL-INDIA									
	BOYS					RURAL				
	type of developmental milestone									
	head control	rolling over	sitting	walking	talking	slow/lagging behind in development	performing daily routine	comprehending instructions	development of speech and language	money transactions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	180	117	74	xx	xx	51	203	259	425	xx
2	102	122	80	114	xx	44	155	174	248	xx
3	109	124	65	74	52	51	92	101	101	xx
4	98	121	66	69	74	33	64	75	56	xx
5 - 9	96	124	60	67	53	31	30	40	24	xx
10-14	90	112	57	62	51	27	20	16	15	82
not recorded	-	404	404	404	404	394	-	-	419	-
all	55	119	62	70	55	34	55	64	73	82
estd. reporting children (100)	104682	130925	68571	71505	52468	37018	60369	70844	79788	29736
total	1099161	1099161	1099161	1027837	948364	1099163	1099163	1099163	1099163	361283
sample reporting children	5921	7440	4505	5607	3714	4115	5261	4725	4859	1881
total	55748	55748	55748	52508	48739	55749	55749	55749	55749	18987

TABLE (3) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS WITH DELAYED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE. ~~FOR EACH~~ AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age - group (years)	ALL-INDIA											GIRLS			RURAL		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	head control	rolling over	sitting	walking	talking	slow/ lagging behind in development	performing daily routine	comprehending instructions and language	development of speech and language	money transactions							
1	104	109	93	xx	xx	44	193	247	355	xx							
2	102	121	55	92	xx	41	158	177	236	xx							
3	109	123	76	63	57	30	90	102	122	xx							
4	93	104	59	66	63	29	65	85	60	xx							
5 - 9	99	108	55	57	46	27	24	30	19	xx							
10 - 14	91	107	57	60	46	23	13	14	16	xx							
not recorded	620	620	620	620	620	-	-	-	-	-							
all	94	110	60	63	49	28	52	63	71	107							
std. reporting children	90740	106005	50430	56763	40712	27512	50301	60740	60514	32401							
(00) total	967965	967965	967965	967965	967965	967965	967965	967965	967965	967965	304902						
sample reporting children*	4714	5884	3589	4169	2793	2009	3970	3950	4025	1823							
total	48015	48015	48015	45702	41992	48815	48815	48015	48015	15608							

* see back sheet.

TABLE (3) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS WITH DELAYED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL-INDIA		ALL CHILDREN							RURAL			
		type of developmental milestone										
age	group	head control	rolling	sitting	walking	talking	slow/legging behind in development	performing daily routine	comprehending instructions	development of speech and language	money transactions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
1		91	113	83			47	198	253	391		
2		102	122	68	103		43	156	175	242		
3		109	123	70	71	60	41	91	101	111		
4		95	112	62	68	69	31	64	80	58		
5	9	94	116	58	62	50	29	27	35	22		
10	14	90	110	57	61	49	25	16	15	16	93	
not recorded		350	526	526	526	526	174			185		
a l l		95	115	61	67	53	31	54	64	72	93	
td	report-	195430	237010	127001	128268	93180	64529	110669	131592	148302	62217	
ild	ing											
oo)	total	2067126	2067126	2067126	1927744	1773827	2067128	2067128	2067128	2067128	666485	
mple	report-	10635	13324	8094	9776	6507	7014	9231	8675	8884	3704	
ildren	ing											
	total	104563	104563	104563	98210	90731	104564	104564	104564	104564	34675	

T BLF (3) NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1 - 14 YEARS WITH DELAYED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 1 - 14 YEARS BY TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL INDIA

BOYS

URBAN

age - group (years)	type of developmental milestone										
	head control	rolling over	sitting	walking	talking	slow/lagging behind in development	performing daily routine	comprehending instructions	development of speech and language	money-transaction	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	86	111	80	xx	xx	50	191	203	335	xx	
2	94	120	47	83	xx	34	129	139	204	xx	
3	78	123	38	41	45	24	77	65	83	xx	
4	74	106	40	38	27	30	30	56	35	xx	
5 - 9	58	91	47	54	41	30	23	27	18	xx	
10 - 14	58	80	40	55	38	29	20	17	19	18	
not recorded	433	433	433	433	433	-	-	-	-	-	
a l l	69	94	45	54	39	31	43	46	55	48	
estd children (00)	reporting	20924	28670	13821	15465	10374	9365	13196	14124	16828	4935
	total	304312	304312	304312	286904	266622	304300	304300	304300	304300	103779
sample children	reporting	2005	2556	1644	2157	1355	1708	2075	1673	1929	607
	total	25608	25608	25608	24182	22550	25607	25607	25607	25607	9373

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TABLE (3) NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS WITH DELAYED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL-INDIA		GIRLS							URBAN		
age group (years)	type of developmental milestone										
	head control	rolling over	sitting	walking	talking	slow/ lagging behind in dev	performing daily routine	comprehending instructions	development of speech and language	money transactions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	62	90	59	xx	xx	30	210	235	346	xx	
2	100	103	42	71	xx	48	87	99	152	xx	
3	78	90	60	37	58	30	73	74	68	xx	
4	79	94	32	52	27	27	50	41	27	xx	
5 - 9	63	87	43	41	33	25	15	19	15	xx	
10 - 14	60	77	36	37	28	21	12	9	11	43	
not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	946	946	946	-	
all	67	86	42	43	32	26	39	40	49	43	
estd reporting children(00)	total	18805	24198	11716	11222	7881	7355	10912	11377	13771	4133
	total	280933	280933	280933	280933	242757	280961	280961	280961	280961	95354
sample reporting children	total	1675	2170	1360	1636	1051	1159	1571	1357	1462	540
	total	23114	23114	23114	21808	20285	23115	23115	23115	23115	8380

TABLE (3) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS WITH DELAYED DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES PER 1000 CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age - group (years)	ALL CHILDREN									
	head control	rolling over	sitting	walking	talking	slow/lagging behind in development	performing daily routine	comprehending instructions	development of speech and language	money transactions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	74	100	69	xx	xx	40	201	219	340	xx
2	97	111	45	77	zz	41	107	118	177	xx
3	70	107	48	39	52	27	75	69	76	xx
4	77	100	36	45	27	29	40	48	31	xx
5 - 9	65	90	45	48	37	28	19	23	17	xx
10 - 14	59	79	38	46	33	25	16	13	15	46
not recorded	407	407	407	407	407	-	668	668	668	-
all	68	90	44	48	36	29	41	44	52	46
estd. reporting children (00)	39729	52868	25537	26688	18255	16720	24108	25521	30599	9071
total	585245	585245	585245	550739	509379	585260	585260	585260	585260	199133
sample children	3680	4726	3004	3793	2406	2867	3646	3030	3391	1147
total	48722	48722	48722	45990	42835	48722	48722	48722	48722	17753

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TABLE (4) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH DELAYED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE PER 1000 CHILDREN BY TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE FOR EACH TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND SEX

type of blood relationship between parents	ALL INDIA													BOYS													RURAL												
	type of developmental milestone													type of developmental milestone													type of developmental milestone												
	for children of age													for children of age													for children of age												
	0 - 4 years	1-4 years			1-14 years			2-14 yrs.	3-14 yrs.	1 - 14 yrs.				10-14 yrs.																									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)																								
	get sitting at 1 year when clapped	turn towards sound	responds to name	head control	rolling	sitting	walking	talking	slow/lagging in development	performing daily routine	comprehending instructions	dev. of speech and language	money handling																										
uncle-niece/nephew-aunt	28	27	11	69	101	80	76	53	62	66	59	69	44																										
first cousins	17	9	7	36	48	26	37	29	22	38	35	53	75																										
second cousins	58	28	1	27	47	62	134	82	104	153	192	177	125																										
other relationship	57	40	29	145	185	75	81	70	49	74	82	81	78																										
no relationship	39	21	29	94	116	62	60	55	30	52	62	71	85																										
not recorded	33	23	23	60	115	32	58	38	94	93	60	72	27																										
total	40	23	28	95	119	62	70	55	34	55	64	73	82																										
std. children (00)	reporting	16053	7728	9417	104682	130339	68535	71469	52432	36902	60369	70844	79750	29736																									
	total	405840	340471	340471	1099073	1099073	1099073	1027749	948276	1099073	1099073	1099073	1099073	361243																									
sample children	reporting	797	485	553	5921	7439	4504	5606	3713	4114	5261	4725	4858	1831																									
	total	13631	15748	15745	55743	55743	55743	52503	48734	55743	55743	55743	55743	18985																									

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TABLE (4) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH DELAYED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE PER 1000 CHILDREN BY TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE FOR EACH TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND SEX

type of blood relationship between parents	GIRLS													
	type of developmental milestone for children of age													
	0-4 yrs.	1-4 years		1-14 years		2-14 yrs.		3-14 yrs.		1-14 yrs.		10-14 yrs.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
uncle-niece/nephew-aunt	19	27	28	91	54	43	37	38	34	47	43	64	82	
first cousins	27	15	13	44	69	41	86	105	32	42	74	46	61	
second cousins	61	51	64	64	75	19	36	27	45	91	102	40	186	
other relationship	63	51	41	119	146	52	63	48	31	51	70	62	98	
no relationship	38	20	31	93	108	63	64	48	28	52	63	73	110	
not recorded	56	27	29	91	268	76	112	79	28	23	23	69	57	
a l l	40	23	32	94	110	60	63	49	20	52	63	71	107	
estd. report-	14846	7370	10130	90677	106015	50359	56693	40642	27912	50301	60748	68514	32481	
children(00) ing	total	373056	316164	316164	967052	967052	399793	825349	967052	967052	967052	967052	304845	
sample report-	739	415	510	4712	5002	3507	4167	2791	2099	3970	3950	4025	1823	
children	total	17422	14707	14707	48811	48811	45690	41988	48811	48811	48811	48811	15607	

TABLE (4) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH DELAYED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES PER 1000 CHILDREN BY TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE FOR EACH TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND SEX.

AND INDIA

ALL CHILDREN

RURAL

type of blood relationship between parents	type of developmental milestone for children of age													
	0-4 yrs.	1-4 years			1-14 years			2-14 yrs.	3-14 yrs.	1-14 yrs.		10-14 yrs.		
	get started when clapped	turn towards sound	responds to name	head control	rolling	sitting	walking	talking	slow/ lagging behind in development routine	performing in daily routine	comprehending instructions	dev. of speech and language	money handling	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
uncle-niece/ nephew-aunt	23	27	18	80	78	52	57	43	49	57	52	67	93	
first cousins	22	12	15	40	55	53	60	54	25	40	53	49	69	
second cousins	59	39	31	45	51	51	85	53	75	122	123	109	155	
other relationship	50	45	35	132	153	34	72	59	40	53	76	72	98	
no relationship	38	21	30	97	113	32	63	52	29	52	62	72	96	
not recorded	16	25	23	73	182	51	82	50	35	65	44	69	38	
all	20	23	30	95	115	51	65	52	31	54	64	72	93	
estd. children (CC)	reporting	30899	15098	19547	195359	236904	125895	123162	93074	67494	110559	131592	148264	92217
	total	778896	656634	656634	2066925	2066925	2066925	1927542	1773523	2066925	2035925	2066925	2066925	636333
sample children	reporting	1536	900	1033	10533	13321	3591	9773	5504	7013	9231	8675	8383	3704
	total	33053	30532	30532	104554	104554	104554	98201	90722	104554	104554	104554	104554	34672

TABLE(4) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH DELAYED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE PER 1000 CHILDREN BY TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE FOR EACH TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND SEX

type of blood relationship between parents	type of developmental milestone for children of age												
	ALL-INDIA			BOYS						URBAN			
	0-4 years	1-4 years	1-4 years	1-4 years	2-14 years	3-14 years	1-14 years	10-14 years	10-14 years	10-14 years	10-14 years	10-14 years	10-14 years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
uncle-niece/ nephew-aunt	5	4	3	57	103	64	56	51	60	35	48	31	50
first cousins	3	4	3	43	46	53	69	50	47	30	36	37	65
second cousins	2	3	2	30	63	6	14	12	34	42	59	115	9
other relationship	68	27	47	97	129	43	87	46	28	37	75	47	27
no relationship	29	13	19	66	92	45	50	37	27	45	44	57	49
not recorded	3	-	-	5	71	6	65	107	254	33	5	29	62
all	31	13	20	69	94	45	54	39	31	43	46	55	48
std. reporting	3179	1149	1712	20913	28660	13811	15455	10364	9365	13196	14144	16828	4938
children(00) total	103900	86985	86985	304288	304288	304288	286880	266998	304288	304288	304288	304288	103779
sample reporting	272	142	167	2004	2555	1643	2156	1354	1708	2075	1673	1929	607
children total	8059	6760	6760	25605	25605	25606	24175	22547	25605	25605	25605	25605	9373

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TABLE (4) NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH DELAYED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE PER 1000 CHILDREN BY TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE FOR EACH TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND SEX

type of blood relationship between parents	ALL INDIA												
	GIRLS												
	type of developmental milestone for children of age												
	0-4 years	1-4 years		1-14 years			2-14 yrs.	3-1 yrs.	1-14 years			10-14 yrs.	
get started when clapped	turn towards sound	ponds to amc	head control	roll- ing	st- tt-	walk- ing	talk- ing	slow/ lagging behind	per- form- ing daily rou- tine	compre- hend- ing instruc- tions	dev. of speech & language	money hand- ling	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
uncle-niece/ nephew-aunt	31	12	22	58	139	66	93	66	57	57	68	48	47
first cousins	63		40	21	47	23	34	30	37	20	28	32	26
second cousins	85	8		5	232	11	14	9	12	44	79	71	22
other relationship		15	18	77	135	51	77	63	22	49	29	45	43
no relationship	33	18	25	68	80	41	37	28	25	37	40		44
not recorded				5	58	68	128	84	58	69	68	73	71
all	34	18	24	67	86	42	43	32	26	39	40	49	43
std. port g child- ren (00)	3476 100853	1520 84218	2048 84218	18805 30932	24198 20932	11716 30932	11222 23834	7881 2715	7355 28093	10884 20932	11350 28093	13744 20932	4133 9535
sample reporting child- ren	260 7444	120 6236	163 6236	1675 23113	2170 23113	1360 3113	1636 21807	1051 20284	1159 23113	1570 23113	1356 23113	1461 23113	540 8380

TABLE (4) NUMBER CHILDREN WITH DELAYED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE PER 1000 CHILDREN BY TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONE FOR EACH TYPE OF BLOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND SEX.

type of blood relationship between parents	ALL INDIA												
	ALL CHILDREN												
	URBAN												
	type of developmental milestone												
	for children of age												
	0-4 years	1-4 years	1 to 14 yrs.				2-14 yrs.	3-14 yr	1-14yr		10-14 years		
	get started when clapped	turn towards	responds to nam	head control	rolling	sitting	walking	talk- ing	slow/ lagging behind in deve- lopment	perform ing daily routine	compre hend- ing instru- tions	dev.o spee- ch and lan- gua- ge	money handling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
uncle-niece/ nephew-aunt	19	8	13	58	220	64	73	58	59	46	57	39	49
first cousin	32	23	22	32	47	38	52	40	42	25	42	35	47
second cousins	40	5	1	19	137	8	14	10	25	43	68	96	14
other relation- ship	54	21	32	88	132	47	82	54	25	43	53	46	35
no relationship not recorded	31	15	22	63	86	43	44	33	26	41	42	53	47
all	1			5	66	29	89	99	180	47	28	45	65
estd. reporting children(00)	33	16	22	68	90	44	43	36	29	41	44	52	46
total	657	2669	3790	39718	52857	25526	26677	18245	16720	24080	25494	30572	9071
sample repor- ting children	204753	171203	171203	585219	585219	585219	550713	509353	585219	585219	585219	585219	199133
total	532	270	330	3679	4725	3003	3792	2405	2867	3645	3029	3390	1147
total	15503	12996	12996	48718	48718	48718	45986	42831	48718	48718	48718	48718	17753

TABLE (5) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS BY ENROLMENT STATUS FOR EACH TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT, PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, AGE-GROUP AND SEX

enrolment status (code)	ALL INDIA			BOYS						GIRLS					
	typ of mental development												all		
	not slow			slow			not slow			slow					
	type of physical developme			type of physical developme			type of physical developme			type of physical developme					
	not slow		slow		not slow		slow		not slow		slow				
(1)	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14
1	649	751	698	635	693	662	520	521	501	442	564	490	641	737	687
2		0	0	0	1	0	3	9	6	4	15	8	0	1	0
3	2	11	6	1	14	7	0	4	2	0	28	11	2	12	7
4	16	59	37	6	58	30	9	144	81	12	46	26	15	60	36
5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
sub-total (2-5)	19	72	44	8	72	38	12	158	89	18	89	46	17	73	44
6	2	1	2	9	3	6	61	32	45	104	115	108	6	4	
7	14	7	11	13	3	8	9	3	6	48	24	39	14	7	11
8	308	102	38	328	223	279	380	201	285	386	161	298	313	171	245
9	9	7	8	8	6	7	18	86	54	2	48	20	8	8	8
sub-total (6-9)	338	177	258	358	234	301	468	321	390	540	347	464	342	189	269
gr. total (1-9)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
per 1000 distn.	429	316	825	78	67	146	5	5	10	11	7	19	524	476	1000
est. children (00)	25745	300400	626145	59349	51158	110507	3652	4153	7805	8613	5532	14145	397359	361243	758603
sample children	15866	14545	30411	3510	3038	6548	421	435	856	1216	967	2183	21013	18985	39998

description of codes : currently enrolled - 1, ever enrolled but discontinued due to : physical disability - 2, difficulty in coping up with study - 3, other reasons - 4, not recorded - 5;
enrolled due to : physical disability - 6, anticipated difficulty in coping up with study - 7, other reasons - 8, not recorded - 9.

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TABLE(5) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS BY ENROLMENT STATUS FOR EACH TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT, PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, AGE-GROUP AND SEX

enrolment status (code)	ALL INDIA			GIRLS									RURAL		
	type of mental development														
	not slow						slow								
	type of physical development														
	not slow			slow			not slow			slow					
	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	547	536	542	476	540	507	405	498	447	341	384	358	532	534	533
2	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	6	4	4	16	9	0	1	0
3	2	8	5	3	23	13	1	2	1	17	2	11	2	10	6
4	15	85	48	11	68	39	1	165	75	0	75	31	14	83	46
5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
sub-total(2-5)	18	93	53	14	93	53	5	173	80	21	95	51	18	94	53
6	1	1	1	12	5	9	27	22	24	167	151	160	5	3	5
7	20	11	16	33	6	19	37	71	52	78	9	50	23	11	17
8	404	349	379	453	346	401	506	235	384	367	360	364	412	348	382
9	10	10	10	12	10	11	20	2	12	26	1	16	10	10	10
sub-total(6-9)	435	371	405	510	367	440	590	330	473	638	521	591	450	372	414
gr. total(1-9)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
per 1000 distp.	445	388	833	73	69	142	6	5	12	8	5	14	532	468	1000
est. children(00)	290189	282745	542935	47280	45128	92407	4139	3396	7535	5236	3574	8810	346843	304845	651688
sample children	14424	12444	26368	2765	2329	5094	355	279	634	793	635	1428	18337	15687	34024

TABLE (5) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5 - 14 YEARS BY ENROLMENT STATUS FOR EACH TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT, PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, AGE-GROUP AND SEX

enrolment status (code)	ALL CHILDREN												RURAL		
	type of mental development												a l l		
	o t s l o w						s ↓								
	not slow						type of physical development								
	not slow			slow			not slow			slow			5-9	10-14	5-14
(1)	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	601	653	625	564	621	591	459	511	485	404	493	439	590	644	616
2	0	0	0	0	1	1		8	5		15	8	0	1	0
3	2	10	6	2	18	9	0	3	2	6	18	11	12	11	6
4	16	71	42	8	62	34	5	153	78	8	58	28	14	70	11
5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
sub-total (2-5)	18	82	48	11	82	45	8	164	85	19	91	48	17	83	48
6	2	1	1	10	4	7	43	27	35	128	129	128	6	4	5
7	17	9	13	22	4	13	24	33	28	60	18	43	18	9	14
8	353	247	303	383	281	335	447	216	333	379	239	323	359	252	308
9	9	8	9	10	8	9	19	48	34	11	29	18	9	9	9
sub-total (6-9)	381	266	326	425	297	364	533	325	431	577	415	513	392	273	336
g* total (1-9)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
per 1000 distn.	437	392	829	76	68	144	6	5	11	10	6	16	528	472	1000
est. children (00)	615934	553146	1169080	106628	96286	202915	7791	7550	15340	13840	9106	22955	744202	666088	1410290
sample children	30290	26989	57279	6275	5367	11642	776	714	1490	2009	1602	3611	39350	34672	74002

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TABLE(5) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS BY ENROLMENT STATUS FOR EACH TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT, PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, AGE-GROUP AND SEX

enrolment status (code)	ALL-INDIA																
	BOYS																
	URBAN																
	type of mental development																
	not slo						slow						all				
type of physical developmen																	
not slow			sl			not slow			slow								
5-9	10-14	5-14	9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	864	875	869	833	800	818	524	856	868	526	372	455	850	860	855		
2	0	0	0	0	28	13	1	9	5	6	16	11	0	4	2		
3		10	7	9	4	6	0	33	16	5	16	10	4	10	7		
4	11	50	30	4	67	33	3	50	26	1	59	28	10	52	30		
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
sub-total(2-5)	15	60	36	13	99	52	4	92	46	12	91	48	14	65	39		
6	1	0	1	7	5	6	354	17	190	225	409	309	10	7	9		
7	6	2		8	2	5	13	1	7	12	9	11	6	2	4		
8	113	60	67	135	93	116	104	34	70	221	118	174	117	64	92		
9	2	2	2	4	2	3	1	0	1	4	2	3	2	2	2		
sub-total(6-9)	122	65	94	154	101	130	472	52	268	462	537	496	136	75	107		
gr. total(1-9)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		
per 1000 distn.	446	412	859	61	51	112	8	7	15	8	7	15	522	478	1000		
est. children(00)	96951	89627	186578	13169	11102	24271	1650	1560	3210	1755	1489	3244	113524	103779	217303		
sample children	7599	7535	15134	1206	1208	2414	194	207	401	473	423	896	9472	9373	18845		

TABLE (5) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5 - 14 YEARS BY ENROLMENT STATUS FOR EACH TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT, PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, AGE - GROUP AND SEX

ALL INDIA

GIRLS

URBAN

enrolment status (code)	type of mental development												a l l		
	n o t s l o w						s l o w								
	type of physical development														
	not slow			slow			not slow			slow					
	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	834	829	831	775	795	785	636	754	674	567	646	609	821	822	822
2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	4	3	7	5	0	0	0
3	3	6	4	0	6	3	31	3	38	11	21	16	3	6	5
4	6	47	26	2	29	14	1	15	6	5	187	100	5	47	26
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
sub-total (2-5)	10	54	31	3	35	17	34	73	47	18	215	122	9	54	31
6	1	0	1	7	6	7	17	11	15	211	104	155	4	2	3
7	7	6	6	3	1	2	2	0	2	17	12	14	6	6	6
8	14	107	127	207	163	187	310	160	252	176	23	96	156	112	135
9	3		3	5	3	3	1	3	1	10	1	5	3	4	3
sub-total (6-9)	15	118	138	222	170	198	330	172	279	414	139	270	169	124	147
gr. total (1-9)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
per 1000 distn.	44	427	871	58	48	106	7	3	11	6	7	12	515	485	1000
est. children (00)	87403	83906	171309	11378	9472	20870	1411	655	2076	1167	1291	2458	101359	95354	196713
sample children	6999	7030	14029	1015	966	1981	149	107	256	334	277	611	8497	8380	16877

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TABLE (5) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS BY ENROLMENT STATUS FOR EACH TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT, PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, AGE-GROUP AND SEX.

enrolment status (code)	ALL CHILDREN												URBAN						
	type of mental development																		
	not slow						slow						a l l						
	type of physical development																		
	not slow					slow					not slow					slow			
5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
1	850	853	851	807	798	803	33	576	382	681	542	499	521	837	842	839			
2	0	0	0	0	15	7	1	8	4	5	12	8	0	2	1				
3	3	3	6	5	5	5	14	38	24	7	13	13	4	8	6				
4	9	49	28	3	49	24	2	40	18	3	118	59	8	50	28				
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
sub-total (2-5)	12	57	34	8	69	36	18	86	47	15	148	80	12	60	35				
6	1	0	1	7	5	6	198	16	121	220	267	243	7	5	6				
7	6	4	5	5	1	3	8	1	5	14	10	12	6	4	5				
8	129	83	106	169	126	149	199	72	146	203	74	140	135	87	112				
9	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	0	1	6	1	4	3	3	3				
sub-total (6-9)	138	91	115	185	133	161	406	88	272	443	352	399	151	99	126				
gr. total (1-9)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000				
per 1000 distn.	445	419	864	59	50	109	7	5	13	7	7	14	519	481	1000				
est. chldrn (00)	134354	173533	357687	24546	20594	45141	3061	2225	5286	2922	2780	5702	214383	199133	414016				
sample chldrn	14598	14565	29163	2221	2174	4395	343	314	657	807	700	1507	17969	17753	35722				

TABLE (5) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1 - 14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL INDIA.

BOYS

RURAL

age-group (years)	type of mental development										total (10)	per 1000 dis- tri- bution (11)	estd. (00) sample			
	not slow			slow				fast								
	no. of associated items* delayed development	no. of associated items* suggesting delayed development	no. of associated items* suggesting delayed development	0	1	2	3	4	5	6				7	8	9
1	525	194	114	116	6	10	4	11	30	1000	65	71324	3240			
2	685	126	78	67	5	11	7	8	24	1000	72	79472	3769			
3	815	75	34	25	14	13	9	16	1000	83	91438	4159				
4	881	46	21	18	9	9	4	11	1000	89	98235	4577				
1 - 4	743	104	57	52	9	8	8	19	1000	310	340470	15745				
5 - 9	931	27	7	4	9	9	7	6	1000	362	397359	21013				
10 - 14	953	17	2	1	10	11	3	4	1000	329	361243	18985				
5 - 14	942	22	5	3	10	10	5	5	1000	690	753602	39998				
not recorded	187	419	-	-	394	-	-	-	1000	0	90	6				
1 - 14	880	47	21	18	9	9	6	9	1000	1000	1099073	55743				

* associated items are (i) ability to perform daily routine, (ii) ability to comprehend instructions and (iii) development of speech and language

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TABLE (6) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age - group	ALL INDIA								total	per 1000 distribution	RURAL		
	type of mental development										children	estd. (00)	sample
	not slow				slow								
	no. of associated items suggesting delayed development				no. of associated items suggesting delayed development								
0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1	570	171	96	110	4	8	4	20	1000	70	60050	3113	
2	607	132	70	70	5	5	11	21	1000	77	74444	3710	
3	611	88	31	41	6	13	5	6	1000	81	70507	3390	
4	579	45	26	21	9	4	4	12	1000	90	95154	4074	
1 - 4	752	103	53	57	6	7	6	16	1000	327	316163	14767	
5 - 9	946	10	6	3	9	7	6	5	1000	350	346242	10337	
10 - 14	950	15	3	1	11	7	3	2	1000	315	304044	15607	
5 - 14	952	17	4	2	10	7	5	4	1000	673	651607	34024	
not recorded	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	0	113	4	
1 - 14	607	45	20	20	0	7	5	3	1000	1000	967051	48011	

TABLE (8) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX.

Age - group	ALL CHILDREN								RURAL			
	type of mental development								total	per 1000 distribution	children	
	not slow				slow						estd. (CC)	sample
	no. of associated items suggesting delayed development				no. of associated items suggesting delayed development							
0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	581	183	108	113	5	6	8	29	1000	67	139382	8353
2	386	129	74	68	5	6	9	22	1000	74	153916	7479
3	813	81	32	32	10	13	7	11	1000	82	185945	8049
4	680	46	23	20	9	5	4	12	1000	94	133390	8851
1-4	747	103	55	54	7	8	7	18	1000	318	655634	30532
5-9	933	23	5	4	9	8	3	5	1000	360	744202	39350
10-14	956	16	2	1	10	9	3	3	1000	322	656087	34572
1-14	346	19	5	2	10	8	5	4	1000	682	1410290	74022
not recorded	640	185	-	-	174	-	-	-	1000	0	209	10
1-14	883	46	21	19	9	8	5	9	1000	1000	2066924	104554

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TABLE (6) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX.

ALL- INDIA age - group (years)	BOYS								URBAN			
	type of mental development								total	per 1000 distri- bution	children	
	not slow				slow						estd. (00)	sample
	no. of associated items suggesting delayed development				. of associated items sugges- ting delayed development							
0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	565	203	71	91	5	5	14	26	1000	57	17408	1426
2	735	100	68	63	8	13	6	7	1000	67	20281	1632
3	857	72	29	18	4	7	6	8	1000	75	22826	1740
4	108	35	25	1	11	12	12	5	1000	87	26468	1962
1 - 4	790	94	45	38	7	10	6	10	1000	286	86984	6760
5 - 9	940	24	4	2	14	6	5	5	1000	373	113524	9472
10 - 14	949	20	1	0	9	12	4	4	1000	341	103778	9373
5-14	944	22	3	1	12	9	4	4	1000	714	217302	18845
not recorded	1000								1000	0	12	2
1 - 14	900	43	15	12	10	9	5	6	1000	1000	304287	25605

TABLE (6) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1 - 14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL INDIA

GIRLS

URBAN

age-group (years)	typ of mental development								per 1000 dis tribu- tio	children		
	not .low				s l o w					total	estd. (00)	sample
	no.of associated items suggesting delayed development				no.of associated items sugg- esting delayed development							
	1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	611	116	120	124		3	9	14	1000	61	17097	1306
2	779	93	50	30	21	8	10	9	1000	75	21078	1523
3	864	64	28	15	7	5	3	10	1000	72	20198	1425
4	914	43	11	5	5	10	7	5	1000	92	25843	1782
1 - 4	807	75	47	38	9	7	8	9	1000	300	84218	6236
5 - 9	955	14	5	1	12	8	3	3	1000	361	101359	8497
10 - 14	963	16	1	0	12	5	2	2	1000	339	95354	8380
5 - 14	959	15	3	1	12	6	2	3	1000	700	196713	16877
not recorded	54				946				1000	0	28	2
1 - 14	913	33	16	12	11	6	4	4	1000	1000	280931	23113

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TABLE(6) : FOR 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age group (years)	ALL CHILDREN									URBAN		
	type of mental development									per 1000 distribu- tion	children	
	not slow				slow						total	estd. (00)	sample
	of associated items suggesting delayed development				no. of associated items suggesting delayed development							
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	598	160	95	108	4	4	11	20	1000	59	34506	2732
2	757	96	59	46	15	11	8	8	1000	71	41360	3155
3	860	68	28	16	5	6	6	9	1000	74	43024	3365
4	911	39	18	3	8	11	4	5	1000	89	52312	3744
1 - 4	798	85	46	38	8	8	7	10	1000	293	171203	12996
5 - 9	947	19	5	2	13	7	4	4	1000	367	214883	17969
10 - 14	956	18	1	0	10	9	3	3	1000	340	199132	17753
5 - 14	951	19	3	1	12	8	3	4	1000	707	414015	35722
not recorded	332			668					1000	0	40	4
1 - 14	906	38	16	12	11	8	4	5	1000	1000	585219	48718

TABLE (7) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group (years)	ALL INDIA																			
	BOYS								RURAL											
	type of mental development								children											
	not slow				slow				total			per 1000 distribution			sample					
	no. of items suggesting delayed physical development*				no. of items suggesting delayed physical development*				no. of items suggesting delayed physical development*			total			per 1000 distribution			estd. sample		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)				
1	450	111	304	50	20	15	3	3	26	10	5	4	1000	65	71324	3240				
2	650	150	73	29	26	12	14	12	5	6	5	2	1000	72	79472	3769				
3	756	56	56	27	7	17	16	19	7	4	1	4	1000	53	91438	4159				
4	808	59	49	20	7	24	9	5	9	4	1	4	1000	169	98235	4577				
1 - 4	692	92	110	30	14	17	11	10	11	6	3	4	1000	310	340470	15745				
5 - 9	820	48	48	23	15	15	9	8	6	3	3	2	1000	362	397359	21013				
10 - 14	832	47	42	24	12	16	12	5	3	3	2	2	1000	329	361243	18985				
5 - 14	825	48	45	24	13	16	10	6	5	3	3	2	1000	690	758602	39998				
not recorded	606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	-	1000	0	90	6				
1 - 14	784	61	65	26	14	16	10	8	7	4	3	3	1000	1000	1099073	55743				

* items suggesting delayed physical development are (i) head control, (ii) rolling over, (iii) sitting (iv) walking and (v) talking

TABLE (7) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX.

age - group	ALL INDIA													URBAN		RURAL	
	type of mental development													total	per 1000 distribution	children	
	not slow						slow						estd. (00)			sample	
	no. of items suggesting delayed physical development			no. of items suggesting delayed physical development			no. of items suggesting delayed physical development			no. of items suggesting delayed physical development							
0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1	436	165	233	36	30	21	7	6	14	7	6	4	1000	70	68066	3113	
2	673	168	75	22	16	9	13	10	7	4	4	3	1000	77	74444	3710	
3	867	51	65	24	18	16	13	8	2	2	2	4	1000	31	78507	3290	
4	832	56	39	18	10	20	6	4	5	4	8	2	1000	98	95152	4074	
1-4	703	103	101	23	18	17	10	6	7	4	5	3	1000	328	315163	14787	
5-9	937	48	40	23	10	16	12	5	3	3	1	3	1000	353	345342	18337	
10-14	829	55	44	26	7	16	11	4	2	2	2	2	1000	315	304344	15687	
5-14	833	51	42	25	9	16	12	5	2	3	1	2	1000	573	651637	34024	
not recorded	380	-	-	-	-	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	0	113	4	
1-4	701	68	81	24	12	10	11	5	4	3	3	3	1000	1000	967851	45811	

TABLE (7) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1 - 14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group	ALL CHILDREN													total	per 1000 distribution	children estd. sam- (00) pl-
	type of mental development															
	not slow						s l o w									
	no. of items suggesting delayed physical development						no. of items suggesting delayed physical development									
0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	443	138	286	43	23	18	5		20	9	5	4	1000	67	139382	6353
2	665	160	75	26	21	10	14	1	6	5	5	2	1000	74	153916	7479
3	796	54	55	25	12	17	15	1	4	3	2	4	1000	82	169945	8049
4	819	38	44	17	9	22	8	5	7	4	5	3	1000	94	193390	8651
1 - 4	697	98	105	27	16	17	10	3	9	5	4	3	1000	318	656634	30532
5 - 9	628	48	44	23	12	16	10	6	4	3	2	3	1000	360	744202	39350
10 - 14	630	50	43	25	10	16	11	5	3	3	2	2	1000	322	656087	34672
5 - 14	829	49	43	24	11	16	11	6	4	3	2	2	1000	682	1410290	74029
not recorded	480	-	-	-	-	346	-	-	-	-	174	-	1000	0	203	10
1 - 14	787	65	63	25	13	16	11	6	5	4	3	3	1000	1000	2066924	104554

TABLE (7) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX.

age-group (years)	ALL-INDIA													total	per 1000 distrib- ution	URBAN	
	BOYS															estd. (00)	sample
	type of mental development																
	not slow						slow										
no. of items suggesting delayed physical development						no. of items suggesting delayed physical development						total	per 1000 distrib- ution	estd. (00)	sample		
0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5					(14)	(15)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1	466	163	231	47	33	9	15	12	8	2	3	9	1000	57	17403	1426	
2	732	113	73	24	12	11	16	6	4	2	5	0	1000	67	20281	1632	
3	825	63	60	21	3	4	7	2	4	7	2	2	1000	75	22826	1740	
4	850	41	49	10	11	9	16	8	2	2	2	1	1000	87	26468	1962	
1 - 4	739	38	94	24	13	9	14	7	4	3	3	3	1000	286	86984	6760	
5 - 9	954	43	36	13	11	13	15	5	4	3	2	2	1000	373	113524	9472	
10 - 14	864	39	37	12	12	8	15	4	3	4	1	2	1000	341	103773	9373	
not recorded 5 - 14	859	41	36	13	11	11	15	4	4	3	2	2	1000	714	217302	18845	
not recorded	129	-	-	-	-	871	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	0	12	2	
1 - 14	824	54	53	16	12	10	14	5	4	3	2	2	1000	1000	304287	25605	

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TABLE (7) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1 - 14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL INDIA		GIRLS											URBAN			
age-group (years)	type of mental development												total	per 1000 dis- tribu- tion	children	
	not slow						slow								estd. (00)	sample
	no.of items suggesting delayed physical development						no.of items suggesting delayed physical development									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	512	177	197	62	16	7	5	5	7	11	2	0	1000	61	17097	1306
2	756	91	52	29	8	14	12	26	4	1	6	0	1000	75	21078	1523
3	838	67	27	15	3	19	7	9	8	4	3	0	1000	72	20198	1625
4	860	28	60	5	13	7	13	1	7	2	2	1	1000	92	25843	1782
1 - 4	758	84	78	25	10	12	10	10	6	4	3	0	1000	300	84218	6236
5 - 9	862	44	37	12	7	12	14	4	5	1	1	1	1000	361	101359	8497
10 - 14	880	40	34	11	6	8	7	2	8	1	2	1	1000	339	95354	8380
5 - 14	871	42	36	12	6	10	11	3	6	1	1	1	1000	700	196713	15877
not recorded	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	0	28	2
1 - 14	837	55	48	16	7	11	10	5	6	2	2	1	1000	1000	280931	23113

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TABLE(7) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-14 YEARS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUMBER OF ITEMS SUGGESTING DELAYED PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

		ALL CHILDREN											URBAN			
		type of mental development											children			
age group (years)	not slow						slow					total	per 1000 distribu- tion	estd. sample		
	no of items suggesting delayed physical development						of items suggesting delayed physical development							(15)	(16)	(17)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	489	170	214	55	24	8	10	8	7	7	8	5	1000	59	34506	2732
2	744	102	63	27	10	13	14	16	4	2	5	0	1000	71	41360	3155
3	831	65	45	18	3	11	7	5	6	5	2	1	1000	74	43024	3365
4	855	35	54	7	12	8	15	5	5	2	2	1	1000	89	52312	3744
1-4	749	86	86	24	12	10	12	8	5	4	3	2	1000	293	171203	12996
5-9	858	44	36	13	9	12	14	4	4	2	2	1	1000	367	214883	17969
10-14	871	39	36	12	9	8	11	3	5	3	1	1	1000	340	199132	17753
5-14	864	42	36	12	9	10	13	4	5	2	2	1	1000	707	414015	35722
not recorded	744						256						1000	0	40	4
1-14	831	55	51	16	10	10	12	5	5	3	2	1	1000	1000	585219	48718

TABLE (8) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1 - 4 YEARS WITH POSSIBLE HEARING DISABILITY PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 1 - 4 YEARS AND PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1 - 4 YEARS WITH POSSIBLE HEARING DISABILITY BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPEECH DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE AND SEX

ALL INDIA							RURAL				
age (years)	no. of children with possible hearing disability* per 1000 children	type of mental development				total	with possible hearing disability*			total children	
		not slow		slow			per 1000 distrib- ution	estd.	sample	estd. (00)	sample
		delayed speech	delayed speech	developed speech	delayed speech						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<u>BOYS</u>											
1	80	288	567	44	101	1000	345	567427	327	71324	3240
2	61	383	503	31	83	1000	295	485443	244	79472	3769
3	35	749	190	40	21	1000	193	318118	183	91438	4159
4	28	828	71	34	67	1000	167	275201	165	98236	4577
1 - 4	48	495	392	38	75	1000	1000	1646188	919	340471	15745
<u>GIRLS</u>											
1	108	352	529	22	97	1000	434	733120	305	68058	3113
2	53	506	400	17	77	1000	234	394861	227	74444	3710
3	39	579	334	32	54	1000	182	307344	146	78507	3890
4	27	872	89	17	22	1000	150	252386	141	95154	4074
1 - 4	53	507	398	22	73	1000	1000	1687711	819	316164	14787
<u>ALL CHILDREN</u>											
1	93	324	546	32	99	1000	390	1300547	632	139382	6353
2	57	438	457	25	81	1000	264	880304	471	153916	7479
3	37	666	261	36	37	1000	188	625462	329	169946	8049
4	27	849	79	26	45	1000	158	527586	306	193390	8651
1 - 4	51	501	395	30	74	1000	1000	3333899	1738	656634	30532

* i.e. with delayed development in respect of at least two of the three indicators used in this survey to identify hearing disability

TABLE(8) NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS WITH POSSIBLE HEARING DISABILITY PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS AND PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS WITH POSSIBLE HEARING DISABILITY BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPEECH DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH AGE AND SEX.

ALL-INDIA

URBAN

Age (years)	no. of children with possible hearing disability per 1000 children	type of mental development				total	with possible hearing disability				
		not slow		slow			per 1000 distribution	estd. sample	estd. (00)	estd. sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<u>Boys</u>											
1	86	190	723	6	82	1000	398	148918	111	17408	1426
2	36	371	557	16	56	1000	197	73469	69	20282	1632
3	31	750	111	22	117	1000	192	71576	60	22826	1740
4	30	871	88	28	14	1000	213	79788	63	26469	1962
1-4	43	478	437	16	69	1000	1000	373751	303	86985	6760
<u>GIRLS</u>											
1	80	327	623	1	49	1000	362	137424	96	17098	1306
2	56	627	302	2	68	1000	310	117928	77	21078	1523
3	35	830	100		70	1000	186	70801	63	20198	1625
4	21	720	141	0	138	1000	141	53737	53	25843	1782
1-4	45	570	358	1	71	1000	1000	379890	289	84218	6236
<u>ALL CHILDREN</u>											
1	83	256	675	4	66	1000	380	286342	207	34506	2732
2	46	529	400	8	64	1000	254	191397	146	41360	3155
3	33	790	106	11	94	1000	189	142377	123	43025	3365
4	26	810	109	17	64	1000	177	133525	116	52312	3744
1-4	44	524	397	8	70	1000	1000	753641	592	171203	12996

TABLE (9) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS WITH POSSIBLE HEARING DISABILITY PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS AND PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS WITH POSSIBLE HEARING DISABILITY BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND WHETHER VISUALLY DISABLED OR NOT FOR EACH AGE AND SEX.

ALL INDIA

RURAL

age (years)	no. of children with possible hearing disability* per 1000 children	type of mental development				total	with possible hearing disability*			total children	
		not slow		slow			per 1000 dist- tribu- tion	estd.	sample	estd. (00)	sam- ple
		without visual disabi- lity	with visual disabi- lity	without visual disabi- lity	with visual disabi- lity						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<u>BOYS</u>											
1	80	854	0	145	-	1000	345	567427	327	71324	3240
2	61	886	-	114	0	1000	295	485443	244	79472	3769
3	35	939	0	60	1	1000	193	318118	183	91438	4159
4	28	898	1	100	2	1000	167	275201	165	98236	4577
1 - 4	48	887	0	112	1	1000	1000	1646188	919	340471	15745
<u>GIRLS</u>											
1	108	881	-	118	1	1000	434	733120	305	68058	3113
2	53	906	0	91	3	1000	234	394861	227	74444	3710
3	39	914	-	86	1	1000	182	307344	146	78507	3890
4	27	961	0	38	1	1000	150	252386	141	95154	4074
1 - 4	53	905	0	94	1	1000	1000	1687711	819	316164	14787
<u>ALL CHILDREN</u>											
1	93	869	0	130	0	1000	390	1300547	632	139382	6353
2	57	895	0	103	2	1000	264	880304	471	153916	7479
3	37	927	0	73	1	1000	188	625462	329	169946	8049
4	27	928	0	70	1	1000	158	527586	306	193390	8651
1 - 4	51	896	0	103	1	1000	1000	3333899	1738	656634	30532

*with delayed development in respect of at least two of the thrice indicators used in this survey to

TABLE (9) NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS WITH POSSIBLE HEARING DISABILITY PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS AND PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 1-4 YEARS WITH POSSIBLE HEARING DISABILITY BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND WHETHER VISUALLY DISABLED OR NOT FOR EACH AGE AND SEX

ALL INDIA

URBAN

Age (years)	no of children with possible hearing disability per 1000 children	type of mental development				total	with possible hearing disability			total children	
		not slow		slow			per 1000 dist-ribution	estd. am-ple	estd. (00)	sam-ple	
		without visual disabi-lity	with visual disabi-lity	without visual disabi-lity	with visual disabi-lity						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
B O Y S											
1	86	892	21	88		1000	398	148918	111	17408	1426
2	36	924		69		1000	197	73469	69	20282	1632
3	31	821		130		1000	192	71576	60	22826	1740
4	30	956	2		1	1000	213	79788	63	26469	1962
1 - 4	43	898	17	84	1	1000	1000	373751	303	86985	6760
G I R L S											
1	80	950		50		1000	362	137424	96	17098	1306
2	56	910	20	70		1000	310	117928	77	21078	1523
3	35	893	37	64	6	1000	186	70801	63	20198	1625
4	21	859	3	138		1000	141	53737	53	25843	1782
1 - 4	45	914	14	72	1	1000	1000	379890	289	84218	6236
ALL CHILDREN											
1	83	919	11	70		1000	380	286342	207	34506	2732
2	46	915	14	70	1	1000	254	191397	146	41360	3155
3	33	857	38	101	3	1000	169	142377	123	43025	3365
4	26	917	2	80	1	1000	177	133525	116	52312	3744
1 - 4	44	906	15	78	1	1000	1000	753641	592	171203	12996

2-48

TABLE (10) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS WITH HEARING DISABILITY PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS AND PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS WITH HEARING DISABILITY BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND WHETHER VISUALLY DISABLED OR NOT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age group (years)	ALL INDIA											
	RURAL											
	no. of children with hearing disability per 1000 children		type of mental development				with hearing disability		total children		estd. sample (00)	
(1)	(2)	not slow		slow		per 1000 distribution		(10)		(11)		(12)
		without visual disability	with visual disability	without visual disability	with visual disability	total	total	per 1000 distribution	estd. sample	total children	estd. sample (00)	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
		B O Y S										
5 - 9	9	446	404	143	7	1000	461	3632	434	397359	21013	
10 - 14	12	357	478	160	4	1000	539	4248	507	361243	18985	
5 - 14	10	398	444	152	6	1000	1000	7881	941	758603	39998	
		G I R L S										
5 - 9	4	546	139	292	23	1000	361	1306	307	346843	18337	
10 - 14	8	171	623	200	7	1000	639	2310	322	304845	15687	
5 - 14	6	306	448	233	12	1000	1000	3616	629	651688	34024	
		A L L C H I L D R E N										
5 - 9	7	472	334	183	11	1000	430	4939	741	744202	39350	
10 - 14	10	292	529	174	5	1000	570	6558	829	666088	34672	
5 - 14	8	369	445	178	8	1000	1000	11497	1570	1410290	74022	

TABLE (10) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS WITH HEARING DISABILITY PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS AND PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS WITH HEARING DISABILITY BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND WHETHER VISUALLY DISABLED OR NOT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL-INDIA

age-group (years)	no. of children with hearing disability per 1000 children	type of mental development				total children	per 1000 distribution	children with hearing disability		total children	
		without visual disability	with visual disability	without visual disability	with visual disability			estd. (00)	sample		estd. (00)	sample
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<u>BOYS</u>											
5-9	4	237	459	217	87	1000	318	408	163	113524	9472
10-14	8	178	699	98	24	1000	682	875	203	103779	9373
5-14	6	197	623	136	44	1000	1000	1283	366	217303	18845
<u>GIRLS</u>											
5-9	5	242	466	289	3	1000	503	456	125	101359	8497
10-14	5	343	519	127	10	1000	497	452	131	95354	8380
5-14	5	292	493	209	7	1000	1000	908	256	196713	16877
<u>ALL CHILDREN</u>											
5-9	4	240	463	255	43	1000	395	865	288	214883	17969
10-14	7	234	638	108	20	1000	605	1327	334	199133	17753
5-14	5	236	569	166	29	1000	1000	2191	622	414016	35722

TABLE (10) : NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS WITH HEARING DISABILITY PER 1000 CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS AND PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE 5-14 YEARS WITH HEARING DISABILITY BY TYPE OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND WHETHER VISUALLY DISABLED OR NOT FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

Appendix B

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

- B.1 Introduction A two stage stratified design is adopted for the survey. The first stage units (PSUs) are villages in the rural sector and urban blocks in the urban sector. The second stage units are households in both the sectors.
- B.2. Sampling Frame for PSUs The list of 1981 census villages constitutes the sampling frame for rural sector in most of the districts. However, in some areas where either the 1981 census was not undertaken or the available list was incomplete, the list of 1971 census villages were used. For the urban sector, the lists of NSS Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks served as the sampling frame.
- B.3. Stratification : States are first divided into agro-economic regions by grouping contiguous districts which are similar in respect of population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, some districts have been split for the purpose of region formation in consideration of the allocation of dry areas and the distribution of tribal population in the state.
- B.4 In the rural sector, within each region, each district with 1981 census rural population less than 1.0 million formed separate stratum. Districts with larger population are divided into two or more strata, depending on population, by grouping contiguous tehsils similar, far as possible, in respect of rural population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, in case of districts extending over more than one region, even if the rural population was less than 1.8 million, the portion of a district falling in each region constituted a separate stratum.
- B.5 In the urban sector, strata are formed again within the NSS region on the basis of the population size classes of towns. Each city with population 10 lakhs or more formed separate stratum. Further within each region, the different towns are grouped to form three different strata on the basis of the population according to the 1981 census (less than 50,000; 50,000 - 199,999 and 200,000 - 999,999).

B.6 The total all-India sample of PSUs determined on the basis of the investigator-strength in different states/u.t.s and the approximate workload within each village/block has been allocated to different states/union territories in proportion of the strength of the central field staff in the respective states/u.t. The state/u.t sample size thus obtained is allocated again to the rural and urban sectors considering the relative sizes of the rural and urban population with almost double weightage for the urban sector. Within each sector of a state/u.t., the respective sample size is re-allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population. Allocation has been adjusted such that the sample size for a stratum is atleast 4 or a multiple of 4 for the rural and urban sectors separately.

B.7 Selection of PSUs : The sample villages have been selected circular systematically with probability proportional to population in the form of two independent sub-samples. The sample blocks have been selected circular systematically with equal probability also in the form of two independent sub-samples.

B.8 Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-block : Large villages and blocks have been divided into a suitable number of hamlet groups and sub-blocks respectively having equal population content. Two hamlet-groups have been selected from large villages, whereas, only one sub-block is selected from large blocks.

B.9 : Selection of households : From each PSU, a total of 18 households, in general, have been surveyed for Disability and Literacy & Culture after arranging the households of a PSU in a specified manner. In a PSU, all the households having atleast one physically disabled person have been identified. If the number of such households is 10 or less, all those households have been selected for Disability survey. If the number of such households is more than 10, then a maximum of 14 households have been selected for Disability survey. After deciding the number of households to be selected for Disability survey, the balance over 18 have been selected circular systematically with equal probability for the survey of Literacy & Culture after arranging all the households according to the highest educational level among earners of the households. The number of households to be selected for Literacy and Culture have been so adjusted as to make it always a multiple of two.

B.3

B.10 For the survey on Developmental milestone of children, all the households selected for the survey on Disability and one-half of the households selected for the survey on literacy and Culture have been considered. The test for literacy have been conducted on other half of the households selected for the survey on Literacy & Culture.

B.11. Survey period and Sub-round : The field work of the survey started in July 1991 and was completed in December 1991. The survey period of six months has been divided into two sub-rounds of three months's duration each. While period of survey for sub-round-1 was July-September 1991, that for sub-round-2 was October-December 1991. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for the survey in each of these two sub-rounds.

B.12. Estimation Procedure : The following notations are used in the estimation procedure :

- S = subscript for S-th state/U.T./region ;
s = " " s-th stratum;
i = >> " ith sample village/block;
j = >> " jth sample household;
t = >> " t-th sub-sample;
p = Total frame population of the stratum in rural sector;
P = population of sample village(used for selection);
N = Total number of urban blocks in frame in urban stratum or, in Arunachal Pradesh, total number of villages in frame in rural stratum;
n = number of sample villages/blocks available for tabulation including depopulated and other zero cases in rural/urban stratum (excluding casualty and other not received cases);
D = number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed ;
D* = 1, if D= 1 and
= $\frac{D}{2}$, if D > 1;
C = number of census villages in surveyed revenue village;
H = total number of households listed in a village/block;
H₁ = total number of households with atleast one disabled member, listed in a village/block;
h = number of sample households available for tabulation;
h₁ = number of sample households with at least one disabled member available for tabulation;

h_3 = number of sample households available for tabulation which were selected for schedule 30 and belonged to the disability stratum * but not selected for schedule 26;

h_4 = number of sample households available for tabulation which were selected for schedule 30 and did not belong to the disability stratum*;

x, y = values of any character;

X or Y = aggregate of x or y ;

R = any ratio of the form Y/X ;

A cap (^) placed over any symbol such as \hat{Y} denotes the estimates obtained from the sample.

B.13 ESTIMATES OF AGGREGATES : RURAL : The formula for \hat{Y} , the estimate of aggregate of any characteristic y , are given below for each schedule :

B.13.1 Schedule 26 : For states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{D_{si}^* H_{1si}}{c_{si} p_{si} h_{1si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{1si}} y_{sij} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

B.13.2 schedules 30 : For states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{D_{si}^* H_{si}}{c_{si} p_{si} h_{si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{si}} y_{sij} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

B.13.3 schedule 26.1 : For states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{D_{si}^*}{c_{si} p_{si}} \left[\frac{H_{1si}}{h_{1si} + h_{3si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{1si} + h_{3si}} y_{sij} + \frac{H_{si} - H_{1si}}{h_{4si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{4si}} y_{sij} \right] \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

* All the listed household of a fcu with at least one disabled member is considered to form a notional 'disability stratum'.

B.5

B.14 ESTIMATES OF AGGREGATES : URBAN : The formulae for \hat{Y} are given below for each schedule :

B.14.1 Schedule 26 : For all states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^h \frac{D_{s1} H_{1s1}}{h_{1s1}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{1s1}} y_{s1j} \quad (4)$$

B.14.2 Schedules 30 : For all states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^h \frac{D_{s1} H_{s1}}{h_{s1}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{s1}} y_{s1j} \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

B.14.3 Schedule 26.1 : For all states and u.t.'s :

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^h D_{s1} \left[\frac{H_{1s1}}{h_{1s1} \dots h_{3s1}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{1s1}+h_{3s1}} y_{s1j} + \frac{H_{s1} - H_{1s1}}{h_{4s1}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{4s1}} y_{s1j} \right] \quad (6)$$

B.15 ESTIMATES OF RATIOS : The estimate of the ratio of the farm

$R = Y/x$ is given by

$$R = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{x}} \quad (7)$$

where \hat{Y} and \hat{x} are obtained by using the formulae already given at the level at which R is required .

भारत सरकार/GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण समूह/NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण/SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
 चौत्तरवाँ दौर जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 1991/FORTY SEVENTH ROUND : JULY-DECEMBER, 1991
 अनुसूची 26.1 बच्चों के विकासत्मक/प्रगति के चिह्न संबंधी सर्वेक्षण
SCHEDULE 26.1 SURVEY ON DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES OF CHILDREN

ग्रामीण/RURAL	केन्द्रीय/CENTRAL	मूल प्रति/ORIGINAL	
नगरीय/URBAN	राज्य/STATE	द्वितीय प्रति/DUPLICATE	

[0] प्रतिदर्श परिवार की वर्णनात्मक पहचान [0] Descriptive identification of sample household	
राज्य/state	क्षेत्र का नाम/hamlet name
जिला/district	वाड़/ब्लॉक इकाई/कांड**/ward/inv.unit/block**
तहसील/नगर/कस्बा/sahil/town	प्रभार/चार्ज/कांड/charge/circle/block
ग्राम का नाम/village name	मुखिया का नाम/name of head

*चिह्नित स्थान पर (✓) का चिह्नान लगाए
 *tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.
 **जो लागू न हो उसे काट दें।
 **delete whichever is not applicable.

[1] प्रतिदर्श परिवार की पहचान
[1] identification of sample household

मद संख्या item no.	मद item	संकेतांक code		मद संख्या item no.	मद item	संकेतांक code
1	दौर संख्या/round number	4	7	11	प्रतिदर्श ग्राम/कांड की क्रम संख्या serial number of sample village/block	
2	अनुसूची प्रारूप/schedule type	2	8 1	12	क्षेत्र समूह/उप-कांड संख्या hamlet group/sub-block no.	
3	प्रतिदर्श (केन्द्रीय-1, राज्य-2) sample (central-1, state-2)			13	प्रतिदर्श का प्रकार/sample type (code)	
4	सेक्टर (ग्रामीण-1, नगरीय-2) sector (rural-1, urban-2)			14	प्रतिदर्श परिवार सं./sample household no.	
5	राज्य-क्षेत्र/state region			15	सूचक का नाम और मुखिया के साथ सूचक का संबंध (संकेतांक)/name of informant and informant's relation to head (code)	
6	स्तर संख्या/stratum no.			16	उत्तर संकेतांक/response code	
7	उप-प्रतिदर्श/sub-sample			17	सर्वेक्षण संकेतांक/survey code	
8	उप-दौर/sub-round			18	मूल परिवार के प्रतिस्थापन का कारण (संकेतांक)/reason for substitution of original household (code)	
9	प्रतिदर्श ग्राम/कांड संख्या sample village/block no.			19	फ्लोट सं./lot no.	
10	क्षेत्र प्र. उप-क्षेत्र/FOD sub-region					

संकेतांक/codes :

मद 13—प्रतिदर्श का प्रकार विकलांगता प्रतिदर्श, सर्वेक्षण-1, साक्षरता और संस्कृति प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण विकलांगता स्तर परिवारों से सम्बन्धित तथा अनु 26 के लिए चयनित-2, विकलांगता स्तर परिवार से सम्बन्धित किन्तु अनु 26 के लिए चयनित नहीं-3, अन्य परिवारों से सम्बन्धित-4
 item 13—sample type : disability survey sample-1, literacy & culture survey sample, belonging to disability stratum h. hs. and also selected for sch 26-2, belonging to disability stratum h. hs. but not selected for sch 26-3, belonging to other h.hs.-4.

मद 15—मुखिया के साथ सूचक का संबंध परिवार का मुखिया-1, परिवार के अन्य सदस्य-2, अन्य-9.
 item 15—informant's relation to head : head of household-1, other member of the household-2, others-9.

मद 16—उत्तर संकेतांक : सूचक सहयोगी और समर्थ-1, सूचक सहयोगी किन्तु समर्थ नहीं-2, सूचक अनिच्छुक-3
 item 16—response code : informant co-operative and capable-1, informant co-operative but not capable-2, informant reluctant-3.

मद 17—सर्वेक्षण संकेतांक सर्वेक्षित मूल परिवार-1, प्रतिस्थापित परिवार सर्वेक्षित-2, आहत-3.
 item 17—survey code : original household, surveyed-1, substituted h.h. surveyed-2, casualty-3

मद 18—मूल परिवार के प्रतिस्थापन का कारण सूचक अनुपलब्ध-1, अनिच्छुक-2, अन्य-9.
 item 18—reason for substitution of original h.h. : informant not available-1, unwilling-2, others-9.

26.1
26.1

क्षेत्र कार्यों के विवरण/particulars of field operation					
क्र. सं. Sl. No.	वस्तु/Item	अन्वेषक Investigator	सहायक अधीक्षक Assistant Superintendent		अधीक्षक Superintendent
			क्षेत्र पर्यवेक्षण Field supervision	कार्यालय तबीखत Table scrutiny	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	(i) नाम/Name				
	(ii) संकेतांक/Code				
	सर्वेक्षण/निरीक्षण/तबीखत की तारीख date(s) of survey/ inspection/scrutiny				
	प्राप्ति/receipt	X			
	द्विगुणिकरण/duplication		X	X	X
	प्रेषण/despatch				
	संलग्न अतिरिक्त पत्रकों/ अनुसूचियों की संख्या no. of additional sheets/schedules attached		X	X	X
	हस्ताक्षर signature				

j) पारिवारिक लक्षण/household characteristics

सामाजिक समूह (संकेतांक) social group (code)	3	प्रमुख उपार्जक की सामान्य शिक्षा (संकेतांक) general education of the principal earner (code)	
प्रमुख व्यवसाय (संकेतांक)* principal occupation (code)*	4	प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक खर्च (₹०) monthly per capita expenditure (Rs)	
	5	0-14 वर्ष के बच्चों की संख्या No of children in the age group 0-14 years	

संकेतांक/codes

श्रेणी 1—सामाजिक समूह अनुसूचित जनजाति-1, अनुसूचित जाति-2, अन्य-9.

Item 1—social group scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, others-9.

श्रेणी 2—प्रमुख व्यवसाय एन०सी०ओ०-1968 के अनुसार *जब परिवार का कोई भी सदस्य पिछले वर्ष के दौरान किसी प्रकार की अर्थकर्म गति-विधियों में संलग्न नहीं था, संकेत 991 अंकित करें।

Item 2—principal occupation as per NCO-1968 *enter code 991 when none of the members of the household was engaged in any gainful activity during the last year.

श्रेणी 3—प्रमुख उपार्जक की सामान्य शिक्षा निरक्षर-10, बिना औपचारिक स्कूलिंग के साक्षर एन० ए० ई० सी० में सम्मिलित होकर-21, ए० ई० सी० में सम्मिलित होकर-22, अन्य साधनों के माध्यम से-23, साक्षर किन्तु प्राथमिक से नीचे-30, प्राथमिक-40, मध्यम-50, उच्चमध्यम-60, उच्चतर माध्यमिक-70, स्नातक और उससे ऊपर-80

Item 3—general education of the principal earner not literate-10, literate without formal schooling through attending NPEC-21, through attending AEC-22, through other means-23, literate but below primary-30, primary-40, middle-50, secondary-60, higher secondary-70, graduate & above-80.

[4] बच्चों के विकास/मकमल के बिन्दु/particulars of developmental milestones of children				
1.	बच्चे की क्रम संख्या जैसा अनुसूची, 26/30 के अनु-1 का अनु-1 में दर्शाया गया है srl. no of child as in col (1), bl 4 of schedule 26/30			
2.	बच्चे का नाम/name of the child			
3.	लिंग (पुरुष-1, स्त्री-2)/sex (male-1, female-2)			
4.	आयु (वर्ष)/age (years)			
5.	माता-पिता के मध्य रक्त संबंध का प्रकार (संकेतांक) type of blood relationship between parents (code)			
0-4 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए/for children of age 0-4 years				
6.	जब पीछे से ताली बजाए तो क्या, बच्चा चौंकाता है (संकेतांक) does the child get started when clapped from behind (code)			
7.	क्या बच्चा स्वर-स्रोत की ओर मुड़ता है (संकेतांक) does the child turn towards the sound source (code)			
8.	क्या बच्चा कोई जवाब देता है जब उसका नाम पीछे से पुकारा गया हो (संकेतांक) does the child respond to his/her name when called from behind (code)			
1-14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए/for children of age 1-14 years				
9.	शीर्ष नियंत्रण (संकेतांक)/head control (code)			
10.	ऊपर लुढ़कना (संकेतांक)/rolling over (code)			
11.	बैठना (संकेतांक)/sitting (code)			
12.	चलना (संकेतांक)/walking (code)			
13.	बोलना (संकेतांक)/talking (code)			
14.	जब उसकी तुलना उसकी आयु के बच्चों से की गई, क्या बच्चा सामान्यतः धीमा है और विकास में पीछे रह गया है (धीमा नहीं-1, धीमा-2) when compared to children of his/her age, whether the child is generally slow and lagging behind in development (not slow-1, slow-2)			
15.	दैनिक कार्यक्रमों के निष्पादन में कठिनाई होती है (कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती-1, कठिनाई होती है-2) has difficulty in performing daily routine (no difficulty-1, has difficulty-2)			
16.	अनुदेशों को समझने में बाधा होती है (कोई बाधा नहीं-1, यदि अनुदेशों को दोहराया जाता है तो समझता है-2, बाधा है-3) has difficulty in comprehending instructions (no difficulty-1, comprehends if instructions are repeated-2, has difficulty-3)			
17.	क्या बोलनी और भाषा समुचित रूप से विकसित हुई है (हां-1, नहीं-2) has appropriately developed in speech and language (yes-1, no-2)			

संकेतांक/codes

सद 5-माता-पिता के मध्य रक्त संबंध का प्रकार चाचा-भतीजी/भतीजा-भाभी-1, पहला चचेरा भाई-2, दूसरा चचेरा भाई-3 अन्य संबंध-4, कोई संबंध नहीं-5

Item 5-type of blood relationship between parents : uncle-neco/nephew-aunt-1, first cousins-2, second cousins-3, other relationship-4, no relationship-5

सद 6, 7 और 8-हाँ हमेशा-1, केवल जब जोर से बोला जाए-2, कभी नहीं-3, लागू नहीं-4, नहीं जानता-9

Items 6, 7 & 8-yes : always-1, only when very loud-2, never-3, not applicable-4, not known-9

सद 9-शीर्ष नियंत्रण नियंत्रित 6 मास से पहले-1, 6 मास के बाद-2, अब भी नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकता-3, नहीं जानता-9

Item 9-head control : controlled before 6m-1, after 6m-2, cannot control now-3, not known-9.

सद 10-ऊपर लुढ़कना : लुढ़का 6 मास से पहले-1, 6 मास के बाद-2, अभी नहीं लुढ़क सकता-3, स्तर पर कदा-4, नहीं जानता-9

Item 10-rolling over : rolled before 6m-1, after 6m-2, cannot roll now-3, skipped the stage-4, not known-9.

सद 11-बैठना बैठा 1 वर्ष से पहले-1, 1 वर्ष के बाद-2, अभी नहीं बैठ सकता-3, नहीं जानता-9

Item 11-sitting : sat before 1y-1, after 1y-2, cannot sit now-3, not known-9

सद 12-चलना चला 2 वर्ष के पहले-1, 2 वर्ष के बाद-2, अभी नहीं चल सकता-3, जानता नहीं-9

Item 12-walking : walked before 2y-1, after 2y-2, cannot walk now-3, not known-9.

सद 13-बोलना बोला 3 वर्ष से पहले-1, 3 वर्ष के बाद-2, अभी नहीं बोल सकता-3, जानता नहीं-9

Item 13-talking : talked before 3y-1, after 3y-2, cannot talk now-3, not known-9.

1	बच्चे की क सं. जैसा अनुसूची 26/30 के कड-4 के स्तम्भ (1) में बताया है ser no of child as in col (1) of block 4 of schedule 26/30				
	5-14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए for children of age 5-14 years				
18	क्या कभी किसी सामान्य स्कूल में भर्ती कराए गए (हाँ-1, नहीं-2) whether ever enrolled in any general school (yes-1, no-2)				
19	यदि मद 18 में "नहीं" है तो भर्ती न कराने का कारण (संकेतांक) if 'no' in item 18, reason for non-enrollment (code)				
20	यदि मद 18 में "हाँ" है तो क्या नियमित है (हाँ-1, नहीं-2) if 'yes' in item 18, whether continuing (yes-1, no-2)				
21	यदि मद 20 में "नहीं" है तो छोड़ देने का कारण (संकेतांक) if 'no' in item 20, reason for discontinuation (code)				
	10-14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए for children of age 10-14 years				
22	पैसों के लेन-देन में क्या बच्चा बार-बार गलती करता है (गलती नहीं करता-1, गलती करता-2, अकसर नहीं-3) does the child make frequent errors in money transactions (makes no errors-1, makes errors-2, no opportunity-3)				
23	0-14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए क्या बच्चों को कोई दृष्टिगत विकलांगता है (हाँ-1, नहीं-2) for children of age 0-14 years . does the child have any visual disability (yes-1, no-2)				
24	5-14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए क्या बच्चों को कोई श्रवण विकलांगता है (हाँ-1, नहीं-2) for children of age 5-14 years . does the child have any hearing disability (yes-1, no-2)				

संकेतांक/codes

मद 18-भर्ती न कराने का कारण .

भारीक विकलांगता के कारण-1, प्रत्याक्षित पढ़ाई की बाधा के कारण-2, अन्य कारण-9.

Item 19—reason for non-enrollment

due to physical disability-1, Anticipated due to difficulty in coping with studies-2, other reasons-9.

मद 21-छोड़ देने का कारण भारीक विकलांगता-1 पढ़ाई के साथ चलने में कठिनाई-2, अन्य कारण-9

Item 21—reason for discontinuation physical disability-1, difficulty in coping up with studies-2, other reasons-9.

[5] अन्वेषक की प्रत्युक्ति/remarks by investigator

[6] पर्यवेक्षकीय अधिकारी की टिप्पणी/comments by supervisory officer

Appendix D

List of the members of the Working Group on
NSS 47th Round Survey

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| 1. | Prof. B.S. Minhas, Emeritus Professor,
Indian Statistical Institute | Chairman |
| 2. | Prof. N. Bhattacharyya, Indian Statistical
Institute | Member |
| 3. | Shri N.T. Mathew, Director, Kerala
Statistical Institute, Trivandrum. | -do- |
| | Shri V.R. Rao, Ex-Director,
Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi | -do- |
| | Dr. George Mathew, Director,
Institute of Social Studies, New Delhi | -do- |
| 6. | Prof. G.K. Viswakarma,
Director General of Health Services,
Ministry of Health, New Delhi | -do- |
| 7. | Dr. (Smt.) Usha K. Luthra,
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Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi | -do- |
| 8. | Shri M.G. Sardana, Director General,
Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi | -do- |
| 9. | Shri M.R. Kolhatkar, Adviser (Education),
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| 10. | Shri L. Mishra, Director General & Ex-Officio
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Deptt. of Education, New Delhi. | -do- |
| 11. | Shri Manmohan Singh, Joint Secretary, Deptt.
of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource
Development, New Delhi. | -do- |
| 12. | Shri R.S. Pandey, Joint Secretary,
Handicapped Welfare Wing, Min. of Welfare,
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| 13. | Dr. S.N. Ray, Chief Executive Officer, NSSO,
Deptt. of Statistics, New Delhi | -do- |
| 14. | Executive Director, Computer Centre,
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| 15. | Shri S. Ray, Director, Survey Design and
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| 16. | Dr. A.C. Kulshrestha, Head, Misc. Statistics
Division, CSO, New Delhi | -do- |
| 17. | Director, FOD, NSSO, New Delhi | -do- |
| 18. | Shri S. Sengupta, Consultant, SDRD, NSSO, Calcutta | -do- |
| 19. | Shri Paul Jacob, J. Director, SDRD, NSSO, Calcutta | Convenor |

List of members of the Sub-Working Group on the
survey on disabled persons in NSS 47th Round survey

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| 1. | Prof. N. Bhattacharyya,
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| 2. | Prof. G K. Vishwa karma,
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Min. of Health, New Delhi | Member |
| 3. | Dr. George Mathew, Director,
Institute of Social Studies, New Delhi | -do- |
| 4. | Dr. (Smt.) Usha K. Luthra,
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ICMR, New Delhi | -do- |
| 5. | Shri R.S. Pandey, Joint Secretary,
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| 6. | Dr. S.N. Ray, Chief Executive Officer,
NSSO, New Delhi | -do- |
| 7. | Executive Director, Computer Centre,
Deptt. of Statistics, New Delhi | -do- |
| 8. | Director, DPD, NSSO, Calcutta | -do- |
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| 10. | Dr. A.C. Kulshrestha, Head,
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| 11. | Shri S. Sengupta, Consultant, SDRD, Calcutta | -do- |
| 12. | Shri Paul Jacob, Joint Director, SDRD,
NSSO, Calcutta | Governor |
| 13. | Dr. D.K. Menon, Director,
NIMH, Secunderabad | Special Invitee. |
| 14. | Dr. (Smt.) Rekha Roy, Director
AYUNIEH, Bombay | -do- |
| 15. | Shri A.B. Roy Chowdhury, DIC, SDRD, NSSO, Calcutta | -do- |
| 16. | Shri K. Sankaranarayanan, Joint Director
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