

Sarvekshana

सर्वेक्षण

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THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
ORGANISATION



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Department Of Statistics
Ministry Of Planning
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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A REPORT
ON SURVEY
OF DISABLED PERSONS
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
THIRTYSIXTH ROUND
(JULY—DECEMBER 1981)

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The views expressed in the articles and notes are those of the contributors and do not necessarily those of the National Sample Survey Organisation

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 In the year 1981, the International Year of the Disabled Persons, the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted, at the request of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of India, a country-wide sample survey on disabled persons to fill up certain vital gaps in the information base regarding the incidence and prevalence of disability in our country. In the sixteenth and twentieth rounds of the National Sample Survey (NSS) also, some information on persons with certain types of physical handicaps was collected. An outline of the earlier enquiries conducted in the NSS is given in Appendix 1. The data collected in the earlier rounds were not comprehensive due to the obvious limitation of the survey approach followed in enumerating the disabled persons who can be identified only through house to house visit. For reasons of economy, the earlier survey sought to enumerate them while collecting data on other topics; there was little scope for detailed probing to ascertain the specific nature of disability. Therefore, in 1981 it was decided to focus exclusively on a comprehensive survey on disabled persons. The enquiry demanded an all-out single-minded effort not only in deciding the concepts and the definitions for the survey but also in other operational aspects of the survey, such as design of the schedule and proper training of the primary data collectors (who were non-medical persons) by the appropriate medical experts.

DIFFICULTIES IN GATHERING INFORMATION

1.2 The incidence and prevalence of various types of disabilities among the Indian population cannot be easily estimated because of some inherent difficulties involved in collecting the necessary information. This, of course, does not apply to India alone. The detection of disability is very difficult if one wishes to follow a strict definition. In this context the remarks in December 1972 issue of "Rehabilitation International" are pertinent.

"The information presently available on the quality and extent of disability throughout the world is scant. Statistics on the incidence of specific disability and their causes are often inaccurate and generally incomplete. The figures which are available vary greatly. . . . Among the variables which create problems of data interpretation are. . . . definition of disability and the condition which it includes

(chronic limitation of activity, severe or minimal impairments, e.g., all visual defects, all anaesthesia in cases of leprosy, all missing parts of the body including digits, limbs), statistics on possible causes of disability or the actual number of specific disorders. . . . Since disability itself is difficult to define and the data are collected in the NSS by non-medical investigators and the respondents are not so knowledgeable, by and large, it was imperative to define disability in a very careful and guarded way so as to minimise the investigator bias and respondent bias in the data.

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

1.3 In view of the difficulties involved in adopting some feasible and practical concept and definition of disability for the purpose of survey, a Working Group of Experts from the relevant medical disciplines was constituted by the Governing Council of the NSSO to go into the issues involved. The Working Group met on 11 December 1980 in New Delhi and decided to delimit the survey coverage to only physical disabilities, namely, (i) visual disability, (ii) communication disability and, (iii) locomotor disability. It was also decided to collect information on behaviour pattern and developmental milestones for all children aged 5—14 years, regardless of whether they were physically disabled, to examine the extent and prevalence of delayed mental development amongst the children. Accordingly, four sub-working groups, were set up to recommend the definitions to be adopted in the survey and the item coverage for the survey. On the basis of recommendations of the four sub-working groups, the draft schedule of enquiry was prepared. The Working Group in its second meeting, held on 19 January 1981 in New Delhi finalised the concepts and definitions to be followed in the survey the draft schedules of enquiry.

FINALISATION FOR THE FORMAT OF THE SCHEDULE OF ENQUIRY

1.4 The schedule of enquiry as approved by the Working Group in its second meeting and the sample design of the enquiry were discussed and approved by the Governing Council of the NSSO which met on 20 January 1981 in New Delhi. It was also decided to conduct the enquiry during July—December 1981 and, before launching the enquiry, to try out the

schedule in a number of rural and urban areas, through the senior field staff of the NSSO. The training conference for the try-out survey was held on 21 and 22 January 1981 in the National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta. A few eminent medical experts also participated in the training conference of the field officers for the try-out survey.

1.5 The try-out survey was carried out in February, 1981. On the basis of the experience of the try-out survey and comments on the format of the schedule from the senior officers of the Data Processing Division (DPD), NSSO, the format of the schedule and the instructions for canvassing the schedule were revised. The revised schedule of enquiry and the instructions were discussed in the all-India training conference attended by the officers of the Field Operation Division (FOD), NSSO. The Conference was held in April 1981. The schedule and the instructions were further revised on the basis of deliberations during the training conference. The schedule of enquiry thus finalised was canvassed in the enquiry.

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

1.6 The survey covered almost the entire area of the Indian Union. The areas excluded were Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir; rural areas of Nagaland and a few tehsils in the districts Sarguja and Bastar of Madhya Pradesh and districts Chandrapur and Nelghat of Maharashtra; Sikkim and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

SAMPLE DESIGN

1.7 The sample design was stratified with two stage sampling in each stratum. The first stage units were 1981 or 1971 census villages in rural areas and urban blocks in urban areas. The second stage units were households. In each sampled area-unit, the households were classified into two sub-strata at the time of listing of households. The households reporting to contain at least one member having at least one of the three types of disabilities, viz., (i) visual disability, (ii) communication disability and (iii) locomotor disability, constituted the sub-stratum I. The remaining households containing members having none of visual, communication and locomotor disabilities constituted sub-stratum II. All the households of the sub-stratum I and a sample of households from the sub-stratum II were surveyed for the enquiry. A note on the sample design and the estimation procedure is presented in Appendix 2. The survey covered 5409 sample villages and 3652 urban blocks.

SCHEDULE OF THE ENQUIRY

1.8 The schedule of enquiry had two parts. In part I of the schedule, information on household

characteristics was collected in the block on household characteristics (block 5); all usual members of the sample household were enumerated and the information on whether any of them had visual, communication (for members aged 5 years and more) and locomotor disability and on other demographic particulars were recorded in the block on demographic particulars (block 6); and the particulars of developmental milestones for all children aged 5—14 years were entered in the block on developmental milestone (block 9). The part II of the schedule was canvassed for all members having at least one of the three physical disabilities to be covered in the survey. The information on disability included whether the person concerned was having the disability from birth, and for acquired disability, (i) the age at onset, (ii) whether disabled during the last year, and (iii) the probable cause of disability. For all disabilities information was also recorded on (i) whether any treatment was taken, (ii) reason for no treatment, (iii) the interval between the onset of disability and the commencement of treatment, (iv) type of aid/appliance acquired, (v) how the aid/appliance was acquired, and (vi) reason for not acquiring aid/appliance.

TRAINING OF THE SURVEY PERSONNEL

1.9 The training of the field staff was conducted in two stages. In the first stage of the training, the officers of the Field Operation Division (FOD) of the NSSO were trained during the all-India training conference. The experts from the different National Institutes for disabled persons also participated in the all-India training conference. In the second stage, the primary field staff was trained by the officers (who attended the all-India training conference) of the FOD in the training conference held in 41 regional offices of the FOD. The medical experts of the State Governments also participated in the regional conferences and explained the medical terms and the different types of physical disabilities to be covered in the survey.

1.10 A printed brochure on "Identification Aids for Disabilities" for identification of different types of disabilities with photographic illustrations, was distributed to the participants in the all-India training conference. The copies of the same also distributed among the primary field staff. A useful document giving an illustrated glossary of the various types of locomotor disabilities along with the corresponding terminologies in Hindi, English and Bengali prepared by the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta, was circulated in the all-India training conference and also earlier, in the training conference for the try-out survey which was held in the

National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped. Another useful document on the identification of the delayed mental development amongst children prepared by the Department of Psychiatry, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, was also circulated in the all-India training conference.

FIELD WORK

1.11 During the regional training conferences, questions were raised on the procedure of canvassing the schedule. The list of questions along with the clarifications given by the Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) NSSO, was circulated among the primary field staff.

At the end of each calendar month of the survey period, the investigators discussed the field difficulties with the supervisory staff in the sub-regional/regional offices. The questions raised in the monthly meeting were referred to the SDRD for clarification, if the same could not be clarified by the supervisory staff.

1.12 A team of officers of the NSSO was constituted to assess and improve the quality of the field work. The members of the team (Data Improvement Team) visited a few sample villages and blocks to check the data collected and explained the appropriate procedures to the field staff wherever they noticed some deficiencies. They also appraised the field staff about various points that emerged during investigation and endeavoured to improve investigators' knowledge of the field procedure.

PERIOD OF SURVEY

1.13 The survey was conducted during July—December 1981. The survey period was divided into two sub-rounds, each of three months duration. Each sub-round consisted of two independent sub-samples.

PARTICIPATION OF STATES

1.14 All the States and five Union Territories, namely, (i) Arunachal Pradesh, (ii) Delhi, (iii) Goa, Daman & Diu, (iv) Mizoram and (v) Pondicherry participated in the survey. Some States and Union Territories surveyed samples larger than sample surveyed by the staff of the FOD, NSSO. The present report is based on the data collected directly by the FOD of NSSO, which is called the central sample of the NSS.

PUBLICITY

1.15 As usual, the publicity material was prepared by the NSSO for use of the field staff to convey to the public the purpose and utility of the survey. Cooperation of the public was also directly solicited through publicity in the newspapers and broadcasts

on the nation-wide radio and television networks. In view of the importance of the problems of the handicapped, and the fact that a comprehensive, nation-wide survey on the handicapped was being organised for the first time, a documentary film in all major languages, was prepared and shown in all cinema houses all over the country.

TABULATION OF DATA

1.16 Only a few filled-in schedules from Arunachal Pradesh were received by 15 April 1982. Therefore, data collected in Arunachal Pradesh could not be tabulated. The number of sample villages/blocks allotted, number of sample villages/blocks surveyed, number of sample households surveyed, and number of persons and number of disabled persons enumerated are shown in Tables 1.1 and 1.2.

PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

1.17 The concepts and definitions followed in the survey are explained in Chapter 2 of the report. The findings of the survey for the three types of physical disability, namely, (i) visual disability, (ii) communication disability and (iii) locomotor disability covered in the survey are presented in Chapter 3, 4 & 5 respectively. In Chapter 6 estimated number of physically disabled persons per 100,000 population by sex are given for the States and Union Territories. A summary of main findings of the survey is presented in Chapter 7. Appendix 1 gives an outline of the enquiries on disability conducted in the earlier rounds of the NSS. The sample design of the present survey is described in Appendix 2. A comparison of survey results with the census figures is presented in Appendix 3; and a comparison of NSS estimates and census counts of blind and dumb persons is presented in Appendix 4. The tables on the basis of which the present report has been prepared are presented in Appendix-5. In the tables giving age specific prevalence rates and in the tables giving the distribution of disabled persons by various characteristics, estimates for those States for which the sample sizes were small are not given. However, the all-India estimates presented in these tables are inclusive of all the States and Union Territories. In Appendix 6, the fascimile of schedule of enquiring is presented.

1.18 The results given in the present report cover the aspect of physical disability. Such results by sex and age and by socio-economic groups will be released later on in the NSSO's quarterly journal *Sarvekshana* the results on the behavioural pattern and miles tones of development for children (5-14 years) will also be brought out separately later on.

TABLE 1-1 : NUMBER OF SAMPE VILLAGES AND HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED AND THE NUMBER OF PHYSICALLY DISABLED PERSONS ENUMERATED BY TYPE OF DISABILITY FOR EACH STATE & UNION TERRITORY

state	number of sample villages allotted	number of sample villages surveyed	number of sample households surveyed	number of persons in the household	number of disabled persons enumerated in sample households					
					visual disability	hearing disability	speech disability	locomotor disability	physical disability (at least one)	
					(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	444	443	7186	34562	1399	1163	668	1793	4367	
Assam	252	196	2383	13314	207	317	204	291	862	
Bihar	556	556	8636	48265	1385	1008	645	2306	4869	
Gujarat	200	199	2549	14465	418	260	124	698	1359	
Haryana	84	82	1367	9091	221	186	88	439	832	
Himachal Pradesh	140	138	878	4720	115	145	85	218	464	
Jammu & Kashmir	240	205	2547	15736	216	452	403	772	1532	
Karnataka	240	236	3207	18285	580	468	255	802	1799	
Kerala	232	228	3902	22210	340	554	453	1132	2123	
Madhya Pradesh	468	442	5666	32172	1009	529	287	1393	2850	
Maharashtra	392	390	6952	37790	1176	887	366	1699	3687	
Manipur	96	94	671	3615	57	89	27	84	221	
Meghalaya	96	50	246	1277	26	23	12	29	82	
Nagaland		<i>no rural sample</i>								
Orissa	232	197	2505	13253	509	455	192	506	1456	
Punjab	238	227	4575	28449	926	656	294	1674	3242	
Rajasthan	240	225	3103	18239	585	376	190	885	1827	
Tamil Nadu	332	332	6997	31979	1077	1344	607	1527	3947	
Tripura	140	47	1048	5693	167	153	80	230	575	
Uttar Pradesh	700	664	9979	55622	2040	1203	744	2406	5724	
West Bengal	320	301	5273	29629	673	965	518	1166	2836	
Chandigarh	4	4	96	346	3	13	8	17	35	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24	24	365	1828	40	42	22	50	138	
Delhi	8	8	189	1059	25	19	19	43	95	
Goa, Daman & Diu	12	12	179	905	26	10	11	49	84	
Mizoram	100	97	1179	6413	83	253	183	171	542	
Pondicherry	12	12	180	887	35	43	16	44	126	
all-India	5792	5409	81858	449802	13338	11613	6501	20424	45674	

TABLE 1.2 : NUMBER OF SAMPLE BLOCKS AND HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED AND THE NUMBER OF PHYSICALLY DISABLED PERSONS ENUMERATED BY TYPE OF DISABILITY FOR EACH STATE & UNION TERRITORY.

URBAN

state	number of sample blocks allotted	number of sample blocks surveyed	number of sample households surveyed	number of persons in the sample households	number of disabled persons enumerated in sample households				
					visual disability	hearing disability	speech disability	locomotor disability	physical disability (at least one)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	276	276	5422	26658	731	716	535	1425	2977
Assam	108	82	1009	5162	84	135	81	123	359
Bihar	212	211	3197	16811	356	339	255	808	1571
Gujarat	184	178	2387	13607	230	231	149	672	1139
Haryana	60	59	960	5202	139	130	76	257	542
Himachal Pradesh	52	52	723	2975	38	61	36	125	225
Jammu & Kashmir	120	96	1093	6111	74	88	87	216	397
Karnataka	192	191	2969	16709	376	383	26	948	1494
Kerala	128	128	2322	13131	211	308	348	688	1327
Madhya Pradesh	252	249	3225	17723	370	235	167	806	1409
Maharashtra	448	448	7024	38353	858	668	467	1795	3307
Manipur	48	48	412	2176	15	31	24	39	105
Meghalaya	48	22	204	1018	13	12	10	30	59
Nagaland	24	24	274	1043	4	8	3	27	41
Orissa	128	119	2234	10618	314	243	148	429	996
Punjab	120	110	1982	10956	263	235	145	589	1114
Rajasthan	168	160	2280	13217	310	255	197	708	1300
Tamil Nadu	340	322	6586	31799	797	1161	585	1505	3599
Tripura	52	33	624	3255	67	88	81	148	327
Uttar Pradesh	428	428	5954	32777	793	606	540	1460	3029
West Bengal	328	269	3645	18001	416	493	254	698	1625
Chandigarh	8	5	94	448	4	9	8	31	43
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	no urban area								
Delhi	88	87	1070	5262	66	55	94	211	380
Goa, Daman & Diu	12	12	112	612	11	8	13	29	51
Mizoram	32	32	354	1769	14	70	39	53	140
Pondicherry	12	11	298	1465	64	78	19	60	196
all-India	3868	3652	56452	296858	6618	6646	4629	13680	27752

NB 1 Due to late receipt of schedules the results of Arunachal Pradesh is not presented.

Chapter 2

DISABILITY

2.1 According to the literature dealing with health, disability means "any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being". It is characterised by deficiencies of customarily expected activity performance and behaviour. The disability may arise as a direct consequence of any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function, or as a response (particularly psychological) by an individual to a physical and sensory loss or abnormality.

2.2 For deciding whether a person was disabled for the purpose of the enquiry, the question of curability or otherwise was not considered. The physical disability to be covered under the enquiry was distinguished from morbidity. Morbidity covers cases of illness or injury of recent origin which have not resulted in the loss or ability to see, hear, speak or move. The cases of morbidity remained outside the purview of the enquiry.

2.3 Persons born with the disability were considered to be disabled from birth. Persons not born with the disability were considered persons who had acquired disability because of illness or injury, etc.

VISUAL DISABILITY

2.4 By visual disability was meant loss or lack of abilities to execute tasks requiring adequate visual acuity. In the enquiry, persons having visual disability included those who did not have light perception both eyes taken together and also those who had light perception but could not correctly count fingers of a hand (with spectacles if he/she uses spectacles) from a distance of 3 metres or 10 feet in good day light.

COMMUNICATION DISABILITY

2.5 Communication disability referred to the inability to hear or to speech defects. The speech defects included inability to speak or voice defects.

2.6 Hearing is the ability to perceive sound. The hearing ability is judged by taking into consideration this ability for the better ear. For the purpose of enquiry, the person having one ear with normal hearing ability and the other with total loss of hearing ability

was treated as having normal hearing ability. Hearing ability was judged without the use of hearing aid. A personal hearing disability was classified into (i) cannot hear at all (i.e. not hearing loud sound such as thunder and understanding only gestures), (ii) profound (i.e., hearing only loud sound such as thunder and understanding only gestures), (iii) severe (i.e., hearing only shouted words or hearing if the speaker is in front) and (iv) moderate (i.e., persons having hearing disability to such an extent that they usually ask to or like to see the face of the speaker or feel difficulty in conducting telephonic conversation or in hearing whispers).

2.7 If a person cannot speak but can try or cough then he/she has voice but has no speech. Persons who do not hear at all from birth will not have speech. Persons having underdeveloped brain or damaged brain may also not have speech.

2.8 Persons having speech defects, other than those who cannot speak at all, were classified into (i) speaking unintelligibly, (ii) stammering, (iii) speaking with abnormal voice and (iv) other speech defects (nasal voice and articulation defect).

LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY

2.9 By locomotor disability was meant an individual's inability to execute distinctive activities associated with moving both himself and objects from place to place.

2.10 The loss or lack of normal ability of an individual associated with moving both himself and objects from one place to another can occur due to (i) paralysis of the limb or body, (ii) deformity of the limb, (iii) amputation, (iv) dysfunction of joints of the limb, and (v) deformity in the body other than that in the limb (e.g., deformity in spine, deformity in the neck). The hunch-backs and dwarfs were also included under loco-motor disability for the purpose of the enquiry.

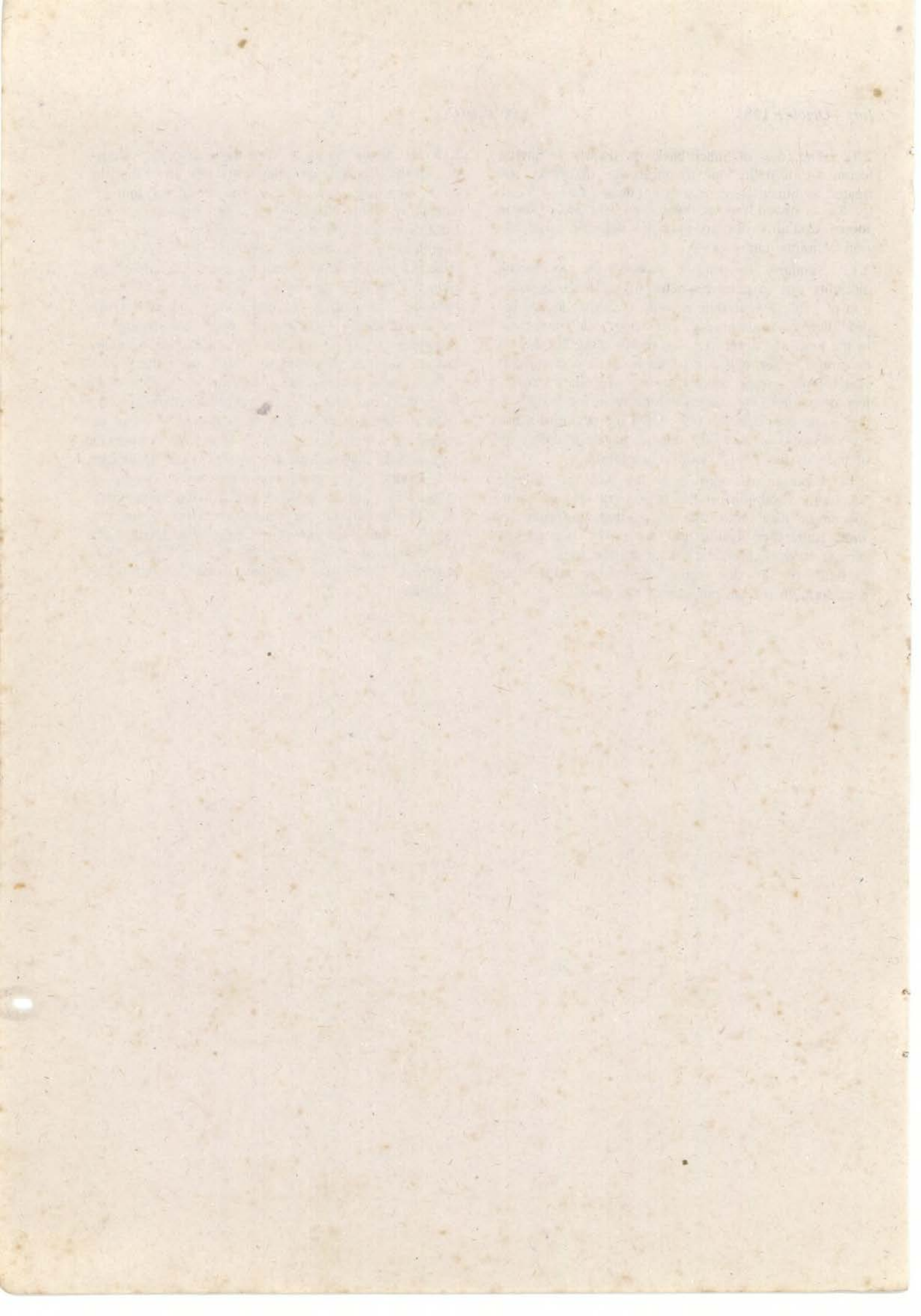
2.11 All cases of fracture not attended by medical experts for more than 3 months, and subsequently having deformity of the limb or dysfunction of joints, were treated as cases of locomotor disability. The cases of fracture under plaster or under other treatment were not treated as cases of locomotor disability.

2.12 The cases of hunch-back or dwarf, if having locomotor disability due to paralysis, deformity of treated as hunch back or dwarf, but as cases of locotreated as hunch back or dwarf, but as cases of locomotor disability due to paralysis/deformity/dysfunction of joints/amputation.

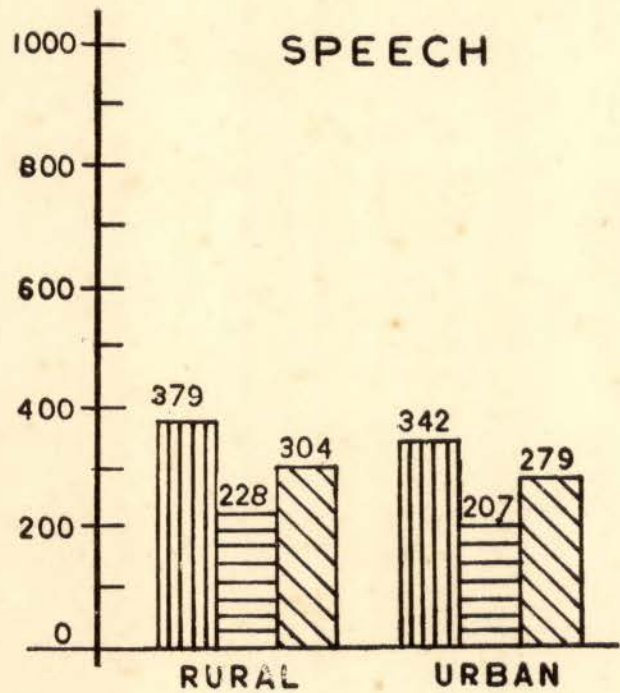
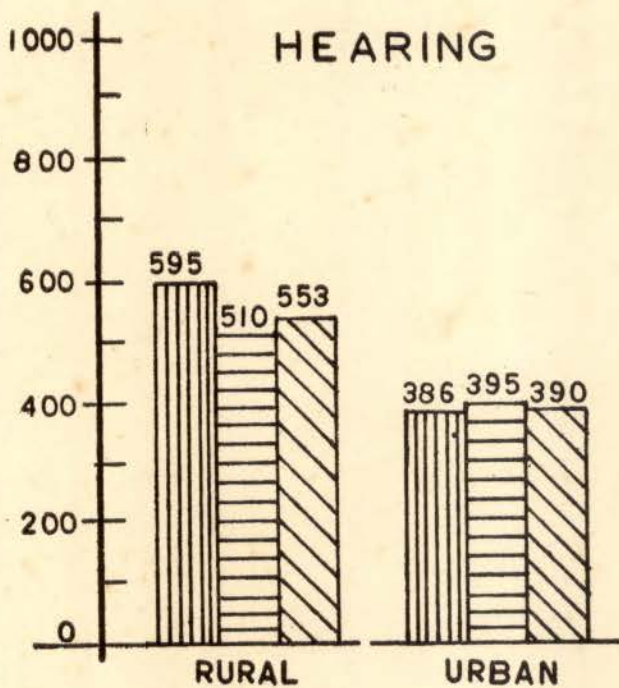
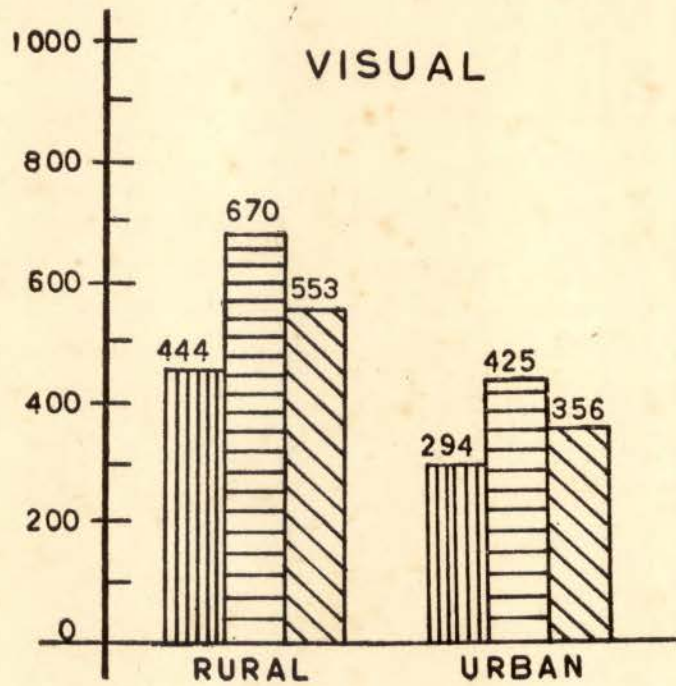
2.13 Similarly, for persons having the locomotor disability due to paralysis/deformity of limb/dysfunction of joints/amputation as well as another locomotor disability due to deformity in the body other than that in the limb, the latter (i.e. locomotor disability due to deformity in the body) was not taken into consideration for the purpose of the survey. In other words, locomotor disability due to deformity in the body was taken into consideration only when the person did not have locomotor disability due to paralysis/deformity of limb/dysfunction of joints/amputation.

2.14 A person was considered as having multiple locomotor disabilities if the person had two or more locomotor disabilities due to paralysis/deformity of limb amputation/dysfunction of joints. For persons having locomotor disabilities of all the four types, disability of the first three types were taken into consideration for the purpose of the survey.

2.15 It should be clear from the foregoing discussion of the concepts and operational definitions that the survey was aimed at capturing the prevalence and incidence of acute disabilities in the population. The NSSO was indeed fortunate in enlisting the active cooperation of the eminent experts in formulating the concepts and definitions, in preparing detailed instructions for the field staff as well as in training the investigators. It is, however, important to emphasise that the actual survey was carried out by non-medical investigators using non-clinical test (whenever feasible) and the questionnaire method. So long as the phenomenon under investigation (namely, disabilities which are acute in nature) is being perceived uniformly, the sample survey method may be expected to bring out socially perceived disabilities. It is, however, plausible to postulate that at least in cases of acute disabilities, the results of the sample survey method would be broadly in accord with those which could have emerged had the clinical test been carried out by medical experts. The results presented in the subsequent Chapters should be interpreted in the light of this postulate which is inescapable in the large scale sample survey method.



PREVALANCE RATES OF DISABILITIES PER 1,00,000 PERSONS — ALL INDIA



INDEX :-

	MALE		FEMALE		PERSONS
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PREVALENCE RATE OF DISABILITIES

1970-1971

TABLE I



TABLE II



TABLE III



TABLE IV

TABLE V

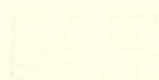
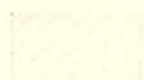


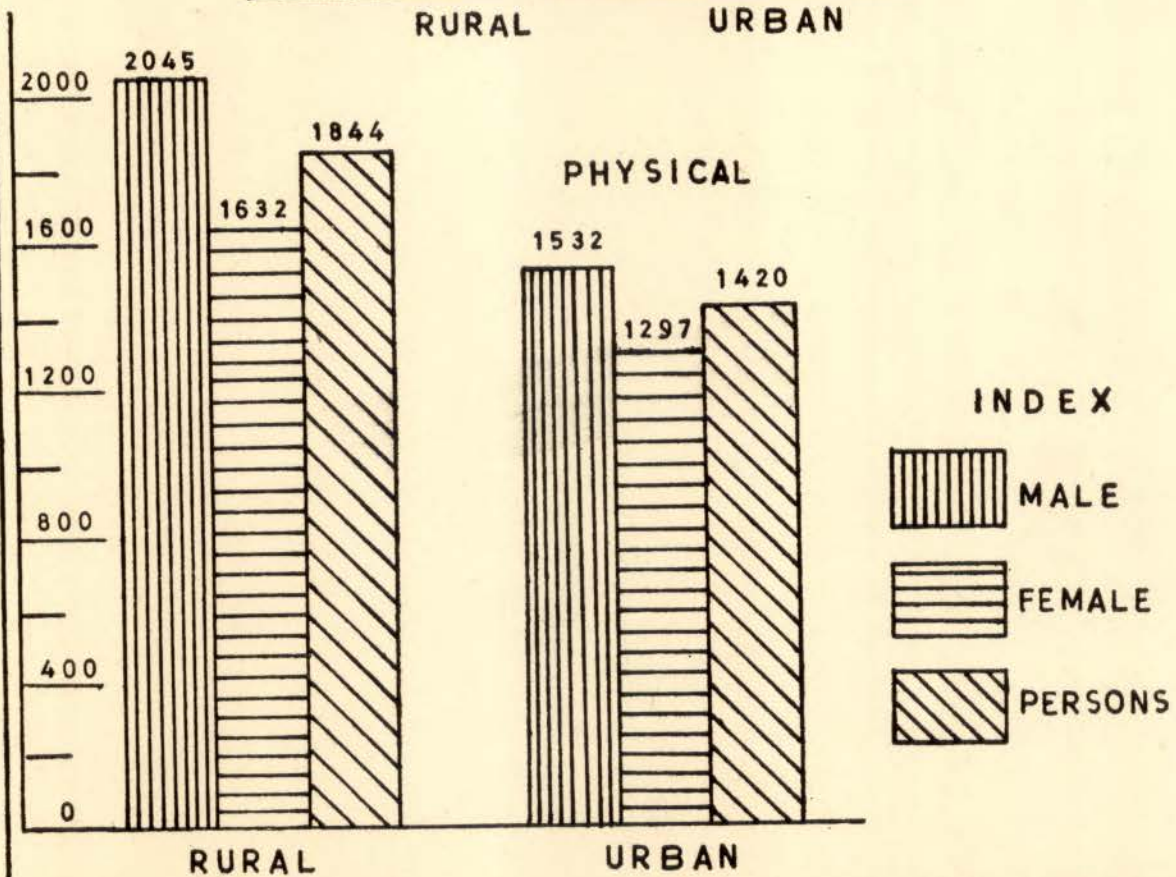
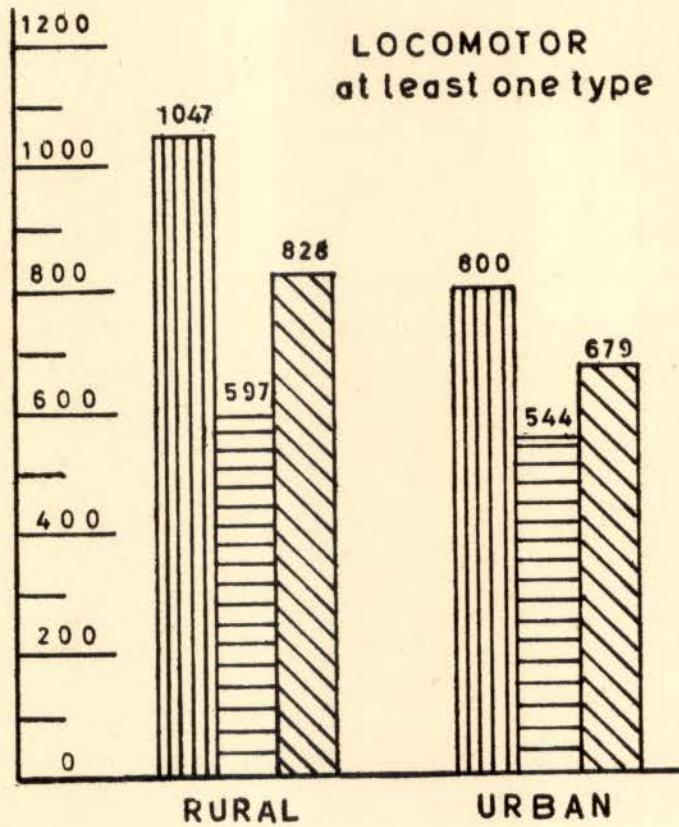
TABLE VI

TABLE VII

TABLE VIII

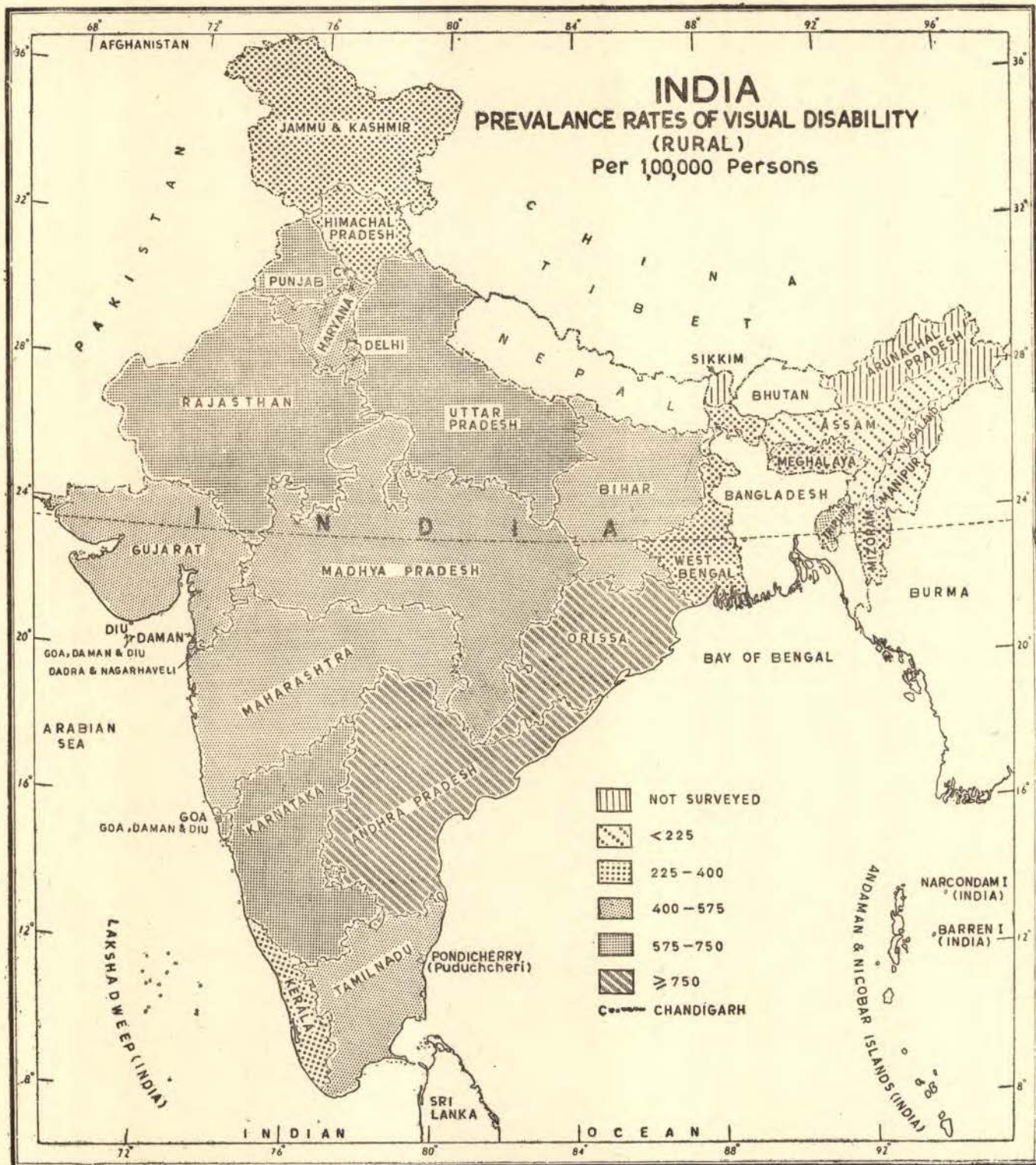
TABLE IX

PREVALANCE RATES OF DISABILITIES PER 100,000 PERSONS - ALL INDIA



INDEX

MALE
FEMALE
PERSONS



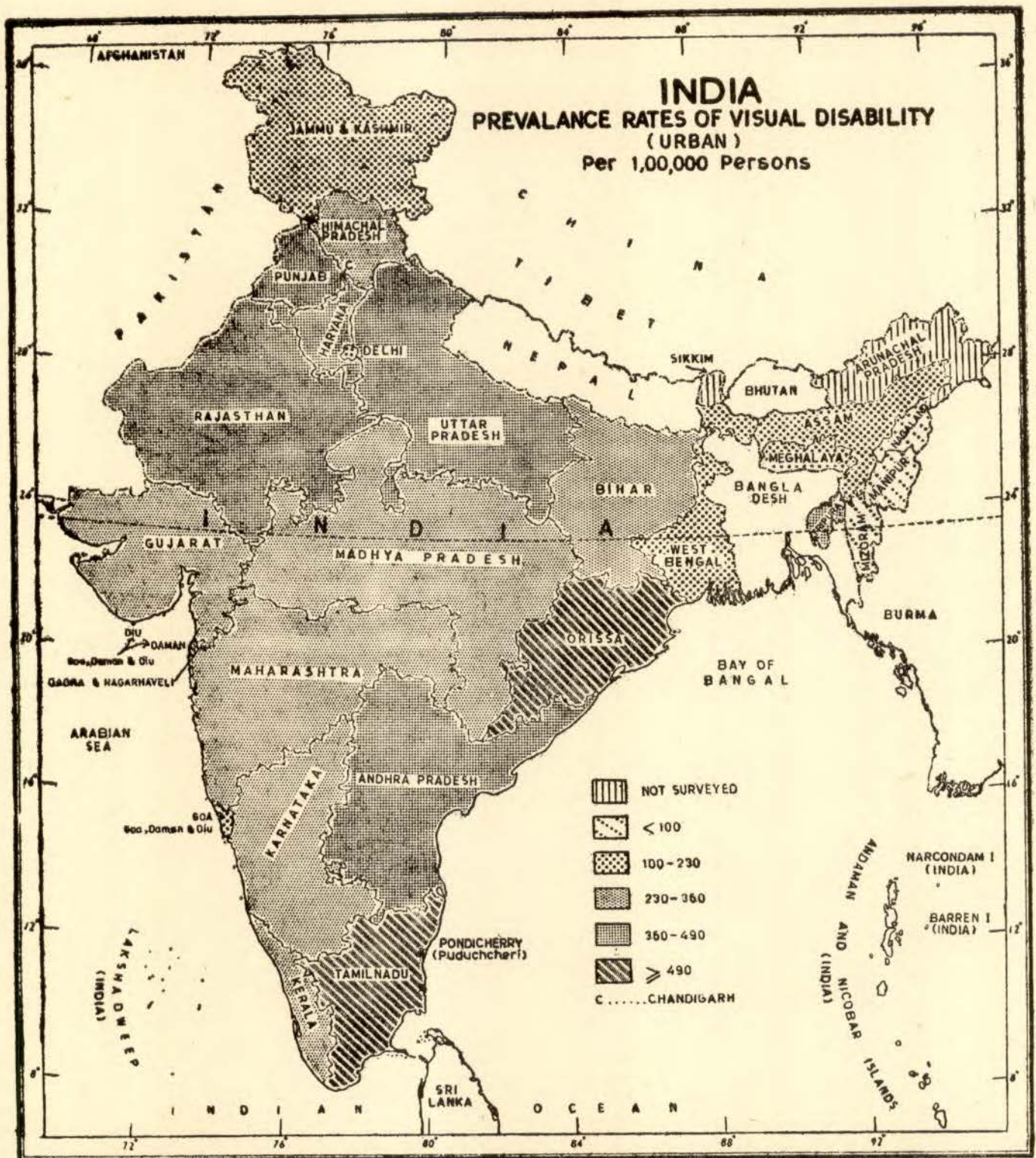
Based upon Survey of India outline map printed in 1980

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 but has yet to be settled.

D. N. BODWAL

C. S. O. NO. 151/6-83

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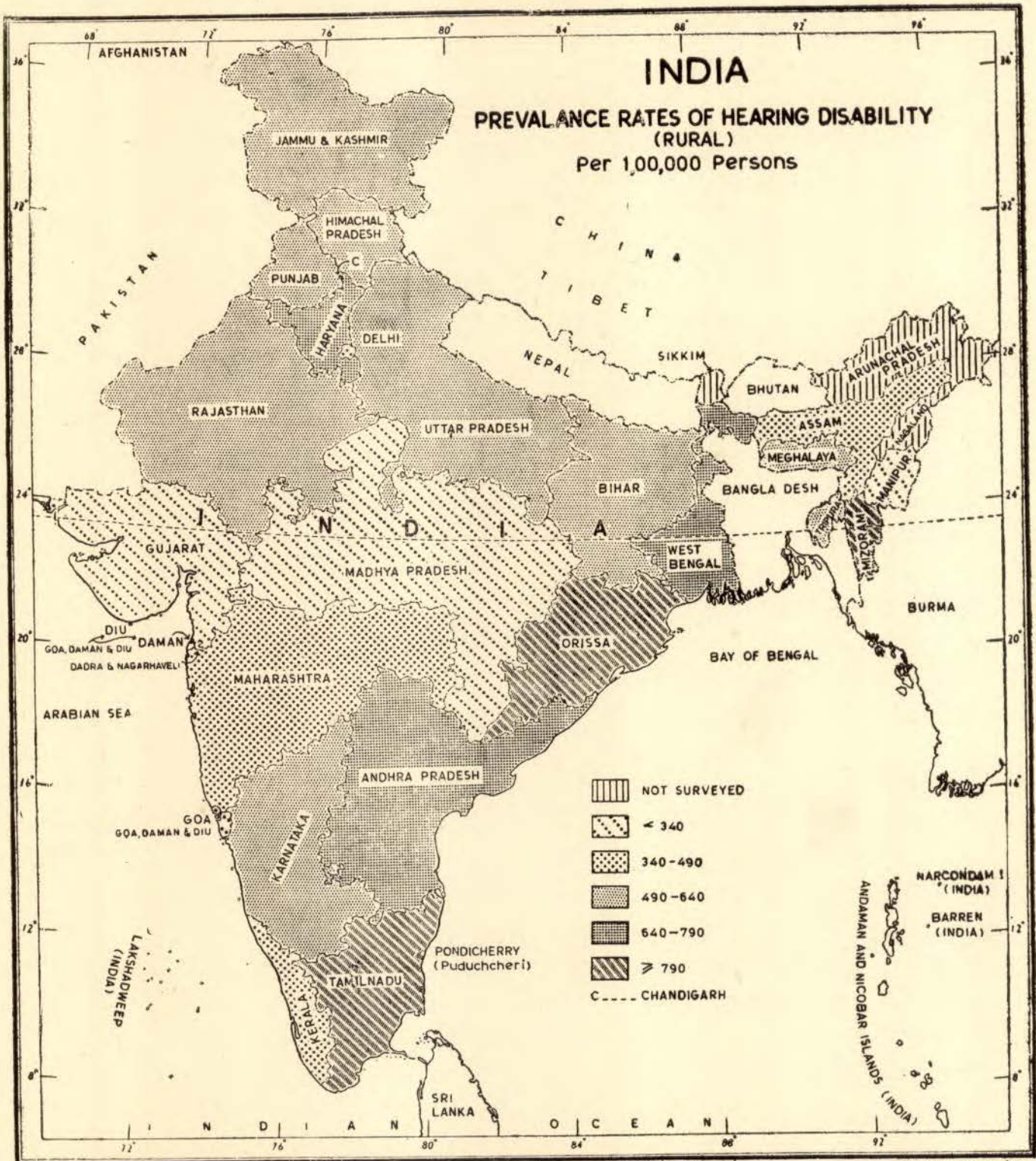


Based upon Survey of India outline map printed in 1960

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1951 but has yet to be verified.

Y. P. SHARMA / C.S.D. NO. 145/81-83

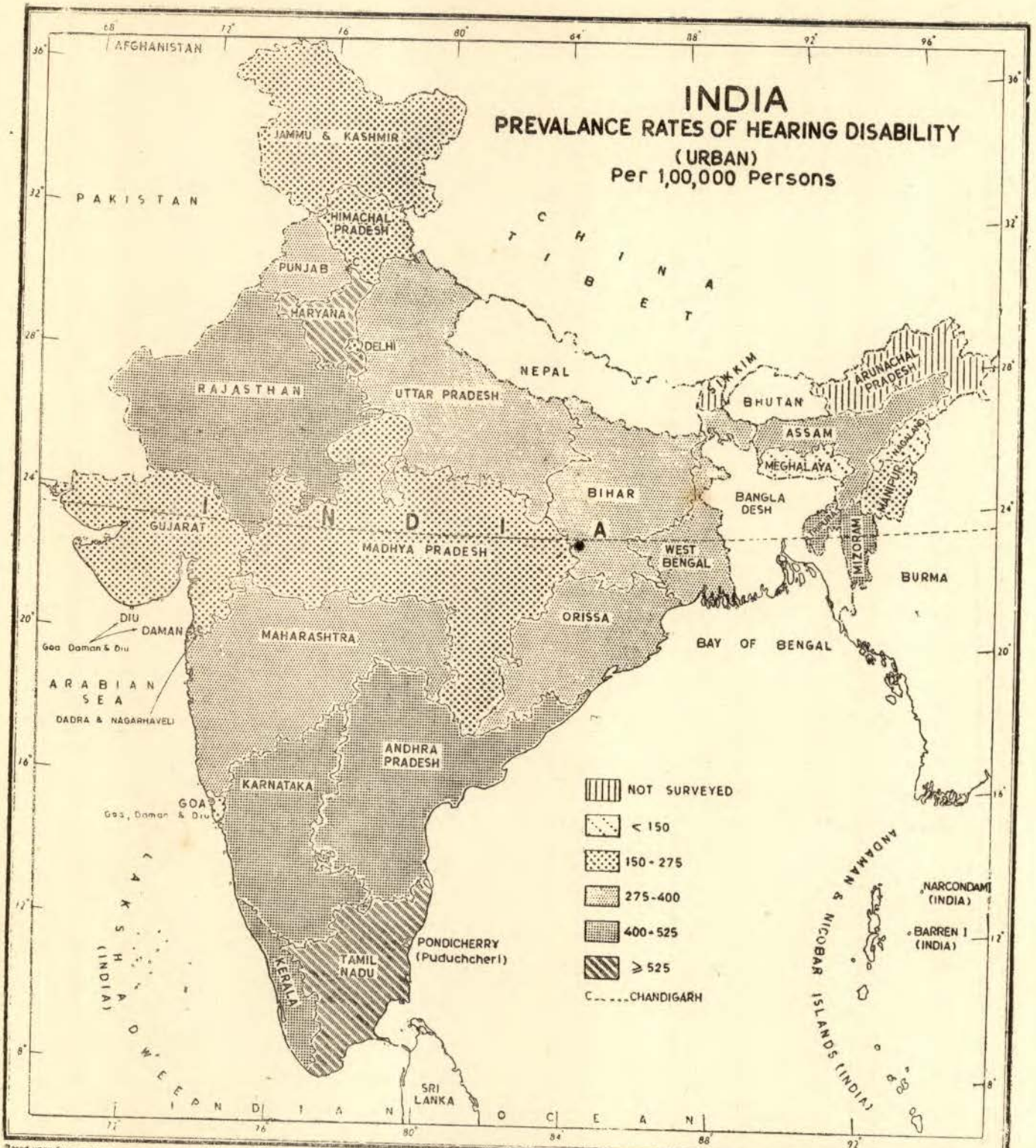
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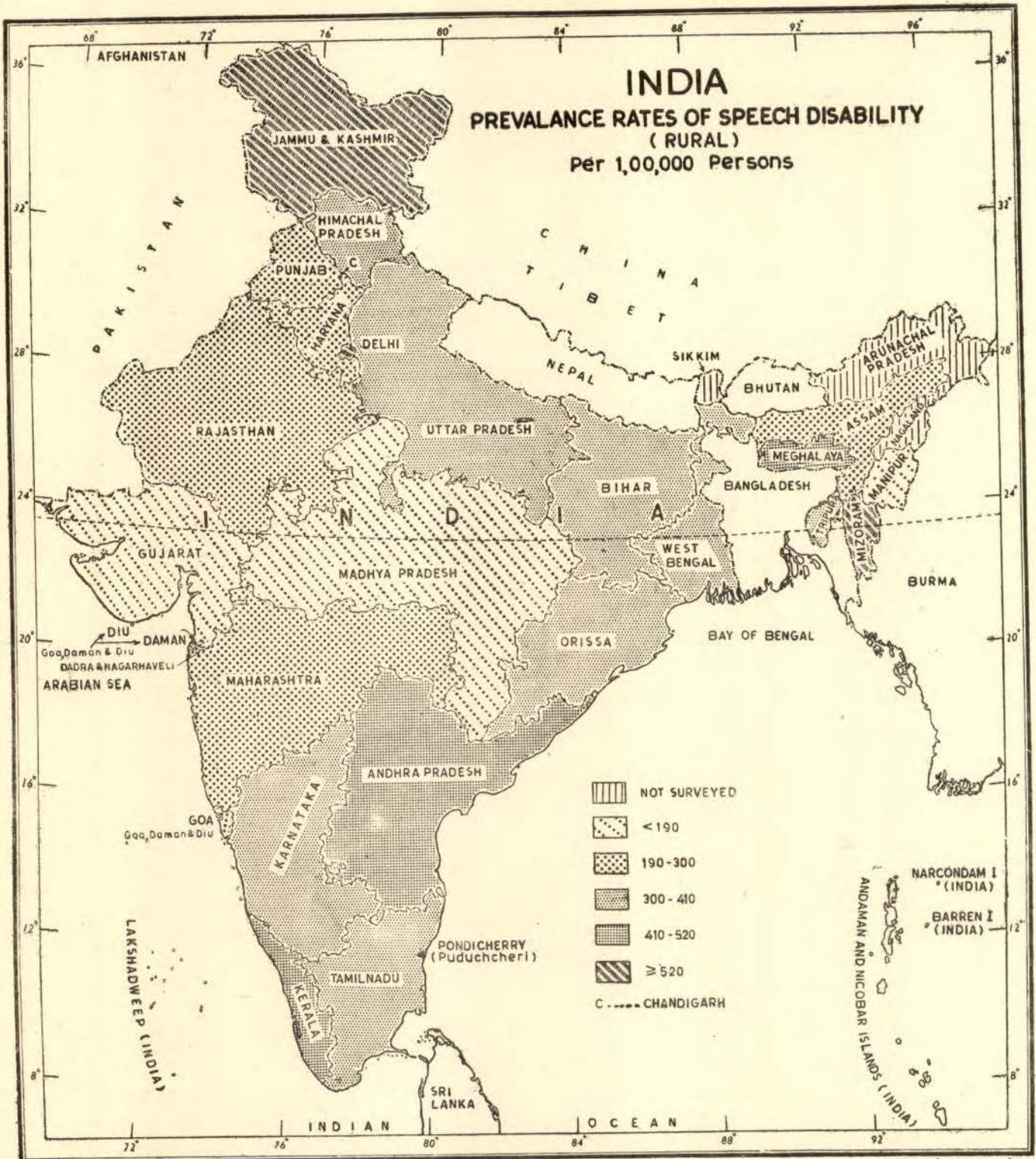
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
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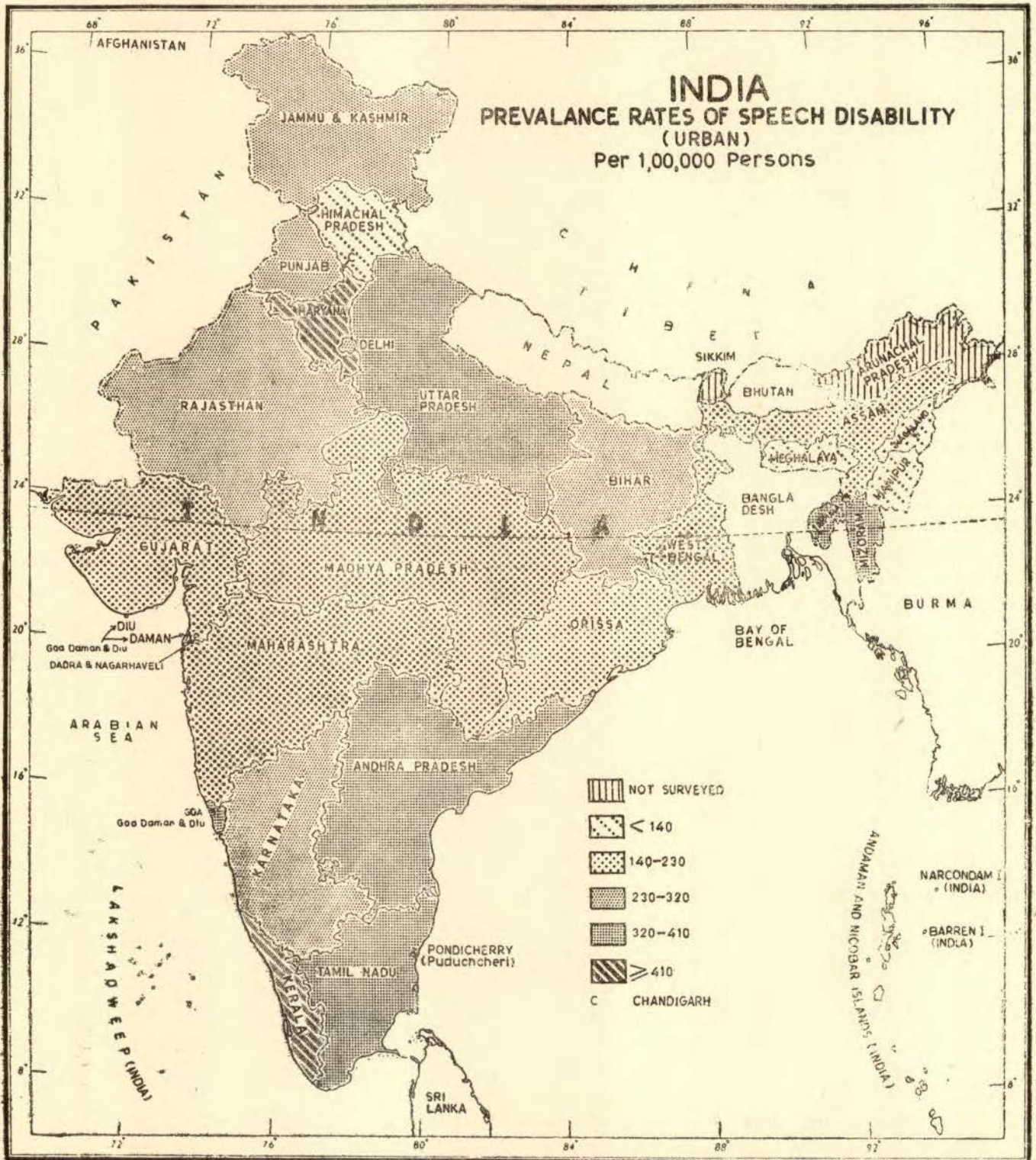
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Based upon Survey of India outline map printed in 1980

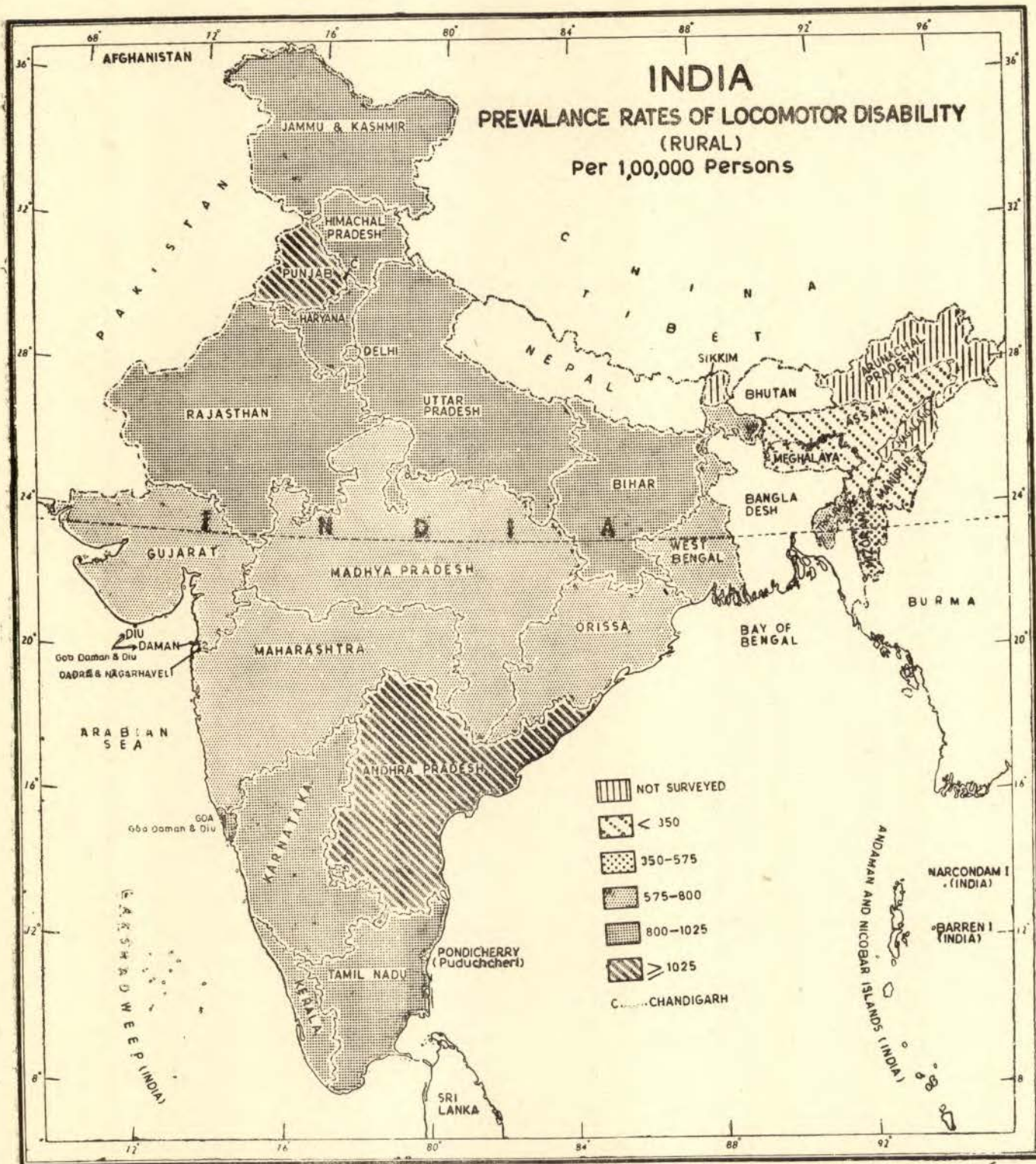
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

SADRE ALAM

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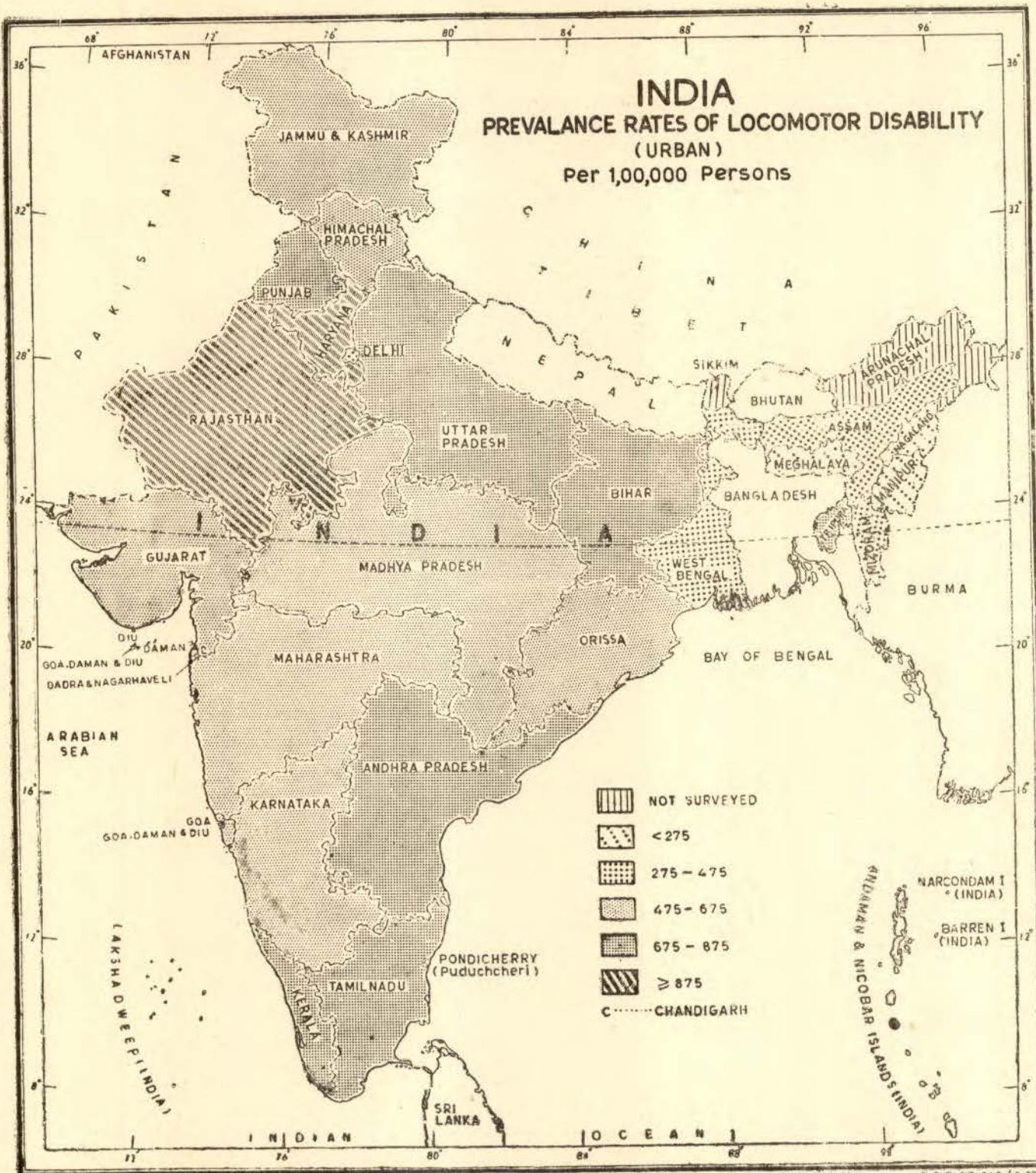
Based upon Survey of India outline map printed in 1980.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971 but has yet to be verified.

SADRE ALAM

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Based upon Survey of India outline map dated in 1950

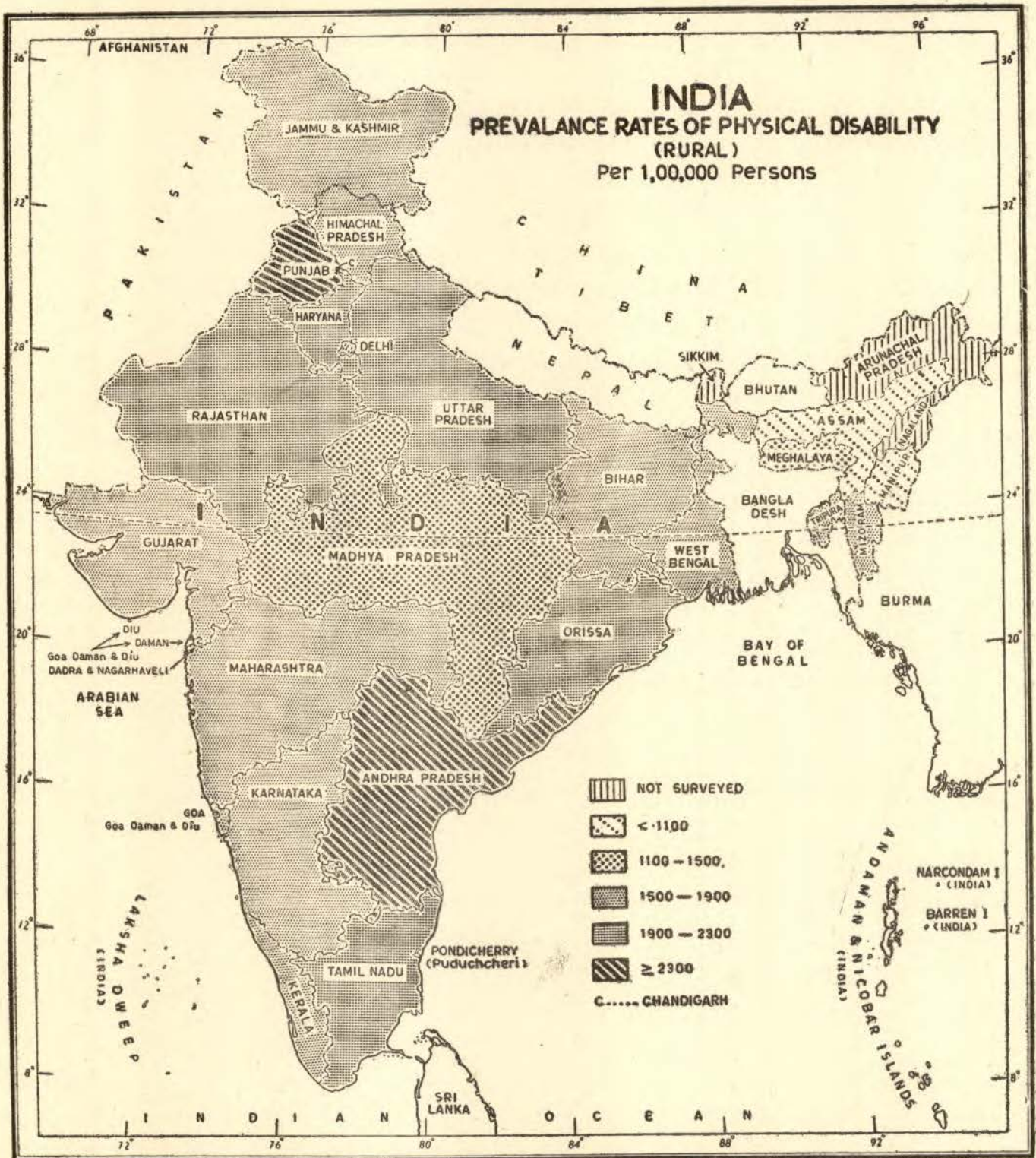
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as incorporated from the North-Capricorn Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1951. For details see the Act.

D. N. BODWAL

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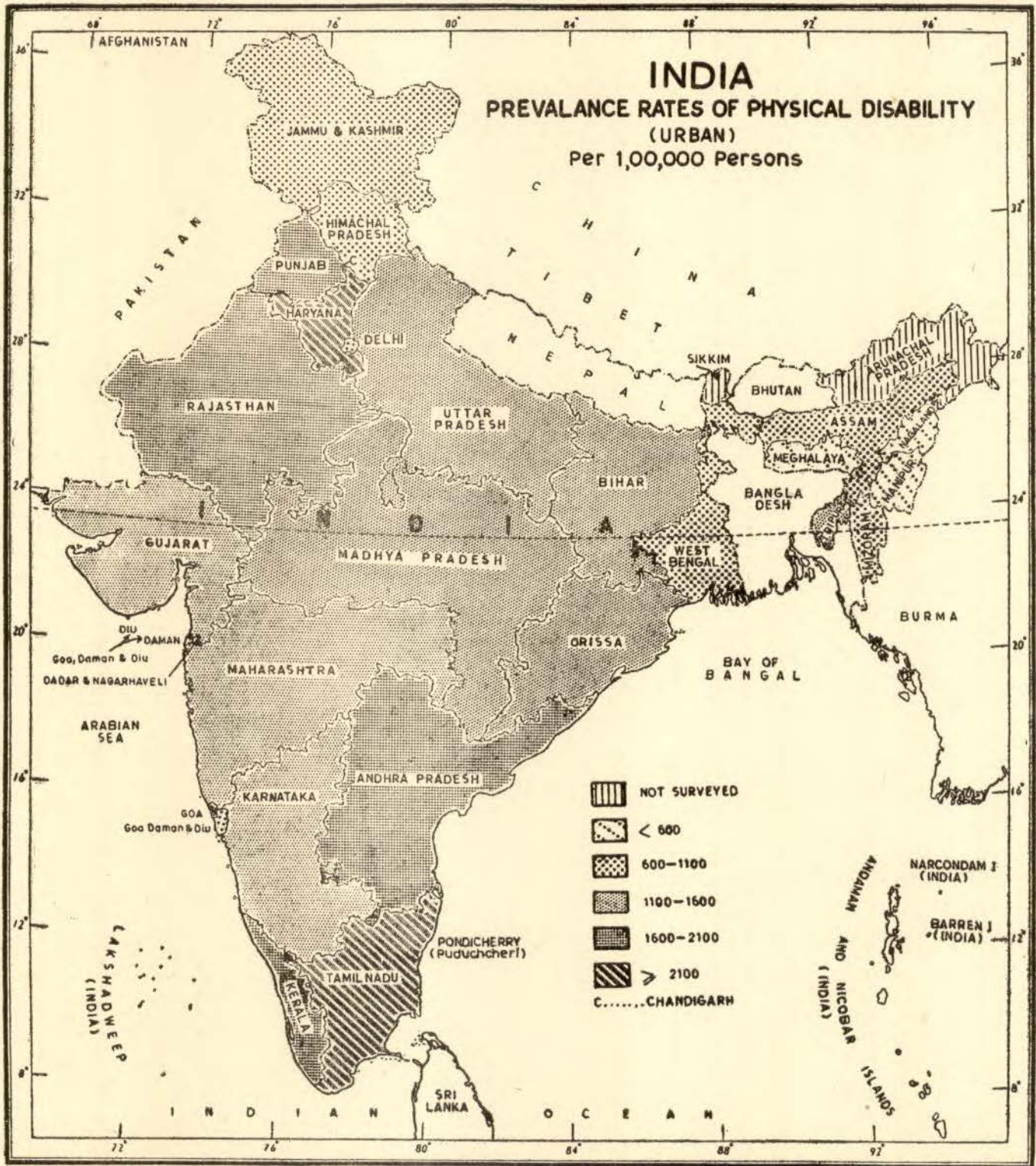


Based upon Survey of India outline map printed in 1960

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
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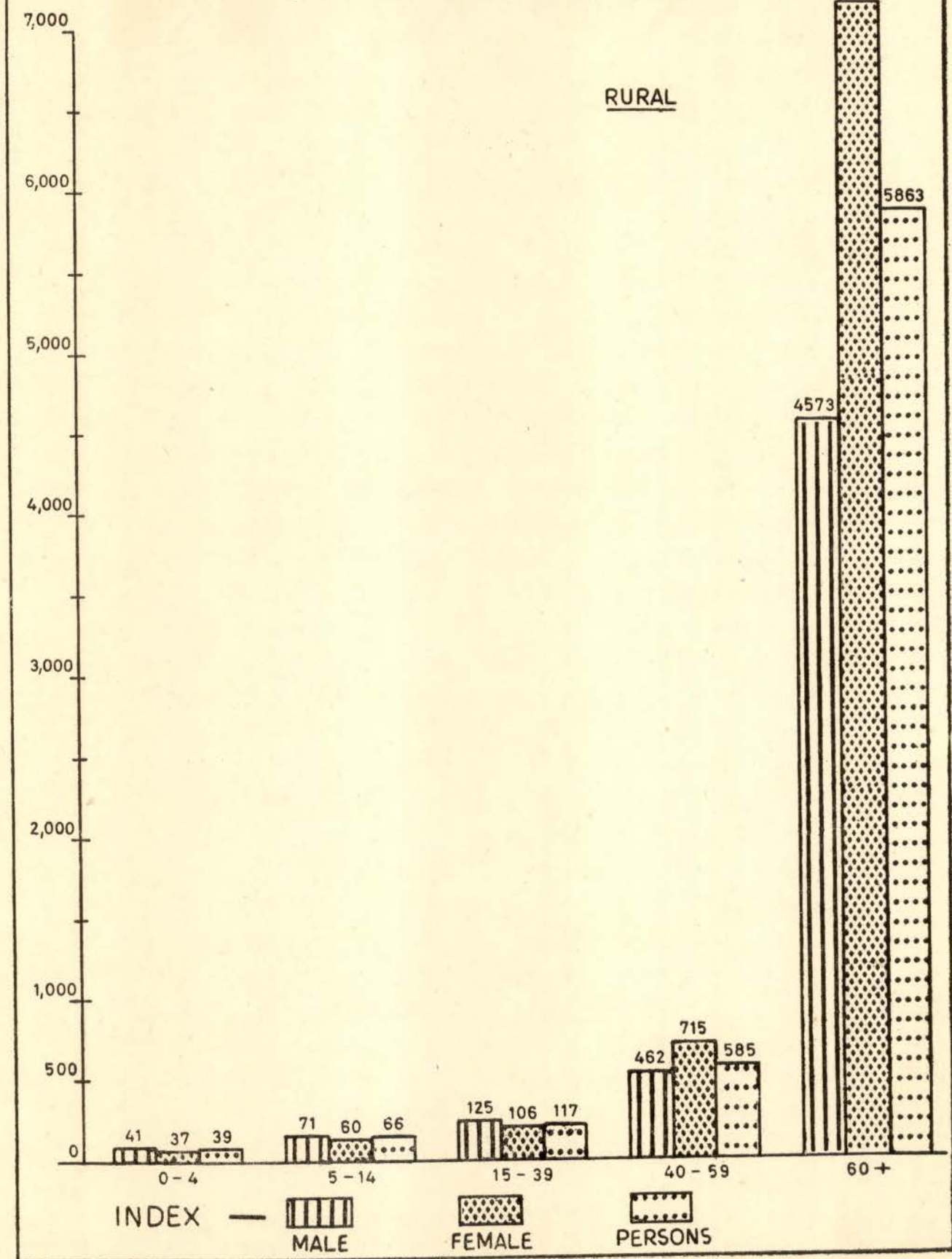
Based upon Survey of India outline map printed in 1980

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T. SHARMA [C.S.O., NO.152/6-83.

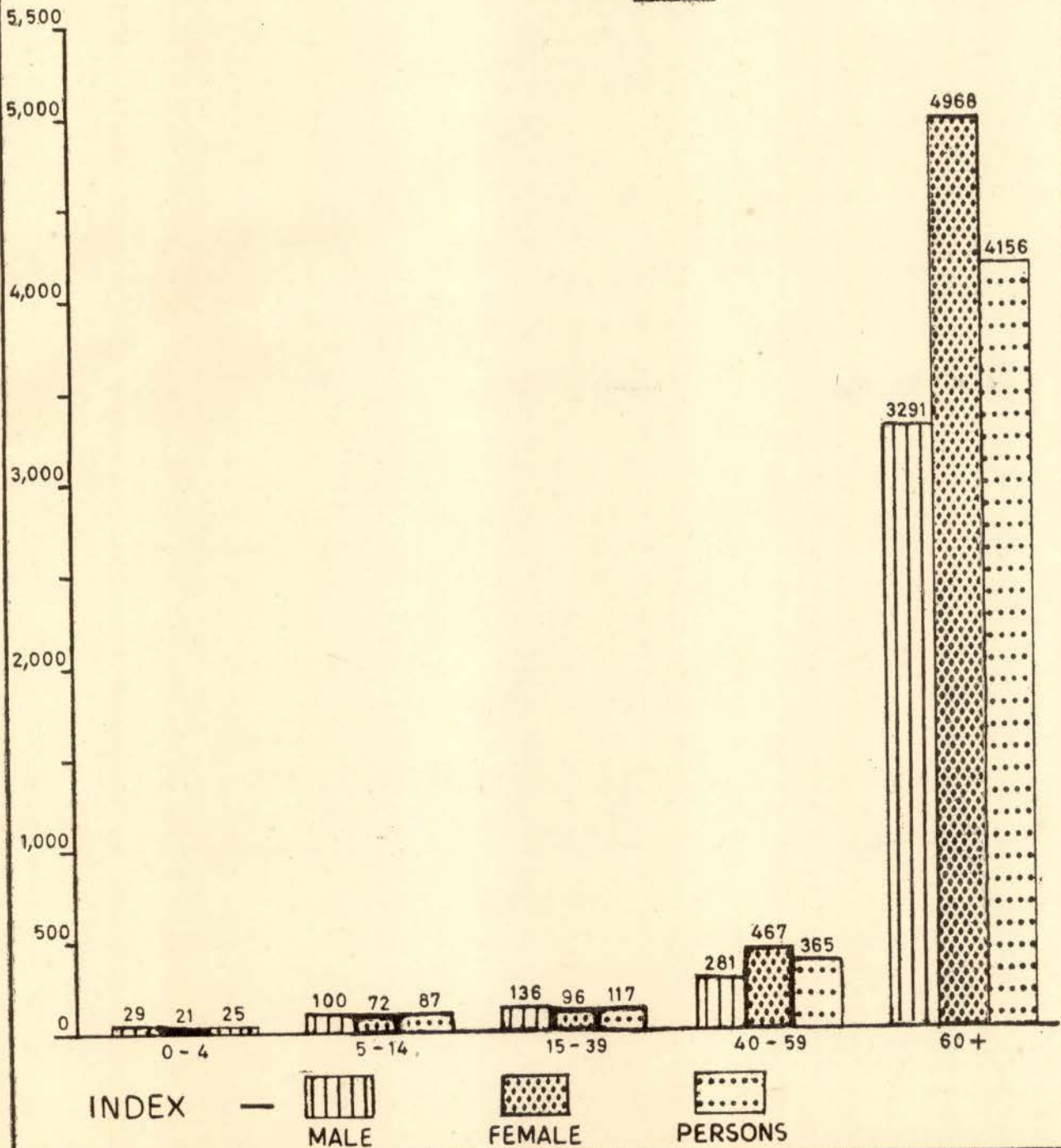
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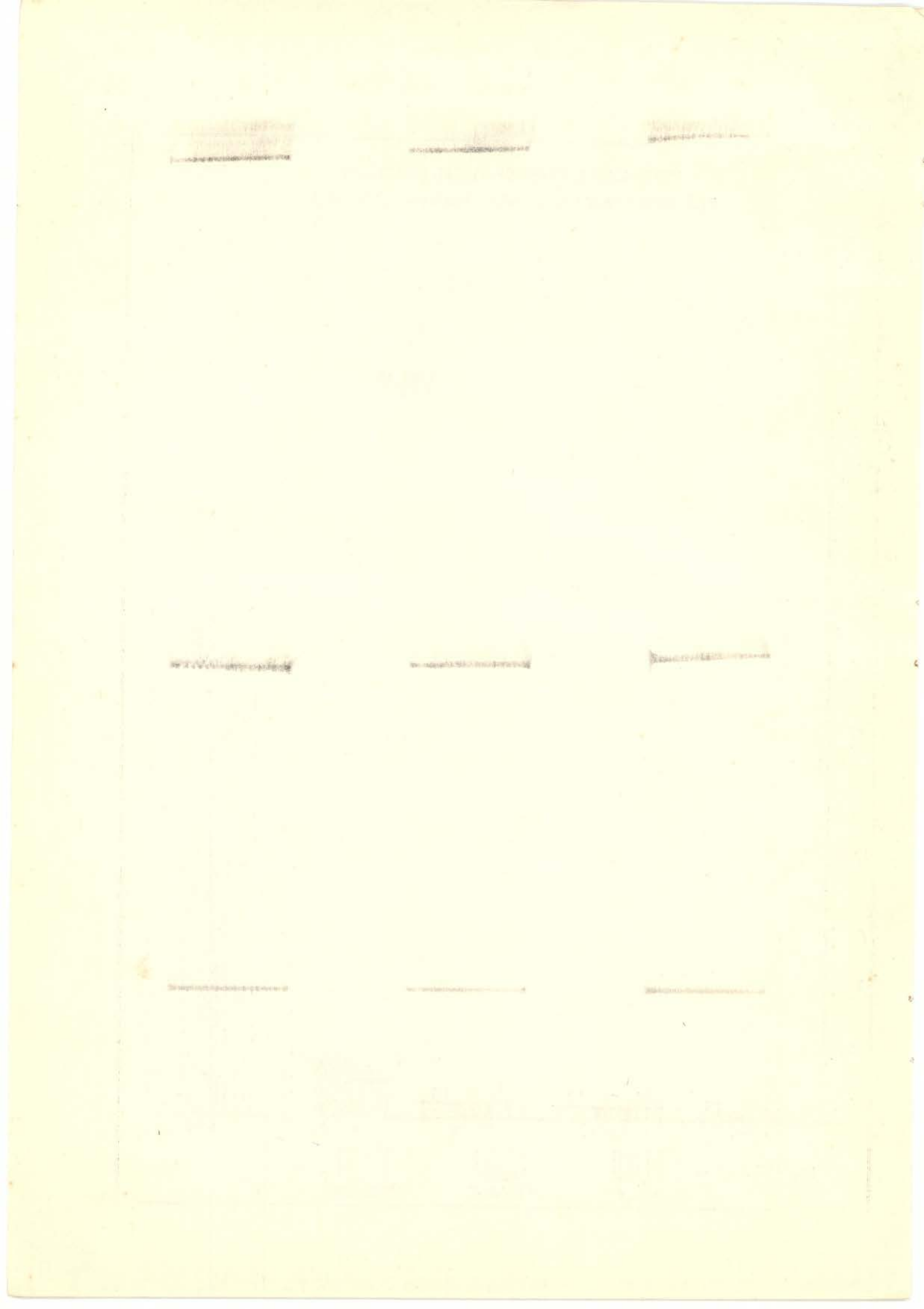
PREVALANCE RATES OF VISUAL DISABILITY
PER 100,000 PERSONS BY AGE - GROUPS - ALL INDIA

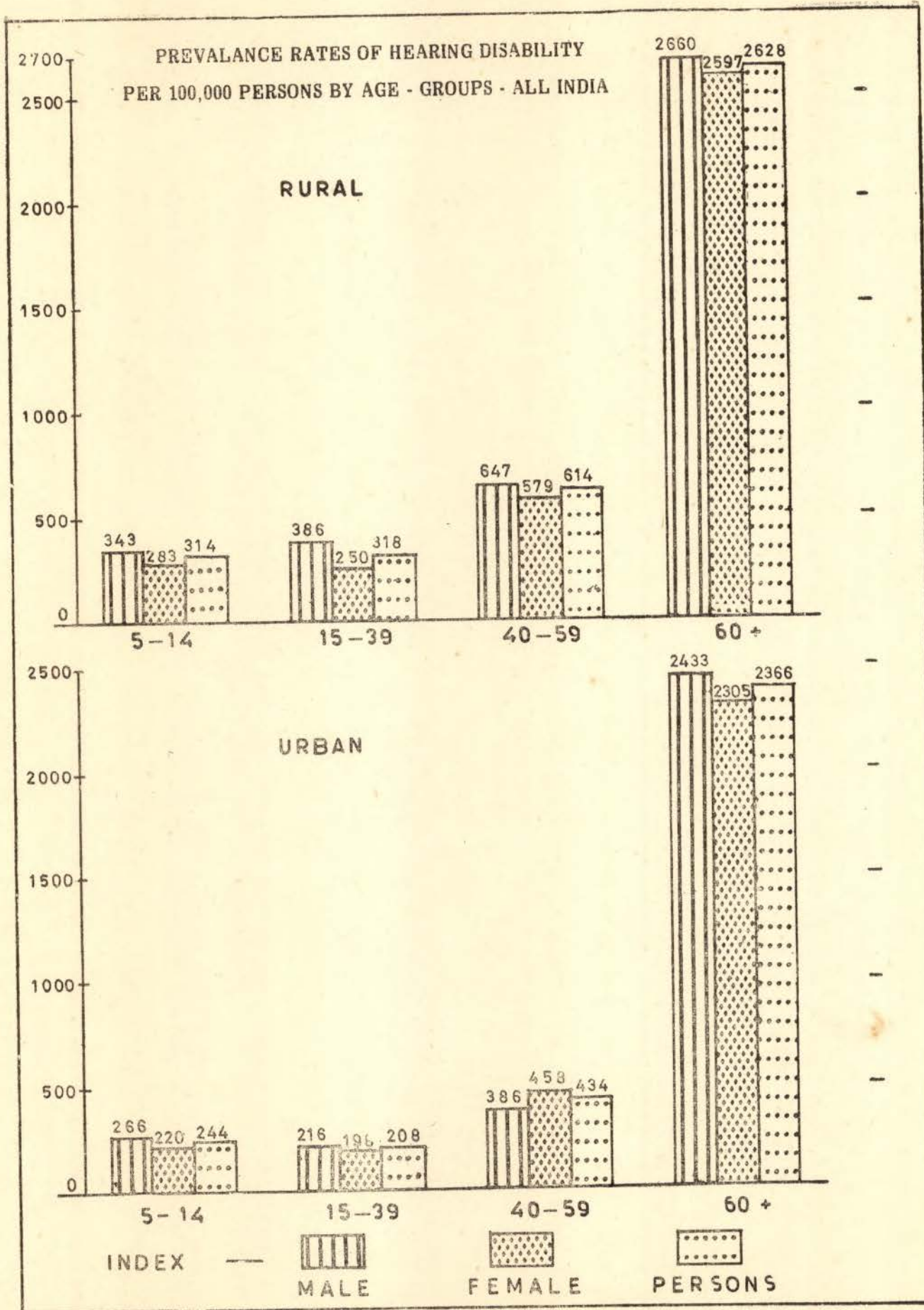


PREVALENCE RATES OF VISUAL DISABILITY
PER 100,000 PERSONS BY AGE - GROUPS - ALL INDIA

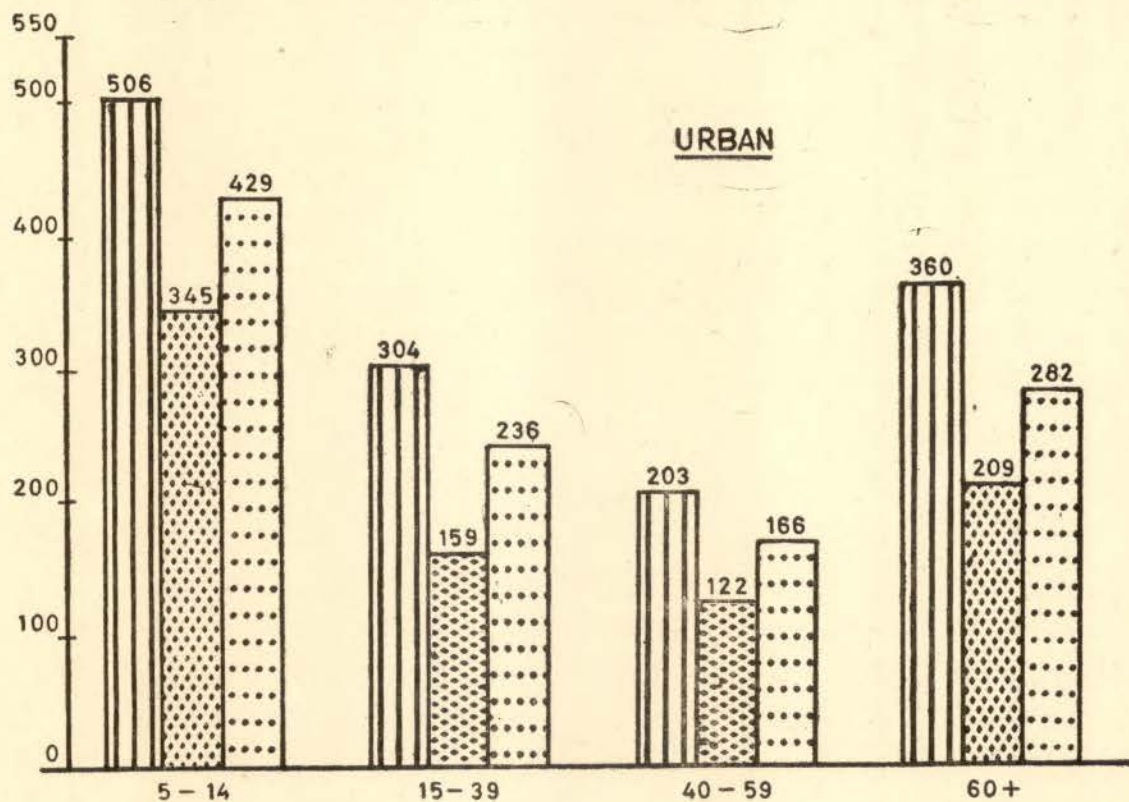
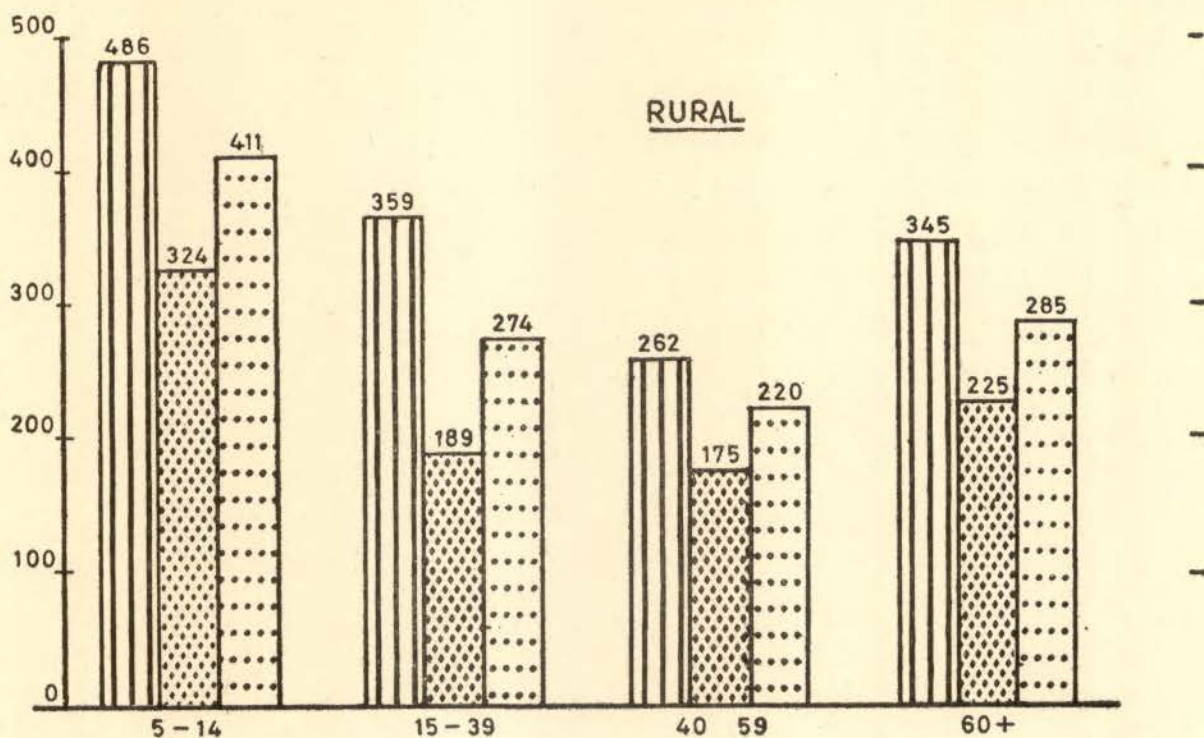
URBAN





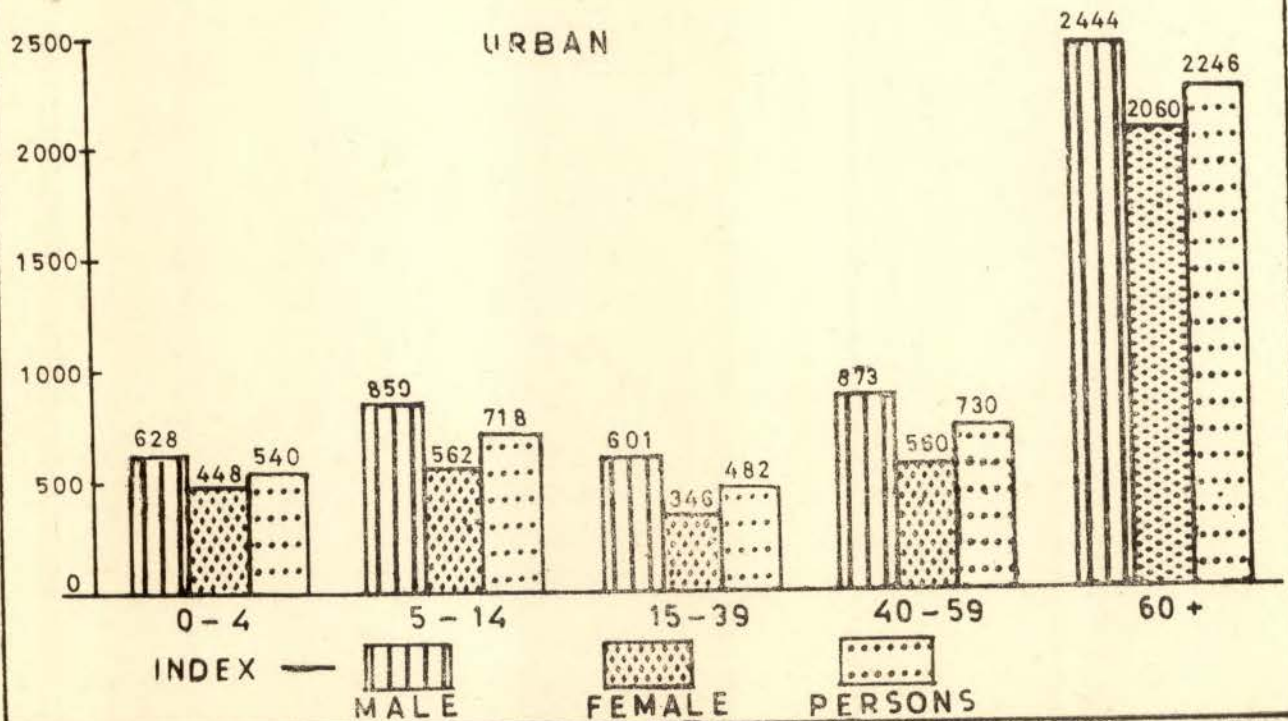
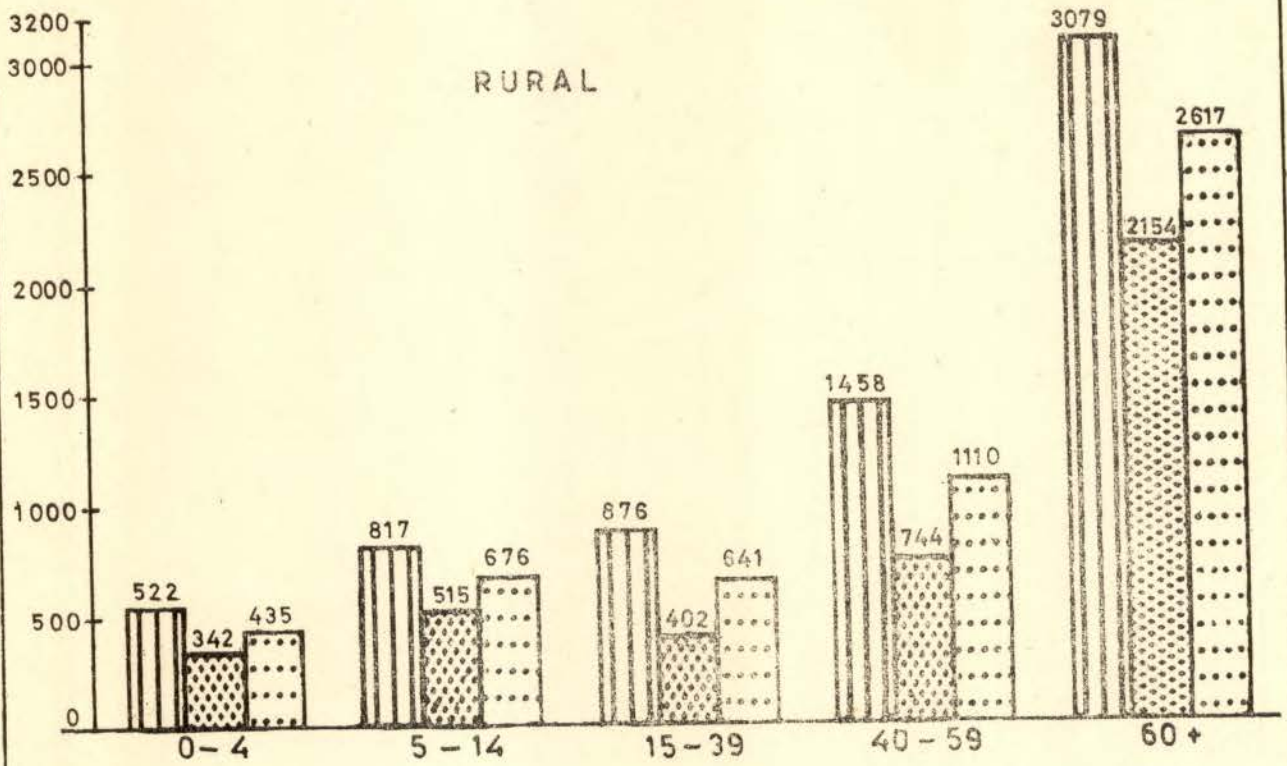


PREVALANCE RATES OF SPEECH DISABILITY
PER 100,000 PERSONS BY AGE-GROUPS - ALL INDIA



INDEX —  MALE  FEMALE  PERSONS

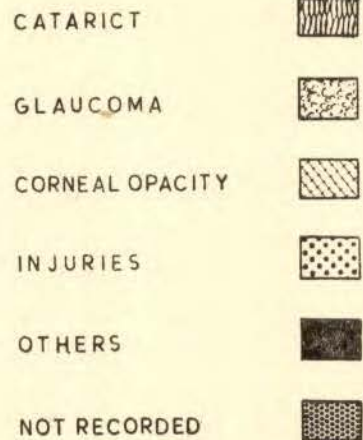
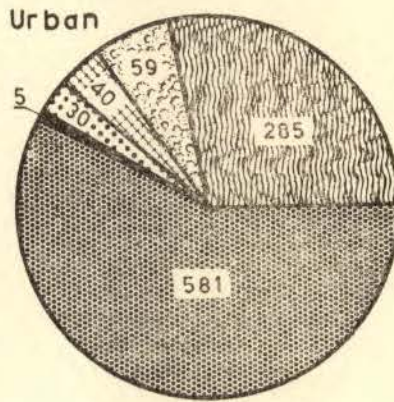
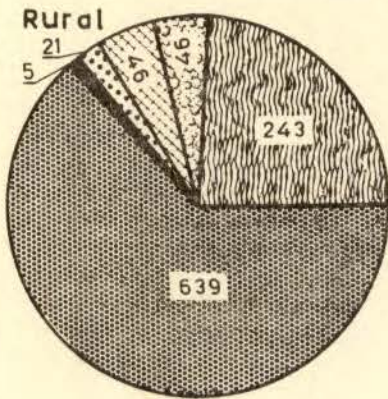
PREVALANCE RATES OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY
PER 100,000 PERSONS BY AGE - GROUPS - ALL INDIA



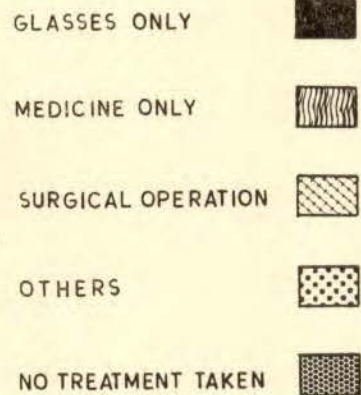
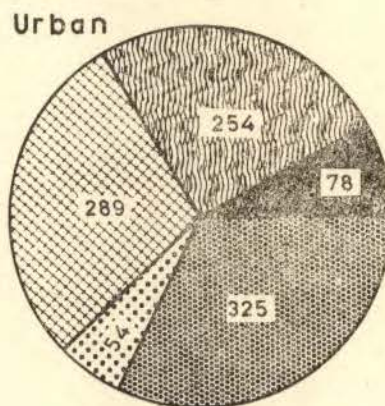
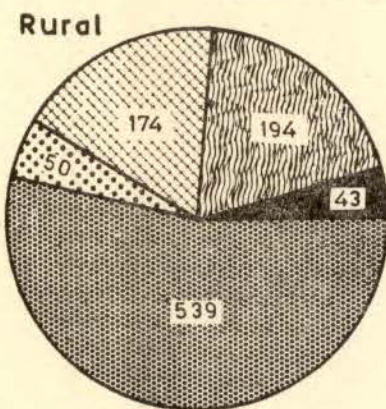
VISUAL DISABILITY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 VISUALLY DISABLED PERSONS-ALL INDIA with light perception

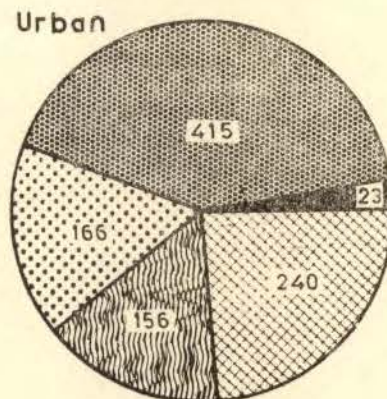
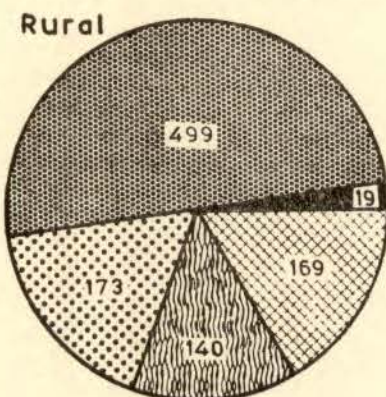
1. BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY



2. BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN



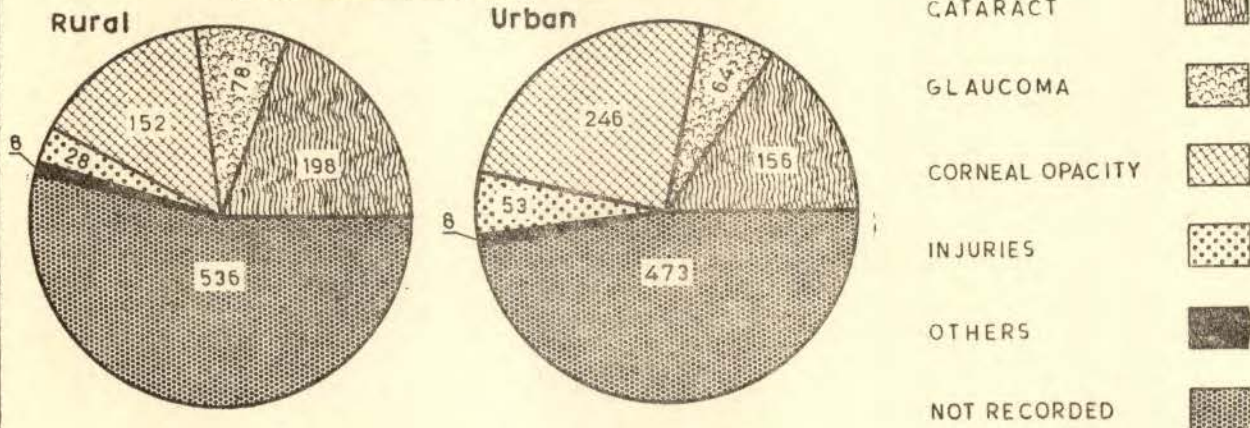
3. BY REASONS FOR TAKING NO TREATMENT



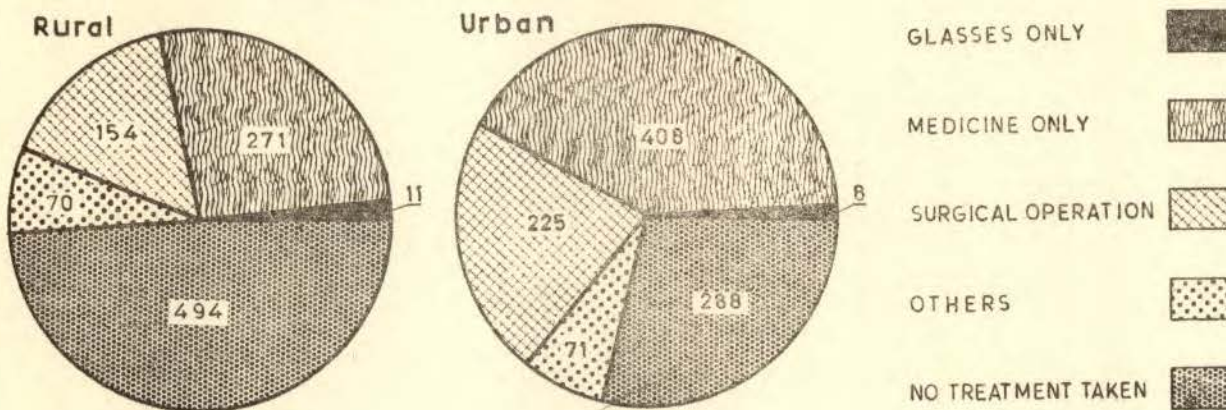
VISUAL DISABILITY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 VISUALLY DISABLED PERSONS - ALL INDIA with no light perception

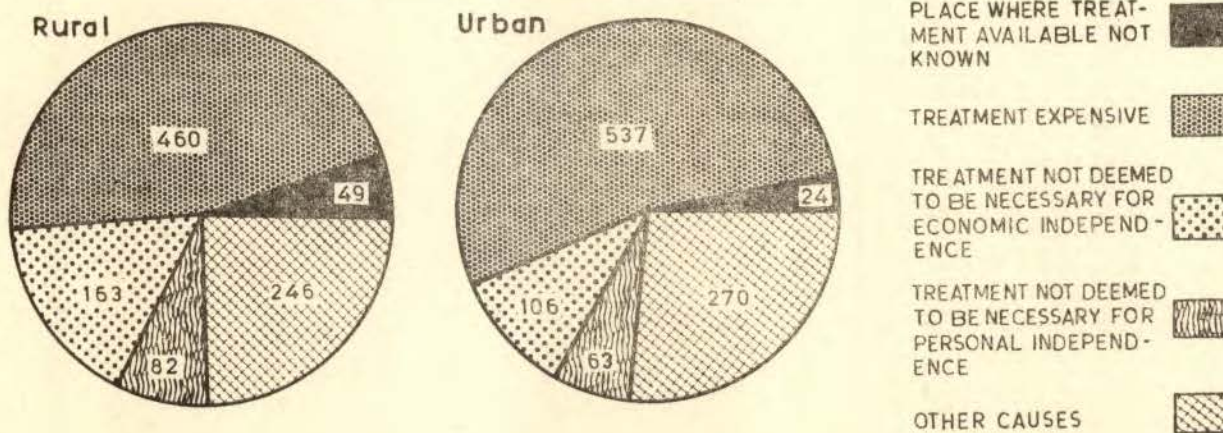
1. BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY



2. BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN

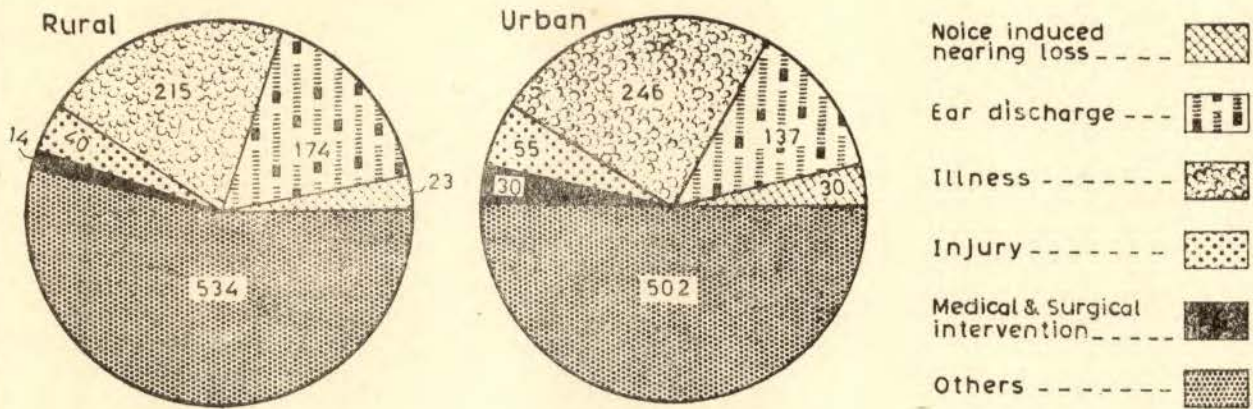


3. BY REASONS FOR TAKING NO TREATMENT

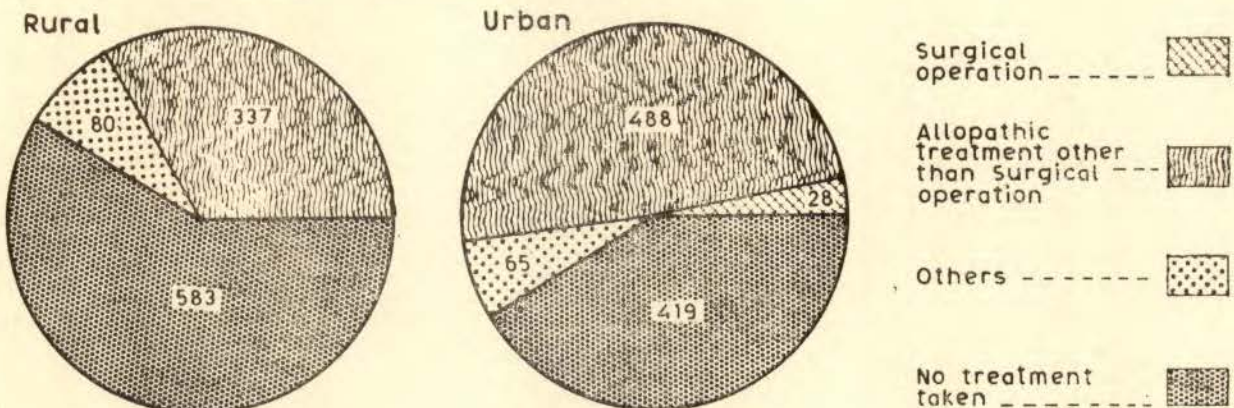


HEARING DISABILITY DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS - ALL INDIA

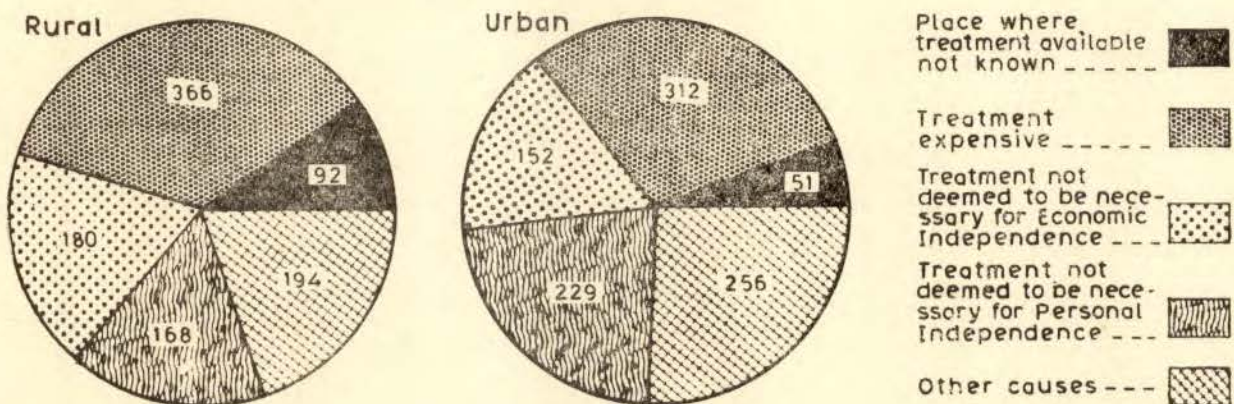
1. BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY



2. BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN

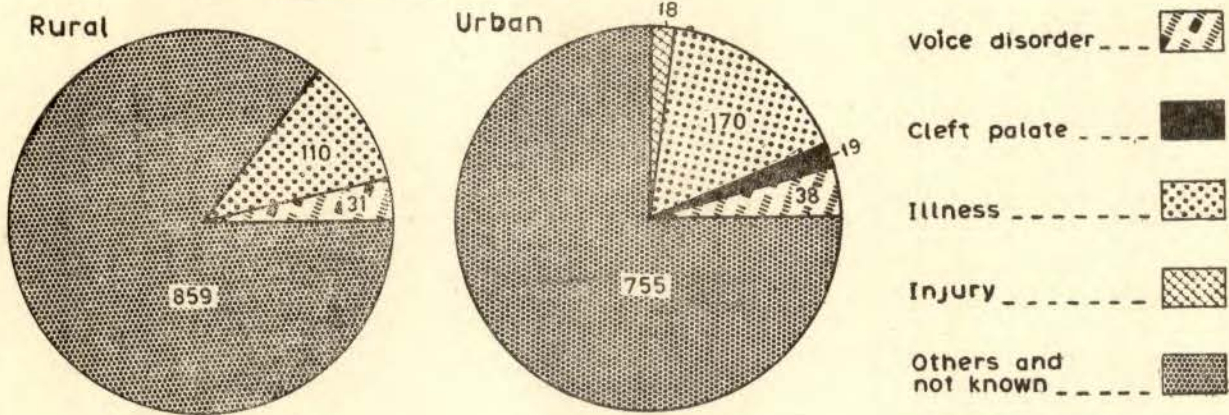


3. BY REASON FOR TAKING NO TREATMENT

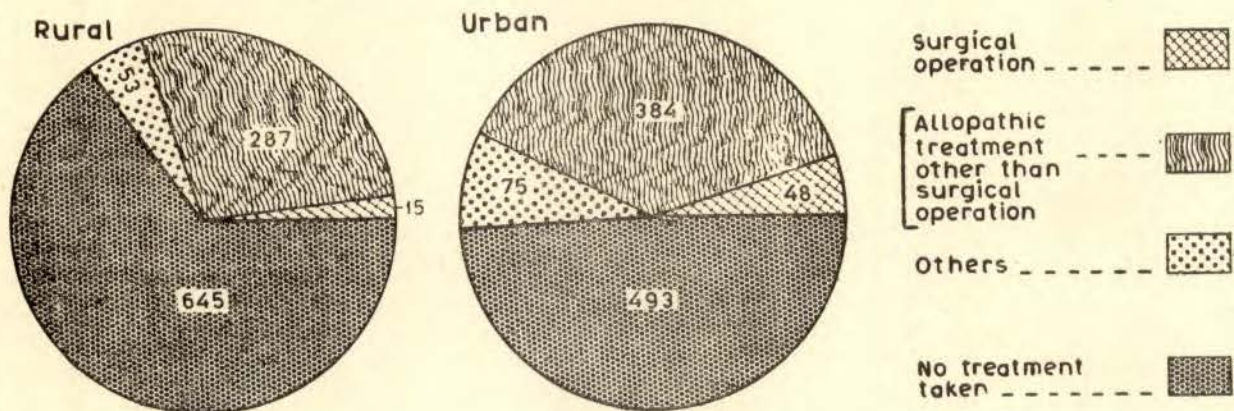


SPEECH DISABILITY DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS - ALL INDIA

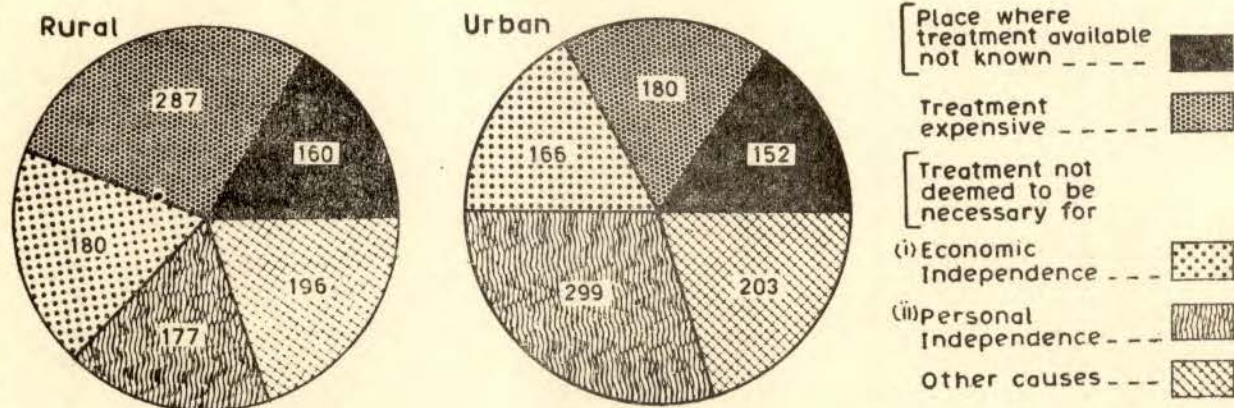
1. BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY



2. BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN

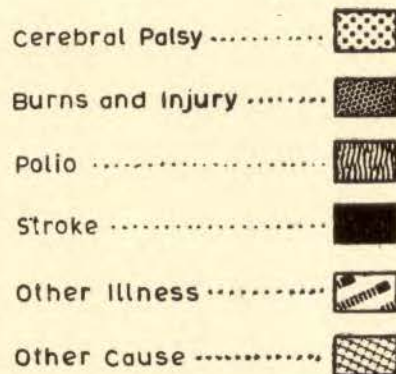
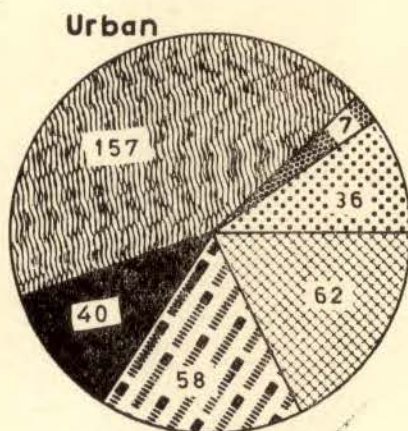
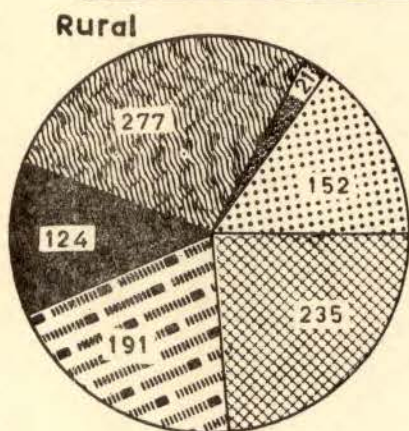


3. BY REASON FOR TAKING NO TREATMENT

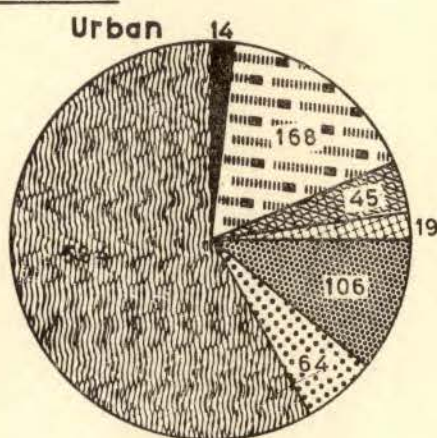
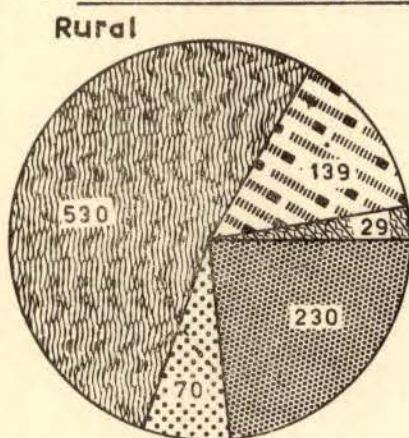


LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY - PARALYSIS DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS - ALL INDIA

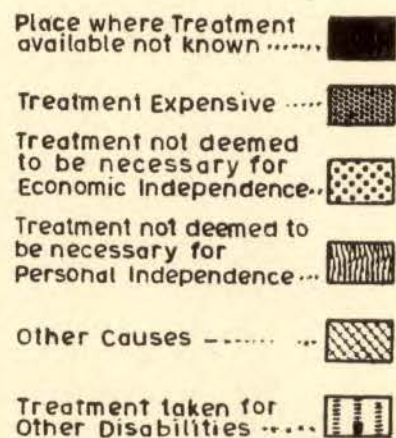
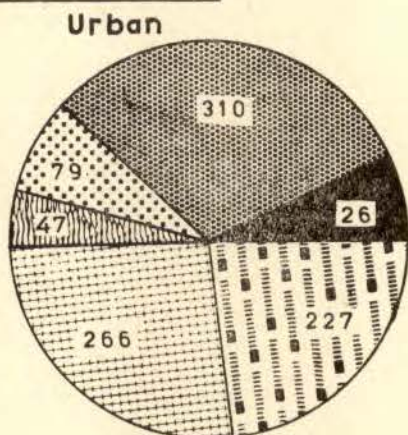
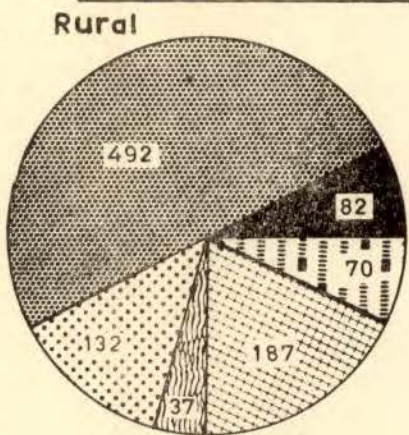
1. BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY



2. BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN

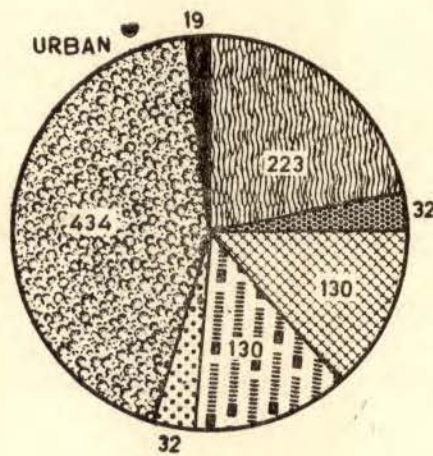
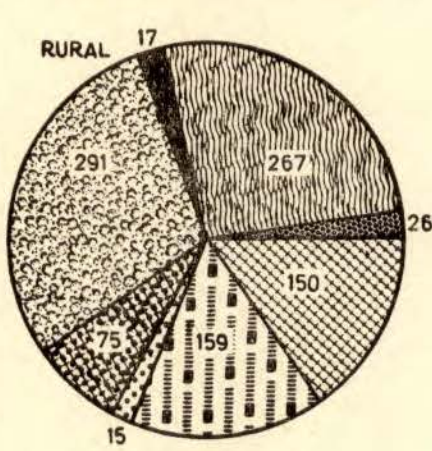


3. BY REASON FOR TAKING NO TREATMENT



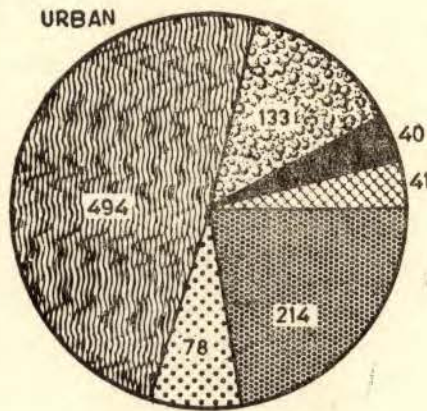
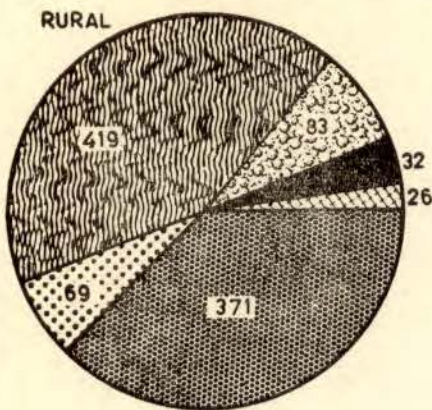
LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY- DEFORMITY OF LIMBS DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS- ALL INDIA

1. BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY



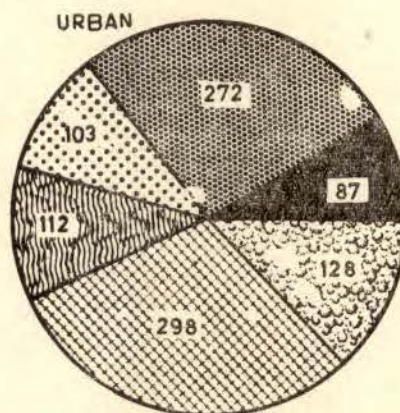
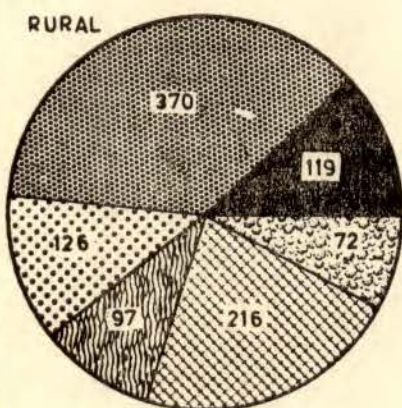
- Cerebral Palsy
- Burns & Injury
- Medical & Surgical Intervention
- Polio
- Leprosy
- Stroke
- Other Illness
- Other Cause

2. BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN



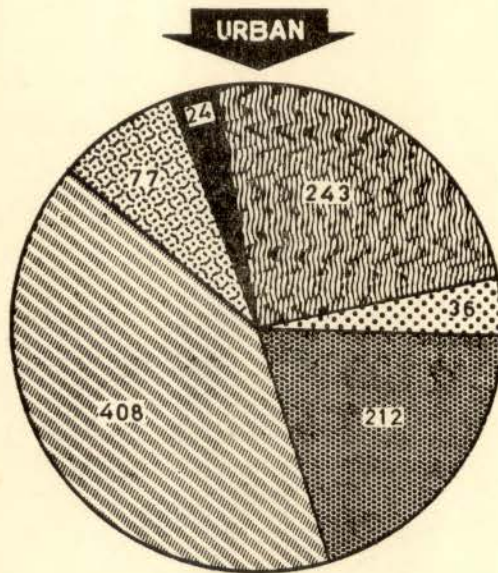
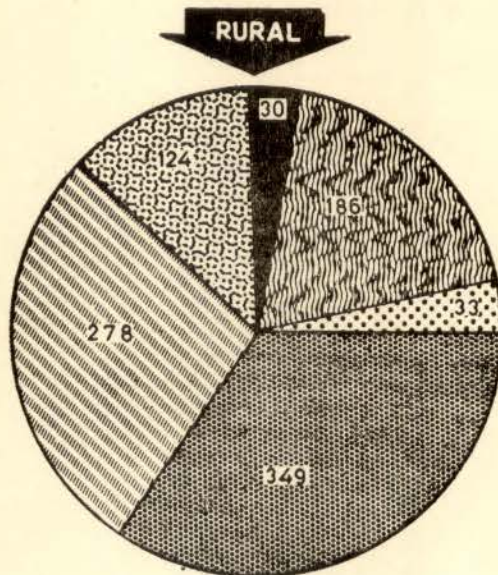
- Surgical Operation Only
- Physiotherapy/Occupation Therapy Only
- Aid/Appliance Only
- Other Allopathic Treatment
- Other Types Of Treatment
- No Treatment

3. BY REASON FOR TAKING NO TREATMENT









- Place Where Treatment Available Not Known
- Treatment Expensive
- Treatment Not Deemed To Be Necessary For Economic Independence
- Treatment Not Deemed To Be Necessary For Personal Independence
- Other Causes
- Treatment Taken For Other Disabilities

**LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY-AMPUTATION
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS-ALL INDIA
BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY**



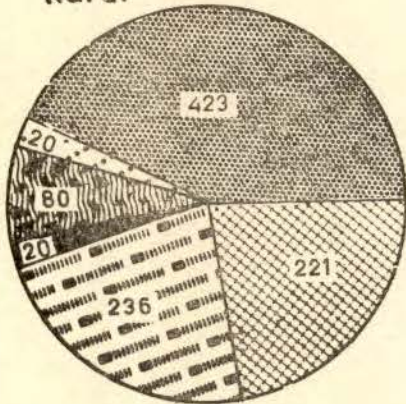
INDEX

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| BURNS |  | LEPROSY..... |  |
| INJURY OTHER THAN BURNS |  | OTHER ILLNESS..... |  |
| MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INTERVENTION..... |  | OTHER CAUSES |  |

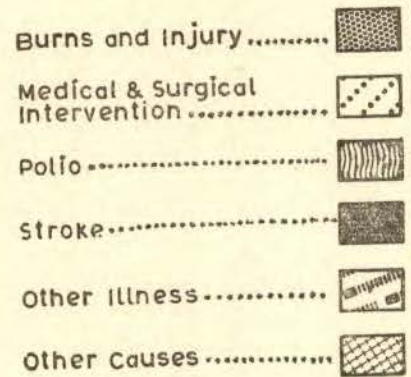
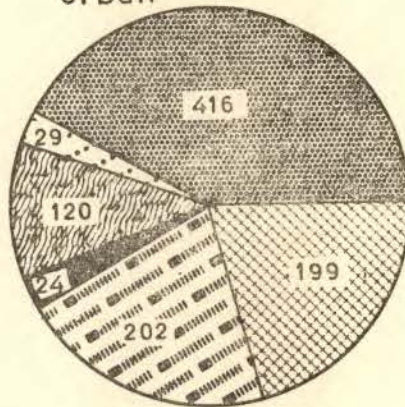
LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY – DISFUNCTION OF JOINTS DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS – ALL INDIA

1. BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY

Rural

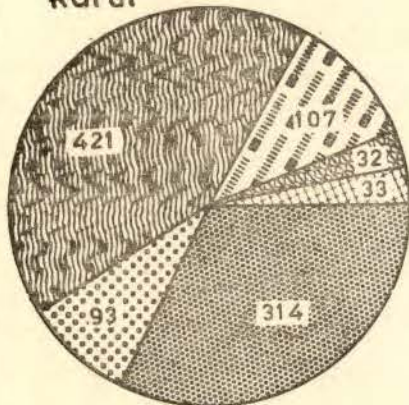


Urban

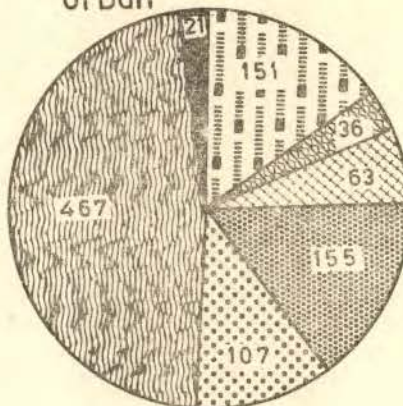


2. BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN

Rural

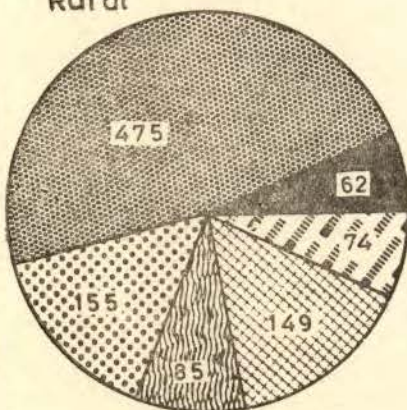


Urban

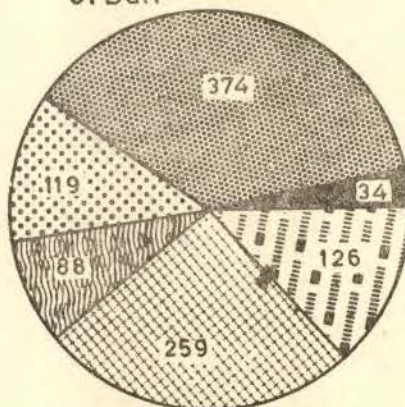


3. BY REASON FOR TAKING NO TREATMENT

Rural



Urban



VISUAL DISABILITY

3.0.0 A person was treated to be visually disabled if he/she did not have light perception in both eyes taken together or if he/she had light perception but could not correctly count fingers of a hand (with spectacles if he/she used spectacles) from a distance of 3 metres in good daylight. By and large, the field staff treated a person having light perception as visually disabled if the person claimed to be unable to correctly count fingers of a hand from a distance of 3 metres in good daylight. It is possible that the range of vision of many of those who claimed to be visually disabled with light perception and could not take medical treatment, can be improved if treatment is taken in future.

3.0.1 The estimates of prevalence of visual disability (i.e., number of persons having visual disability per 100,000 population) and the estimates of incidence of visual disability (i.e., number of persons who became visually disabled during 365 days preceding the date of survey per 100,000 population) are presented in sections 3.1 and 3.2 respectively. The age pattern of onset of visual disability is examined in section 3.3. The data on probable cause of visual disability and those on the type of treatment taken are presented in sections 3.4 and 3.5 respectively.

3.1 PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY

3.1.1 The estimates of number of visually disabled persons per 100,000 population for rural and urban sectors are shown in Table 3.1.1 separately for males, females and persons. For the country as a whole, the prevalence rate per 100,000 persons was estimated at 553 for the rural sector and at 356 for the urban sector. The prevalence rates for males and females were 444 and 670 respectively, for all-India rural and 294 and 425 respectively for all-India urban. The survey reveals a large variation over the States in prevalence of visual disability among the population in either sector. The highest rate (769) was estimated in Andhra Pradesh and the lowest rate (190) was estimated in Assam for the rural areas. In urban areas the rate was highest in Tamil Nadu (637) and lowest in Jammu & Kashmir (141).

3.1.2 The prevalence of visual disability amongst the rural population was higher than that amongst the urban population in all the States except Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

3.1.3 The prevalence of visual disability amongst rural females was higher than among rural males in all States except Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir. In urban areas of all the States except Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, prevalence of visual disability amongst females was found to be higher than amongst males.

3.1.4 The prevalence rates of visual disability *with no light perception* by whether having the disability from birth are shown in Table 3.1.2 for the rural sector and in Table 3.1.3 for the urban sector. The corresponding prevalence rates for visual disability *with light perception* are presented in Table 3.1.4 for the rural sector and in Table 3.1.5 for the urban sector.

VISUAL DISABILITY WITH NO LIGHT PERCEPTION

3.1.5 For the country as a whole, prevalence rate per 100,000 persons was estimated at 219 for the rural sector and at 135 for the urban sector. The rates for males and females were estimated at 165 and 276 respectively for all-India rural and at 124 and 147 respectively for all-India urban. The prevalence of disability amongst rural population was highest in Orissa (316) and lowest in Kerala and Assam (70). In the urban areas, the rate was highest in Tamil Nadu (372) and lowest in Assam, and Delhi (47). In both rural and urban sectors, marked variation across the States is observed in the prevalence of visual disability with no light perception.

3.1.6 In both rural and urban areas of the country as a whole, nearly 20 persons per 1,00,000 persons were estimated to be visually disabled with no light perception *since birth*. The prevalence rates of visual disability with no light perception since birth amongst rural population varied among the States and Union Territories (where 1000 or more sample households were surveyed) except Mizoram over the range from

7 to 35. In all States (where 1000 or more sample households were surveyed) except Tamil Nadu the corresponding prevalence rates for the urban population lay between 4 and 31; for Tamil Nadu the rate (104) was exceptionally high. It is possible that some cases of acquired blindness were reported as blindness from birth.

3.1.7 In both rural and urban areas of the country as a whole, nearly 24 males per 100,000 males were estimated to be visually disabled with no light perception since birth; the corresponding estimated for females was 19 for the rural and 17 for the urban. The Prevalence of visual disability with no light perception since birth amongst rural males appeared to be substantially higher than amongst rural females in the States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Tamil Nadu. In the urban areas of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, the prevalence of visual disability with no light perception since birth amongst males was much higher than amongst females, while in urban Karnataka, the prevalence of the said disability amongst females was estimated at a much higher level than amongst males. The mis-reporting of age at onset of loss of light perception in early childhood might have contributed to the sex-differential in the prevalence of visual disability with no light perception since birth.

VISUAL DISABILITY WITH LIGHT PERCEPTION

3.1.8 The prevalence of visual disability with light perception was estimated at 333 per 100,000 population for all India rural and at 220 for all India urban. The rates for males and females were 278 and 391 respectively for all-India urban. In all the States (where 1000 or more sample households were surveyed) except Assam and Jammu & Kashmir, the rate for prevalence of disability amongst rural population was found to lie between 184 and 522. The rate for prevalence of disability amongst urban population was between 120 and 380 in all the States (where 1000 or more sample households were surveyed) except for Jammu & Kashmir.

3.1.9 In both rural and urban areas of the different States except Jammu & Kashmir (for the urban sector) the prevalence rate of visual disability with light perception amongst males was found to lie between 100 and 435. The corresponding rates for rural

females in the different States except Jammu & Kashmir varied between 110 and 615, while those for urban females in the different States except Jammu & Kashmir were found to be between 135 and 410 (the sample size for cases of visual disability with light perception for urban Jammu & Kashmir was small).

PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY BY AGE

3.1.10 The estimated prevalence rates of visual disability by sex and age are presented in Table 3.1.6 for the rural areas and in Table 3.1.7 for the urban areas. The prevalence rates of visual disability amongst males at ages below 60 years are found to be higher than those amongst females of the corresponding age group for both rural and urban areas of the country while the rate for females aged 60 years and above was higher than the rate for males aged 60 years and above for both rural and urban areas of the country. At the all-India level, prevalence of visual disability amongst rural population rise steadily with increasing age. Barring a few States, prevalence of visual disability amongst rural males and females rises steadily with increasing age. It is noteworthy that in rural Kerala, no cases of visual disability amongst male and female children was reported in the survey.

3.1.11 At the all-India level, prevalence of visual disability among urban population rises steadily with increasing age. But no clear age pattern in prevalence of visual disability amongst urban male and female population of different States is observed at the State level. No case of visual disability amongst male children in the States of Haryana and Punjab and no case of visual disability amongst female children in the States of Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab and Rajasthan was reported in the survey. It may be noted that prevalence of visual disability amongst children (age 0-4 years) of urban Kerala came out to be high while no case of visual disability amongst children of the corresponding age group was reported from rural Kerala. It is possible that some of the disabled children reported to be aged 0-4 years in the survey were older than 4 years. The age specific rates for urban Kerala, however, came out to be high as compared to the corresponding rates for the other States.

3.2 INCIDENCE OF DISABILITY

3.2.1 The incidence rates of visual disability by sex and type of visual disability (without light perception and with light perception) are presented in Table 3.2.1 for the rural sector and in Table 3.2.2 for the urban sector. For the country as a whole, the incidence rate of visual disability was estimated at 38 per 100,000 population for the rural sector and at 30 for the urban sector. The rate for rural males was 32

while that for rural females was about 45 at the all-India level. The rate for all-India urban was 23 for males and 38 for females.

3.2.2 In the rural areas of the country, the incidence rate was highest in Tamil Nadu (92) and lowest in Bihar (18). In the urban areas of the country, the rate was highest in Tamil Nadu (66) and lowest in West Bengal (11). In rural Andhra Pradesh and rural Tamil Nadu, the incidence of visual disability amongst females was estimated at more than 100 per 100,000 population. In rural West Bengal, incidence of visual disability amongst females was lower than amongst males and in rural Maharashtra incidence of visual disability amongst males and females was at the same level. The incidence of visual disability amongst females was higher than amongst males for both rural and urban sectors of the States except West Bengal (rural) and Maharashtra.

INCIDENCE OF DISABILITY BY AGE

3.2.3 The incidence rates by sex and age are presented in Table 3.2.3 at the all-India level for the rural and urban areas. At the all-India level, the incidence rate of visual disability amongst population of age groups 0-4, 5-14, and 15-39 was estimated at below 10 per 100,000 population for both rural and urban sectors. The incidence rate of visual disability amongst population aged 40-59 was estimated at nearly 40 for both rural and urban sectors. The rate for the age-group '60 years & above' was estimated at 422 for the rural sector and at 381 for the urban sector. The incidence of visual disability amongst females aged '60 years and above' was estimated at a slightly higher level than amongst males in the corresponding age group. In both rural and urban areas of the country, the incidence of visual disability among children aged 0-4 years was higher than among children aged 5-14 years in case of both males and females. The incidence rate amongst population aged 5 & above rises monotonically with increasing age for both males and females in the rural and urban areas of the country.

3.3 AGE PATTERN OF ONSET OF VISUAL DISABILITY

3.3.1 For persons who were disabled from birth, the question of age at onset of disability does not, of course, arise. Though the respondent may forget the exact age at onset of disability they would remember whether they became disabled in early or late childhood or after attaining adulthood. The age pattern of the onset of disability is examined for age-intervals

0-4, 5-14, 15-29, 30-44, 45-59, and 60 years & above of the disabled persons. The age pattern of the onset of disability may be examined by looking into prevalence of disability by age at onset for different age cohorts of disabled persons. The same may also be examined by looking into the age distribution of onset of disability for disabled persons of 60 years and more. The latter approach is adopted here for studying the age pattern of onset of disability.

3.3.2 Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 give the distribution of visually disabled persons aged 60 or more and having no light perception by age at onset of disability for the rural and urban areas respectively. For the purpose of the survey, the age at onset of visual disability was defined as the age when the persons started having difficulty in moving around. At the all-India level, nearly 60 percent of visually disabled having no light perception reported the onset of disability at ages 60 years and above. The proportion of cases with the onset of disability at ages 45-59 years was slightly higher than 20 percent for both rural and urban areas. Nearly 2 to 5 percent of disability cases were reported to have commenced at each of age groups 0-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-29 years and 30-44 years. Broadly, the age patterns of onset of disability for the different States came out to be similar to that for all-India. No rural-urban differential in the age pattern of the onset of disability is revealed by the survey.

3.3.3 The corresponding distribution of the visually disabled having light perception by age at onset is presented in Table 3.3.3 for the rural areas and in Table 3.3.4 for the urban areas. The age pattern of the onset of visual disability for the visually disabled with light perception was found to be almost similar to that for the visually disabled having no light perception. The pattern for the individual States also is observed to be broadly similar to the all-India pattern. Further, no rural-urban differential in age pattern of the onset of disability is observed for the visually disabled having light perception as in the case of the visually disabled having no light perception.

3.4 PROBABLE CAUSE OF DISABILITY

3.4.1 A visually disabled person may be disabled from birth. The information on the probable cause of disability was collected in respect of only those disabled persons who were not born as disabled.

3.4.2 The distribution for 1000 disabled persons having *no light perception* is shown in Table 3.4.1 for the rural areas and in Table 3.4.2 for the urban

areas. Though a separate code for 'causes of disability not known' was provided, investigators did not make any entry in the schedule for a large number of cases where the respondents failed to report the cause of disability. At the all-India level, the cause (of visual disability) was not reported for 54 percent of the cases for the rural areas while in the urban areas it was 47 percent. Out of the cases for which cause was reported, *cataract and corneal opacity was the main cause of disability in both rural and urban areas of the country*. In most of the States, cataract and corneal opacity were the primary causes of the disability while cataract, glaucoma and corneal opacity were the primary causes of the disability in a few other States.

3.4.3 The corresponding distribution (per 1000 disabled persons) of visually disabled persons with light perception is presented in Table 3.4.3 for the rural areas and in Table 3.4.4 for the urban areas. At the all-India level, the cause of disability was not reported for 64 percent of disabilities in the rural areas and for 58 percent of disabilities in the urban areas. In both rural and urban areas of the country, the visual disability with no light perception was mainly attributed to cataract followed by glaucoma, corneal opacity, injuries and eye haemorrhage. In both rural and urban areas of all the States, the primary cause of visual disability with light perception was cataract.

3.5 TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN

3.5.1 The distribution for 1000 disabled persons having *no light perception* by type of treatment taken is presented in Table 3.5.1 for the rural areas and in Table 3.5.2 for the urban areas. At the all-India level, half of disabled persons in the rural areas and three out of ten disabled persons in the urban areas reported to have taken no treatment. Nearly 15 percent of disabled persons in the rural areas and 23 percent in the urban areas reported to have undergone surgical operation. In the rural areas, the proportion of disabled persons who reported to have undergone surgical operations was found to be between 10 percent and 30 percent in the various States except Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab where more than 30 percent of disabled persons reported to have undergone surgical operation. In the urban areas of most of the

States nearly 20 to 30 percent of the disabled persons reported to have undergone surgical operation.

3.5.2 The distribution for 1000 disabled persons having *light perception* by type of treatment taken is shown in Table 3.5.3 for the rural areas and in Table 3.5.4 for the urban areas. At the all-India level, the percentage of disabled persons who took no treatment was estimated at 54 for the rural areas and at 33 for the urban areas. Nearly 17 percent of the disabled persons in the rural areas and nearly 29 percent of those in the urban areas of the country reported to have undergone surgical operation. In urban Haryana and urban Punjab, more than 50 percent of the disabled persons reported to have undergone surgical operation, while in the urban areas of the remaining States, the corresponding percentage of disabled persons lay between 20 and 40. In rural areas of the different States except Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, and Jammu & Kashmir, nearly 10-20 percent of disabled persons underwent surgical operation. In rural areas of the Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir nearly 40 percent of disabled persons underwent surgical operation while in rural Haryana this proportion was 30 percent and in rural Assam and rural Bihar the corresponding proportion was below 10 percent.

3.5.3 Table 3.5.5 gives the distribution for 1000 visually disabled persons who took no treatment for the disability by reason for taking no treatment at the all-India level. Half of visually disabled persons in the rural areas reported to have taken no treatment because either treatment was expensive or they had no knowledge of the place where treatment would be available. The similar explanation was given by 56 percent of disabled persons with no light perception and by 44 percent of disabled persons with light perception for taking no treatment for the disability in the urban areas. Four out of twenty five persons having no light perception in the rural areas and one out of ten persons having no light perception in the urban areas reported to have taken no treatment because the treatment was deemed not necessary for the economic independence; while the treatment was deemed not necessary for their economic independence¹ by 17 percent of the disabled persons having light perception in both rural and urban areas.

1 By economic independence was meant that the person could pursue his/her gainful activity, with the disability and by personal independence was meant that the persons could take self-care with the disability.

Chapter 4

COMMUNICATION DISABILITY

4.0 Communication disability refers to hearing disability and/or speech defect. Person's inability to hear was considered as hearing disability. Persons who cannot speak and persons having voice defect were treated as having speech defect. For communication disability children of 0-4 years were excluded from the purview of the survey as it was felt that the information on prevalence of communication disability amongst children aged 0-4 years would be incomplete and unreliable. The estimates of prevalence of communication disability (number of persons having communication disability per 100,000 population) and the estimates of incidence of communication disability (number of persons who became disabled for hearing and/or speech during 365 days preceding the date of survey per 100,000 population) are presented in sections 4.1 and 4.2 respectively. The age pattern of onset of disability is examined in section 4.3. The data on the probable causes of communication disability and those on the type of treatment taken are presented in sections 4.4 and 4.5 respectively.

4.1 PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY

4.1.1 The prevalence rates of hearing disability by whether having hearing disability from birth for population aged 5 years and above are presented in Table 4.1.1 for the rural sector and in Table 4.1.2 for the urban sector. The prevalence rate amongst the rural population of the country was estimated at nearly 553 per 100,000 population as against 390 for the urban population. The rates for males and females were 595 and 510 respectively for all-India rural and the same for males and females were 386 and 395 respectively for all-India urban. The highest rate for the rural population was reported from Mizoram (nearly 900) and the same for urban population from Tamil Nadu (nearly 728). The lowest rate for the rural population (314) and also for the urban population (205) was reported from Madhya Pradesh. The survey shows that there is a large variation in prevalence of hearing disability over the States in both rural and urban areas.

4.1.2 The number of persons disabled from birth amongst the rural population of the country was estimated at 188 per 100,000 persons as against 108 for the urban population of the country. The prevalence rates of hearing disability since birth amongst the rural population of the States and the Union Territories (where 1000 or more sample households were surveyed) varied between 87 and 526 while the same amongst the urban population of the States and Union Territories (where 1000 or more sample households were surveyed) varied from 70 to 225. It is, of course, possible that some cases where the disability occurred during early childhood were wrongly reported as cases of disability from birth.

4.1.3 Nearly 187 males per 100,000 males in the rural areas of the country and nearly 120 males in the urban areas were reported to have hearing disability from birth. The prevalence of disability from birth amongst females was estimated at 146 for the rural sector and 96 for the urban sector. The rate for the disability since birth was highest in Mizoram for both males (536) and females (510) for the rural sector while the rate was lowest in Gujarat for males (93) and in Tripura for females (48). For the urban sector, the highest rate of the disability since birth was reported in Tamil Nadu for both males (268) and females (181) while the rate was lowest in Haryana for males (49) and in Madhya Pradesh for females (56).

4.1.4 The estimated number of persons having speech disability per 100,000 population aged 5 years and above by whether having speech disability from birth are presented in Tables 4.1.3 and 4.1.4 for the rural and urban areas respectively. Nearly 304 persons per 100,000 rural population of the country and nearly 279 persons per 100,000 urban population were estimated to have speech disability. The highest rate for the rural population was reported from Mizoram (640) and the same for the urban population from Haryana (625). The lowest prevalence rate for the rural population and the same for the urban population was reported from Madhya Pradesh (174 for rural and 161 for urban). There is marked variation in prevalence of speech disability areas States for both rural and urban areas.

4.1.5 The number of persons having speech disability from birth amongst the rural population of the country was estimated at nearly 234 per 100,000 population and the same amongst urban population at 186. Such rates for the rural population for most of the individual States (where 1000 or more sample household were surveyed) varied between 130 and 435; the corresponding range for the urban population in different States is seen to be from 100 to 380.

PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY BY AGE

4.1.6 The age-sex decomposition of the prevalence rates of *hearing disability* is presented in Tables 4.1.5 and 4.1.6 for the rural and urban areas respectively. The prevalence rates rise with increasing age, after the age group '15-39 years' in both the sectors and for both males and females. The rates are very high (over 2,000 per 100,000 population) for the '60 years & above' group. The rates for age groups 5-14, 15-39, 40-59 and 60 years & above came out at 343, 386, 647, 2660 respectively for rural males and at 285, 250, 579, 2597 respectively for rural females. The rates for age groups 5-14, 15-39, 40-59 and 60 years and above were estimated at 266, 216, 386, 2432 respectively for urban males and at 220, 196, 468 and 2305 respectively for urban females. The prevalence of hearing disability amongst rural males and females was found to be higher than amongst urban males and females of the corresponding age group.

4.1.7 Tables 4.1.7 and 4.1.8 gave the prevalence rates of speech disability by sex and age respectively for rural and urban sectors of the country. The tables show that the prevalence of speech disability amongst both males and females of the country in both the sectors falls steadily over the age groups 5-14 years, 15-39 years and 40-59 years and then rises to some extent at ages '60 years & above'. The prevalence of speech disability amongst male children (5-14 years) of both rural and urban sectors was of the same order of magnitude and the same can be said about the female children.

4.2 INCIDENCE OF DISABILITY

4.2.1 The incidence rates of *hearing disability* for rural and urban sectors are presented in Table 4.2.1. For the country as a whole, the incidence rate was estimated at 19 per 100,000 population for the rural sector and at 15 for the urban sector. The incidence rates for males and females are same in both rural

and urban areas of the country. The estimates are based on very small number of sample cases [vide col. 9 of the table]. The statewise estimates should, therefore, be used with extreme caution.

4.2.2 Table 4.2.2 gives the incidence rates of *speech disability* for rural and urban sectors. For the country as a whole, the incidence rate was about 4 or 5 per 100,000 population for both rural and urban sectors. The incidence rate for males was about 6 or 7 in both the sectors while the corresponding rate for females was about 2 or 3. However, all those rates are based on a very small number of sample cases of disability which started last year [vide col. 9 of the table] and one should not read too much from estimates.

INCIDENCE OF DISABILITY BY AGE

4.2.3 The incidence rates of hearing disability by sex & age are shown in Table 4.2.3 for rural and urban areas at all-India level. In view of the small sample sizes, only very broad conclusion can be drawn from the table. It is however clear that the incidence rates are strikingly higher for the age group '60 years and above' than for other age groups in both the sectors and for both males and females.

4.2.4 Table 4.2.4 presents the incidence rates of speech disability by sex and age for rural and urban areas at the all-India level. In view of the small sample size, some very broad conclusion only can be drawn from the table. The rates for males aged 5-14, 40-59 years and 60 years and above are observed to be much higher than amongst females.

AGE PATTERN OF ONSET OF DISABILITY

4.3.1 For persons who were disabled from birth, the question of age at onset does not, of course, arise. Though the respondent may forget the age at onset of disability they would remember whether they became disabled in early or late childhood or after attaining adulthood. The age pattern of the onset of disability is examined for age intervals 0-4, 5-14, 15-29, 30-44, 45-59 and 60 years and above of the disabled persons. The age pattern of onset of disability may be examined by looking into prevalence of disability by age at onset for different cohorts of disabled persons. The same may also be examined by looking into the age distribution of the onset of disability for disabled persons of 60 years and more. The latter approach is adopted here for studying the age pattern of onset of disability.

4.3.2 Table 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 give the distribution of persons aged 60 years & above and having hearing disability by age at onset of the disability respectively for rural and urban sectors. The age patterns of onset of disability for rural and urban areas of the country are similar. The age pattern of the onset of disability is also broadly similar for the individual States. Nearly 60 percent of the disabilities were reported to have started at 60 years & above and nearly 25 percent of the disabilities were reported to have started at ages 40-59 years. The proportion of onset of disability at ages 30-44 years was estimated at nearly 8 percent while the same for each of the age groups 0-4, 5-14 and 15-29 was found to be below 5 percent.

4.3.3 The distribution of persons aged 60 years & above and having speech disability by age at onset of the disability is presented in Table 4.3.3 at all-India level. The survey results revealed similar age patterns of the onset of disability in both rural and urban sectors of the country. Nearly 50 percent of the disabilities were reported to have started at ages 60 years and above and over 20 percent of the disabilities at age 40-59 years. For the lower age groups, the proportions are about 5 percent or a little higher with the exception of the urban figure for 15-29 years.

4.4 PROBABLE CAUSE OF DISABILITY

4.4.1 In collecting data on causes of speech disability, the probable causes were classified into (i) voice disorder, (ii) cleft palate, (iii) following illness, (iv) following injury, (v) medical and surgical intervention, (vi) other causes, and (vii) causes not known. A person having speech disability due to cleft palate is born with the disability. Therefore, the information on the probable cause of speech disability was collected regardless of whether the disabled person was disabled from birth. As cases of both hearing and speech disabilities classified as communication disability were enumerated in the same block of the schedule of investigation, information on the probable cause of hearing disability was also collected irrespective of whether the person was disabled from birth. For cases of hearing disability from birth, the cause of disability would either be shown as unknown or would not be recorded in the schedule. The tabulation of information on probable cause of hearing disability, was, therefore, based on the cases of disability commenced after birth.

4.4.2 The distribution of persons having hearing disability by probable cause of the disability is given

in Table 4.4.1 for the rural areas and in Table 4.4.2 for the urban areas. In both rural and urban areas of the country, the cause of disability was either not known or was other than those specified for nearly 50 percent of the hearing disabilities. Among the specified causes of the disability, *ear discharge and illness* were reported in the highest proportions of cases in both rural and urban areas of the country. Against this, not more than 1 percent of the disabilities were attributed to German measles in both rural and urban areas of the country.

4.4.3 The distribution of persons having speech disability by the probable cause of the disability is shown in Table 4.4.3 for the rural areas and in Table 4.4.4 for the urban areas. At the all-India level, the cause of disability was either not known or other than those specified for 84 percent of the cases of disability in the rural areas and for 75 percent of the disabilities in the urban areas. Illness was reported to be the cause of speech disability for 11 percent of the disabilities in the rural areas and for 17 percent of the disabilities in the urban areas. In both rural and urban areas of the country, voice disorder was the cause of speech disability for 3 or 4 percent of the disabilities. Cleft palate accounted for 1 or 2 percent of the disabilities in either sector.

4.5 TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN

4.5.1 The particulars of both hearing and speech disabilities were recorded in the block on communication disability of the schedule. For a person having hearing and/or speech disability and having taken treatment for either disability the particulars of the treatment were entered in the schedule. It should be noted, however, that for a person having both hearing and speech disabilities and having taken treatment for both the disabilities the particulars of treatment for hearing disability only were recorded in the schedule. For the tabulation of data on treatment, all cases of hearing disability, regardless of whether the hearing disability was coupled with speech disability, were taken into consideration. While the tabulation of data on treatment for speech disability was based on cases of speech disability *not* coupled with hearing disability.

4.5.2 The distributions of 1000 persons having hearing disability in the rural areas by type of treatment taken are presented in Tables 4.5.1 to 4.5.4 for the different degrees of hearing disability. The similar distributions for the urban areas are presented in Tables

4.5.5 to 4.5.8. The proportions for surgical operation, allopathic treatment other than surgical operation, other treatment and no treatment came out at 1 percent, 34 percent, 7 percent and 58 percent respectively irrespective of the degree of hearing disabilities in the rural areas and at 3 percent, 49 percent, 6 percent and 42 percent respectively for all degrees of hearing disabilities in the urban sector. At all-India level, nearly 6 out of 10 disabled persons in the rural areas and nearly 4 out of 10 disabled persons in the urban areas reported to have taken no treatment. About 3 out of 10 disabled persons in the rural areas reported to have taken allopathic treatment. The percentage for allopathic treatment falls with degree of severity while percentage for no treatment rises with degree of severity. About half of disabled persons in the urban reported to have taken allopathic treatment. There is no appreciable variation with degree of severity in percentage of the treatment and percentage of reporting allopathic treatment. For the rural areas of the country, nearly one percent of disabled persons having different degrees of hearing disability reported to have undergone surgical operation. For the urban areas of the country, the proportion of disabled persons who underwent surgical operation was estimated at 5 percent for persons who cannot hear at all, at 3 percent for persons having profound degree of disability and at 2 percent for persons having severe or moderate degree of disability.

4.5.3 The distribution of 1000 persons *having speech disability only* by type of treatment taken is given in Table 4.5.9 for the rural areas and in Table 4.5.10 for the urban areas. At the country level, nearly 65 percent of the disabled persons in the rural areas reported to have taken no treatment at all as against nearly 50 percent of the disabled in the urban sector. The percentage of cases reporting allopathic treatment other than surgical operation are 29 for rural India and 38 for urban India. The corresponding percentage for surgical operations are 2 for rural sector and 5 for urban. In urban Punjab, nearly 30 percent of disabled persons reported to have undergone surgical operation. The said estimate appears to be dubious when compared against the proportion (2-5 percent) of disabled persons who underwent surgical operation for urban areas of other States. The tabulation of cases of surgical operation by type of speech disability will reveal the extent reporting error in such

cases. It is noteworthy that in rural Andhra Pradesh, rural Haryana, rural Karnataka, and rural West Bengal no case of surgical operation for speech disability was reported, while in other States, nearly 1 to 5 percent of disabled persons of the rural areas reported to have undergone surgical operation for speech disability.

4.5.4 Table 4.5.11 shows the distribution for 1000 disabled persons who took no treatment by reasons for taking no treatment separately for hearing and speech disabilities at the all-India level. The proportion of disabled persons who reported to have taken no treatment because treatment was expensive came out at 37 percent for the rural sector and at 31 percent for the urban sector in the case of persons having hearing disability, while the corresponding proportion in case of persons having speech disability only was 29 percent for the rural sector and 18 percent for the urban sector. One out of every ten persons having hearing disability, who took no treatment in the rural areas, and one out of every twenty persons having hearing disability, who took no treatment in the urban areas, reported to have taken no treatment because they had no knowledge of the place where treatment would be available, while for 15 percent of persons having speech disability in both rural and urban areas did not take treatment for the said reason. The proportion of disabled persons, who reported to have taken no treatment because treatment was not deemed to be necessary for economic independence¹, was 18 percent in the case of persons having hearing disability and also in the case of persons having speech disability only for the rural areas; while the corresponding proportion for their counterparts in the urban areas was about 16 percent.

4.5.5 The distribution for 1000 disabled persons, who were advised to use hearing aid but not acquire the aid by reasons for not acquiring the aid, is presented at the all-India level in Table 4.5.12. Fourteen out of twentyfive disabled persons in the rural areas and thirteen out of twentyfive disabled persons in the urban areas reported to have not acquired the aid because this was either expensive or not available. Two out of twentyfive disabled persons in the rural areas and one out of ten disabled persons in the urban areas did not acquire the aid because the use of aid was not necessary for their economic independence.

¹ By economic independence was meant that the person could pursue his/her gainful activity, with the disability. By personal independence was meant that the persons could take self-care with the disability.

Chapter 5

LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY

5.0 Persons having loss or lack of normal ability to execute distinctive activities associated with moving both oneself and objects from one place to another were treated as persons having locomotor disability. Such loss or lack of normal ability can occur due to (i) paralysis of the limb or body, (ii) deformity of the limb, (iii) amputation, (iv) dysfunction of joints and (v) deformity of the body other than that in the limb. The coverage of the survey, however, was slightly widened to include cases of physical deformity such as hunch-back and dwarf that might not lead to difficulties in moving oneself and objects from one place to another. The estimates of prevalence of locomotor disability (number of persons having locomotor disability per 100,000 population) and the estimates of incidence of locomotor disability (number of persons who became disabled during 365 days preceding the date of survey, per 100,000 population) are presented in sections 5.1 and 5.2 respectively. The age pattern of onset of disability is examined in section 5.3. The data on probable causes of locomotor disability and those on the type of treatment taken for locomotor disability are presented in sections 5.4 and 5.5 respectively.

5.1 PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY

5.1.1 Table 5.1.1 gives the estimates of number of persons having at least one of the different types of locomotor disability per 100,000 population for rural and urban areas. The number of persons having locomotor disability was estimated at 8.28 per 100,000 persons for the rural areas of the country and at 679 for the urban areas. The rates for males and females were obtained at 1047 and 597 respectively for the rural areas and at 800 and 544 respectively for the urban areas. In the rural areas of the country, the highest rate was estimated in the Punjab (nearly 1400) and the lowest rate in Assam (271). In the urban areas of the country, the rate was highest in Haryana (973) and lowest in Assam (296). A large variation in prevalence of locomotor disability over the States is observed for both rural and urban areas of the country.

5.1.2 The prevalence of locomotor disability amongst males was estimated at 1047 per 100,000 persons for all-India rural as against 800 for all-India urban. The all-India rate for females was estimated at 597 for the rural areas as against 544 for the urban areas. The

prevalence of locomotor disability among males was found to be much higher than among females in all the States and Union Territories except Mizoram, for both rural and urban areas of the country. Marked inter-state variation in prevalence of locomotor disability is also observed for both males and females.

5.1.3 Table 5.1.2 presents the prevalence of different type of locomotor disability—paralysis, deformity of limb, amputation and dysfunction of joints—by sex for the rural areas. For rural, India as a whole, the prevalence rates of paralysis, deformity of limb, amputation and dysfunction of joints were obtained at 195, 350, 65 and 169 respectively. The corresponding rates were found to be 246, 444, 100 and 200 for males and 141, 250, 28 and 137 for females. The prevalence of paralysis amongst males was estimated at 135—480 per 100,000 persons and the same amongst females at 90—240 for all the States except Assam. The number of persons having deformity of limb was estimated at 300—820 per 100,000 persons for males and at 160—440 per 100,000 persons for females for all the States except Assam. The proportion of persons having dysfunction of joints was estimated at 100—300 per 100,000 persons for both males and females for most of the States. In all the States except Haryana, the proportion of amputees amongst females was estimated at less than 100 per 100,000 persons. The proportion of amputees amongst males was found to be below 100 per 100,000 persons in all the States except Haryana, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh. In Haryana and Punjab, it may be noted, more than 3 males per 1000 males were reported to have undergone amputation.

5.1.4 The prevalence rates of locomotor disability by sex and type of locomotor disability are presented in Table 5.1.3 for the urban areas. At the all-India level, prevalence rates of paralysis, deformity of limb, amputation and dysfunction of joints were estimated at 183, 276, 53 and 126 respectively. The proportion of amputees amongst males was the highest in Punjab and Haryana. In Haryana, nearly 200 females per 100,000 were estimated to have undergone amputation, while in the other States, the prevalence of amputation amongst females was appreciable lower. A large variation in prevalence of paralysis, deformity of limb

and dysfunction of joints among both males and females over the States is also observed. For the country as a whole, the prevalence of the different types of locomotor disability amongst urban males and females was slightly lower than amongst their rural counterparts and the prevalence rates of the different types of disability other than amputation for rural and urban females were estimated at the same level. In most of the States, prevalence of paralysis, deformity of limb and dysfunction of joints among urban males was lower than amongst their rural counterpart. The prevalence of paralysis amongst rural females was higher than among urban females in seven States while the prevalence of paralysis among urban females was higher than amongst rural females in the remaining States. For all the States, prevalence of deformity of limb and dysfunction of joints amongst rural and urban females was estimated at the same level.

PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY BY AGE

5.1.5 The number (per 100,000 persons) of persons having at least one of the locomotor disabilities by sex and age is presented in Table 5.1.4 for the rural areas and in Table 5.1.5 for the urban areas. At the all-India level, the prevalence of locomotor disability amongst urban children (aged 0-4 years and 5-14 years) was observed to be higher than amongst rural children while the prevalence rates for rural adults aged 15-39 years, 40-59 years and 60 years and above were found to be higher than for their urban counterparts. In both rural and urban areas of the country, the prevalence of disability amongst children was reported to be higher for the 5-14 years age group than for the 0-4 years group. The prevalence of disability appears to decline with age after the age group 5-14 years but rises after 15-39 years in both rural and urban areas.

5.1.6 At all-India level, the prevalence of locomotor disability amongst rural males appears to rise steadily with increasing age. The age pattern of prevalence of disability for rural males is observed to be similar to the all-India age pattern in the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In the other States, the prevalence of disability amongst rural males falls after the age group 5-14 and rises progressively after 15-39 years. At the all-India level, the prevalence of disability amongst urban males rises between the age groups 0-4 years and 5-14 years and then declines between age groups 5-14 years and 15-24 years, thereafter it rises steadily

with increasing age. Similar age pattern amongst urban males is observed in all the States except Assam, Kerala and West Bengal. In the urban sector of Assam, Kerala and West Bengal, prevalence of disability rises steadily with age.

5.1.7 At the all-India level, the prevalence rate of disability amongst both rural and urban females increases between 0-4 years and 5-14 years and then declines to a lower level for the 15-39 years group; thereafter the rate rises steadily with increasing age. The age pattern of the prevalence of disability amongst urban females in the different States is observed to be broadly similar to the all-India age pattern. The age pattern for rural females in all the States except Orissa and Tripura is similar to the all-India age pattern. In rural Orissa and rural Tripura, the prevalence of disability among females rises monotonically with increasing age.

5.2 INCIDENCE OF DISABILITY

5.2.1 The incidence rates of locomotor disability for males, females and persons are presented in Table 5.2.1. The incidence rate was estimated at 53 per 100,000 population for both rural and urban sectors of the country. For all-India rural, sectors of the country. For all-India rural the rate was 64 for males and 42 for females. For all-India urban, the rate came out at 61 for males and 47 for females. In the rural areas of the country, the rate was highest in Punjab (129) and lowest in Kerala (29). In the urban areas of the country the rate was highest in Orissa (106) and lowest in West Bengal (26). In all the States except Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, incidence of locomotor disability among rural males was higher than among rural females. In rural Kerala, incidence of locomotor disability among both males and females was estimated at the same level. The incidence of disability among urban males was higher than among urban females in all the States except Rajasthan. In urban Rajasthan, incidence of locomotor disability among both males and females was estimated at the same level.

5.2.2 The incidence rates of paralysis, deformity of limb, amputation and dysfunction of joints of the limb are presented in Table 5.2.2 at the all-India level for the rural and urban areas. The rates per 100,000 population for paralysis, deformity of limb, amputation and dysfunction of joints were estimated at 17, 13, 4 and 17 respectively for the rural areas as against 18, 16, 3 and 15 respectively for the urban areas. In both rural and urban areas, incidence of

paralysis and amputation among males was higher than among females. The incidence of deformity of limb and dysfunction of joints among males was higher than among females in the rural areas at the country level while the incidence of deformity of limb and dysfunction of joints among both males and females in the urban areas was estimated at the same level.

INCIDENCE OF DISABILITY BY AGE

5.2.3 The incidence rates of locomotor disability by sex and age are presented in Table 5.2.3 at the all-India level. The incidence rates per 100,000 population for age groups 0-4, 5-14, 15-39, 40-59 and 60 years & above came out at 97, 26, 19, 58 and 243 respectively for the rural areas as against 131, 22, 15, 61 and 301 respectively for the urban areas. The incidence of disability among the urban children (aged 0-4 years) was higher than among the rural children. The incidence of disability among the urban population aged 5-39 years was lower than among their rural counterpart, while the rate for the urban population aged 40 years and above was higher than among their rural counterpart. In both rural and urban areas of the country, incidence rate for both males and females progressively declines over age groups 0-4, 5-14 and 15-39 with increasing age and then rises between age groups 15-39 and 40-59; thereafter the rate rises sharply between age groups 40-59 and 60 years & above.

5.3 AGE PATTERN OF ONSET OF DISABILITY

5.3.1 For persons who were disabled from birth, the question of age at onset of disability does not, of course, arise. Though the respondents may forget the age at onset of disability they would remember whether they became disabled at early or late childhood or after attaining adulthood. The pattern of the onset of disability is examined for age intervals 0-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-29 years, 30-44 years, 45-59 years and 60 years & above of the disabled persons. The age pattern of the onset of disability may be examined by looking into the prevalence of disability by age at onset for different age cohorts of disabled persons. The same may also be examined by looking into the age distribution of the onset of disability for disabled persons aged 60 years & more. The latter approach is adopted here for studying the age pattern of the onset of disability.

5.3.2 The distribution of persons of 50 years and older and having locomotor disability *due to paralysis*

by age at onset of disability is presented in Table 5.3.1 for the rural areas and in Table 5.3.2 for the urban areas. The distributions presented in the tables show that the age pattern of the onset of disability for the rural and urban areas is similar. Nearly 60 percent of the cases of disability due to paralysis were reported to have started at ages 60 years and above and nearly 30 percent of the cases at ages 45-59 years. The statewide distributions show marked variation in some respects, but much of it may be due to inadequate sample sizes.

5.3.3 Tables 5.3.3 and 5.3.4 relating to the rural and urban areas respectively give the distributions of disabled persons of 60 years and older and having locomotor disability *due to deformity* of limb by age at onset of the disability. The proportion reported to have started at 60 years & above for the rural areas of the country was much lower (34 percent) than the corresponding proportion for the urban areas (47 percent) while the proportion reported to have started at 45-59 years was between 25 and 30 percent for both rural and urban areas of the country. The statewide distribution show marked variation in some respects, but much of it may be due to inadequate sample sizes.

5.3.4 Table 5.3.5 presents the age pattern of the onset of disability *due to amputation* at the all-India level. The cases of amputation of even one finger or a portion of a finger not resulting in the difficulty in moving object from one place to another and the cases of amputation of a toe not resulting in the difficulty in moving oneself from one place to another were treated as cases of locomotor disability in the survey. The table shows that rural and urban patterns are somewhat different. The proportions of amputations at ages below 15, 15-25, 30-44, 45-59 and 60 & above were estimated, respectively, at nearly 4 percent, 10 percent, 24 percent, 27 percent and 28 percent for the rural areas and at nearly 7 percent, 13 percent, 33 percent, 26 percent and 20 percent for the urban areas.

5.3.5 The distribution of persons of 60 years and older and having locomotor disability *due to dysfunction of joints* by age at onset of disability is presented in Table 5.3.6 for the rural areas and in Table 5.3.7 for the urban areas. The distributions presented in the tables show that the age pattern of the onset of disability for rural and urban areas of the country is similar. Nearly 60 percent of the

cases of disabilities were reported to have commenced at ages 60 years & above and nearly 27 percent of the cases were reported to have commenced at ages 45-59 years. The proportions of the cases of disabilities with the onset of disability at ages 0-4, 5-14, 15-29 and 30-44 lay between one percent and five percent. The statewide distribution shows marked variation but much of it may be due to inadequate sample sizes.

6.4 PROBABLE CAUSE OF DISABILITY

5.4.1 A person having locomotor disability may be disabled from birth. The information on probable cause of disability was collected in respect of disabled persons who were not disabled from birth.

5.4.2 The distribution of 1000 disabled persons having locomotor disability *due to paralysis* by reported cause of paralysis is shown in Table 5.4.1 for the rural areas and in Table 5.4.2 for the urban areas. The stroke was reported to be the cause of paralysis for over 10 percent of disabilities in both rural and urban areas of the country. Nearly 15 percent of disabilities in the rural areas of the country and nearly 10 percent of disabilities in the urban areas were attributed to cerebral palsy. At the all-India level, polio was the cause of paralysis for 28 percent of disabilities amongst the rural population and for 44 percent of disabilities amongst the urban population. Nearly 19 percent of the disabilities in the rural areas of the country and nearly 16 percent of the disabilities in the urban areas were attributed to illness other than polio, stroke and leprosy. The percentage of other causes came out at 23 for the rural areas and at 16 for the urban areas. It is noteworthy that less than 1 percent of disabilities was attributed to leprosy in either sector at the all-India level. Actually, only in a few States leprosy was reported to be the cause of paralysis. To what extent, this estimate is affected by concealment cannot be gauged from this survey.

5.4.3 The distribution for 1000 disabled persons having locomotor disability *due to deformity of limb* by reported cause of disability is presented in Table 5.4.3 for the rural areas and in Table 5.4.4 for the urban areas. At the country level, polio was the cause of deformity of limb for nearly 30 percent of disabilities amongst the rural population and for nearly 40 percent of the disabilities amongst the urban population. Nearly 4 percent of the disabilities in the rural and urban areas of the country

were attributed to cerebral palsy and stroke. It is, however, possible that the said cases of disability were enumerated as cases of paralysis and were again enumerated as cases of disability due to deformity of limb because of the abnormal shape of the limbs. About 30 percent of disabilities in the rural areas and nearly 25 percent of disabilities in the urban areas were attributed to causes other than the specified causes and to illness other than polio and leprosy. In both rural and urban areas, nearly 25 percent of disabilities due to deformity of limb was caused by burns and injury. In all the States, injury and polio were the primary causes of disability due to deformity of limb.

5.4.4 Table 5.4.5 presents the distribution for 1000 disabled persons having undergone *amputation by* cause of amputation at the all-India level. Nearly 25 percent of the amputations in the rural areas and nearly 30 percent of the amputations in the urban areas were reported to have been done for burns, injuries and medical and surgical interventions. The proportion of amputations due to leprosy was estimated to be 12 percent for the rural areas and 8 percent for the urban areas. About sixty percent of amputations in both rural and urban areas of the country, however, were reported to have been done for other types of illness or other causes.

5.4.5 The distribution for 1000 disabled persons having locomotor disability due to *dysfunction of joints* by reported cause of disability is given in Table 5.4.6 for the rural areas and in Table 5.4.7 for the urban areas. 'Burns and injury' was the cause of disability for nearly 42 percent of cases of disabilities in both rural and urban areas of the country. Nearly 24 percent of disabilities in the rural areas and nearly 20 percent of disabilities in the urban areas were attributed to illness other than polio, leprosy and stroke. In both sectors, about 20 percent of disabilities were attributed to causes other than those specified in the table. It is, of course, possible that the cause of disability might have been erroneously ascertained in some cases by the investigators.

5.5 TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN

5.5.1 In case of locomotor disability, provision was made for recording particulars of multiple locomotor disabilities. Locomotor disability was classified into cases of (i) paralysis, (ii) deformity of limb, (iii) amputation, (iv) dysfunction of joints of

limb, and (v) others. But particulars of treatment were recorded for only one type of locomotor disability for cases of multiple locomotor disabilities. In case of multiple locomotor disabilities two situations are possible regarding the type of treatment taken. The first situation refers to persons having multiple locomotor disabilities who took treatment for only one type of disability and the second situation refers to persons (having multiple locomotor disabilities) who took treatment for more than one type of disability. In the second situation the following procedure was adopted for recording the particulars of the treatment taken. The particulars of treatment of paralysis were recorded if paralysis was one of the multiple locomotor disabilities and treatment was taken for paralysis. The particulars of treatment of deformity of limb were recorded if (i) deformity of limb was one of the multiple locomotor disabilities other than paralysis and the treatment was taken for the deformity of limb and (ii) deformity of limb was one of the multiple locomotor disabilities including paralysis and the treatment was taken for deformity of limb and also for other disabilities other than paralysis. In case of disability due to amputation coupled with that due to dysfunction of joints, priority was given to the disability due to amputation and the particulars of treatment for the disability due to dysfunction of joints, if taken, were not recorded in the schedule. Another point that needs to be mentioned in this context is that the cases of disabilities other than the disability for which particulars of treatment were entered in the schedule in the second situation were treated as cases for which no treatment was taken.

5.5.2 The distribution for 1000 disabled persons having locomotor disability due to *paralysis* by type of treatment taken is presented in Table 5.5.1 for the rural areas and in Table 5.5.2 for the urban areas. At the all-India level, the proportion of disabled persons who took no treatment was estimated at nearly 23 per cent for the rural sector and at nearly 10 percent for the urban sector. About 55 percent of the disabled persons in both rural and urban areas of the country, reported to have taken allopathic treatment (presumably medicines) represented by code 8 and nearly 15 percent in both the sectors reported to have used aid or appliances only (code 3). The proportions reporting other types of treatment are comparatively negligible.

5.5.3 Table 5.5.3 for the rural areas and Table 5.5.4 for the urban areas present the distribution for

1000 disabled persons having locomotor disability due to *deformity of limb not coupled with locomotor disability due to paralysis*. The proportion of such disabled persons who took no treatment was estimated at 37 percent for all-India rural and at 21 percent for all-India urban. Nearly 40 percent of disabled persons of the rural areas of the country and about 50 percent of disabled persons of the urban areas reported to have taken allopathic treatment (presumably medicines) represented by code 8 in the tables. The proportion using aids/appliances was estimated at 8 percent for the rural areas and at 11 percent for the urban areas. The proportions for other types of treatment are observed to be small in both the sectors.

5.5.4 Table 5.5.5 for the rural areas and Table 5.5.6 for the urban areas give the distribution for 1000 disabled persons having locomotor disability due to dysfunction of joints only by type of treatment taken. About 30 per cent of the disabled persons in rural areas of the country and nearly 15 per cent of the disabled persons in the urban areas reported to have taken no treatment at all. The proportion of disabled persons, who took allopathic treatment (presumably medicines) represented by code 8 in the tables, was about 45 percent for both rural and urban areas of the country. Nearly 3 percent of disabled person in both rural and urban areas reported to have taken physiotherapy or occupation therapy only. The proportion using aids/appliances came out at 11 percent for the rural areas and at 15 percent for the urban areas. The proportions for other types of treatment are observed to be small in both the sectors.

5.5.5 The distribution for 1000 disabled persons, who took no treatment by reasons for taking no treatment separately for the different types of locomotor disability, is presented in Table 5.5.7 at the all-India level. Half of the persons, having disability due to paralysis in the rural areas and three out of every ten persons having similar disability in the urban areas, reported to have taken no treatment because treatment was expensive. Treatment could also not be taken for the said reason by 37 percent of persons having deformity of limb in the rural areas and 27 percent of persons having similar disability in the urban areas; and by 48 percent of persons having disability due to dysfunction of joints in the rural areas and 37 percent of persons having similar disability in the urban areas. The proportion of disabled persons, who could not take treatment because they had no knowledge of the place where treatment would be available, was 8 percent, 12 percent and 6 percent respectively for paraly-

sis, deformity of the limb and dysfunction of joints for the rural sector and 7 percent, 9 percent and 3 percent respectively for paralysis, deformity of the limb and dysfunction of joints for the urban sector. The percentage of disabled persons, who did not take treatment because treatment was not deemed to be necessary for economic or personal independence¹, came out at 17, 22 and 14 respectively for paralysis, deformity of the limb and dysfunction of joints of the limb for the rural sector, and 12, 22 and 24 for paralysis, deformity of the limb and dysfunction of joints for the urban sector.

¹By economic independence was meant that the person could pursue his/her gainful activity with the disability. By personal independence was meant that the persons could take self-care with the disability.

5.5.6 Table 5.5.8 presents the distribution for 1000 disabled person who were advised to use aid/appliance but did not acquire aid/appliance by reason for not acquiring aid/appliance separately for the different types of locomotor disability at the all-India level. The proportion of disabled persons who did not acquire the aid/appliance as advised by the medical experts because the aid/appliance was not available or was expensive came out at 45 percent, 45 percent, 50 percent and 47 percent respectively for paralysis, deformity of limb, amputation and dysfunction of joints for the rural sector and at 36 percent, 44 percent, 57 percent and 37 percent respectively for paralysis, deformity of limb, amputation and dysfunction of joints for the urban sector.

Chapter 6

ESTIMATES OF PHYSICALLY DISABLED PERSONS

6.1 For the purpose of the present survey, a person was treated as physically disabled if the person had at least one of (i) visual disability, (ii) communication disability (hearing disability and/or speech disability), and (iii) locomotor disability. The estimates of prevalence of physical disability (number of physically disabled persons per 100,000 population) by sex for rural and urban areas of all the States and Union Territories are presented in this Chapter.

6.2 The number of physically disabled persons per 100,000 population by sex is shown in Table 6.1. For the country as a whole, prevalence of physical disability was estimated at 18 persons per 1000 for the rural sector and 14 persons for the urban sector. At the all-India level, the prevalence of physical disability amongst males was estimated at 20 for the rural areas and 15 for the urban areas. The corresponding rates for females were somewhat lower—16 for all-India rural and 13 for all-India urban. As noted above, the prevalence of physical disability amongst the rural population came out to be slightly higher than amongst the urban population.

6.3 In the rural areas of the country, the prevalence rate per 1000 population was highest (26) in Punjab and the lowest (8) in Assam. In the urban sector the highest rate (21) was estimated in Tamil Nadu and the lowest rate (8) in Assam. The prevalence of physical disability was estimated at the same level for rural and urban areas in the States of Assam, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. In the remaining States the prevalence of physical disability amongst the rural population was higher than amongst the urban population.

6.4 In the rural areas of the country, the prevalence rate was highest in Punjab for males (30) and in Andhra Pradesh for females (23). In the urban areas of the country, the highest rate was estimated in Tamil Nadu for both males and females (23 for males; 19 for females). In both rural and urban areas of the country, the lowest rate (8 per 1000) for both males and females was estimated in Assam. In both rural and urban areas of all the States, prevalence of physical disability amongst males was higher than amongst females.

Chapter 7

SUMMARY ON MAIN FINDINGS

7.1 This Chapter contains the main findings of the survey as summarised at the national level with rural urban breakup. Of the total all-India population of roughly 680 millions, the number of physically disabled persons (having at least one type of the disability) is estimated provisionally to be about 12 million i.e., about 1.8 percent of the total population. About 10 percent of these physically disabled persons suffer from more than one type of physical disabilities, viz., (i) visual disability, (ii) hearing disability, (iii) speech disability, and (iv) locomotor disability. Considering these disabilities separately, persons having locomotor

disability with or without having one or more of the other physical disabilities are highest in number and are estimated at 5.43 million followed by visual disability (3.47 million). The persons having hearing disability comes out at 3.02 million while that for speech disability, the estimated number is found to be a little over half as much, with 1.75 million. The rural-urban breakup of these aggregates classified by sex as estimated provisionally by applying the all-India rates thrown up by present survey to the 1981 census population are given in Table 7.1.

TABLE 7.1 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (IN 00) OF DISABLED PERSONS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

type of disability	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
physical disability/	5496	4176	9672	1300	967	2267
visual disability :	1193	1715	2908	249	317	566
with no light perception	443	706	1149	105	110	215
with light perception	747	1001	1748	144	206	350
hearing disability	1366	1111	2477	288	254	542
speech disability	870	496	1366	255	133	388
locomotor disability	2814	1528	4342	679	406	1085

1 at least one of (i) visual disability, (ii) hearing disability, (iii) speech disability and (iv) locomotor disability.

7.2 The estimated number of persons who became disabled during 365 days preceding the date of survey as derived by applying the all-India incidence rates

obtained from the present survey to the 1981 census population are presented below in Table 7.2, for visual, hearing, speech and locomotor disabilities.

TABLE 7.2 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (IN 000) OF PERSONS WHO BECAME DISABLED DURING 365 DAYS PRECEDING THE DATE OF SURVEY BY TYPE OF DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

type of disability	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
visual disability	86	115	201	20	28	48
hearing disability	46	39	85	10	10	21
speech disability	14	4	18	5	2	7
locomotor disability	172	107	279	52	35	87

7.3 In the following paragraphs of this Chapter, the prevalence rates as well as the incidence rates of disability, the distribution for 1000 disabled persons aged 60 years & above by age at onset of disability, and the distributions for 1000 disabled persons by probable cause of disability and type of treatment taken are presented separately for visual, communication (hearing and/or speech) and locomotor disability.

VISUAL DISABILITY

7.4 Table 7.3 shows that the prevalence of visual disability among females was higher than among males and the prevalence of visual disability with light perception was higher than that of visual disability with no light perception in both rural and urban areas.

TABLE 7-3 : PREVALENCE RATES (PER 100,000) DISABILITY BY SEX SEPARATELY FOR EACH TYPE OF VISUAL DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

type of visual disability	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
with no light perception	165	276	219	124	147	135
with light perception	278	391	333	170	276	220
visual disability ¹	444	670	553	294	425	356

1. Includes cases for which type of visual disability was not recorded.

7.5 It may be seen from Table 7.4 that the incidence of visual disability with light perception among females was higher than among males in both rural and urban areas. The incidence of visual dis-

ability with no light perception among rural females was higher than among rural males while the incidence among urban females was lower than among urban males.

TABLE 7-4 : INCIDENCE RATES (PER 100,000) BY SEX SEPARATELY FOR EACH TYPE OF VISUAL DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

type of visual disability	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
with no light perception	8	13	10	8	6	7
with light perception	24	32	28	15	32	23
visual disability	32	45	38	23	38	30

7.6 Table 7.5 shows that the age pattern of onset

of disability is quite similar for the two types of visual disability.

TABLE 7-5 : DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 DISABLED PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND ABOVE BY AGE AT ONSET OF DISABILITY SEPARATELY FOR EACH TYPE OF VISUAL DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

age at onset of disability (years)	rural		urban	
	visual disability		visual disability	
	with no light perception	with light perception	with no light perception	with light perception
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0-4	33	23	29	17
5-14	53	29	45	23
15-29	30	11	24	12
30-44	43	14	47	19
45-59	229	214	253	243
60 & above	612	709	602	686
total	1000	1000	1000	1000

7.7 We present below in Table 7.6 distribution of visually disabled persons by cause of disability. It may be seen from this table that the proportion of non-reporting of the cause of disability was quite high, viz., around 50 percent in the case of visual disability with no light perception against a still higher figure of around 60 percent in the case of visual disability with light perception. As expected, in either

case, the amount of non reporting was higher in the rural areas as compared to the same in the urban areas. Even for those reporting the cause, cataract together with corneal opacity were found to be the most dominant causes for visual disability with no light perception while cataract alone was returned as the major cause in the case of disability with light perception.

TABLE 7-6 : DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 VISUALLY DISABLED PERSONS BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY SEPARATELY FOR EACH TYPE OF VISUAL DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

cause of disability	rural		urban	
	visual disability		visual disability	
	with no light perception	with light perception	with no light perception	with light perception
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
cataract	198	243	156	285
glaucoma	78	46	64	59
corneal opacity	152	56	246	40
injuries	28	21	53	30
eye haemorrhage other than injury	8	4	8	2
myopia	—	1	—	3
others and not known	—	—	—	—
not recorded	536	639	473	581
all causes	1000	1000	1000	1000

7.8 Considering the efforts to mitigate the effect of the visual disability, we find from Table 7.7 that about half of the visually disabled persons did not take any treatment in the rural areas while the corresponding proportion was nearly 30 percent in the urban areas. Cataract being the most common cause for visual disability with light perception, it was expected that out of the various remedies reported surgical operation would be quite common. However, we

find from this table that only 29 percent of such visually disabled persons have been reported to have undergone surgical operation in the urban areas, while the corresponding percentage in the rural areas was a meagre 17. In the case of visually disabled with no light perception, the percentages of cases undergoing surgical operation were slightly less, viz. 23 percent in the urban areas and 15 percent in the rural areas.

TABLE 7-7 : DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 VISUALLY DISABLED PERSONS BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN SEPARATELY FOR EACH TYPE OF VISUAL DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

type of treatment	rural		urban	
	visual disability		visual disability	
	with no light perception	with light perception	with no light perception	with light perception
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
glasses only	11	43	8	78
medicine only	271	194	408	254
surgical operation	154	174	225	289
others	70	50	71	54
no treatment taken	494	539	288	325
total	1000	1000	1000	1000

7.9 Probing into the reasons for not taking any treatment, it was found from the survey that adverse economic condition rather than lack of knowledge

about the facilities for treatment was mainly responsible for not taking any treatment. In fact, in the case of disabled with no light perception, the proportion

of disabled persons who took no treatment because of the expensive nature of such treatments worked out at 46 percent in the rural areas while it was surprisingly, still larger, in the urban areas (54 percent). On the other hand, the proportion was very low in respect of the visually disabled who were reported to have taken no treatment due to lack of knowledge about the place where the treatment would be available, for either type of visual disability. Moreover nearly 30

percent of the visually disabled persons with light perception in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas did not take any treatment as they considered it not necessary either for economic independence or for personal independence. The corresponding proportion in case of persons with no light perception was 25 percent in the rural areas and 17 percent in the urban areas.

TABLE 7-8 : DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 DISABLED PERSONS WHO TOOK NO TREATMENT BY REASONS SEPARATELY FOR EACH TYPE OF VISUAL DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

reason for taking no treatment	rural		urban	
	visual disability		visual disability	
	with no light perception	with light perception	with no light perception	with light perception
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
place where treatment available not known	49	19	24	23
place of treatment known but treatment expensive	460	499	537	415
treatment not deemed to be necessary for :				
<i>economic independence</i>	163	173	106	166
<i>personal independence</i>	82	140	63	156
other reasons	246	169	270	240
all reasons	1000	1000	1000	1000

COMMUNICATION DISABILITY

7.10 It may be seen from Table 7.9 that the prevalence of hearing disability among males was higher than among females in rural areas while the same

among females was slightly higher than among males in the urban areas. The prevalence of speech disability among males was higher than among females in both rural and urban areas.

TABLE 7-9 : PREVALENCE RATES (PER 1,00,000 AGED 5 YRS. & ABOVE POPULATION) OF COMMUNICATION DISABILITY BY SEX AND TYPE OF DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

type of communication disability	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
hearing	595	510	553	386	395	390
speech	379	228	304	342	207	279

7.11 Table 7.10 shows that the incidence rate of hearing disability for males is slightly higher than that for females in the rural areas, while there was no such sex differential in the urban areas. The predomin-

ance of incidence of disability among males over females in respect of the speech disability was, however, observed in both rural as well as the urban areas.

TABLE 7-10 : INCIDENCE RATES (PER 1,00,000 POPULATION AGED 5 YRS., & ABOVE) OF COMMUNICATION DISABILITY BY SEX AND TYPE OF DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

type of communication disability	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
hearing	20	18	19	14	15	15
speech	6	2	4	7	3	5

7.12 The age pattern of the onset of disability namely, the increasing tendency of acquiring these disabilities as one progressed with age, was found to be broadly

similar hearing and speech disabilities, as may be observed from Table 7.11, not only in the rural but also urban areas.

TABLE 7-11 : DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 DISABLED PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND ABOVE BY AGE AT ONSET OF DISABILITY FOR EACH TYPE OF COMMUNICATION DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

age at onset of disability (years)	rural		urban	
	hearing	speech	hearing	speech
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0-4	8	55	6	12
15-14	25	59	32	73
15-29	39	33	45	8
30-44	73	48	85	48
45-59	262	223	258	229
60 & above	590	475	570	493
not recorded	3	107	4	137
total	1000	1000	1000	1000

TABLE 7-12 : DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 DISABLED PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE HAVING HEARING DISABILITY BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

areas	cause of disability							all causes
	german measles	noise induced hearing loss	ear discharge	following			others and not known	
				illness	injury	medical and surgical intervention		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural	6	23	174	215	40	14	528	1000
urban	10	30	137	246	55	30	492	1000

7.13 Table 7.12 shows that in both rural and urban areas, for about 50 percent of persons having hearing disability. The cause of disability was either not known or was attributed to the category not specified in the table. Out of those who reported the cause most of them attributed the disability to ear discharge and illness in both rural and urban areas.

7.14 In the rural areas, for about 84 percent of persons having speech disability the cause was either not known or other than those specified in the table, while the corresponding proportion in the urban areas was 75 percent.

TABLE 7-13 : DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 DISABLED PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE HAVING SPEECH DISABILITY BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

areas	cause of disability						all causes
	voice disorder	cleft palate	following			others and not known	
			illness	injury	medical and surgical intervention		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural	31	12	110	8	4	835	1000
urban	38	19	170	18	8	747	1000

7.15 Nearly 60 per cent of disabled persons in the rural areas did not take any treatment in case of both hearing and speech disabilities. in the urban areas.

the corresponding proportion was 50 per cent in the case of speech disability and 42 percent in the case of hearing disability.

TABLE 7.14 : DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 DISABLED PERSONS (AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR EACH TYPE OF COMMUNICATION DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

type of treatment	rural		urban	
	hearing disability	speech disability only	hearing disability	speech disability only
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
surgical operation	11	15	28	48
allopathic treatment other than surgical operation	337	287	488	384
others	69	53	65	75
no treatment taken	583	645	419	493
total	1000	1000	1000	1000

7.16 Probing into the reasons for taking no treatment, it is observed from Table 7.15 that the proportion for taking no treatment because the treatment was expensive came out at 37 percent for the rural sector and 31 percent for the urban sector in the case of persons having hearing disability as against 29 percent

for the rural sector and 18 percent for the urban sector in the case of persons having speech disability. The proportion of disabled persons, who reported to have taken no treatment because the treatment was not deemed to be necessary for economic or personal independence was nearly 35 percent in the case of

TABLE 7.15 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS (AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE) HAVING COMMUNICATION DISABILITY WHO TOOK NO TREATMENT BY TYPE OF DISABILITY AND REASON FOR TAKING NO TREATMENT FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

reason for taking no treatment	rural		urban	
	hearing disability	speech disability only	hearing disability	speech disability only
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
place where treatment available not known	92	160	51	152
treatment expensive	366	287	312	180
treatment not deemed to be necessary for :				
<i>economic independence</i>	180	180	152	166
<i>personal independence</i>	168	177	229	299
others causes	194	196	256	203
total	1000	1000	1000	1000

persons having hearing disability and also in the case of persons having speech disability only for the rural areas; while the corresponding proportion for the urban

areas was 38 percent in the case of persons having hearing disability and 47 per cent in the case of persons having speech disability only.

TABLE 7.16 : DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 DISABLED PERSONS (AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE) WITH HEARING DISABILITY WHO WERE ADVISED HEARING AID BUT NOT ACQUIRED ANY HEARING AID BY REASONS FOR NOT ACQUIRING THE AID IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

areas	reasons for not acquiring any hearing aid					total	percentage of persons with hearing disability who were advised aid out of those who took treatment
	aid not available	aid too expensive	aid not deemed to be necessary for		others		
			economic independence	personal independence			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural	15	560	79	143	203	1000	10
urban	13	518	107	126	236	1000	13

7.17 It may be seen from Table 7.16 that nearly 56 percent of disabled persons in the rural areas and nearly 52 percent of disabled persons in the urban areas did not acquire the aid because this was either expensive or not available. The proportion of disabled who did not acquire the aid because the use of aid was not necessary for their economic independence was about 8 percent in the rural areas and 10 percent in the urban areas.

LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY

7.18 Table 7.17 shows that the prevalence of the different types of locomotor disability among males was much higher than among females in the rural as well as in the urban areas.

TABLE 7.17 : PREVALENCE RATES (PER 100,000) OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY BY SEX AND TYPE IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

type of locomotor disability	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
paralysis	246	141	195	214	149	183
deformity of limb	444	250	350	325	221	276
amputation	100	28	65	83	20	53
dysfunction of joints	200	137	169	136	115	126
at least one type ¹	1047	597	828	800	544	679

¹ including hunch-back, dwarf and types other than those shown in the table.

7.19 It may be seen from Table 7.18 that the incidence of disability among rural males was much higher than among rural females. In the urban areas, the incidence of disability due to paralysis and that of

amputation among males was higher than among females while the rates for deformity of limb and dysfunction of joints came out to be same for both males and females.

TABLE 7.18 : INCIDENCE RATES (PER 100,000) OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY BY SEX AND TYPE IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

type of locomotor disability	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
paralysis	19	15	17	22	14	18
deformity of limb		9	13	16	15	16
amputation	6	1	4	5	1	3
dysfunction of joints	20	15	17	15	15	15
at least one type ¹	64	42	53	61	47	54

¹including types other than those shown in the table

7.20 Table 7.19 shows that the age patterns of age at onset of paralysis and dysfunction of joints are broadly similar for both rural and urban areas. The

age patterns of the onset of deformity of limb and amputation for the rural and urban population, however, came out to be dissimilar.

TABLE 7-19 : DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 DISABLED PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND ABOVE BY AGE AT ONSET OF DISABILITY SEPARATELY FOR EACH TYPE OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

age (years) at onset of disability	Rural				urban			
	paralysis	deformity of limb	amputa- tion	dysfunction of joints	paralysis	deformity of limb	amputa- tion	dysfunction of joints
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0—4	46	56	7	8	27	72	27	9
5—14	29	93	31	19	20	63	42	17
15—29	15	78	95	33	12	48	134	22
30—44	49	144	238	53	35	77	332	56
45—59	279	283	272	268	277	259	260	262
60 & above	571	344	283	612	625	474	205	633
not recorded	11	2	74	7	4	7	—	1
all ages	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

7.21 About 55 percent of disabilities due to paralysis in the rural areas and 66 percent of the similar disabilities in the urban areas were attributed to cerebral palsy, polio and stroke. Injuries, burns and polio were the primary causes of deformity of limb in both rural and urban areas while injuries, burns and leprosy were the primary causes of amputation in both rural and urban areas. Slightly higher than 60 percent of

disabilities due to dysfunction of joints were attributed to injuries, burns and illness other than polio, leprosy and stroke in both rural and urban areas. It may also be noted that slightly lower than 30 percent of cases of disabilities due to paralysis and deformity of limb in the rural areas and slightly higher than 40 percent of similar disabilities in the urban areas were attributed to polio.

TABLE 7-20 : DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 DISABLED PERSONS BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY SEPARATELY FOR EACH TYPE OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

cause of disability	rural				urban			
	paralysis	deformity of limb	amputa- tion	dysfunction of joints	paralysis	deformity of limb	amputa- tion	dysfunction joints
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
cerebral palsy	152	26	—	—	99	32	—	—
following injuries and burns	21	267	219	423	20	223	276	416
following medical and surgical intervention	5	17	30	20	10	19	24	29
following illness :								
<i>polio</i>	277	291	—	80	436	434	—	120
<i>leprosy</i>	2	75	124	12	3	32	77	12
<i>stroke</i>	124	15	—	20	112	12	—	24
<i>others</i>	191	159	278	236	161	130	408	202
other causes	228	150	349	209	159	118	212	187
all causes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

7.22 The proportions of disabled persons who reported to have taken allopathic treatment (presumably medicines) were 53 percent, 42 percent and 42 percent respectively for disabilities due to paralysis, deformity of limb and dysfunction of joints in the rural areas, while the corresponding proportions were 58 percent, 49 percent and 47 percent respectively for paralysis, deformity of limb and dysfunction of joints in the ur-

ban areas. The proportions using aid/appliance were 14 percent, 8 percent and 11 percent respectively for paralysis, deformity of limb and dysfunction of joints in the rural areas, as against 17 percent, 13 percent and 15 percent respectively for paralysis, deformity of limb and dysfunction of joints in the urban areas.

TABLE 7-21 : DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 DISABLED PERSONS BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN SEPARATELY FOR SELECTED* TYPES OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

type of treatment	rural			urban		
	disability due to			disability due to		
	paralysis	deformity of limb	dysfunction of joints	paralysis	deformity of limb	dysfunction of joints
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
surgical operation only	11	26	33	19	41	63
physiotherapy/occupation therapy only	29	32	32	45	40	36
aid/appliance only	139	83	107	168	133	151
surgical operation and aid/appliance only	1	3	6	7	6	2
surgical operation and physiotherapy/occupation therapy	1	4	7	6	8	11
physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance	1	2	1	14	5	6
surgical operation, physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance	1	2	1	7	7	6
other allopathic treatment	530	419	421	584	494	467
others	53	58	78	44	52	84
all types	770	629	686	894	786	845
no treatment	230	371	314	106	214	155
total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

* Since amputation always involves surgical intervention only, it was taken out of the scope of this table.

7.23 The proportions for taking no treatment because the treatment was expensive came out at 49 percent, 37 percent and 48 percent for paralysis, deformity of limb and dysfunction of joints for the rural areas and at 31 percent, 27 percent and 37 percent respectively for paralysis, deformity of limb

and dysfunction of joints for the urban areas. Slightly higher than 10 percent of disabled persons in the rural areas and nearly 10 percent of disabled persons in the urban areas reported to have taken no treatment because the same was not deemed to be necessary for economic independence.

TABLE 7-22 : DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 DISABLED PERSONS WHO TOOK NO TREATMENT BY REASONS FOR TAKING NO TREATMENT SEPARATELY FOR SELECTED TYPES OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

reasons for taking no treatment	rural			urban		
	paralysis	deformity of limb	dysfunction of joints of limb	paralysis	deformity of limb	dysfunction of joints of limb
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
place where treatment available not known	82	119	62	71	87	34
place known but treatment expensive	492	370	475	310	272	374
treatment not deemed to be necessary for:						
<i>economic independence</i>	132	126	155	79	103	119
<i>personal independence</i>	37	97	85	47	112	88
<i>other reasons</i>	187	216	149	266	298	259
treatment taken for other locomotor disability	70	72	74	227	128	126
all reasons	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

7.24 Table 7.23 shows that slightly higher than 40 percent of disabled persons in the rural areas who were advised the use of aid/appliance, but reported to have not acquired the aid/appliance because this

was too expensive; while the corresponding proportions for paralysis, deformity of limb, amputation and dysfunction of joints was 35 percent, 41 percent, 51 percent and 35 percent respectively in the urban areas.

The proportion, who did not acquire the aid/appliance because this was not deemed to be necessary for economic independence, was nearly 10 percent for three types of disabilities in the rural areas while the corres-

ponding proportion was 16 percent, 9 percent and 9 percent respectively for paralysis, deformity of limb and dysfunction of joints in the urban areas.

TABLE (7.23): DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 DISABLED PERSONS WHO WERE ADVISED BUT NOT ACQUIRED ANY AID/APPLIANCE BY REASONS FOR NOT ACQUIRING FOR EACH TYPE OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

persons for not acquiring aid appliance	rural				urban			
	paralysis	deformity of limb	amputation	dysfunction of joints	paralysis	deformity of limb	amputation	dysfunction of joints
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
aid/appliance not available	12	23	33	20	17	27	56	24
too expensive	438	429	469	447	346	414	512	346
aid/appliance not deemed to be necessary for:								
<i>economic independence</i>	103	81	80	68	155	84	39	93
<i>personal independence</i>	125	136	149	147	159	173	96	193
others	322	331	269	318	323	302	297	344
all reasons	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Percentage of persons advised aid/appliance out of those who took treatment	9	7	8	8	9	6	9	6

7.25 From the present enquiry the estimate of all-India population was less by 7 percent in the rural sector and by 9 percent in the urban sector as compared to the 1981 population census. There is, however, a fairly close agreement between the age distribution of population obtained from the survey data and that obtained from 1971 census data for some major States. A close agreement between estimates of population sex ratio. (females per 100 males) obtained from the Survey data and that obtained from 1981 census was also observed at the State level (vide Appendix-3).

7.26 There is wide divergence between the estimates of disabled persons obtained from the present enquiry

and the broadly comparable counts available from the 1981 census. The estimated number of visually disabled persons having no light perception per 100,000 population was estimated at 219 for the rural areas of the country and at 135 for the urban areas as against the census proportions of 84 and 35 respectively, for the rural and urban areas. Against the census proportions of 39 dumb persons per 100,000 population for the rural areas of the country and 21 dumb persons for the urban areas, the estimates from the present enquiry came out at 142 for the rural areas and 102 for the urban areas (vide Appendix-4).

Appendix 1

OUTLINE OF THE SURVEY ON DISABILITY IN EARLIER ROUNDS OF THE NSS

A.1.1 The first enquiry on disability in the NSS was conducted in the 16th round (July 1960-August 1961). For the purpose of the enquiry a person was considered to be disabled if he/she could be categorised as (i) blind, (ii) deaf, (iii) dumb, (iv) lame, and (v) crippled. The *blind* included persons who could not see for all practical purposes in both eyes. The *deaf* included persons who could not hear in both ears for all practical purposes. The *dumb* included persons who could not talk. A person other than a leper who had deformity in either of the legs was treated as *lame*. A person other than a leper who had deformity in any part of the body excepting legs and was disabled thereby was treated as *crippled*. A complete enumeration was done at the village/block level for listing of disabled persons. The enumeration of disabled members was done at the time of listing of households in the sample villages/blocks.

A.1.2 The second enquiry on disability was conducted in the 28th round (October 1973—June 1974). In the enquiry, 14 households on the average were

surveyed for enumeration of disabled persons. In the sample households, blind, deaf and dumb members, members having any speech defect if he/she could talk, lame members, members with loss of toe, foot, leg, fingers, arm and hand, members having deformity in hand and/or leg and members suffering from paralysis of any kind were enumerated.

A.1.3 In the surveys conducted in the earlier rounds, persons with certain types of physical handicaps were enumerated. The data collected were not as dependable due to the fact that definitions, etc., were not worked out with involvement of medical experts as dependable due to the fact that definitions, etc., were estimates of physical disability can be derived from the results of the earlier rounds to assess change over time. Even for disability of blindness and dumbness no projection can be made.

Appendix 2

NOTE ON SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

A.2.1. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

The survey covered almost the entire area of the Indian Union. The areas excluded were Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir; rural areas of Nagaland; a few tehsils in districts Surguja and Bastar of Madhya Pradesh and districts Chandrapur and Melghat of Maharashtra; Sikkim and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

A.2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample design was stratified with two stage sampling in each stratum. The first stage units were 1981 or 1971 census villages in rural areas and urban blocks in urban areas. The second stage units were households.

A.2.3 REGION

Each State/Union Territory was divided into a few agro-economic regions, numbers of which in a State or Union Territory varying from one to seven. These regions were formed by grouping contiguous districts of similar agricultural profile. In Gujarat, however, regions were formed by grouping contiguous tehsils taking into consideration concentration of tribal population and dry areas of the State. Strata for sampling were formed within regions.

A.2.4 STRATIFICATION

Each district was treated as a stratum except in a few districts of Gujarat. In Gujarat, parts of districts belonging to different regions were treated as different strata. Some districts with very low urban population were merged with neighbouring districts within the same region to form urban strata.

A.2.5 ALLOCATION

Total sample size in terms of number of sample units (village/urban blocks to be surveyed) was determined on the basis of field strength for each State/Union Territory. The number thus arrived at in a State/Union Territory was allocated to the different rural and urban strata in proportion to their 1971 rural and urban populations respectively with more weightage for the urban sector. The final stratum allocation was multiple of 4 in general.

A.2.6 SAMPLING OF VILLAGES

The 1981 or 1971 census list of villages was used as the sampling frame. In each stratum the allocated number of villages was selected with probability proportional to size where size was the number of 1981 census houselisting enumeration blocks (or 1971 census population in strata where 1981 census frame was

not available) with replacement in the form of two independent sub-samples.

A.2.7 SAMPLING OF URBAN BLOCKS

Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks of UFS-1977 scheme wherever available and UFS blocks of 1972-77 period for the remaining towns constitute the sampling frame for selection of blocks. However, census, enumeration blocks were used in some towns classified as towns for the first time during 1981 census. In each urban stratum sample blocks were selected at random without replacement in the form of two independent sub-samples.

A.2.8 SUB-DIVISION OF SAMPLE VILLAGES AND BLOCKS

Sample villages and blocks with large population content were divided into two or more sub-divisions with nearly equal population content, called hamlet-groups in case of villages and sub-blocks in case of blocks. One of the sub-divisions formed in a sample village/block was selected at random and the survey was confined to the selected sub-division only.

A.2.9 SAMPLING OF HOUSEHOLDS

In each sampled unit (village/urban block) the households were classified into two sub-strata. The households having at least one member having at least of the physical disabilities, namely (i) visual disability, (ii) communication disability (for persons aged 5 years and above), and (iii) locomotor disability constituted sub-stratum I and residual households constituted sub-stratum II. This classification of households was done by house to house enquiry during listing of households. At the time of detailed investigation all the households of sub-stratum I and in sub-stratum II, a sample of households with interval (i) 12 in the rural sector and 14 in the urban sector was selected for survey.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

A. 2.10. The following notations were used in the formula for obtaining the estimates.

s : Subscript for stratum

i : Subscript for sample village/hamlet-group (rural) or block/subblock (urban)

j : Subscript for sample households

t₁ : Subscript for sub-stratum I

- t_2 : Subscript for sub-stratum 2
 z : Size of a village/block used for selection
 Z : Total size used for selection
 D : Number of hamlet-groups/sub—blocks
 C : Number of census villages contained in the surveyed revenue village
 n : Number of sample villages/blocks surveyed
 k : Number of districts/strata in a state/union territory
 I - Interval used for sampling of households
 \bar{h} : Number of households sampled
 h : Number of households surveyed
 y : Value of a characteristic
 Y : Estimate of the total of y

The estimate for a characteristic y for both rural and urban sectors at the State/Union territory level was obtained by the formula given below.

$$Y = \sum_{s=1}^k \frac{Z_s}{n_s} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n^s} \frac{h_{sit_1} D_{si} I_{sit_1}}{h_{sit_1} z_{si} C_{si}} \frac{\bar{h}_{sit_1}}{\sum_{j=1}^{\bar{h}_{sit_1}} y_{sij}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{h_{sit_2} D_{si} I_{sit_2}}{h_{sit_2} z_{si} C_{si}} \frac{\bar{h}_{sit_2}}{\sum_{j=1}^{\bar{h}_{sit_2}} y_{sij}} \right]$$

Where value of z and C was taken as 1 for urban sector and value of C was taken 1 if sample census village was the unit of Survey. The estimate for a characteristic y for both rural and urban sector at the all-India level was obtained by summing the estimated aggregates for all States and Union Territories.

Appendix 3

COMPARISON OF SURVEY RESULTS WITH THE CENSUS FIGURES

Estimates of population based on the household schedule 26 in the NSS 36th round (July-December 1981) and 1981 census population have been compared in Table A.3.1 and A.3.2 for the rural and urban sectors respectively. Since the effective reference date of the 36th round was October 1, census population on that day would have been expected to be about one per cent higher than counted on 1st March, 1981 but NSS estimates are found to be lower than the census figures. The difference is about 7 and 9 per cent for the rural and urban sectors respectively at the all India level. The extent of under enumeration appears to be more for females than for males in the rural sector but the position is reverse in the urban sector. The differences between NSS estimates and Census figures were more prominent in Union Territories and States with inadequate sample size. In evaluating those differences, one has to take into account the stratification of households in the sampling design for the 36th round. An estimation of population was not an objective of the 36th round. Following a listing of the households in sample villages and blocks, all households having at least one disabled person were grouped into one sub-stratum and each household from this sub-stratum was surveyed. From the other sub-stratum of remaining households only a small fraction (ranging between one in 12 to

one in 14) were covered. As the prevalence rate of disability rises with age, the first stratum may result in over representation of population aged 15 and above. The age distribution of population for the 36th round indicates some over representation of population aged 15 and over when compared to the age distribution of population for the 32nd round. But the difference observed may be attributed partly to the smaller sample size in the 36th round as compared to that in the 32nd round.

A.3. Estimated total number of persons by different age groups per 1,000 population as obtained from data collected through schedule 26 of NSS 36th round have been presented alongwith the corresponding 1971 census figures in Tables A.3.3 and A.3.4 for the rural and urban sectors respectively for some major States with a view to assess the reliability of the NSS estimates. Broad agreement of NSS estimates with the corresponding census figures is apparent from the tables for both rural and urban sectors.

A.3.3 Broad agreement between estimates of sex-ratio (number of females per 1000 males) obtained from the data collected in the present survey and 1981 census figures is also observed [see cols. (11) and (12) of Tables A.3.1 and A.3.2].

TABLE A 3-1: COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED RURAL POPULATION AND SEX RATIO (NUMBER OF FEMALE PER 1000 MALES) OBTAINED FROM NSS 36th ROUND (JULY—DECEMBER, 1981) SCHEDULE 26 WITH THAT OF 1981 CENSUS POPULATION FOR EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY.

state/union territory	RURAL													
	population (in 00) as per						percentage different						sex ratio	
	1981 census		NSS 36 round, schedule 26		total		NSS 36 round, schedule 26		total		percentage different		1981 census	NSS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(11)	(12)	
Andhra Pradesh	41135	20722	20413	40525	20619	19906	-1.5	-0.5	-2.5	985	965	985	965	
Assam*	17909	9362	8547	14035	7634	6401	-21.6	-18.5	-25.1	913	838	913	838	
Bihar	61124	31119	30005	54798	27892	26906	-10.3	-10.4	-10.3	964	965	964	965	
Gujarat	23404	11943	11461	20626	10686	9940	-11.9	-10.5	-13.3	960	930	960	930	
Haryana	10029	5321	4708	9484	5118	4366	-5.4	-3.8	-7.3	885	853	885	853	
Himachal Pradesh	3910	1949	1961	4063	1990	2073	+3.9	+2.1	+5.7	1006	1042	1006	1042	
Jammu & Kashmir*	4642	2470	2172	3480	1842	1638	-25.0	-25.4	-24.6	879	889	879	889	
Karnataka	26332	13308	13024	24727	12575	12152	-6.1	-5.5	-6.7	979	966	979	966	
Kerala	20632	10129	10503	19381	9506	9875	-6.1	-6.1	-6.0	1037	1039	1037	1039	
Madhya Pradesh	41550	21237	20313	39373	20306	19067	-5.2	-4.4	-6.1	956	939	956	939	
Maharashtra	40748	20488	20260	38300	19462	18838	-6.0	-5.0	-7.0	989	968	989	968	
Manipur	1038	526	512	1107	608	499	+6.6	+15.6	-2.5	973	821	973	821	
Meghalaya	1089	554	535	1234	634	600	+13.3	+14.4	+12.1	966	946	966	946	
Orissa	23166	11583	11583	22076	10933	11143	-4.7	-5.6	-3.8	1000	1019	1000	1019	
Punjab	12049	6358	5691	11413	5960	5453	-5.3	-6.3	-4.2	895	915	895	915	
Rajasthan	26968	13947	13021	26157	13371	12786	-3.0	-4.1	-1.8	934	956	934	956	
Tamil Nadu	32370	16280	16090	30622	15269	15353	-5.4	-6.2	-4.6	988	1006	988	1006	
Tripura	1822	936	886	1636	847	789	-10.2	-9.5	-10.9	947	932	947	932	
Uttar Pradesh	90913	47975	42938	83858	43866	39992	-7.8	-8.6	-6.9	895	912	895	912	
West Bengal	40052	20573	19479	37786	19945	17841	-5.6	-3.1	-8.4	947	895	947	895	
Chandigarh	29	17	12	36	24	12	+24.1	+41.2	0	706	500	706	500	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97	49	48	88	45	43	-9.3	-8.2	-10.4	980	956	980	956	
Delhi	444	241	203	385	212	173	-13.3	-12.0	-14.8	842	816	842	816	
Goa, Daman & Diu	731	363	368	664	332	332	-9.2	-8.5	-9.8	1014	1000	1014	1000	
Mizoram	365	187	178	401	204	197	+9.9	+9.1	+10.7	952	966	952	966	
Pondicherry	288	146	142	145	73	72	-49.7	-50.0	-49.3	973	986	973	986	
total	522836	267783	255053	486400	249953	236447	-7.0	-6.7	-7.3	952	946	952	946	

*Census figures estimated.

TABLE A 3.2 : COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED URBAN POPULATION AND SEX-RATIO (NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES) OBTAINED FROM NSS 36TH ROUND (JULY—DECEMBER, 1981), SCHEDULE 26 WITH THAT OF 1981 CENSUS POPULATION FOR EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY.

State/union territory	population (in 000) as per				percentage difference				sex-ratio		
	census 1981		NSS 36th round, schedule 26		total	male	female	1981 census			
	total	male	female	total						male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	12458	6394	6064	10669	5458	5211	-14.4	-14.6	-14.1	948	955
Assam*	1994	1140	854	1294	702	592	-35.1	-38.4	-30.7	749	843
Bihar.	8699	4746	3953	8272	4557	3715	-4.9	-4.0	-6.0	833	815
Gujarat	10556	5541	5015	8697	4529	4168	-17.6	-18.3	-16.9	905	920
Haryana	2822	1526	1296	3266	1677	1589	+15.7	+9.9	+22.6	849	948
Himachal Pradesh	327	182	145	301	166	135	-8.0	-8.8	-6.9	797	813
Jammu & Kashmir**	1204	648	556	1207	643	564	+0.2	-0.8	+1.4	858	877
Karnataka	10711	5561	5150	8771	4557	4214	-18.1	-18.1	-18.2	926	925
Kerala :	4771	2359	2412	4257	2112	2145	-10.8	-10.5	-11.1	1022	1016
Madhya Pradesh	10589	5624	4965	9104	4720	4384	-14.0	-16.1	-11.7	883	929
Maharashtra	21967	11870	10097	18546	9909	8637	-15.6	-16.5	-14.5	851	872
Manipur	373	190	183	259	136	123	-30.6	-28.4	-32.8	963	904
Meghalaya	240	126	114	273	144	121	+13.8	+14.3	+13.2	905	896
Nagaland	120	72	48	92	56	36	-23.3	-22.2	-25.0	667	643
Orissa	3106	1671	1435	2529	1358	1171	-18.6	-18.7	-18.4	859	862
Punjab	4620	2482	2138	4223	2200	2023	-8.6	-11.4	-5.4	861	920
Rajasthan	7140	3789	3351	6351	3361	2990	-11.1	-11.3	-10.8	884	890
Tamil Nadu	15928	8140	7788	16400	8327	8073	+3.0	+2.3	+3.7	957	969
Tripura	225	115	110	217	112	105	-3.6	-2.6	-4.5	957	938
Uttar Pradesh	19973	10818	9155	18404	9958	8446	-7.9	-7.9	-7.7	846	848
West Bengal	14433	7932	6501	15057	7952	7100	+4.3	+0.3	+9.2	820	892
Chandigarh	421	237	184	764	371	393	+81.5	+56.5	+133.6	776	1059
Delhi	5753	3182	2571	4727	2656	2071	-17.8	-16.5	-19.4	808	780
Goa, Daman & Diu	351	183	168	167	87	80	-52.4	-52.5	-52.4	918	920
Mizoram	123	65	58	43	22	21	-65.0	-66.2	-63.8	892	955
Pondicherry	316	159	157	305	153	152	+3.5	-3.8	-3.2	987	993
Total	159220	84752	74468	144196	75927	68269	-9.4	-10.4	-8.3	879	899

*Census figures estimated
 **Excludes districts Ladhak and Kargil

TABLE A 3-3: COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 1000 POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AS OBTAINED IN NSS 36th ROUND WITH 1971 CENSUS FIGURES FOR SOME SELECTED STATES.
RURAL

States (1)	agency (2)	number of persons per 1000 population by agegroup				
		0-4 (3)	5-14 (4)	16-39 (5)	40-59 (6)	60 & above (7)
1. Andhra Pradesh	NSS	141	244	377	171	67
	Census	140	268	358	167	67
2. Assam	NSS	148	237	442	139	34
	Census	175	301	348	128	48
3. Gujarat	NSS	140	256	397	151	56
	Census	150	292	356	147	55
4. Jammu & Kashmir	NSS	141	254	383	160	62
	Census	149	283	364	145	59
5. Karnataka	NSS	140	254	388	155	63
	Census	148	283	352	152	64
6. Kerala	NSS	106	234	419	164	77
	Census	135	272	381	150	62
7. Maharashtra	NSS	135	263	367	165	70
	Census	151	281	348	158	62
8. Orissa	NSS	124	268	368	170	70
	Census	143	283	353	159	62
9. Punjab	NSS	133	236	399	149	83
	Census	131	288	354	147	80
10. Uttar Pradesh	NSS	151	261	347	165	76
	Census	148	271	349	162	70
11. West Bengal	NSS	137	253	421	142	47
	Census	160	293	349	142	56

TABLE A 3-4: URBAN

1. Andhra Pradesh	NSS	133	251	420	149	47
	Census	133	262	409	147	49
2. Assam	NSS	118	252	453	142	35
	Census	124	276	427	132	41
3. Gujarat	NSS	123	241	430	153	53
	Census	132	270	405	145	40
4. Jammu & Kashmir	NSS	117	224	446	158	55
	Census	123	293	404	140	40
5. Karnataka	NSS	123	238	430	150	59
	Census	133	268	408	140	51
6. Kerala	NSS	109	227	435	157	72
	Census	126	255	405	154	60
7. Maharashtra	NSS	114	232	441	162	51
	Census	128	245	433	149	45
8. Orissa	NSS	123	254	418	154	51
	Census	141	258	414	141	46
9. Punjab	NSS	126	212	445	151	66
	Census	125	267	403	147	58
10. Uttar Pradesh	NSS	141	151	404	146	58
	Census	137	275	385	149	54
11. West Bengal	NSS	115	220	429	183	53
	Census	102	253	435	160	50

COMPARISON OF NSS ESTIMATES AND CENSUS COUNTS OF BLIND AND DUMB PERSONS

A4.1 Three specified types of physically disabled persons namely, (i) blind, (ii) dumb and (iii) totally crippled were enumerated during houselisting in 1980 for population counts undertaken in 1981 census. A totally crippled person was one reporting loss of both arms or both legs or both arms and legs and by loss was meant the inability to use and not the physical absence of limbs. The terms 'blind' and 'dumb' were not defined by the census authorities. Presumably persons having no light perception were treated as blind and persons having no speech, as dumb. It may be assumed that the census enumerators followed the usual meaning of the words 'blind' and 'dumb' for enumeration of the said two categories of persons.

A4.2 Procedures for enumeration of disabled persons suffering from more than one type of physical disability were different in the census and in the present NSS enquiry. In the NSS enquiry, for persons having more than one type of physical disability all the physical disabilities were recorded. For example, if a person had both visual disability and locomotor disability both of them were recorded. In the census, on the other hand blind persons having no speech and/or crippled were enumerated only as blind and their multiple disabilities were not taken into consideration. Crippled persons having no speech were counted as crippled only and their dumbness was not taken into account. *Prima facie*, however, the estimate of the number of blind persons from the NSS enquiry should be comparable with that from the census because the enumeration of blind persons in the census was not affected by the procedure of recording only one of the multiple disabilities. The count of dumb persons in the census, however, can be expected to be lower than in the NSS, but the discrepancy may not be large because cases of speechlessness coupled with blindness or speechlessness coupled with crippledness should be small in number.

A4.3 In the NSS enquiry, information on the part of the body which was amputated was collected. However, in the case of persons having locomotor disability due to paralysis the information on the site of paralysis was not collected. Therefore, the NSS data do not permit the estimation of the number of crippled persons as per 1981 census criteria.

A4.4 Table A4.1 presents the number of persons having no light perception per 100,000 population as obtained from NSS data against the corresponding number of blind persons enumerated in the census separately for the rural and urban areas of the different States. In all the States and Union Territories where 1000 and more households were surveyed in the NSS enquiry for both rural and urban areas, the census counts of blind persons were lower than the corresponding NSS estimates. However, the census counts of blind persons were much higher than the NSS estimates of persons having no light perception since birth for the rural areas of all the States and Union Territories; and for the urban areas of all the States except Tamil Nadu. This indicates that cases of acquired blindness were undercounted in the census. In urban Tamil Nadu, estimate of persons having no light perception since birth came out to be much higher than the census figures. It is possible that some cases of acquired visual disability with no light perception were reported as cases of visual disability since birth in the NSS enquiry. The table shows some oddities (e.g., the zero entry for disability since birth for urban Himachal Pradesh) which can be attributed small sample sizes. In view of the care with which the NSS enquiry was conducted (vide Chapters 1 and 2) it may be argued that the census enumeration missed a large population of persons having acquired visual disability (with no light perception) caused by illness or injury, etc.

TABLE A 4.1 : NSS ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE NO LIGHT PERCEPTION AND CENSUS ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF BLIND PERSONS PER 1,00,000 PERSONS FOR EACH STATE & UNION TERRITORY OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

State	rural			1981 census ¹	urban			1981 census ¹
	NSS				NSS			
	from birth	not from birth	total		from birth	not from birth	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	22	218	240	88	9	106	116	30
Bihar	28	221	249	62	18	95	112	24
Gujarat	14	91	105	82	4	52	57	40
Haryana	15	178	193	66	6	84	91	36
Himachal Pradesh ⁵	25	150	175	98	—	14	14	32
Jammu & Kashmir	31	124	155	73	18	70	88	34
Karnataka	33	163	196	58	12	85	98	27
Kerala	7	64	71	33	5	89	95	30
Madhya Pradesh	31	213	244	119	11	109	119	39
Maharashtra	20	210	230	76	11	101	111	28
Manipur ^{4/5}	11	77	88	51	15	31	46	24
Meghalaya ^{4/5}	85	61	146	98	38	71	108	19
Nagaland ⁵		<i>no rural sample</i>			10	26	36	14
Orissa	20	296	316	112	31	220	251	51
Punjab	15	221	236	65	9	101	111	26
Rajasthan	16	289	305	156	14	128	142	60
Tamil Nadu	18	121	139	68	104	268	372	45
Tripura ⁵	30	250	280	77	58	122	180	34
Uttar Pradesh	25	279	304	96	9	124	133	34
West Bengal	13	92	105	61	9	57	66	32
Chandigarh ⁶	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli ⁴	32	128	160	88	<i>no urban area³</i>			
Delhi	17	184	201	26	3	43	47	32
Goa, Daman & Diu ^{4/5}	25	120	145	51	—	130	130	26
Mizoram ⁵	2	83	85	86	14	37	51	42
Pondicherry ^{4/5}	—	116	116	98	41	174	215	63
all-India ²	22	197	219	84	21	114	135	35

¹ estimated on the basis of figures supplied by R G, and provisional 1981 census population

² all india excludes the states and union territories not shown in the table.

³ NSS frames does not contain any urban area.

⁴ less than 1000 households surveyed in rural areas in the NSS enquiry.

⁵ less than 1000 households surveyed in urban areas in the NSS enquiry.

⁶ less than 100 households surveyed in the NSS enquiry.

TABLE A 4-2: NSS ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO CANNOT SPEAK AT ALL AND CENSUS ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF DUMB PERSONS PER 1,00,000 PERSONS, FOR EACH STATE & UNION TERRITORY OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

States	rural			1981 census ¹	urban			1981 census ¹
	NSS				NSS			
	from birth	not from birth	total		from birth	not from birth	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	179	26	205	67	105	23	128	25
Bihar	155	17	172	37	104	17	121	15
Gujarat	78	13	90	42	62	21	83	25
Haryana	58	46	104	29	84	21	105	16
Himachal Pradesh ⁵	199	25	224	102	65	15	80	38
Jammu & Kashmir	226	25	251	92	132	58	190	43
Karnataka	162	29	191	57	94	21	115	25
Kerala	125	20	145	44	128	25	153	38
Madhya Pradesh	101	7	108	31	66	10	76	14
Maharashtra	86	13	99	38	65	25	90	16
Manipur ^{4/5}	28	21	49	69	64	4	68	33
Meghalaya ^{4/5}	391	—	391	70	44	15	59	21
Nagaland ⁵		no rural sample				—	—	24
Orissa	112	8	120	65	82	9	91	29
Punjab	57	13	70	27	67	34	101	13
Rajasthan	74	20	94	39	63	19	82	21
Tamil Nadu	123	23	146	68	111	23	134	38
Tripura ⁵	99	28	127	54	117	15	132	49
Uttar Pradesh	111	10	121	29	74	20	94	14
West Bengal	184	15	199	82	71	17	88	33
Chandigarh ⁶	57	57	114	28	—	105	105	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli ⁴	155	29	184	70		no urban area ³		
Delhi ⁴	80	—	80	22	30	4	34	16
Goa, Daman & Diu ^{4/5}	80	33	113	56	110	69	179	34
Mizoram ⁵	328	12	340	179	162	8	170	81
Pondicherry ^{4/5}	191	—	191	52	45	—	45	40
all India ²	126	16	142	48	81	21	102	23

¹ estimated on the basis of figures supplied by R. G. and provisional 1981 census population.

² all India excludes the states and union territories not shown in the table.

³ NSS frame does not contain any urban area.

⁴ less than 1000 households surveyed in rural areas in the enquiry.

⁵ less than 1000 households surveyed in urban areas in the NSS enquiry.

⁶ less than 100 households surveyed in the NSS enquiry.

A4.5 The number of persons who cannot speak at all per 100,000 population as estimated from the NSS data and the corresponding census figures for dumb persons are presented in Table A4.2 for the rural and urban areas. In all the States and Union Territories, where 1000 and more households were surveyed in the NSS enquiry for both rural and urban areas, NSS estimates of number of persons who cannot speak at all per 100,000 population were much higher than the corresponding census figures. The important aspect (as revealed in the table) which is worth noting

is that NSS estimates of proportion of persons who were dumb from birth were much higher than the census figures.

A4.6 The lower proportion of blind and dumb persons per 100,000 population in the census as compared to NSS estimates may be attributed to the inadequate emphasis on the count of the handicapped in the census where primary objective was houselisting.

Appendix 5

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE TABLES

The estimates on the different aspects of physical disability which have been highlighted in Chapters 3 to 6 are given in this Appendix.

The NSS estimate of number of persons suffering from at least one of the physical disabilities, namely, visual, communication and locomotor disability provided in Table 6.1 has been presented in Chapter 6. Tables on 3, 4, 5 series presented in this Appendix relate to visual, communication and locomotor disability respectively. The discussion on these aspects is restricted to Chapters 3 to 5. In numbering the tables, a system of multiple coding has been adopted. The left-hand most digit represents the number of the Chapter dealing with the particular type of disability, middle one represents the particular aspect of the disability and the right-hand most digit of the serial number of the table refers to the particulars aspects of the disability.

For visual disability, the findings of which have been presented in Chapter 3, Table 3.1.1 to 3.1.7 provide estimates on prevalence rates, Tables 3.2.1 to 3.2.3 on incidence rates, Tables 3.3.1 to 3.3.4, on the distribution of visually disabled persons of 60 years and above by age at onset of disability, and

Tables 3.4.1 to 3.4.4 and 3.5.1 to 3.5.4 on the distribution by cause of disability and by type of treatment taken respectively. Similar system of numbering of tables has been adopted for the 4 series dealing with communication disability and for the 5 series relating to locomotor disability.

It is worth mentioning that the prevalence rate and the incidence rate of a particular type of disability have been worked out in the following manner :

Prevalence rate for a particular type of disability

$$= \frac{\text{estimated number for disabled persons}}{\text{estimated total population}} \times 1,00,000$$

Incidence rate for a particular type of disability

$$= \frac{\text{estimated number of persons who became disabled during last year}}{\text{estimated total population}} \times 1,00,000$$

It may not be out of place to mention here that the series of tables included in this Appendix on the distribution of disabled persons having any one of the three disabilities by various characteristics provided estimates for some selected States. However, the all-India estimates presented in these tables are inclusive of all the States and Union Territories.

LIST OF TABLES : FOR CHAPTERS 3 TO 6

- 3-1-1 Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of persons having visually disabled by sex for each State and Union territory of rural and urban areas.
- 3-1-2 Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of males, females and persons having no light perception from birth or after birth for each State & Union territory : rural
- 3-1-3 Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of males, females and persons having no light perception from birth or after birth for each State & Union-territory : urban
- 3-1-4 Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of males, females and persons having light perception from birth or after birth for each State & Union territory : rural
- 3-1-5 Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of males, females and persons having light perception from birth or after birth for each State & Union territory : urban
- 3-1-6 Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of males, females and persons having visually disabled by age for selected States : rural
- 3-1-7 Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of males, females and persons having visually disabled by age for selected States : urban
- 3-2-1 Incidence rate of usual disability by type of visual disability and sex for each State and Union territory : rural
- 3-2-2 Incidence rate of visual disability by type of visual disability and sex for each State and Union territory : urban
- 3-2-3 Incidence rate of visual disability for males, females and persons by age for urban and urban areas.
- 3-3-1 Distribution for 1000 persons ages 60 years & above and having no light perception by age at onset of disability for selected States : rural
- 3-3-2 Distribution for 1000 persons aged 60 years & above having no light perception by age at onset of disability for selected States : urban
- 3-3-3 Distribution for 1000 persons aged 60 years & above and having visual disability with light perception by age at onset of disability for selected States : rural
- 3-3-4 Distribution for 1000 persons aged 60 years & above and having visual disability with light perception by age at onset of disability for selected state : urban
- 3-4-1 Distribution for 1000 persons having no light perception by cause of disability for selected States : rural
- 3-4-2 Distribution for 1000 persons having no light perception by cause of disability for selected States: urban
- 3-4-3 Distribution for 1000 persons having visual disability with light perception by cause of disability for selected States : rural
- 3-4-4 Distribution of 1000 persons having visual disability with light perception by cause of disability for selected States : urban
- 3-5-1 Distribution for 1000 persons having no light perception by type of treatment taken for selected States : rural
- 3-5-2 Distribution for 1000 persons having no light perception by type of treatment taken for selected States : urban
- 3-5-3 Distribution for 1000 persons having visual disability with light perception by type of treatment taken for selected States : rural
- 3-5-4 Distribution for 1000 persons having visual disability with light perception by type of treatment taken for selected States : urban
- 3-5-5 Distribution for 1000 visually disabled persons who look no treatment by type of visual disability and reason for taking no treatment for rural and urban areas
- 4-1-1 Estimated number (per 10,000 aged 5 years & above) of males, females and persons having hearing disability from birth or after birth for each State & Union territory : rural

- 4.1.2 Estimated number (per 1,00,000 aged 5 years & above) of males, females and persons having hearing disability from birth or after birth for each State & Union territory : urban
- 4.1.3 Estimated number (per 1,00,000 aged 5 years & above) of males, females and persons having speech disability from birth or after birth for each State & Union territory : rural
- 4.1.4 Estimated number (per 1,00,000 aged 5 years & above) of males, females and persons having speech disability from birth or after birth for each State & Union territory: urban
- 4.1.5 Estimated number (per 1,00,000 aged 5 years & above) of males, females and persons having hearing disability by age for selected States : rural
- 4.1.6 Estimated number (per 1,00,000 aged 5 years & above) of male, females and persons having hearing disability by age for selected States : urban
- 4.1.7 Estimated number (per 1,00,000 aged 5 years & above) of males, females and persons having speech disability by age for selected States : rural
- 4.1.8 Estimated number (per 1,00,000 aged 5 years & above) of males, females and persons having speech disability by age for selected States : urban
- 4.2.1 Incidence rate of hearing disability by sex and sector for each State and Union territory
- 4.2.2 Incidence rate of speech disability by sex and sector for each State and Union territory
- 4.2.3 Incidence rate of hearing disability by sex and age for rural and urban areas
- 4.2.4 Incidence rate of speech disability by sex and age for rural and urban areas
- 4.3.1 Distribution for 1000 persons aged 60 years & above having hearing disability by age at onset of disability for selected States: rural
- 4.3.2 Distribution for 1000 persons aged 60 years and above having hearing disability by age at onset of disability for selected States : urban
- 4.3.3 Distribution for 1000 persons aged 60 years & above having speech disability by age onset of disability for rural and urban areas
- 4.4.1 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years and above) having hearing disability by cause of disability for selected States : rural
- 4.4.2 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years & above) having hearing disability by cause of disability for selected States : urban
- 4.4.3 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years and above) having speech disability by cause of disability for selected States : rural
- 4.4.4 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years & above) having speech disability by cause of disability for selected States : urban
- 4.5.1 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years and above) who can not hear at all by type of treatment taken for selected States : rural
- 4.5.2 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years & above) having profound degree of hearing disability by type of treatment taken for selected States : rural
- 4.5.3 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years & above) having severe degree of hearing disability by type of treatment taken for selected States : rural
- 4.5.4 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years & above) having moderate degree of hearing disability by type of treatment taken for selected States : rural
- 4.5.5 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years & above) who can not hear at all by type of treatment taken for selected States : urban
- 4.5.6 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years & above) having profound degree of hearing disability by type of treatment taken for selected States : urban
- 4.5.7 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years & above) having severe degree of hearing disability by type of treatment taken for selected States : urban
- 4.5.8 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years & above) having moderate degree of hearing disability by type of treatment taken for selected States : urban

- 4.5.9 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years & above) having speech disability only by type of treatment taken for selected States : rural
- 4.5.10 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years & above) having speech disability only by type of treatment taken for selected States : urban
- 4.5.11 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years and above) having communication disability who took no treatment by type of disability and reason for taking no treatment for rural and urban areas.
- 4.5.12 Distribution for 1000 persons (aged 5 years & above) having hearing disability who were advised hearing aid but not acquired by reason for not acquiring aid for rural and urban areas.
- 5.1.1 Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of males, females and persons having at least one of the locomotor disabilities for each State and Union territory of rural and urban areas
- 5.1.2 Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of males, females and persons having locomotor disability by type of locomotor disability for selected States : rural
- 5.1.3 Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of males, females and persons having locomotor disability by type of locomotor disability for selected States : urban
- 5.1.4 Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of males, females and persons having locomotor disability by age for selected States : rural
- 5.1.5 Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of males, females and persons having locomotor disability by age for selected States : urban
- 5.2.1 Incidence rate of locomotor disability by sex for each State & Union territory of rural and urban areas.
- 5.2.2 Incidence rate of locomotor disability by sex and type of locomotor disability for rural and urban areas.
- 5.2.3 Incidence rate of locomotor disability by sex and age of rural and urban areas.
- 5.3.1 Distribution for 1000 persons aged 60 years & above having locomotor disability due to paralysis by age at onset of disability for selected States : rural
- 5.3.2 Distribution for 1000 persons aged 60 years & above having locomotor disability due to paralysis by age at onset of disability for selected States : urban
- 5.3.3 Distribution for 1000 persons aged 60 years & above having locomotor disability due to deformity of limb by age at onset of disability for selected States : rural
- 5.3.4 Distribution for 1000 persons aged 60 years and above having locomotor disability due to deformity of limb by age at onset of disability for selected States : urban
- 5.3.5 Distribution for 1000 persons aged 60 years and above having locomotor disability due to amputation by age at amputation for rural and urban areas
- 5.3.6 Distribution for 1000 persons aged 60 years and above having locomotor disability due to dysfunction of points by age at onset of disability for selected States : rural
- 5.3.7 Distribution for 1000 persons aged 60 years and above having locomotor disability due to dysfunction of joints by age at onset of disability for selected States : urban
- 5.4.1 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability due to paralysis by cause of disability for selected States : rural
- 5.4.2 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability due to paralysis by cause of disability for selected States : urban
- 5.4.3 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability due to deformity of limb by cause of disability for selected States : rural
- 5.4.4 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability due to deformity of limb by cause of disability for selected States : urban
- 5.4.5 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability due to amputation by cause of amputation for rural & urban areas
- 5.4.6 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability due to dysfunction of joints by cause of disability for selected States : rural
- 5.4.7 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability due to dysfunction of joints by cause of disability for selected States : urban

- 5.5.1 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability due to paralysis by type of treatment taken for selected States : rural
- 5.5.2 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability due to paralysis by type of treatment taken for selected States : urban
- 5.5.3 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability due to deformity of limb (not coupled with disability due to paralysis) by type of treatment taken for selected States : rural
- 5.5.4 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability due to deformity of limb (not coupled with paralysis by type of treatment taken for selected States : urban
- 5.5.5 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability due to dysfunction of joints only by type of treatment taken for selected States : rural
- 5.5.6 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability due to dysfunction of joints only by type of treatment for selected States. : urban
- 5.5.7 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability who took no treatment by type of disability and reason for taking no treatment for rural and urban areas.
- 5.5.8 Distribution for 1000 persons having locomotor disability who are advised aid/appliance but did not acquire the aid/appliance by type of disability and reasons for not acquiring the aid/appliance for rural and urban areas.
- 6.1 Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of persons having at least one of the physical disabilities by sex for each State and Union territory for rural and urban areas.
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TABLE 3.1.1 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000) OF PERSONS HAVING VISUALLY DISABLED BY SEX FOR EACH STATE AND UNION-TERRITORY OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

state	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	622	920	769	323	534	426
Assam	194	184	190	158	178	168
Bihar	359	685	518	247	346	291
Gujarat	414	553	481	206	284	244
Haryana	502	561	530	525	417	473
Himachal Pradesh ²	447	352	398	539	111	348
Jammu & Kashmir	270	222	248	174	104	141
Karnataka	445	749	593	218	418	315
Kerala	219	291	255	228	377	303
Madhya Pradesh	348	630	484	203	424	309
Maharashtra	407	654	528	222	406	307
Manipur ^{1/2}	239	158	203	57	80	68
Meghalaya ^{1/2}	251	251	251	205	65	139
Nagaland ²		<i>no rural sample</i>		32	42	36
Orissa	604	908	758	458	552	501
Punjab	662	796	727	386	357	373
Rajasthan	478	796	633	257	510	376
Tamilnadu	469	661	565	650	624	637
Tripura ²	574	597	585	358	436	395
Uttar Pradesh	538	802	664	273	538	394
West Bengal	335	397	364	205	235	219
Chandigarh ^{1/2}	71	291	143	177	48	111
Dadra & Nagar Haveli ¹	341	295	318	<i>no urban area</i>		
Delhi ¹	302	561	419	120	241	173
Goa, Daman & Diu ^{1/2}	502	400	451	191	242	216
Mizoram ²	240	210	226	31	165	95
Pondicherry ^{1/2}	635	994	814	1377	1142	1259
all India	444	670	553	294	425	356

¹ Less than 1000 households surveyed in rural areas

² Less than 1000 households surveyed in urban areas

TABLE 3.1.2 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING NO LIGHT PERCEPTION FROM BIRTH OR AFTER BIRTH FOR EACH STATE & UNION-TERRITORY.

State	RURAL								
	having no light perception								
	male			female			persons		
	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	24	163	187	20	276	296	22	218	240
Assam	17	54	71	18	52	70	17	53	70
Bihar	31	129	160	24	315	339	28	221	249
Gujarat	20	70	90	7	114	121	14	91	105
Haryana	16	152	168	13	209	222	15	178	193
Himachal Pradesh	36	133	169	14	165	179	25	150	175
Jammu & Kashmir	39	130	169	22	117	139	31	124	155
Karnataka	38	105	143	28	222	250	33	163	196
Kerala	8	51	59	7	76	83	7	64	71
Madhya Pradesh	34	131	165	27	302	329	31	213	244
Maharashtra	16	148	164	23	274	297	20	210	230
Manipur ¹	13	93	106	9	58	67	11	77	88
Meghalaya ¹	86	78	164	83	42	125	85	61	146
Orissa	18	239	257	21	353	374	20	296	316
Punjab	14	190	204	16	254	270	15	221	236
Rajasthan	21	166	187	11	418	429	16	289	305
Tamil Nadu	28	99	127	9	144	153	18	121	139
Tripura	29	231	260	30	272	302	30	250	280
Uttar Pradesh	26	205	231	24	359	383	25	279	304
West Bengal	15	76	91	12	109	121	13	92	105
Chandigarh ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli ¹	16	140	156	49	115	164	32	128	160
Delhi ¹	30	91	121	—	299	299	17	184	201
Goa, Daman & Diu ¹	—	145	145	51	94	145	25	120	145
Mizoram	4	92	96	—	73	73	2	83	85
Pondicherry ¹	—	75	75	—	157	157	—	116	116
all-India	24	141	165	19	257	276	22	197	219

¹ Less than 1000 households surveyed.

TABLE 3-1-3 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING NO LIGHT PERCEPTION FROM BIRTH OR AFTER BIRTH FOR EACH STATE & UNION TERRITORY.

State	URBAN								
	having no light perception								
	male			female			persons		
	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	12	95	107	7	118	125	9	106	116
Assam	3	46	49	5	39	44	4	43	47
Bihar	23	69	92	11	126	137	18	95	112
Gujarat	3	45	48	5	61	66	4	52	57
Haryana	12	74	86	—	95	95	6	84	91
Himachal Pradesh ¹	—	16	16	—	10	10	—	14	14
Jammu & Kashmir	23	111	133	13	23	36	18	70	88
Karnataka	7	62	69	17	111	128	12	85	98
Kerala	9	96	106	1	83	84	5	89	95
Madhya Pradesh	10	76	86	11	144	155	11	109	119
Maharashtra	14	70	83	7	136	144	11	101	111
Manipur ¹	15	7	22	16	57	73	15	31	46
Meghalaya ¹	60	111	170	13	26	39	38	71	108
Nagaland ¹	16	16	32	—	42	42	10	26	36
Orissa	51	179	231	7	268	275	31	220	251
Punjab	15	119	134	3	82	85	9	101	111
Rajasthan	16	87	103	11	174	186	14	128	142
Tamil Nadu	120	313	434	87	221	308	104	268	372
Tripura ¹	57	115	172	59	130	189	58	122	180
Uttar Pradesh	9	92	100	10	161	171	9	124	133
West Bengal	13	41	54	5	74	79	9	57	66
Chandigarh ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	6	37	43	—	52	52	3	43	47
Goa, Daman & Diu ¹	—	191	191	—	62	62	—	130	130
Mizoram ¹	—	4	4	29	73	102	14	37	51
Pondicherry ¹	—	83	83	81	266	348	41	174	215
all-India	24	100	124	17	129	147	21	114	135

¹ Less than 1000 households surveyed.

TABLE 3.1.4 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING LIGHT PERCEPTION FROM BIRTH OR AFTER BIRTH FOR EACH STATE & UNION-TERRITORY.

State	RURAL								
	having light perception								
	male			female			person		
	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	21	413	434	13	601	614	17	505	522
Assam	5	118	123	7	104	111	6	112	118
Bihar	7	188	195	4	340	344	6	263	269
Gujarat	15	309	324	5	428	433	10	366	376
Haryana	5	329	334	3	332	335	4	330	334
Himachal Pradesh	14	257	271	7	158	165	10	207	217
Jammu & Kashmir	2	99	101	3	81	84	2	90	92
Karnataka	18	281	299	13	486	499	15	382	397
Kerala	17	143	160	13	194	207	15	169	184
Madhya Pradesh	1	183	184	8	293	301	4	236	240
Maharashtra	8	234	242	5	351	356	7	292	299
Manipur ¹	16	118	134	6	84	90	12	103	115
Meghalaya	—	86	86	14	111	125	7	98	105
Orissa	12	335	347	13	518	531	13	428	441
Punjab	7	450	457	8	518	526	8	482	490
Rajasthan	2	287	289	—	363	363	1	324	325
Tamil Nadu	15	327	342	8	500	508	12	414	426
Tripura	28	286	314	—	295	295	14	290	304
Uttar Pradesh	9	297	306	3	415	418	6	353	359
West Bengal	8	236	244	3	273	276	5	254	259
Chandigarh ¹	—	71	71	—	291	291	—	143	143
Dadra & Nagar Haveli ¹	—	186	186	—	131	131	—	159	159
Delhi ¹	—	181	181	—	262	262	—	218	218
Goa, Daman & Diu ¹	—	357	357	—	255	255	—	306	306
Mizoram	20	126	146	17	120	137	18	123	141
Pondicherry ¹	—	560	560	—	837	837	—	698	698
all-India	10	268	278	6	385	391	8	325	333

¹ Less than 1000 households surveyed.

TABLE 3.1.5 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000) OF MALES FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING LIGHT PERCEPTION FROM BIRTH OR AFTER BIRTH FOR EACH STATE & UNION TERRITORY

state	URBAN								
	having light perception								
	male			female			persons		
	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	11	204	214	17	392	409	14	296	310
Assam	8	102	110	—	134	134	4	117	121
Bihar	10	145	155	5	197	202	8	168	176
Gujarat	10	148	158	3	215	218	7	180	187
Haryana	3	436	439	—	322	322	2	381	383
Himachal Pradesh	23	499	523	—	101	101	13	321	334
Jammu & Kashmir	5	34	39	—	68	68	3	50	53
Karnataka	17	141	148	7	283	290	7	210	217
Kerala	16	106	122	33	260	293	25	183	208
Madhya Pradesh	11	106	117	2	267	269	7	183	190
Maharashtra	4	134	138	6	255	261	5	190	195
Manipur ¹	—	35	35	—	7	7	—	22	22
Meghalaya ¹	24	12	36	—	26	26	12	19	31
Nagaland ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	10	216	227	2	275	277	7	243	250
Punjab	3	247	250	6	266	272	4	256	261
Rajasthan	2	152	154	—	324	324	1	233	234
Tamil Nadu	17	198	215	10	302	312	13	249	263
Tripura ¹	6	180	186	11	235	247	9	206	215
Uttar Pradesh	5	167	172	4	361	365	4	256	260
West Bengal	7	144	151	8	148	156	7	146	153
Chandigarh ¹	—	177	177	24	24	48	12	98	111
Delhi ¹	9	68	77	8	169	177	9	112	121
Goa, Daman Diu ¹	—	—	—	—	180	180	—	86	86
Mizoram ¹	—	27	27	—	63	63	—	44	44
Pondicherry ¹	—	1294	1294	41	753	794	20	1024	1044
all India	8	162	170	7	268	276	8	212	220

¹Less than 1000 households surveyed.

TABLE 3-1-6 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING VISUALLY DISABLED BY AGE FOR SELECTED STATES

state	RURAL																	
	male					female					persons							
	0-4	5-14	15-39	40-59	60 & above	all ages	0-4	5-14	15-39	40-59	60 & above	all ages						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Andhra Pradesh	50	125	104	446	7380	622	116	60	79	948	9879	920	82	95	91	687	8678	769
Assam	13	23	52	414	3074	194	25	27	83	302	2752	184	19	24	67	367	2922	190
Bihar	11	83	103	441	3287	359	31	81	98	854	5985	685	21	82	101	648	4712	518
Guarat	26	62	162	309	5284	414	14	53	72	649	6980	553	21	58	118	471	6141	481
Haryana	21	18	89	648	5542	502	70	81	54	365	9706	561	42	19	73	511	7117	530
Karnataka	65	87	143	256	5258	445	42	60	108	594	9132	749	53	74	126	414	7243	593
Kerala	—	39	85	146	1899	219	—	57	66	225	2809	291	—	48	75	187	2353	255
Madhya Pradesh	26	49	115	456	3734	348	41	74	124	648	6374	630	33	61	119	548	5155	484
Maharashtra	32	55	76	413	4473	407	26	84	88	563	6646	654	29	69	82	486	5628	528
Orissa	57	69	133	522	6495	604	39	78	116	1097	9231	908	47	74	125	803	7917	758
Punjab	9	68	55	478	6218	662	29	49	62	720	8456	796	18	60	59	597	7201	727
Raasthan	60	44	131	482	5390	478	12	28	138	912	8442	796	37	37	135	696	6972	633
Tamilnadu	78	63	123	481	4432	469	41	42	90	604	7706	661	56	53	106	542	6014	565
Tripura	72	141	229	580	5433	574	69	—	196	661	6004	597	71	67	214	617	5722	585
Uttar Pradesh	56	88	208	674	4239	538	28	53	188	856	7739	802	42	72	198	765	5867	664
West Bengal	48	64	105	382	4711	335	25	49	61	511	5663	397	37	48	84	443	5184	364
all India	41	71	125	462	4573	444	37	60	106	715	7155	670	39	66	117	585	5863	552

TABLE 3.1.7 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING VISUALLY DISABLED BY AGE FOR SELECTED STATES.

state	male							female							persons							
	0-4		5-14		15-39		40-59		60 & above		0-4		5-14		15-39		40-59		60 & above		all ages	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)				
Andhra Pradesh	8	53	81	499	4912	323	37	44	71	748	7049	534	22	48	76	621	6101	426				
Bihar	14	81	90	298	2901	247	34	69	60	383	3972	346	24	75	76	336	3441	291				
Gujarat	22	6	94	219	2669	206	15	9	54	370	3380	284	19	8	75	290	3049	244				
Haryana	—	16	69	752	7912	525	—	19	6	469	7329	417	—	17	39	613	7634	473				
Karnataka	33	24	69	194	2768	218	—	47	79	468	4540	418	16	35	74	328	3715	315				
Kerala	125	43	157	245	1532	228	80	53	42	357	3508	377	104	48	97	300	2643	303				
Madhya Pradesh	55	35	82	282	2087	203	44	50	41	439	5550	424	49	42	63	354	3859	309				
Maharashtra	24	55	58	258	3142	222	10	46	69	378	5209	406	17	51	63	311	4257	307				
Orissa	16	394	135	278	5355	458	91	27	99	562	7367	552	54	219	119	398	6370	501				
Punjab	—	38	70	401	4082	386	—	40	29	492	4163	357	—	39	51	446	4118	373				
Rajasthan	26	49	55	275	3824	257	—	17	54	639	6080	510	14	55	35	458	5054	376				
Tamil Nadu	49	531	670	223	3599	650	35	317	353	526	5329	624	42	426	514	369	4481	637				
Uttar Pradesh	18	33	57	344	3400	273	5	44	96	644	6465	538	11	38	75	476	4892	394				
West Bengal	48	43	52	199	2568	205	17	34	41	288	2868	235	32	38	47	236	2718	219				
all-india	29	100	136	281	3291	294	21	72	96	467	4968	425	25	87	117	365	4156	356				

TABLE 3·2·1 : INCIDENCE RATE OF VISUAL DISABILITY BY TYPE OF VISUAL DISABILITY AND SEX FOR EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY.

state	RURAL									
	type of disability									
	male			female			Person			
	having no light perception	having light perception	total	having no light perception	having light perception	total	having no light perception	having light perception	total	number of sample cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	9	46	55	34	82	116	21	64	85	141
Assam	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	4	4	4
Bihar	6	8	15	8	13	21	7	11	18	51
Gujarat	2	23	25	6	48	54	4	35	39	33
Haryana	7	28	35	8	15	23	7	22	29	14
Himachal Pradesh	16	31	47	—	—	—	8	15	23	8
Jammu & Kashmir	8	2	10	4	3	7	6	2	8	8
Karnataka	7	34	41	13	43	56	10	39	49	44
Kerala	2	9	11	1	8	9	2	8	10	13
Madhya Pradesh	7	12	19	17	25	42	12	18	30	70
Maharashtra	12	20	32	12	24	36	12	22	34	79
Manipur	32	4	36	—	23	23	17	13	30	6
Nagaland	no rural sample									
Orissa	5	33	38	8	24	32	7	29	36	18
Punjab	9	46	55	21	39	60	15	42	57	73
Rajasthan	4	44	48	28	25	53	16	34	50	42
Tamil Nadu	8	68	76	12	95	107	10	82	92	169
Tripura	4	9	13	27	13	40	16	11	27	9
Uttar Pradesh	12	13	25	14	22	36	13	17	30	101
West Bengal	7	18	25	5	12	17	6	15	21	36
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	145	145	—	48	48	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	—	16	16	16	32	16	8	24	3
Delhi	—	30	30	37	—	37	17	17	34	2
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	45	45	—	45	45	—	45	45	2
Mizoram	—	6	6	3	6	9	1	6	7	3
Pondicherry	—	149	149	—	125	125	—	137	137	6
all-India	8	24	32	13	32	45	10	28	38	936

Incidence rate = $1,00,000 \times \frac{\text{estimated number of persons who became visually disabled during last year}}{\text{estimated total population}}$

estimated total population

TABLE 3-2-2 : INCIDENCE RATE OF VISUAL DISABILITY BY TYPE OF VISUAL DISABILITY AND SEX FOR EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

state	type of disability									number of sample cases
	male			female			persons			
	having no light perception	having light perception	total	having no light perception	having light perception	total	having no light perception	having light perception	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	26	23	49	11	56	66	19	39	58	84
Assam	5	13	18	4	6	10	5	10	15	8
Bihar	3	3	6	7	26	33	5	13	18	23
Gujarat	3	19	22	3	10	13	3	14	17	17
Haryana	5	19	24	15	11	26	9	15	24	13
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	4	4	1
Jammu & Kashmir	25	—	25	—	6	6	13	3	16	4
Karnataka	—	12	12	11	22	33	5	17	22	25
Kerala	1	2	3	8	16	24	5	9	14	13
Madhya Pradesh	8	16	24	5	34	39	6	25	31	39
Maharashtra	6	17	23	6	25	31	6	21	27	71
Manipur	7	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	4	1
Meghalaya	60	—	60	—	—	—	31	—	31	1
Orissa	9	9	18	13	33	46	11	20	31	24
Punjab	10	17	27	5	20	25	7	18	25	21
Rajasthan	7	15	22	2	31	33	4	22	26	24
Tamil Nadu	20	34	54	6	72	78	13	53	66	120
Tripura	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	6	6	1
Uttar Pradesh	2	13	15	6	42	48	4	26	30	52
West Bengal	3	5	8	4	11	15	3	8	11	18
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	24	24	—	12	12	1
Delhi	3	6	9	—	20	20	2	12	14	6
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	20	61	81	41	101	142	31	81	112	9
all-india	8	15	23	6	32	38	7	23	30	576

TABLE 3-2-3 : INCIDENCE RATE OF VISUAL DISABILITY FOR MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS BY AGE FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

age-group (yrs)	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0-4	6	13	9	5	3	4
5-14	4	1	3	2	3	2
15-39	3	4	4	6	2	4
40-59	32	49	41	31	58	43
60 & above	361	483	422	284	473	381
all ages	32	45	38	23	38	30

TABLE 3.3.1 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS & ABOVE AND HAVING NO LIGHT PERCEPTION BY AGE AT ONSET OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES

RURAL

state	age (years) at onset of disability						
	0—4	5—14	15—29	30—44	5—59	60 &	all ages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	7	3	11	11	196	772	1000
Assam	35	148	—	71	266	480	1000
Bihar	60	101	28	41	265	505	1000
Gujarat	—	23	16	61	302	598	1000
Haryana	25	123	265	31	212	344	1000
Karnataka	25	13	7	62	175	718	1000
Kerala	17	48	33	51	144	707	1000
Madhya Pradesh	58	60	24	99	248	511	1000
Maharashtra	19	37	23	18	228	675	1000
Orissa	11	6	29	34	205	715	1000
Punjab	36	48	54	55	217	590	1000
Rajasthan	14	39	19	41	238	649	1000
Tamil Nadu	20	33	6	12	156	773	1000
Uttar Pradesh	48	81	36	51	249	535	1000
West Bengal	19	18	6	42	232	683	1000
all-india	33	53	30	43	229	612	1000

TABLE 3.3.2 : URBAN

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	14	32	24	44	229	657	1000
Bihar	38	11	43	42	272	594	1000
Gujarat	—	39	65	58	51	787	1000
Haryana	87	—	—	77	291	545	1000
Karnataka	10	12	10	—	228	747	1000
Kerala	—	51	26	60	290	573	1000
Madhya Pradesh	33	58	42	71	319	477	1000
Maharashtra	11	32	10	67	221	659	1000
Orissa	7	—	23	—	392	578	1000
Punjab	51	87	45	43	305	469	1000
Rajasthan	89	55	46	65	160	585	1000
Tamil Nadu	8	35	15	32	298	612	1000
Uttar Pradesh	42	89	13	52	297	507	1000
West Bengal	25	16	24	44	187	704	1000
all-india	29	45	24	47	253	602	1000

TABLE 3·3·3 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS & ABOVE AND HAVING VISUAL DISABILITY WITH LIGHT PERCEPTION BY AGE AT ON SET OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES.

RURAL

state	age (years) at on set of disability						all ages
	0—4	5—14	15—29	30—44	45—59	60 & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	3	3	5	7	200	782	1000
Bihar	39	73	9	10	296	573	1000
Gujarat	44	40	4	24	187	701	1000
Haryana	24	5	—	16	235	720	1000
Karnataka	—	2	8	7	169	814	1000
Kerala	6	12	11	35	208	728	1000
Madhya Pradesh	41	54	14	25	203	663	1000
Maharashtra	12	9	—	15	206	758	1000
Orissa	7	31	18	12	232	700	1000
Punjab	61	50	17	20	158	694	1000
Rajasthan	26	3	22	16	223	710	1000
Tamil Nadu	14	12	7	9	184	774	1000
Uttar Pradesh	34	55	16	16	205	674	1000
West Bengal	13	10	12	14	271	680	1000
all-India	23	29	11	14	214	709	1000

TABLE 3·3·4 : URBAN

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	5	16	6	14	240	719	1000
Bihar	13	9	4	24	387	563	1000
Gujarat	25	37	—	—	210	728	1000
Haryana	—	6	—	16	458	520	1000
Karnataka	5	8	10	4	227	746	1000
Kerala	8	17	—	31	208	736	1000
Madhya Pradesh	39	48	13	—	312	588	1000
Maharashtra	16	22	9	20	208	725	1000
Orissa	11	11	12	19	318	629	1000
Punjab	33	48	5	12	190	712	1000
Rajasthan	38	25	8	—	254	675	1000
Tamil Nadu	2	2	11	17	227	741	1000
Uttar Pradesh	17	40	22	14	218	689	1000
West Bengal	19	28	34	112	222	585	1000
all-India	17	23	12	19	243	686	1000

TABLE 3.4.1 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING NO LIGHT PERCEPTION BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES.

RURAL

state	cause of disability								not recorded	all causes
	cataract	glaucoma	corneal opacity	injuries	eye haemorrhage other than injury	myopia	others and not known			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Andhra Pradesh	157	49	124	32	2	—	—	636	1000	
Assam	196	157	92	137	—	—	—	418	1000	
Bihar	321	30	121	12	11	—	—	505	1000	
Gujarat	332	23	134	78	11	—	—	422	1000	
Haryana	111	182	123	15	12	—	—	557	1000	
Himachal Pradesh	146	145	49	48	—	—	—	612	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	135	52	138	—	—	—	—	675	1000	
Karnataka	104	23	128	52	23	—	—	670	1000	
Kerala	257	12	96	48	12	—	—	575	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	154	49	197	30	18	—	—	552	1000	
Maharashtra	126	44	201	20	6	2	—	601	1000	
Orissa	286	9	162	42	—	—	—	501	1000	
Punjab	158	324	52	27	23	—	—	416	1000	
Rajasthan	150	117	147	13	—	—	—	573	1000	
Tamil Nadu	145	63	108	41	—	—	—	643	1000	
Tripura	100	18	150	49	9	—	—	674	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	191	133	178	23	9	—	—	466	1000	
West Bengal	298	26	133	32	—	—	—	511	1000	
all-India	198	78	152	28	8	—	—	536	1000	

TABLE 3.4.2 : URBAN

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	141	34	146	34	—	—	—	645	1000
Bihar	229	72	144	21	26	8	—	500	1000
Gujarat	123	45	131	73	—	—	—	628	1000
Haryana	219	125	214	28	—	—	—	414	1000
Karnataka	127	9	173	117	9	—	—	565	1000
Kerala	112	98	74	45	34	—	—	637	1000
Madhya Pradesh	229	27	203	25	5	—	—	511	1000
Maharashtra	192	69	157	65	5	—	—	512	1000
Orissa	157	19	285	45	10	—	—	484	1000
Punjab	151	228	123	45	—	—	—	453	1000
Rajasthan	272	91	43	26	—	—	—	568	1000
Tamil Nadu	41	23	498	74	2	—	—	362	1000
Uttar Pradesh	232	148	134	29	24	—	—	433	1000
West Bengal	290	52	202	70	16	—	—	370	1000
all-India	156	64	246	53	8	—	—	473	1000

TABLE 3.4.3 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING VISUAL DISABILITY WITH LIGHT PERCEPTION BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES

state	cause of disability								
	cataract	glaucoma	corneal opacity	injuries	eye haemorrhage other than injury	myopia	others and not known	not recorded	all causes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	221	35	32	8	3	1	—	700	1000
Assam	311	25	107	32	7	6	—	512	1000
Bihar	350	19	40	6	9	1	2	573	1000
Gujarat	229	39	49	27	3	—	—	653	1000
Haryana	286	70	23	33	5	—	—	583	1000
Himachal Pradesh	234	—	114	25	10	—	—	617	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	190	104	123	84	—	—	—	499	1000
Karnataka	126	22	26	33	4	—	—	789	1000
Kerala	309	9	45	41	9	4	—	583	1000
Madhya Pradesh	200	20	78	15	5	2	2	678	1000
Maharashtra	133	50	87	31	2	3	—	694	1000
Orissa	245	29	35	23	5	—	—	663	1000
Punjab	303	168	45	16	1	—	—	467	1000
Rajasthan	200	83	55	14	—	—	3	645	1000
Tamil Nadu	154	36	28	26	1	3	—	752	1000
Tripura	184	16	178	97	16	8	—	501	1000
Uttar Pradesh	305	73	48	16	4	1	—	553	1000
West Bengal	312	11	37	41	—	—	—	599	1000
all-India	243	46	46	21	4	1	—	639	1000

TABLE 3.4.4 : URBAN

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	197	25	40	16	5	4	2	711	1000
Bihar	315	29	69	25	—	8	—	554	1000
Gujarat	273	22	39	46	—	4	—	616	1000
Haryana	189	116	5	254	—	—	—	436	1000
Karnataka	183	27	25	34	—	—	—	731	1000
Kerala	421	9	19	29	—	6	—	516	1000
Madhya Pradesh	315	27	71	16	4	—	—	567	1000
Maharashtra	217	54	73	23	1	7	—	625	1000
Orissa	241	65	62	41	18	—	—	573	1000
Punjab	353	197	28	22	—	—	—	400	1000
Rajasthan	249	66	16	—	11	—	—	658	1000
Tamil Nadu	301	58	22	27	—	3	—	589	1000
Uttar Pradesh	387	99	35	9	9	—	—	461	1000
West Bengal	349	61	67	20	—	—	—	503	1000
all-India	285	59	40	30	3	2	—	581	1000

TABLE 3.5.1 : DISTRIBUTION (PER 1000 PERSONS) HAVING NO LIGHT PERCEPTION BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR SELECTED STATES

RURAL

state	type of treatment taken					total
	glasses only	medicine only	surgical operation	others	no treatment taken	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	11	272	91	54	572	1000
Assam	57	304	142	123	374	1000
Bihar	10	215	115	114	546	1000
Gujarat	17	411	324	34	214	1000
Haryana	22	219	340	69	350	1000
Himachal Pradesh	—	240	287	99	374	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	14	207	210	167	402	1000
Karnataka	5	267	98	32	598	1000
Kerala	10	486	120	184	200	1000
Madhya Pradesh	23	231	130	68	548	1000
Maharashtra	6	331	123	53	487	1000
Orissa	15	200	99	68	618	1000
Punjab	6	204	440	161	189	1000
Rajasthan	9	204	192	61	534	1000
Tamil Nadu	7	271	139	82	501	1000
Tripura	8	398	105	189	300	1000
Uttar Pradesh	6	297	173	49	475	1000
West Bengal	14	407	172	71	336	1000
all-India	11	271	154	70	494	1000

TABLE 3.5.2 : URBAN

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	7	283	244	60	406	1000
Bihar	34	281	185	43	457	1000
Gujarat	34	336	304	86	240	1000
Haryana	—	211	333	147	309	1000
Karnataka	7	262	253	96	382	1000
Kerala	12	539	188	151	110	1000
Madhya Pradesh	16	360	249	95	280	1000
Maharashtra	8	364	241	77	310	1000
Orissa	3	540	96	33	328	1000
Punjab	2	324	367	60	247	1000
Rajasthan	15	305	308	52	320	1000
Tamil Nadu	2	539	172	33	254	1000
Uttar Pradesh	3	341	239	109	308	1000
West Bengal	6	407	317	147	123	1000
all-India	8	408	225	71	288	1000

TABLE 3.5.3 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING VISUAL DISABILITY WITH LIGHT PERCEPTION BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR SELECTED STATES

RURAL

state	type of treatment taken				no treatment taken	total
	glasses only	medicine only	surgical operation	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	46	180	143	38	593	1000
Assam	198	314	69	75	344	1000
Bihar	60	156	88	80	616	1000
Gujarat	40	180	281	30	469	1000
Haryana	61	149	302	38	450	1000
Himachal Pradesh	93	201	243	66	397	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	98	212	392	93	205	1000
Karnataka	64	201	122	44	569	1000
Kerala	70	394	215	75	246	1000
Madhya Pradesh	33	179	146	59	583	1000
Maharashtra	48	175	204	36	537	1000
Orissa	12	173	97	53	665	1000
Punjab	23	202	415	98	262	1000
Rajasthan	17	143	212	39	589	1000
Tamil Nadu	17	240	137	50	556	1000
Tripura	96	378	178	176	172	1000
Uttar Pradesh	32	170	205	40	553	1000
West Bengal	75	286	136	61	442	1000
all-India	43	194	174	50	539	1000

TABLE 3.5.4 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING VISUAL DISABILITY WITH LIGHT PERCEPTION BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR SELECTED STATES

URBAN

state	type of treatment taken				no treatment taken	total
	glasses only	medicine only	surgical otheration	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	122	271	180	43	384	1000
Bihar	34	234	134	137	461	1000
Guajarat	112	247	406	34	201	1000
Haryana	50	250	570	35	95	1000
Karnataka	86	261	222	43	388	1000
Kerala	80	385	339	48	148	1000
Madhya Pradesh	71	181	233	57	458	1000
Maharashtra	91	221	311	58	319	1000
Orissa	61	245	201	66	427	1000
Punjab	26	183	539	92	160	1000
Rajasthan	53	144	335	51	417	1000
Tamil nadu	59	247	233	56	405	1000
Uttar Pradesh	79	227	332	34	328	1000
West Bengal	104	419	252	71	154	1000
all India	78	254	289	54	325	1000

TABLE 3.5.5 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 HAVING VISUALLY DISABLED PERSONS WHO LOOK NO TREATMENT BY TYPE OF VISUAL DISABILITY AND REASON FOR TAKING NO TREATMENT FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

reason for taking no treatment	usual disability			
	rural		urban	
	with no light perception	with light perception	with no light perception	with light perception
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
place where treatmet available not known	49	19	24	23
treatment expensive	460	499	537	415
treatment not deemed be necessary for :				
<i>economic independence</i>	163	173	106	166
<i>personal independence</i>	82	140	63	156
other causes	246	169	270	240
total	1000	1000	1000	1000

TABLE 4.1.1 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000 AGED 5 YEARS & ABOVE) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING HEARING DISABILITY FROM BIRTH OR AFTER BIRTH FOR EACH STATE & UNION TERRITORY

RURAL :

state	having disability								
	male			female			persons		
	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	208	584	792	188	519	707	197	552	749
Assam	177	214	391	177	196	373	176	205	381
Bihar	242	311	553	181	252	433	213	282	495
Gujarat	93	237	330	96	251	347	93	245	338
Haryana	117	691	808	70	427	497	95	567	662
Himachal Pradesh	294	457	751	239	242	481	265	347	612
Jammu & Kashmir	350	367	717	293	169	462	324	274	598
Karnataka	322	353	675	190	328	518	257	342	599
Kerala	208	282	490	167	322	489	187	302	489
Madhya Pradesh	121	202	323	74	231	305	98	216	314
Maharashtra	137	376	513	89	363	452	114	370	484
Manipur ¹	41	368	409	52	191	243	47	286	333
Meghalaya ¹	775	238	1013	—	226	226	403	232	635
Orissa	229	695	924	216	543	759	224	618	842
Punjab	95	534	629	79	474	553	87	505	592
Rajasthan	112	402	514	73	419	492	94	411	505
Tamil Nadu	208	637	845	161	651	812	184	645	829
Tripura	124	349	473	48	655	703	88	496	584
Uttar Pradesh	160	400	560	128	283	411	145	345	490
West Bengal	238	437	675	216	419	635	226	430	656
Chandigarh ¹	243	186	429	—	1262	1262	171	509	680
Dadra & Nagar Haveli ¹	187	261	443	40	321	361	117	290	407
Delhi ¹	35	426	461	139	366	505	81	399	480
Goa, Daman & Diu ¹	48	201	249	—	199	199	25	199	224
Mizoram	536	386	922	516	353	869	526	370	896
Pondicherry ¹	143	821	964	87	1546	1633	116	1176	1292
All-India	187	408	595	146	364	510	168	385	553

¹Less than 1000 households surveyed.

TABLE 4.1.2 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00 000, AGED 5 YEARS & ABOVE) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING HEARING DISABILITY FROM BIRTH OR AFTER BIRTH FOR EACH STATE & UNION TERRITORY.

state	URBAN								
	having disability								
	male			female			persons		
	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh ¹	112	341	453	140	427	567	126	384	510
Assam	166	220	386	92	222	314	134	220	354
Bihar	149	193	342	101	291	392	128	237	365
Gujarat	85	186	271	73	203	276	79	195	274
Haryana	49	442	491	127	463	590	86	452	538
Himachal Pradesh ¹	60	141	201	79	136	215	68	139	207
Jammu & Kashmir	177	116	293	107	119	226	145	117	262
Karnataka	103	288	391	133	289	422	117	288	405
Kerala	219	239	458	149	219	368	184	229	413
Madhya Pradesh	83	107	190	56	164	220	69	136	205
Maharashtra	82	192	274	64	211	275	74	201	275
Manipur ¹	27	94	121	29	228	257	28	159	187
Meghalaya ¹	28	152	180	—	109	109	15	131	146
Nagaland ¹	38	47	85	30	60	90	35	52	87
Orissa	129	258	387	94	279	373	113	269	382
Punjab	76	312	388	100	280	380	87	297	384
Rajasthan	89	354	443	62	344	406	76	350	426
Tamil Nadu	268	444	712	181	566	747	225	503	728
Tripura ¹	199	260	459	105	326	431	155	292	447
Uttar Pradesh	101	253	354	61	255	316	83	254	337
West Bengal	75	300	375	78	243	321	77	273	350
Chandigarh ¹	32	412	444	28	255	283	30	329	359
Delhi ¹	149	66	215	15	152	167	91	104	195
Goa, Daman & Diu ¹	67	103	170	—	39	39	35	71	106
Mizoram ¹	146	183	329	312	356	668	227	267	494
Pondicherry ¹	111	1207	1318	199	1093	1292	156	1151	1307
all-India	120	266	386	96	299	395	108	282	390

¹Less than 1000 households surveyed.

TABLE 4-1-3 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000, AGED 5 YEARS & ABOVE) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING SPEECH DISABILITY FROM BIRTH OR AFTER BIRTH FOR EACH STATE & UNION TERRITORY

state	RURAL								
	having disability								
	male			female			persons		
	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	408	128	536	282	63	345	347	96	443
Assam	209	28	237	210	41	251	210	34	244
Bihar	342	65	407	225	32	257	284	50	334
Gujarat	174	46	220	87	30	117	131	38	169
Haryana	219	148	367	130	26	156	178	91	269
Himachal Pradesh	415	78	493	220	51	271	315	64	379
Jammu & Kashmir	520	107	627	338	68	406	435	88	523
Karnataka	307	100	407	205	71	276	257	86	343
Kerala	405	132	537	219	85	304	310	108	418
adh ya Pradesh	178	51	229	98	18	116	139	35	174
Maharashtra	190	62	252	110	28	138	150	44	194
Manipur ¹	83	97	180	35	43	78	60	71	131
Meghalaya ¹	856	14	870	67	59	126	478	35	513
Orissa	308	61	369	197	39	236	252	51	303
Punjab	237	123	360	126	48	174	183	87	270
Rajasthan	197	165	362	83	49	132	141	109	250
Tamil Nadu	326	136	462	208	74	282	267	105	372
Tripura	298	123	421	124	84	208	214	105	319
Uttar Pradesh	290	99	389	163	53	216	229	78	307
West Bengal	301	84	385	245	51	296	273	68	341
Chandigarh ¹	81	239	320	—	435	435	57	298	355
Dadra & Nagar Haveli ¹	261	37	298	100	20	120	184	29	213
Delhi ¹	498	72	570	275	184	459	401	121	522
Goa, Daman, & Diu ¹	103	159	262	113	122	235	103	141	249
Mizoram ¹	565	79	644	526	110	636	545	95	640
Pondicherry	723	83	806	320	—	320	526	42	568
all-India	287	92	379	180	48	228	234	70	304

¹Less than 1000 households surveyed.

TABLE 4.1.4 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000, AGED 5 YEARS & ABOVE) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING SPEECH DISABILITY FROM BIRTH OR AFTER BIRTH FOR EACH STATE & UNION TERRITORY

URBAN

state	having disability								
	male			female			persons		
	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total	from birth	not from birth	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	270	174	444	218	82	300	244	129	373
Assam	195	83	278	110	20	130	157	56	213
Bihar	259	55	314	141	43	184	208	50	258
Gujarat	120	69	189	86	52	138	103	61	164
Haryana	349	298	647	412	189	601	379	246	625
Himachal Pradesh	115	37	152	72	22	94	97	30	127
Jammu & Kashmir	238	118	356	127	103	230	187	111	298
Karnataka	185	145	330	177	72	249	181	110	291
Kerala	490	152	642	225	78	303	356	114	470
Madhya Pradesh	125	84	209	85	23	108	106	55	161
Maharashtra	149	88	237	100	55	155	126	73	199
Manipur ¹	168	7	175	45	8	53	108	8	116
Meghalaya ¹	125	32	157	20	46	66	75	39	114
Nagaland ¹	—	12	12	60	—	60	23	8	31
Orissa	182	37	219	157	51	208	171	43	214
Punjab	195	212	407	105	58	163	152	139	291
Rajasthan	217	144	361	130	42	172	176	96	272
Tamil Nadu	275	172	447	184	73	257	231	122	353
Tripura ¹	327	100	427	167	53	220	251	78	329
Uttar Pradesh	296	152	448	137	76	213	224	118	342
West Benga	137	59	196	100	36	136	120	48	168
Chandigarh ¹	412	411	823	57	—	57	224	195	419
Delhi	263	91	354	254	18	272	259	60	319
Goa, Daman, Diu ¹	145	103	248	370	72	442	254	87	341
Mizoram ¹	194	68	262	418	44	462	303	56	359
Pondicherry ¹	246	290	536	179	44	223	212	167	379
all-India	220	122	342	148	59	207	186	93	279

¹Less than 1000 households surveyed.

TABLE 4.1.5 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000 AGED 5 YEARS & ABOVE) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING HEARING DISABILITY BY AGE FOR SELECTED STATES.

RURAL

state	male						female						persons							
	5-14		15-39		40-59		60 & above		all ages		5-14		15-39		40-59		60 & above		all ages	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)					
(1)	514	482	715	3896	792	406	320	755	3706	707	463	400	734	3798	749					
Andhra Pradesh	205	311	611	1196	391	451	304	388	725	373	359	307	517	976	381					
Assam	301	468	787	1443	553	262	287	511	1439	433	283	377	648	1441	495					
Bihar	179	216	277	2022	330	291	78	342	2458	347	232	148	308	2241	338					
Gujarat	609	312	611	4646	808	263	63	780	4480	497	449	195	693	4584	662					
Haryana	383	523	825	2249	751	149	288	770	1838	481	267	396	797	2066	612					
Himachal Pradesh	595	442	711	2637	717	516	314	546	1098	462	559	379	635	2015	598					
Jammu & Kashmir	454	514	489	3156	675	310	291	504	2723	518	385	402	496	2934	599					
Karnataka	316	340	360	2058	490	302	259	347	2671	489	309	297	353	2363	489					
Kerala	169	180	447	1627	323	115	171	373	1510	305	143	175	410	1564	314					
Madhya Pradesh	271	398	487	2240	513	301	159	477	2349	452	285	276	483	2297	484					
Maharashtra	473	464	1000	4994	924	243	389	827	4472	759	359	426	916	4723	842					
Orissa	192	247	535	3624	629	260	175	598	3375	553	224	211	566	3514	592					
Punjab	243	257	592	2969	514	178	183	410	3448	492	213	221	502	3217	505					
Rajasthan	437	485	1003	3756	845	377	403	1070	4137	812	407	443	1037	3940	829					
Tamilnadu	336	334	450	1952	473	371	387	1409	2361	703	354	359	888	2158	584					
Tripura	341	326	604	2293	560	212	163	460	2148	411	284	246	532	2224	490					
Uttar Pradesh	428	516	849	3015	675	462	388	862	2950	635	443	454	855	2982	656					
West Bengal	343	386	647	2660	595	283	250	579	2597	510	314	318	614	2628	553					
all-India	286	285	460	3229	453	243	298	674	3878	567	264	291	565	3589	510					
Andhra Pradesh	255	311	447	2183	386	339	85	411	2288	314	297	211	455	2236	354					
Assam	251	238	498	1196	342	229	155	328	2714	392	241	203	424	1961	365					
Bihar	158	124	198	2415	271	137	127	246	1969	276	147	126	221	2177	274					
Gujarat	412	85	407	4962	491	178	244	597	5639	590	299	161	500	5285	538					
Haryana	224	174	520	2562	391	259	235	583	1804	422	240	201	552	2157	405					
Karnataka	212	383	565	1598	458	237	196	479	1477	368	224	287	523	1530	413					
Kerala	179	111	98	1185	190	124	68	312	1473	220	152	91	196	1333	205					
Madhya Pradesh	246	113	297	2008	274	219	130	254	1634	275	233	121	278	1806	275					
Maharashtra	208	223	308	3051	387	182	188	438	2446	373	196	208	363	2746	382					
Orissa	134	151	521	2390	388	89	200	446	2470	380	111	174	485	2426	384					
Punjab	149	322	326	3399	443	161	105	285	3436	406	156	222	306	3420	426					
Rajasthan	683	445	734	2879	712	400	487	1048	3191	747	544	465	886	3037	728					
Tamil Nadu	180	167	303	2700	354	221	107	335	2007	316	199	140	317	2362	337					
Uttar Pradesh	231	205	352	2536	375	216	192	395	1523	321	223	199	370	2026	350					
West Bengal	266	216	386	2432	386	220	198	468	2305	395	244	208	424	2366	390					
all-India	286	285	460	3229	453	243	298	674	3878	567	264	291	565	3589	510					

URBAN

state	male						female						persons							
	5-14		15-39		40-59		60 & above		all ages		5-14		15-39		40-59		60 & above		all ages	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)					
(1)	286	285	460	3229	453	243	298	674	3878	567	264	291	565	3589	510					
Andhra Pradesh	255	311	447	2183	386	339	85	411	2288	314	297	211	455	2236	354					
Assam	251	238	498	1196	342	229	155	328	2714	392	241	203	424	1961	365					
Bihar	158	124	198	2415	271	137	127	246	1969	276	147	126	221	2177	274					
Gujarat	412	85	407	4962	491	178	244	597	5639	590	299	161	500	5285	538					
Haryana	224	174	520	2562	391	259	235	583	1804	422	240	201	552	2157	405					
Karnataka	212	383	565	1598	458	237	196	479	1477	368	224	287	523	1530	413					
Kerala	179	111	98	1185	190	124	68	312	1473	220	152	91	196	1333	205					
Madhya Pradesh	246	113	297	2008	274	219	130	254	1634	275	233	121	278	1806	275					
Maharashtra	208	223	308	3051	387	182	188	438	2446	373	196	208	363	2746	382					
Orissa	134	151	521	2390	388	89	200	446	2470	380	111	174	485	2426	384					
Punjab	149	322	326	3399	443	161	105	285	3436	406	156	222	306	3420	426					
Rajasthan	683	445	734	2879	712	400	487	1048	3191	747	544	465	886	3037	728					
Tamil Nadu	180	167	303	2700	354	221	107	335	2007	316	199	140	317	2362	337					
Uttar Pradesh	231	205	352	2536	375	216	192	395	1523	321	223	199	370	2026	350					
West Bengal	266	216	386	2432	386	220	198	468	2305	395	244	208	424	2366	390					
all-India	286	285	460	3229	453	243	298	674	3878	567	264	291	565	3589	510					

TABLE 4-1-7 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000, AGED 5 YEARS & ABOVE) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING SPEECH DISABILITY BY AGE FOR SELECTED STATES.

RURAL

state	male					female					persons				
	5-14	15-39	40-59	60 & above	all ages	5-14	15-39	40-59	60 & above	all ages	5-14	15-39	40-59	60 & above	all ages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	717	482	389	530	536	513	269	300	316	345	621	375	346	419	443
Assam	381	186	173	126	237	436	165	265	115	251	405	176	211	120	244
Bihar	439	469	290	233	407	308	250	183	293	257	379	360	236	263	434
Gujarat	314	200	132	156	220	207	67	87	153	117	265	134	110	154	169
Jammu & Kashmir	895	574	441	331	627	574	360	266	382	406	749	469	360	352	523
Karnataka	569	369	186	551	407	320	247	250	342	376	449	308	215	444	343
Kerala	658	499	347	760	537	546	242	165	238	304	604	363	254	498	418
Madhya Pradesh	286	205	218	169	229	151	119	70	88	116	220	164	147	126	174
Maharashtra	312	237	189	219	252	218	102	122	80	138	269	168	156	144	194
Orissa	496	341	237	372	369	288	254	141	165	236	393	296	191	265	303
Punjab	519	346	169	302	360	294	127	78	252	174	414	238	124	279	270
Rajasthan	443	326	149	697	362	232	69	128	115	132	344	198	138	395	250
Tamil Nadu	684	379	409	352	462	486	224	176	262	282	586	299	293	308	372*
Uttar Pradesh	507	389	281	194	389	292	167	203	220	216	410	287	242	206	372
West Bengal	454	361	267	569	385	434	247	158	409	296	445	307	216	489	341
Mizoram	488	842	346	292	644	627	696	591	225	636	553	768	467	313	640
all-India	486	359	262	345	379	324	189	175	225	228	411	274	220	285	304

TABLE 4-1-8 : URBAN

Andhra Pradesh	642	394	266	370	444	452	220	299	213	300	551	309	281	283	372
Bihar	374	291	319	196	314	257	123	174	316	185	322	219	255	257	257
Gujarat	265	174	67	359	190	173	118	99	226	137	220	147	82	288	164
Karnataka	502	233	245	606	330	445	160	249	102	249	474	199	247	337	291
Kerala	665	651	505	838	642	535	234	151	360	303	604	433	331	569	470
Madhya Pradesh	261	155	271	224	209	172	85	63	105	106	217	122	175	163	161
Maharashtra	439	171	121	317	237	242	135	54	212	155	345	154	91	260	199
Nagaland	17	17	—	—	12	—	83	—	—	60	—	42	—	—	31
Orissa	263	261	66	139	219	369	115	141	300	208	313	195	98	220	214
Punjab	900	337	83	78	407	258	134	80	241	163	588	242	82	151	291
Rajasthan	456	360	149	411	361	395	69	90	139	172	428	226	120	263	272
Tamil Nadu	620	441	248	394	447	373	208	221	263	257	499	326	235	327	353
Uttar Pradesh	687	325	356	488	448	423	137	60	236	213	570	239	226	366	342
West Bengal	285	213	77	159	196	206	133	32	176	136	246	175	58	167	168
all-India	506	304	203	360	342	345	159	122	209	207	429	236	166	282	279

TABLE 4.2.1 : INCIDENCE RATE OF HEARING DISABILITY BY SEX AND SECTOR FOR EACH STATE AND UNION-TERRITORY

State	rural				urban			
	male	female	persons	number of sample cases	male	female	persons	number of sample cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	36	38	37	60	19	42	31	41
Assam	5	8	6	5	4	34	17	4
Bihar	8	5	7	14	6	12	9	10
Gujarat	12	18	15	11	2	14	8	7
Haryana	33	23	29	10	4	12	8	5
Himachal Pradesh	19	13	16	4	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	16	7	12	9	—	7	3	1
Karnataka	26	11	19	15	7	14	10	12
Kerala	14	12	13	15	9	6	7	7
Madhya Pradesh	6	5	5	10	9	6	7	9
Maharashtra	14	29	21	34	12	9	11	26
Manipur	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	37	—	19	2	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	<i>no rural sample</i>				—	20	8	1
Orissa	40	52	46	18	12	10	11	7
Punjab	37	38	38	40	23	16	20	13
Rajasthan	26	12	19	17	8	19	13	11
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	78	45	62	94	50	36	43	68
Tripura	5	26	15	4	—	13	6	1
Uttar Pradesh	8	8	8	22	12	5	9	19
West Bengal	11	11	11	16	11	9	10	16
Chandigarh	81	123	94	2	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19	20	20	2	<i>no urban area</i>			
Delhi	35	45	39	2	—	—	—	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	55	—	29	1	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	7	4	2	5	11	8	2
Pondicherry	15	—	8	1	45	45	45	4
all-India	20	18	19	411	14	15	15	264

estimated number of persons (aged 5 Yrs & above) who became disabled (for hearing disability) during last year

Incidence rate = 1,00,000 X

estimated total population (aged 5 yrs. & above)

TABLE 4.2.2 : INCIDENCE RATE OF SPEECH DISABILITY BY SEX AND SECTOR FOR EACH STATE AND UNION-TERRITORY.

State	rural				urban			
	male	female	persons	number of sample cases	male	female	persons	number of sample cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	5	3	4	6	5	11	8	10
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	1	3	2	5	8	—	5	4
Gujarat	—	2	1	1	—	5	2	2
Haryana	76	6	44	3	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	5	2	4	3	4	—	2	1
Karnataka	16	—	8	6	18	7	13	14
Kerala	5	2	3	4	11	3	7	6
Madhya Pradesh	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	5
Maharashtra	9	1	5	9	8	3	6	16
Manipur	—	7	3	1	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	28	—	15	1
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	12	—	8	1
Orissa	6	—	3	2	2	6	4	3
Punjab	5	4	4	5	6	3	4	3
Rajasthan	3	3	3	2	6	—	3	3
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	7	2	5	8	11	2	7	13
Tripura	—	10	5	1	7	—	4	1
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	2	6	6	—	3	7
West Bengal	2	3	2	3	4	1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	190	—	90	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	55	—	29	1	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	10	—	5	1	16	—	8	1
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	22	—	11	1
all-India	6	2	4	71	7	3	5	96

TABLE 4.2.3 : INCIDENCE RATE OF HEARING DISABILITY BY SEX AND AGE FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

age group (yrs.)	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5—14	14	11	12	6	7	7
15—39	7	3	5	3	7	5
40—59	16	16	16	16	9	13
60 & above	135	135	135	147	122	134
5 & above	20	18	19	14	15	15

TABLE 4.2.4 : INCIDENCE RATE OF SPEECH DISABILITY BY SEX AND AGE FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

age group (yrs.)	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5—14	8	1	5	8	2	5
15—39	2	1	1	1	1	1
40—59	6	3	4	12	5	8
60 & above	17	10	13	45	12	28
5 & above	6	2	4	7	3	5

TABLE 4.3.3 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND ABOVE HAVING SPEECH DISABILITY BY AGE AT ONSET OF DISABILITY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

sector	age (years) at onset							all ages
	0—4	5—14	15—29	30—44	45—59	60 & above	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural	55	59	33	48	223	475	107	1000
urban	12	73	8	48	229	493	137	1000

TABLE 4.3.1 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS (AGED 60 YEARS & ABOVE) HAVING HEARING DISABILITY BY AGE AT ONSET OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES

RURAL

state	age (years) at onset						not recorded	all ages
	0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	4	12	57	71	230	626	—	1000
Assam	—	134	31	38	291	506	—	1000
Bihar	26	26	47	112	317	463	9	1000
Gujarat	—	15	12	40	263	661	9	1000
Haryana	19	57	20	212	189	495	8	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	—	33	27	120	353	458	9	1000
Karnataka	—	13	16	61	195	715	—	1000
Kerala	5	27	16	74	164	706	8	1000
Madhya Pradesh	11	40	15	44	269	621	—	1000
Maharashtra	8	31	50	83	220	605	3	1000
Orissa	9	4	19	47	349	572	—	1000
Punjab	5	17	19	62	218	679	—	1000
Rajasthan	9	4	75	85	246	568	13	1000
Tamil Nadu	6	19	55	63	213	638	6	1000
Uttar Pradesh	9	53	29	73	288	548	—	1000
West Bengal	9	25	67	76	299	524	—	1000
all-India	8	25	39	73	262	590	3	1000

TABLE 4.3.2 URBAN

Andhra Pradesh	—	44	16	56	223	661	—	1000
Assam	—	—	28	47	273	521	131	1000
Bihar	29	20	38	225	301	383	4	1000
Gujarat	7	183	24	—	266	520	—	1000
Haryana	11	23	—	139	264	551	12	1000
Karnataka	6	7	29	76	176	701	5	1000
Kerala	12	31	32	24	255	646	—	1000
Madhya Pradesh	—	16	47	179	151	607	—	1000
Maharashtra	—	6	13	103	211	667	—	1000
Orissa	—	14	14	92	349	531	—	1000
Punjab	—	40	23	26	194	717	—	1000
Rajasthan	—	18	143	57	142	640	—	1000
Tamil Nadu	2	24	64	93	303	512	2	1000
Uttar Pradesh	13	31	85	64	266	536	5	1000
West Bengal	8	21	21	56	385	496	13	1000
all-India	6	32	45	85	258	570	4	1000

TABLE 4.4.1 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS (AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE) HAVING HEARING DISABILITY BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES

RURAL

state	cause of disability							all causes
	german measles	noise induced hearing loss	ear discharge	following			others and not known	
				illness	injury	medical and surgical intervention		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	4	13	131	228	26	4	594	1000
Assam	—	19	157	352	121	6	345	1000
Bihar	12	57	235	175	24	16	481	1000
Gujarat	13	36	74	249	57	48	523	1000
Haryana	14	15	201	100	80	19	571	1000
Himachal Pradesh	—	36	150	281	27	13	493	1000
Jammu and Kashmir	4	20	126	197	57	9	587	1000
Karnataka	4	19	168	164	77	14	554	1000
Kerala	6	3	79	234	44	20	614	1000
Madhya Pradesh	8	10	142	175	57	24	584	1000
Maharashtra	1	4	276	198	47	16	458	1000
Orissa	—	23	170	270	25	10	502	1000
Punjab	3	15	223	230	37	27	465	1000
Rajasthan	11	21	226	152	24	3	563	1000
Tamil Nadu	7	34	98	258	47	10	546	1000
Tripura	—	—	348	379	65	11	197	1000
Uttar Pradesh	4	38	194	176	36	17	535	1000
West Bengal	3	5	175	279	30	11	497	1000
all-India	6	23	174	215	40	14	528	1000

TABLE 4.4.2 : URBAN

Andhra Pradesh	7	15	103	242	61	17	555	1000
Assam	—	19	61	516	87	17	300	1000
Bihar	4	63	180	263	41	13	436	1000
Gujarat	9	32	37	275	66	114	467	1000
Haryana	8	18	209	118	46	28	573	1000
Karnataka	—	16	109	165	86	53	571	1000
Kerala	22	17	48	311	80	45	477	1000
Madhya Pradesh	4	14	149	179	56	15	583	1000
Maharashtra	5	29	179	187	63	47	490	1000
Orissa	4	—	183	315	41	6	451	1000
Punjab	26	28	139	201	42	32	532	1000
Rajasthan	8	20	131	154	47	4	636	1000
Tamil Nadu	4	40	100	307	41	28	480	1000
Uttar Pradesh	33	49	175	236	59	23	425	1000
West Bengal	7	30	208	299	46	14	396	1000
all-India	10	30	137	246	55	30	492	1000

TABLE 4.4.3 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS (AGED 5 YEARS & ABOVE) HAVING SPEECH DISABILITY BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES

RURAL

state	cause of disability						all
	following						
	voice disorder	cleft palate	illness	injury	medical and surgical intervention	others and not known	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	10	11	94	2	9	874	1000
Assam	—	7	74	7	—	912	1000
Bihar	67	7	66	6	4	850	1000
Gujarat	41	30	101	16	7	805	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	10	7	66	17	—	900	1000
Karnataka	16	13	135	15	2	819	1000
Kerala	20	8	119	2	—	851	1000
Madhya Pradesh	42	19	134	6	—	799	1000
Maharashtra	35	15	121	17	2	810	1000
Orissa	22	—	81	12	7	878	1000
Punjab	28	20	249	20	7	676	1000
Rajasthan	24	9	128	4	—	835	1000
Tamil Nadu	7	15	154	10	5	809	1000
Uttar Pradesh	53	11	105	5	2	824	1000
West Bengal	21	8	111	11	8	841	1000
all-India	31	12	110	8	4	835	1000

TABLE 4.4.4 : URBAN

Andhra Pradesh	12	43	166	5	15	759	1000
Bihar	55	5	57	9	14	860	1000
Gujarat	79	31	206	52	11	621	1000
Karnataka	53	12	150	20	10	755	1000
Kerala	18	12	154	12	5	799	1000
Madhya Pradesh	62	29	230	25	9	645	1000
Maharashtra	27	9	225	29	11	699	1000
Orissa	42	4	152	16	—	786	1000
Punjab	58	24	327	28	7	556	1000
Rajasthan	47	—	106	25	10	812	1000
Tamil Nadu	10	14	137	13	8	818	1000
Uttar Pradesh	91	30	143	13	4	719	1000
West Bengal	11	27	183	12	11	756	1000
all-India	38	19	170	18	8	747	1000

TABLE 4.5.1 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS (AGED 5 YEARS & ABOVE) WHO CAN NOT HEAR AT ALL BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR SELECTED STATES

RURAL

state	type of treatment taken				total
	surgical operation	allopathic treatment other than surgical operation	others	no treatment taken	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	4	247	25	724	1000
Assam	10	96	91	803	1000
Bihar	18	171	85	726	1000
Gujarat	—	274	205	521	1000
Haryana	—	642	96	262	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	5	405	5	585	1000
Karnataka	30	294	58	617	1000
Kerala	25	478	56	439	1000
Madhya Pradesh	6	190	182	622	1000
Maharashtra	22	284	130	564	1000
Orissa	52	196	73	679	1000
Punjab	57	666	26	251	1000
Rajasthan	15	302	64	619	1000
Tamil Nadu	8	251	47	694	1000
Uttar Pradesh	16	276	14	694	1000
West Bengal	12	278	68	642	1000
Mizoram	16	98	22	864	1000
all-India	16	267	77	640	1000

TABLE 4.5.5 : URBAN

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	33	445	11	511	1000
Bihar	16	333	50	601	1000
Gujarat	53	302	235	410	1000
Karnataka	43	516	44	397	1000
Kerala	5	600	35	360	1000
Madhya Pradesh	—	244	141	615	1000
Maharashtra	39	394	124	443	1000
Orissa	90	190	42	678	1000
Punjab	62	635	5	298	1000
Rajasthan	—	628	20	352	1000
Tamil Nadu	86	636	7	271	1000
Uttar Pradesh	68	435	12	485	1000
West Bengal	—	479	150	371	1000
all-India	45	484	61	410	1000

TABLE 4·5·2 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS (AGED 5 YEARS & ABOVE) HAVING PROFOUND DEGREE OF HEARING DISABILITY BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR SELECTED STATES

RURAL

state	type of treatment taken				total
	surgical operation	allopathic treatment other than surgical operation	others	no treatment taken	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	28	307	14	651	1000
Assam	33	214	178	575	1000
Bihar	10	215	61	714	1000
Gujarat	29	292	49	630	1000
Haryana	18	276	76	630	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	12	445	23	520	1000
Karnataka	40	378	—	582	1000
Kerala	—	476	111	413	1000
Madhya Pradesh	—	105	196	699	1000
Maharashtra	24	287	118	571	1000
Orissa	10	174	107	709	1000
Punjab	12	669	40	279	1000
Rajasthan	—	139	35	826	1000
Tamil Nadu	6	320	29	645	1000
Uttar Pradesh	24	430	20	526	1000
West Bengal	—	305	128	567	1000
Mizoram	—	103	148	749	1000
all-India	16	312	67	605	1000

TABLE 4·5·6 : URBAN

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	8	500	23	469	1000
Bihar	—	489	113	398	1000
Gujarat	40	455	135	370	1000
Karnataka	95	553	42	310	1000
Kerala	24	555	47	374	1000
Madhya Pradesh	—	249	157	594	1000
Maharashtra	47	523	112	318	1000
Orissa	—	280	115	605	1000
Punjab	53	655	—	292	1000
Rajasthan	—	418	39	543	1000
Tamil Nadu	25	355	42	578	1000
Tripura	—	628	—	372	1000
Uttar Pradesh	40	619	26	315	1000
West Bengal	—	596	130	274	1000
all-India	30	478	70	422	1000

TABLE 4-5-3 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS (AGED 5 YEARS & ABOVE) HAVING SEVERE DEGREE OF HEARING DISABILITY BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR SELECTED STATES

RURAL

state	type of treatment taken			no treatment taken	total
	surgical operation	allopathic treatment other than surgical operation	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	6	309	21	664	1000
Assam	—	316	172	512	1000
Bihar	10	381	87	522	1000
Gujarat	16	215	174	595	1000
Haryana	19	604	19	358	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	25	389	12	574	1000
Karnataka	33	333	40	594	1000
Kerala	5	460	129	406	1000
Madhya Pradesh	6	178	174	642	1000
Maharashtra	10	336	85	569	1000
Orissa	—	300	56	644	1000
Punjab	19	564	24	393	1000
Rajasthan	—	370	65	565	1000
Tamil Nadu	2	344	65	589	1000
Uttar Pradesh	6	439	17	538	1000
West Bengal	—	420	117	463	1000
Mizoram	—	288	16	696	1000
all-India	7	366	70	557	1000

TABLE 4-5-7 : URBAN

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	17	431	14	538	1000
Bihar	14	364	109	513	1000
Gujarat	21	489	155	335	1000
Karnataka	21	481	17	481	1000
Kerala	16	634	83	267	1000
Madhya Pradesh	48	369	220	363	1000
Maharashtra	92	405	148	355	1000
Orissa	27	313	161	499	1000
Punjab	35	695	22	248	1000
Rajasthan	7	434	—	559	1000
Tamil Nadu	18	465	50	467	1000
Uttar Pradesh	7	527	74	392	1000
West Bengal	25	538	146	291	1000
all-India	24	480	78	418	1000

TABLE 4.5.4 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS (AGED 5 YEARS & ABOVE) HAVING MODERATE DEGREE OF HEARING DISABILITY BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR SELECTED STATES

RURAL

state	type of treatment taken			no treatment taken	total
	surgical operation	allopathic treatment other than surgical operation	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	6	287	21	686	1000
Assam	—	602	24	374	1000
Bihar	10	355	37	598	1000
Gujarat	13	200	260	527	1000
Haryana	6	587	11	396	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	—	369	24	607	1000
Karnataka	31	576	15	378	1000
Kerala	26	414	98	462	1000
Madhya Pradesh	4	216	128	652	1000
Maharashtra	11	321	101	567	1000
Orissa	—	359	156	485	1000
Punjab	31	629	26	314	1000
Rajasthan	7	262	38	693	1000
Tamil Nadu	10	354	63	573	1000
Uttar Pradesh	2	342	20	636	1000
West Bengal	8	317	143	532	1000
Mizoram	33	223	167	577	1000
all-India	9	365	62	564	1000

TABLE 4.5.8 : URBAN

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	20	388	30	562	1000
Bihar	—	379	70	551	1000
Gujarat	42	300	122	536	1000
Karnataka	17	556	10	417	1000
Kerala	31	564	98	307	1000
Madhya Pradesh	13	331	276	380	1000
Maharashtra	40	517	106	337	1000
Orissa	—	246	282	472	1000
Punjab	49	613	11	327	1000
Rajasthan	20	372	10	598	1000
Tamil Nadu	18	504	17	461	1000
Uttar Pradesh	16	482	31	471	1000
West Bengal	—	613	95	292	1000
all-India	20	503	52	425	1000

TABLE 4.5.9 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS (AGED 5 YEARS & ABOVE) HAVING SPEECH DISABILITY ONLY BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR SELECTED STATES

RURAL

state	type of treatment taken			no treatment taken	total
	surgical operation	allopathic treatment other than surgical operation	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	—	260	20	720	1000
Assam	—	117	138	745	1000
Bihar	12	284	50	654	1000
Gujarat	33	489	63	415	1000
Jammu and Kashmir	22	379	—	599	1000
Karnataka	—	372	54	574	1000
Kerala	18	387	124	471	1000
Madhya Pradesh	27	180	157	636	1000
Maharashtra	5	279	109	607	1000
Orissa	42	155	65	737	1000
Punjab	38	597	30	335	1000
Rajasthan	18	221	16	745	1000
Tamil Nadu	47	307	42	604	1000
Uttar Pradesh	11	212	21	756	1000
West Bengal	—	315	75	610	1000
all-India	15	287	53	645	1000

TABLE 4.5.10 : URBAN

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	21	347	38	594	1000
Bihar	17	373	98	512	1000
Gujarat	41	568	128	263	1000
Karnataka	43	437	61	459	1000
Kerala	26	436	76	462	1000
Madhya Pradesh	21	500	249	230	1000
Maharashtra	46	411	260	283	1000
Orissa	33	327	123	517	1000
Punjab	291	442	11	256	1000
Rajasthan	29	377	56	538	1000
Tamil Nadu	36	406	25	533	1000
Uttar Pradesh	66	299	15	620	1000
West Bengal	52	535	130	283	1000
all-India	48	384	75	493	1000

TABLE 4.5.11 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS (AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE) HAVING COMMUNICATION DISABILITY WHO TOOK NO TREATMENT BY TYPE OF DISABILITY AND REASON FOR TAKING NO TREATMENT FOR RURAL & URBAN AREAS.

reason for taking no treatment	rural		urban	
	hearing disability	speech disability only	hearing disability	speech disability only
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
place where treatment available				
not known	92	160	51	152
treatment expensive	366	287	312	180
treatment not deemed to be necessary for:				
<i>economic independence</i>	180	180	152	166
<i>personal independence</i>	168	177	229	299
other causes	194	196	256	203
total	1000	1000	1000	1000

TABLE 4.5.12 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS (AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE) HAVING HEARING DISABILITY WHO WERE ADVISED HEARING AID BUT NOT ACQUIRED BY REASON FOR NOT ACQUIRING AID FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

sector	aid		aid not deemed to be necessary for		others	total	percentage of persons advised aid out of those who took treatment
	not available	too expensive	economic independence	personal independ- ence			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural	15	560	79	143	203	1000	10
urban	13	518	107	126	236	1000	13

TABLE 5.1.1 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING AT LEAST ONE OF THE LOCOMOTOR DISABILITIES FOR EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

state	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	1173	882	1030	957	737	849
Assam	340	189	271	387	188	296
Bihar	1204	575	895	831	531	696
Gujarat	914	614	769	742	541	646
Haryana	1262	707	1006	1209	724	973
Himachal Pradesh ²	1078	555	811	551	580	564
Jammu & Kashmir	1115	691	915	568	392	485
Karnataka	990	674	835	781	509	650
Kerala	1058	697	874	1033	654	842
Madhya Pradesh	858	502	686	758	506	637
Maharashtra	970	574	775	734	522	635
Manipur ¹ / ₂	407	169	300	207	143	177
Meghalaya ¹ / ₂	440	156	302	366	109	244
Nagaland ²		<i>no rural sample</i>		196	311	241
Orissa	917	544	729	722	522	629
Punjab	1824	921	1392	1044	648	854
Rajasthan	1335	696	1023	1020	749	892
Tamil Nadu	1070	627	848	906	627	769
Tripura ²	919	454	695	731	632	683
Uttar Pradesh	1108	503	819	832	532	694
West Bengal	822	513	676	539	311	431
Chandigarh ¹ / ₂	556	813	640	1572	573	1058
Dadra & Nagar Haveli ¹	558	230	398		<i>no urban area</i>	
Delhi ¹	1010	640	844	479	397	443
Goa, Daman, Diu ¹ / ₂	1048	800	923	684	491	591
Mizoram ²	566	405	487	322	413	365
Pondicherry ¹ / ₂	1125	1241	1182	998	674	836
all-India	1047	597	828	800	544	679

¹Less than 1000 households surveyed in the rural sector.

²Less than 1000 households surveyed in the urban sector.

TABLE 5.1-2 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY BY TYPE OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES

state	male			female			persons			(13)		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)
(1)	paralysis of limb	deformity of limb	amputation	dysfunction of joints	paralysis	deformity of limb	amputation	dysfunction of joints	paralysis	deformity of limb	amputation	dysfunction of joints
Andhra Pradesh	136	610	85	263	89	440	28	261	113	526	57	262
Assam	57	203	21	76	45	103	16	29	51	157	19	55
Bihar	364	436	94	204	189	178	21	123	278	309	58	164
Gujarat	412	302	72	104	241	253	9	80	329	278	42	92
Haryana	307	461	330	116	216	227	155	58	265	353	249	90
Himachal Pradesh	263	308	95	277	121	161	50	155	190	233	72	215
Jammu & Kashmir	159	627	103	109	170	365	23	73	164	503	66	92
Karnataka	152	479	57	222	111	340	14	179	132	411	36	201
Kerala	237	478	89	183	155	288	30	143	195	381	59	162
Madhya Pradesh	272	369	96	135	153	234	23	104	214	304	60	120
Maharashtra	166	434	91	237	94	282	17	137	131	359	55	188
Orissa	412	461	14	230	87	210	4	156	114	334	9	193
Punjab	320	718	342	363	236	372	60	232	280	553	207	300
Rajasthan	477	476	95	221	224	218	80	122	353	350	88	172
Tamil Nadu	199	470	71	246	132	262	16	154	165	366	43	200
Tripura	204	434	37	187	111	172	13	67	159	308	25	129
Uttar Pradesh	268	425	139	210	134	187	28	122	204	312	86	168
West Bengal	153	431	82	149	111	261	27	109	133	350	56	130
all-India	246	444	100	200	141	250	28	137	195	350	65	169

TABLE 5-1-3 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY BY TYPE OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES

state	male						female			persons			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		paralysis of limbs	deformity of limbs	amputation	dysfunction of joints	paralysis of limbs	deformity of limbs	amputation	dysfunction of joints	paralysis of limbs	deformity of limbs	amputation	dysfunction of joints
Andhra Pradesh		124	520	83	167	72	401	19	219	98	462	52	192
Bihar		218	293	118	109	121	171	37	135	175	238	81	121
Gujarat		326	245	53	75	252	195	7	48	291	221	31	62
Haryana		174	610	250	127	182	229	205	63	178	425	228	96
Jammu & Kashmir		70	393	30	20	95	222	7	14	82	313	19	17
Karnataka		220	287	86	166	128	194	6	120	176	242	47	144
Kerala		245	454	118	164	154	289	16	112	204	371	67	133
Madhya Pradesh		297	276	66	130	148	233	9	108	225	255	39	119
Maharashtra		191	264	67	136	126	221	10	104	160	244	40	121
Orissa		88	375	44	156	90	261	7	118	89	322	27	138
Punjab		128	495	171	235	102	319	57	130	116	411	117	185
Rajasthan		425	336	68	129	349	250	6	108	389	296	39	119
Tamil Nadu		283	319	59	178	202	201	16	161	243	261	38	170
Uttar Pradesh		208	364	102	147	149	215	19	113	181	296	64	131
West Bengal		122	229	76	84	86	131	7	72	105	183	44	79
Delhi		198	133	43	114	159	131	36	59	181	132	40	90
all-India		214	325	83	136	149	221	20	115	183	276	53	126

TABLE 5-1-4 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY BY AGE FOR SELECTED STATES

state	male							female							persons			
	0-4		5-14		15-39		all ages	0-4		5-14		15-39		all ages	60 & above	40-59	all ages	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Andhra Pradesh	833	909	870	1499	3830	1173	471	745	590	884	3722	832	659	882	728	1203	3774	1030
Assam	72	370	331	397	1130	340	84	290	155	239	239	189	78	335	248	331	713	271
Bihar	318	690	1042	1900	4371	1204	269	411	382	820	2024	575	294	564	710	1358	3130	895
Gujarat	883	951	753	1028	1649	914	591	716	426	642	1465	614	749	840	591	844	1556	769
Haryana	621	1227	1001	2105	2692	1262	756	828	467	623	2001	707	681	1043	748	1388	2431	1006
Himachal Pradesh	156	555	1032	1820	2546	1078	230	382	375	882	1794	555	191	468	676	1336	2213	811
Jammu & Kashmir	473	953	972	1285	3315	1115	212	649	557	912	2537	691	346	815	768	1112	3001	915
Karnataka	514	730	756	1466	3390	990	431	511	482	962	2337	674	472	624	620	1230	2850	835
Kerala	430	710	1010	1221	2924	1058	313	459	521	855	2574	697	374	586	751	1034	2749	874
Madhya Pradesh	396	659	666	1373	2702	858	276	486	295	541	2003	502	337	577	488	970	2326	686
Maharashtra	480	745	857	1301	2719	970	325	460	400	785	1795	574	406	611	624	1053	2228	775
Orissa	446	499	824	1221	3183	917	131	385	383	689	2369	544	288	442	596	962	2760	729
Punjab	1287	1706	1435	2170	4091	1824	828	981	519	1113	2676	921	1072	1370	984	1650	3470	1392
Rajasthan	721	1121	1013	1978	4105	1335	432	619	478	990	2029	696	582	884	747	1488	3028	1023
Tamil Nadu	459	1025	841	1441	2670	1070	441	541	458	737	2023	627	450	784	644	1090	2357	848
Tripura	310	879	751	806	3676	919	155	244	271	393	2959	454	236	549	527	618	3313	695
Uttar Pradesh	577	911	1051	1466	2352	1108	316	461	320	586	1717	503	451	709	694	1029	2056	819
West Bengal	319	601	679	1336	3316	822	182	432	332	824	2471	513	254	523	514	1093	2897	676
all-India	522	817	876	1458	3079	1047	342	515	402	744	2154	597	435	676	641	1110	2617	828

RURAL

TABLE 5.1.5 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000) OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY BY AGE FOR SELECTED STATES URBAN

state	males						females						persons					
	0-4	5-14	15-39	40-59	60 & above	all ages	0-4	5-14	15-39	40-59	60 & above	all ages	0-4	5-14	15-39	40-59	60 & above	all ages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Andhra Pradesh	828	855	677	1366	3431	957	601	735	493	811	2783	737	721	797	587	1093	3070	849
Assam	182	220	276	617	2677	387	20	214	171	182	829	188	94	217	230	460	1744	296
Bihar	317	750	618	1330	2924	831	341	407	317	863	2094	531	328	596	487	1125	2505	696
Gujarat	539	947	602	597	2013	742	669	527	374	517	1599	541	599	742	494	559	1792	646
Haryana	468	2182	956	1056	1919	1209	215	591	265	382	8414	724	335	1413	628	724	5019	973
Himachal Pradesh	—	430	492	815	1548	551	132	368	363	1196	2665	580	65	403	431	959	2035	564
Jammu & Kashmir	540	797	358	404	1996	568	176	679	302	269	715	392	358	740	332	343	1372	485
Karnataka	592	595	587	943	3178	781	413	485	342	593	1623	509	503	542	473	771	2347	650
Kerala	733	735	904	1290	2903	1033	371	561	543	663	1862	654	561	653	715	982	2317	842
Madhya Pradesh	465	939	508	969	2068	758	409	496	347	445	2049	506	437	721	431	727	2058	637
Maharashtra	597	799	526	749	2828	734	388	525	410	462	1769	522	498	668	473	622	2257	635
Orissa	656	569	488	719	3791	722	210	395	287	776	2925	522	430	486	397	743	3354	629
Punjab	1269	1137	610	1050	3158	1044	574	581	401	639	2789	648	921	866	512	849	2992	854
Rajasthan	947	1184	704	1241	2460	1020	557	1085	260	863	2642	749	764	1139	499	1051	2559	892
Tamilnadu	970	1013	633	993	2226	906	616	610	414	645	2266	627	793	815	525	826	2247	769
Tripura	251	647	580	931	2372	731	135	639	341	810	3161	632	187	643	462	884	2790	683
Uttar Pradesh	660	974	621	814	2177	832	574	706	261	500	1600	532	618	855	456	675	1896	694
West Bengal	216	414	585	531	1383	539	165	264	229	329	1401	311	190	341	416	449	1392	431
Delhi	506	469	441	298	1646	479	341	536	246	209	1756	397	426	500	361	260	1704	443
all-India	628	859	601	873	2444	800	448	562	346	560	2060	544	540	718	482	730	2246	679

TABLE 5.2.1 : INCIDENCE RATE OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY BY SEX FOR EACH STATE & UNION TERRITORY OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

state	rural				urban			
	male	female	persons	no. of sample cases	male	female	persons	no. of sample cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	81	86	83	148	103	84	94	153
Assam	9	6	7	9	18	—	10	3
Bihar	39	33	36	101	45	47	46	56
Gujarat	54	37	46	42	53	51	52	52
Haryana	98	44	73	32	47	44	46	19
Himachal Pradesh	84	47	65	17	16	42	28	5
Jammu & Kashmir	43	41	42	37	42	30	36	11
Karnataka	58	48	53	54	97	40	69	79
Kerala	29	30	29	37	46	30	38	28
Madhya Pradesh	57	25	42	80	67	40	54	70
Maharashtra	66	39	53	122	55	38	47	137
Manipur	14	43	27	5	28	—	15	1
Meghalaya	12	—	6	1	47	13	31	4
Nagaland	<i>no rural sample</i>				11	47	25	22
Orissa	42	29	36	27	127	83	106	43
Punjab	163	93	129	158	119	46	84	55
Rajasthan	145	61	104	68	67	68	67	47
Tamil Nadu	64	53	59	113	71	52	61	123
Tripura	38	37	38	13	19	20	19	6
Uttar Pradesh	71	34	53	171	54	51	53	109
West Bengal	39	31	35	58	28	24	26	46
Chandigarh	91	240	140	4	51	—	25	2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31	—	16	2	<i>no urban areas</i>			
Delhi	185	74	135	6	19	48	31	15
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	96	48	3	10	62	35	2
Mizoram	17	22	19	6	18	—	9	2
Pondicherry	149	—	75	3	62	41	51	5
all-India	64	42	53	1317	61	47	54	1075

Incidence rate = 1,00,000 × $\frac{\text{estimated no. of persons who became disabled during last year for locomotor disability}}{\text{estimated total population}}$

TABLE 5-2-2 : INCIDENCE RATE* OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY BY SEX AND TYPE OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

type of disability (1)	rural			urban		
	male (2)	female (3)	persons (4)	male (5)	female (6)	person (7)
paralysis	19	15	17	22	14	18
deformity of limb	17	9	13	16	15	16
amputation	6	1	4	5	1	3
dysfunction of joints	20	15	17	15	15	15

TABLE 5-2-3 : INCIDENCE RATE* OF LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY BY SEX AND AGE FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

age (years) (1)	rural			urban		
	male (2)	female (3)	persons (4)	male (5)	female (6)	persons (7)
0—4	125	68	97	150	112	131
5—14	35	17	26	28	15	22
15—39	28	10	19	20	10	15
40—59	73	41	58	72	48	61
60 & above	231	254	243	318	284	301
all ages	64	42	53	61	47	54

*This includes all the states and union territories which are not presented in the tables.

TABLE 5.3.1: DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS & ABOVE HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO PARALYSIS BY AGE AT ONSET OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES.

RURAL

state	age (years) at onset of disability						60 & above not recorded	total
	0—4	5—14	15—29	30—44	45—59			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	129	24	—	—	317	530	—	1000
Bihar	16	28	21	121	306	508	—	1000
Gujarat	74	—	—	27	329	570	—	1000
Haryana	234	—	—	157	297	312	—	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	—	29	—	—	419	552	—	1000
Karnataka	13	50	—	27	347	563	—	1000
Kerala	27	11	—	20	238	704	—	1000
Madhya Pradesh	25	28	27	23	257	640	—	1000
Maharashtra	44	42	22	44	235	601	12	1000
Orissa	—	—	—	—	96	904	—	1000
Punjab	41	12	—	84	239	450	174	1000
Rajasthan	84	55	40	—	175	626	20	1000
Tamil Nadu	—	82	26	31	196	643	22	1000
Uttar Pradesh	88	36	32	86	316	425	17	1000
West Bengal	—	28	—	28	389	555	—	1000
all-India	46	29	15	49	279	571	11	1000

TABLE 5.3.2 : URBAN

Andhra Pradesh	12	35	11	31	332	579	—	1000
Bihar	—	21	32	39	260	640	—	1000
Gujarat	140	37	—	17	297	509	—	1000
Karnataka	22	20	—	118	282	558	—	1000
Kerala	—	19	—	24	202	755	—	1000
Madhya Pradesh	44	19	—	17	443	477	—	1000
Maharashtra	18	6	11	50	221	694	—	1000
Orissa	—	—	—	—	137	863	—	1000
Punjab	—	—	—	42	269	689	—	1000
Rajasthan	—	28	—	—	54	918	—	1000
Tamil Nadu	21	19	9	35	255	640	21	1000
Uttar Pradesh	29	32	45	13	253	614	14	1000
West Bengal	16	21	—	42	228	693	—	1000
Delhi	83	—	—	—	332	585	—	1000
all-India	27	20	12	35	277	625	4	1000

TABLE 5.3.3 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS & ABOVE HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO DEFORMITY OF LIMB BY AGE AT ONSET OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES

RURAL

state	age (years) at onset of disability							not recorded	total
	0—4	5—14	15—29	30—44	45—59	60 & above			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Andhra Pradesh	34	92	76	165	252	381	—	1000	
Bihar	37	145	33	127	355	297	6	1000	
Gujarat	—	—	—	170	220	610	—	1000	
Haryana	—	—	500	—	250	250	—	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	10	204	53	231	269	233	—	1000	
Karnataka	55	166	118	78	401	182	—	1000	
Kerala	103	76	196	100	302	198	25	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	48	117	123	87	282	343	—	1000	
Maharashtra	81	71	49	132	364	303	—	1000	
Orissa	128	51	93	81	106	541	—	1000	
Punjab	68	72	82	114	230	434	—	1000	
Rajasthan	61	124	81	162	315	257	—	1000	
Tamil Nadu	43	51	51	118	302	422	13	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	57	81	31	251	220	360	—	1000	
West Bengal	56	37	104	92	322	389	—	1000	
all-India	56	93	78	144	283	344	2	1000	

TABLE 5.3.4 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND ABOVE HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO DEFORMITY OF LIMB BY AGE AT ONSET OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES.

States	age (years) at onset of disability						not recorded	total
	0—4	5—14	15—29	30—44	45—59	60 & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	85	67	27	—	208	613	—	1000
Bihar	—	63	38	18	423	458	—	1000
Gujarat	—	62	48	—	253	637	—	1000
Karnataka	81	94	45	36	309	435	—	1000
Kerala	267	159	174	33	78	289	—	1000
Madhya Pradesh	62	98	—	98	296	422	24	1000
Maharashtra	18	35	34	66	333	480	34	1000
Orissa	49	19	45	19	161	707	—	1000
Punjab	18	76	32	121	122	631	—	1000
Rajasthan	38	105	64	113	172	508	—	1000
Tamil Nadu	90	72	46	70	234	488	—	1000
Uttar Pradesh	110	34	84	90	350	332	—	1000
West Bengal	71	—	23	283	190	434	—	1000
Delhi	—	—	—	—	200	800	—	1000
all-India	72	63	48	77	259	474	7	1000

TABLE 5.3.5 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND ABOVE HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO AMPUTATION BY AGE AT AMPUTATION FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

sector	age at amputation						not recorded	all ages
	0—4	5—14	15—29	30—44	45—59	60 & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural	7	31	95	238	272	283	74	1000
urban	27	42	134	332	260	205	—	1000

TABLE 5-3-6 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS & ABOVE HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO DYSFUNCTION OF JOINTS BY AGE AT ONSET OF DISABILITY FOR A SELECTED STATES

RURAL

states	age (years) at onset of disability						not recorded	all ages
	0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	—	11	19	10	223	737	—	1000
Bihar	5	24	37	93	341	494	6	1000
Gujarat	—	25	75	78	375	447	—	1000
Haryana	—	—	—	—	330	670	—	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	80	95	558	267	—	1000
Karnataka	—	10	44	21	201	702	22	1000
Kerala	13	—	40	52	277	618	—	1000
Madhya Pradesh	—	88	22	41	380	469	—	1000
Maharashtra	16	19	29	104	289	543	—	1000
Orissa	—	16	47	34	273	630	—	1000
Punjab	6	13	65	75	263	578	—	1000
Rajasthan	12	16	12	58	311	573	18	1000
Tamil Nadu	29	16	31	49	176	691	8	1000
Uttar Pradesh	6	26	37	49	257	619	6	1000
West Bengal	22	—	18	43	201	716	—	1000
all-India	8	19	33	53	268	612	7	1000

TABLE 5-3-7 : URBAN

Andhra Pradesh	—	11	7	—	276	706	—	1000
Gujarat	58	—	72	58	322	490	—	1000
Karnataka	11	44	11	80	151	703	—	1000
Kerala	—	34	34	22	225	685	—	1000
Madhya Pradesh	—	31	52	375	186	356	—	1000
Maharashtra	20	15	24	113	243	585	—	1000
Orissa	66	—	234	234	421	—	45	1000
Punjab	—	10	41	57	101	791	—	1000
Rajasthan	—	30	—	10	242	718	—	1000
Tamil Nadu	—	20	9	8	451	512	—	1000
Uttar Pradesh	8	9	46	35	212	676	14	1000
West Bengal	50	—	16	16	374	544	—	1000
Delhi	—	—	—	50	299	651	—	1000
all-India	9	17	22	56	262	633	1	1000

TABLE 5.4.1 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO PARALYSIS BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES.

RURAL

state	cause of disability									
	cerebral palsy	following			polio	following illness			other cause	all causes
		burns and injury	medical and surgical intervention			leprosy	stroke	other illness		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Andhra Pradesh	34	10	—	34	3	515	252	252	1000	
Assam	—	143	—	78	70	202	352	155	1000	
Bihar	199	18	—	166	—	144	114	361	1000	
Gujarat	67	17	19	326	—	129	249	193	1000	
Haryana	98	11	—	494	7	15	195	180	1000	
Himachal Pradesh	152	—	63	—	—	21	302	399	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	22	19	14	279	—	129	278	259	1000	
Karnataka	112	1	—	324	—	379	55	129	1000	
Kerala	173	21	4	285	—	144	273	100	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	222	13	—	229	—	45	302	189	1000	
Maharashtra	98	18	7	161	3	352	198	163	1000	
Orissa	88	38	—	82	14	12	431	335	1000	
Punjab	52	15	—	423	3	45	275	187	1000	
Rajasthan	49	10	—	567	—	16	104	254	1000	
Tamil Nadu	75	9	4	509	—	57	183	163	1000	
Tripura	59	—	—	203	—	190	379	169	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	302	14	11	273	1	59	121	219	1000	
West Bengal	117	115	5	130	—	130	322	181	1000	
all-India	152	21	5	277	2	124	191	228	1000	

TABLE 5.4.2 : URBAN

Andhra Pradesh	43	10	29	64	—	406	218	230	1000
Bihar	114	33	9	234	—	136	163	311	1000
Gujarat	74	19	12	407	3	151	182	152	1000
Haryana	59	—	11	408	—	52	232	238	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	206	—	—	200	—	36	268	289	1000
Karnataka	115	7	—	501	—	271	29	77	1000
Kerala	62	78	—	407	—	154	248	51	1000
Madhya Pradesh	176	16	15	346	15	20	229	183	1000
Maharashtra	73	20	5	348	2	204	150	198	1000
Orissa	77	64	—	213	—	30	348	269	1000
Punjab	60	8	104	349	—	56	185	238	1000
Rajasthan	55	7	—	673	3	28	102	132	1000
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	57	13	4	659	3	57	92	115	1000
Uttar Pradesh	164	16	16	454	—	58	187	105	1000
West Bengal	135	70	16	187	—	80	311	201	1000
Delhi	197	—	—	553	—	—	94	156	1000
all-India	99	20	10	436	3	112	161	159	1000

TABLE 5.4.3 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO DEFORMITY OF LIMBS BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES.

RURAL

state	cause of disability								all causes
	cerebral palsy	following		following illness				other cause	
		burns and injury	medical and surgical intervention	polio	leprosy	stroke	other illness		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	23	188	8	565	92	22	159	143	1000
Assam	—	229	22	281	21	—	261	186	1000
Bihar	72	224	21	153	78	10	108	334	1000
Gujarat	24	242	40	290	25	32	210	137	1000
Haryana	33	339	27	382	—	6	114	99	1000
Himachal Pradesh	86	452	—	60	—	—	112	290	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	7	395	31	198	21	16	114	188	1000
Karnataka	10	337	17	273	82	29	160	92	1000
Kerala	4	223	4	551	40	7	124	47	1000
Madhya Pradesh	48	224	29	321	31	7	221	119	1000
Maharashtra	19	238	6	365	126	135	121	90	1000
Rajasthan	16	486	25	115	9	6	157	186	1000
Tamil Nadu	20	152	15	349	174	23	115	152	1000
Tripura	—	262	12	433	—	12	163	118	1000
Uttar Pradesh	25	321	23	225	69	12	135	190	1000
West Bengal	8	329	15	210	81	7	266	84	1000
all-India	26	267	17	291	75	15	159	150	1000

TABLE 5.4.4 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO DEFORMITY OR LIMBS BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES

URBAN

states	cause of disability									
	cerebral palsy	following			following illness				other cause	all causes
		burns and injury	medical and surgical intervention	polio	leprosy	stroke	other illness			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Andhra Pradesh	19	190	13	560	41	20	85	72	1000	
Bihar	37	202	20	284	50	31	111	265	1000	
Gujarat	20	241	9	437	—	35	162	96	1000	
Haryana	4	449	9	347	4	6	78	103	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	9	184	66	441	25	5	127	143	1000	
Karnataka	11	314	15	409	29	6	5	105	1000	
Kerala	18	201	19	554	15	3	151	39	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	27	207	42	501	17	12	110	84	1000	
Maharashtra	10	166	10	476	104	20	118	96	1000	
Orissa	18	225	16	327	96	—	145	175	1000	
Punjab	20	201	1	577	7	5	138	51	1000	
Rajasthan	115	375	34	214	4	11	107	140	1000	
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tamil Nadu	54	149	23	450	34	13	158	119	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	53	217	15	429	14	4	117	151	1000	
West Bengal	34	254	33	264	13	—	216	186	1000	
Delhi	—	241	—	463	—	—	167	129	1000	
All-India	32	223	19	434	32	12	130	118	1000	

TABLE 5.4.5 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO AMPUTATION BY CAUSE OF AMPUTATION FOR RURAL & URBAN AREAS

sector	cause of amputation							
	burns	injury other than burns	medical and surgical intervention	leprosy	other illness	other causes	all causes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
rural	33	186	30	124	278	349	1000	
urban	36	243	23	77	408	212	1000	

TABLE 5.4.6 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO DYSFUNCTION OF JOINTS BY CAUSE OF DISABILITY FOR SELECTED STATES RURAL

state	cause of disability							all causes
	following		following illness				other cause	
	burns and injury	medical and surgical intervention	polio	leprosy	stroke	other illness		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	326	9	133	28	20	196	288	1000
Assam	577	34	74	58	—	161	96	1000
Bihar	365	24	62	17	35	230	267	1000
Gujarat	451	—	67	34	56	185	207	1000
Haryana	351	56	—	—	—	338	255	1000
Himachal Pradesh	476	—	40	—	—	100	384	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	460	34	70	—	17	248	171	1000
Karnataka	527	17	54	—	42	202	158	1000
Kerala	454	18	108	—	53	225	142	1000
Madhya Pradesh	374	20	100	—	13	327	166	1000
Maharashtra	419	14	105	7	47	252	156	1000
Orissa	389	12	50	16	—	328	205	1000
Punjab	444	38	110	—	23	241	144	1000
Rajasthan	506	—	53	7	—	288	146	1000
Tamil Nadu	446	28	68	17	20	211	210	1000
Tripura	559	—	92	—	—	369	—	1000
Uttar Pradesh	441	32	67	11	6	205	238	1000
West Bengal	479	28	52	9	—	278	154	1000
all-India	423	20	80	12	20	236	209	1000

TABLE 5.4.7 : URBAN

Andhra Pradesh	260	38	221	26	25	215	215	1000
Bihar	408	17	68	23	28	153	303	1000
Gujarat	505	—	45	—	94	233	123	1000
Haryana	276	69	47	—	—	82	526	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	511	—	244	—	—	178	67	1000
Karnataka	409	25	71	—	41	291	163	1000
Kerala	405	21	148	—	13	225	188	1000
Madhya Pradesh	462	29	29	3	6	326	165	1000
Maharashtra	419	34	140	13	27	216	151	1000
Orissa	450	7	43	—	30	307	163	1000
Punjab	474	14	77	36	36	242	121	1000
Rajasthan	518	62	—	—	—	203	217	1000
Tamil Nadu	494	20	107	14	38	144	179	1000
Uttar Pradesh	474	22	135	14	11	171	173	1000
West Bengal	380	54	145	—	—	281	140	1000
Delhi	399	46	222	—	—	177	156	1000
all-India	416	29	120	12	24	202	187	1000

TABLE 5.5.1 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO PARALYSIS BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR SELECTED STATES.

RURAL

state	type of treatment taken code									all types of treatment	no treatment	total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	11	30	84	—	—	—	—	648	65	838	162	1000
Assam	—	24	141	—	—	—	—	461	17	903	297	1000
Bihar	7	12	198	—	—	—	—	490	34	741	259	1000
Gujarat	18	79	235	—	—	4	—	530	10	885	115	1000
Haryana	8	17	117	—	—	—	—	584	52	778	222	1000
Himachal Pradesh	61	—	156	—	—	—	—	538	45	800	200	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	6	—	195	—	8	—	—	613	8	830	170	1000
Karnataka	12	26	100	10	5	5	—	511	114	783	217	1000
Kerala	20	97	90	—	—	4	4	407	328	950	50	1000
Madhya Pradesh	17	15	173	2	—	2	—	480	56	745	255	1000
Maharashtra	11	54	88	—	3	3	—	599	36	794	206	1000
Orissa	11	—	59	—	—	—	—	522	—	592	408	1000
Punjab	14	9	103	—	3	—	—	742	25	896	104	1000
Rajasthan	5	—	50	—	3	—	—	413	56	527	473	1000
Tamil Nadu	28	66	91	7	7	17	3	509	124	852	148	1000
Tripura	—	—	281	—	—	—	—	630	44	955	45	1000
Uttar Pradesh	2	17	170	—	1	1	—	548	32	771	229	1000
West Bengal	19	55	107	—	—	—	—	640	29	850	150	1000
all-India	11	29	139	1	2	2	1	530	55	770	230	1000

treatment codes : Surgical operation only-1, physiotherapy/occupation therapy only-2, aid/appliance only-3, surgical operation and aid/appliance-4, surgical operation and physiotherapy/occupation therapy-5, physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance-6, physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance-7 other allopathic treatment-8, and other types of treatment-9.

TABLE 5.5.2 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO PARALYSIS BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR SELECTED STATES.

URBAN

state	type of treatment code									all types of treatment	no treatment	total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	15	27	118	8	—	—	—	678	35	881	119	1000
Bihar	—	2	193	—	—	2	5	603	23	828	172	1000
Gujarat	10	56	302	19	6	—	—	512	15	920	80	1000
Haryana	34	36	215	—	—	9	11	619	1	925	75	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	397	—	—	—	—	528	—	925	75	1000
Karnataka	19	32	155	26	16	26	14	523	108	919	81	1000
Kerala	16	55	91	—	—	11	—	492	275	940	60	1000
Madhya Pradesh	11	26	148	—	12	5	—	596	17	815	185	1000
Maharashtra	11	93	199	3	12	13	5	536	20	892	108	1000
Orissa	29	—	98	—	—	—	22	685	42	876	124	1000
Punjab	12	10	84	—	—	—	36	658	50	850	150	1000
Rajasthan	13	16	97	3	6	14	5	665	52	871	129	1000
Tamil Nadu	14	66	145	10	2	38	18	571	56	920	80	1000
Uttar Pradesh	8	32	115	4	14	12	6	669	33	893	107	1000
West Bengal	113	78	130	—	—	14	2	571	20	928	72	1000
Delhi	38	20	384	—	—	—	—	443	38	923	77	1000
all-India	19	45	168	7	6	14	7	584	44	894	106	1000

Treatment codes : surgical operation only-1 ; physiotherapy/occupation therapy only-2, aid/appliance only-3, surgical operation and aid/appliance-4, surgical operation and physiotherapy/occupation therapy-5, physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance-6, surgical operation, physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance-7, other allopathic treatment-8 and other types of treatment-9.

TABLE 5.5.3 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO DEFORMITY OF LIMB (NOT COUPLED WITH DISABILITY DUE TO PARALYSIS) BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR SELECTED STATES.

RURAL

state	type of treatment taken code									all types of treatment	no treatment	total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	25	16	61	2	2	—	3	524	42	675	325	1000
Assam	15	17	142	—	—	—	—	320	58	552	448	1000
Bihar	26	7	103	—	2	6	—	359	43	546	454	1000
Gujarat	12	101	144	11	12	6	4	347	24	661	339	1000
Haryana	27	10	139	—	—	—	—	452	84	712	288	1000
Himachal Pradesh	19	—	48	—	—	—	—	490	20	577	423	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	58	6	123	5	2	—	4	505	26	729	271	1000
Karnataka	34	22	63	11	—	—	—	388	43	561	439	1000
Kerala	30	115	85	2	4	6	—	331	226	799	201	1000
Madhya Pradesh	33	27	116	2	5	4	—	340	62	589	411	1000
Maharashtra	20	45	74	6	5	1	—	497	33	681	319	1000
Orissa	26	4	78	—	—	—	—	408	36	552	448	1000
Punjab	36	40	116	1	2	3	5	575	50	828	172	1000
Rajasthan	27	6	31	2	3	—	—	310	86	465	535	1000
Tamil Nadu	25	44	71	5	4	3	4	476	76	708	292	1000
Tripura	15	—	151	—	—	—	—	545	54	765	235	1000
Uttar Pradesh	28	50	80	3	7	—	3	362	51	584	416	1000
West Bengal	20	11	72	3	3	2	—	480	44	635	365	1000
all-India	26	32	83	3	4	2	2	419	58	629	371	1000

Treatment codes : Surgical operation only-1, physiotherapy/occupation therapy only-2, aid/appliance only-3, surgical operation and aid/appliance-4, surgical operation and physiotherapy/occupation therapy-5, physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance-6, surgical operation, physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance-7, other allopathic treatment-8 and other types of treatment-9

TABLE 5.5.4 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO DEFORMITY OF LIMB (NOT COUPLED WITH PARALYSIS) BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR SELECTED STATES.

URBAN

state	type of treatment taken code									all types of treatment	no treatment taken	total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	51	22	72	8	8	3	3	557	76	800	200	1000
Bihar	29	3	184	7	—	—	7	485	31	746	254	1000
Gujarat	39	134	183	—	15	12	21	328	52	784	216	1000
Haryana	14	4	271	18	—	4	4	393	22	730	270	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	93	—	179	—	—	5	—	539	6	822	178	1000
Karnataka	46	46	73	8	6	—	—	500	70	749	251	1000
Kerala	29	85	86	6	—	10	12	439	146	813	187	1000
Madhya Pradesh	32	19	141	10	17	10	—	551	29	811	189	1000
Maharashtra	41	44	148	2	13	3	13	523	39	826	174	1000
Orissa	21	12	84	—	—	—	—	485	31	633	367	1000
Punjab	45	29	67	7	11	—	13	731	22	925	75	1000
Rajasthan	36	17	124	14	4	—	5	389	59	648	352	1000
Tamil Nadu	34	40	144	10	7	14	15	469	43	776	224	1000
Uttar Pradesh	57	33	137	3	9	7	6	483	37	772	228	1000
West Bengal	40	100	139	2	9	5	2	480	28	805	195	1000
Delhi	53	—	290	13	—	—	—	434	52	842	158	1000
all-India	41	40	133	6	8	5	7	494	52	786	214	1000

Treatment codes : surgical operation only-1, physiotherapy/occupation therapy only-2, aid/appliance only-3, surgical operation and aid/appliance-4, surgical operation and physiotherapy/occupation therapy-5, physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance-6, surgical operation, physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance-7, other allopathic treatment-8 and other type of treatment-9.

TABLE 5.5.5 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO DYSFUNCTION OF JOINTS ONLY BY TYPE OF TREATMENT TAKEN FOR SELECTED STATES.

RURAL

state	type of treatment taken code									all types of treatment	no treatment	total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	12	33	60	11	4	2	—	480	49	651	349	1000
Assam	—	19	205	27	—	—	—	307	19	577	423	1000
Bihar	17	6	202	—	6	3	—	350	65	649	351	1000
Gujarat	15	25	319	19	12	—	—	288	37	715	285	1000
Haryana	—	66	183	—	—	—	—	279	53	581	419	1000
Himachal Pradesh	20	—	124	—	—	—	—	473	128	745	255	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	15	—	136	—	—	13	—	513	22	699	301	1000
Karnataka	49	12	56	—	11	—	3	366	172	669	331	1000
Kerala	43	81	117	—	9	—	—	488	198	936	64	1000
Madhya Pradesh	40	14	127	—	3	—	—	373	58	615	385	1000
Maharashtra	44	49	88	15	11	—	—	471	47	725	275	1000
Orissa	35	—	108	—	7	—	—	420	51	621	379	1000
Punjab	26	55	111	2	9	2	3	489	138	835	165	1000
Rajasthan	28	3	64	—	—	—	—	313	127	535	465	1000
Tamil Nadu	34	44	73	—	10	—	5	461	103	730	270	1000
Tripura	41	—	78	—	—	—	—	744	35	898	102	1000
Uttar Pradesh	54	53	99	14	10	—	2	409	50	691	309	1000
West Bengal	18	29	80	6	—	—	—	538	50	723	277	1000
all-India	33	32	107	6	7	1	1	421	78	686	314	1000

treatment codes : surgical operation only-1, physiotherapy/occupation therapy only-2, aid/appliance only-3, surgical operation and aid/appliance-4, surgical operation and physiotherapy/occupation therapy-5, physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance-6, surgical operation physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance-7, other allopathic treatment-8 and other types of treatment-9.

TABLE 5.5.6 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY DUE TO DYSFUNCTION OF JOINTS ONLY BY TYPE OF TREATMENT FOR SELECTED STATES.

URBAN

state	type of treatment code									all types of treatment	no treatment	total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	36	11	93	5	8	—	—	562	107	822	178	1000
Bihar	32	17	172	15	19	—	—	445	164	864	136	1000
Gujarat	59	69	270	—	—	14	39	298	70	819	181	1000
Haryana	395	—	113	55	—	—	—	279	111	953	47	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	87	—	—	115	—	—	—	644	—	846	154	1000
Karnataka	66	15	90	6	10	15	8	546	39	795	205	1000
Kerala	68	92	68	29	4	4	4	525	99	893	107	1000
Madhya Pradesh	41	14	189	5	16	—	—	448	68	781	219	1000
Maharashtra	92	73	181	38	26	4	13	389	51	867	133	1000
Orissa	50	14	268	—	—	—	—	422	66	820	180	1000
Punjab	52	43	125	—	—	6	8	544	142	920	80	1000
Rajasthan	60	9	160	13	22	—	9	401	41	715	285	1000
Tamil Nadu	44	24	118	50	14	9	3	463	124	849	151	1000
Uttar Pradesh	75	42	155	21	3	10	6	496	49	857	143	1000
West Bengal	60	93	166	8	—	16	—	458	86	887	113	1000
Delhi	45	—	386	—	23	—	23	363	22	862	138	1000
all-India	63	36	151	21	11	6	6	467	84	845	155	1000

treatment code : surgical operation only-1, physiotherapy/occupation therapy only-2, aid/appliance only-3, surgical operation and aid/appliance-4, surgical operation and physiotherapy/occupation therapy-5, physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance-6, surgical operation, physiotherapy/occupation therapy and aid/appliance-7, other allopathic treatment-8 and other types of treatment-9.

TABLE 5.5.7 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY WHO TOOK NO TREATMENT BY TYPE OF DISABILITY AND REASON FOR TAKING NO TREATMENT FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

reason for taking no treatment	rural			urban		
	paralysis	deformity of limbs	dysfunction of joints	paralysis	deformity of limbs	dysfunction of joints
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
place where treatment available not known	82	119	62	71	87	34
treatment expensive	492	370	475	310	272	374
treatment not deemed to be necessary for :						
<i>economic independence</i>	132	126	155	79	103	119
<i>personal independence</i>	37	97	85	47	112	88
other causes	187	216	149	266	298	259
treatment taken for other disabilities	70	72	74	227	128	126
total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

TABLE 5.5.8 : DISTRIBUTION FOR 1000 PERSONS HAVING LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY WHO WERE ADVISED AID/APPLIANCE BUT DID NOT ACQUIRE THE AID/APPLIANCE BY TYPE OF DISABILITY AND REASON FOR NOT ACQUIRING THE AID/APPLIANCE FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

reason for not acquiring	rural				urban			
	paralysis	deformity of limbs	amputation	dysfunction of joints	paralysis	deformity of limb	amputation	dysfunction of joints
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
aid/appliance :								
not available	12	23	33	20	17	27	56	24
too expensive	438	429	469	447	346	414	512	346
aid/appliance not deemed to be necessary for :								
<i>economic independence</i>	103	81	80	68	155	84	39	93
<i>personal independence</i>	125	136	149	147	159	173	96	193
others	322	331	269	318	323	302	297	344
total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Percentage of persons advised aid/appliance out of those who took treatment	9	7	8	8	9	6	9	6

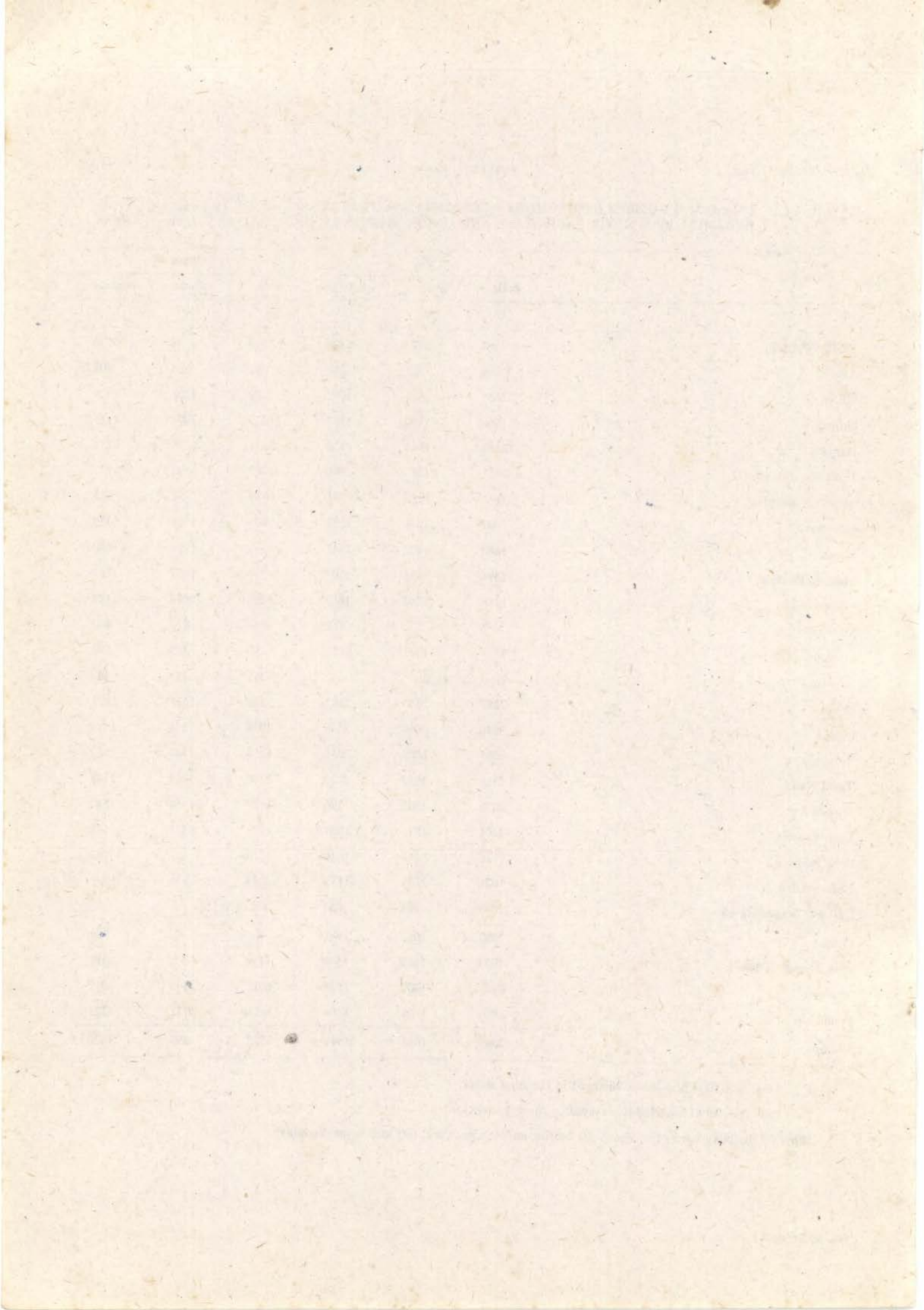
TABLE 6.1 : ESTIMATED NUMBER (PER 1,00,000) OF PERSONS HAVING AT LEAST ONE OF THE PHYSICAL DISABILITIES* BY SEX FOR EACH STATE AND UNION-TERRITORY OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

state	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	2563	2284	2426	1813	1737	1776
Assam	916	725	829	962	628	809
Bihar	2124	1611	1872	1429	1206	1329
Gujarat	1606	1400	1507	1219	1001	1115
Haryana	2257	1542	1928	2574	1874	2233
Himachal Pradesh 1/2	2111	1267	1680	1262	835	1071
Jammu & Kashmir	2126	1357	1764	1090	756	934
Karnataka	2007	1871	1896	1400	1251	1329
Kerala	1882	1422	1647	1884	1419	1650
Madhya Pradesh	1496	1284	1393	1131	1081	1107
Maharashtra	1818	1502	1663	1235	1110	1177
Manipur 1/2	859	532	712	484	476	480
Meghalaya 1/2	1559	672	1128	753	323	550
Nagaland 2	Not Surveyed			311	453	367
Orissa	2287	2040	2162	1546	1377	1467
Punjab	3040	2069	2576	1934	1316	1638
Rajasthan	2285	1806	2051	1713	1540	1632
Tamil Nadu	2312	1930	2120	2306	1904	2108
Tripura 2	2076	1703	1896	1619	1454	1540
Uttar Pradesh	2204	1574	1903	1603	1331	1478
West Bengal	1798	1424	1621	1110	803	965
Chandigarh 1/2	1021	2164	1115	2079	956	1501
Dadra & Nagar Haveli 1	1349	804	1084	not surveyed		
Delhi 1	2082	1652	1889	986	923	958
Goa, Daman & Diu 1/2	1633	1665	1549	1134	932	1038
Mizoram 2	1657	1409	1535	6611	1195	917
Pondicherry 1/2	2896	3734	3314	3678	2771	3225
all-India	2045	1632	1844	1532	1297	1420

1 Less than 1000 households surveyed in the rural sector.

2 Less than 1000 households surveyed in the urban sector.

*Physical disability covers (i) visual, (ii) hearing and/or speech and (iii) locomotor disability.



(1) प्रतिदर्श ग्राम/खंड की पहचान* identification of sample village/block*			
1. क्रम संख्या serial number		12. नगर की श्रेणी town class	
2. राज्य/क्षेत्र state/region		13. वार्ड/अन्वेषक इकाई/खंड प्रभार/मंडल/खंड ward/Inv. unit /block charge/circle/block	
3. स्तर stratum		14. फ्रेम संकेतांक frame code	
4. उप-प्रतिदर्श sub-sample		15. खेड़ा hamlet	
5. उप-दौर sub-round		16. सवक्षित राजस्व ग्राम में सन्निहित जनगणनाएं ग्रामों की संख्या (i) no. of census villages contained in surveyed revenue village	
6. प्रतिदर्श ग्राम/खण्ड संख्या sample village/ block no.		16. प्रतिदर्शित जनगणना ग्राम में सन्निहित राजस्व ग्रामों की संख्या (ii) no. of revenue villages contained in sample census villages.	
7. ग्राम/खण्ड आकार village/block size		17. वर्तमान लगभग जनसंख्या approximate present population	
8. राज्य state		18. बनाए गए खेड़ा समूह/उपखंडों की संख्या no. of h.g./sub-blocks formed	
9. जिला district		19. प्रतिस्थापना संकेतांक (क) के लिए कारण reason for substitution code (a)	
10. तहसील tehsil		20. असर्वेक्षण संकेतांक (क) के लिए कारण reason for casualty code (a)	
11. ग्राम/नगर village/town			

(2) क्षेत्रीय कार्य का विवरण/particulars of field work

मद item	अन्वेषक investigator	सहायक अधीक्षक Assistant superintendent		अधीक्षक superintendent
		क्षेत्र पर्यवेक्षण field supervision	कार्यालय संवीक्षा table scrutiny	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. नाम/name				
2. तिथि (यां)/date (s) of				
(i) सर्वेक्षण/निरीक्षण/survey/inspection			×	
(ii) प्राप्ति/receipt				
(iii) संवीक्षा/scrutiny	×			
(iv) प्रतिलिपिकरण/duplication		×	×	×
(v) प्रेषण/despatch				
3. संलग्न अतिरिक्त अनुसूचियों/पत्रकों की संख्या number of additional schedule/sheets attached		×	×	×
4. हस्ताक्षर/signature				

खंड 1 के लिए संकेतांक सूची

मद 19 एवं 20 : प्रतिस्थापना/असर्वेक्षण के कारण

प्रतिदर्श, ग्राम/खंड अनुलेखनीय/अभिज्ञेय नहीं

सुलभ नहीं

सर्वेक्षण अनुमत नहीं

अन्य कारण (उल्लेख करें)

CODE LIST FOR BLOCK I

(a) items 19 and 20 : reason for substitution/casualty :

sample village/block not traceable/identifiable	1
not accessible	2
survey not allowed	3
other reasons (specify)	9

*जो लागू न हो उसे काट दें।

*delete whichever is inapplicable.

4.1/खंड 6 से प्राप्त संक्षिप्त सूचना
summary of information from block 6

1. उप-स्तर sub-stratum	सामाजिक वर्ग संकेतांक द्वारा परिवारों की कुल संख्या Total number of households by social group code						परिवारों की संख्या number of households			
	1	2	3	4	कुल total	अंतराल inter- val(I)	प्रतिदर्शित sampled	सर्वेक्षित surveyed	प्रतिस्थापित substituted	असर्वेक्षण casualty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1										
2										
कुल Total										

2. व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या (कालम 5) total number of persons (col. 5)	3. शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या (कालम 7-10) 3. total number of physically disabled persons (cols. 7-10)	1	2	3	कुल total

4.2/1. अनन्य रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए विशिष्ट संस्थाओं के संबंध में विवरण
particulars of specialised institutions exclusively for disabled persons.

क्रम संख्या sl. no.	संस्था का नाम name of the institution	स्वातंत्र्य की किस्म संकेतांक (ख) type of owner- ship code (b)	की हुई सेवा की प्रकृति nature of service rendered		पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान सेवा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या number of persons serviced during last 365 days		
			वर्णन description	संकेतांक (ग) code (c)	आवासीय (गृह सदस्यों के रूप में) residential (as inmates)	गैर आवासीय non- residential	सूचना संकेतांक (घ) information code(d)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

2. यदि अनन्य रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए विशिष्ट संस्था प्रतिवर्ष ग्राम/खण्ड में नहीं हो, तो वैसा निकटतम संस्था से दूरी (किलोमीटर में)
distance in km. from nearest specialised institution exclusively for disabled persons if there is no such institution in
sample village/block.

खंड 4.2 के लिये संकेतांक सूची

CODE LIST FOR BLOCK 4.2

(ख) कालम (3) : स्वामित्व की किस्म

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र	0
स्वामिगत	1
सामेदारी	2
निजी सीमित	3
सार्वजनिक सीमित	4
सहकारी समिति	5
लोकन्यास अथवा समिति के अधिनियम अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत संस्था	6
अपंजीकृत संस्था	7
अन्य (उल्लेख करें)	9

(ग) कालम (5) : की हुई सेवा की प्रकृति

व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण	1
किसी खास प्रकार की विकलांगता के लिए विशिष्ट विद्यालय (गैर-व्यवसायिक)	2
उत्पादन केन्द्र	3
व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण-सह-उत्पादन केन्द्र	4
डाक्टर चिकित्सा	5
भोजन एवं आश्रय	6
अन्य (उल्लेख करें)	9

(घ) कालम (8) : सूचना संकेतांक

कालम (6) एवं (7) में प्राप्त सूचना: पूर्णतः अभिलेखों से	1
आंशिक रूप से अभिलेखों से	2
अभिलेखों से नहीं ले	3

(b) column (3) : type of ownership :

public sector	0
proprietary	1
partnership	2
private limited	3
public limited	4
co-operative society	5
institution registered under public trust or society act	6
unregistered institution	7
others (specify)	9

(c) column (5) : nature of service rendered :

vocational training	1
specialised school (non-vocational) for any parti- cular disability	2
production centre	3
vocational training-cum-production centre	4
medical treatment	5
food and shelter	6
others (specify)	9

(d) column (8) : information code :

information in cols. (6) & (7) collected wholly from records	1
partly from records	2
not from records	3

6. परिवारों की सूची तथा चयन के अभिलेख के सम्बन्ध में विवरण
list of households and records and selection

पंक्ति संख्या line number	मकान संख्या house number	परिवार की क्रम संख्या house hold serial number	परिवार के मुखिया का नाम name of head of household	पारिवारिक आकार household size	सामाजिक वर्ग संकेतांक (इ) social group code (e)	संकेतांक (च) द्वारा शारीरिक रूप के विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या no. of physically disabled persons by code (f)				प्रतिदर्शन क्रम संख्या sampling serial number		प्रतिदर्शन परिवार संख्या sample household number	
						1	2	3	कुल (शुद्ध total) (net)	उप-स्तर sub-stratum		उप-स्तर sub-stratum	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	1	2	1	2

सूचीकरण की तिथि
date of listing :मोहल्ला/गली आदि
Mohalla/street etc. :

खण्ड 6 के लिए संकेतांक सूची

(इ) स्तम्भ (6) : सामाजिक वर्ग

अनुसूचित जनजाति	1
अनुसूचित जाति	2
नव-बौद्ध	3
अन्य	4

(च) स्तम्भ (7)---(9) :

दृष्टि विषयक	1
वाक शक्ति विषयक (5 वर्षीय और उससे ऊपर)	2
गति विषयक	3

CODE LIST FOR BLOCK 6

(e) column (6) : social group :

scheduled tribe	1
scheduled caste	2
neo-buddhist	3
others	4

(f) columns (7)---(9) :

visual	1
communication (aged 5 years and above)	2
locomotor	3

(1) प्रतिदर्श परिवार की पहचान identification of sample household

1.	क्रम संख्या/serial no.	9.	राज्य/state
2.	राज्य-क्षेत्र/state-region	10.	जिला/district
3.	स्तर/stratum	11.	तहसील/tehsil
4.	उप-प्रतिदर्श/sub-sample	12.	ग्राम/नगर का नाम/village/town
5.	उप-दौर/sub-round	13.	नगर वर्ग/town class
6.	प्रतिदर्श ग्राम/खण्ड संख्या/sample village/block no.	14.	वाड़/अन्वे-एकक-खण्ड/प्रभार/मण्डल-खण्ड/ unitblock/charge/circle-block
7.	उप-स्तर/ub-stratum	15.	खेड़ा (इ)/hamlet(s)
8.	प्रतिदर्श परिवार संख्या /sample household no.	16.	मकान संख्या/house no.
		17.	परिवार के मुखिया का नाम/ name of head of household

(2) क्षेत्र कार्य का विवरण/particulars of field work

मद Item	अन्वेषक investigator	सहायक अधीक्षक asstt. supdts.		अधीक्षक supdt.
		क्षेत्र पर्यवेक्षण field supervision	कार्यालय संवीक्षा tables scrutiny	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. नाम/name				
2. तिथि(यां) date(s) of (i) सर्वेक्षण/निरीक्षण/संवीक्षा survey/inspection/scrutiny				
(ii) प्राप्ति/receipt				
(iii) द्विलिपिकरण/duplication		×	×	×
(iv) प्रेषण/despatch		×		
3. संलग्न अतिरिक्त अनु०/पत्रकों की संख्या no. of addl. schedules/sheets attached		×		×
4. हस्ताक्षर/signature				

(3) विधायन के विवरण (समक विधायन केन्द्र में भरे जाएंगे)/processing particulars (to be filled in at Data Processing Centre)

मद Item	आवंटन की दिनांक date of allotment	पूर्ण होने की दिनांक date of completion	कार्डों की संख्या no. of cards	हस्ताक्षर signature of	
				डी० पी० ए० के डी० पी० ए० के D.P.A.	डी० पी० ए० के डी० पी० ए० के D.P.S.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. संवीक्षा प्रकार/quality scrutiny					
2. पंचिंग punching					
(क) अवस्था-I/(a) phase-I					
(ख) अवस्था-II (b) phase-II					
3. सत्यापन verification					
(क) अवस्था-III/(a) phase-III					
(ख) अवस्था-II/(b) phase-II					

(4.1) अन्वेषक की अभ्युक्ति/remarks by investigator	(4.2) पर्यक्षी अधिकारियों की टिप्पणी/remarks by supervisory officers

(4.3) सूचक के बारे में विवरण/particulars about informant

1.	सूचक का नाम/name of informant	
2.	सूचक का मुखिया के साथ सम्बन्ध (संकेतांक)/informant's relation to head (code)	
3.	सूचक का स्वभाव (संकेतांक)/nature of informant (code)	
4.	सर्वेक्षण (संकेतांक)/survey (code)	
5.	असर्वेक्षण का कारण (संकेतांक)/reason for casualty (code)	

खण्ड 4.3 के लिए संकेतांक सूची
CODE LIST FOR BLOCK 4-3

मद-2 : (सूचक का मुखिया का साथ सम्बन्ध)
Item 2 : (Informant's relation to head) :

परिवार का मुखिया/head of household 1
परिवार का अन्य सदस्य/other member of household 2

मद-3 : (सूचक का स्वभाव)
Item 3 : (nature of informant) :

सूचक :/Informant is :

सहयोगी तथा समर्थ है/co-operative and capable 1
सहयोगी परन्तु असमर्थ/co-operative but not capable 2

व्यस्त/ busy 3

अनिच्छुक/reluctant 4

अन्य others 9

मद-4 : (सर्वेक्षण) :
Item 4 : (survey) :

मूल परिवार सर्वेक्षित/original household surveyed 1

प्रतिस्थापित परिवार सर्वेक्षित /substitute household surveyed 2

असर्वेक्षण (कुछ नहीं सर्वेक्षित)/casualty (nothing surveyed) 3

मद-5 : (असर्वेक्षण का कारण)
Item 5 : (reason for casualty) :

सूचक व्यस्त/Informant busy 1

सदस्यों का घर के बाहर होना/members away from home 2

सूचक असहयोगी/Informant non-cooperative 3

अन्य कारण (निर्दिष्ट करें)other reasons (specify) 9

(5) परिवार के अभिलक्षण/household characteristics			
1.	परिवारिक आकार/household size	12.	सदस्यों की संख्या/number of members
2.	परिवार का धर्म (संकेतांक)/household religion (code)		पुरुष/males
3.	सामाजिक वर्ग (संकेतांक)/social group (code)	12.1	0—4 वर्ष/0—4 years
4.	परिवारिक उद्योग-धंधा (संकेतांक)/household industry occupation (code)	12.2	5—14 वर्ष/5—14 years
5.	परिवारिक रोजगार स्तर (संकेतांक)/household employment status (code)	12.3	15—19 वर्ष/15—19 years
6.	परिवार का औसत मासिक व्यय (रुपयों में)/household average monthly expenditure (Rs.)	12.4	20—29 वर्ष/20—29 years
7.	स्वाधिकृत भूमि (संकेतांक)/land owned (code)	12.5	30—39 वर्ष/30—39 years
8.	आवासीय प्ररूप (संकेतांक)/type of housing (code)	12.6	40—49 वर्ष/40—49 years
9.	शौचालय का प्ररूप (संकेतांक)/type of latrine (code)	12.7	50—59 वर्ष/50—59 years
9.1	यदि मद 9 में फ्लश पद्धति का शौचालय हो तो ऐसे शौचालयों की संख्या if flush system of latrine in item 9, no. of such latrines	12.8	60 वर्ष तथा उससे अधिक/60 years and more
10.	निर्दिष्ट नियत परि-सम्पत्तियों का धारण possession of specified fixed assets		स्त्रियाँ/females
10-1	साईकल (हां—1, नहीं—2)/bicycles (yes—1, no—2)	12.9	0—4 वर्ष/0—4 years
10-2	स्कूटर (हां—1, नहीं—2)/scooter (yes—1, no—2)	12.10	5—14 वर्ष/5—14 years
11.	शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या no. of physically disabled persons	12.11	15—19 वर्ष/15—19 years
		12.12	20—29 वर्ष/20—29 years
		12.13	30—39 वर्ष/30—39 years
		12.14	40—49 वर्ष/40—49 years
		12.15	50—59 वर्ष/50—59 years
		12.16	60 वर्ष तथा उससे अधिक/60 years and more

खण्ड 5 के लिए संकेतांक सूची
CODE LIST FOR BLOCK 5

मद 2 : (परिवार का धर्म)
Item 2 : (household religion):

हिन्दू/hinduism	1
इस्लाम/islam	2
ईसाई/christianity	3
सिक्ख/sikhism	4
जैनी/jainism	5
बौद्ध/buddhism	6
पारसी/Zoroastrianism	7
यहूदी/judaism	8
अन्य/others	9
मद 3 : (सामाजिक वर्ग)/Item 3 : (social group)	
अनुसूचित जनजाति/scheduled tribe	1
अनुसूचित जाति/scheduled caste	2
नवबौद्ध/neo-buddhist;	3
अन्य/others	4

मद 5 : (परिवार रोजगार स्तर)
Item 5 : (households employment status)

स्व-नियोजित/self-employed	1
वैतनिक/मजदूरी प्राप्त कर्मचारी/salaried/wage/	2
paid employee	
अनियमित मजदूरी प्राप्त श्रमिक/	3
casual wage labour	
गैर-लाभकारी कार्यकलाप/non-gainful activity	4
अन्य/others	9
मद 7 : (स्वाधिकृत भूमि हेक्टेयर में) Item 7 : (land owned in hectare)	
भूमिहीन/no land;	1
0.01—0.49	2
0.50—0.99	3
1.00—1.99	4
2.00—3.99	5
4.00—9.99	6
10.00 और उससे अधिक 10.00 & above	7
मद 8 : (आवासीय प्ररूप) Item 8 : (type of housing):	
कच्ची संरचना/kutchha structure	
चाल/बस्ती/chawl/bustee	0
स्वतन्त्र झोंपड़ी/Independent hut	1

मद 8 : (जारी)/Item 8 : (contd.)

अन्य/others	2
अर्ध-पक्की संरचना : semi-pucca structure :	
चाल/बस्ती/chawl/bustee	3
स्वतन्त्र मकान/ Independent house	4
अन्य/others	5
पक्की संरचना/pucca structure :	
एक कक्षीय कोठरी	6
single room tenement	
फ्लैट/flat	7
स्वतन्त्र मकान/ Independent house	8
अन्य/others	9
मद 9 : (शौचालय का प्ररूप) Item 9 : (type of latrine)	
शौचालय नहीं/ no latrine	1
संभार service	2
सैप्टिक टैंक/septic tank	3
फ्लश पद्धति/ flush system	4
अन्य/others	

(9) 5-14 वर्षीय बच्चों के विकासार्थक प्रगति के चिह्न तथा व्यवहार का विवरण
particulars of developmental milestone and behaviour of children aged 5-14 years

1	खण्ड (6) के स्तम्भ (1) के अनुसार क्रम संख्या serial number as in col. (1) of block (6)			
2	लिंग sex			
3	आयु age			
4	क्या माता पिता के एक से पूर्वज है (हां—1, नहीं—2) whether parents have common ancestor (yes—1, no—2)			
5	यदि माता पिता के एक से पूर्वज हैं, रक्त सम्बन्ध का प्ररूप (संकेतांक) if parents have common ancestor, type of blood relationship (code)			
6.1	क्या किसी स्कूल में कभी भर्ती हुए, (हां—1, नहीं—2) whether ever enrolled in any school (yes-1, no-2)			
6.2	यदि मद 6.1 में संकेतांक-2 हो तो भर्ती न होने का कारण (संकेतांक) if code-2 against item 6.1, reason for non-enrolment (code)			
6.3	यदि मद 6.1 में संकेतांक-1 हो तो क्या वर्तमानतः भर्ती है (हां—1, नहीं—2) if code-1 against item 6.1, whether currently enrolled (yes—1, no—2)			
6.4	यदि मद 6.1 में संकेतांक-1 हो तो क्या स्कूल में बहुत अच्छे चल रहे हैं/अच्छे रहे (हां—1, नहीं—2) मालूम नहीं प्रश्न ही नहीं होता (दो वर्ष से कम अवधि के लिये नामांकित बच्चों हेतु) if code-1 against item 6.1, whether doing well/done well at school (yes-1, no-2) not known does not arise (for children enrolled for less than 2 years)		3 4	
6.5	उसके भाई/बहनों/उसकी आयु के अन्य बच्चों के साथ तुलना में सामान्यतः धीमे रहे (हां—1, नहीं—2) whether generally very slow in development when compared to his/her brothers/sisters others of his/her age (yes—1, no—2)			
6.6	क्या दैनिक दिनचर्या सीखने में कठिनाई होती है (हां—1, नहीं—2) whether having difficulty in learning daily routine (yes—1, no—2)			
6.7	क्या सामाजिक अनुकूलन में दूसरों से भिन्न है (हां—1, नहीं—2) whether differs from others in social adaptation (yes—1, no—2)			
7.1	प्रगति चिह्नों का विवरण particulars of milestone : कब आरम्भ किया when started : करवट बदलना (संकेतांक) turning side (code)			
7.2	बैठना (संकेतांक) sitting (code)			
7.3	चलना (संकेतांक) walking (code)			
7.4	बोलना (संकेतांक) talking (code)			
8.0	क्या मिरगी है (हां—1, नहीं—2) whether having epilepsy (yes—1, no—2)			
9.1	शारीरिक विकलांगता का प्ररूप (नकल की जायेगी) type of specific physical disability (to be copied from) दृष्टि संबंधी (खण्ड-7.1 के मद 4.10 से) visual (item 4.10 of block 7.1)			
9.2	वाक् शक्ति सम्बन्धी communications: (क) श्रवण (खण्ड 7.2 के मद 4.12 से) (a) hearing (item 4.12, block 7.2) (ख) वाक् (खण्ड 7.2 के मद 4.18 से) (b) speech (item 4.18, block 7.2)			
9.3	गति विषयक (खण्ड 7.3 के मद 4.11 से) locomotor (Item 4.11, block 7.3)			

खण्ड 9 के लिए संकेतांक सूची
CODE LIST FOR BLOCK 9

मद 6.2 (भर्ती न होने का कारण) Item 6.2 (reason for non-enrolment)	अन्य रक्त संबंध other blood relation	3
पड़ोस में स्कूल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं schooling facilities not available in the neighbourhood	1 मद 7.1 से 7.4 (प्रगति चिह्नों का विवरण) Item 7.1 to 7.4 (particulars of milestone):	
भर्ती होना महंगा enrolment expensive	2 करवट बदल/बैठ/चल/बोल/नहीं सकता cannot turn side/sit/walk/talk	1
माता पिता को शिक्षा में अभिरुचि नहीं parents not interested in education	3 आरम्भ किया started :	
पारिवारिक आर्थिक कार्यकलाप में भाग लेने के कारण for participation in h.h. economic activity	4 6 माह पूर्व करवट बदलना/1 वर्ष पूर्व बैठना/2 वर्ष पूर्व चलना/3 वर्ष पूर्व बोलना turning side before 6 months/sitting before 1 year walk- ing before 2 years/talking before 3 years.	2
अन्य आर्थिक कारणों से for other economic reasons	5 आरम्भ किया started:	
घरेलू काम धंधे में व्यस्त busy in attending domestic chores	6 6 माह के पश्चात् करवट बदलना/1 वर्ष पश्चात् बैठना/2 वर्ष पश्चात् चलना/	
विकलांगता के कारण for disability	7 3 वर्ष पश्चात् बोलना	3
अन्य कारण other reason	8 turning side after 6 months/sitting after 1 year/walking after 2 years/talking after 3 years.	
मद-5 : (रक्त सम्बन्ध का प्ररूप) Item 5 : (type of blood relationship):	9 स्मरण नहीं cannot recall	
सदस्य की माता सदस्य के पिता की प्रथम चचेरी बहन है। member's mother is first cousin of member's father		
सदस्य की माता सदस्य के पिता की बहन की लड़की है। member's mother is member's father's sister's daughter		

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

1.	क्रम संख्या serial no.	5.	उप-दौर sub-round
2.	राज्य-क्षेत्र state-region	6.	प्रतिदर्श ग्राम/खण्ड संख्या sample village/block no.
3.	स्तर stratum	7.	उप-स्तर sub-stratum
4.	उप-प्रतिदर्श sub-sample	8.	प्रतिदर्श परिवार संख्या sample household no.

[7.1] विकलांग सदस्य की दृष्टि संबंधी विकलांगता का विवरण particulars of visual disability of the disabled member.

1.	खण्ड-6 के स्तम्भ (1) के अनुसार क्रम संख्या serial no. as in col. (1) of block (6)				
2.	लिंग sex				
3.	आयु age				
4.00	दृष्टि संबंधी विकलांगता [यदि खण्ड (6) के स्तम्भ (8) में संकेतांक-1 है] visual disability [if code-1 in col. (8) of block (6)]				
4.10	क्या प्रकाश का बोध है (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether having light perception (yes-1, no-2)				
4.11	प्रकाश का बोध तो है परन्तु दोनों खुली आंखों से दिन के अच्छे प्रकाश में 3 मीटर या दस फुट की दूरी से उंगलियां नहीं गिन सकता (ऐनक लगाकर-3, बिना ऐनक लगाये-4) having light perception but with both eyes open cannot count fingers at a distance of 3 metres or ten feet in good day light (with spectacles-3, without spectacles-4).				
4.12	क्या साधारणतः ऐनक का प्रयोग करता है (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether normally using spectacles (yes-1, no-2.)				
4.13	क्या जन्म से ही दृष्टि संबंधी विकलांगता है (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether having visual disability from birth (yes-1, no-2.)				
4.14	यदि मद 4.13 के समक्ष संकेतांक-2 है तो कब से (वर्षों में) चलने फिरने में कठिनाई है। if code-2 against item 4.13 since when (years) having difficulty in moving around.				
4.15	क्या गत वर्ष के दौरान दृष्टि संबंधी विकलांगता हुई (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether visually disabled during last year (yes-1, no-2)				
4.16	दृष्टि संबंधी विकलांगता का संभाव्य कारण, जैसा मालूम है (संकेतांक) probable cause of visual disability as known : (code)				
4.17	यदि मद 4.16 के समक्ष संकेतांक-1, है तो आंख की बीमारी का प्ररूप (संकेतांक) if code-1 against item 4.16 type of eye disease as known : (code)				
4.18	क्या ब्रैली अक्षरों को पढ़ सकता है (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether can read Brailly alphabets (yes-1, no-2)				
5.10	क्या इलाज करवाया (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether treatment taken (yes-1, no-2.)				
5.11	यदि मद 5.10 के समक्ष संकेतांक-2 है तो इलाज न करवाने का कारण (संकेतांक) if code-2 against item 5.10 reason for no treatment (code)				
5.12	यदि मद 5.10 के समक्ष संकेतांक-1 है तो बताएं कि चलने फिरने में कठिनाई होने के बाद इलाज कब शुरू करवाया (महीनों में) if code-1 against item 5.10 how soon treatment commenced after having difficulty in moving around (months)				
5.13	किस प्रकार का इलाज करवाया (संकेतांक) type of treatment taken (code)				

खण्ड 7.1 के लिए संकेतांक सूची CODE LIST FOR BL. 7-1

मद 4.16 : दृष्टि संबंधी विकलांगता का कारण
item 4.16 : cause of visual disability.

आंख की बीमारी eye disease	1
आंख की सूजन जीवन के प्रथम माह में sore eyes during first month of life	2
आंखों की सूजन-1 महीने के बाद sore eyes-after 1 month	3
6 वर्ष की आयु से पहले कष्टकर दस्त की बीमारी severe diarrhoea before the age of six years	4
चेन्नक small pox	5
चोट injury	6
वृद्धावस्था old age	7
अन्य others	9
मद 4.17 आंख की बीमारी का प्ररूप item 4.17 : type of eye disease	
मोतिया बिंदु cataract	1
काला मोतिया gla coma	2
कांच बिंदु corneal opacity	3
आंख का घाव (आंख के भीतर) eye infection (inner-eye)	4
आंख का रक्त स्राव (आंख के भीतर) eye haemorrhage (inner-eye)	5
अधिक शक्ति के लेंस high power of glasses	6
अन्य आंख की बीमारी other eye diseases	9
मालूम नहीं not known	0

मद 5.11 : इलाज न करवाने का कारण :

item 5.11 : reason for no treatment :	
उस स्थान का पता नहीं जहां इलाज उपलब्ध है	
place where treatment available not known	1
इलाज का स्थान पता है परन्तु इलाज खर्चीला है	
place of treatment known but treatment expensive	2
निम्न के कारण इलाज को आवश्यक नहीं समझा : treatment not deemed to be necessary for :	
आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रता economic independence	3
व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता personal independence	4
अन्य (निर्दिष्ट करें) others (specify)	9

मद 5.13 : इलाज का प्ररूप :

item 5.13 : type of treatment :	
केवल ऐनक glasses only	1
केवल दवाईयां medicine only	2
शल्वक्रिया आपरेशन surgical operation	3
अन्य others	9

(7.2) विकलांग सदस्य की वाक् शक्ति सम्बन्धी विकलांगता के विवरण (5 वर्ष व इससे अधिक)
particulars of communication disability of the disabled member aged 5 years & above.

1.	खण्ड (6) के स्तम्भ (1) के अनुसार क्रम संख्या serial no. as in col. (1) of block (6).			
2.	लिंग sex			
3.	आयु age			
4.00	वाक् शक्ति संबंधी विकलांगता : [यदि खण्ड (6) के स्तम्भ (9) में संकेतांक-1 हो] communication disability : [if code-1 in col. (9) of block (6)] वाक् शक्ति सम्बन्धी विकलांगता का विवरण : description of communication disability.			
4.11	श्रवण विकलांगता hearing disability : क्या श्रवण सम्बन्धी विकलांगता है (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether having hearing disability (yes-1, no-2)			
4.12	श्रवण विकलांगता की कोटि (संकेतांक) degree of hearing disability (code)			
4.13	क्या जन्म के श्रवण सम्बन्धी विकलांगता है (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether having hearing disability from birth (yes-1, no-2)			
4.14	यदि मद 4.13 के समक्ष संकेतांक-2 है तो श्रवण सम्बन्धी विकलांगता प्रारम्भ होने पर आयु (वर्षों में) if code-2 against item 4.13, age (years) at onset of hearing disability			
4.15	क्या गत वर्ष के दौरान श्रवण विकलांगता प्रारम्भ हुई (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether hearing disability commenced during last years(yes-1, no-2.)			
4.16	श्रवण सम्बन्धी विकलांगता प्रारम्भ होने का ज्ञातव्य संभाव्य कारण (संकेतांक) probable cause of hearing disability as known (code)			
4.17	वाक् विकलांगता speech disability क्या वाक् विकलांगता (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether having speech disability (yes-1, no-2)			
4.18	वाक् विकलांगता का प्ररूप (संकेतांक) type of speech disability (code)			
4.19	क्या जन्म से वाक् विकलांगता है (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether having speech disability from birth (yes-1, no-2.)			
4.20	यदि मद 4.19 के समक्ष संकेतांक-2 है तो वाक् विकलांगता के प्रारम्भ होने पर आयु (वर्षों में) if code-2 against item 4.19 age (years) at onset of speech disability			
4.21	क्या गत वर्ष के दौरान वाक् विकलांगता प्रारम्भ हुई (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether speech disability commenced during last years(yes-1, no-2)			
4.22	वाक् विकलांगता का संभाव्य कारण (संकेतांक) probable cause of speech disability (code)			
4.23	क्या वाक् विकलांगता अंगों के लकवे के साथ सम्बन्धित है (हां-1, नहीं-2) is the speech disability associated with any paralysis of limbs (yes-1, no-2).			
5.10	क्या इलाज करवाया (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether treatment taken (yes-1, no-2)			
5.11	यदि मद 5.10 के समक्ष संकेतांक 2 है तो इलाज न करवाने का कारण (संकेतांक) if code-2, against item 5.10 reason for no treatment (code)			
5.12	यदि मद 5.10 के समक्ष संकेतांक-1 है if code-1 against item 5.10 किस श्रवण विकलांगता के लिए इलाज करवाया (सुनने की-1, बोलने की-2) type of communication disability for which treatment taken (hearing-1, speech-2)			
5.13	किस प्रकार का इलाज करवाया (संकेतांक) type of treatment taken (code)			
5.14	वाक् शक्ति विकलांगता शुरू होने से पूर्व तथा इलाज शुरू करवाने के बीच का अन्तराल (वर्षों में) interval (years) between onset of communication disability and commencement of treatment.			
5.15	प्राप्त साधन/उपकरण का प्ररूप (संकेतांक) type of aid/appliance acquired (code)			
5.16	साधन/उपकरण जैसे प्राप्त किया (संकेतांक) how aid/appliance acquired (code)			
5.17	यदि मद 5.15 के समक्ष संकेतांक-2 है तो साधन/उपकरण प्राप्त न करने का कारण (संकेतांक) if code-2 against item 5.15 reason for not acquired aid/appliance (code)			
5.18	उपलब्ध श्रव्य साधन की सर्विसिंग के लिये कोई सुविधा (हां-1, नहीं-2) any facility for servicing hearing aid available (yes-1, no-2).			

खण्ड 7.2 के लिए संकेतिक सूची
CODE LIST FOR BLOCK 7.2

मद 4.12 (श्रवण विकलांगता की कोटि) :
Item 4.12 (degree of hearing disability) :

बिल्कुल सुन नहीं सकते/can not hear at all	1
सम्पूर्ण profound	2
भयंकर severe	3
मध्यम moderate	4

मद 4.16 (श्रवण विकलांगता का कारण) :
Item 4.16 (cause of hearing disability) :

जर्मन खसरा/रुबीला german measles/rubella	1
शोर से उत्पन्न श्रवण कमी/noise induced hearing loss	2
कान बहना ear discharge	3
कारण following : : बीमारी illness	6
चोट injury	7
मैडिकल/शल्य क्रिया का हस्ताक्षेप medical/surgical intervention	8
अन्य/others	9
ज्ञात नहीं not known	0

मद 4.18 (वाक् विकलांगता का प्ररूप) :
item 4.18 (type of speech disability) :

बोल नहीं सकते can not speak	1
वाणी अवोद्यगम्य speaks unintelligibly	2
हकलाना stammers	3
असामान्य आवाज से बोलते हैं speaks with abnormal voice	4
कोई अन्य वाक्-दोष any other speech defects	9

मद 4.22 (वाक् विकलांगता का कारण) :
item 4.22 (cause of speech disability) :

वाणी विकार voice disorder	4
तालु पटन cleft palate	5
कारण following : : बीमारी illness	
चोट injury	
मैडिकल/शल्य क्रिया का हस्ताक्षेप medical/surgical intervention	
अन्य others	
ज्ञात नहीं not known	

मद 5.11 (चिकित्सा न करवाने का कारण)
item 5.11 : (reason for not getting treatment)

जिस स्थान पर चिकित्सा नहीं की जा सकी
place where treatment was not possible

ज्ञात नहीं not known

ज्ञात है परन्तु चिकित्सा नहीं की जा सकी
known but treatment was not possible

चिकित्सा नहीं की जा सकी
treatment was not possible

ज्ञात नहीं not known

मद 5.13 : (चिकित्सा का प्ररूप)
item 5.13 : (type of treatment) :

शल्य क्रिया सम्बन्धी आपरेशन surgical operation	1
ऐलोपैथिक चिकित्सा allopathic treatment	8
अन्य (निर्दिष्ट करें) others (specify)	9

मद 5.15 (प्राप्त साधन/उपकरण का प्ररूप) :
item 5.15 : (type of aid/appliance acquired) :

साधन/उपकरण : aid/appliance	
परामर्श नहीं not advised	1
परामर्श दिया गया परन्तु प्राप्त नहीं किया advised but not acquired	2
साधन/उपकरण प्राप्त किया गया aid/appliance acquired	
श्रवण सहायक hearing aid	
दन्तय तालू dental palate	
हकलाहट पर नियंत्रण के लिए सहायक यन्त्र aid for controlling stammering	
कृत्रिम स्वर यन्त्र artificial larynx	
कोई अन्य साधन (निर्दिष्ट करें) any other aid (specify)	

मद 5.16 (साधन/उपकरण का प्राप्ति का प्रकार)
item 5.16 : (how aid/appliance acquired)

खरीद कर/by Purchase	
सहायता प्राप्त	
सरकार द्वारा	
हस्ताक्षेप	

(7.3) विकलांग सदस्य की गतिविषयक विकलांगता का विवरण
particulars of locomotor disability of the disabled member

1.	खण्ड (6) के स्तम्भ (1) के अनुसार क्रम संख्या serial number as in col. (1) of block (6)				
2.	लिंग sex				
3.	आयु age				
4.00	गति विषयक विकलांगता [यदि खंड (6) के स्तम्भ (10) में संकेतांक-1 हो] locomotor disability : [if code-1 in col. (10) of block (6)] गतिविषयक विकलांगता के विवरण description of locomotor disability				
4.11	गतिविषयक विकलांगता का प्ररूप (संकेतांक) type of locomotor disability (code)				
4.12	क्या जन्म से विकलांग है (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether having disability from birth (yes-1, no-2)				
4.13	यदि मद 4.12 के समक्ष संकेतांक-2 है तो विकलांगता के प्रारम्भ पर आयु (वर्षों में) if code-2 against item 4.12, age (years) at onset of disability				
4.14	क्या गत वर्ष के दौरान विकलांगता प्रारम्भ हुई (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether disability commenced during last year (yes-1, no-2)				
4.15	विकलांगता का ज्ञातव्य संभाव्य कारण (संकेतांक) probable cause of disability as known (code)				
4.16	यदि मद 4.15 के समक्ष संकेतांक 6 है तो बीमारी का प्ररूप (संकेतांक) if code-6 against items 4.15 type of illness (code)				
4.17	यदि मद 4.15 के समक्ष संकेतांक 2 या 7 है तो घटना का स्थल if code-2 or 7 against item 4.15, place where occurred (code)				
4.18	यदि मद 4.11 के समक्ष संकेतांक 3 है तो अंगच्छेदन का स्थल : if code-3 against item 4.11, site of amputation : ऊपरी छोर : दायां (संकेतांक) upper limb : right (code)				
4.19	: बायां (संकेतांक) left (code)				
4.20	निचला छोर : दायां (संकेतांक) lower limb : right (code)				
4.21	: बायां (संकेतांक) left (code)				

खण्ड 7-3 के लिए संकेतांक सूची
CODE LIST FOR BLOCK 7-3

मद 4.11 : (गति विषयक विकलांगता का प्ररूप) item 4.11 : (type of locomotor disability)		मद 4.17 (घटनास्थल) : Item 4.17 (place of occurrence) :	
लकवा paralysis	1	कृषि संचालन agricultural operation	1
अंग की विकृति deformity of limb	2	खान mines	2
अंगच्छेदन amputation	3	कारखाना factory	3
अंग के जोड़ों की दुष्क्रिया dysfunction of joints of limb	4	अन्य कार्य स्थल other work site	4
अन्य (निर्दिष्ट करें) other (specify)	9	परिवहन transport	5
मद 4.15 : (विकलांगता का कारण) item 4.15 : (cause of disability)		घर home	6
प्रमास्तिकीय पक्षाघात cerebral palsy	1	अन्य others	9
कारण : जलना following : burns	2	मद 4.18 व 4.19 (अंगच्छेदन का स्थल : ऊपरी छोर) : item 4.18 & 4.19 (site of amputation : upper limb) :	
बीमारी illness	6	अंगुली finger	1
जलने के अतिरिक्त कोई अन्य चोट injury other than burns	7	कलाई wrist	2
मेडिकल/शल्यक्रिया हस्तक्षेप medical/surgical intervention	8	कुहनी elbow	3
अन्य others	9	कंधा shoulder	4
मद 4.16 (बीमारी का प्ररूप) : item 4.16 (type of illness) :		मद 4.20 व 4.21 (अंगच्छेदन का स्थल : निचला छोर) : item 4.20 & 4.21 (site of amputation : lower limb) :	
पोलियो Polio	1	एड़ी toe	1
कोढ़ leprosy	2	टखना ankle	2
आघात stroke	3	घुटना knee	3
संधिशांथ arthritis	4	नितम्ब hip	4
हृदय उच्चरूवास रोग cardio-respiratory disease	5		
अन्य others	9		

[7.3] विकलांग सदस्य की गति विषयक विकलांग का विवरण (क्रमशः) : particulars of locomotors disability of the disabled member—(contd)

1.	खण्ड (6) के स्तम्भ (1) के अनुसार क्रम संख्या serial number as in col. (1) of block (6)				
4.31	गति विषयक विकलांगता का प्ररूप (संकेतांक) type of locomotor disability (code)				
4.32	क्या विकलांगता जन्म से है (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether having disability from birth (yes-1, no-2)				
4.33	यदि मद 4.32 के समक्ष संकेतांक-2 है तो विकलांगता होने के समय पर आयु (वर्षों में) if code-2, against item 4.32, age (years) at onset of disability				
4.34	क्या विकलांगता गत वर्ष के दौरान आरम्भ हुई (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether disability commenced during last year (yes-1, no-2)				
4.35	ज्ञातव्य विकलांगता का संभाव्य कारण (संकेतांक) probable cause of disability as known (code)				
4.36	यदि मद 4.35 के समक्ष संकेतांक-6 है तो बीमारी का प्ररूप (संकेतांक) if code-6 against item 4.35, type of illness (code)				
4.37	यदि मद 4.35 के समक्ष संकेतांक-2 या 7 है तो घटना का स्थान (संकेतांक) if code 2 or 7 against item 4.35, place where occurred (code)				
4.38	यदि मद 4.31 के समक्ष संकेतांक-3 है तो अंगच्छेदन का स्थल if code-3 against item 4.31 : site of amputation				
4.38	ऊपरी छोर : दायां (संकेतांक) upper limb : right (code)				
4.39	बायां (संकेतांक) left (code)				
4.40	निचला छोर : दायां (संकेतांक) lower limb : right (code)				
4.41	बायां (संकेतांक) left (code)				
4.51	गति विषयक विकलांगता का प्ररूप (संकेतांक) type of locomotor disability (code)				
4.52	क्या विकलांगता जन्म से है, (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether having disability from birth (yes-1, no-2)				
4.53	यदि मद 4.52 के समक्ष संकेतांक-2 है तो विकलांगता होने के समय पर आयु (वर्षों में) if code-2 against item 4.52, age (years) at onset of disability				
4.54	क्या विकलांगता गत वर्ष के दौरान आरम्भ हुई (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether disability commenced during last year (yes-1, no-2)				
4.55	ज्ञातव्य विकलांगता का संभाव्य कारण (संकेतांक) probable cause of disability as known (code)				
4.56	यदि मद 4.55 के समक्ष संकेतांक-6 है तो बीमारी का प्ररूप (संकेतांक) if code-6 against item 4.55 type of illness (code)				
4.57	यदि मद 4.55 के समक्ष संकेतांक 2 या 7 है तो घटना का स्थान (संकेतांक) if code-2 or 7 against item 4.55 place where occurred (code)				
4.58	यदि मद 4.51 के समक्ष संकेतांक 3 है तो अंगच्छेदन का स्थल : if code-3 against item 4.51 site of amputation : ऊपरी छोर : दायां (संकेतांक) upper limb : right (code)				
4.59	बायां (संकेतांक) left (code)				
4.60	निचला छोर : दायां संकेतांक lower limb : right (code)				
4.61	बायां (संकेतांक) left (code)				

खण्ड 7.3 के लिए संकेतांक सूची/CODE LIST FOR BLOCKS 7-3

मद 4.31 तथा 4.51 (गति विषयक विकलांगता का प्ररूप): items 4.31 & 4.51 (type of locomotor disability) :	मद 4.35 तथा 4.55 (क्रमशः) items 4.35 & 4.55 (contd.)	मद 4.37 तथा 4.57 (घटना का स्थान) : items 4.37 & 4.57 (place of occurrence) :
लकवा paralysis 1	मैडिकल/शल्य क्रिया का हस्तक्षेप medical/surgical intervention 8	कृषि संचालन agricultural operation 1
अंग की विकृत deformity of limb 2	अन्य others 9	खानें mines 2
अंगच्छेदन amputation 3	मद 4.36 तथा 4.56 (बीमारी का प्ररूप) items 4.36 and 4.56 (type of illness) :	फैक्टरी factory 3
अंग के जोड़ों की दुष्क्रिया dysfunction of joints of limb 4	पोलियो polio 1	अन्य कार्य स्थल other works site 4
अन्य (निदिष्ट करें) others (specify) 9	कोढ़ leprosy 2	परिवहन transport 5
मद 4.35 तथा 4.55 (विकलांगता का कारण): items 4.35 & 4.55 (cause of disability) :	आघात stroke 3	घर home 6
प्रमस्तिष्कीय पक्षपात cerebral palsy 1	संधिशोथ arthritis 4	अन्य (निदिष्ट करें) / others (specify) 9
कारण following	हृदय उच्छ्वास रोग cardio-respiratory disease 5	मद 4.38 तथा 4.39, 4.58 तथा 4.59 (अंगच्छेदन का स्थल) : ऊपरी छोर items 4.38 & 4.39, 4.58 & 4.59 (site amputation) upper limb
जलना burns 2	अन्य others 9	अंगुली finger 1
बीमारी illness 6		कलाई wrist 2
जलने के अलावा चोट injury other than burns 7		कुहनी elbow 3
		कंधा shoulder 4
		मद 4.40, 4.41, 4.60 तथा 4.61 (अंगच्छेदन का स्थल) : निचला छोर items 4.40, 4.41 4.60 & 4.61 (site of amputation) : lower limb
		पदांगुली toe 1
		टखना ankle 2
		घुटना knee 3
		नितम्ब hip 4

[7.3] विकलांग सदस्य की गति विषयक विकलांगता का विवरण—(क्रमशः)
particulars of locomotor disability of the disabled member—(contd.)

1.	खण्ड (6) के स्तम्भ (1) के अनुसार क्रम संख्या serial number of member as in col. (1) of block (6)			
5.10	क्या इलाज करवाया (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether treatment taken (yes-1, no-2)			
5.11	यदि मद 5.10 के समक्ष संकेतांक-2 है तो इलाज न करवाने का कारण (संकेतांक) if code-2 against item 5.10 reason for no treatment (code)			
5.12	यदि मद 5.10 के समक्ष संकेतांक-1 है तो if code-1 against item-5.10 जिस गति विषयक विकलांगता के लिए इलाज करवाया उसका संकेतांक code for type of locomotor disability for which treatment taken			
5.13	कारवाए गए इलाज का प्ररूप (संकेतांक) type of treatment taken (code)			
5.14	गति विषय विकलांगता होने व इलाज शुरू करने के मध्य अन्तराल (वर्षों में) interval (years) between onset of locomotor disability and commencement of treatment			
5.15	प्राप्त साधन/उपकरण का प्ररूप (संकेतांक) type of aid/appliance acquired (code)			
5.16	साधन/उपकरण कैसे प्राप्त किया (संकेतांक) how aid/appliance acquired (code)			
5.17	यदि मद 5.15 के समक्ष संकेतांक-2 है तो साधन/उपकरण प्राप्त न करने का कारण (संकेतांक) if code-2 against item 5.15, reason for not acquiring aid/appliance (code)			

खंड 7.3 के लिए संकेतांक सूची
CODE LIST FOR BLOCK 7.3

मद 5.11 (इलाज न करवाने का कारण) :

item 5.11 : (reason for no medical treatment)

इलाज उपलब्ध का स्थान :

place where treatment available :

मालूम नहीं
not known

1

मालूम है परन्तु खर्चीला
known but expensive

2

इलाज करवाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा के कारण :
treatment not deemed to be necessary for :

आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता
economic independence

3

व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता
personal independence

4

अन्य (निर्दिष्ट करें)
others (specify)

9

मद 5.13 (करवाये गये इलाज का प्ररूप) :

item 5.13 (type of treatment taken) :

केवल शल्य क्रिया
surgical operation only

1

केवल भौतिक चिकित्सा/व्यावसायिक चिकित्सा
physiotherapy/occupational therapy only

2

केवल साधन/उपकरण
aid/appliance only

3

शल्य क्रिया तथा साधन/उपकरण
surgical operation and aid/appliance

4

शल्य क्रिया तथा भौतिक चिकित्सा/व्यावसायिक चिकित्सा
surgical operation and physiotherapy/occupational therapy

5

साधन/उपकरण तथा भौतिक चिकित्सा/व्यावसायिक चिकित्सा
aid/appliance and physiotherapy/occupational therapy

6

शल्य क्रिया, साधन/उपकरण तथा भौतिक चिकित्सा/व्यावसायिक चिकित्सा
surgical operation, aid/appliance and physiotherapy/occupational therapy

7

ऐलोपैथिक इलाज
allopathic treatment

8

अन्य (निर्दिष्ट करें)
others (specify)

9

मद 5.15 (प्राप्त साधन/उपकरण का प्ररूप) :

item 5.15 (type of aid/appliance acquired) :

साधन/उपकरण :
aid/appliance :

परामर्श नहीं था
not advised

1

परामर्श था परन्तु प्राप्त नहीं किया
advised but not acquired

2

प्राप्त किया :
acquired :

पहिये वाली कुर्सी
wheel chair

3

कृत्रिम अंग
artificial limb

4

बैसाची
crutch

5

खप्पची तथा अन्य
splint and others

9

मद 5.16 (साधन/उपकरण कैसे प्राप्त किया) :

item 5.16 (how aid/appliance acquired) :

खरीद द्वारा
by purchase

1

सहायता से : सरकार
assistance from : government

2

परोपकारी संगठन
philanthropic organisation

3

अन्य स्रोतों से (निर्दिष्ट करें)
any other sources (specify)

9

मद 5.17 (साधन/उपकरण प्राप्त न करने का कारण) :

item 5.17 (reason for not acquiring aid/appliance) :

साधन/उपकरण :
aid/appliance :

उपलब्ध नहीं
not available

1

अत्यन्त खर्चीला
too expensive

2

साधन/उपकरण को निम्न कारण से आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया :
aid/appliance not deemed to be necessary for :

आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता
economic independence

3

व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता
personal independence

4

अन्य (निर्दिष्ट करें) others (specify)

9

[8] शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्ति की शिक्षा तथा कार्यकलाप के विवरण
particulars of education and activity of physically disabled person

1.	खण्ड (6) के स्तम्भ (1) के अनुसार क्रम संख्या serial number as in col. (1) of block (6)				
2.	लिंग sex				
3.	आयु age				
4.	वैवाहिक स्थिति marital status				
5.	क्या शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग सदस्य के एक से पूर्वज थे whether parents of the physically disabled member have common ancestors				
6.	रक्त सम्बन्ध का प्ररूप type of blood relationship				
7.	शारीरिक विकलांगता की कोटि degree of physical disability				
8.0	कार्यकलाप स्तर संकेतांक usual activity status code				
8.1	उद्योग संकेतांक (3 अंकीय)* industry code (3 digit)				
8.2	व्यवसाय संकेतांक (3 अंकीय)* occupation code (3 digit)				
9.0	शिक्षा स्तर (संकेतांक) education standard (code)				
9.1	क्या कोई औपचारिक व्यवसायिक पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण किया (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether any formal vocational course completed (yes-1, no-2)				
9.2	यदि पूर्ण किया, पाठ्यक्रम (संकेतांक)* if completed, course (code)				
9.3	यदि पूर्ण किया, पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि (महीनों में) if completed, duration (months) of course				
9.4	क्या व्यापार/शिल्प में कोई निपुणता प्राप्त की/कर रहे हैं (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether any skill in trade/craft acquired/acquiring (yes-1, no-2)				
9.5	जिस व्यापार/शिल्प में निपुणता प्राप्त की हो/कर रहे हैं, उसका संकेतांक code of trade/craft in which skill acquired/acquiring				
5-14 वर्षीय शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए : for physically disabled aged 5-14 years :					
10.1	क्या कभी सामान्य स्कूल में भर्ती हुए? (हां-1, नहीं-2) (यदि संकेतांक-2 तो सीधे मद 10.7 पर जायें) whether ever enrolled in ordinary school (yes-1, no-2) (if code-2, skip to item 10.7)				
10.2	यदि मद 10.1 में संकेतांक-1 हो, क्या अभी जारी है (हां-1, नहीं-2) if code-1 against item 10.1, whether continuing (yes-1, no-2)				
10.3	यदि मद 10.2 के समक्ष संकेतांक-2 है तो क्या विकलांगता के प्रारम्भ होने से छोड़ना पड़ा (हां-1, नहीं-2) if code-2 against item 10.2, whether discontinued due to onset of disability (yes-1, no-2)				
10.4	यदि मद 10.3 के समक्ष संकेतांक-1 है तो क्या विकलांगों के किसी संस्थान में कभी भर्ती हुए (हां-1, नहीं-2) if code-1 against item 10.3 whether ever enrolled in an institution for disabled yes-1, no-2				

खंड 8 के लिए संकेतांक सूची
CODE LIST FOR BLOCK 8

मद 9.0 (शिक्षा स्तर) :
item 9.0 (educational standard) :
निपुण
literate
प्राथमिक परन्तु प्राथमिक से नीचे
literate but below primary
प्राथमिक
primary
मिडिल
middle
प्राथमिक
secondary

1	स्नातक और इससे ऊपर : graduate & above in : कृषि agriculture	6
2	अभियंत्रिकी और तकनीकी engineering & technology	7
3	औषधि medicine	8
4	अन्य विषय	9
5	other subjects	

वर्णन टिप्पणियों के आधार पर दें /description may be given as footnotes.

[8] शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्ति की शिक्षा तथा कार्यालय का विवरण—क्रमशः
particulars of education and activity of physically disabled person—contd.

10.4	खण्ड [6] के स्तम्भ (1) के अनुसार सदस्य की क्रम संख्या serial number of member as in col. (1) of block [6]				
10.5	यदि मद 10.4 के समक्ष संकेतांक-1 है तो क्या विकलांगों के किसी संस्थान में पढ़ रहे हैं (हां-1, नहीं-2) if code-1 against item 10.4, whether continuing in an institution for disabled (yes-1, no-2)				
10.6	यदि मद 10.4 के समक्ष संकेतांक-2 है तो नामांकित न होने के कारण (संकेतांक) if code-2 against item 10.4 reason for non-enrolment (code)				
10.7	यदि मद 10.1 में संकेतांक-2 हो तो क्या कभी विकलांग के किसी संस्थान में भर्ती हुए (हां-1, नहीं-2) if code-2 against item 10.1 whether ever enrolled in an institution for disabled (yes-1, no-2)				
10.8	यदि मद 10.7 में संकेतांक-1 हो, तो क्या वर्तमानतः भर्ती है (हां-1, नहीं-2) if code-1 against item 10.7 whether currently enrolled (yes-1, no-2)				
10.9	यदि मद 10.7 में संकेतांक-2 हो तो नामांकित न होने का कारण (संकेतांक) if code-2 against item 10.7 reason for non-enrolment (code)				
	15-59 वर्षीय शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए for physically disabled aged (15-59 years)				
11.1	“क्या विकलांगता होने पर/विकलांगताओं में कम से कम एक होने से पूर्व के 365 दिनों के दौरान का प्रमुख या गौण समय अर्थकारी रूप से नियोजित (लगभग नियमित रूप से) स्थिति में बिताया (हां-1, नहीं-2) whether gainfully employed (more or less regularly) spending either major or minor time during 365 days prior to on set of disability/at least one of the disabilities (yes-1, no-2)				
11.2	यदि मद 11.1 के समक्ष संकेतांक-1 है तो क्या विकलांगता के कारण रोजगार खोना पड़ा या बदलना पड़ा (संकेतांक) if code-1 against item 11.1, whether disability caused loss or change of job (code)				
12.1	शारीरिक विकलांगता का प्ररूप (नकल की जाएगी) दृष्टि सम्बन्धी [खंड (6) के स्तम्भ (8) से] type of physical disability (to be copied from) visual [col. (8) of block (6)]				
12.2	वाक-शक्ति विषयक [खंड (6) के स्तम्भ (9) से] communication [col. (9) of block (6)]				
12.3	गति विषय [खंड (6) के स्तम्भ (10) से] locomotor [col. (10) of block (6)]				

खण्ड 8 के लिए संकेतांक सूची
CODE LIST FOR BLOCK 8

मद 10.6 व 10.9 (गैर नामांकन का कारण)
items 10.6 & 10.9 (reason for non-enrolment)

घरेलू काम धंधों में व्यस्त
busy in attending domestic chores

6

अन्य कारण
other reasons

9

विकलांगों के संस्थान के विषय में ज्ञान नहीं
institution for disabled not known

1

भर्ती होना महंगा है
enrolment expensive

2

मद 11.2 (रोजगार खोना/बदलना)
item 11.2 (loss/change of job)

माता पिता को शिक्षा में अभिरुची नहीं
parents not interested in education

3

नौकरी/काम खोना
loss of job/work

1

पारिवारिक आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के कारण
for participation in h.h. economic activity

4

नौकरी/काम में परिवर्तन
change of job/work

2

अन्य आर्थिक कारणों से
for other economic reasons

5

नौकरी/काम में परिवर्तन नहीं
no change of job/work

3

SURVEY IN PROGRESS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Household consumer expenditure, NSS 38th Round
(January-December 1983) | Sample size (Central sample)
rural : 8598 sample villages |
| 2. Employment and unemployment, NSS 38th Round
(January-December 1983) | urban : 4572 sample blocks
—do— |
| 3. Enumeration part of survey on population, births and deaths in 'Sample Registration Scheme' sample | Sample size (only in Central sample)
rural : 192 sample villages
urban : 96 sample blocks |
| 4. Collection of rural retail prices | Sample size (Central sample) : 419 |

TABULATION IN PROGRESS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Consumer Expenditure, NSS 32nd round
(July 1977-June 1978) | State and all India estimates |
| 2. Survey on non-directory and own-account manufacturing enterprises (detailed tables), NSS 33rd round (July 1978-June 1979) | State and all India estimates |
| 3. Survey on non-directory and own-account enterprises in non-agricultural enterprises other than manufacture, NSS 34th round (July 1979-June 1980) | State and all India estimates
(i) mechanised and non-mechanised transport
(ii) trade, hotel and restaurant
(iii) services |

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

1. How do the various types of...
 (a) ...
 (b) ...
2. ...
 (a) ...
 (b) ...
3. ...
 (a) ...
 (b) ...

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS

1. ...
 (a) ...
 (b) ...
2. ...
 (a) ...
 (b) ...
3. ...
 (a) ...
 (b) ...

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के सर्वेक्षण
संबंधी एक रिपोर्ट

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण
36वां दौर

(जुलाई 1981 से दिसम्बर 1981)

भारत सरकार

योजना मंत्रालय, सांख्यिकी विभाग

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन

(157-158)

पुस्तक के विषयगत मासिक

उपरोक्त रूप में

पुस्तक विभाग

द्वारा

(1881 मई 1881 ई.)

पुस्तक

विभाग

द्वारा

द्वारा

विकलांग व्यक्ति

वर्ष 1981 में जो विकलांग व्यक्तियों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वर्ष है, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के निर्देश पर राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए एक देशव्यापी प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किया, जिसका उद्देश्य देश में विकलांगता की घटनाओं तथा व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्धित सूचना आधार के कुछ अन्तरालों को पूरा करना है। सर्वेक्षण के कुछ निष्कर्षों पर इस चौपन्ना में प्रकाश डाला गया है।

किसी व्यक्ति को विकलांग माना जायेगा यदि उसे निम्नलिखित में से कोई एक हो (1) देखने सम्बन्धी विकलांगता, (2) सुनने/बोलने सम्बन्धी विकलांगता, (3) चलने-फिरने सम्बन्धी अंगों की विकलांगता (पक्षाघात, अंगों का टेढ़ापन, अंग-भंग, जोड़ों की दुष्क्रिया, कुबड़ापन तथा बौनापन व्याप्ति) देश में शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या लगभग एक करोड़ बीस लाख आंकी गई थी। इस समुच्चय का ग्रामीण-शहरी विभाजन क्रमशः 9.7 तथा 2.3 था।

शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों सम्बन्धी व्याप्ति दर प्रति 1000 के पीछे लगभग 18 थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पुरुषों के बीच यह दर प्रति 1000 के पीछे 20 थी तथा शहरी क्षेत्र में प्रति 1000 के पीछे 15 थी। महिलाओं के बीच यह दर उससे कुछ कम थी—16 (ग्रामीण) तथा 13 (शहरी)।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सबसे ऊंची दर (26) पंजाब में तथा असम में (8) सब से कम पाई गई थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सब से ऊंची दर (21) तमिलनाडु में तथा सब से कम (8) असम में थी। असम, केरल तथा तमिलनाडु के ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में वही स्तर पाया गया था। बाकी राज्यों में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में शारीरिक विकलांगता की व्याप्ति शहरी जनसंख्या की व्याप्ति की तुलना में अधिक थी। सभी राज्यों के दोनों ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों के बीच शारीरिक विकलांगता की व्याप्ति महिलाओं के बीच उक्त व्याप्ति से अधिक थी।

विभिन्न प्रकार की विकलांगताओं से सम्बन्धित व्याप्ति दरें निम्नलिखित थीं :—

(प्रति लाख व्यक्ति)

	देखने सम्बन्धी	सुनने सम्बन्धी	बोलने सम्बन्धी	चलने फिरने सम्बन्धी
ग्रामीण	553	553	304	828
शहरी	356	390	279	679

घटना दर : एक वर्ष के दौरान कुल जनसंख्या की 4 विकलांगताओं के लिए उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या का अनुपात जो विकलांग हुए नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

	देखने सम्बन्धी	सुनने सम्बन्धी	बोलने सम्बन्धी	चलने फिरने सम्बन्धी
ग्रामीण	38	19	4	53
शहरी	30	15	5	54

चिकित्सा : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में देखने सम्बन्धी विकलांग व्यक्तियों का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 30 प्रतिशत के बारे में पता चला है कि उन्होंने कोई चिकित्सा नहीं कराई है। सुनने सम्बन्धी विकलांगता के लिए तदनु रूप आंकड़े क्रमशः 60 तथा 40 थे। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बोलने सम्बन्धी विकलांग व्यक्तियों का लगभग 65 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 50 प्रतिशत ने चिकित्सा नहीं कराई थी। चलने-फिरने सम्बन्धी अंगों की विकलांगता के विभिन्न प्रकारों से पीड़ित ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के बीच उन व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत जिन्होंने चिकित्सा नहीं कराई उनका अन्तर 20 (पक्षाघात) से लेकर लगभग 40 (अंगों का टेढ़ापन) तक है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में इसका अन्तर 10 (पक्षाघात) से 20 (अंगों का टेढ़ापन) है।

1981 जनगणना, ग्रामीण 52 करोड़ 30 लाख, शहरों में 15 करोड़ 90 लाख—

सर्वेक्षण के प्रतिदर्श का आकार	} गांवों : शहरी : खण्ड	5792	परिवार :	81,858
		3868	परिवार :	56,452

दृष्टि सम्बन्धी विकलांगता

व्यापकता : सर्वेक्षण के द्वारा देश में 35 लाख दृष्टि सम्बन्धी विकलांग व्यक्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इनमें से जो व्यक्ति बिल्कुल देख नहीं सकते उनकी संख्या 13 लाख थी। ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में व्यापकता की दर क्रमशः लगभग 219 और 135 (प्रति लाख आबादी) पाई गई है। इनमें से प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में लगभग 20 व्यक्ति जन्म से ही विकलांग थे। कुछ कुछ देख सकने वाले विकलांगों की व्यापकता की दर गांवों में 333 एवं शहरों में 220 थी। दोनों क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में 8 व्यक्ति जन्म से ही विकलांग थे।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में दृष्टि सम्बन्धी विकलांगता (769) की उच्चतम दर प्रस्तुत की जबकि असम में (190) निम्नतम दर की सूचना दी गई। शहरी क्षेत्र में, तमिलनाडू ने उच्चतम (637) एवं जम्मू कश्मीर ने निम्नतम (141) दर प्रस्तुत की। शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सर्वाधिक उच्चतर पाई जाने वाली दर के सामान्य प्रतिमान के संबंध में केरल और तमिलनाडू दोनों अपवाद के रूप में थे।

आयु के अनुसार दृष्टि संबंधी विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या प्रति लाख व्यक्ति—

	0—4	5—14	15—39	40—59	60 व उससे अधिक	समस्त
ग्रामीण	39	66	117	585	5863	553
शहरी	25	87	117	365	4156	356

प्रभाव क्षेत्र : समस्त देश के लिए दृष्टि संबंधी विकलांगता की प्रभावी दर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 38 प्रति लाख व्यक्ति तथा शहरी क्षेत्र में 30 थी। 0-4, 5-14 एवं 15-39 के आयु समूहों के लिए यह 10 से कम थी। 40-59 के आयु समूह के लिए दर 40 के आस पास थी। 60 एवं उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए दर गांव एवं शहर के लिए अलग अलग थी—422 (ग्रामीण) एवं 381 (शहरी)।

आरम्भ : 60 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु में विकलांगता के शिकार हुए लगभग 60 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों की सूचना दी गई। 45—59 की आयु में लगभग 20 प्रतिशत तथा निम्नतर आयु समूहों में लगभग 2.5 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों के विकलांगता के शिकार होने की सूचना दी गई। मोटे तौर पर, विभिन्न राज्यों में पाया जाने वाला प्रतिमान समस्त देश के प्रतिमान के अनुकूल था उसमें तथा ग्रामीण एवं शहरी अन्तर नहीं देखा गया।

विकलांगता का कारण (उनके लिए जो जन्मजात विकलांग नहीं हैं) : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 54 प्रतिशत मामलों तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 47 प्रतिशत मामलों के लिए दृष्टि विहीनता की विकलांगता का कारण सूचित नहीं किया गया। जहां कहीं इसकी सूचना दी गई थी वहां यह पाया गया कि मोतिया बिंद तथा धुन्धलापन विकलांगता के मुख्य कारण थे। संबंधी धुन्धलेपन की विकलांगता के बारे में गांवों में लगभग 64 प्रतिशत मामलों तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग 58 प्रतिशत मामलों की सूचना नहीं दी गई। मोतियाबिन्द को विकलांगता के मुख्य कारण के रूप में बताया गया है।

चिकित्सा : अखिल भास्तीय स्तर पर धुन्धलेपन विकलांगता के शिकार विकलांग व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता जो कि किसी प्रकार की चिकित्सा नहीं ले रहे थे 54 (ग्रामीण) और 33 (शहरी) थी, लगभग 17 प्रतिशत गांवों में तथा 29 प्रतिशत शहरों में शल्य चिकित्सा ले रहे व्यक्तियों की सूचना दी गई। हरियाणा और पंजाब के शहरी क्षेत्रों में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक विकलांग व्यक्तियों ने शल्य चिकित्सा करवाई, जबकि शेष राज्यों के शहरी क्षेत्रों में तदनु रूप प्रतिशतता 20 और 40 के बीच थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विषय में, पंजाब एवं जम्मू व कश्मीर में लगभग 40 प्रतिशत विकलांग व्यक्ति शल्य चिकित्सा ले चुके थे जबकि हरियाणा में 30 प्रतिशत थे। अन्य अधिकांश राज्यों में 10 से 20 प्रतिशत विकलांग व्यक्तियों की शल्य चिकित्सा लेने की सूचना मिली। असम व बिहार में यह 10 प्रतिशत से कम थी।

श्रवण शक्ति एवं वाणी सम्बन्धी विकलांगता

व्यापकता : 4 वर्ष तक की आयु वाले बालकों को श्रवण-शक्ति एवं वाणी संबंधी विकलांगता से संबंधित सर्वेक्षण में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि उनसे संबंधित सूचना या तो विश्वसनीय नहीं है या अपूर्ण है। लगभग 30 लाख व्यक्तियों ने बहरेपन के बारे में और लगभग 20 लाख व्यक्तियों ने गुंघेपन के बारे में सूचना दी है। ग्रामों में 553 (प्रति लाख व्यक्तियों में से) बहरे व्यक्तियों में से 168 जन्म से ही बहरे थे जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में इनकी संख्या 390 में से 108 थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जन्मजात वाणी संबंधी विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या 304 में से 234 थी और शहरी क्षेत्रों में जन्मजात विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या 279 में से 186 थी। राज्यों में उड़ीसा राज्य की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में बहरे व्यक्तियों की दर सबसे अधिक है (लगभग 842 व्यक्ति) तथा तमिलनाडू की शहरी जनसंख्या में बहरे व्यक्तियों की दर सबसे अधिक थी (728) मध्य प्रदेश की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या (314) और शहरी जनसंख्या (205) की दर सबसे कम थी। सर्वेक्षण से पता चलता है कि राज्यों के ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में श्रवण शक्ति से संबंधित विकलांगता की व्यापकता में बहुत भिन्नता है।

जम्मू व काश्मीर के ग्रामों में (523) और हरियाणा के शहरी क्षेत्रों में (625) वाणी संबंधी विकलांगता की दर सबसे अधिक है। मध्य प्रदेश में इनकी दर सबसे कम रही (गांवों में 174 और शहरों में 161)।

प्रभावी दरें

(प्रति लाख व्यक्ति)

	श्रवण शक्ति संबंधी विकलांगता		वाणी संबंधी विकलांगता	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
आयु 5—14	12	7	5	5
(वर्ष) 15—39	5	5	1	1
40—59	16	13	4	8
60 और उससे अधिक	135	134	13	28

चिकित्सा : सम्पूर्ण देश में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति गांवों में और 40 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति शहरों में श्रवण शक्ति विकलांगता के शिकार हैं और वे चिकित्सा नहीं करवा रहे हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 30 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग 50 प्रतिशत विकलांग व्यक्ति ऐलोपैथी चिकित्सा ले रहे हैं।

केवल वाणी संबंधी विकलांगता से संबंधित व्यक्ति ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 65 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 50 प्रतिशत हैं जिन्होंने किसी प्रकार की चिकित्सा नहीं कराई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 30 और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 43 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों ने ऐलोपैथी चिकित्सा करवाई है।

प्रति हजार विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिन्होंने श्रवण शक्ति एवं वाणी संबंधी विकलांगता के लिए गंभीरता से चिकित्सा करवाई है :—

	श्रवण शक्ति		वाणी	
	जो बिलकुल नहीं सुन सकते	अति गंभीर	गंभीर रूप से	मामूली
ग्रामीण	360	395	443	436
शहरी	590	578	582	575

आरम्भ होने की आयु : 60 वर्ष और अधिक आयु वाले समूह में वितरित व्यक्तियों की आयु के अनुसार विकलांगता का आरम्भ माना गया है :—

	आरम्भ होने के समय आयु						
	0—4	5—14	15—29	30—44	45—59	60 और उससे अधिक	अनभिज्ञ सभी
ग्रामीण	8	25	39	73	262	590	3 1000
शहरी	6	32	45	85	258	570	4 1000

चलने फिरने वाले अंगों की विकलांगता

व्यापकता : एक प्रकार से अथवा अन्य प्रकार की गति सम्बन्धी विकलांगता से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या लगभग 54 लाख है। विभिन्न प्रकार की गति संबंधी विकलांगता और विभिन्न आयु-समूहों की प्रति लाख व्यक्तियों की दर निम्नलिखित है :—

	पक्षाघात	अंगों का टेढ़ा-मेढ़ापन	अंग-भंग	जोड़ों की दुर्किया
ग्रामीण	195	350	65	169
शहरी	183	276	53	126

	आयु (वर्षों में)					सभी
	0—4	5—14	15—39	40—59	60 और उससे अधिक	
ग्रामीण	435	676	641	1110	2617	828
शहरी	540	718	482	730	2246	679

पंजाब के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इसकी दर सबसे अधिक परिलक्षित हुई है। (1400) जबकि असम में सबसे कम (271)। हरियाणा के शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह दर सबसे अधिक (973) थी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सबसे कम (296)। देश के ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में सभी राज्यों में व्यापकता की दर में बहुत अधिक अन्तर है।

विकलांगता का आरम्भ :

पक्षाघात : लकवे के कारण आई विकलांगता, 60 वर्ष की आयु और उससे अधिक आयु वाले लोगों में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत तक और 45 से 59 वर्ष की आयु वालों के मामले में लगभग 30 प्रतिशत तक पाई जाती है।

अंगों का टेढ़ा-मेढ़ापन : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 34 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 47 प्रतिशत लोगों में 60 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु में आरम्भ होती है जबकि ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 45—59 वर्ष की आयु में आरम्भ होने वाले मामले 25 से 30 प्रतिशत हैं।

अंग-भंग के मामले ग्रामों में 12 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 8 प्रतिशत हैं।

चिकित्सा : विकलांगता के प्रकार के अनुसार—जिन व्यक्तियों ने चिकित्सा कराई है, उनकी संख्या (प्रति 1000 विकलांग व्यक्ति) :—

पक्षाघात		अंगों में टेढ़ा-मेढ़ापन		अंग-भंग	
ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
770	894	629	786	686	845

अंग-भंग : 15, 15—29, 30—44, 45—59, और 60 तथा उस से अधिक आयु वालों से कम आयु वालों का अनुपात, क्रमशः 4, 10, 24, 27, 28 (ग्रामीण) और 7, 13, 33, 26 और 20 रहा।

विकलांगता के कारण : 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक मामलों में पक्षाघात का कारण आघात बताया गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के 15 प्रतिशत मामले और शहरों में 10 प्रतिशत मामले मस्तिष्कीय पक्षाघात के कारण होते हैं। पोलियो के कारण अंगों में टेढ़ा-मेढ़ापन आ जाता है जो ग्रामीण जनता में 30 प्रतिशत और शहरों में 40 प्रतिशत तक है। अंगों के टेढ़ा-मेढ़ापन के 25 प्रतिशत मामलों का कारण जलना और चोट लगना है। सभी राज्यों में चोट लगना तथा पोलियो विकलांगता का प्राथमिक कारण रहा है। अंग-भंग के लगभग 25 से 30 प्रतिशत तक के मामले जलने, चोट लगने तथा चिकित्सा और शल्यक्रिया के कारण होते हैं। कुष्ठ रोग के कारण होने वाले विकलांग शहरी एवं ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में पक्षाघात के कारण विकलांग हुए। लगभग 55 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों द्वारा ऐलोपैथिक चिकित्सा लेने की सूचना मिली तथा केवल 15 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति ही किसी प्रकार की सहायता या उपकरण प्रयोग में लाते हैं। अंगों के टेढ़ापन के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 40 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग 50 प्रतिशत विकलांग व्यक्तियों ने ऐलोपैथिक चिकित्सा ली। गांवों में लगभग 8 प्रतिशत तथा शहरों में 13 प्रतिशत ने सहायता/उपकरण प्रयोग किये। जोड़ों की दुष्क्रियता के शिकार हुए लगभग 45 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों ने ऐलोपैथिक चिकित्सा ली तथा लगभग 10 से 15 प्रतिशत ने सहायता/उपकरण प्रयोग किए। केवल तीन प्रतिशत विकलांग व्यक्तियों ने भौतिक चिकित्सा अथवा व्यवसायिक चिकित्सा ली।

विकलांगता के प्रभावी क्षेत्र : चलने फिरने संबंधी अंगों की विकलांगता के प्रभावी क्षेत्रों की दर प्रति लाख आवादी 53 थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पंजाब में (129) उच्चतम तथा केरल में (29) निम्नतम दर थी। शहरी क्षेत्र में, उड़ीसा में (106) उच्चतम तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में (26) निम्नतम दर थी।

विकलांगता के प्रभावी क्षेत्र की दर (प्रति लाख व्यक्ति) :—

	पक्षाघात	अंगों का टेढ़ापन	अंगभंग	जोड़ों की दुष्क्रियता
ग्रामीण	17	13	4	17
शहरी	18	16	3	15