

The Growth Trends of Disability in Rural and Urban Areas in India: A Geographical Analysis

Jayakumara H.M.¹, Dr. Manjunatha H.R.²

¹Research Scholar in Geography, Maharaja's College, University of Mysore, Mysuru-05

²Assistant Professor, DOS in Geography, Maharaja's College, University of Mysore, Mysuru-05

Abstract: *The paper deals with to elaborate analysis of temporal and spatial difference in the disability prevalence of India at the India level and also over all the states and all the districts level. However, the geographically mapping that the prevalence of total disability and hearing disability are significantly analysis at the zone and district wise mentioned. In this study found that the two-third of persons with disabilities (PWDs) belongs to rural areas. However, the percentage of disabled population is more in urban areas and among urban females. Apart from, the absolute number of male with disabilities is much better off the total number of disability females. Further, the 2011 Census new category established i.e., 'Any-Other' under the persons with disabilities is very much higher compared to others and persons with movement disability is observed that the maximum proportion of disabilities. The study further revealed that there are geographical disparities in the prevalence of disability across India. In addition, burden of disability is disproportionately concentrated in certain disadvantaged regions and districts. Further, highlighted the district level distribution of persons with disabilities suggests that the PWDs are significantly temporal and spatial difference is very much scattered across every nook and corner in All India level. It is also found that the numbers of persons with disabilities are reported much higher compare to northern states, despite it is also better off on various socio-economic indicators have been higher percentage of disability prevalence. The study clearly suggests the balanced regional development taking cognizance of specific rights and needs of each type of disability. Also, in this paper more recommends for emphasize the social securities and comprehensive disability development policies.*

Keywords: Disability, Demography, Gender, Regions, Census of India, GIS Mapping

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organisation and World Bank clearly revealed that the disability is part of the human life, it is almost everyone have a moment or perpetuity harm at some point in life, and those who

sustain to old age will experience increasing trouble of functioning. The report clearly mentioned that about the 15 per cent of world population has been several risk of disability. The disability is covered size classes, various categories, gender wise, different tribes, religion wise, ethnicity and minority disability is just one aspect of a person's identity and it's not always their first identity (Jha, 2016). Majorly two data sources for disability, the first one Census and another National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey, which follow that different definitions and coverage. The NSSO (2002) considered disability as "any restriction or lack of abilities to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for human being".

The except of illness /injury in the recent origin (morbidity) resulting into non-permanent loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move. Another way the population Census does not define disability; it identifies the disabled which is clearly expressed. It is always any one household suffering for life styles. According to 2001 Census the disability prevalence in India have a low at 2.1 per cent) and another one survey NSSO (2002) report has estimated at 1.8 per cent. However, in the both sources of data have been major limitations for the disability questions in the survey report (Mitra and Sambamoorthi, 2006). Hence, it is also not appropriate to make a comparison between Census and NSS data.

It is significantly estimated of the government has not been regularly conducted NSSO data on disability. The NSSO conducted the first exhaustive survey on disability in 2002 (58th round). After that the NSS conducted 76th round of data on disability in the second half of 2018. Ironically, the disability prevalence has remained almost the same between Census (2011) and NSS (2018) at 2.2 per cent. Alternative estimates based on better disability measures suggest a higher prevalence of disability in India in the range of 4–8 per cent (2006 Action on Development of Disability). The

period of Eleventh Plan (2007-12), the previous Planning Commission suggested that the percentage of disability was 5 to 6 per cent of the total population, it is the very much higher than the functional estimates because of under-estimation. There is consensus among the experts about the under estimated and declare of disability prevalence in India.

It is partially attributed to perceived mark among the women, discrimination and marginalisation. Besides, narrow-side definition of disability, less functioning process, and lack of reliable methodologies further lead to their rejection. The study to attempts to investigation of the temporal and spatial difference types of disability across gender wise and region wise of collection of data in several rounds of the Census and NSSO Surveys. Hence, in this paper analysis prevalence of each type of disability across districts of India in 2011 with the help of geographic information system (GIS) mapping methods.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY
PREVALENCE IN INDIA: EVIDENCE FROM
CENSUS AND NSS

The based on 2001 Census were collected five types of disability data in government of India Census, viz.,, persons with seeing, hearing, speech, movement and mental disabilities. The Census (2011) has been expanded 8 types of PWD categories list out. The mental disability was divided into two groups, mental retardation(R) and mental illness (I), in this way the 2001 Census data was collected only for total mental disability, but 2011 Census has been collected into two same categories. In addition to these census (2011) the first time have been introduced new categories, first one multiple disability and another one any other

disability. Multiple disabilities are covered three types of disabilities.

The fourth largest category of disability has been including any other category in census of 2011. In these category which including in the census to deal with the problem of estimation or the numbers of the counting with persons with disability. In the other hand, those persons with disabilities who are not listed in the Census questionnaire, but in this categories only information were required. Any other disabilities category has too much of lacuna in the enumeration process of Census and also enumerators may not be properly explained the definition for the information to any other disability categories. Defective numbers pose challenged to the development policy system. Therefore, the most exactly comparison between two during the periods cannot be made, such as both the rounds of Census data used lot off various methodology to define the subject of disability and collect the data. Though, the current pictures of the two periods to help of understand the demographic composition and also to establish specific government policies for each type of disability.

Table-1 clearly revealed that the percentage of share in PWDs for different categories as per 2001 and 2011 government of India Census. The decadal growth performance of persons with seeing, movement and mental disability has been negative grown at the rate of -52.67 per cent, -10.95 per cent and -1.55 per cent respectively. However, the seeing disability as reduced at the rate 48.55 to 18.77 per cent during the period 2001 to 2011. The speech disability number has been slightly declined at 7.49 per cent to 7.45 per cent in 2011 survey.

Table 1: Proportion of Disabled Persons and Decadal Growth by Type of Disability in India During Census Period of 2001 and 2011.

Type of PWDs	Census 2001		Census 2011		Decadal Growth
	Total PWDs	Share (%)	Total PWDs	Share (%)	
Total PWDs	21906769	2.12	26814994	2.21	22.41
Seeing	10634881	48.55	5033431	18.77	-52.67
Speech	1640868	7.49	1998692	7.45	21.81
Hearing	1261722	5.76	5072914	18.92	302.06
Movement	6105477	27.87	5436826	20.28	-10.95
Mental	2263821	10.33	2228844	8.31	-1.55
Mental Retardation	NA	NA	1505964	5.62	NA
Mental Illness	NA	NA	722880	2.70	NA
Multiple	NA	NA	2116698	7.89	NA
Any Other	NA	NA	4927589	18.38	NA

Source: Calculated from Census of India, 2001 and 2011

The performance of hearing disability as highly positive grown at the rate of 5.76 per cent to 18.92 per cent with decadal growth rate as tremendous grown at the rate of 302.06 per cent during the 2001 to 2011 and also hearing aid have been treated as disabled in Census 2011, but not considered this type of aid treated in 2001 Census. Further, persons having problem in hearing through one ear although the other ear is functioning normally was considered having hearing disability in 2001 Census survey. But in the same survey report, such persons were not considered as disabled. The movement disability has been significantly declined at 27.87 per cent to 20.28 per cent. There was also major revision in the category of movement disability. Highest number of persons is rerecorded in the category of

movement disability.

In additionally the out of total PWDs, there was a 10.33 per cent mentally disabled person in 2011, which has slightly declined to 8.31per cent in 2011. There were 5.62 per cent mentally retarded people and 2.70 per cent mentally illness persons in 2011. Consequently, even after combining both types of mental disabilities in Census 2011, survey of 2001Census depict higher proportion of individuals with mental disability. It is very important to highlight that “any other” category of PWD has a very high share of the total PWDs with 18.38 per cent and Multiple disabled persons constitute 7.89 per cent of the total PWDs.

Table-2: Percentage of Persons with Disability Obtained From NSS 36th, 47th, 58th and 76th Rounds in All India Level

Sex	36 th Round (July-Dec. 1981)	47 th Round (July-Dec. 1991)	58 th Round (July-Dec. 2002)	76 th Round (July-Dec. 2018)
Rural Area				
Male Person	2.00	2.30	2.10	2.60
Female Person	1.60	1.70	1.60	2.00
Total Persons	1.80	2.00	1.80	2.30
Urban Area				
Male Person	1.50	1.80	1.70	2.10
Female Person	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.80
Total Persons	1.40	1.60	1.50	2.00

Source: NSS 76th Round, Persons with Disabilities in India.

Table-2 clearly indicated that the percentage of persons with disability obtained from NSS 36th, 47th, 58th and 76th Rounds in All India Level. It is very significantly analysis for rural and urban areas with gender wise classified, the rural and urban categories male 2.0 per cent to 2.6 per cent, 1.5 to 2.1 in 36th to 76th round NSS round period. The percentage of female categories also increased at 1.6 to 2.0 per cent

and 1.3 to 1.8 per cent in same period. Total persons with disability have been significantly rose at 1.8 to 2.3 per cent in rural area and 1.4 to 2.0 per cent in urban area in during same period. It is also obtained that the total persons with disability in 58th round (2002) has significantly declined at 1.5 per cent and female also declined at 1.3 per cent.

Table-3: Only One Broad Type of Disability in NSSO 76th Round in India During Period of 2018 (Percentage)

Type of Disability	Person	Male	Female
Rural			
Locomotor Disability	1.30	1.50	1.10
Visual Disability	0.20	0.20	0.20
Hearing Disability	0.20	0.20	0.20
Speech and Language Disability	0.10	0.10	0.10
Intellectual Disability	0.10	0.10	0.10
Mental Illness	0.10	0.10	0.10
Other Type of Disability*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multiple Disability	0.20	0.20	0.20

Any Disability	2.30	2.60	2.00
	Urban		
Locomotor Disability	1.10	1.20	1.10
Visual Disability	0.20	0.10	0.20
Hearing Disability	0.20	0.10	0.20
Speech and Language Disability	0.10	0.10	0.10
Intellectual Disability	0.10	0.10	0.10
Mental Illness	0.10	0.10	0.10
Other Type of Disability*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multiple Disability	0.20	0.30	0.20
Any Disability	2.00	2.10	1.80
	Rural + Urban		
Locomotor Disability	1.20	1.40	1.10
Visual Disability	0.20	0.20	0.20
Hearing Disability	0.20	0.20	0.20
Speech and Language Disability	0.10	0.10	0.10
Intellectual Disability	0.10	0.10	0.10
Mental Illness	0.10	0.10	0.10
Other Type of Disability*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multiple Disability	0.20	0.20	0.20
Any Disability	2.20	2.40	1.90

Source: NSS 76th Round, Persons with Disabilities in India, Report No. 583

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

Table-3 clearly revealed that the percentage of persons with only one broad types of disability as per NSS 76th round survey has been conducted in 2018. It is evident that the maximum burden of disability across genders is observed among individuals with movement disability (1.2 per cent). It is quite interesting to highlight that except for locomotor disability, rest of the different types of disabilities depict perfectly equal numerical values across genders. Movement disability is comparatively easy to identify, and its severity can be detected, it is one of the reasons in both Census and NSS data, the proportion of this particular disability is higher.

DISABILITY PREVALENCE ACROSS THE STATES OF INDIA: EVIDENCE FROM CENSUS AND NSS

A cursory glance at the state-wise distribution of persons with disabilities suggests that PWDs are scattered across every nook and corner in India. However, at the same time, India's disabled population is unevenly distributed as certain states have a higher concentration of the disabled population.

The percentage of persons with disabled for the gender wise performance and comparative analysis in

difference Census are presented in Table-4. The table is clearly expressed and also an attempt is made to explain in briefly about the disabilities. According to the government survey 2001 Census highlighted the disability in Sikkim has very much high at the rate of 3.77 per cent and followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Odisha. And also interestingly in Southern states viz., Tamilnadu, Kerala and Puducherry which are economically better off as compared to other zone states, had much higher disability prevalence. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have been lower rate of disability. North-Eastern states like., Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland have the performance is least prevalence of disability. The terms of disability prevalence to something closed states viz. Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and West Bengal are percentage range between 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent and also Maharashtra has the least number of persons with disability.

It can be observed that the disability is significantly reduced, worsened and ladder in the 2011 Census. The Sikkim state have been declined for disability prevalence, but 2011 Census has very much high, and followed by Odisha and Jammu and Kashmir. On the other hand southern states disability prevalence declined. Although, the condition of disability

prevalence worsened in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. North-eastern states and Union Territories the performance is better, the conditions of disability have been improved and disability rate is low expect for Sikkim, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. Thus, it is evident that the southern states persons with disabilities more number of reported in their northern counterparts. In this context, Reddy and Sree (2015)

pointed out that “Southern states have been in the forefront in delivering state welfare measures to the disabled by means of monthly pension, reservations in educational institutions, jobs which motivate household members to report. The very absence of such visible affirmative policies and emphasis on disabled in the Northern states might have caused underreporting of the disabled”

Table-4: The Percentage Share of Disabled in the State’s Population for Census 2001 and 2011

States	2001 (Census)			2011 (Census)		
	Total Persons	Males	Females	Total Persons	Males	Females
Northern Zonal States						
Chadigarh	1.73	1.88	1.52	1.40	1.51	1.27
Delhi	1.70	1.90	1.46	1.40	1.54	1.24
Haryan	2.15	2.41	1.85	2.16	2.34	1.95
Himachal Pradesh	2.57	2.93	2.19	2.26	2.48	2.04
Jammu and Kashmir	2.98	3.20	2.74	2.88	3.08	2.65
Ladakh						
Punjab	1.74	1.95	1.51	2.36	2.59	2.09
Rajasthan	2.50	2.86	2.11	2.28	2.39	2.17
North Eastern States						
Assam	1.99	2.16	1.81	1.54	1.61	1.46
Arunachal Pradesh	3.03	3.82	2.15	1.93	2.00	1.86
Manipur	1.31	1.41	1.21	2.05	2.17	1.93
Meghalaya	1.24	1.30	1.18	1.49	1.56	1.42
Mizoram	1.80	1.91	1.69	1.38	1.48	1.28
Nagaland	1.33	1.39	1.27	1.50	1.58	1.41
Tipura	1.84	2.04	1.64	1.75	1.89	1.60
Central Zonal States						
Chhattisgarh	2.02	2.21	1.82	2.45	2.60	2.29
Madhya Pradesh	2.33	2.62	2.02	2.14	2.36	1.89
Uttarakhand	2.29	2.62	1.96	1.84	2.00	1.67
Uttar Pradesh	2.08	2.37	1.75	2.08	2.26	1.88
Eastern Zonal Sates						
Bihar	2.27	2.62	1.90	2.24	2.47	1.98
Jharkhand	1.66	1.90	1.41	2.33	2.52	2.14
Odisha	2.78	3.05	2.49	2.96	3.18	2.74
West Bengal	2.30	2.55	2.04	2.21	2.41	2.00
Western Zonal States						
Dadra and Nagar H.	1.84	1.91	1.74	0.96	0.98	0.93
Daman and Diu	2.00	1.92	2.12	0.90	0.86	0.96
Goa	1.17	1.29	1.04	2.26	2.30	2.22
Gujarat	2.06	2.29	1.81	1.81	1.95	1.66
Maharashtra						
Southern Zonal States						
Andra Pradesh	1.79	2.01	1.57	2.68	2.89	2.47
Karnataka	1.78	2.00	1.55	2.17	2.35	1.98
Kerala	2.70	2.96	2.46	2.28	2.46	2.11
Puducherry	2.65	3.03	2.28	2.42	2.67	2.17
Tamilnadu	2.63	2.52	2.74	1.64	1.82	1.45
Andaman and Nicobar	1.98	2.19	1.73	1.75	1.90	1.58
Lakshadweep	2.77	2.89	2.63	2.50	2.53	2.48

Source: Calculated from Census of India, 2001 and 2011

PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISABILITIES ACROSS GENDER AND REGIONS:

The performance of 2011 Census proportion of persons with a particular disability for each state and UTs presented in Table- 5. The analysis of the data clearly revealed that the southern states visual disability percentage has been maximum level except Tamilnadu. The highest burden of seeing-disability observed in the states of Bihar, Odisha, Bengal and Rajasthan. During the 2011 Census highlighted that

the least among the most Union territories and the north-eastern states except Manipur and Sikkim. The most important hearing disability is concerned; the maximum proportion is recorded in Sikkim and also followed by Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. And one more interestingly, the highest proportion of speech disability is observed by Maharashtra, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Bihar, Odisha and West Bengal. The biggest population states the movement disability burden is high viz., Andra Pradesh. Rajasthan. Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Table 5: Percentage of Persons with Broad Type of Disability for Each State/UT, 2011

States	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Northern Zonal States								
Chandigarh	0.17	0.23	1.09	0.36	0.10	0.07	0.24	0.13
Delhi	0.18	0.21	0.09	0.40	0.10	0.06	0.22	0.15
Haryana	0.33	0.46	0.09	0.40	0.10	0.06	0.22	0.15
Himachal Pradesh								
Jammu and Kashmir	0.53	0.59	0.15	0.46	0.13	0.12	0.53	0.35
Ladakh								
Punjab	0.30	0.53	0.09	0.47	0.16	0.08	0.60	0.14
Rajasthan	0.46	0.32	0.10	0.62	0.12	0.06	0.22	0.15
North Eastern States								
Assam	0.26	0.33	0.13	0.24	0.08	0.06	0.28	0.16
Arunachal Pradesh	0.41	0.59	0.11	0.23	0.09	0.05	0.28	0.17
Manipur	0.67	0.45	0.09	0.19	0.17	0.05	0.30	0.12
Meghalaya	0.24	0.42	0.09	0.18	0.08	0.08	0.29	0.12
Mizoram	0.19	0.31	0.11	0.18	0.17	0.10	0.17	0.19
Nagaland	0.21	0.45	0.12	0.19	0.06	0.05	0.24	0.17
Tripura	0.29	0.32	0.12	0.32	0.12	0.08	0.32	0.18
Central Zonal States								
Chhattisgarh	0.44	0.36	0.11	0.75	0.13	0.08	0.30	0.28
Madhya Pradesh	0.37	0.37	0.10	0.56	0.11	0.05	0.41	0.18
Uttarakhand	0.29	0.37	0.12	0.37	0.11	0.06	0.30	0.20
Uttar Pradesh	0.38	0.51	0.13	0.34	0.09	0.04	0.47	0.11
Eastern Zonal States								
Bihar	0.53	0.55	0.16	0.36	0.09	0.04	0.47	0.11
Jharkhand	0.55	0.50	0.14	0.45	0.11	0.06	0.34	0.18
Odisha	0.63	0.57	0.16	0.62	0.17	0.10	0.41	0.30
West Bengal	0.47	0.35	0.16	0.35	0.15	0.08	0.44	0.22
Western Zonal States								
Dadra and Nagar H.	0.12	0.21	0.06	0.20	0.05	0.03	0.14	0.14
Daman and Diu	0.16	0.13	0.06	0.25	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.09
Goa	0.34	0.37	0.36	0.38	0.12	0.11	0.40	0.16
Gujarat	0.35	0.32	0.10	0.41	0.11	0.07	0.33	0.12
Maharashtra	0.51	0.42	0.42	0.49	0.14	0.05	0.45	0.15
Southern Zonal States								
Andra Pradesh								
Karnataka	0.47	0.40	0.26	0.64	0.16	0.05	0.48	0.23

Kerala	0.35	0.32	0.12	0.51	0.20	0.20	0.29	0.30
Puducherry	0.29	0.49	0.15	0.73	0.19	0.07	0.33	0.18
Tamilnadu	0.18	0.31	0.11	0.40	0.14	0.05	0.33	0.13
Andaman and Nicobar	0.28	0.32	0.14	0.42	0.08	0.10	0.22	0.19
Lakshadweep	0.52	0.35	0.11	0.56	0.20	0.20	0.29	0.30

Note: A-Seeing, B-Hearing, C-Speech, D-Movement, E-Mental R, F- Mental I, G-Any Other, H-Multiple
 Source: Calculated from Census of India, 2011

The southern states are economically strongest of regions states of the India. In these states the Census estimated the mental retardation is very much high. Kerala has recorded the highest proportion of mental retardation as well as mental illness in the during period survey. The maximum level of any other disability viz., Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Among the majority of North-eastern states and UTs mental illness is very much low. The highest proportion of with multiple disability is reported in Sikkim which is followed by Lakshadweep, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Odisha and Kerala. Another one observation in southern states rate is middle level. The Bihar and Uttar Pradesh scores are very much lowest.

PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY ACROSS DISTRICTS OF INDIA IN 2011: EVIDENCE FROM GIS MAPPING

In this study the period of 2011 census illustrates disability prevalence across various regional of India and also the help of Geographical Information System (GIS Mapping). The paper highlighted that the use of district-level Census data period of 2011. The district-level analysis is undertaken for different types of PWD categories mentioned in the Census of India.

The figure-1 shows the percentage of the total disability in all India and regional level for spatial

image in Census 2011. The proportion of persons with disability the prevalence rates calculated out of the total population at the particular district. All the zone wise disability is well spread. However, some clusters level the disability is a very much higher focused on incidence of disability. Although, there are some zones where there is a continuously spread of prevalence of disability (beyond the territorial boundary of the states). It is most important the regions which have witnessed very high disability prevalence are the states of Jammu and Kashmir, some parts of Maharashtra, Odisha and Arunachal Pradesh and also followed by Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The lower rate disability can be comparatively observed that in the parts of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

And one more important highlighted that the many of the STs dominated districts is lower level of disability prevalence reported in the Census data. Many of these districts are also part of "Naxal Arc of East India". Inadequate infrastructure and health facilities, as well as the absence of various services and lack of proper implementations of government schemes, may have contributed to a higher burden of disability in the level of the regions. The Central zone wise states is high concentration for disability prevalence. The difference between the BIMARU states is very much striking. There was a lower disability prevalence rates in Uttar Pradesh, and the higher level indicated in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Southern Maharashtra.

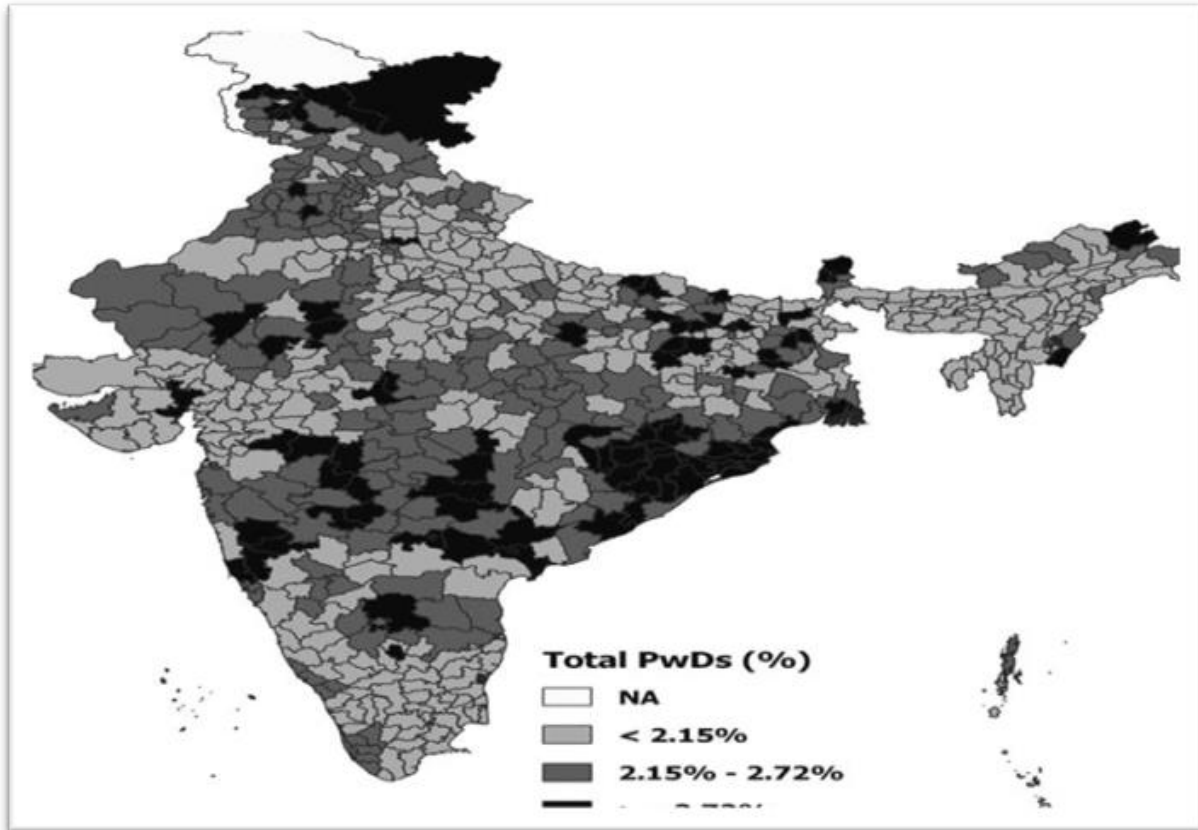


Figure- 1: Prevalence of Disability across Districts of India in 2011

Figure -2 clearly mention that the hearing of disability prevalence across districts of India. The hearing disability is concentration maximum rates continuously clustered in the regions ranging from North-Western (around Jammu and Kashmir) to the very much spread North-eastern zone, that areas among the Himalayas and the grate North India Plains. And another one observed that the high level of incidence recorded in Odisha. Hence, the observation of hearing disability prevalence maximum rate in the districts of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha and most of the north-eastern states. The concentration of hearing disability most of other parts the country is not clustered and only intermittent in different regions.

According to WHO has been suggested that more than half of the deafness cases can be prevented and also 30 per cent cannot be prevented, but the possible

of treatment available or very much managed by assistive devices. Thus, totally 80 per cent of the cases are related to deafness can be condition an avoidable. Hence, hearing disability is highly concentrated in the regions of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and North Eastern states. In these regions the lack of awareness of hearing disability, inadequate health facilities and lower financial status might have been obstacles to prevent deafness. In additionally observed that the children deafness is common recognised, the lack of early detection, prevention and cure in the first few years of childbirth may lead to a significant loss in hearing, these cases may be indicated that in northern regions. And also these are the zone wise states are higher total fertility rate (TFR) and the percentage of proportion of youngest population compared to the southern states.

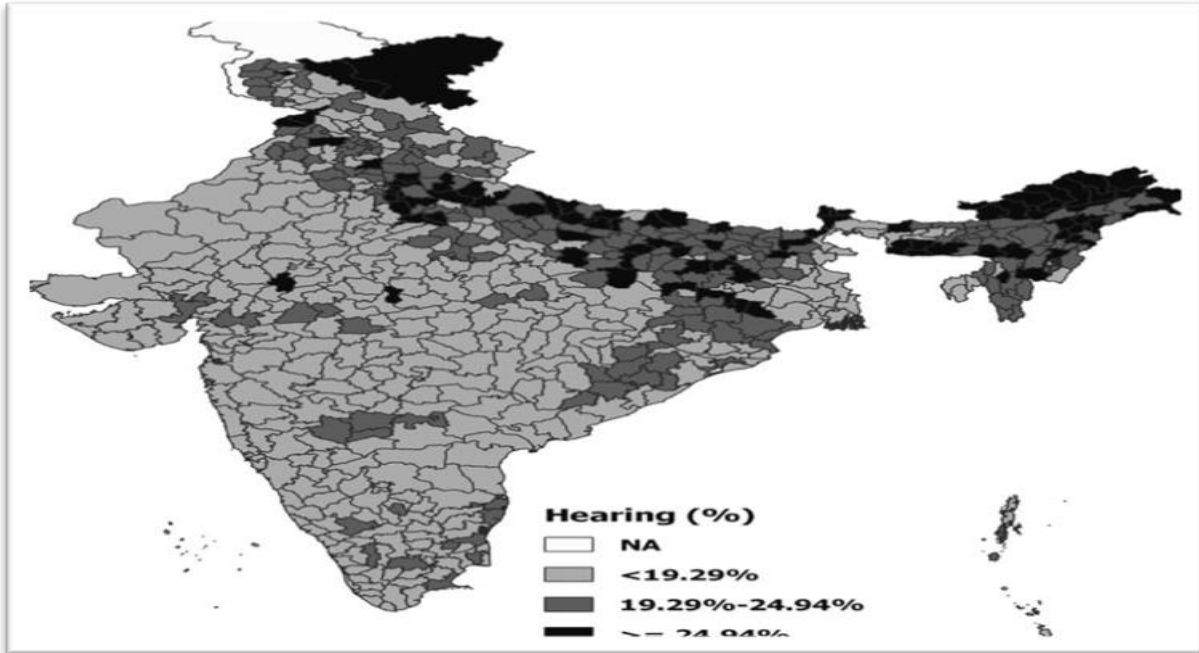


Figure 2: Prevalence of Hearing Disability across Districts of India in 2011

As per 2011 Census estimated an average number of disabled one out each tenth families. The percentage of proportion of population disability has slightly increased in 2011 as compared to 2001 Census. And one more the decadal growth rate is marginal, but 2011 Census is notable improvement in data collection. This survey (2011 Census) first time on “Any-other “ and Multiple” category of disabilities data collected, which are highly and constitute around one-fourth of total persons with disabilities.. The significantly large size of “any-other” disability also revealed that the lacunae in the enumeration process of the Census. Under these types of disabilities it is incomprehensive to identify for individuals. Thus, a concern has been raised in the present study about the enumeration process. The NSSO 76th round of data on disability (2018) is much more comprehensive, and also the prevail over the inherent flaws of 2011 Census. And more interestingly this survey has been conducted in new act Rights of Persons with Disability (RPWD-2016). Both surveys viz., 2011 Census and NSSO 2018 provided broadly close estimates on the overall disability prevalence. Hence, it is a matter of future analysis of research why there is no change in the overall disability estimates between the both Census 2011 and NSS 2018.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of study is suggested that the very much sharp variations gender, regional and social groups for the disabled population in India. The 2011 survey founded that the different types of disabilities to falls disproportionately, the number of PWDs in the rural areas marginal declined, it is absolute that the urban areas disability rate is highly increased. However, the persons with disability are more than two-third of in rural areas.

Although, the total number of males with disability prevalence is greater than that are female’s disabilities. In the estimated report of district level the distribution of persons with disabilities suggests that the PWDs are significantly temporal and spatial difference is very much scattered across every nook and corner in All India level. It is also found that the numbers of persons with disabilities are reported much higher compare to northern states. And interestingly southern states like. Kerala and Tamil Nadu, which are also better off on various socio-economic indicators have been higher percentage of disability prevalence.

Hence, the Indian government introduced a number of legislations with international conventions and better standard practices to improve the lives of the PWDs. Lastly, the outcomes are not encouraging. It

can also major critical situation that the state and society made concerted efforts for the betterment of the disabled communities.

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