



STATUS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Persons with disabilities are among the most marginalized and overlooked groups worldwide, with limited opportunities for social and economic progress (as noted by Amartya Sen and James D. Wolfensohn in 2014). It's important to recognize that individuals with disabilities are not a homogenous entity; rather, they encompass a diverse range of disability types, each with its unique challenges and requirements for specialized care and support, as pointed out by (Leni Chaudhuri in 2006). India, in particular, has a substantial population of individuals with disabilities. According to the 2011 Census of India, this demographic accounted for approximately 26.8 million people, constituting 2.21 percent of the country's total population. In this backdrop the present study has objectives are to know the growth rate of disabled population in across the states in India; to study the educational status of persons with disability in different states in India; to examine the work participation rate of disabled population in across the states in India and lastly, to offer policy suggestions for upliftment of the disabled persons in india. The study is based on purely secondary data. the data collected from different sources like Census of India 2011 and <https://disabilityaffairs.gov.in>. the study has also used simple statistical tools such as percentage, decadal growth rate and rank for the analyses. the study observes significant variations in the trends of the disabled population growth in different states of India. The overall data reflects the combined figures for both literate and illiterate disabled individuals and mirrors the gender and urban-rural disparities observed in the subgroups. the disparity in literacy rates between disabled and non-disabled populations in different states and union territories. the study found that the disabled males have a significantly higher work participation rate compared to disabled females, regardless of whether they live in rural or urban areas. Rural areas have a slightly higher work participation rate among disabled individuals than urban areas. The study suggested that to develop and implement gender-sensitive policies and programs to address the gender disparities in disability rates in India level; To focus on inclusive education programs to reduce illiteracy rates among disabled individuals, with a particular emphasis on rural areas in India and to promote inclusive employment opportunities, especially for disabled females, to reduce gender disparities in workforce participation.

KEYWORDS: Disability, Educational Attainment, Growth Rate, Districts, States.

1. INTRODUCTION

The most marginalized and neglected groups of people worldwide are not just persons with disabilities. The prospects for social and economic advancement are completely denied to persons with disabilities (Amartya Sen and James D. Wolfensohn 2014). To this disadvantaged group of the population, fundamental services including employment, education, and health care are denied. On the other hand, people with disabilities are not a homogeneous group; there are various types of disabilities, each of which has its own challenges and needs distinct care and assistance (Leni Chaudhuri, 2006). India has a significant population of people with disabilities. According to the 2011 Census of India, there were around 26.8 million people with disabilities, accounting for 2.21 percent of the total population of the country. However, disability rights activists and organizations argue that the actual number may be higher due to underreporting.

In terms of the status of people with disabilities, India has made significant progress in recent years in terms of legislation and policy measures. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 replaced the earlier Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, and provides a more comprehensive framework for protecting the rights and promoting the welfare of people with disabilities.

However, there are still significant challenges that people with disabilities face in India, such as lack of access to education, employment, healthcare, and social services. Many public spaces and buildings are not accessible, and the attitudes and beliefs of society towards disability can be mark out and discriminatory. The present study focused on examine the status of disabled population in india by across the states, in terms growth of the disabled population, status of educational and working of disabled population in india.



2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know the growth rate of disabled population in across the states in india.
2. To study the educational status of persons with disability in different states in india.
3. To examine the work participation rate of disabled population in across the states in India.
4. 4.To offer policy suggestions for upliftment of the disabled persons in india.

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study is based on purely secondary data. The data collected from different sources like census of india 2011 and <https://disabilityaffairs.gov.in>. the study also used simple statistical tools such as percentage, decadal growth rate and rank for the analyses. With this backdrop to know the status of disabled population by across the states in india. In terms of decadal changes in disabled population, educational status and work participation of disabled population in India.

4.RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data reveals in the table no 1 the distribution of the disabled population in India in 2011, categorized by gender and in terms of the total population. Among males, the percentage of disabled individuals is 2.41 percent, and this translates to approximately 1.5 crore (15 million) disabled males in India. This is out of a total male population of 62.32 crores (623.2 million). Among females, the percentage of disabled persons is slightly lower at 2.01 percent, which corresponds to approximately 1.18 crore (11.8 million) disabled females in India. This is out of a total female population of 58.76 crores (587.6 million). When considering the total population, the overall percentage of disabled persons is 2.21 percent. This equates to around 2.68 crores (26.8 million) disabled individuals in India out of a total population of 121.08 crores (1.21 billion).

Table no 1: Distribution of Disabled Population and Total Population by Gender in India (2011)

Gender	Disabled Persons (percent)	India (Crore)	
		Disabled Persons	Total Population
Male	2.41	1.5	62.32
Female	2.01	1.18	58.76
Total	2.21	2.68	121.08

Source: Census 2011

The data reveals in the table no.2. the percentage of the disabled population across social groups and between genders in India in 2011. By Social Groups, the highest percentage of disabled individuals was found among SCs at 2.45 percent, followed by non-SC/ST groups at 2.18 percent, and STs at 2.05 percent and The overall percentage of disabled individuals in India was 2.21 percent.By Gender Distribution, among all social groups, males had a slightly higher prevalence of disability compared to females. Within the SC social group has reported at 2.68 percent of males and 2.2 percent of females were disabled. Similarly, in

STs, 2.18 percent of males and 1.92 percent of females had disabilities and in non-SC/ST groups, 2.37 percent of males and 1.98 percent of females were disabled.

Overall, the study found that there is an importance of recognizing and addressing these disparities when addressing the needs and rights of disabled persons in various social groups and gender categories. Efforts should be made to ensure equitable access to support and resources for all disabled persons, taking into account these variations.

Table no.2: Percentage of disabled population by social group in India (2011)

Social Groups	India		
	Male	Female	Overall
SC	2.68	2.2	2.45
ST	2.18	1.92	2.05
Non-SC/ST	2.37	1.98	2.18
Total	2.41	2.01	2.21

Source: Census 2011

The table no, 3 provides the percentage of decadal growth rates for the disabled population and the total population in India. By going gender, the decadal growth rate for disabled males stands

at 18.88 percent, exceeding the growth rate of the total male population, which is 17.09 percent. On the other hand, for females, the growth rate among the disabled population is



significantly higher at 27.13 percent, compared to 18.33 percent for the entire female population. Finally, the overall higher decadal growth rate among disabled persons (22.38 percent) compared to the general population (17.69 percent).

By Area, in rural areas, the decadal growth rate for the disabled population is 13.69 percent, slightly exceeding the growth rate of the total rural population at 12.25 percent. Similarly, in urban areas, the decadal growth rate for the disabled population is notably higher at 48.21 percent compared to 31.8 percent for the

total urban population and the overall decadal growth rate for the disabled population is 22.38 percent, which exceeds the total population growth rate of 17.69 percent.

Overall, the decadal growth rate for the disabled population is higher than that of the total population in both urban and rural areas. Additionally, it's worth noting that the growth rate for disabled females significantly beats that of disabled males and the total population for their respective genders.

Table no 3: Percentage of decadal growth rate in disabled population and total population in India (2001-2011)

Gender/Area	Total Disabled Population India	Total Population India
Male	18.88	17.09
Female	27.13	18.33
Total	22.38	17.69
Rural	13.69	12.25
Urban	48.21	31.8
Total	22.38	17.69

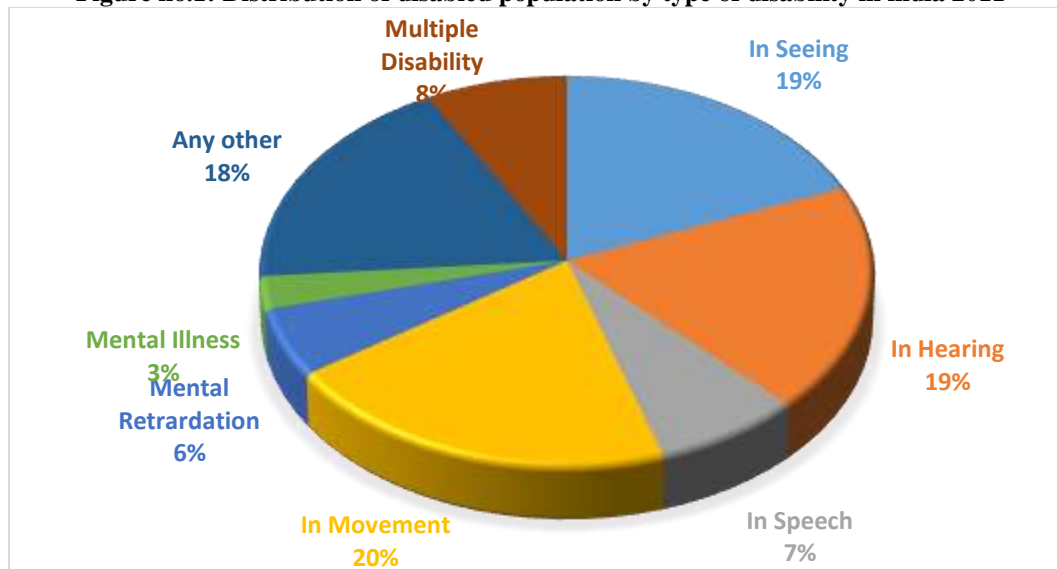
Source: Census 2011

The figure 1 provides the distribution of the disabled population in India in 2011 based on different types of disabilities. The highest percentage of disability is in Movement at 20.28 percent. This indicates that a significant portion of the disabled population in India in 2011 had mobility-related disabilities. Followed by, the second-highest percentage is in Hearing at 18.91 percent, In Seeing comes in third, with 18.77 percent of the disabled population experiencing visual impairments. Any other disability type has a relatively high percentage at 18.38 percent. Multiple Disability is the next highest category at 7.89 percent, In Speech disabilities are 7.45 percent, showing that a smaller portion of the disabled population had speech-related disabilities. Mental

Retardation accounts for 5.62 percent of the disabled population, indicating a relatively lower prevalence. But The lowest percentage is for Mental Illness at 2.70 percent, suggesting that this type of disability had the lowest prevalence among the disabled population.

Overall, the study found that the in Movement had the highest percentage of disabled persons, while Mental Illness had the lowest. Understanding the distribution of these disabilities is crucial for tailoring support and services to the specific needs of each group.

Figure no.1: Distribution of disabled population by type of disability in india 2011



Source: Census 2011



The data presented in the table 4 shows the distribution of the Differently Abled disabled population in India in 2011, categorized by type of disability and gender. The highest percentage of disability overall is in Movement at 55.90 percent. Followed by, Mental Retardation follows at 55.90 percent, Any other and Multiple Disability are both above 50 percent, with Any other at 55.36 percent and Multiple Disability at 54.93 percent, Mental Illness is just below 50 percent at 49.00 percent, In

Hearing and in Seeing have similar percentages at 52.80 percent and 52.43 percent, respectively. But, In Speech has the lowest percentage overall at 56.19 percent. The study observed that the in Movement had the highest prevalence of disability among both males and the overall population. But, In Speech had the lowest prevalence among males, females, and the overall population. These gender-wise differences highlight variations in the distribution of disability types in India in 2011.

Table no.4: Distribution of disabled population by type of disability in India 2011

Type of Disability	India	
	Male	Female
In Seeing	52.43	47.57
In Hearing	52.80	47.20
In Speech	56.19	43.81
In Movement	61.99	38.01
Mental Retardation	57.83	42.17
Mental Illness	57.51	42.49
Any other	55.36	44.64
Multiple Disability	54.93	45.07
Total	55.90	44.10

Source: Census 2011

Table no-5: provides the distribution of the disabled population in India in 2011, categorized by type of disability and the area of residence. In Rural Areas: The highest percentage of disability in rural areas is in Movement at 74.23 percent, followed by, Mental Retardation is the second-highest at 68.12 percent. Mental Illness" follows closely at 68.60 percent. In Seeing, In Hearing, and in Speech have similar percentages in rural areas, ranging from 65.24 percent to 69.60 percent. Any other and Multiple Disability are both above 65 percent, with Any other at 66.83 percent and Multiple Disability at 74.85 percent. Similarly, In Urban Areas; The highest percentage of disability in urban areas is "In Movement at 25.77 percent. followed by, Mental Retardation is the second-highest at 31.88 percent, "Any other and Mental Illness have similar percentages in urban areas, both above 30 percent, with "Any other" at 33.17 percent and Mental Illness at 31.40 percent. In Seeing, In Hearing, and in Speech have similar percentages in urban areas, ranging from 30.40 percent to

33.11 percent. "Multiple Disability" has the lowest percentage in urban areas at 25.15 percent. Overall, the highest percentage of disability overall is in Movement at 69.49 percent. Mental Retardation follows at 68.12 percent. Mental Illness is just below 68 percent, at 68.60 percent. In Seeing, In Hearing, and in Speech have similar percentages, ranging from 65.24 percent to 69.60 percent. Any other and Multiple Disability are both above 65 percent, with Any other at 66.83 percent and Multiple Disability at 74.85 percent.

Overall, the study found that the in Movement had the highest prevalence of disability in both rural and urban areas, and overall. But, Multiple Disability had the lowest prevalence in urban areas, and in Speech had the lowest prevalence overall. These differences between rural and urban areas highlight variations in the distribution of disability types in India in 2011, with certain types of disabilities more prevalent in rural areas.

Table no-5: Distribution of Differently Abled population by type of disability in india 2011

Type of Disability	India	
	Rural	Urban
In Seeing	69.60	30.40
In Hearing	66.89	33.11
In Speech	65.24	34.76
In Movement	74.23	25.77
Mental Retrardation	68.12	31.88
Mental Illness	68.60	31.40
Any other	66.83	33.17
Multiple Disability	74.85	25.15
Total	69.49	30.51

Source: Census 2011

Figure 2 shows the share of the disabled population in India in 2011, categorized by age group. The age group with the highest

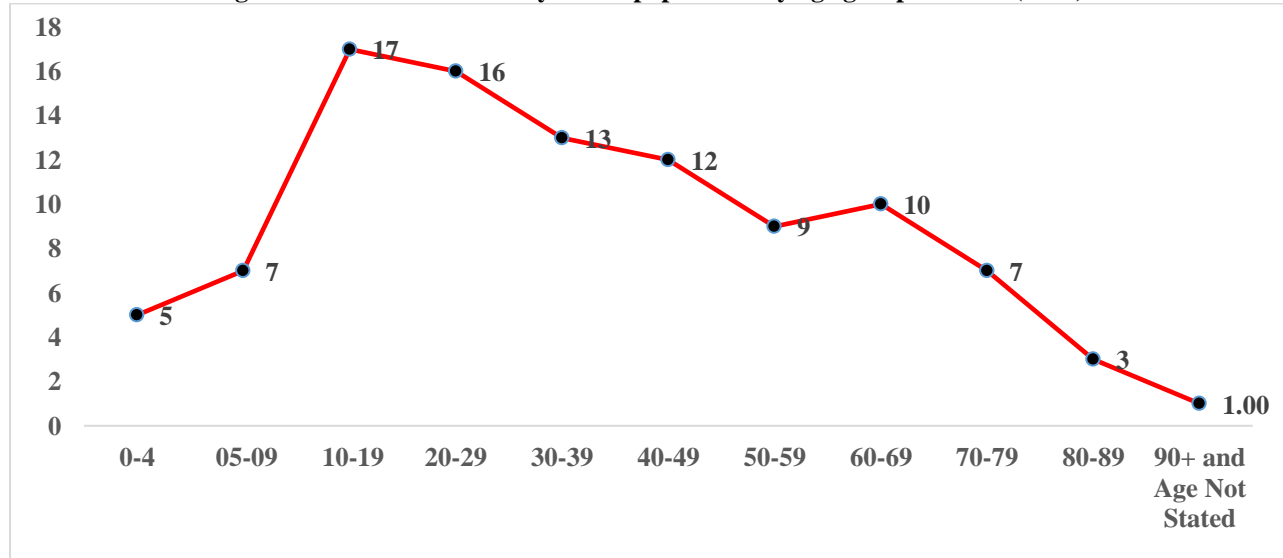
share of the disabled population is 10-19, accounting for 17 percent of the total disabled population. This suggests a higher



prevalence of disabilities among children and teenagers in this age group. Followed by, the age groups 20-29 and 30-39 follow closely, with 16 percent and 13 percent of the total disabled population, respectively. The age group "0-4" represents 5 percent of the disabled population, reflecting that even very

young children are affected by disabilities. The combined percentage for "90+" and "Age Not Stated" is 1.00 percent, which indicates a relatively lower percentage of disabled persons in these categories.

Figure-2: Share of Differently Abled population by age group in India (2011)



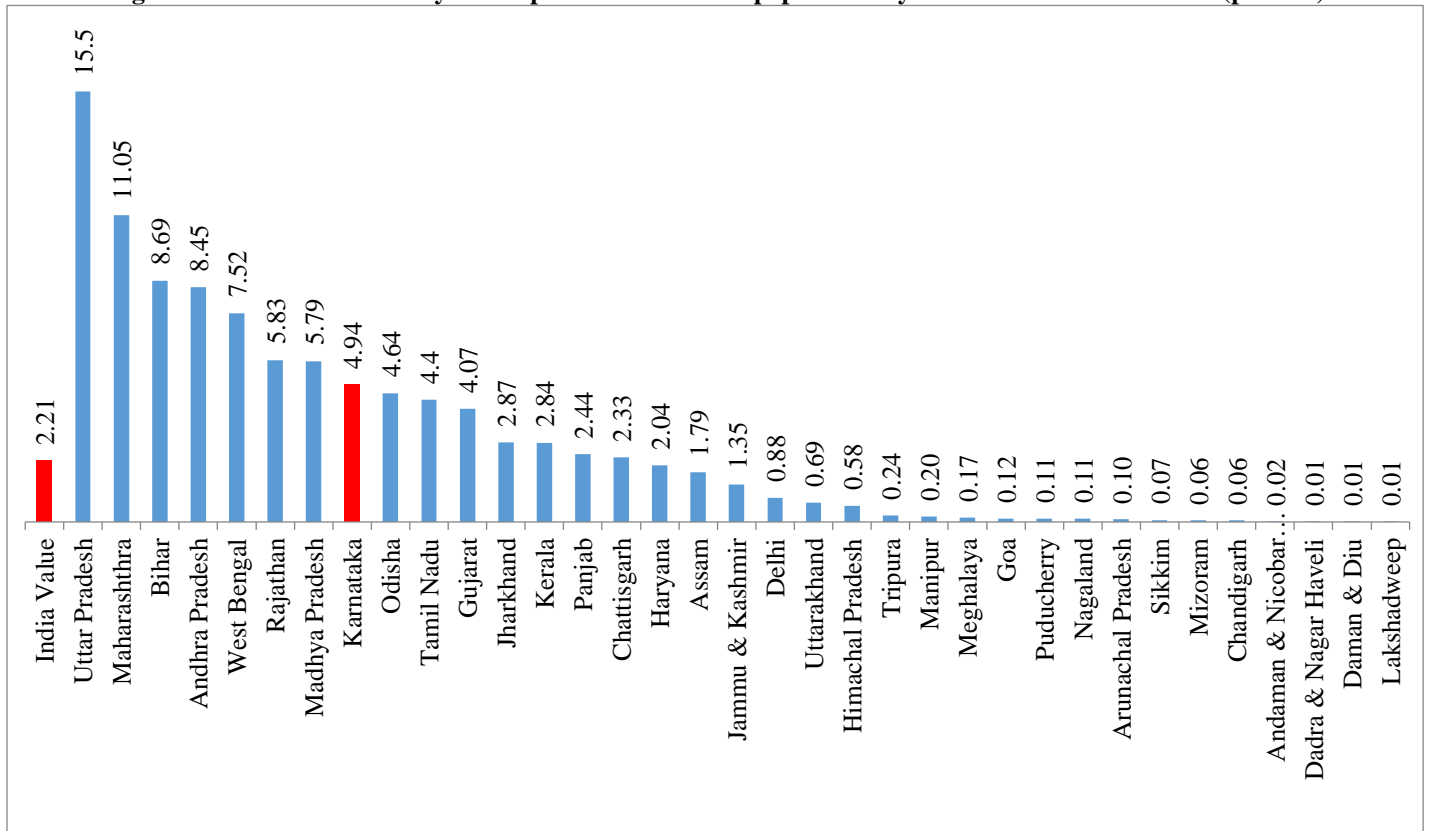
Source: Census 2011

The figure 3 provides information on the share of disabled population in various states and union territories in India. The overall share of disabled population in India is 2.21 percent. It can be seen that the states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, and West Bengal have relatively high shares of disabled population, ranging from 7.52 percent to 15.5 percent. On the other hand, the union territories and small states such as Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have the lowest shares of disabled population, ranging from 0.01 percent to 0.02 percent.

It is important to note that the share of disabled population in a state or union territory can be influenced by several factors such as the size of the population, level of development, accessibility to healthcare, and education. Therefore, further analysis is required to understand the factors contributing to the differences in the share of disabled population across states and union territories in India.



Figure-3: Share of Differently Aabled persons to the total population by across states in India 2011 (percent)



Source: Census 2011

The data presented in the table 6 the growth rates of the disabled population in different states/union territories of India, Goa has the highest total growth rate of disabled population i.e. 109.61 percent, followed by Maharashtra (88.80 percent) and Manipur (90.69 percent) positive growth rates, it indicating an increase in the disabled population, but the least were found in Tamil Nadu (-28.16 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (-19.75 percent), and Daman & Diu (-30.75 percent) experienced negative growth rates, indicating a decrease in the disabled population.

Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh has the highest rural growth rate of disabled population (44.04percent), followed by Jharkhand (71.25percent) and Manipur (72.04percent) compare to the other states such as, Chandigarh (-79.11percent), Daman & Diu (-58.67percent), and Lakshadweep (-59.96percent) had the lowest rural growth rates, suggesting a decline in the disabled population in rural areas. Going by urban disabled population growth rate, in Goa has the highest urban growth rate i.e. 155.77percent,

followed by Andhra Pradesh (139.57percent) and Maharashtra (136.20percent). Tamil Nadu (-19.97percent), Arunachal Pradesh (-24.46percent), and Bihar (45.86percent) had relatively lower urban growth rates.

while the total population growth rate for India is 17.69 percent, the growth rate for the disabled population is slightly higher at 22.38 percent. Similarly, the urban growth rate for the disabled population (48.21 percent) is higher than the overall urban population growth rate (31.80 percent).

Comparing the growth rates across states and union territories, the study observes significant variations in the trends of the disabled population growth in different regions of India. Some states, like Goa and Maharashtra, experienced high growth rates in both total and urban populations, while others had negative growth rates. The growth rates in rural areas also varied among the states, with some showing positive growth and others indicating a decline.

**Table no-6: Growth rate of Differently Aabled Population in India by states (2011)**

States/UT	Total Growth Rate	Rural Growth Rate	Urban Growth Rate
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-5.63	-3.97	-9.87
Andhra Pradesh	66.05	44.04	139.57
Arunachal Pradesh	-19.75	-18.75	-24.46
Assam	-9.47	-11.25	3.89
Bihar	23.49	20.91	45.86
Chandigarh	-4.78	-79.11	4.09
Chattisgarh	48.83	44.42	69.18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-18.63	-40.17	71.76
Daman & Diu	-30.75	-58.67	9.91
Delhi	-0.43	-54.47	2.84
Goa	109.61	70.84	155.77
Gujarat	4.48	-20.70	60.02
Haryana	20.07	5.26	63.74
Himachal Pradesh	-0.41	-1.44	13.02
Jammu & Kashmir	19.32	19.26	19.53
Jharkhand	71.73	71.25	73.39
Karnataka	40.78	19.90	90.16
Kerala	-11.50	-35.95	62.89
Lakshadweep	-3.75	-59.96	76.92
Madhya Pradesh	10.18	4.27	28.19
Maharashthra	88.80	63.29	136.20
Manipur	90.69	72.04	143.35
Meghalaya	53.86	65.20	11.35
Mizoram	-5.32	-10.98	3.37
Nagaland	11.82	0.12	104.16
Odisha	21.84	21.65	23.00
Panjab	16.75	10.90	20.18
Puducherry	54.07	44.88	75.48
Rajathan	10.74	9.90	13.85
Sikkim	-10.70	-14.60	29.62
Tamil Nadu	-28.16	-34.21	-19.97
Tripura	9.17	-7.91	91.36
Uttar Pradesh	20.39	17.03	32.55
Uttarakhand	-4.88	-13.39	28.13
West Bengal	35.65	1.08	34.28
Total disabled Population	22.38	13.69	48.21
Total Population	17.69	12.25	31.80

Source: Census 2011



Table 7 presents the share of the disabled population in India by literacy level during 2011. By gender, Among the literate disabled population, there is a significant gender disparity, with 63.95 percent being male and 36.05 percent female. This indicates a higher percentage of literate disabled males. In contrast, among the illiterate disabled population, the gender disparity reverses, with 46.24 percent being male and 53.76 percent female. A higher proportion of illiterate disabled individuals are females.

By residence, there is a substantial urban-rural divide in terms of disability and literacy. In rural areas, 62.32 percent of the disabled population is literate, while in urban areas, it's 37.68 percent. This indicates that a higher proportion of literate disabled individuals resides in rural areas. Similarly, in rural areas, a significant

majority of the disabled population, 78.1 percent, is illiterate, while in urban areas, the illiteracy rate is much lower at 21.9 percent. This highlights the pronounced disparity in literacy levels between rural and urban areas. The overall data reflects the combined figures for both literate and illiterate disabled individuals and mirrors the gender and urban-rural disparities observed in the subgroups.

These disparities emphasize the need for targeted efforts to address gender-based discrepancies in disability and literacy, as well as the importance of improving educational accessibility in rural regions to ensure equal opportunities for all disabled individuals, regardless of their gender or place of residence.

Table no-7: Share of Differently Abled population by literacy rate in India 2011 (percent)

Literacy Level	Gender/Area	India
Literate	Male	63.95
	Female	36.05
	Total	100
	Rural	62.32
	Urban	37.68
	Total	100
Illiterate	Male	46.24
	Female	53.76
	Total	100
	Rural	78.1
	Urban	21.9
	Total	100

Source: Census 2011

Table 8 presents the share of educational status among the disabled population in India in 2011, categorized by residence for each type of disability, rural areas generally exhibit a higher percentage of literate disabled persons in comparison to urban areas. Notably, In Movement stands out with the highest literacy rate among all disability types, reaching 71.06 percent in rural areas. Mental Illness also displays a relatively high literacy rate, accounting for 66.19 percent in rural areas. In contrast, urban areas typically report a higher illiteracy rate for all disability types when compared to rural areas. The majority of illiterate disabled

individuals reside in urban areas. In Speech and Mental Illness record the highest illiteracy rates among all types of disabilities, with roughly equal distributions between rural and urban areas. The overall data combines figures for both literate and illiterate disabled persons, highlighting the urban-rural disparities observed in the subcategories. It reveals that 63.95 percent of the literate disabled population is in rural areas, while 36.05 percent are in urban areas. Conversely, 46.24 percent of the illiterate disabled population is in rural areas, while 53.76 percent are in urban areas.

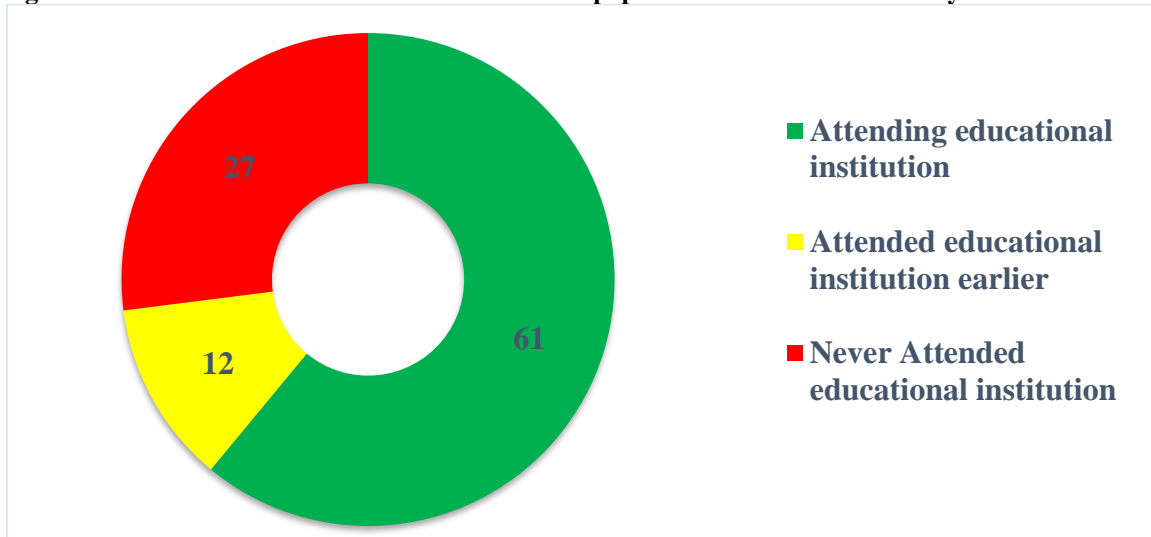
**TableNo-8: Share of Educational status of type of disability by residence in India 2011 (percent)**

Type of Disability	India			
	Literate		Illiterate	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
In Seeing	61.98	38.02	41.77	58.23
In Hearing	60.66	39.34	42.41	57.59
In Speech	60.6	39.4	50.02	49.98
In Movement	71.06	28.94	48.28	51.72
Mental Retardation	63.34	36.66	53.95	46.05
Mental Illness	66.19	33.81	49.25	50.75
Any other	61.55	38.45	46.07	53.93
Multiple Disability	66.86	33.14	48.98	51.02
Total	63.95	36.05	46.24	53.76

Source: Census 2011

The data reveals in the figure no 4 shows the status of school attendance of disabled population between the 5 to 19 years in india A significant majority, 61 percent, were attending school, which is a positive indicator of access to education for this age group among the disabled population. Concern, the 12 percent figure suggests that a portion of disabled individuals in this age

group may have discontinued their education for various reasons. However, the 27 percent who have never attended an educational institution should be a focus for educational and policy interventions to ensure inclusive education for all, regardless of disability.

Figure no-4. Status of school attendance of disabled population between the 5 to 19 years in India 2011

Source: Census 2011

The data provided table no 9 the percentage of literacy rate among disabled persons compared to the percentage of literacy rate in the general population. In Kerala leads with the highest literacy rate among disabled persons at 70.79 percent, which is only slightly lower than the general population's literacy rate of 93.91 percent. Goa follows closely with a literacy rate of 70.31 percent among disabled individuals, compared to the general population's literacy rate of 87.4 percent. Chandigarh boasts a literacy rate of 67.66 percent among disabled persons, higher than the general population's literacy rate of 86.43 percent.

Similarly, In Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest literacy rate among disabled persons at 38.75 percent, which is significantly lower than the general population's literacy rate of 66.95 percent.

Rajasthan also has a low literacy rate among disabled individuals at 40.16 percent, compared to the general population's literacy rate of 67.06 percent. Jammu & Kashmir: Jammu & Kashmir reports a literacy rate of 41.8 percent among disabled persons, lower than the general population's literacy rate of 68.74 percent. The national average literacy rate among disabled individuals in India is 54.52 percent, while the general population's literacy rate is 74.04 percent.

States like Kerala, Goa, and Chandigarh perform well in terms of literacy rates among disabled persons, approaching or even greater the general population's literacy rates. This indicates a strong commitment to inclusive education and accessible resources in these regions. But, in contrast, states like Arunachal



Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Jammu & Kashmir have significantly lower literacy rates among disabled individuals compared to the general population. This suggests a need for targeted efforts to improve access to education and literacy programs for disabled individuals in these areas.

Overall, the data highlights the disparity in literacy rates between disabled and non-disabled populations in different states and union territories. Ensuring equal access to education and literacy programs for disabled individuals is essential to bridge this gap and promote social inclusion and empowerment.

Table no-9: Distribution of literacy rate among Differently Aabled persons and total population literacy rate by across the states in India 2011

Rank	States/UT's	Percentage of Literacy rate of total disabled persons	Percentage of literacy rate of general population
1	Kerala	70.79	93.91
2	Goa	70.31	87.40
3	Chandigarh	67.66	86.43
4	Maharashtra	67.64	82.91
5	Tripura	66.37	87.75
6	Lakshadweep	66.25	92.28
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65.45	86.27
8	Delhi	65.32	86.34
9	Puducherry	63.09	86.55
10	Gujarat	62.84	79.31
11	Daman & Diu	62.02	87.07
12	Mizoram	61.92	91.58
13	Tamil Nadu	60.66	80.33
14	Karnataka	59.45	75.60
15	Manipur	58.64	79.85
16	West Bengal	57.34	77.08
17	Punjab	56.62	76.68
18	Himachal Pradesh	55.97	83.78
19	Uttarakhand	55.59	79.63
20	Haryana	54.51	76.64
21	Odisha	53.17	73.45
22	Madhya Pradesh	52.54	70.63
23	Uttar Pradesh	52.12	69.72
24	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.76	77.65
25	Chhattisgarh	48.53	71.04
26	Andhra Pradesh	48.33	67.66
27	Assam	48.25	73.18
28	Meghalaya	47.71	75.48
29	Bihar	47.30	63.82
30	Jharkhand	46.93	67.63
31	Sikkim	45.51	82.20
32	Nagaland	43.55	80.11
33	Jammu & Kashmir	41.80	68.74
34	Rajasthan	40.16	67.06
35	Arunachal Pradesh	38.75	66.95
	India	54.52	74.04

Source: Census 2011

The data reveals in the figure 5 shows the percentage of disabled children aged 5-19 who are not attending an educational institution in various states and union territories in India. In Nagaland stands out with the highest percentage of disabled children not accessing education, at 39 percent. This number highlights a substantial accessibility gap for disabled children in

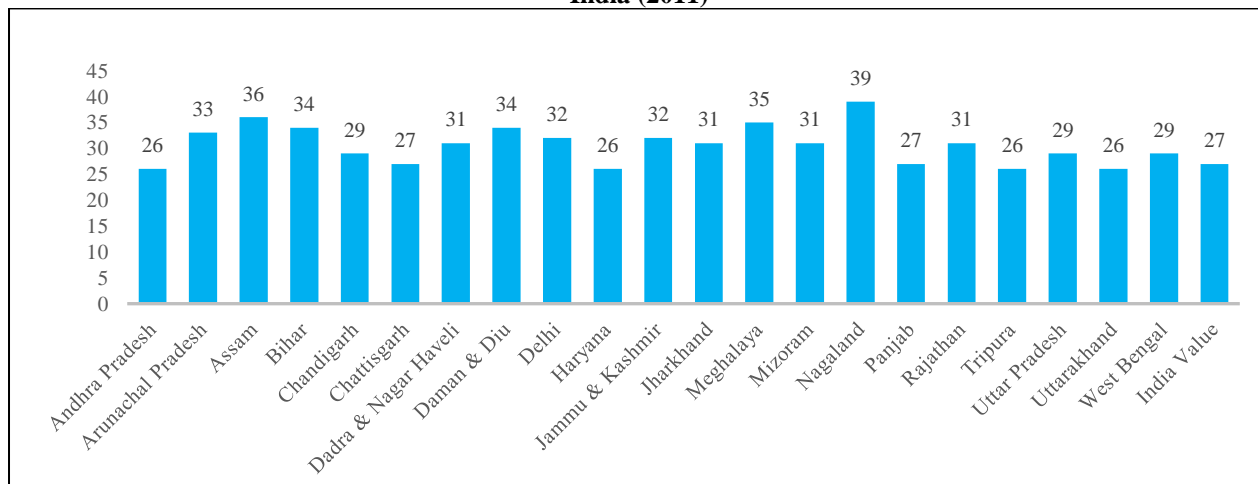
Nagaland. Several other regions also exhibit above-average rates, including Arunachal Pradesh (33 percent), Assam (36 percent), Bihar (34 percent), Daman & Diu (34 percent), and Meghalaya (35 percent). These percentages surpass the national average of 27 percent, underscoring the need for targeted efforts to improve educational access for disabled children in these areas. On the



other hand, some states such as Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Tripura, and Uttarakhand report lower percentages (26 percent) than the national average. This suggests relatively better access to education for disabled children in these regions. By the States from different regions of India, including the North-East, North, East, and West, have both higher and lower percentages of disabled children not attending school.

Overall, the study found that there is a need for targeted policies and interventions to ensure that disabled children have equal access to education across all states and union territories. This may involve improving infrastructure, providing special education services, and raising awareness about the importance of inclusive education.

Figure no-5: Proportion of Differently Abled children (5-19) not joining educational institution by across the states in India (2011)



Source: Census 2011

The data presented in the table no 10 shows the share of work participation rate of disabled population in india during 2011. By gender, among disabled males, the work participation rate is notably higher than that of disabled females in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, 47.18 percent of disabled males are workers, while in urban areas, it's 47.20 percent. In contrast, only 25.43 percent of disabled females in rural areas and 16.09 percent in urban areas are workers. In the overall data, the pattern holds, with a significantly higher work participation rate among disabled males (47.19 percent) compared to disabled females (22.59 percent).

Work Participation Rate by Residence, in both rural and urban areas, a higher proportion of disabled individuals are non-

workers. However, the work participation rate is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In rural areas, 37.58 percent of disabled individuals are workers, while in urban areas, it's 33.51 percent.

Overall, the study found that the disabled males have a significantly higher work participation rate compared to disabled females, regardless of whether they live in rural or urban areas. Rural areas have a slightly higher work participation rate among disabled individuals than urban areas. And the gender disparities are reflected, with disabled males having a higher work participation rate and rural areas having a slightly higher rate compared to urban areas.

Table no-10: Share of work participation rate of Differently Abled population by residence and gender in India (2011)

Residence	Gender	India	
		Workers	Non-Worker
Rural	Persons	37.58	62.42
	Male	47.18	52.82
	Female	25.43	74.57
Urban	Persons	33.51	66.49
	Male	47.20	52.80
	Female	16.09	83.91
Total	Persons	36.34	63.66
	Male	47.19	52.81
	Female	22.59	77.41

Source: Census 2011



The table no 11 shows the percentage of workers among the disabled population by across the states in india. Top-Performing States such as Nagaland (51.92 percent) secures the top position indicating that more than half of its disabled population is engaged in employment. followed by Sikkim (49.04 percent) follows closely as the second-highest performer, Arunachal Pradesh (44.69 percent), Himachal Pradesh (44.37 percent) Manipur (43.69 percent) and Maharashtra (42.13 percent) with a high rate of employment among disabled individuals. Similarly, in Lower-Performing States such as Kerala (23.59 percent) and Lakshadweep (19.88 percent) have lower percentages of workers relative to the disabled population. Delhi (27.92 percent) and Goa (28.79 percent) also show relatively lower employment rates for disabled individuals. These regions may benefit from targeted

policies and initiatives aimed at increasing employment opportunities for disabled individuals.

Overall, national average stands at 36.34 percent, indicating that, on average, about one-third of the disabled population in India is employed. The study reveals significant variability in employment rates for disabled persons across Indian states and union territories. While some regions demonstrate higher inclusivity and employment rates, others have scope for improvement. Ensuring equitable opportunities for disabled individuals in the workforce should be a priority at both the regional and national levels to promote social inclusion and economic empowerment

Table no-11: percentage of work status of Differently Abled population across the states in India 2011

Rank	State/UTs	Percentage of workers against disabled population
1	Nagaland	51.92
2	Sikkim	49.04
3	Arunachal Pradesh	44.69
4	Himachal Pradesh	44.37
5	Manipur	43.69
6	Maharashtra	42.13
7	Madhya Pradesh	39.56
8	Andhra Pradesh	38.61
9	Chhattisgarh	38.54
10	Karnataka	38.05
11	Meghalaya	37.74
12	Jharkhand	37.68
13	Tamil Nadu	37.46
14	Bihar	37.12
15	Mizoram	36.27
16	Daman & Diu	35.25
17	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	35.19
18	Uttarakhand	35.02
19	Uttar Pradesh	34.79
20	Gujarat	34.79
21	Rajasthan	34.65
22	Odisha	34.32
23	West Bengal	33.98
24	Assam	33.91
25	Jammu & Kashmir	33.65
26	Tripura	33.61
27	Punjab	33.07
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	31.49
29	Chandigarh	31.37
30	Haryana	31.22
31	Puducherry	31.00
32	Goa	28.79
33	Delhi	27.92
34	Kerala	23.59
35	Lakshadweep	19.88
	India	36.34

Source: Census 2011



5. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- The study observed that the in Movement had the highest prevalence of disability among both males and the overall population. But, In Speech had the lowest prevalence among males, females, and the overall population.
- The age group with the highest share of the disabled population is 10-19, accounting for 17 percent of the total disabled population. The combined percentage for "90+" and "Age Not Stated" is 1.00 percent, which indicates a relatively lower percentage of disabled persons in these categories.
- the study observes significant variations in the trends of the disabled population growth in different states of India.
- The overall data reflects the combined figures for both literate and illiterate disabled individuals and mirrors the gender and urban-rural disparities observed in the subgroups.
- However, the 27 percent who have never attended an educational institution should be a focus for educational and policy interventions to ensure inclusive education for all, regardless of disability
- Overall, the data highlights the disparity in literacy rates between disabled and non-disabled populations in different states and union territories.
- Overall, the study found that the disabled males have a significantly higher work participation rate compared to disabled females, regardless of whether they live in rural or urban areas. Rural areas have a slightly higher work participation rate among disabled individuals than urban areas.
- The study reveals significant variability in employment rates for disabled persons across Indian states and union territories. While some regions demonstrate higher inclusivity and employment rates, others have scope for improvement.

6. SUGGESTIONS

- To develop and implement gender-sensitive policies and programs to address the gender disparities in disability rates in India level.
- To adapt interventions to address the specific needs of different regions, considering variations in disability prevalence.
- To focus on inclusive education programs to reduce illiteracy rates among disabled individuals, with a particular emphasis on rural areas in India.
- To invest in improving infrastructure and accessibility to public spaces to enhance the quality of life for disabled persons in at the district of India level.
- To promote inclusive employment opportunities, especially for disabled females, to reduce gender disparities in workforce participation.

- To raise awareness about the rights and needs of disabled persons and advocate for their inclusion in all aspects of society.

7. CONCLUSION

The status of the disabled population in India emphasizes the need for a multifaceted and region-specific approach to address the various challenges and disparities they face. The Indian government, along with NGOs and civil society, should work together to develop comprehensive policies and initiatives that promote inclusive education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, while also taking into account the unique characteristics of different regions. Ultimately, the goal should be to create a more equitable and inclusive society where individuals with disabilities can fully participate and contribute to their communities.

8. REFERENCES

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