

MAGNITUDE OF DISABLED PERSONS IN KARNATAKA – A CENSUS ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The census of India 2001 for the second time during post independence period at country level has provided very useful statistics on various types of disabilities. At state level the information is available separately at district, rural/urban and both for males and females. The various types of disability that are considered are: disabled in -seeing, speech, hearing, movement and mental. As per present census analysis in India in all there are (21.9 million) 2.1 percent persons and in Karnataka comparatively slightly less (1.8 percent) number of persons are disabled. The background characteristics of disabled population showed that 70 percent of the total disabled are in rural area and among males and females large proportion 57 percent of males are disabled. The same pattern higher proportion of the total disabled in rural is commonly observed in all the districts except Bangalore (urban) and Dharwar. In respect of literacy and work participation rate higher (59 percent) literacy and work participation (46 percent) among males and in urban areas is noticed. In urban nearly 64 percent and 45 percent of the disabled are literate and economically active. The statistical score method has been used to calculate the economic level of the disabled population. On the basis of statistical score method the disabled persons of Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Chikamagalur are better placed as compared to other districts. Among the various types of disability, visual disability and disability in movement are two predominant types of disability in Karnataka. Rate of disability i.e. average number of persons disabled for every 1000 persons calculated for rural /urban and males/females shows higher rates for males and for

rural area. Rural rate of disability is 19 persons and it is 16 persons for urban. The rate of disability is 20 and 16 among males and females respectively. Higher rates among illiterates and non-working are noticed.

INTRODUCTION:

Usually, in colloquial language for physical or mental disabled persons the alternative words like handicapped, impaired, infirm and disabled are used. But some difference exists between them. The disability is the result of impairment of physiological or anatomical structure or function and handicap is the result of disability. In demographic discipline the unfortunate and incompetent disabled population is a part and parcel of the every community. The infirmities are in a pitiable condition and always in need of assistance from others for their routine activities as well as for their activities in future life. The disabled persons' degree of dependence on others is more or less proportional to the severity of disability. However, if a person is disabled in one aspect it does not mean that he/she is useless in other aspects. A deaf or dumb may not be capable of hearing or talking but are equally efficient to perform jobs that does not involve discussion. The person with physical and biological handicapped needs the attention of every country to rehabilitate them. Reservation seats in the field of education and employment for the disabled are more important if they are to be productive and lead an independent life. In India the Persons With Disabled Act, 1995 ensures their equal opportunity and full participation and section 25(a) act imposes specific obligations on governments to take up surveys, investigation and research concerning to the causes of disability.

The history of collection of data on disability by census goes more than a century back (1872) and shows long felt awareness of the Government about the need of statistical data for the upliftment of the disabled persons. In colonial period the census had collected data for undivided India for each successive decades starting from 1881 to 1931. Then for the next decade –1941 the information was not collected because this information was not collected properly. During post-independence period the Government of India in order to frame the policies / programmes twice, in 1981 and recently in 2001 census period has collected data at national level. In 1981 the United Nations Organization in order to focus the attention of the public towards the disabled had declared as an 'International Year of Disabled'. This also emphasizes the attention given to disability at global level. Thus India was one among the many countries to collect information on disabled.

During 2001 census information on disability was universally collected for each member of the household from responsible member of the household. The definition used in 2001 census to consider for each category of disability is given in the appendix.

Social welfare Measures in Karnataka:

The Government of India, under ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Government of Karnataka under the department of Social welfare of disabled entrusted with responsibility of providing welfare measures to the handicapped children. The department of welfare presently providing various types of the benefits in the form of -education, employment and training, rehabilitation and social security measures to improve the capabilities of the disabled. The Social welfare department in Karnataka apart from providing financial assistance to Non-Government Organizations to run deaf and dumb schools is also maintaining free of cost residential schools for deaf and dumb. In some of the cities like Gulbarga, Mysore, Bellary, Hubli and Belgaum and Bangalore there are vocational rehabilitation centres. The National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NAFDC) of Government of India and state government Karnataka under 'ADHARA' scheme provide loans for disabled for self-employment (to open telephone booth). The Karnataka government under 'social security scheme' provides scholarships to disabled students and Rs 125/- for needy disabled as monthly maintenance allowances. In all 3 lakh handicapped are benefited in Karnataka. The Life Insurance Scheme premium for mentally retarded is paid by government and in case of death of parents the nominee gets the maintenance allowances of mentally retarded person.

Limitation of data:

The main limitation of the data is the non-availability of data on current age of the disabled person. The data on age would have provided greater insight into the age specific incidence of disability, and also the nature of disability at each age. The various types of disabilities especially disability in seeing, hear, etc are largely found among older persons. And, disabled in movement as expected may be more among young children because of polio attack. It is therefore suggested that in future census data should provide the age data of persons disabled.

Need of the study: As the disabled constitute a part of the population of any society, their rehabilitation is obligatory for any welfare-oriented government. The households, which have disabled persons, need to be helped by the government programmes for rehabilitation and health care. Governments all over world are

becoming progressively much welfare oriented, and the study of this nature is expected to aid the government in devising effective policies.

SOURCE OF DATA:

The census of India 2001 provides countrywide data for disabled separately both for rural and urban areas.

Objectives:

In order to know the extent of disability, in the state of Karnataka the paper attempts to study the problem with the following main objectives:

- 1) To know the magnitude of disabled in the state of Karnataka
- 2) To find out sexwise inter district variations in rate of the disabled persons.
- 3) To find out the percent of persons disabled by specific type of disability.
- 4) And to study literacy and work participation rate among the disabled.

I) MAGNITUDE OF DISABLED PERSONS

Before going in to further details of disabled persons, it is very much essential to know magnitude of disabled population in Karnataka. As per the recent census of 2001 in India the disability is noticed in as many as 21.9 million persons i.e. 2.1 percent of the population are disabled. However, the latest figures reveal the fact that there is improvement about the awareness among the people to report, if at all any person is affected by any type of disability in the household. Table-1 shows percentage as well as actual number of disabled persons in each state and Union Territories and on the basis of their population size they are arranged in descending order. In all the states and Union Territories, on an average, 2 percent of population is disabled. UttarPradesh has emerged as first with highest number of disabled- 3.45 million persons and lowest 15,749 is reported from Goa. Among the states of India Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh states have registered as high as 3 percent of disabled while 13 states have registered 2 percent of disabled, and remaining 12 states have registered less than 2 percent. It is significant to note that Karnataka with 1.8 percent is one of the states with low disabled populations. Out of

seven Union Territories Delhi had the maximum number of 2.35 lakh-disabled persons and Lakshadweep has the lowest 1.6 thousand persons. In India, among the total 31 states namely Uttar pradesh (3.45 million), Bihar and West Bengal (each having 1.88 million), Gujarat and Orissa (each have 1.02 million), and in Maharastra, Tamilunadu and Andra pradesh states (on an average 1.4 million etc.,) together have more than three fourth of the total disabled persons.

II) INTER-DISTRICT VARIATIONS IN DISABILITY:

Table -2 shows each district rank order on the basis of share of population and share of disabled persons to total disabled. In Karnataka of the total 52.8 million population 9.4 lakh persons i.e. 1.8 percent of the population is disabled. Among the various districts of Karnataka, Bangalore (urban) district with 12 percent of state population and 10 percent of the total disabled persons occupies top most position while Kodagu with least (0.8) percent of population as well as least percent in respect of disabled occupies lowest position. In order to compare the district wise proportion of disabled persons to total disabled, the ranks are given separately for disabled persons and for population. The ranks assigned to each district show that the ranks of disabled are either above or below to their population ranks. In case of Uttara kannada district the rank of disabled (16) and in respect of population is 21. Thus Uttara kannada rank of disabled 5-6 point above population rank indicates that the disabled proportion is more compare to population. In case of Bellary and Raichur districts where the rank of disabled in comparison with population is 5-6 point below. This indicates lower proportion of disabled. In case Mandya the share of disabled seems to be high There are some interesting points noticed between the share of district population to the total population and the share of disabled to total disabled. For instance for some districts the share of the disabled is lower as compared to there higher share in population and vice versa. Here, our hunch is that the literacy level of district might have played a vital role enabling people to report correctly the incidence of disability. For example in Uttar Kannnada people with high literacy level probably have reported the correct number of people disabled in the household.

III) BACKGROUND CHARCTERISTICS OF DISABLED:

A) Residence:

In this section, the differentials in the proportion of disabled people by residence and sex have been examined. Table –3 shows distribution of disabled persons by residence. In Karnataka, (6.6lakh persons) nearly 70 percent of the total 9.4 lakh disabled are in rural and remaining 2.8 lakh are in urban areas. The district wise percentages of disabled reveals that in all most all districts the percentage of rural

disabled proportion in comparison with rural population is more by 2 to 5 percentage points and vice versa in case of urban. Rural characteristics like high illiteracy, poverty and lack of health facility seems to be main reasons for existence of high proportion. As an exception to it in few districts like Raichur, Gulabarga and Dakshina kannada the proportion disabled is less than the proportion of rural population. In majority of districts the disabled persons in rural is more than state average or above 80 percent. And in three districts viz: Bangalore (urban) and Dharwar the percentage of disabled less (14 percent and 52 percent). It is mainly because the percentage of rural population in these districts is less compared to other districts. As per 2001 census in these districts only 12 and 45 percent of population is staying in rural. In all other districts the rural population is above 65 percent. It appears that rural/urban differential in the proportion of disabled mainly depends on the proportion of respective population. The lower proportion of disabled in urban areas may be due to better health facilities and comparatively better income might have influenced for lower proportion of the disability.

B) SEX:

In India of the total population 52 percent are males and 48 percent are females. Approximately same proportion of male and females are found to be disabled in the population. The same pattern is seen from Table-3. Among the total disabled, about 57 percent and 43 percent are males and females respectively in Karnataka. Thus among total disabled persons, slightly higher percent are males. This may because of higher mobility and large percent of males engaged in factory and hard work where the environment is hazardous to health etc; The line graph presented on percent of males and females disabled and rural and urban in Karnataka shows that in each district same pattern is observed for residence and sex.

C) LITERACY LEVEL:

The Table-4 shows that in Karnataka on an average 50 percent of the total disabled are literate. In between rural and urban higher proportion literacy is noticed in urban. In urban area slightly less than two- third of the disabled and in rural about 45 percent of disabled are literate. The maximum percent (66 percent) of literacy among disabled is observed in Bangalore(U). It is about 60 percent in Dakshinna kannada, 56 percent in Kodagu and Udupi districts. The lowest proportion of literate among disabled is seen in Chamarajnagar (37 percent). In large number of districts of Karnataka more than half of the disabled are illiterate. The analysis by sex indicates disabled proportion of literate is more among males. Among males nearly 59 percent of disabled are literate and in females only 39 percent are literate.

D) Economic status:

Literacy and economic support are the two far-most important basic needs of the disabled to rehabilitate them. Education and participation in economic activity changes the disabled life styles in many ways and brings self-confidence among them. In Karnataka, what proportion of the disabled are literate and what percent of them are economically active, what are the various types of jobs that are performed by them in rural and urban and in which type of job most them are engaged; what proportion of the males and females are economically active etc., all provide interesting information to further progress in the field of providing better services to those who are still to be cared. Both literacy and economic status highlight important message what percent of disabled persons are economically and educationally in better position. The census data provides the four different occupational patterns like cultivation, agricultural labour, engaged in H.H. Industry and other works that are performed by the disabled. The economic activities like cultivation and agriculture labour work to a extent does not require education while the jobs that to be performed in other work and to a some extent in H.H. industry need minimum education. The percent of people engaged in economic activity and type job suggest the severity of disability. For instance in the district with high percent of disabled engaged in 'other works' and less proportion engaged in 'cultivation or agriculture labour' shows that severely affected disabled is less in that district.

Table –5 shows proportion of disabled male and female economically active and percentage of disabled working in rural and urban. In Karnataka on average 36 percent of persons, 45.6 percent of males and 23.3 percent of females are economically active. In between rural and urban higher proportion 37.9 percent disabled working is noticed in countryside and about 31.5 percent are working in urban area. Among the various districts of Karnataka, in Chamarajnagar district (where the disability rate is maximum there only) the maximum proportion of disabled are economically active. Followed by this in Mandya nearly 45.1 percent are economically active. The same pattern is observed in these districts. The lowest proportion of working (around 30 percent working) is seen in Belgaum, Raichur, Bidar and Gadag districts. Among males and females also, higher percent of disabled working is seen in Chamarajnagar (61.6 of males and 27.1 females) and in Mandya about 57.4 percent of males and 28.5 percent of females are working. In remaining districts around 40 percent of disabled males are working as the data presented in the tables observed from the table. In respect of females in majority of districts less than one –fourth and in few districts like Chamarjnagar, Mandya, Koppal etc, only 25 to 28 percent of disabled females are working. Table –6 shows percent of disabled persons economically active by specific type of disability. Among the five types of disabled persons the lowest percentage of economically

active disabled persons is seen among the mentally disabled. In Karnataka only about 12.5 percent of urban and about one-fifth (21 percent) of rural mentally disabled are earning. Thus it shows that nearly fourth-fifth of the mentally disabled are actually economically in- secured. And in some of the districts like Udupi, Shimoga and Uttara Kannada urban area it is very sad to note the fate of mentally disabled because only 6 percent of them are economically active. Next severe handicap is disability in movement. Among them about 30 percent are in working status i.e. nearly 70 percent of them are mainly and marginally economically inactive. In case of persons disabled in seeing about 40 percent of them are earning. Among these different types of disabled little higher proportion economically active is observed in persons who are handicapped in seeing. In all the districts of Karnataka the same status economically worst hit are the persons mentally disabled and little better position of disabled are those who are disabled in seeing.

Table –7 shows Percent of disabled persons engaged in various types of economic activities. In Karnataka about 10.4 percent of the disabled are engaged in land cultivation work, 8.9 percent in agriculture labour, 1.5 percent and about 14.9 percent of them respectively are engaged in H.H. Industry and other works. In rural area considerable proportion of the disabled are engaged in (except other works) all types of economic activity. In land cultivation about 14.8 percent, as agriculture labour 12.1 percent and in other works about 9.6 percent are engaged. Where as in urban area almost all disabled are engaged in single type of occupation i.e. other works. The sexwise analysis of economic activity of disabled showed that in rural maximum percent of male and female respectively are engaged in land cultivation and agriculture labour work. While in urban area all the male and female disabled are engaged in other works and less than 2 percent are engaged in remaining each category of work. The same pattern of work participation is observed in all the districts of Karnataka both for rural and urban and also among both sexes. Thus from above paragraphs, in urban area high literacy among disabled and very high proportion disabled employed in other works to a great extent indicate high proportion disabled persons in urban compared to rural are economically better settled.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF DISABLED:

In order to arrive at economically better/worse of condition of the disabled persons each districts of Karnataka statistically score method has been followed. Based on skill, education and wages or salary received from various types of jobs, weight-age has been given to different types of occupations. The economic activities like agriculture labour and land cultivation usually does not require any education and wages are also very poor therefore less weight-age 0.5 and 1.0 has been given. In

respect of H. H. Industry, however participants are household members certain skill is essential and wages earned comparatively better than primary sector and for persons to work in the 'other works' like Government servants, factory workers, trade and commerce, mining etc, education is required and salary is also better. More over this job is performed on the basis of division of labour. Therefore for these two occupations weight-age of 1.5 and 2.0 is given. These weight-ages are multiplied with percentage of disabled persons working in each category of occupations. The sum provides the total score for each district and Karnataka state. The higher the percentage of disabled working in other works and H.H. Industry the sum of score will be high and in case the work participation in cultivation or agriculture labour is high the score will be less. Keeping the state average as moderate level, state score has been subtracted from each districts score. The plus and minus signs show each district above or below economic level of disabled persons in comparison with state. At state level as per table-8 the total score of rural and urban is 42.2 and 59.0. This itself shows the disabled residing in urban compared to rural are comparatively better placed. The same condition is observed in all urban areas of each district of the state. Among the various districts high score i.e. above 60 for total is observed in only four districts like Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore(u) and Chikamagalur. Very less score of less than 40 is observed in Belgaum, Gadag, Bagalkot, Raichur and Haveri districts. At the outset in Kodagu, Dakshina, Bangalore(u), Kannada and Chikamagalur districts the economic condition of disabled is far better compared to other districts.

IV) INCIDENCE OF DISABILITY BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS:

A. SEX AND RESIDENCE:

Table –9 presents data on disabled per 1000 population by sex and residence. It is seen that at the state level males (20 percent) are higher than females (16.5). The pattern holds good in all the districts. As regards to residence it is seen that at the state level the disabled per 1000 population is higher (18.9) in rural than urban area (15.6) and the same pattern is seen for all districts. With regard to sex differentials the number is higher for males than females. By and large the disabled are more in rural area than urban and the number of males is higher than for female. Among the districts highest rate 30 males and 20 females disability per 1000 male and female population is noticed in Chamarajnagar. Followed by this the higher incidence of disability is seen in Mandya districts (about 28 males and 20 females). Lowest prevalence of disabled around 16 males and 13 females is observed in some of the districts like Belgaum, Raichur, Dharwad and Kodagu. The higher

rates of disability are observed both in Northern and southern region districts. For instance the higher rate (20 and above) of disability invariably observed in one or two districts of the each of the 4 administrative division of Karnataka. For example, in Bijapur and Uttar Kannada districts of Belgaum division, in Bidar of Gulbarga division, Chitradurga district from Bangalore division and in 4 districts (Chikkamagalur, Chamarajnagar, Mandya and Dakshina Kannada) of Mysore division. The rate of prevalence (higher and lower) of disability does not give any clue to assess the possible reasons for high or low rate. Because Bijapur and Bidar districts are located in northern Karnataka and Mysore division districts are located in southern Karnataka. And topographically maidan area is hot area with maximum degree of heat in summer. Where as the other districts like Chikamagalur and Dakshina kannada are other end districts of the Karnataka and come under malenadu belt with heavy rainfall. The minimum and maximum range of male and female disabled incidence in rural area is 15 and 31 and 13 and 20. And in urban among males the disabled prevalence varies between 12 and 26 and among females between 10 and 18. By and large higher disability in rural may be mainly because of poverty, ignorance of treatment and non-availability of health services.

B) LITERACY:

Disability logically comes in the way of personal life and further hinders their socio-economic progress. Therefore it is but natural to expect high prevalence of disability between illiterate and not working. The higher disability between illiterate and not working does not indicate that the prevalence is more among (because) not working or illiterate. The influence of socio-economic factors on reduction of disability cannot be denied. But here, our hunch is to examine the proportion of disabled in each of the literate and illiterate category. Large proportion disabled persons because of their inability to work; read or write might have concentrated in not working or illiterate category. At state level the disability rate as expected is as high as-20 person among illiterate and about 16 persons among literate population. Among literates average prevalence of disability is 18 males and 12 females and among illiterates 23 males and 19 females. Though our idea is to see the disability rate among literate and illiterate group interestingly from Table –10 we can very well make out clearly the influence of illiteracy on disability rates by observing the disability rates from the districts which have very high and very low literacy rates. In Karnataka in some of the districts like Uttar Karnataka , Dakshinna Kannada and Udupi the literacy level of both males and females is high. In these districts the disability rates among literate males and females is less and at the same time between illiterate male and females it is very

high. In Udupi district for example the prevalence of disability rate among literate males and females is as low as 19.4 and 14.2 where as among illiterate males and females the rates are high 32.5 and 25.2. In Udupi and Dakshina Kannada etc, districts influence of inability of disabled persons to go to school/study has affected largely and shows high proportion disabled in illiterate category. In other words in these districts the disability rate in the category of illiterate is to a great extent mainly due to their disability. Similar trend of higher disability rates prevailing among illiterate category of southern districts is observed. As opposed to it, in northern districts like Raichur and Koppal where the high illiteracy is prevailing the disability rate of males and females both among literates and illiterates is almost at the same level. For instance the disability rates of males and females in Raichur among literates being 15.7 and 12.3 among illiterates is more or less the same. Similarly, in Koppal also there is equal proportion of disability rates among literate and illiterate males and literate and illiterate females. In Koppal or Raichur it may be due to high influence of illiterate population on disability rates. Whether it is rural or urban the same pattern of prevalence of disability is noticed in all the districts and also in D.Kannada or Koppal districts.

C WORK STATUS:

In Karnataka, among working population the prevalence rate (Table-11) is 14 and among non-workers it is 21 persons. The prevalence rate among workers of both sexes is comparatively low 16 and 11 respectively for males and females and high among non-workers 25 (males) and 18 (females). Thus we see high prevalence rate of disability among non-workers is noticed. The minimum and maximum range of prevalence among various districts of Karnataka for male workers is 10.6 in Dharwar to 29.8 in Chamarajnagar and for females it is 8.4 in Kodagu and 17.1 again in Chamarajnagar. In case of non-workers the range of prevalence among males is 19.9 in Bangalore(U) to 30.6 in districts Mandya and U. Kannada and for females 13.3 and 22.6 respectively observed in Bangalore (U) and D. Kannada. In between rural and urban irrespective of work status higher disability rates are observed in rural. For example in rural area across the districts among workers on an average 9.3 to 26.1 and among non-workers 16.8 to 26.9 are disabled In urban area on an average 9 to 29 among workers and 12.5 to 25.1 among non-workers are disabled. Thus these rates show low level of disabled rates among workers and high range among non-workers.

C) BY SPECIFIC TYPE OF DISABILITY

The Table –12 shows average number of persons disabled for every 1000 disabled in each type of disability. In Karnataka for every 1000 population 8 persons are visually disabled, 2 persons are dumb, 1 person is deaf, 5 are crippled and 2 have mental disability. Out of the total 27 districts, in Chamrajnagar the prevalence of visual disability being as high as 16 persons are twice higher than the state average of 8 persons. In chikamagalur about 13 persons are handicapped in seeing. The Karnataka state for administrative purpose has been divided in to 4 divisions as Belgaum, Gulbarga, Banglore and Mysore divisions. In order to have overall prevalence rates in each districts of division the analysis of prevalence of each type of disability has been explained by divisionwise As per data presented in Table-12 high prevalence of visual disability about 16 in Chamarajnagar and 14 in Mandya is observed in Mysore division districts. And these rates are comparatively low (4 to 9 persons) in Belgaum division districts. As opposed to it in case of disability in movement the rates are low in Mysore division (3 to 7 persons) districts and high (6 persons) in Gulbarga division districts. In remaining types -in speech, hearing and mental types of disabilities the rates are almost 2 and less than 2 in each division of the Karnataka. We have already seen high prevalence of disability in rural and low in urban. The rate of specific type of disability by residence would further help us to know better about the rate of prevalence of handicapped in each division. Both in rural and urban area as expected visual disability is high in Mysore and Banglore division districts and comparatively lower in other two divisions especially in Belgaum division. In case of movement, the prevalence rate in all the districts of Banglore, Gulbarga and Belgaum division is almost at the same level. And in urban area also the same pattern is observed. In all these districts the incidence of disability in movement is five and more persons for every 1000 population. Invariably in all the districts around 2 persons are mentally disordered. But as an exception in Dakshina Kannada, Uttar Kannada and Udupi about 3 persons are mentally disabled. One to two persons are dumb and 1 person being deaf is commonly seen in all the districts of Karnataka. In rural area also almost the same rate of prevalence is observed in all the districts. But in urban these rates are comparatively less.

V) **PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED BY SPECIFIC TYPE OF DISABILITY:**

Among the above-mentioned five types of disability it is very important to know from which type of infirmity the large proportion of population is predominantly affected and which handicap affects least. Table-13 clearly indicates the percentage of disabled persons suffering from specific type infirmity in the district. As per the data presented in Table-13 at state level 47 percent of the total disabled are visual disabled i.e. blind and more than 28 percent in movement. Thus, these two handicaps together account for 75 percent of the total disabled population. Remaining three disabilities mental (10 percent), dumb (7 percent) and deaf (6 percent) together account for 25 percent of the disabilities. In Karnataka, both in rural and urban and in almost all the districts same pattern is observed that means little less than 50 percent (nearly 46-48) of total disabled is handicapped in seeing and 28 percent in crippling. Thus among these five types of disabilities visual disability is the single most severe type of disability, followed by movement and mental disorder 2nd and 3rd main type of the disability. Thus if first two severe infirmities are controlled through health measures on priority basis percentage of disabled can be reduced to a great extent in state/country.

Disability in seeing:

The causes for blindness are many and varied. In India vitamin A deficiency among children aged 1 to 5 years and between the aged cataract and glaucoma are considered as major causes of blindness. The voluntary Association of Health (1992) in introduction to disability notes:” Blindness in India primarily afflicts the aged. More than 70 percent of blind people belong to 60 plus age group. In the preschool age group, vitamin A deficiency is a major cause of blindness.” The repeated survey by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau has documented vitamin A deficiency accounted 0.3 percent of the total blindness in the country. In all most all districts of Karnataka, visual disability is the predominant type of disability. Highest percent (67 percent) of total disabled is observed in Chamarajanagar district. Followed by Mandya (59.8), Chikamagalur (57.7), Mysore (54.6) and 50 percent in Bangalore (U). In remaining districts the proportion of visual disabled is less than half of the total disabled. The pattern of disability in rural areas of the districts is also the same. And in urban area (in addition to these districts) in few more districts like Raichur and Gulbarga (60 percent) and Bellary (55 percent) we find higher proportion of visual infirmity. In rural and urban areas, the maximum percent of people with visual disability is seen in Chamarajanagar district and minimum in Dharwar districts. In rural highest 68

percent, in urban 64 percent of blind persons is seen from Chamarajanagar district. Lowest 30 percent of persons being blind are seen in two districts viz, Dharwar and Belgaum. In urban area of Udupi also 64 percent of the total disabled are blind.

Disability in movement:

There are diverse group of causes that lead to disability in movement. Poliomyelitis has been recognized as a major cause of disability in our country. Polio still remains the primary cause of lameness among 1 to 4 age children. The injuries caused by accidents either on the road by vehicles or in industry and anywhere in workplace leads to serious disability. At state level next to visual disability, disability in movement is the 2nd serious type of disability. But in case of Belgaum and Dharwar disability in movement is the first important type of handicap and second is in seeing. In Belgaum of the total disabled 40 percent are handicapped in movement and less than this about 30 percent in visual disability. Similarly, in Dharwad 39 and 30 percent of the total disabled are handicapped in movement and in seeing. In Koppal almost same proportion (36percent) of population is having difficulty in movement and in seeing. However both in Belgaum and Gulbarga division though movement may not be 1st major type of disability but in districts of these two divisions a high percent nearly one third of the total disabled persons are disabled in movement. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. It looks that in northern border districts of Karnataka disability in movement seems to be the predominant type of disability and in southern border districts visual disability is the major type. Thus, in these districts both these two (visual problem or handicap in movement) types of disabilities occupy 1st or 2nd important type of disability. This lowest proportion of disabled in movement (14 percent) is observed in Chamarajnagar and highest (40 percent) is seen in Dharwad and Belgaum.

Disability in dumb, deaf and mental:

In remaining categories of disabilities much variation is not observed among the districts. And all these three types together as noted earlier account for one fourth of the total disabled. The proportion in mentally disabled among the districts varies between 8 to 18 percent, 8 to 13 percent in case of dumbness and 4 to 8 percent in case of deafness. Thus, least proportion of population is affected by deafness. Both in case of disability in speech (dumb) and mental more than one tenth percent of total disabled are found in nearly 11 to 12 districts of Karnataka. The proportion of disabled in speech and mental is high in urban as compared to rural. The mentally disabled are also more in Udupi (17 percent) and neighboring district of Dakshina

kannada (14 percent) and least in Chamarajanagar (6 percent). Dharwad also has higher proportion of mentally disabled (14%). In urban area of Udupi very high nearly one- fourth proportion is mentally disabled. Dumb persons are also more in Udupi (13 percent). In all the districts of Karnataka on an average 5 to 6 percent of persons of the total disabled are deaf. This fact is true for rural area also. But in respect of urban area 3 to 5 percent of the total are deaf. In rural comparatively the percentage of deaf persons is more.

SUMMARY AND POLICY IMPLCATIONS

The various forms of infirmities like dumb, deaf, blind, mentally retarded and crippled etc; are considered as social problem. The disabled are in pitiable condition and always in need of assistance from others for their routine as well as for future life. The census of India 2001 provides sex wise data for disabled persons up to district level both for rural and urban areas. Making use of this data an attempt has been made in this paper to study the socio-economic features and rate of the disabled persons in general and among literate and illiterate and economically active and inactive population, and to find out the proportion of persons with various types of disabilities.

As per census of 2001 there are as many as 21.9 million persons i.e.; 2.1 percent of the population are disabled in India. Among the states and Union Territories, the Karnataka with 5 percent of population ranks 9th and in gravity of disabled persons ranks 11th position. In Karnataka of the total (52.8 million) population 9.4 lakh persons i.e. 1.8 percent of the population is disabled. The analysis of disabled by background characteristics revealed higher percent disabled persons (70 percent) in rural. In respect literacy and work participation nearly 50 percent of the total, about 64 percent of the urban and 45 percent of the rural are literate and average 36 percent of the total disabled are economically active. This work participation rate in rural and urban is 38 and 32 respectively. Among all the five types of disabilities the lowest work participation was noticed among mentally disabled. The economic condition of disabled has been estimated by statistical score method. It showed rural disabled are more severely affected compared to urban. The score method also revealed that the disabled of Kodagu, Dakshina, Chikamagalur and Bangalore districts compared to other districts are less affected.

The examination of the rate of disability by residence revealed, the disability is higher in rural compared to urban. In rural 21 males 17 females and in urban 18 males 14 females are disabled. Among these districts highest rate (25 persons) 30 males and 20 females disability per 1000 male and female population is noticed in

Chamarajnagar. At state level disability rate as expected is high-20 persons among illiterate and about 16 persons among literate population. Among the literate male and female population of the rate of disabled is 18 for males and 12 for females and among illiterates it is 23 and 19. The prevalence rate of disability among workers population is 14 and in non-workers population it is 21 persons. The rate of prevalence among male and female workers is low 16 and 11 and among non-workers it is high 25 (males) and 18 (females). Thus in all the districts the disabled level is low among workers and high among non-workers. The higher disability among non-workers may be because of higher degree of disability.

The percentage distribution of total disabled by specific type showed that in almost all districts of Karnataka, both in rural and urban same pattern i.e. fairly higher (nearly 46-48) proportion of people are handicapped in seeing and 28 percent in movement. And, in Karnataka visual disability is the first predominant type of disability among and handicap in movement is the second most important. In remaining types of disabilities variations are narrow among the districts. The proportion of mentally disabled, among these districts varies between 8 to 18 percents, dumbness 8 to 13 percents, and deafness 4 to 8 percents.

Policy Implications:

From the above analysis of disabled persons by socio- economic background and rate of disability to the total population, the following measures can be suggested:

- 1) The literacy rate among disabled at state level is around 50 percent for total and 40 percent for females. While in many districts of Karnataka like Richer, Gulbarga, and Chamarajnagar is as low as less than 40 percent and incase of females still lower at about one-fourth. The surprising fact is that in Gulabarga there is free dumb and deaf residential school still the literacy rate is low. The district Chamarajnagar earlier was part of Mysore district: there also the literacy among disabled is low. This implies creation more awareness is necessary. For other districts it is essential to open new schools for these disabled then only the literacy rate can be improved among them.
- 2) Among the various types of disabled the lowest work participation is found among mentally disabled. One cannot give assurance 0that the mentally disabled would perform the assigned work suitably and if not to the satisfaction. The Government is providing financial assistance to all

and for this type of disabled it should be more in order to make them to lead the normal life to the extent possible.

- 3) The Government of India recently has launched a scheme called Rural Employment Guarantee scheme in countryside to provide at least 100 days employment to all people irrespective of their caste or creed and present occupation. Under this special opportunity jobs may be created to provide to all disabled persons.

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Table-1 Percent of disabled persons in each State and Union Territories- India, 2001

India States/ Union Territories	Population-2001	Total disabled persons	% of disabled persons
INDIA	1,027,015,247	21906769	2.13
Uttar Pradesh	166,052,859	3453369	2.08
Maharashtra	96,752,247	1569582	1.62
Bihar	82,878,796	1887611	2.28
West Bengal	80,221,171	1847174	2.3
Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	1364981	1.8
Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	1642497	2.64
Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	1408528	2.33
Rajasthan	56,473,122	1411979	2.5
Karnataka	52,733,958	940643	1.78
Gujarat	50,596,992	1045465	2.07
Orissa	36,706,920	1021335	2.78
Kerala	31,838,619	860794	2.7
Jharkhand	26,909,428	448377	1.67
Assam	26,638,407	530300	1.99
Punjab	24,289,296	424523	1.75
Haryana	21,082,989	455040	2.16
Chhatisgarh	20,795,956	419887	2.02
Jammu & Kashmir	10,069,917	302670	3.01
Uttaranchal	8,479,562	194769	2.3
Himachal Pradesh	6,077,248	155950	2.57
Tripura	3,191,168	58940	1.85
Manipur	2,388,634	28376	1.19
Meghalaya	2,306,069	28803	1.25
Nagaland	1,988,636	26499	1.33
Goa	1,343,998	15749	1.17
Arunachal Pradesh	1,091,117	33315	3.05
Mizoram	891,058	16011	1.8
Union territories			
Delhi *	13,782,976	235886	1.71
Pondicherry *	973,829	25857	2.66
Chandigarh *	900,914	15538	1.72
Andaman & Nicobar Islands *	356,265	7057	1.98
Dadra & Nagar Haveli *	220,451	4048	1.84
Daman & Diu *	158,059	3171	2.01
Lakshadweep	60,595	1678	2.77

Table –2 Karnataka Districts arranged according to their share of total population and share of disabled population

Karnataka/ Districts	Total Population figures	Percent of pop to Tot	Rank on the basis of population	Karnatak/ Districts	Disabled persons	Percent of disabled to Total disabled
Karnataka	52733958				940642	
Bangalore	6537124	12.4	1	Bangalore	94228	10.0
Belgaum	4214505	8	2	Gulbarga	60657	6.4
Gulbarga	3130922	5.9	3	Belgaum	58900	6.3
Mysore	2641027	5	4	Tumkur	49391	5.3
Tumkur	2584711	4.9	5	Kolar	44426	4.7
Kolar	2536069	4.8	6	Mysore	44094	4.7
Bellary	2027140	3.8	7	Mandya	41842	4.4
D. Kannada	1897730	3.6	8	Bangalore @l	39616	4.2
Bangalore ®	1881514	3.6	9	D.Kannada	37999	4.0
Bijapur	1806918	3.4	10	Bijapur	37315	4.0
Davanagere*	1790952	3.4	11	Bellary	37270	4.0
Mandya	1763705	3.3	12	Davanagere*	33904	3.6
Hassan	1721669	3.3	13	Chitradurga	31971	3.4
Raichur	1669762	3.2	14	Bidar	30224	3.2
Bagalkot *	1651892	3.1	15	Hassan	29481	3.1
Shimoga	1642545	3.1	16	U. Kannada	28313	3.0
Dharwad	1604253	3	17	Bagalkot *	28042	3.0
Chitradurga	1517896	2.9	18	Haveri *	26635	2.8
Bidar	1502373	2.8	19	Shimoga	26612	2.8
Haveri *	1439116	2.7	20	Chikmagalur	25263	2.7
U. Kannada	1353644	2.6	21	Cham.nagar*	23968	2.5
Koppal *	1196089	2.3	22	Raichur	23349	2.5
Chikmagalur	1140905	2.2	23	Dharwad	23031	2.4
Udupi *	1112243	2.1	24	Koppal *	21041	2.2
Gadag *	971835	1.8	25	Gadag *	18355	2.
Chamar.nagar	965462	1.8	26	Udupi *	17050	1.8
Kodagu	548561	1	27	Kodagu	7666	0.8

Table-3 Percent of disabled persons in rural and urban and among Males and females

Karnataka/ Districts	Total disabled	Percent of disabled in		Percent of disabled among	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Karnataka	940643	70.3	29.7	57.2	42.8
Belgaum	58900	78.2	21.8	57.1	42.9
Bagalkot	28042	75.5	24.5	59.5	40.5
Bijapur	37315	83.2	16.8	54.8	45.2
Dharwad	23031	52.1	47.9	57.0	43.0
Gadag *	18355	70.1	29.9	56.5	43.5
Haveri *	26635	79.8	20.2	58.0	42.0
Uttara Kannada	28313	76.6	23.4	56.2	43.8
Gulbarga	60657	69.8	30.2	58.3	41.7
Bidar	30224	82.1	17.9	57.4	42.6
Raichur	23349	69.6	30.4	55.5	44.5
Koppal *	21041	85.1	14.9	56.7	43.3
Bellary	37270	65.5	34.5	57.6	42.4
Bangalore (Urb)	94228	13.9	86.1	57.2	42.8
Bangalore (Rur)	39616	82.6	17.4	56.9	43.1
Chitradurga	31971	82.3	17.7	58.8	41.2
Davanagere*	33904	72.8	27.2	59.3	40.7
Tumkur	49391	83.4	16.6	57.2	42.8
Kolar	44426	80.0	20.0	56.0	44.0
Shimoga	26612	71.7	28.3	57.5	42.5
Mysore	44094	68.0	32.0	56.4	43.6
Chamarajanagar	23968	88.5	11.5	60.9	39.1
Mandya	41842	85.3	14.7	58.4	41.6
Kodagu	7666	88.7	11.3	53.2	46.8
Hassan	29481	86.1	13.9	54.5	45.5
Dak. Kannada	37999	57.8	42.2	54.5	45.5
Udupi *	17050	86.7	13.3	52.7	47.3
Chikmagalur	25263	82.7	17.3	59.3	40.7

Table-4 Percent literates among male and female disabled in rural and urban areas

Karnataka/districts	Proportion of literates among male and female disabled persons and in rural and urban				
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
KARNATAKA	50.4	59.0	38.8	44.7	63.7
Belgaum	46.6	56.7	33.2	42.7	60.8
Bagalkot *	45.5	56.1	32.6	41.6	57.3
Bijapur	45.3	54.8	31.4	42.7	58.3
Dharwad	53.2	62.1	41.4	46.1	60.9
Gadag *	53.0	65.0	37.5	49.7	60.8
Haveri *	52.0	61.4	39.0	50.8	57.1
Uttara Kannada	55.4	63.0	45.6	52.7	64.0
Gulbarga	41.6	52.3	26.7	34.8	57.4
Bidar	47.1	56.9	33.9	44.7	58.2
Raichur	41.9	52.2	29.2	35.9	55.8
Koppal *	44.6	56.2	29.5	42.9	54.4
Bellary	47.6	57.4	34.3	42.4	57.4
Bangalore	66.5	71.9	59.2	53.3	68.6
Bangalore Rural	60.5	65.3	53.8	46.8	60.5
Chitradurga	50.6	59.5	37.7	46.7	68.6
Davanagere*	53.7	61.6	42.2	49.7	64.3
Tumkur	48.2	57.3	35.9	45.2	62.7
Kolar	45.6	54.2	34.6	41.3	62.5
Shimoga	54.1	61.7	43.9	51.0	62.0
Mysore	47.6	55.5	37.5	38.3	67.4
Chamarajanagar*	37.3	43.5	27.6	35.0	54.4
Mandya	46.2	54.8	34.1	42.9	65.4
Kodagu	56.6	63.6	48.6	55.4	65.9
Hassan	47.1	58.1	33.8	43.9	67.0
Dakshina Kannada	59.5	66.9	50.6	53.3	68.1
Udupi *	56.9	62.9	50.2	56.1	62.6
Chikmagalur	55.8	64.3	43.5	53.2	68.7

Table-5 Percent of disabled persons economically active among males and females and in rural and urban

India/ Districts	Total		Rural		Urban Person
	Person	Male	Female	Person	
KARNATAKA	36.04	45.62	23.25	37.95	31.51
Belgaum	29.79	37.79	19.12	30.96	25.59
Bagalkot *	32.96	40.72	23.54	34.74	27.47
Bijapur	38.65	49.17	23.16	41.02	26.89
Dharwar	29.82	37.26	19.94	34.73	24.48
Gadag *	32.14	37.77	24.85	35.67	23.87
Haveri *	34.37	43.38	21.90	36.21	27.10
Uttara Kannada	33.50	43.57	20.57	35.66	26.42
Gulbarga	38.60	47.61	25.98	38.11	39.75
Bidar	32.85	41.09	21.75	34.63	24.68
Raichur	31.38	39.33	21.46	32.78	28.17
Koppal *	34.67	40.87	26.57	35.98	27.17
Bellary	36.65	45.03	25.27	37.56	34.94
Bangalore(U)	33.70	46.90	16.02	36.02	33.32
Bangalore ®	38.07	47.46	25.68	39.23	32.54
Chitradurga	38.65	47.71	25.68	40.11	31.83
Davanagere*	37.16	47.14	22.64	40.43	28.42
Tumkur	38.27	46.34	27.48	39.55	31.84
Kolar	37.14	44.77	27.44	39.26	28.67
Shimoga	35.90	46.63	21.39	39.15	27.69
Mysore	34.95	46.17	20.46	37.70	29.13
Chamarajanagar*	47.96	61.35	27.07	48.48	44.00
Mandya	45.05	56.83	28.54	45.98	39.66
Kodagu	35.29	45.89	23.24	35.89	30.53
Hassan	36.17	45.32	25.19	37.14	30.15
Dakshina Kannada	35.60	43.13	26.58	36.12	34.89
Udupi *	26.79	31.87	21.12	27.62	21.38
Chikamagalur	42.64	55.12	24.45	43.14	40.23

Table-6 Percent of disabled persons working among specific type of disability

Karnataka/Districts	Persons Disabled in				
	Seeing	speech	Hearing	Movement	Mental
Karnataka	43.62	35.64	37.20	29.58	18.28
Belgaum (total)	33.82	34.08	37.56	28.65	15.8
Bagalkot *	39.67	35.19	36.89	26.23	17.31
Bijapur	49.11	33.13	34.72	26.06	24.65
Dharwad	37.43	31.79	32.34	28.6	13.47
Gadag *	39.80	34.50	33.84	26.96	15.9
Haveri *	41.63	35.81	35.66	28.56	21.19
Uttara Kannada	41.45	32.04	35.07	28.75	11.56
Gulbarga	45.95	37.11	41.4	31.11	24.99
Bidar	36.17	30.57	42.01	30.57	21.8
Raichur	36.56	33.03	35.56	24.84	21.66
Koppal *	43.31	37.71	40.97	26.39	25.83
Bellary	41.76	36.3	35.00	27.26	26.80
Bangalore	39.74	28.53	27.88	32.8	14.46
Bangalore Rural	44.27	35.77	39.88	33.78	20.51
Chitradurga	45.55	40.12	42.41	29.6	23.91
Davanagere*	47.37	31.84	39.4	28.67	19.73
Tumkur	44.92	39.96	42.49	31.21	21.09
Kolar	42.81	40.11	39.84	32.14	21.27
Shimoga	43.88	36.02	38.16	33.03	14.75
Mysore	40.18	32.73	33.46	29.55	18.03
Chamarajanagar*	55.83	39.22	38.08	29.43	23.74
Mandya	52.69	41.39	40.99	32.16	22.86
Kodagu	42.68	39.78	36.78	30.27	12.22
Hassan	39.36	38.58	41.74	34.48	19.13
Dak. Kannada	46.69	39.64	31.93	22.95	11.87
Udupi *	35.11	33.5	30.16	21.98	9.36
Chikmagalur	50.64	36.42	39.67	32.55	19.22

Continued.....

Table- 6 Percent of disabled population working among specific type of disability

rural					urban				
Persons Disabled in					Persons Disabled in				
Seeing	speech	Hearing	Movement	Mental	Seeing	speech	Hearing	Movement	Mental
45.5	39.58	41.33	30.21	21.1	39.43	25.54	24.85	27.97	12.5
34.78	37.34	39.16	29.04	17.7	30.97	21.72	28.14	27.09	9.87
41.73	39.61	38.49	26.64	19.53	33.25	24.04	29.17	24.92	11.55
51.78	34.92	36.72	26.53	27.27	33	23.88	23.65	24.2	15.44
41.77	42.31	41.59	30.32	19.04	31.7	21.53	21.91	26.8	8.86
42.24	38.86	46.1	27.96	19.65	30.8	24.22	14.1	25.13	10.3
43.01	38.79	39.63	29.78	23.72	35.89	21.17	24	23.87	12.57
43.55	36.19	39.84	29.36	13.36	34.05	20.28	18.77	26.78	6.61
42.52	41.93	44.61	32.73	28.52	51.82	22.74	26.08	25.93	16.69
38.12	33.19	44.14	31.6	23.52	26.59	19.39	26.4	26.2	15
39.51	36.44	35.25	25.39	24.49	32.02	22.59	37.17	22.9	13.18
44.67	39.79	42.89	27.08	28.17	35.91	25.78	23.64	22.16	14.78
47.31	42.58	42.94	25.76	21.8	43.07	34.22	27.94	24.13	17.25
42.29	33.04	40.75	34.58	14.91	39.38	27.67	25.34	32.46	14.39
45.52	36.93	40.57	34.47	22.27	38.17	29.94	34.63	30.87	12.52
46.95	42.41	43.92	31.17	25.38	39.84	26.15	29.31	22.36	15.92
49.1	38.6	43.43	31.15	23.68	41.69	16.79	26.12	23.08	11.36
33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	38.12	27.77	28.57	28.52	13.6
45.24	43.52	43.8	32.81	23.61	33.28	26.75	22.75	29.31	12.71
47.45	40.63	45.13	33.7	18.36	33.4	24.88	21.66	31.47	6.97
42.41	38.38	41.12	29.27	22.58	35.19	21.8	17.35	30.14	10.44
56.1	40.22	38.18	29.63	25.58	53.68	32.1	37.21	27.92	13.79
53.76	42.8	42.22	32.74	23.77	46.78	33.16	31.19	28.52	17.51
43.34	41.68	37.32	30.09	12.6	37.5	23.38	30	31.56	9.73
39.53	42.25	43.37	35.12	20.37	38.09	20.53	25	31.11	12.13
48.55	43.65	34.65	23.56	13.42	44.71	32.26	26.15	21.76	9.36
35.39	34.53	31.24	22.29	10.34	32.79	25.68	23.15	20.19	4.79
51.23	37.81	40.61	32.91	20.43	48.08	29.31	32.67	30.58	12.79

Table –7 Percent of disabled persons (rural +urban) engaged in different occupations by sex and residence

Karnataka /Districts	Land Cultivation			Agriculture labour work		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
KARNATAKA	10.75	14.87	5.26	8.93	8.29	9.79
Belgaum	10	13.95	4.73	9.03	8.47	9.79
Bagalkot *	8.74	12.95	3.62	11.88	9.74	14.46
Bijapur	12.89	19.08	3.78	13.86	13.37	14.57
Dharwad	7.44	10.08	3.94	8.21	6.93	9.91
Gadag *	9.71	12.99	5.47	12	9.78	14.88
Haveri *	10.19	14.99	3.56	13.78	13.5	14.18
Uttara Kannada	8.83	11.49	5.41	4.79	4.67	4.94
Gulbarga	9.15	13.11	3.62	11.85	9.47	15.19
Bidar	8.76	12.05	4.34	11.78	11.22	12.54
Raichur	8.26	12.6	2.86	11.17	9.45	13.33
Koppal *	10.46	15.04	4.48	13.56	10.75	17.23
Bellary	9.68	13.36	4.66	12.1	10.54	14.23
Bangalore	1.39	1.99	0.6	1	1.08	0.9
Bangalore Rural	16.24	21.32	9.55	7.53	7.09	8.11
Chitradurga	14.11	19.49	6.43	11.61	10.38	13.36
Davanagere*	12.1	17.34	4.47	12.12	11.7	12.73
Tumkur	17.51	22.72	10.55	8.5	7.46	9.9
Kolar	12.96	16.4	8.6	10.07	9.05	11.37
Shimoga	12.28	17.4	5.36	10.6	10.8	10.32
Mysore	12.99	17.81	6.75	7.58	7.54	7.63
Chamarajanagar*	14.94	21.79	4.26	18.75	20.48	16.07
Mandya	21.81	29.85	10.56	9.82	9.17	10.73
Kodagu	3.77	5.42	1.89	1.96	2.23	1.64
Hassan	19.47	25	12.84	5.34	4.45	6.41
Dakshina Kannada	2.2	3.05	1.19	1.69	2.06	1.25
Udupi *	6.07	6.85	5.2	4.79	4.6	5.01
Chikmagalur	11.84	17.54	3.52	7.77	7.88	7.62

Continued....

Table –7 Percent of disabled persons (rural +urban) engaged in different occupations by sex and residence

Karnataka/ Districts	Household industry workers			Other workers		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
KARNATAKA	1.5	1.44	1.59	14.85	21.03	6.62
Belgaum	1.34	1.63	0.96	9.41	13.74	3.64
Bagalkot *	2.61	3.45	1.59	9.74	14.58	3.87
Bijapur	1.41	1.86	0.74	10.5	14.87	4.07
Dharwad	1.17	1.39	0.89	13	18.87	5.21
Gadag *	1.37	1.63	1.03	9.06	13.36	3.48
Haveri *	1.61	1.79	1.36	8.79	13.11	2.8
Uttara Kannada	0.73	1.0	0.38	19.16	26.41	9.84
Gulbarga	1.24	1.42	1.0	16.35	23.63	6.17
Bidar	0.95	1.04	0.82	11.36	16.77	4.06
Raichur	1.1	1.37	0.77	10.84	15.92	4.5
Koppal *	1.24	1.51	0.88	9.41	13.57	3.98
Bellary	1.25	1.39	1.06	13.63	19.75	5.32
Bangalore	1.02	1.03	1.02	30.28	42.81	13.5
Bangalore Rural	1.71	1.9	1.46	12.58	17.15	6.56
Chitradurga	1.4	1.48	1.27	11.53	16.37	4.62
Davanagere*	1.39	1.45	1.3	11.55	16.65	4.13
Tumkur	1.81	1.59	2.1	10.45	14.57	4.93
Kolar	1.39	1.39	1.38	12.72	17.93	6.09
Shimoga	1.07	1.25	0.82	11.96	17.18	4.9
Mysore	0.63	0.6	0.67	13.76	20.22	5.41
Chamarajanagar*	1.83	1.99	1.59	12.43	17.1	5.15
Mandya	0.96	0.93	1	12.46	16.89	6.25
Kodagu	0.37	0.47	0.25	29.19	37.77	19.45
Hassan	0.7	0.85	0.51	10.66	15.02	5.44
Dakshina Kannada	6.06	1.85	11.1	25.65	36.17	13.04
Udupi *	3.35	1.5	5.41	12.57	18.92	5.51
Chikmagalur	1.21	1.5	0.78	21.83	28.2	12.53

Table –8 Average score calculated to assess the economic level of disabled persons of each districts and Karnataka

Average score calculated by weightage Karnataka/ Districts to know high and low economic level				The Minus and plus sign shows low and high economic level compared to state		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
KARNATAKA	47.2	42.2	59			
Belgaum	35.4	32.4	45.9	-11.8	-9.8	-13.1
Bagalkot *	38.1	35	47.5	-9.1	-7.2	-11.5
Bijapur	42.9	41.7	48.8	-4.3	-0.5	-10.2
Dharwad	39.3	35.2	43.8	-7.9	-7	-15.2
Gadag *	35.9	34.5	39.1	-11.3	-7.7	-19.9
Haveri *	37.1	35.1	44.8	-10.1	-7.1	-14.2
Uttara Kannada	50.6	50.9	49.8	3.4	8.7	-9.2
Gulbarga	49.6	39.1	74	2.4	-3.1	15
Bidar	38.8	37.2	46.2	-8.4	-5	-12.8
Raichur	37.2	31.6	50	-10	-10.6	-9
Koppal *	37.9	36.4	46.8	-9.3	-5.8	-12.2
Bellary	44.9	36.7	60.3	-2.3	-5.5	1.3
Bangalore(U)	64	52.9	65.8	16.8	10.7	6.8
Bangalore®	47.7	45.2	59.9	0.5	3	0.9
Chitradurga	45.1	41.7	60.8	-2.1	-0.5	1.8
Davanagere*	43.4	39.9	52.7	-3.8	-2.3	-6.3
Tumkur	45.4	42.8	58.4	-1.8	0.6	-0.6
Kolar	45.5	43.4	54.1	-1.7	1.2	-4.9
Shimoga	43.1	40.5	49.8	-4.1	-1.7	-9.2
Mysore	45.2	40.1	56.1	-2	-2.1	-2.9
Chamarajanagar	51.9	48.7	77.1	4.7	6.5	18.1
Mandya	53.1	49.9	71.6	5.9	7.7	12.6
Kodagu	63.7	64.1	60.1	16.5	21.9	1.1
Hassan	44.5	42.4	57.7	-2.7	0.2	-1.3
Dak. Kannada	63.4	61.9	65.5	16.2	19.7	6.5
Udupi *	38.6	38.7	38.5	-8.6	-3.5	-20.5
Chikmagalur	61.2	58.5	74.2	14	16.3	15.2

Table : 9 Rate of disability per 1000 population by sex and residence.

Karnataka/ Districts	Rate of disability among			Rate of disability in	
	Person	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Karnataka	17.8	20	15.5	18.9	15.6
Belgaum	14	15.7	12.2	14.4	12.7
Bagalkot	17	18.4	15.5	18	14.4
Bijapur	20.7	24	17.1	22	15.8
Dharwad	14.4	15.9	12.7	16.6	12.5
Gadag *	18.9	21	16.7	20.4	18
Haveri *	18.5	20.9	16	18.6	18
Uttara Kann.	20.9	23.2	18.6	22.5	17.1
Gulbarga	19.4	22.2	16.4	18.6	21.5
Bidar	20.1	22.5	17.6	21.4	15.7
Raichur	14	15.4	12.6	13	16.9
Koppal *	17.6	19.8	15.4	18	15.8
Bellary	18.4	20.8	15.8	18.5	18.2
Bangalore.U	14.4	15.7	13	16.9	14.1
Bangalore R	21.1	23.4	18.6	22.2	16.9
Chitradurga	21.1	24.2	17.7	21.2	20.7
Davanagere*	18.9	21.9	15.8	19.8	17
Tumkur	19.1	21.5	16.6	19.8	16.2
Kolar	17.5	19.3	15.7	18.6	14.2
Shimoga	16.2	18.4	13.9	17.8	13.2
Mysore	16.7	18.5	14.8	18.1	14.4
Chamarajanagar	24.8	29.8	19.7	25.9	18.6
Mandya	23.7	27.5	19.9	24.1	21.7
Kodagu	14	14.8	13.1	14.4	11.5
Hassan	17.1	18.7	15.5	17.9	13.4
Dak. Kannada	20	22.1	18	18.8	22
Udupi *	15.3	17.2	13.7	16.3	11
Chikmagalur	22.1	26.1	18.2	22.7	19.7

Table- 10 Rate of disability per 1000 population by literacy and sex

Karnatak/Districts	Literate(Total)			Illiterate(Total)		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Karnataka	15.57	17.98	12.24	20.82	23.84	18.71
Belgaum	11.92	13.82	9.07	16.46	18.96	14.78
Bagalkot *	16.04	17.43	13.76	17.84	19.89	16.5
Bijapur	19.51	22.38	14.68	21.7	26.26	18.57
Dharwad	12.34	14.18	9.81	17.63	20.02	15.99
Gadag *	17.65	20.08	13.86	20.51	22.94	19.05
Haveri *	16.55	19.24	12.69	21.23	24.17	19.19
Uttara Kannada	17.34	19.84	14.16	28.11	32.48	25.15
Gulbarga	19.45	22.75	13.93	19.32	21.66	17.58
Bidar	18.53	21.06	14.57	21.78	24.71	19.73
Raichur	14.47	15.74	12.26	13.65	15.02	12.68
Koppal *	17.56	19.71	13.81	17.62	19.84	16.15
Bellary	18.09	20.56	14.22	18.66	21.26	16.85
Bangalore(U)	13.1	14.57	11.25	18	19.83	16.59
Bangalore Rural	18.18	20.68	14.65	24.86	28.51	22.28
Chitradurga	19.02	22.26	14.32	23.66	27.88	20.74
Davanagere*	17.4	20.4	13.26	21.08	24.83	18.39
Tumkur	15.59	18.25	11.89	24.18	28.28	21.41
Kolar	14.65	16.53	11.93	20.96	24.18	18.74
Shimoga	13.47	15.89	10.45	21.29	24.77	18.85
Mysore	14.27	16.49	11.35	19.74	21.77	18.19
Chamarajanagar	20.64	24.95	14.49	28.22	35.08	22.79
Mandya	20.32	24.28	14.86	27.72	32.77	24.14
Kodagu	11.62	12.94	10.08	19.01	19.96	18.31
Hassan	13.29	15.75	10.06	23.04	25.32	21.56
Dak. Kannada	16.25	18.81	13.37	30.41	34	28.03
Udupi *	11.98	13.82	10.09	24.34	29.45	21.28
Chikmagalur	19.49	23.8	14.02	26.74	31.44	23.5

Table- 10 Rate of disability per 1000 population
by literacy status and residence

Districts	Person rural literate	Person rural illiterate	Person urban literate	Person urban illiterate
KARNATAKA	16.64	21.35	14.07	19.12
Belgaum	12.33	16.43	10.98	16.65
Bagalkot *	17.62	18.36	13.36	15.95
Bijapur	21.58	22.33	14.49	18.22
Dharwad	14.75	18.59	10.88	16.36
Gadag *	19.31	21.68	15.15	17.64
Haveri *	16.72	21.14	15.98	21.65
Utt. Kannada	18.79	28.74	14.34	25.69
Gulbarga	18.59	18.59	20.81	22.42
Bidar	20.13	22.62	14.47	17.77
Raichur	13.35	12.82	16.5	17.4
Koppal *	18.37	17.65	14.64	17.39
Bellary	18.72	18.3	17.28	19.65
Bangalore (U)	14.71	20.24	12.92	17.53
Bangalore (R)	19.1	25.9	15.42	19.78
Chitradurga	18.77	23.8	19.87	22.59
Davanagere*	18.15	21.71	16.02	18.99
Tumkur	16.07	24.56	14.08	21.66
Kolar	15.56	21.58	12.68	17.77
Shimoga	15.01	22.04	11.1	19.16
Mysore	15.3	20.35	13.2	17.65
Chamarajanagar	21.86	28.86	16.19	22.71
Mandya	20.25	28.12	20.58	24.37
Kodagu	12	19.05	9.61	18.64
Hassan	13.64	23.74	12.03	17.56
Dak. Kannada	14.36	29.07	18.91	33.49
Udupi *	12.88	24.69	8.49	21.95
Chikmagalur	19.81	27.35	18.42	23.04

Table—11 Rate of disability per 1000 population by work status and residence

Karnataka / districts	Total Disabled rate among workers			Total Disabled rate among non workers		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Karnataka	14.4	16.1	11.29	20.52	25.07	17.52
Belgaum	9.34	10.58	7.14	17.7	22.08	14.7
Baglkot	12.84	13.98	10.97	20.17	23.58	17.75
Bijapur	20.08	23.36	13.95	21.03	24.61	18.42
Dharwar	10.03	10.61	8.84	17.57	22.75	14.22
Gadag	12.89	14.11	11.01	24.23	29.85	20.16
Haveri	13.73	15.55	10.39	22.63	28.31	18.84
Utt. kannda	16.32	17.53	13.74	24.38	30.88	20.44
Gulbarga	17.34	20.72	12.23	20.91	23.78	18.68
Bidar	17.8	19.46	14.64	21.48	25.24	18.67
Raichur	10	11.44	7.76	17.1	19.82	15.1
Koppal	13.16	15.05	10.5	21.43	25.22	18.49
Bellary	14.84	17.19	11.14	21.34	25.25	18.48
Banglore(U)	12.37	12.74	11.12	15.74	19.89	13.37
Banglore(R)	16.9	18.64	13.75	24.81	30.46	21.15
Ctdurga	17.12	20.29	12.09	24.64	29.47	21.15
Davanagere	16.08	18.2	11.88	21.15	26.76	17.51
Tumukar	14.35	16.55	11.05	24.05	29.03	20.56
kolar	13.36	14.9	11.01	21.46	25.48	18.62
Shimoga	13.37	14.64	10.65	18.38	23.79	15.21
Mysore	13.88	14.67	12.01	18.74	23.81	15.79
Chamarajnagar	25.64	29.81	17.15	24.12	29.82	20.83
Mandya	22.43	25.53	16.75	24.9	30.6	21.51
Kodagu	10.15	11.18	8.43	17.58	20.53	15.76
Hassan	12.33	13.95	9.86	21.96	26.09	19.28
D.Kannada	14.29	16.35	11.49	25.72	30.05	22.69
Udupi	9.36	9.95	8.51	20	26.14	16.32
Chikmagalur	20.85	24.17	14.36	23.21	28.83	19.86

Table—11 Rate of disability per 1000 population by work status in rural and urban

Karnataka/ Persons rural	Persons urban		workers	Non-workers
	workers	non-workers		
Karnataka	14.65	23.1	13.75	16.57
Belgaum	9.27	19.13	9.69	14.17
Baglkot	13.2	22.43	11.62	15.76
Bijapur	21.15	22.63	14.51	16.39
Dharwar	10.62	23.7	9.25	14.14
Gadag	13.97	27.48	10.13	19.63
Haveri	13.71	23.43	13.85	20.26
Uttara kannda	17.14	27.15	13.47	18.85
Gulbarga	14.66	22.27	29.22	18.27
Bidar	18.46	23.44	14.51	16.12
Raichur	8.88	16.81	15.01	17.76
Koppal	13.19	22.52	12.91	17.2
Bellary	13.66	23.46	18.01	18.33
Banglore(U)	13.67	19.42	12.17	15.29
Banglore(R)	17.45	26.94	14.28	18.52
Ctdurga	16.69	25.77	20.13	20.91
Davanagere	16.71	22.6	14.03	18.51
Tumukar	14.44	26.21	13.83	17.6
kolar	13.63	24.35	12.07	15.29
Shimoga	14.41	20.96	10.62	14.57
Musore	14.5	21.22	12.42	15.38
Chamarajnagar	26.15	25.76	22	16.63
Mandya	22.19	26.01	24.19	20.4
Kodagu	10.27	18.51	9.24	12.92
Hassan	12.36	24.4	12.1	14.09
D.Kannada	12.56	26.18	17.79	25.13
Udupi	9.99	21.51	6.11	14.09
Chikmagalur	20.63	24.67	22.06	18.31

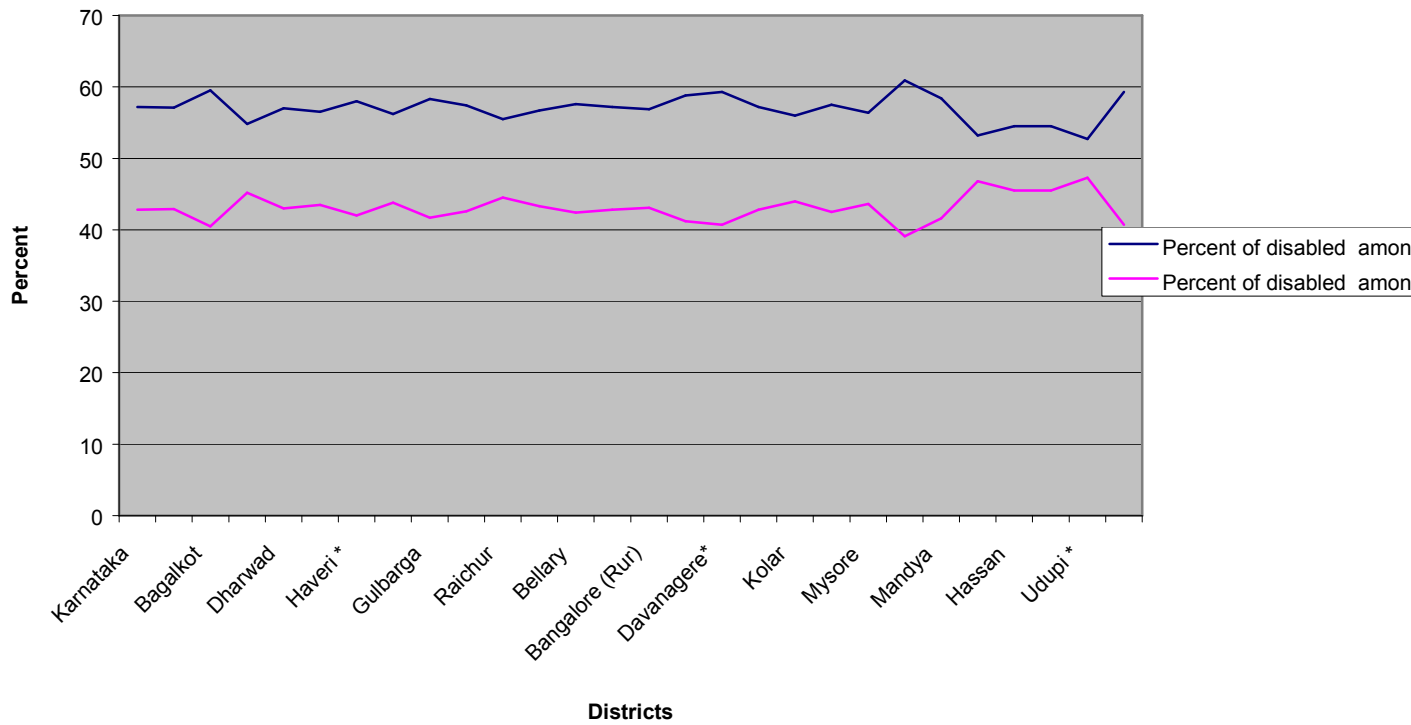
Table-12 Rate of specific type of disability per 1000 population

Karnataka/Districts	Total(Person)				
	In seeing	In speech	In hearing	In movement	Mental
KARNATAKA	8.34	1.72	0.94	5.04	1.75
Belgaum	4.26	1.53	0.86	5.61	1.72
Bagalkot *	7.75	1.55	0.85	5.4	1.43
Bijapur	10.52	1.76	0.87	5.59	1.89
Dharwad	4.34	1.54	0.9	5.64	1.93
Gadag *	7.54	1.65	1.22	6.68	1.79
Haveri *	7.8	1.91	0.96	5.8	2.04
Uttara Kannada	9.82	1.83	1.22	5.78	2.27
Gulbarga	9.02	1.71	0.98	6.18	1.48
Bidar	8.85	1.72	0.99	6.86	1.71
Raichur	6.59	1.26	0.7	4.29	1.14
Koppal *	6.66	1.81	0.93	6.41	1.78
Bellary	8.94	1.68	0.79	5.4	1.58
Bangalore (U)	7.3	1.18	0.72	3.62	1.59
Bangalore ®	10.1	2.02	1.18	5.74	2.02
Chitradurga	10.26	2.13	1.11	5.87	1.7
Davanagere*	8.67	1.95	0.85	5.59	1.87
Tumkur	8.81	2.18	1.11	5.29	1.72
Kolar	7.97	1.86	0.98	4.9	1.82
Shimoga	6.46	1.67	1.01	5.2	1.85
Mysore	9.12	1.84	0.97	3.36	1.41
Chamarajanagar*	16.71	2.06	0.89	3.64	1.54
Mandya	14.18	2.3	1.03	4.53	1.68
Kodagu	6.2	1.36	1.23	3.65	1.54
Hassan	7.24	1.81	1.39	5.13	1.55
Dakshina Kannada	10.46	1.72	0.86	4.13	2.85
Udupi *	6.06	1.98	0.73	3.81	2.75
Chikmagalur	12.78	1.77	1.11	4.79	1.69

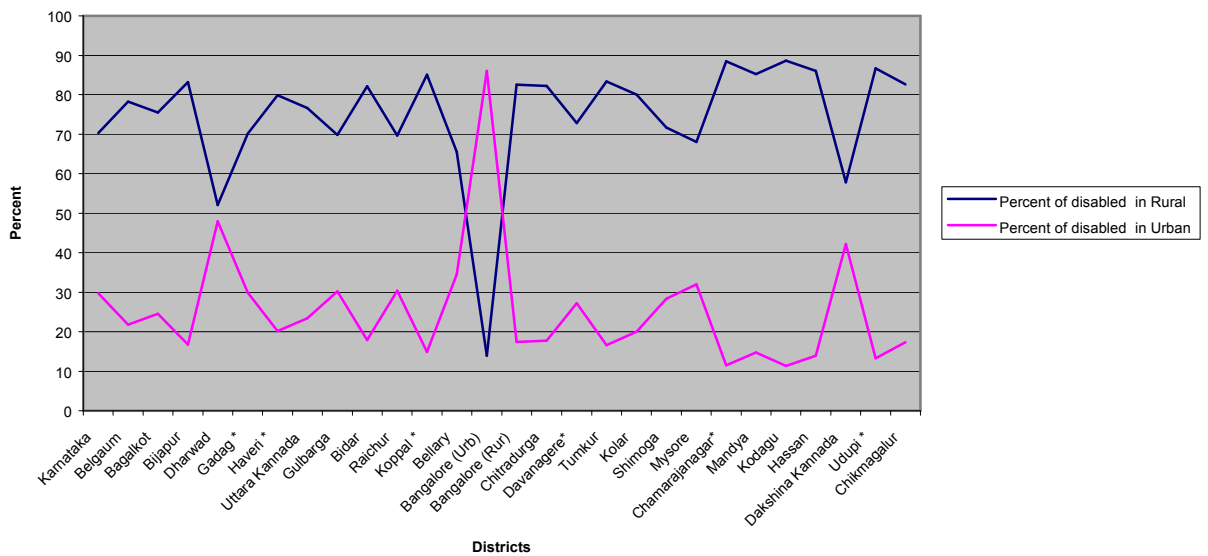
Table –13 Percentage distribution of disabled persons by specific type of disability within each district of Karnataka

	Total (rural+urban)				
KARNATAKA /	Persons disabled in				
Districts	seeing	speech	hearing	movement	mental
INDIA	48.55	7.49	5.76	27.87	10.33
KARNATAKA	46.87	9.64	5.3	28.34	9.85
Belgaum	30.45	10.98	6.13	40.15	12.29
Bijapur	50.96	8.54	4.24	27.09	9.18
Bagalkot	45.65	9.15	4.98	31.79	8.43
Dharwad	30.25	10.75	6.28	39.28	13.44
Gadag *	39.95	8.75	6.46	35.36	9.49
Haveri *	42.15	10.29	5.17	31.36	11.02
Utt. Kannada	46.94	8.75	5.82	27.64	10.84
Gulbarga	46.54	8.81	5.08	31.92	7.65
Bidar	43.99	8.53	4.91	34.08	8.5
Raichur	47.13	9.02	5	30.68	8.17
Koppal *	37.87	10.28	5.27	36.44	10.14
Bellary	48.64	9.14	4.28	29.36	8.58
Bangalore (U)	50.65	8.2	5.01	25.11	11.02
Bangalore ®	47.96	9.6	5.59	27.24	9.61
Chitradurga	48.69	10.1	5.27	27.85	8.09
Davanagere*	45.81	10.31	4.51	29.5	9.87
Tumkur	46.09	11.39	5.83	27.66	9.02
Kolar	45.49	10.6	5.57	27.96	10.38
Shimoga	39.9	10.34	6.25	32.12	11.39
Mysore	54.61	11.02	5.8	20.12	8.45
Chamarajanagar	67.29	8.29	3.57	14.64	6.2
Mandya	59.77	9.71	4.34	19.11	7.08
Kodagu	44.35	9.71	8.83	26.12	11
Hassan	42.3	10.54	8.11	29.97	9.08
Dak. Kannada	52.24	8.61	4.31	20.6	14.23
Udupi *	39.54	12.94	4.74	24.84	17.93
Chikmagalur	57.72	8	5.02	21.62	7.64

Distribution of disabled Population by sex



Distribution of disabled population by residence



Appendix-1

The broad definitions used in 2001 census to consider for each category of disability is as follows: Incase of Disabled in seeing –A person who has no perception of light or blurred vision or who has only one proper vision are considered as disabled in seeing. A person was considered as dumb if a person has speech disability or whose speech others cannot understand. For deaf – a person cannot hear or hear only loud sounds or who can hear with only one ear considered as deaf. For disabled in movement – Who lacks limbs or unable to use limbs or who cannot move without the help of others/ stick or whose body is deformed etc. considered as disabled in movement. The person who lacks to understand appropriate to his/her age and mentally retarded and insane and who depends on family members is considered as mentally disabled. And if a person is suffering from any of the five types of disabilities – in seeing, in speech, in hearing, in movement and for mental well being respectively were coded and for persons who did not suffer from any disability a dash was put under this column. If a person is suffering from more than one type of disability means information about only one of these depending upon serious nature of infirmity is recorded.