



# **Disability Survey Report**

## **Prepared by:**

Vikalp Foundation

Gaya, Bihar

## **Supported by:**

Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBK)

CBM

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)

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## List of Acronyms

APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CBID	Community Based Inclusive Development
CSS	Chotanagpur Sanskritik Sangh
CWD	Children with Disabilities
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DPO	Disabled People's Organisation
HI	Hearing Impairment
ISHG	Inclusive Self-Help Group
LD	Locomotor Disability
LV	Low Vision
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MSS	Margadarshak Seva Samiti
NBJK	Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
VI	Visual Impairment
VF	Vikalp Foundation
WHO	World Health Organisation

## Preface

Report presents the key findings of a survey of a local representative sample of nearly 7219 persons with disabilities and households. The survey on 'identification of persons with disability' was conducted by the Vikalp Foundation in collaboration with NBJK, CBM and DFAT. The main objective of the survey was to produce evidence to guide the development of appropriate national policies, strategies and action plans, paying particular attention to specific needs of children and adults with disability.

The survey was conducted in 2015 and covered the 5 blocks of Nawada district of Bihar state. The key findings report provides information on disability profile, socio-demographic characteristics of the sampled persons with disabilities and households, as well as barriers faced by persons with disability in access to health, education and social amenities. The report also provides information on the most common and different types of conditions and impairments leading to disability in survey locations and highlights the gaps in service provision to persons with disability.

We hope that the evidence in this report will provide the necessary direction for **Poverty Reduction and Community Based Inclusive Development for persons with disabilities in 6 districts of Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh states of India** (P3287-DFAT-MYP) project in the successful implementation which draws from the provisions and recommendations of the United Nations "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" (UNCRPD) and the World Disability Report (WHO 2011). As Vikalp Foundation working together with our development partners like CBM, NBJK, CSS and MSS, we have an obligation to remove barriers to participation for persons with disability through investing sufficient resources and expertise towards increasing access to quality health, education, rehabilitation, access to livelihoods including skills, employment, assistive technologies, access to government programmes and schemes or any other support that may be required to facilitate functionality and achievement of full potential for individuals with disability.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the survey that contain detailed information on the survey findings.

Dr. Chandra Shekhar Azad  
Executive Director  
Vikalp Foundation

## 1. Executive Summary

This report highlights the findings of the “Identification of Persons with Disability” survey conducted by the Vikalp Foundation in 2015 in 5 blocks of Nawada district of Bihar. Surveys of this nature are designed to provide a comprehensive mapping of persons with disability in view of identifying gaps in service provision and access to services for this segment of the population. In this survey disability was identified through a screening procedure, door to door survey.

Disability disaggregated population data and understanding the socio-economic and cultural life situation for people with disabilities is important for informing and motivating evidence based advocacy, policy changes and planning. The Vikalp Foundation was undertaken to identify and address a need for up to date reliable data on disability in five blocks of Nawada district of Bihar state. The survey was carried out in a partnership between Vikalp Foundation, Nav Bharat Jagiriti Kendra and financial support from CBM and DFAT.

### 1.1 Study objectives

- To estimate disability prevalence among adults and children in five blocks of Nawada district
- To explore the lived experience of disability in terms of socio-economic status,
- To explore cultural, ideological, and social interpretations and responses to disability; provide insight into the disability and poverty relationship; and examine social, political, and economic dimensions operating within this relationship.

### 1.2 Methods overview

As the purpose of the survey is to make detailed list of persons with disabilities of five blocks of Nawada district. This study needs to use a mix method to identify the household having persons with disabilities. For this purpose, we will use a key informant's interview. This survey has covered 216 villages of 31 Panchayats of 5 blocks of the Nawada districts. Key informants for this

survey are the CBR staff of Vikalp Foundation who are familiar with the disability issues.

The study had three components:

1. A population based survey to estimate the prevalence of disability
2. A case-control study to compare people with and without disability
3. A qualitative study to explore the conceptual, cultural and social intersections of disability and the disability and poverty relationship

### 1.3 Surveyors' Training

Vikalp Foundation organized two-day training for surveyors at Gaya, which was participated by CBR workers and DPO leaders. They were trained by Executive Director of Vikalp Foundation Dr. Chandrashekhan Azad and other experts working in the Gaya District. The training basically focused on the following topics: How to build rapport with the communities, what is survey? How to carry out survey? What is disabilities? Why disability survey is important? What are the sampling procedures and how to approach to disable people? How to minimize the error during the sample unit selection? How to conduct focus group discussions? After the training the participants expressed full confidence to carry out the survey.

## 1. Introduction

Worldwide there are estimated to be over one billion people living with some form of disability, which is approximately 15% of the world's population. The majority of people with disabilities (80%) are thought to be living in low and middle income countries. People with disabilities can be defined as those who have long-term physical, mental and intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various attitudinal and environmental barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Evidence shows that people with disabilities are more likely to face exclusion from education and employment, compared to their peers without disabilities, leading to an increased risk of poverty.

They are also more likely to face restrictions in participation in society compared to people without disabilities, including reduced access to education and health care.

According to Census 2011 the national prevalence of disability of 2.1%, however there were lots issues related to disability was not included in the data collection. It was also evidence that many persons with disabilities was not included in the data collection due to the cultural and religious issues at community level.

Particularly in light of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD) and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda focus on "leaving no one behind", there is a need for up to date data on disability in Bihar. Disability disaggregated population data and understanding the lived situation for people with disabilities is important for informing and motivating evidence-based advocacy, policy and service planning. These data are needed to support the full inclusion of people with disabilities in the project areas, as well as to support disability specific services and as a baseline against which to assess change.

There is also a need to address the lack of critical qualitative research on disability in Bihar, especially one that engages with and recognizes the deep contextual, cultural, personal and other complexities and heterogeneities of the disability experience. Poverty and disability are frequently postulated to be inter-linked, but in-depth explorations of this relationship and the dynamics

operating within are lacking, particularly in rural, poor communities. While disability statistics are essential to aggregate, provide robust and representative estimates, it is also imperative to understand the lived experience of disability in a more contextualized way, by speaking directly to people with disabilities and their families and learning about and from their experiences in their own words.

Vikalp Foundation, alongside NBJK with financial and technical support of CBM and DFAT have therefore undertaken a survey to meet this data need.

### 1.1 Disability in Bihar

According to the 2011 Census Report, there are 23, 31,009 persons living with disabilities in the state of Bihar –this number however, is a conservative estimate that requires more detailed examination.

According to the Draft Bihar State Policy, World Health Organization statistics estimate that around 10% of the population in the state, is living with some form of disability. The 2011 Census states that persons living with disabilities constitute nearly 3.2% of Bihar's population, with nearly 90% of these persons living in the rural parts of the state (23, 31,009 people). Bihar's disabled population consists of 13, 43,100 men and 987,909 women. 24% of those living with disabilities suffer from visual impairment, 16% suffer from locomotor disabilities, 32% suffer from speech and hearing impairment and 5% live with forms of mental health disability, multiple disabilities 5% and others are 19%.

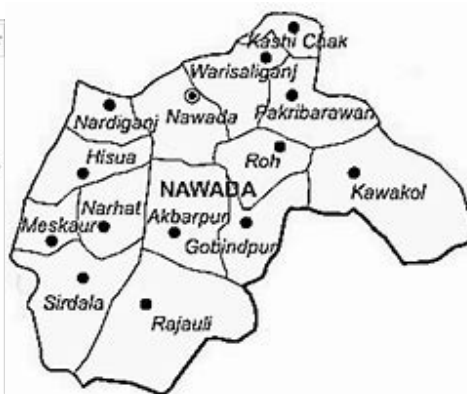
### Nawada district at a Glance

**Nawada district** is one of the thirty-eight districts of the Indian state of Bihar. Nawada is its administrative headquarters. The district is the westernmost district of the Magadh division, one of the nine administrative divisions of Bihar. The area of the modern district was historically part of the Magadha, Shunga and Gupta empires. Koderma and Giridih districts of the state of Jharkhand lie on the southern border of the district; it also shares borders with the Gaya, Nalanda, Sheikhpura, and Jamui districts of Bihar.



According to census-2011 record, the total population district is 2,219,146 with the male & female population being 1,144,668 & 1,074,478 respectively & the total house hold is 337,353.

Sl.No.	Description	2011 Census	2001 Census
1	Population	22,19,146	18,09,696
2	Male	11,44,668	9,29,960
3	Female	10,74,478	8,79,736
4	Area	2,494 Sq KM	2,494 Sq KM
5	Density (per Sq.KM)	890	726
6	Proportion to Bihar Population	2.13 %	2.18%
7	Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	939	946
8	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years Age)	945	978
9	Literacy Rate	59.76	46.83
10	Male Literacy Rate	69.98	60.58
11	Female Literacy Rate	48.86	32.17
12	Literates	10,91,012	6,79,135
13	Male Literates	6,59,474	4,53,300
14	Female Literates	4,31,538	2,25,835



## Location

Nawada town is situated in the Magadh division in south Bihar. Nawada is located at 24.88°N 85.53°E. It has an average elevation of 80 meters (260 ft) with an area of 2,492 km<sup>2</sup> (962 sq mi). It is bounded in the North by the Nalanda District, in the East by Sheikhpura & Jamui District, in the west by Gaya district and Koderma & Giridih districts of the state of Jharkhand lie on the southern border of the district.

## Economic Profile

Agriculture is the mainstay of livelihood and 78% people depend upon agriculture. The principal occupations of the people are rainfed agriculture, animal husbandry and casual labour work. During Kharif period most part of the work mass engaged themselves for about 4 months. Krishi Vigyan Kendra has been set up by ICAR, New Delhi at Gram Nirman Mandal, Sarvodaya Ashram, Sokhodeora, District Nawada, for rapid transfer of technology to the farmers' fields. The operational area of this Krishi Vigyan Kendra is Nawada.

## Administrative Unit

Nawada was formed a separate district in 1973 from Gaya district. The district is moderately sized measuring approx. 2494 square kms in area. At present, it has 2 sub- divisions, 14 blocks, 14 circle offices, 1- Nagar Parishad, 02 Nagar Panchayats, 187 Panchayats, 1099 Revenue Villages, 21 police stations. Its surrounding districts are Nalanda in the North, Sheikhpura & Jamui District in the East, Gaya district in the west and Koderma & Giridih districts of the state of Jharkhand lie on the South. It is located under Gaya Division.

## Identification of persons with disabilities in the survey locations

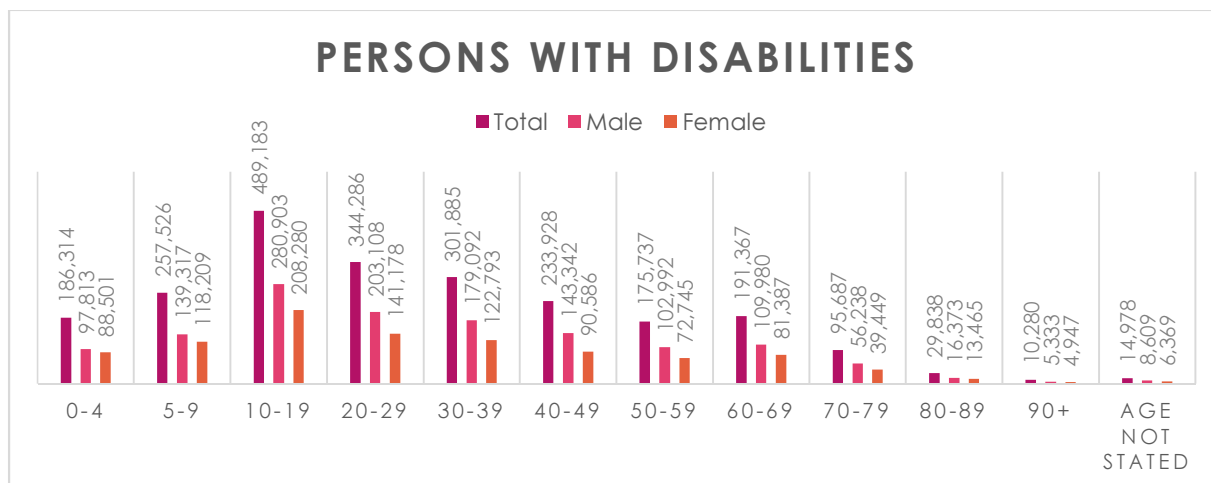


Table 1.1

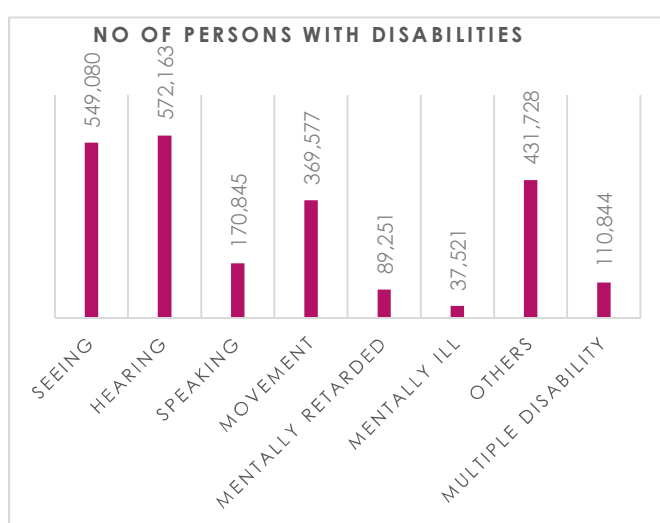


Table 1.2

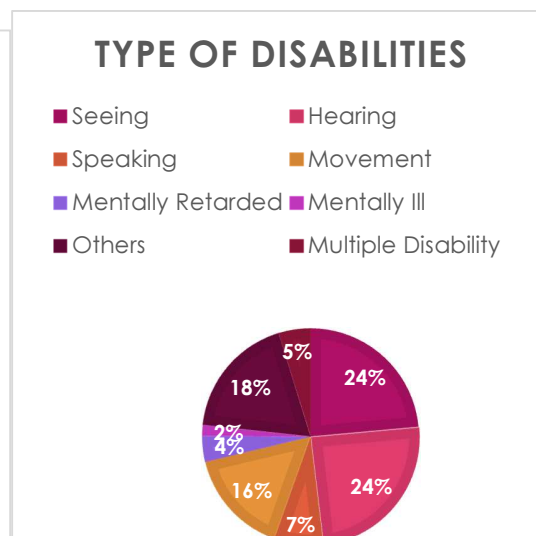


Table 1.3

## 1.2 Measuring disability in surveys

Reflecting these complexities of defining disability, many different methods have been used to measure it in the surveys. This has made it difficult to compare disability data over time or between settings. There is now a strong movement to collect comparable data, which is advocated for by the World Report on Disability, as well as the 2030 sustainable development discussions.

There are three common approaches to measuring disability in surveys. These include a single direct question e.g. "do you consider yourself to have a disability". This is simple and quick, however is likely to result in significant under-reporting due to stigma and cultural perceptions of disability, and is not considered adequate for generating comparable prevalence estimates for survey purposes.

Another approach is the assessment of impairments or health conditions e.g. visual acuity. Objective screening criteria produces reliable and comparable data on cause and severity, which can aid service planning and policy formulation. However, impairment data alone may not capture how the individual functions in his or her environment and the overall experience of disability. Historically, impairment surveys have also been comparatively expensive because of a reliance on clinicians and specialist equipment. Recent advances in technology however are increasing the ability of non-clinical interviewers to undertake short screens of hearing, vision and mobility alongside self-reported functioning tools.

## 2. Survey Result

This section presents the results from the analysis of the household and individual level questionnaires for both case and Control Households. The information provided covers the survey population and household characteristics, the disability profile, education and literacy, employment and activity, health, and access to health and other social services, child functioning and disability, assistive technology and availability of social amenities.

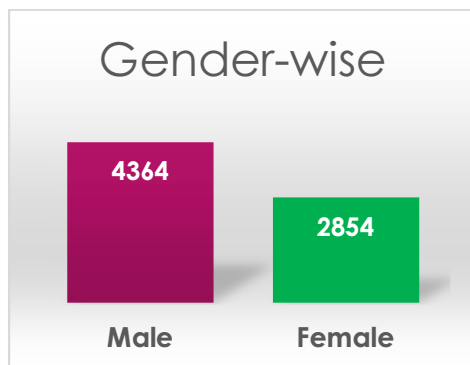
### 2.1 Survey Population and Household Characteristics

The survey was done in 216 villages of 31 Panchayats of 5 blocks in Nawada district of Bihar state. The table 2.1 showed that 7219 persons with disabilities are identified in 216 villages.

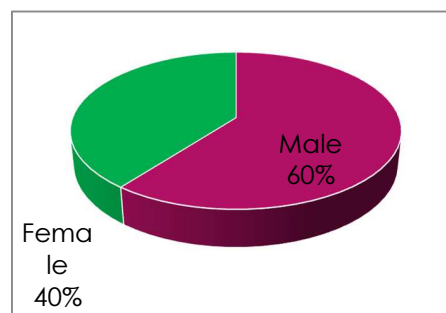
Blocks	Panchayats	Villages	Total sample size
Roh	9	69	2125
Pakaribarawa	6	47	2088
Nawada Sadar	5	39	1520
Warsaliganj	4	18	610
Kauakol	7	43	876
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>7219</b>

Table 2.1

## 2.2 Sex distribution



**Figure 3.1**



**Table 3.1**

Table 3.1 and Fig 3.1 highlights the total population of the baseline survey i.e 7219 people with disability (PWD) was surveyed from 5 out of 14 blocks (Census 2011) of Nawada District, 31 panchayats and 216 villages. The male to female ratio from the surveyed population is 60:40 (Male: 4364; Female: 2855). As compared to the total population of Nawada District which according to Census 2011 is 2,219,146 of which male and female were 1,144,668 and 1,074,478 respectively.

## 2.3 Age distribution by disability status and sex

The grouping of the age is as per the *Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (Ministry of Home Affairs)*.

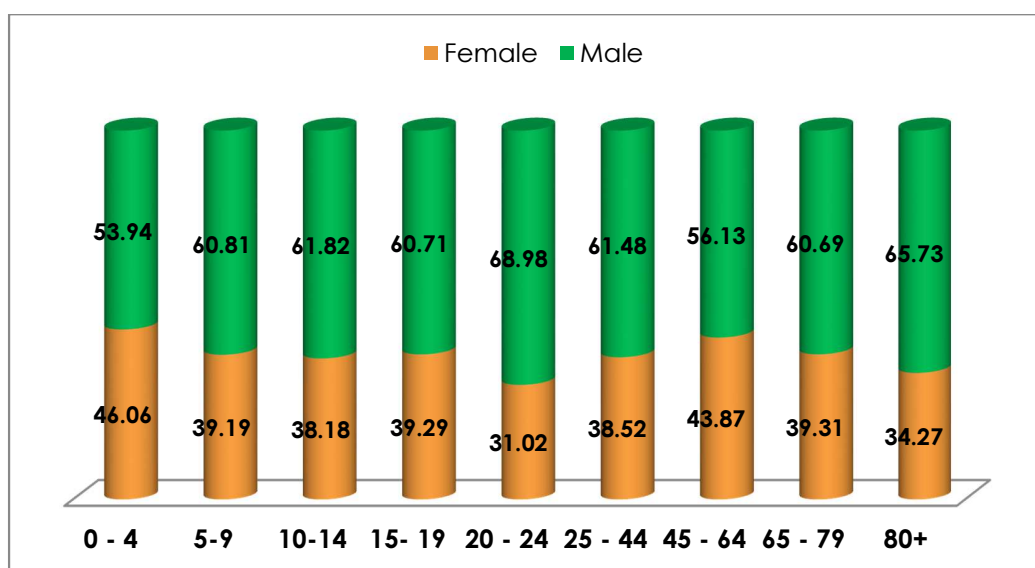


Table 3.2A

Age Groups	Female		Male	
0 - 4	76	89	46.06	53.94
5-9	185	287	39.19	60.81
10-14	223	361	38.18	61.82
15- 19	244	377	39.29	60.71
20 - 24	179	398	31.02	68.98
25 - 44	693	1106	38.52	61.48
45 - 64	783	1002	43.87	56.13
65 - 79	401	619	39.31	60.69
80+	61	117	34.27	65.73

Figure 3.2B

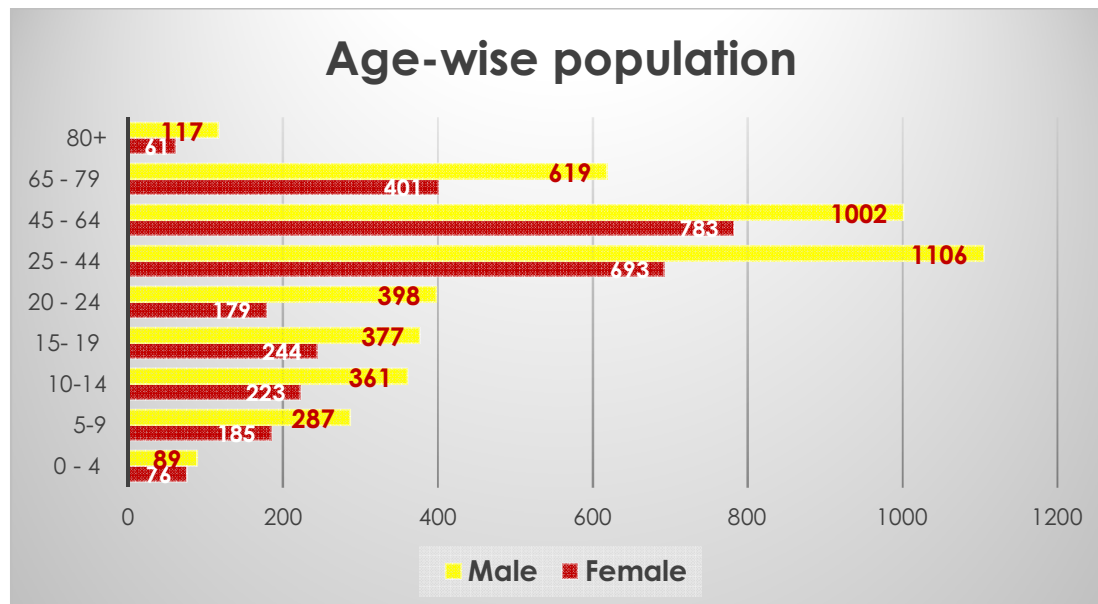


Table 3.2c

## 2.4 Children with Disability in the surveyed area of Nawada District

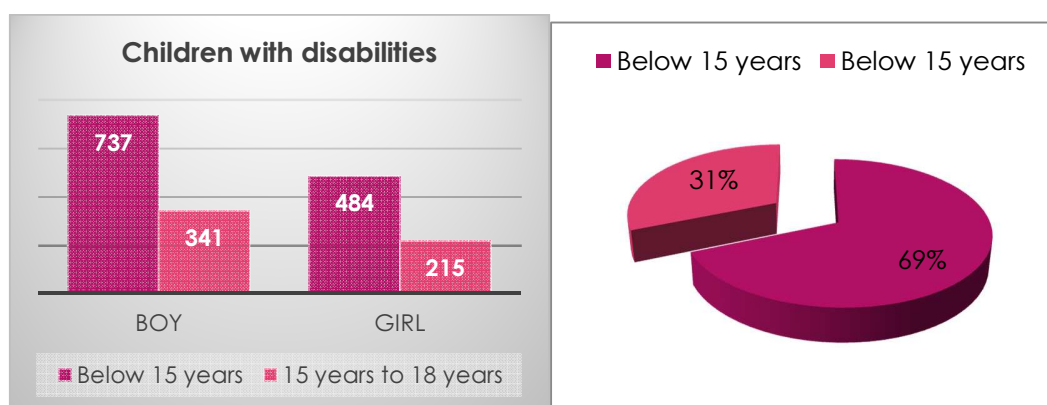


Figure 3.3

Table 3.3a

As per the figure 3.3 there are 1078 boys and 699 girls with disabilities who are below 18 year of age. However, it is also shows that 737 boys with disabilities age below 15 years however only 484 girls with disabilities

compare to boys. The table 3.3a that 69 percent of the children with disabilities are below 15 years of age. Moreover, the total number of children with disabilities in the surveyed area is 1777. The table below shows the distribution of CWDs in boys and girls.

## 2.5 Type of disabilities

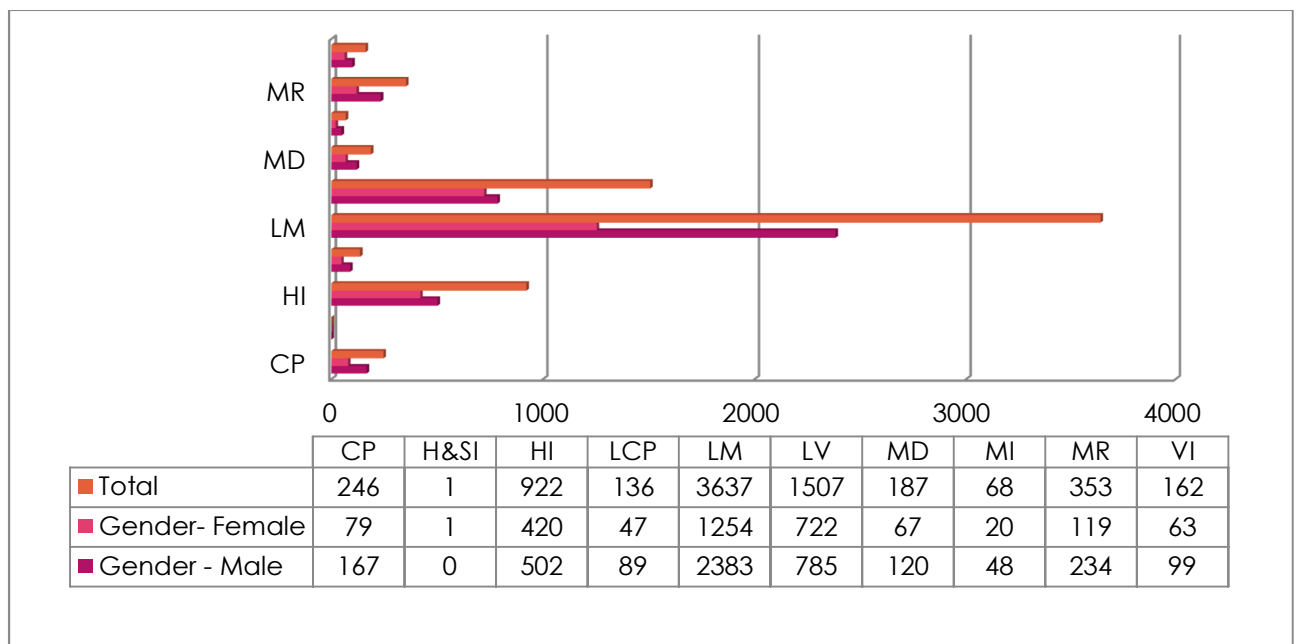
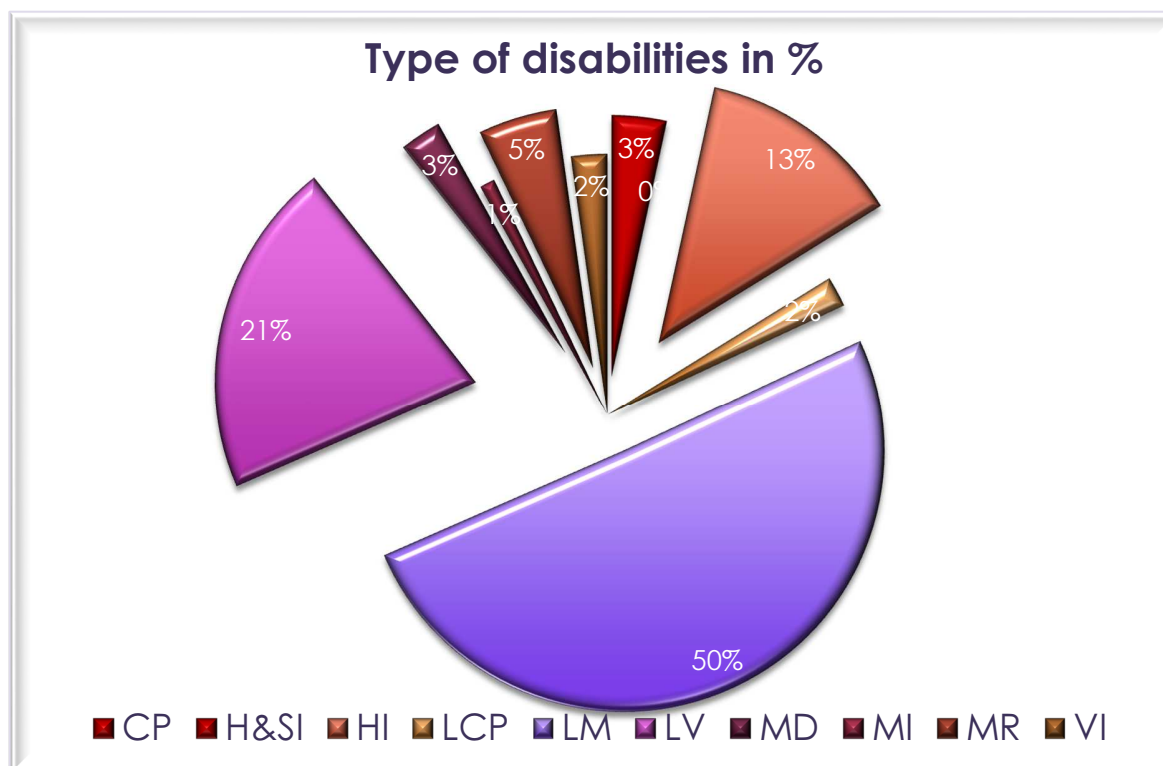


Figure 3.4

Figure 3.4 shows the type of disabilities found in the district of Nawada. People with Low Vision and Locomotor disability are comparatively more than the rest of the surveyed population.





**Table 3.4a**

The table 3.4a clearly shows that 50% of persons with disabilities are physical impairment (locomotor disability) which is higher among all type of disabilities. There are 23% persons with Low vision and Visually impaired which is second highest and 13% with Hearing Impaired which is third highest among persons with disabilities.

## 2.6 Marital status by disability

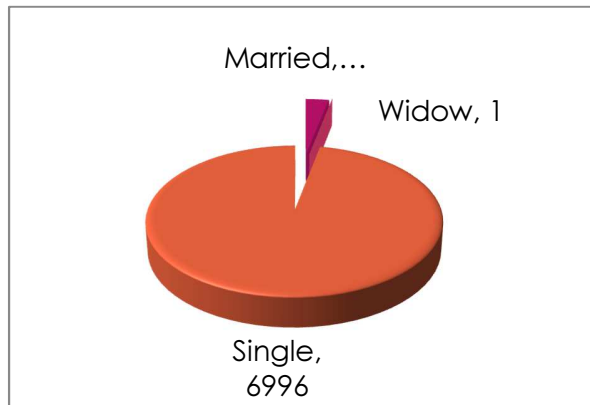


Figure 3.5

Almost 96 percent of the total population are unmarried and only 3 percent of them are married.

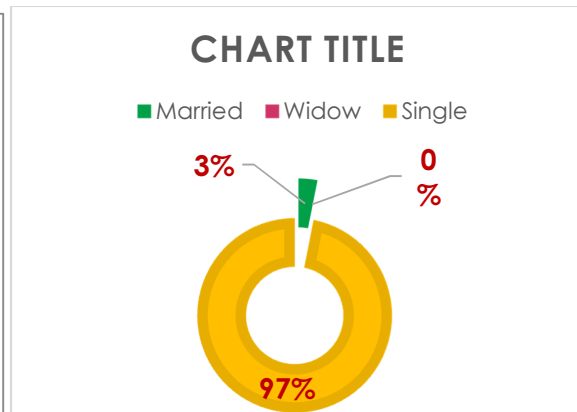


Table 3.5a

## 2.7 Education and Literacy

Post Graduation	Graduation	Diploma	Higher Secondary	High School	Primary	Illiterate	Total
2	191	13	136	163	1208	5462	7175

Figure 4.1

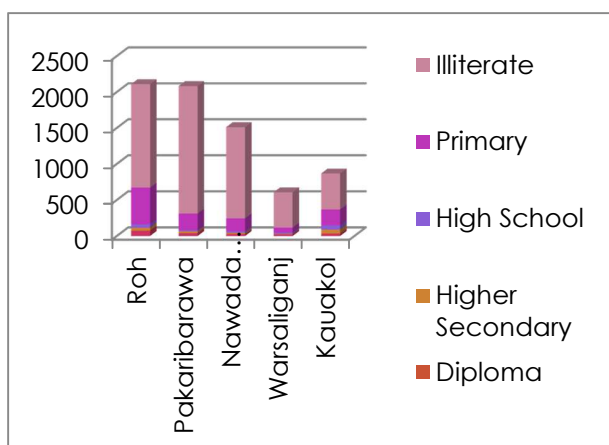


Table 4.2

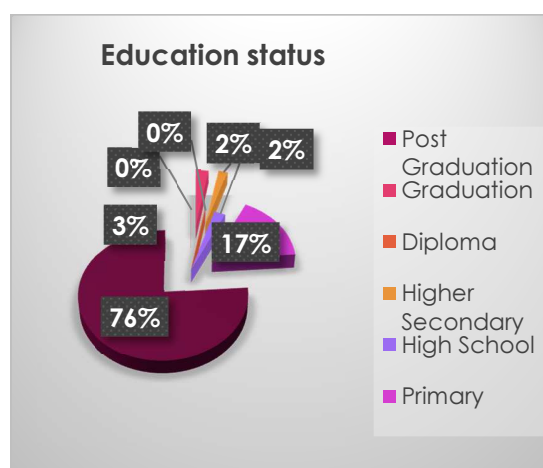


Table 4.2a

The figure 4.1 clearly indicate that 5462 persons with disabilities are illiterate which is highest which comes 76%. However 1208 children are in primary education but the rate of dropout is very high which is 85% and only 15% of children with disabilities enter into high school.

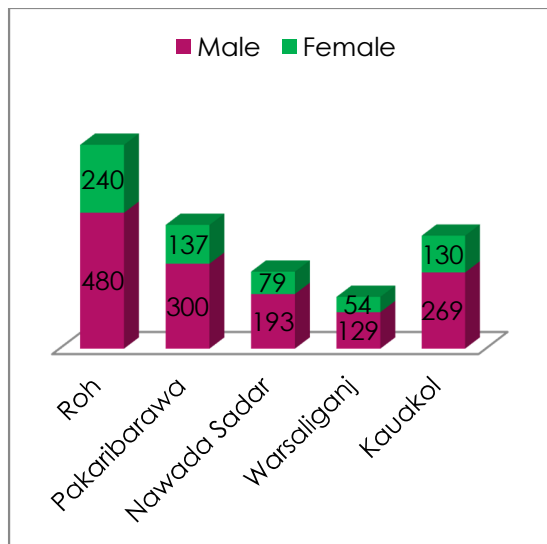


Table 4.2b

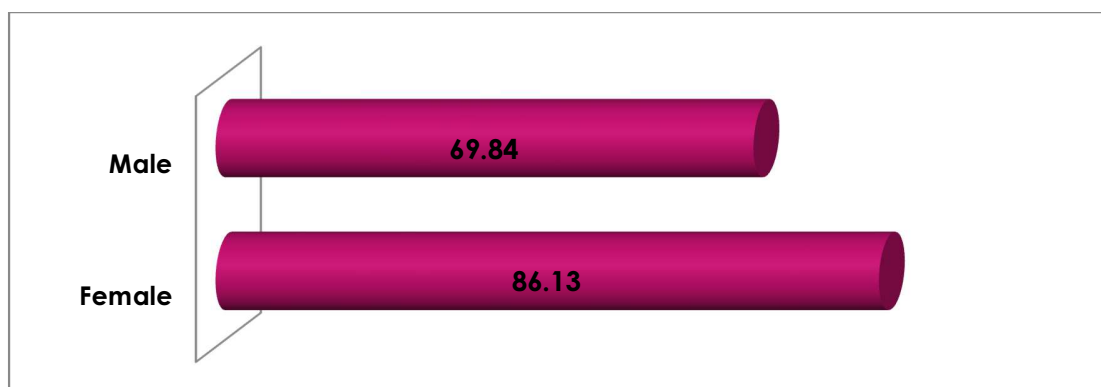


Table 4.3

Figure 4.1 shows the overall status of education among persons with disability. Out of 7219 surveyed population, 44 of them are infants between



	Total PWDs	Male PWDs	Female PWDs
■ Survey from 5 blocks of Nawada	7219	4427	2792
■ All the 14 blocks *as per 2011 Census	2331009	1343100	987909

0-2.5 years and have been left out of this analysis. Figure 4.2b depicts the status of education in all the 5 blocks of Nawada district. It clearly shows that majority of the population do not have any formal education and approximately 2 percent of them have reached graduation level. Table 4.3 showcases that 86.13 percent of the total female population (2829) surveyed are illiterate compared to men (4346) which constitute 69.84 percent.

**\* The education status analysis has been carried out keeping 44 samples out of 7219 total surveyed population. As, these samples are of infants from 0-2.5 years.**

## 2.8 Number of PWDs with disability certificates in all the 5 blocks

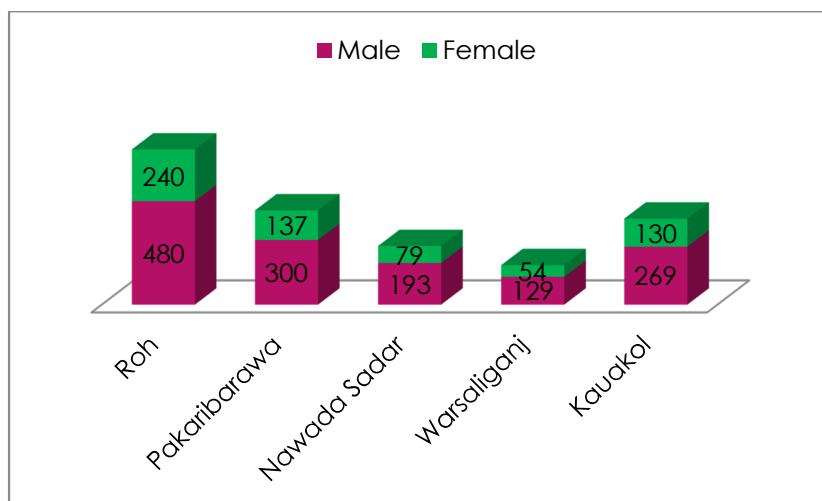


Figure 5.1

The above figure 5.1 showcases that only 2011 People with disabilities have disability certificates out of the total surveyed population of 7219 i.e only approximately 27.86 percent of them have disability certificates.

## 2.9 Accessibility to assistive devices

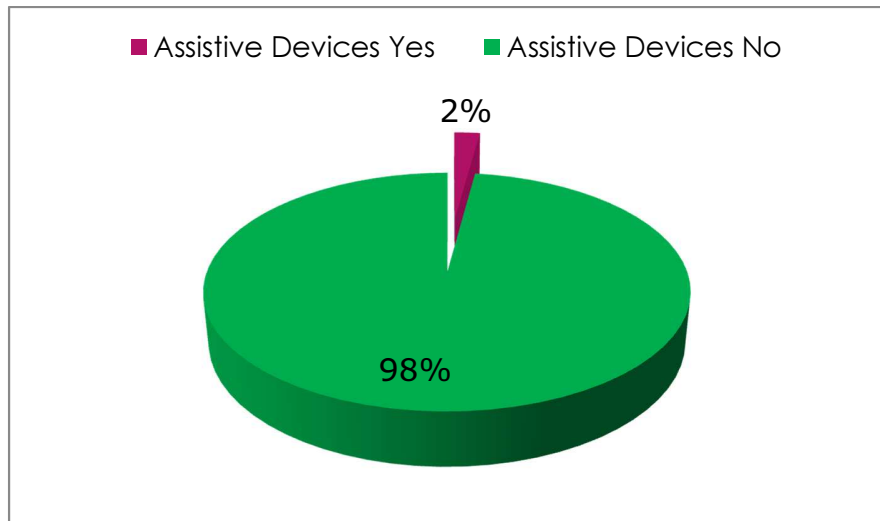


Table 5.1

The table 5.1 show that only 2 percent of the total surveyed population of 7219 has received any kind of assistive devices. Majority are yet to assistive devices.

## 2.10 Distribution of below poverty line across 5 blocks of Nawada District

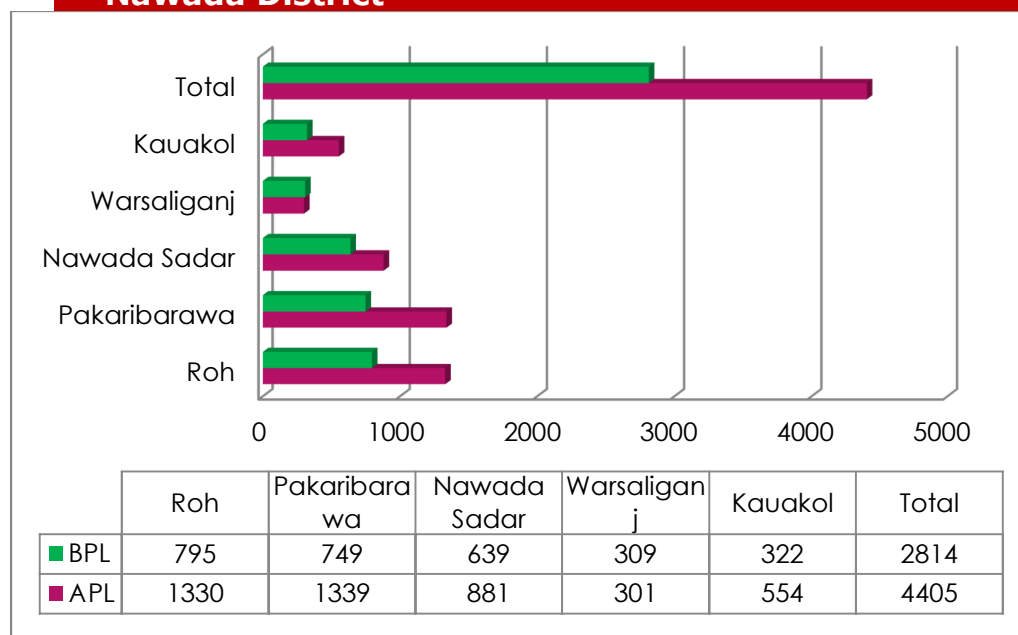


Table 6.1

The above distribution graph depicts that 38.99 percentage of the population in Nawada district are Below Poverty Line (BPL). In Warsalingaj block, 50.66 percentage of the population are under BPL and Nawada Sadar is almost the same as the former with 42 percentage of its population falling under the BPL category. Kauakol, Pakaribarawa and Roh constitute an approximate BPL population of 36.77, 35.87 and 37.41 percentage respectively.

## 2.11 Access to Government Schemes

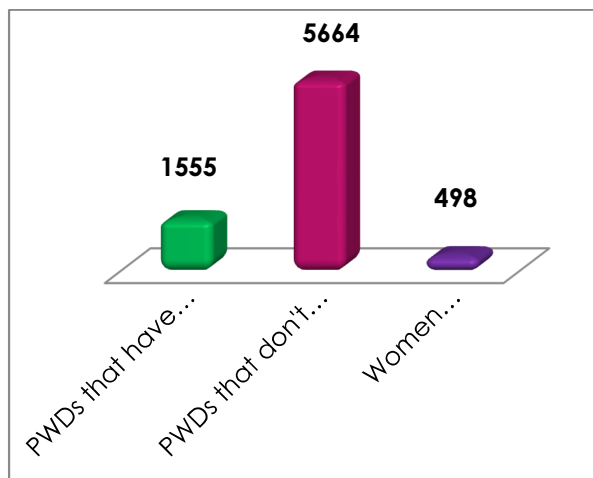


Table 7.1

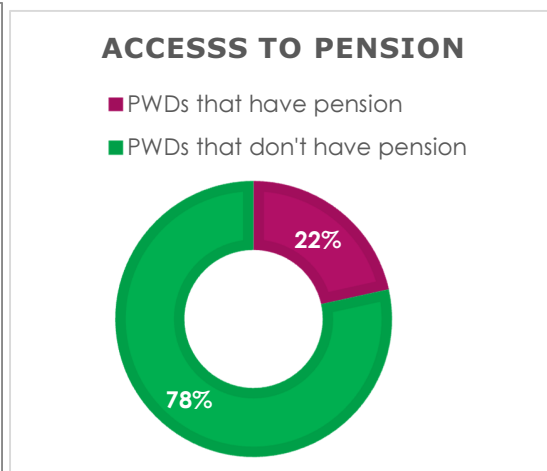


Table7.1a

The table7.1 show that only 1555 persons with disabilities access to pension which is come approximately 22 percent of the surveyed population have availed pension however the vast population 5664 persons with disabilities doesn't have access to pension which comes to 78 percent. This shows that majority of them either are not aware of such schemes or do not have any assistance to guide them through.

## 2.12 Linkage with other Government schemes

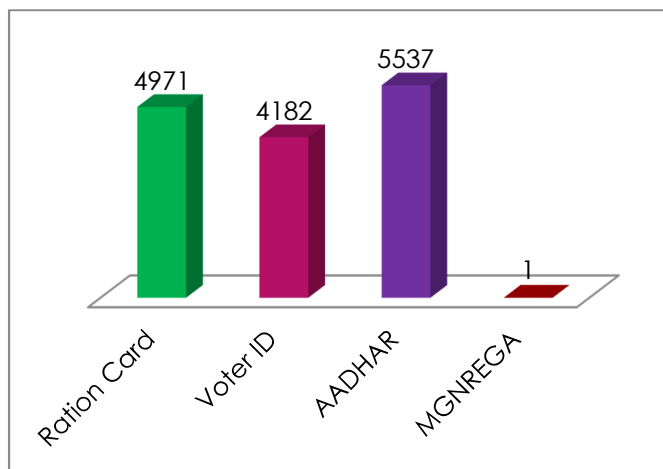


Figure 6.1

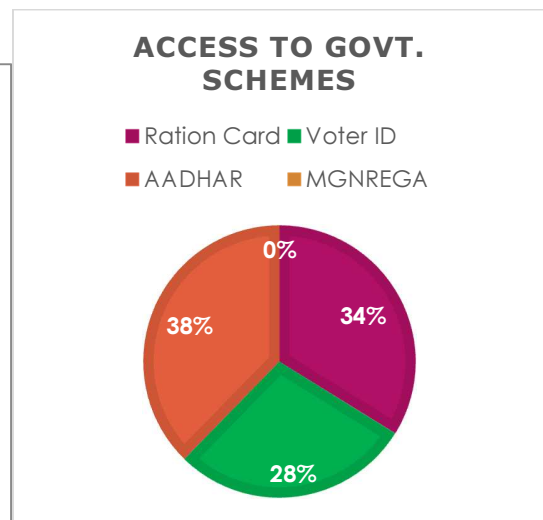


Table 8.1

The above figure indicates the number of people with disabilities accessing benefits provided by the Government