

Disability Survey in Pandharkavda Block of Yavatmal District



A Report

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Executive Summary

The first step towards the inclusion process was enumerating PwDs in the villages so as to increase their access to basic entitlements and further rolling of livelihood programmes. Pandharkavda is predominantly a tribal block and has a history of good community mobilization and SHG movement. It was decided that on the basis of the result from the rapid survey a detailed survey that included 110 parameters would be administered in those households where PwDs have been identified. Thus it was noted that an average of 22% of the household reported having PwDs. Accordingly, detailed survey was undertaken in 69 Gram Panchayats covering 8491 households as an enumeration exercise for identification of PwDs.

Identification of surveyors and data entry operators was the next step. Anganwadi Workers, Asha workers were chosen as surveyors. In case of Pandharkavda, the 7 Data Entry Operators from Janseva were chosen who already had an experience of digitizing the survey data. Code sheet using MS Access was designed for data entry purpose. 11 Sahyoginis from Janseva were selected as team leaders, who were specifically trained regarding the first level data editing before handing over the filled in questionnaires to the data entry operators.

Major Findings

1. Total 5665 PwDs were enumerated in the survey conducted in 69 Gram Panchayats covering 8491 households. Although majority i.e. 76.13% of PwDs (4313) belong to the working age group.
2. Out of the 4238 households with PwDs, 3117 families (36.71%) have reported having only one PwD whereas there are 871 families with 2 PwDs each.
3. Out of the total 5665 PwDs, only 344 (6.07%) of them have the disability certificate.
4. Amongst the total PwDs with disability certificate, only 28.49% of PwDs are women.
5. Only 34 PwDs (0.60%) mentioned that they had received the government assistance.
6. 1064 PwDs (18.78%) are members of some or the other SHG with negligible difference in gender distribution
7. The population of more than 1 disability is highest (29.74%) followed by Locomotor with 27.91% and Visual with 18.31%.
8. Kind of assistance received through various government schemes/concessions/reservations include majorly Travel pass (101), MGNREGA (59), Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana (59) and IAY (31).
9. Only 1 PwD each is benefitted by the Pension scheme and Scholarship.

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10. None of the PwD possessing disability certificate has taken loan.
11. Except 5 PwDs who have received spectacles, none of the other PwDs having disability certificate received the assistive devices namely hearing aid, artificial limb, etc.
12. 83.51% of the households with PwD as family member posses monthly income less than ₹ 5000/-.

Basic Suggestion

Categorization of PwDs was done based on UNCRPD which was ratified by the parliament in 2007. 9 different categories of PwDs were observed in the total of 5665 PwDs identified through the survey. The table below depicts age and disability-wise category of PwDs.

Sr. No.	Age Group (in yrs)	0 to 5	6 to 18	16 to 60	above 60
	Type of Intervention	Through Convergence	Through Convergence	Direct intervention	Through Convergence
1.	Autism	4	13	12 (0.28)	0
2.	Blind	14	136	783 (18.05)	141
3.	Hearing Disability	6	71	267 (6.15)	50
4.	Learning Disability	5	40	110 (2.54)	3
5.	Locomotor	38	143	1279 (29.48)	166
6.	Mental Illness	3	41	139 (3.20)	6
7.	Mental Retardation	8	24	386 (8.90)	87
8.	More than 1 Disability	17	133	1271 (29.29)	299
9.	Speech Disability	9	58	90 (2.07)	4
	Total	104 (1.84)	659 (11.63)	4339 (76.59)	756 (13.35)

Access to the entitlements and other required support for PwDs in the age group 0 to 5, 6 to 18 and above 60 years of age would be addressed in convergence with the respective government departments. The major government departments that would be involved in the interventions for identified PwDs are as follows;

1. **ICDS Department** - For the PwDs in the age group 0 to 5 years (104 PwDs), major activities would be undertaken by the ICDS department where MSRLM would play the role of sourcing and facilitator.
2. **Education Department** - For PwDs in the age group 6 to 18 years (659 PwDs), convergence with education department so that the PwDs can avail the facilities under the SSA and other educational programme. The group has been extended to 18 years since there are delays in the enrollment of PwDs in the school and in addition there are slow learners who need additional space to cope up with the normal syllabus.

3. **Education, Health, Social Welfare, Public Works and Water & Sanitation departments –** MSRLM team and the local NGOs would facilitate the process to ensure that the benefits of various schemes under all these departments reach the eligible PwDs. The entitlements that would be common to all age groups that will be facilitated are certification, assistive device and accessibility.
4. **Rural Development and Labor & Employment Generation -** There are 4339 PwDs in the age group 16 to 60 years and 756 PwDs in the age group above 60 years. MSRLM will directly responsible for the generating livelihoods for PwDs as well as facilitating employment in other government departments. In addition, MSRLM will also make provisions and effort towards skill development of PwDs through appropriate sources.

Introduction

A concerted effort is being made by Government of Maharashtra under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to promote livelihood options for PwD in their programme through decentralized planning by formulating inclusive livelihood plan for PwDs. Implementation of this inclusive strategy would not only enhance the livelihood options for PwDs but also form a role model for other districts. The Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission has been constituted under the aegis of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission in Maharashtra in July 2011 with the support of the Government of India, the World Bank and the Government of Maharashtra. The Mission aims at eradication of rural poverty by building sustainable institutions of poor and ultimately leading them to sustainable livelihoods. The major objective of MSRLM is; *“To design and develop ‘Strategy for Social Inclusion by mapping exclusion’ in general and specifically roll-out ‘Disability and Livelihood Interventions’ in pilot districts with the support of MSRLM’s State, district and block teams”.*

In this regard, a pilot study has been undertaken by MSRLM. For this pilot study of “Inclusion of PwDs in MSRLM program”, selected districts from the 10 intensive districts of the state have been selected. They are – Ratnagiri and Yavatmal. The rationale for the selection of Yavatmal district is that it ***“ranks second last from below (34th rank out of 35) on the ranking of HDI, in addition to being a vulnerable district in terms of malnutrition. The other major reason for selecting this district is to gain insights into the unique challenges of livelihood of PwDs in the vidarbha region.*”** Yavatmal is surrounded by hills and valleys and pose numerous challenges due to difficult terrain.

Ghatanji, Kalamb and Pandharkavda blocks were chosen after a consultation with Chief Executive Officer (CEO), MSRLM. The first step towards the inclusion process was enumerating PwDs in the villages so as to increase their access to basic entitlements and further rolling of livelihood programmes. On choosing these 3 blocks, the strategy of intervention was decided in 2 different processes. Ghatanji and Kalamb were the 2 blocks where disability intervention was being carried out by the support of CBR forum through 2 local NGOs namely Rasikashray in Ghatanji and Gram Jyot in Kalamb. Each one of them had undertaken data collection in 32 and 35 Panchayats respectively. The first strategy therefore was to strengthen the existing work of these 2 agencies and simultaneously scale up the work gradually in other villages of the block through MSRLM team. Pandharkavda is predominantly a tribal block and has a history of good community mobilization and SHG movement. Therefore, the second strategy was to make the intervention fully through the MSRLM team with the support of Janseva, one of the existing NGOs having long standing expertise in community mobilization.

Methodology

The survey of Pandharkavda was done in 2 stages;

Stage 1:

As an elimination process, a rapid survey with 10 questions as base was administered at the level of SHGs from various villages in Pandharkavda. Careful consideration was done to administer the base questions only in those SHGs which continued to be active and live. On an average it was noted that there were between 12 to 18 members in each SHGs. Accordingly, 183 SHGs covering 76 Gram Panchayats and 121 villages came into the fold of the rapid survey. The Rapid survey was done by the Sahyoginis from a local NGO, Janseva. The Sahyoginis though were experienced and well versed for undertaking surveys they were additionally once again oriented to do the job. It was decided that on the basis of the result from the rapid survey a detailed survey that included 110 parameters would be administered in those households where PwDs have been identified. Thus it was noted that an average of 22% of the household reported having PwDs.

Stage 2:

The second stage was to undertake detailed survey of the identified households. In addition, it was noted that some of the major Gram Panchayats were left out which were subsequently included in the survey. Accordingly, detailed survey was undertaken in 69 Gram Panchayats covering 8491 households as an enumeration exercise for identification of PwDs.

Identification of surveyors and data entry operators was the next step. Anganwadi Workers, Asha workers were chosen as surveyors. The major reason for their selection as surveyors was that they have developed a good rapport with the villagers and the villagers also feel comfort in communicating with them. While identifying the Data entry operators, the main prerequisite was that he/she should be well versed with computer operations. In case of Pandharkavda, the 7 Data Entry Operators from Janseva were chosen who already had an experience of digitizing the survey data. 2 days training programme for the surveyors and data entry operators was organized and conducted. This included classroom training, field practical training and feedback session. Problems faced while enumerating PwDs and Interview techniques were the major topics covered in the training. The data entry operators received classroom training as well as hands on with the filled in questionnaires received from the field visit. Code sheet using MS Access was designed for data entry purpose. 11 Sahyoginis from Janseva were selected as team leaders, who were specifically trained regarding the first level data editing before handing over the filled in questionnaires to the data entry operators.

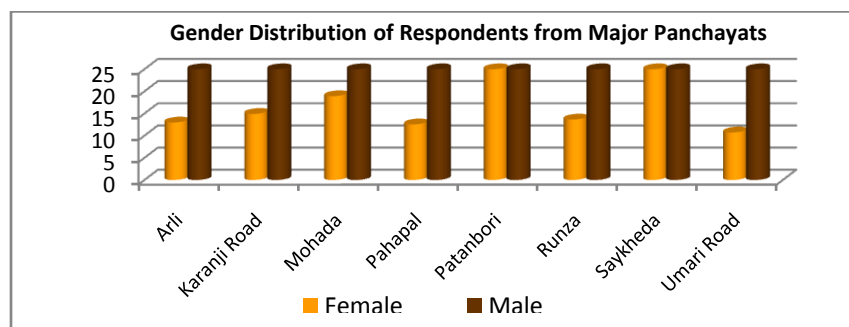
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The survey was launched on 23rd May 2014. Each surveyor was given the list of households for conducting the survey. The data entry operators started digitizing the survey data simultaneously on daily submission of filled in questionnaires by the surveyors. Continuous handholding support was provided to the operators and their queries were resolved. Digitization of data was completed on 7th July 2014 following which analysis was started. It is remarkable to note that the errors occurred in digitized data were negligible. The basic and factual analysis in a tabular format was shared in the preparation of annual action plan workshop during 21st & 22nd July 2014.

The major task was of placing the enumerated PwDs in specific disability category. The method followed for categorization was that the respondents were asked various questions related to functional difficulties faced by them or their family members. These responses were noted and then labeled specific disability category (as these difficulties were the symptoms of that specific category) and then disability category-wise totals were computed. Categorization of PwDs was done based on the categories as per the UNCRPD which was ratified by the parliament in 2007. Detailed Report with more in depth analysis with interpretation is being presented. Interpretation of each of the table is done in a systematic way consisting of 2 steps namely Findings and Inferences.

General Demographic Analysis

Table1: Panchayat-wise Gender Distribution of Respondents



Sr. No.	Panchayat	Female	Male	Total	Sr. No.	Panchayat	Female	Male	Total
1.	Adani	9 (39.13)	14 (60.87)	23 (0.27)	2.	Akoli Bu.	2 (9.52)	19 (90.48)	21 (0.25)
3.	Akoli Kh.	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.01)	4.	Arli	57 (12.98)	382 (87.02)	439 (5.17)
5.	Asoli	7 (22.58)	24 (77.42)	31 (0.37)	6.	Bahattar	4 (50.00)	4 (50.00)	8 (0.09)
7.	Bhadumari	17 (36.17)	30 (63.83)	47 (0.55)	8.	Borgaon	0 (0.00)	14 (100.00)	14 (0.16)
9.	Both	30 (46.15)	35 (53.85)	65 (0.77)	10.	Chalbardi	2 (13.33)	13 (86.67)	15 (0.18)
11.	Chanakha	12 (50.00)	12 (50.00)	24 (0.28)	12.	Chikhaldara	7 (29.17)	17 (70.83)	24 (0.28)
13.	Dabha Man	9 (47.37)	10 (52.63)	19 (0.22)	14.	Daheli	8 (25.00)	24 (75.00)	32 (0.38)
15.	Dhoki Road	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.01)	16.	Ghoddara	3 (13.64)	19 (86.36)	22 (0.26)
17.	Ghonsi	8 (44.44)	10 (55.56)	18 (0.21)	18.	Karanji Road	127 (14.92)	724 (85.08)	851 (10.02)
19.	Karanwadi	8 (36.36)	14 (63.64)	22 (0.26)	20.	Karegaon Ba.	4 (50.00)	4 (50.00)	8 (0.09)
21.	Karegaon Ram	6 (18.75)	26 (81.25)	32 (0.38)	22.	Kawatha	8 (21.62)	29 (78.38)	37 (0.44)
23.	Kegaon	15 (28.85)	37 (71.15)	52 (0.61)	24.	Kelapur	18 (46.15)	21 (53.85)	39 (0.46)
25.	Khairgaon Bu.	17 (31.48)	37 (68.52)	54 (0.64)	26.	Kinhi	18 (54.55)	15 (45.45)	33 (0.39)
27.	Kodori	20 (52.63)	18 (47.37)	38 (0.45)	28.	Konghara	6 (33.33)	12 (66.67)	18 (0.21)
29.	Kopamandwi	9 (42.86)	12 (57.14)	21 (0.25)	30.	Kothoda	8 (34.78)	15 (65.22)	23 (0.27)
31.	Lingati Say.	3 (30.00)	7 (70.00)	10 (0.12)	32.	Mangi	19 (35.19)	35 (64.81)	54 (0.64)
33.	Mangurda	14 (37.84)	23 (62.16)	37 (0.44)	34.	Marathwakadi	13 (41.94)	18 (58.06)	31 (0.37)
35.	Maregaon van	17 (48.57)	18 (51.43)	35 (0.41)	36.	Mira Jira	7 (26.92)	19 (73.08)	26 (0.31)
37.	Mohada	240 (18.93)	1028 (81.07)	1268 (14.93)	38.	Mohdari	3 (21.43)	11 (78.57)	14 (0.16)
39.	Munzala	0 (0.00)	17 (100.00)	17 (0.20)	40.	Padha	2 (5.13)	37 (94.87)	39 (0.46)
41.	Pahapal	135 (12.56)	940 (87.44)	1075 (12.66)	42.	Patanbori	576 (33.14)	1162 (66.86)	1738 (20.47)

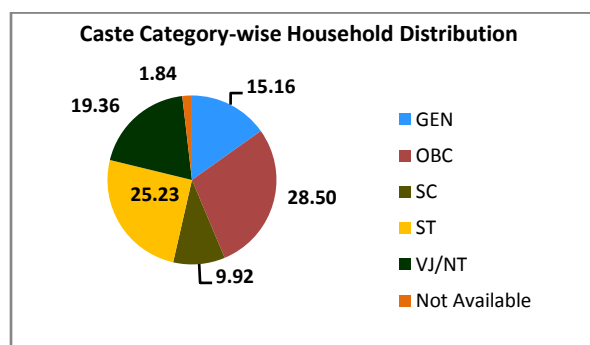
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43.	Pathari	14 (53.85)	12 (46.15)	26 (0.31)	44.	Pimpri Bori	12 (42.86)	16 (57.14)	28 (0.33)
45.	Pimpri Road	13 (43.33)	17 (56.67)	30 (0.35)	46.	Rudha	10 (33.33)	20 (66.67)	30 (0.35)
47.	Runza	80 (13.65)	506 (86.35)	586 (6.90)	48.	Sakhara Kh.	12 (63.16)	7 (36.84)	19 (0.22)
49.	Sakhi Bu.	10 (26.32)	28 (73.68)	38 (0.45)	50.	Saykheda	194 (33.33)	388 (66.67)	582 (6.85)
51.	Singaldip	3 (15.79)	16 (84.21)	19 (0.22)	52.	Sonbardi	5 (38.46)	8 (61.54)	13 (0.15)
53.	Sonurli	0 (0.00)	7 (100.00)	7 (0.08)	54.	Tadumari	4 (11.11)	32 (88.89)	36 (0.42)
55.	Telangtakali	7 (36.84)	12 (63.16)	19 (0.22)	56.	Tembhi	4 (66.67)	2 (33.33)	6 (0.07)
57.	Umari Road	51 (10.74)	424 (89.26)	475 (5.59)	58.	Vru. Takali	10 (50.00)	10 (50.00)	20 (0.24)
59.	Wagada	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (0.01)	60.	Wagholi	3 (25.00)	9 (75.00)	12 (0.14)
61.	Wai	2 (14.29)	12 (85.71)	14 (0.16)	62.	Wanjari	1 (5.26)	18 (94.74)	19 (0.22)
63.	Wathoda	4 (28.57)	10 (71.43)	14 (0.16)	64.	Zuni	10 (30.30)	23 (69.70)	33 (0.39)
65.	Ghubadi	3 (33.33)	6 (66.67)	9 (0.11)	66.	Karegaon Ba	4 (50.00)	4 (50.00)	8 (0.09)
67.	Khairi	11 (84.62)	2 (15.38)	13 (0.15)	68.	Warha	7 (53.85)	6 (46.15)	13 (0.15)
Total		1963 (23.12)	6528 (76.88)	8491 (100.00)					

Findings

Total households covered under survey are 8491 out of which 23.12% were female interviewee and 76.88 were male. **Out of the total 69 Panchayats**, there were 8 Panchayats namely Arli, Karanji Raod, Mohada, Pahapal, Patanbori, Saykheda and Umari Road with large number of households under survey. Patanbori and Saykheda have shown highest female respondents whereas Umari Road, Pahapal and Arli have shown highest male respondents.

Table2: Caste Category-wise Distribution of Households

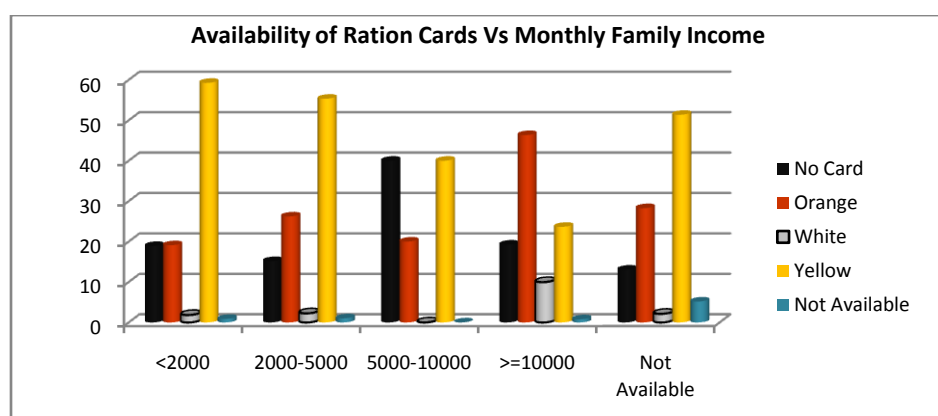


Sr. No.	Caste Category	Total	%
1.	General (GEN)	1287	15.16
2.	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	2420	28.50
3.	Scheduled Caste (SC)	842	9.92
4.	Scheduled Tribe (ST)	2142	25.23
5.	Vimukt Jati-Nomadic Tribes (VJ/NT)	1644	19.36
6.	Not Available	156	1.84
Total		8491	100.00

Findings

Majority (28.50%) of the households are from Other Backward Classes followed by 25.23% from Scheduled tribe and 19.36% households fall in the VJ/NT category. 2142 households (25.23%) belong to Scheduled tribe and 1644 (19.36%) belong to Vimukt Jati - Nomadic Tribe. This reveals even though compare to general population and the scheduled caste, **the tribal population is very high in the block. As per Census 2001, Yavatmal has 10.28% SC population and 11.26% as the ST population in the district. Compare to this, the block figures have also revealed almost same proportion of SC and ST population in the block.**

Table3: Availability of Ration Cards and Monthly Family Income



Ration Card Type	Monthly Family Income (in ₹)					Total
	<2000	2000-5000	5000-10000	>=10000	Not Available	
No Card	432	715	2	224	43	1416 (16.68)
Yellow	1353	2607	2	275	169	4406 (51.89)
Orange	436	1235	1	539	93	2304 (27.13)
White	42	106		116	7	271 (3.19)
Not Available	20	48		9	17	94 (1.11)
Total	2283 (26.89)	4711 (55.48)	5 (0.06)	1163 (13.7)	329 (3.88)	8491

Findings

1416 families (16.68%) do not possess Ration Card and out of these, 432 belong to the category of monthly family income below ₹ 2000/-. 2304 households i.e. 27.13% have orange card with almost 72% of the total families having monthly income less than ₹ 5000/-. 4406 families (51.89%) have Yellow card. 42 families with income less than ₹ 2000/- have white ration card. It's surprising to note that there are 148 families in spite of income being less than ₹ 5000/- possess White ration card. It is found that 6994

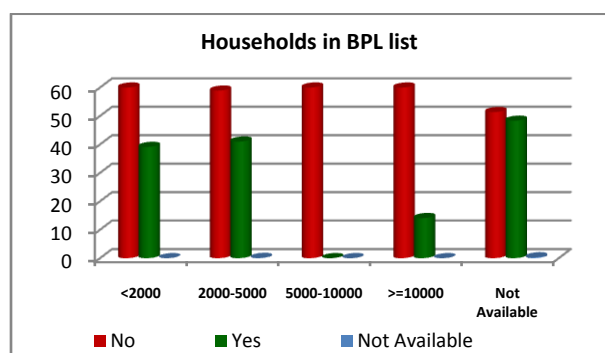
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families (82.37%) have monthly income below ₹ 5000/- and out of these, 2283 families (32.64%) have income below ₹ 2000/-.

Inferences

It is observed that around 82% of the families have monthly income up to ₹ 5000/- with 29.60% of the families having 5 or more than 5 members each. For these families to meet their monthly financial requirements is a challenge.

Table4: Monthly Family Income of Households covered in BPL 2002-03 list



Monthly Family Income (in ₹)	Household in BPL 2002-03 list			
	No	Yes	Not Available	Total
<2000	1390	893		2283
2000-5000	2776	1931	4	4711
5000-10000	5			5
>=10000	999	164		1163
Not Available	169	159	1	329
Total	5339 (62.88)	3147 (37.06)	5 (0.06)	3572 (100.00)

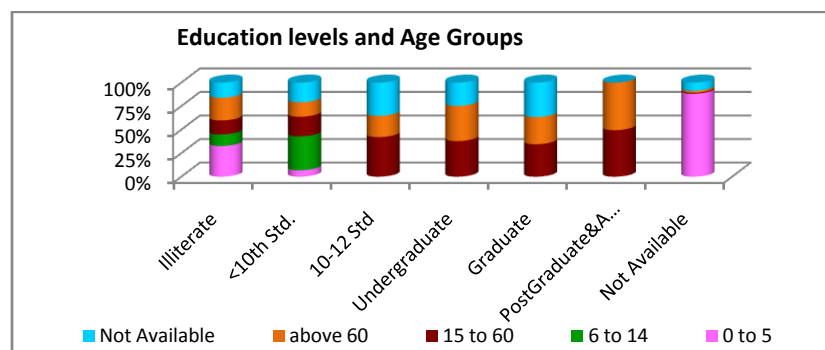
Findings

There are 1390 households (61%) with family income below ₹ 2000/- and still not enlisted in the BPL 2002-03 list whereas 2095 households having income more ₹ 2000 are covered in the list. It's equally surprising that 164 families whose monthly income is more than ₹10000 have also found place in the list.

Inferences

Based on the findings the list prepared by District Authorities seems to be flawed.

Table5: Respondents' Education and Age Group Distribution



Age Group (in yrs)	Education Level							Total
	Illiterate	<10th Std.	10-12 Std	Under Graduate	Graduate	Post Graduate & Above	Not Available	
0 to 5	16	3	0	0	0	0	3	22 (0.26)
6 to 14	14	37	0	0	0	0	0	51 (0.60)
15 to 60	2337 (33.34)	2943 (41.98)	1346 (19.20)	48 (0.68)	296 (4.22)	29 (0.41)	11 (0.16)	7010 (82.56)
above 60	637	366	122	8	42	5	4	1184 (13.94)
Not Available	80	94	36	1	10	0	3	224 (2.64)
Total	3084 (36.32)	3443 (40.55)	1504 (17.71)	57 (0.67)	348 (4.10)	34 (0.40)	21 (0.25)	8491

Findings

3084 (36.32%) respondents are found to be illiterate and among the literates 3443 (45.84%) had education below 10th standard. Only 22.88 respondents (1943) possess educational qualification above 10th standard.

Working age group (15-60 years) comprises 82.56% of the total respondents which includes 84% (48) of the total under graduates and 85.06% (296) of the graduates. 33.34% (2337) of the total illiterates are from the working age group. Also 85.48% (2943) of the total respondents who studied below 10th standard fall in the working age group.

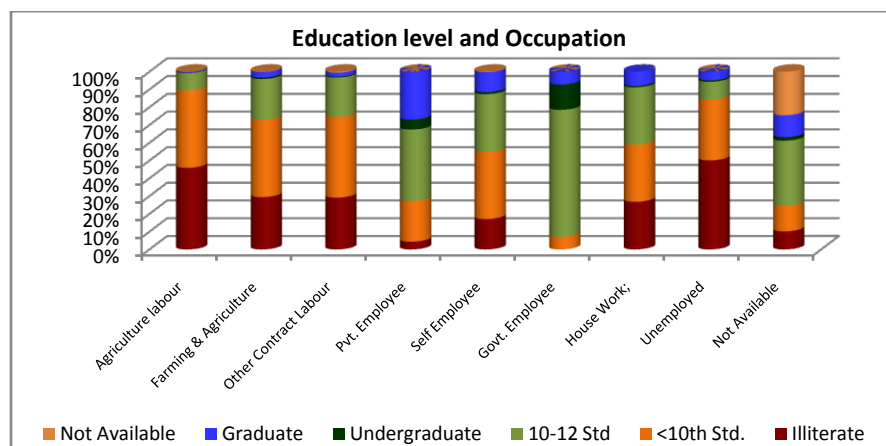
Inferences

There seem to be a very high level of illiteracy including below 10th Std (75.32%) in the working age group. This reduces their chances of getting employed both in government and private sector. Table above depicts that only 348 respondents (4.10%) are Graduate and 34 Post Graduate which means that hardly 4.5% are eligible for government employment with higher salary packages that support to improve their standard of living i.e. 4.64% of the total 7010 respondents in the working age group posses higher educational qualification (Graduate /and Post Graduate). Hence if this % would

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have been high, then the number of individuals employed in government sector or self employed would have increased.

Table6: Education level-wise Occupation of Respondent's



Occupation Category	Education Levels							Total
	Illiterate	<10th Std.	10-12 Std	Under Graduate	Graduate	Post Graduate & Above	Not Available	
Agriculture labour	1976 (45.93)	1870 (43.47)	419 (9.74)	4 (0.09)	27 (0.63)	3 (0.07)	3 (0.07)	4302 (50.67)
Farming & Agriculture	427 (29.41)	631 (43.46)	332 (22.87)	12 (0.83)	45 (3.10)	3 (0.21)	2 (0.14)	1452 (17.10)
Other Contract Labour	54 (29.19)	84 (45.41)	41 (22.16)	1 (0.54)	4 (2.16)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.54)	185 (2.18)
Pvt. Employee	11 (4.35)	57 (22.53)	100 (39.53)	14 (5.53)	67 (26.48)	4 (1.58)	0 (0.00)	253 (2.98)
Self Employee	216 (16.99)	475 (37.37)	410 (32.26)	15 (1.18)	141 (11.09)	11 (0.87)	3 (0.24)	1271 (14.97)
Gov. Employee	0 (0.00)	1 (6.25)	10 (62.50)	2 (12.50)	1 (6.25)	2 (12.50)	0 (0.00)	16 (0.19)
House Work	95 (26.76)	114 (32.11)	114 (32.11)	3 (0.85)	28 (7.89)	1 (0.28)	0 (0.00)	355 (4.18)
Unemployed	300 (49.34)	204 (33.55)	60 (9.87)	5 (0.82)	29 (4.77)	10 (1.64)	0 (0.00)	608 (7.16)
Not Available	5 (10.20)	7 (14.29)	18 (36.73)	1 (2.04)	6 (12.24)	0 (0.00)	12 (24.49)	49 (0.58)
Grand Total	3084 (36.32)	3443 (40.55)	1504 (17.71)	57 (0.67)	348 (4.10)	34 (0.40)	21 (0.25)	8491 (100.00)

Findings

The above table reveals **Agriculture Labour as the major occupation (50.67%) of the respondents** followed by Farming & Agriculture (17.10%) and Self Employment (14.97%) being the 3rd highest. 355 respondents (4.18%) are engaged in house-work and 608 (7.16%) are unemployed. On an average education level of 99.14% of the respondents engaged as Agriculture Labour is either studied

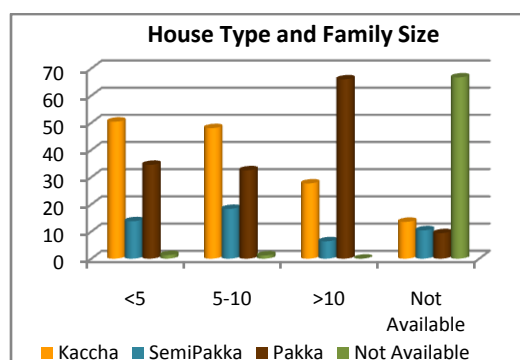
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upto 12th standard or below (inclusive of illiterates). Similar proportion is seen in the case of Farming and Other Contract Labour category.

Inferences

It is inferred that out of the total 348 Graduates 141 of them are self employed and 1 in government job. There are 29 Graduates and 10 Post Graduates who are unemployed.

Table7: Type of House and Family Size



No. of family members	Type of House				
	Kaccha	Semi Pakka	Pakka	Not Available	Total
<5	2976 (50.40)	813 (13.77)	2038 (34.51)	78 (1.32)	5905 (69.54)
5-10	1173 (48.01)	447 (18.30)	794 (32.50)	29 (1.19)	2443 (28.77)
>10	13 (27.66)	3 (6.38)	31 (65.96)	0 (0.00)	47 (0.55)
Not Available	13 (13.54)	10 (10.42)	9 (9.38)	64 (66.67)	96 (1.13)
Total	4175 (49.17)	1273 (14.99)	2872 (33.82)	171 (2.01)	8491 (100.00)

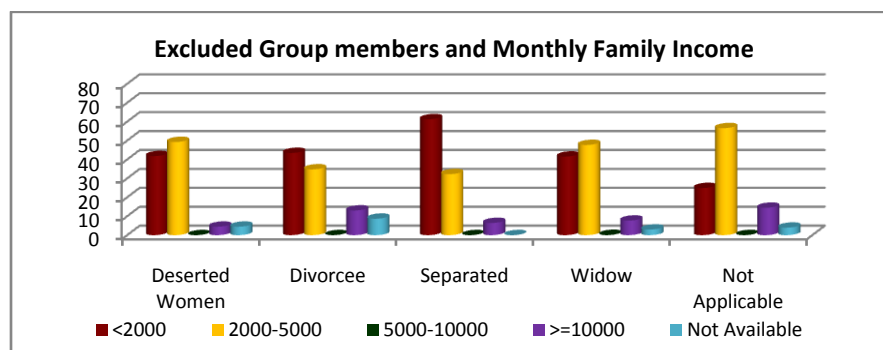
Findings

While it's noteworthy that **69.54% of the households have family size less than 5 members**, there are 2443 (28.77%) families with 5 to 10 members. Out of these 2443 families, only 794 families (32.50%) live in Pakka house whereas 1620 families (66.31%) have house type either kaccha or semi pakka. It is pleasing to note that 34 families (72.34%) with members more than 10 live in Semi Pakka or Pakka house. Out of the total 8491 households, 5448 (64.16%) families live in either kaccha or semi pakka house. Only 2872 (33.82) families have Pakka house.

Inferences

Majority of the families (64.16%) families reside in Kaccha or Semi-Pakka house.

Table8: Excluded Group and Monthly Family Income



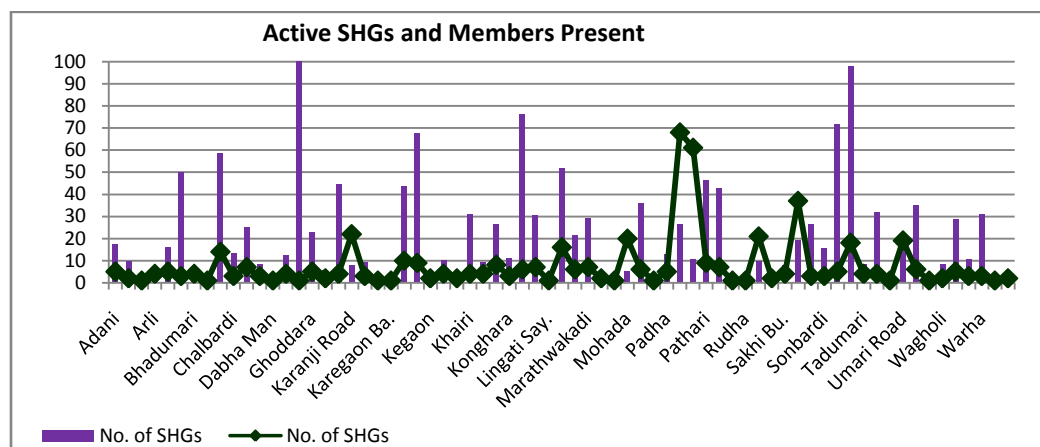
Excluded Group	Monthly Family Income (in ₹)					Total
	<2000	2000-5000	5000-10000	>=10000	Not Available	
Deserted Women	28 (41.79)	33 (49.25)	0 (0.00)	3 (4.48)	3 (4.48)	67 (0.79)
Divorcee	10 (43.48)	8 (34.78)	0 (0.00)	3 (13.04)	2 (8.70)	23 (0.27)
Separated	19 (61.29)	10 (32.26)	0 (0.00)	2 (6.45)	0 (0.00)	31 (0.37)
Widow	351 (41.54)	403 (47.69)	1 (0.12)	65 (7.69)	25 (2.96)	845 (9.95)
Not Applicable	1875 (24.92)	4257 (56.57)	4 (0.05)	1090 (14.49)	299 (3.97)	7525 (88.62)
Total	2283 (26.89)	4711 (55.48)	5 (0.06)	1163 (13.70)	329 (3.87)	8491 (100.00)

Findings

There are 845 (9.95%) widows in the 8491 families surveyed. Though the percentage of deserted women, divorcee and separated women found is small, their presence has been figure out through the survey. Also it is noted that majority of the widows (89.23%) belong to the families with monthly income upto ₹ 5000/-. While 73 families (6.28%) consisting of a member from excluded group belong to the income category more than ₹ 10000/-, there 862 families (89.23%) with excluded group member whose monthly family income is upto ₹ 5000/-.

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Table9: SHG status



Sr. No.	Panchayat	No. of active SHGs	Minimum No. of SHG member per Panchayat			Non SHG member	% SHG member
			F	M	T		
1.	Adani	5	3	1	4	19	17.39
2.	Akoli Bu.	2		2	2	19	9.52
3.	Akoli Kh.	1				1	0.00
4.	Arli	4	1	3	4	435	0.91
5.	Asoli	5		5	5	26	16.13
6.	Bahattar	3	2	2	4	4	50.00
7.	Bhadumari	4	2	1	3	44	6.38
8.	Borgaon	1				14	0.00
9.	Both	14	20	18	38	27	58.46
10.	Chalbardi	3		2	2	13	13.33
11.	Chanakha	7	3	3	6	18	25.00
12.	Chikhaldara	3		2	2	22	8.33
13.	Dabha Man	1				19	0.00
14.	Daheli	4	3	1	4	28	12.50
15.	Dhoki Road	1	1		1		100.00
16.	Ghoddara	5	1	4	5	17	22.73
17.	Ghonsi	2		1	1	17	5.56
18.	Ghubadi	4	2	2	4	5	44.44
19.	Karanji Road	22	8	59	67	784	7.87
20.	Karanwadi	3		2	2	20	9.09
21.	Karegaon Ba	1				8	0.00
22.	Karegaon Ba.	1				8	0.00
23.	Karegaon Ram	10	3	11	14	18	43.75
24.	Kawatha	9	6	19	25	12	67.57
25.	Kegaon	2		1	1	51	1.92
26.	Kelapur	4	2	2	4	35	10.26
27.	Khairgaon Bu.	2	1		1	53	1.85

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28.	Khairi	4	4		4	9	30.77
29.	Kinhi	4	3		3	30	9.09
30.	Kodori	8	2	8	10	28	26.32
31.	Konghara	3	1	1	2	16	11.11
32.	Kopamandwi	6	8	8	16	5	76.19
33.	Kothoda	7	3	4	7	16	30.43
34.	Lingati Say.	1				10	0.00
35.	Mangi	16	10	18	28	26	51.85
36.	Mangurda	6	3	5	8	29	21.62
37.	Marathwakadi	7	5	4	9	22	29.03
38.	Maregaon van	2	1		1	34	2.86
39.	Mira Jira	1				26	0.00
40.	Mohada	20	12	52	64	1204	5.05
41.	Mohdari	6		5	5	9	35.71
42.	Munzala	1				17	0.00
43.	Padha	5		5	5	34	12.82
44.	Pahapal	68	28	254	282	793	26.23
45.	Patanbori	61	70	114	184	1554	10.59
46.	Pathari	9	7	5	12	14	46.15
47.	Pimpri Bori	7	7	5	12	16	42.86
48.	Pimpri Road	1				30	0.00
49.	Rudha	1				30	0.00
50.	Runza	21	10	47	57	529	9.73
51.	Sakhara Kh.	2	1		1	18	5.26
52.	Sakhi Bu.	4	1	2	3	35	7.89
53.	Saykheda	37	41	72	113	469	19.42
54.	Singaldip	3	2	3	5	14	26.32
55.	Sonbardi	3		2	2	11	15.38
56.	Sonurli	5		5	5	2	71.43
57.	Sunna	18	18	26	44	1	97.78
58.	Tadumari	4		3	3	33	8.33
59.	Telangtakali	4	3	3	6	13	31.58
60.	Tembhi	1				6	0.00
61.	Umari Road	19	6	77	83	392	17.47
62.	Vru. Takali	6	2	5	7	13	35.00
63.	Wagada	1				1	0.00
64.	Wagholi	2	1		1	11	8.33
65.	Wai	5	1	3	4	10	28.57
66.	Wanjari	3		2	2	17	10.53
67.	Warha	3	1	3	4	9	30.77
68.	Wathoda	1				14	0.00
69.	Zuni	2		1	1	32	3.03
	Total	297	309	883	1192	7299	14.04

Findings

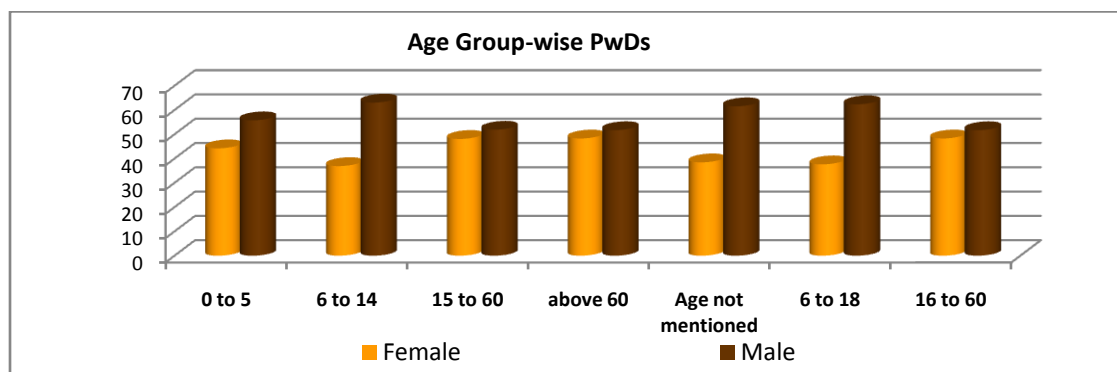
There are 297 SHGs active and distributed over 69 Gram Panchayat. Compared to the total families surveyed Panchayat-wise, Pahapal has the highest number of SHGs followed by Patanbori and Saykheda.

Inferences

Only 14.04% (1192) of the families have joined some or the other SHG which means 7299 families i.e. **85.96% are not a member of any SHG.**

Specific Analysis on PwDs

Table1: Age Group-wise Gender Distribution of the PwDs



Sr. No.	Age Group	Gender		
		F	M	Total
1.	0 to 5	46 (44.23)	58 (55.77)	104 (1.84)
2.	6 to 14	151 (36.92)	258 (63.08)	409 (7.22)
3.	15 to 60	2102 (48.10)	2268 (51.90)	4370 (77.14)
4.	Above 60	365 (48.28)	391 (51.72)	756 (13.35)
5.	Age not mentioned	10 (38.46)	16 (61.54)	26 (0.46)
6.	6 to 18	248 (37.63)	411 (62.37)	659 (11.63)
7.	16 to 60	2083 (48.30)	2230 (51.70)	4313 (76.13)
	Total (excluding Sr. No. 6 & 7)	2674 (47.20)	2991 (52.80)	5665 (100.00)

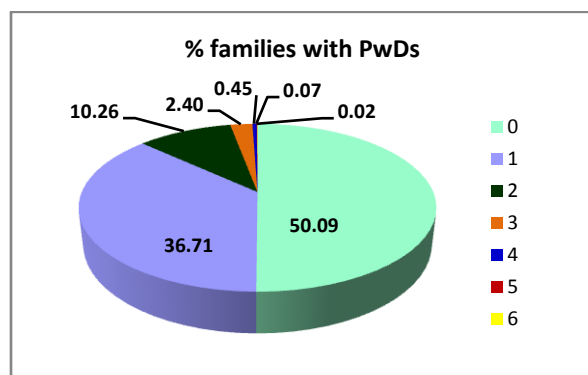
Findings

Total 5665 PwDs were enumerated in the survey conducted in 69 Gram Panchayats covering 8491 households. Although majority i.e. 77.14% of PwDs (4370) belong to the age group 15 to 60 years, it is equally important to note that there are 104 PwDs (1.84%) in the 0 to 5 age group. **Out of the total 5665 PwDs, 4313 (76.13%) fall in the working age group.**

Inferences

Table above reveals there are 659 PwDs (11.63%) are yearning for education facility and **4313 PwDs (76.13%) in search of livelihood.**

Table2: Frequency count of families with PwDs



Sr. No.	No. of PwDs in a family	No. of families	Percentage
1.	0	4253	50.09
2.	1	3117	36.71
3.	2	871	10.26
4.	3	204	2.40
5.	4	38	0.45
6.	5	6	0.07
7.	6	2	0.02
Total		8491	100.00

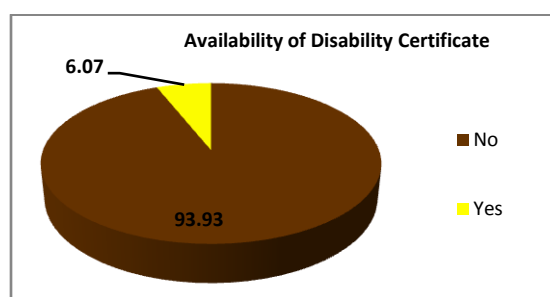
Findings

From the data above it is alarming to note that as high as **49.91% (4238) of households reported having disabled member in the family**. Out of these 4238, 3117 families (36.71%) have reported having only one PwD whereas there are 871 families with 2 PwDs each and 2 families with 6 PwDs per family.

Inferences

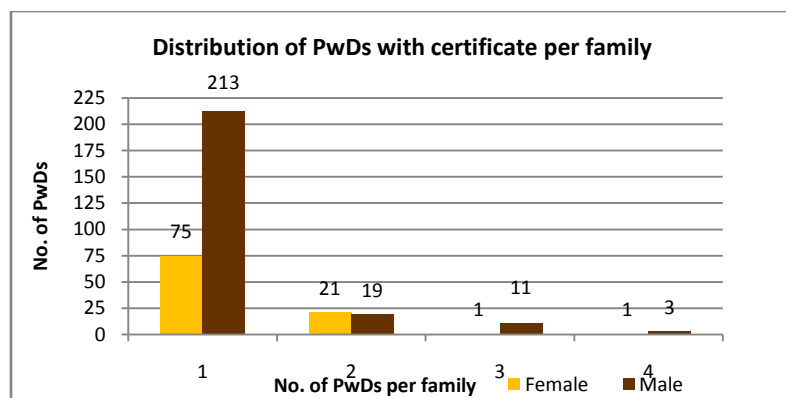
It is observed that 13.2% of the families have more than 1 PwD. This depicts that almost 450 of the identified PwDs happens to be from families having more than 1 PwD.

Table3: Availability of Disability Certificate



Disability Certificate	Female	Male	Total
No	2576 (48.41)	2745 (51.59)	5321 (93.93)
Yes	98 (28.49)	246 (71.51)	344 (6.07)
Total	2674 (47.20)	2991 (52.80)	5665 (100.00)

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No. of PwDs in a family	Female with Disability Certificate	Male with Disability Certificate	No. of families with Disability Certificate	Total families	No. of families without Disability Certificate
1	75 (26.04)	213	288	3117	2829
2	21 (52.50)	19	20	871	851
3	1 (8.33)	11	4	204	200
4	1 (25.00)	3	1	38	37
5	0	0	0	6	6
6	0	0	0	2	2
Total	98 (28.49)	246	313	4238	3925

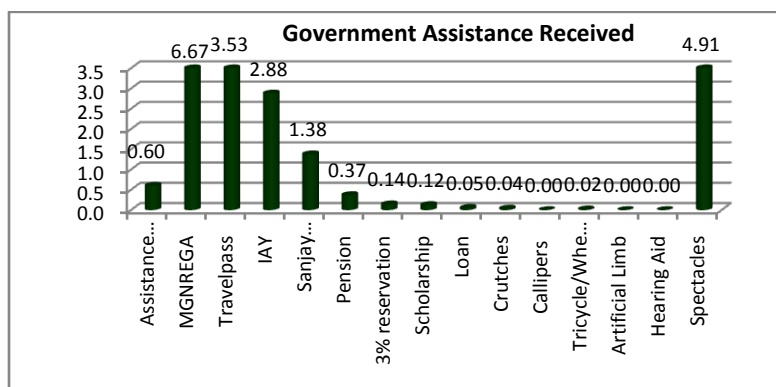
Findings

Out of the total 5665 PwDs, only 344 (6.07%) of them have the disability certificate. As compare to male PwDs with disability certificate, only 28.49% of WwDs have the disability certificate.

Inferences

A very low percent (6.07%) of PwDs have disability certificate which shows the gap between viz PwD and government services. The table above also depicts that women with disability continued to be severely disadvantaged even at the family level where preferences for obtaining disability certificate show male predominance. Out of the total 344 PwDs with disability certificate, only 98 (28.49%) women with disability have certificate. Thus access to entitlements for girl and women with disability is hindered first at the family level and then at the government level.

Table4: Government assistance received



Sr. No.	Assistance Type	Female	Male	Total
1.	Assistance Received	25 (0.93)	9 (0.30)	34 (0.60)
2.	MGNREGA	146 (5.46)	232 (7.76)	378 (6.67)
3.	Travel-pass	57 (2.13)	143 (4.78)	200 (3.53)
4.	IAY	73 (2.73)	90 (3.01)	163 (2.88)
5.	Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana	21 (0.79)	57 (1.91)	78 (1.38)
6.	Pension	9 (0.34)	12 (0.4)	21 (0.37)
7.	3% Reservation	3 (0.11)	5 (0.17)	8 (0.14)
8.	Scholarship	6 (0.22)	1 (0.03)	7 (0.12)
9.	Loan	2 (0.07)	1 (0.03)	3 (0.05)
10.	Crutches	1 (0.04)	1 (0.03)	2 (0.04)
11.	Calipers	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
12.	Tri-cycle/ Wheelchair	0 (0.00)	1 (0.03)	1 (0.02)
13.	Artificial Limb	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
14.	Hearing Aid	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
15.	Spectacles	159	119	278

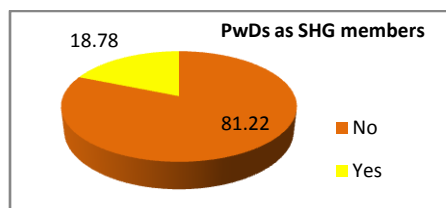
Findings

Only 34 PwDs (0.60%) mentioned that they had received the government assistance. 5631 PwDs (99.4%) clearly mentioned that they had not received any assistance from the government. Most of the benefits have been accrued by PwDs having locomotor disability.

Inferences

Even though there are PwDs belonging to locomotor and hearing impaired categories, none of them have been provided with hearing aid or artificial limb.

Table5: PwDs as SHG members



SHG member	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
No	2157	2444	4601 (81.22)
Yes	517	547	1064 (18.78)
Total	2674	2991	5665

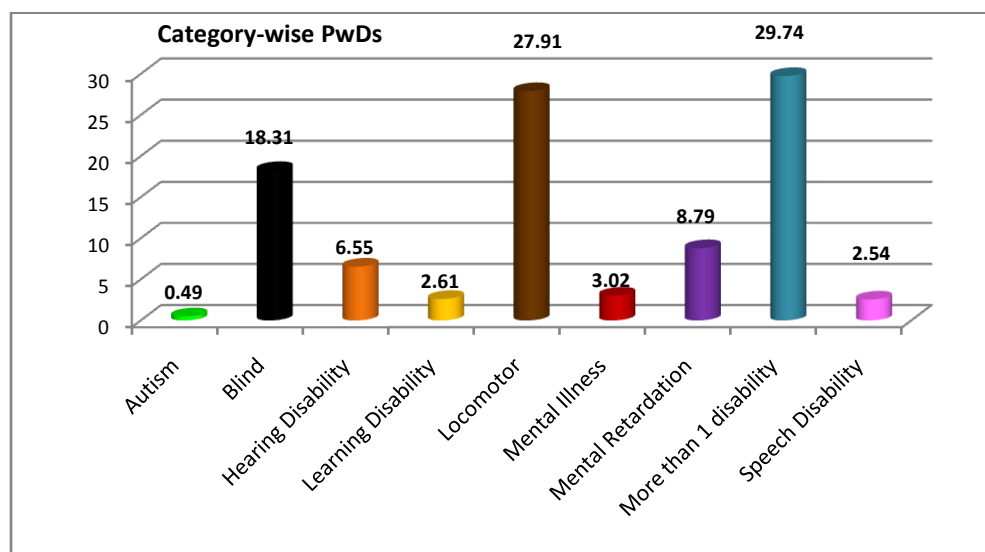
Findings

The table above depicts that 1064 PwDs (18.78%) are members of some or the other SHG with negligible difference in gender distribution.

Inferences

Hardly 18.78% of the total enumerated PwDs are SHG members, hence large number of PwDs need to be brought under SHG fold.

Table6: Gender-wise categorized PwDs



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Sr. No.	Disability Category	Gender		
		F	M	Total
1.	Autism	10	18	28 (0.49)
2.	Blind	558	479	1037 (18.31)
3.	Hearing Disability	151	220	371 (6.55)
4.	Learning Disability	56	92	148 (2.61)
5.	Locomotor	673	908	1581 (27.91)
6.	Mental Illness	51	120	171 (3.02)
7.	Mental Retardation	263	235	498 (8.79)
8.	More than one Disability	861	824	1685 (29.74)
9.	Speech Disability	49	95	144 (2.54)
10.	Not Available	2		2 (0.04)
	Grand Total	2674	2991	5665 (100.00)

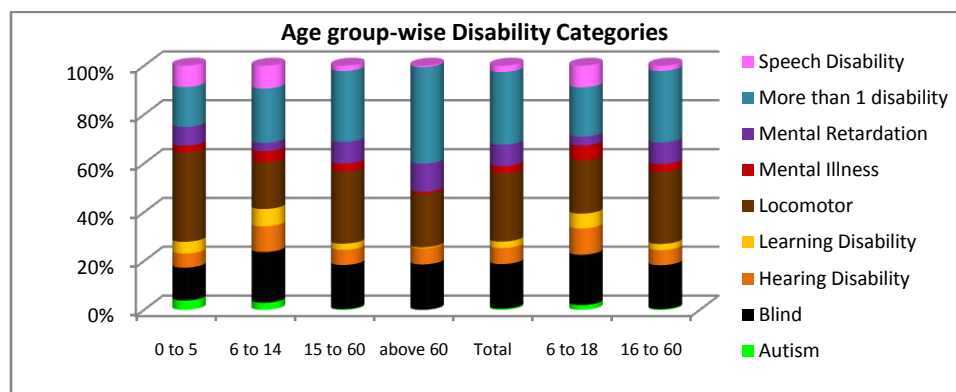
Findings

The population of more than 1 disability is highest (29.74%) followed by Locomotor with 27.91% and Visual with 18.31%. A point to be noted that is together the figure of more than 1 disability and Locomotor constitutes 57.65% of the total disabled population. It is observed that 8.79% PwDs are Mentally Challenged and 6.55% have hearing impairment. 3.92% PwDs are suffering from Mental Illness. 2.61% of PwDs have learning disability and 2.54% PwDs have Speech impairment. 28 autistic persons are found in the block.

Inferences

The respondents were asked various questions related to functional difficulties faced by them or their family members. These responses were then labeled specific disability category (as these difficulties were the symptoms of that specific category) and then disability category-wise totals were computed. The functional assessment will further clarify the extent of difficulties and potential for residual use, factor most important for livelihoods planning.

Table7: Age Group-wise categorized PwDs



Disability Category	Age Groups (in yrs)					6 to 18	16 to 60
	0 to 5	6 to 14	15 to 60	above 60	Total		
Autism	4	12	12	0	28	13	12 (0.28)
Blind	14	85	797	141	1037	136	783 (18.05)
Hearing Disability	6	43	272	50	371	71	267 (6.15)
Learning Disability	5	29	111	3	148	40	110 (2.54)
Locomotor	38	78	1299	166	1581	143	1279 (29.48)
Mental Illness	3	19	143	6	171	41	139 (3.20)
Mental Retardation	8	14	389	87	498	24	386 (8.90)
More than 1 Disability	17	91	1278	299	1685	133	1271 (29.29)
Not Available	0	0	2	0	2	0	2 (0.05)
Speech Disability	9	38	93	4	144	58	90 (2.07)
Total	104 (1.84)	409 (7.22)	4396 (77.60)	756 (13.35)	5665	659 (11.63)	4339 (76.59)

Findings

The age group 15 to 60 years have highest percentage (77.60%) of PwDs (4396) followed by 756 PwDs in the age group above 60 years. **104 PwDs fall in the age group 0 to 5 years** and 409 in the age group 6 to 14. **While considering the educational age of disabled as 6 to 18 yrs, 659 PwDs fall in this age group.** While observing category-wise, out of the total 28 autistic children, 13 belong to the age group 6 to 18 years.

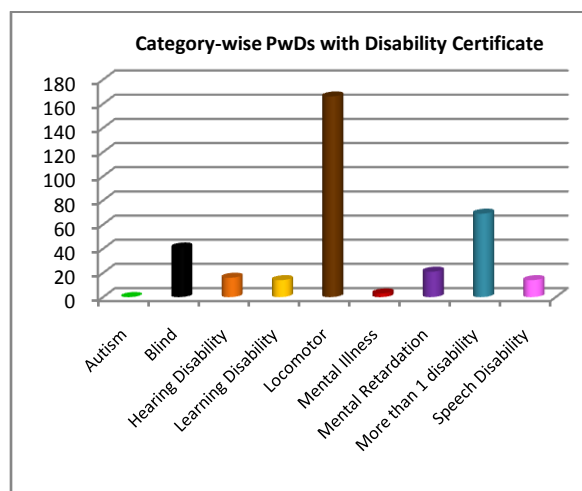
Inferences

While looking at the working age group (16 to 60), PwDs with Locomotor (1279) are at the highest (29.48%) followed by more than 1 disability as the second highest with 29.29% (1271) of the total PwDs.

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Blind with 18.05% (783) stand as the third highest. With highest number of PwDs in the category of locomotor and more than 1 disability, the livelihoods planning would pose a greater degree of challenge.

Table8: Category-wise Availability of Certificates



Disability Categories	Disability Certificate		
	No	Yes	Total
Autism	28	0	28 (0.49)
Blind	996	41	1037 (18.31)
Hearing Disability	355	16	371 (6.55)
Learning Disability	134	14	148 (2.61)
Locomotor	1415	166	1581 (27.91)
Mental Illness	168	3	171 (3.02)
Mental Retardation	477	21	498 (8.79)
More than 1 Disability	1616	69	1685 (29.74)
Not Available	2	0	2 (0.04)
Speech Disability	130	14	144 (2.54)
Grand Total	5321	344	5665

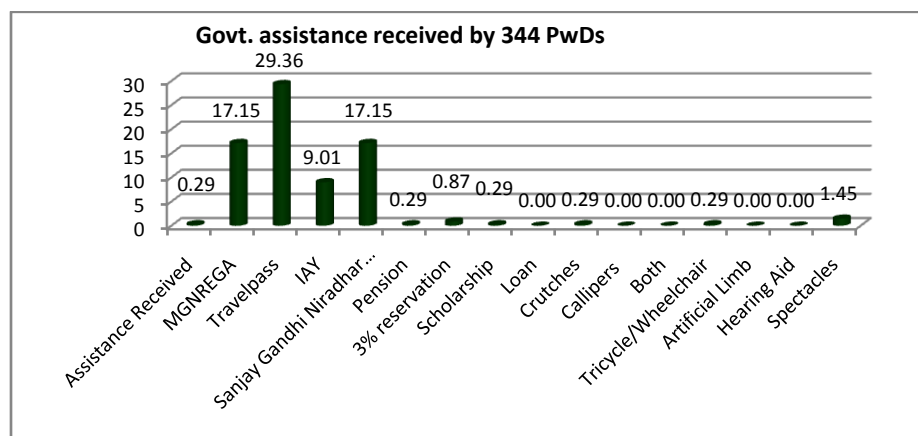
Findings

The table above describes that out of the 344 PwDs who have the disability certificate, 166 of them (48.26%) have locomotor disability followed by 69 from more than 1 disability and 41 from blind category respectively. 16 PwDs with hearing impairment, 14 with speech impairment and 14 PwDs with learning disability also possess disability certificate. Out of the total 498 mentally challenged, only 21 of them have disability certificate. It is observed that 3 PwDs with mental illness also have the disability certificate.

Inferences

Though it is observed that 14 PwDs with learning disability have received disability certificate, in reality they may have been placed under the category “Speech or Hearing impairment” especially given the fact that diagnosing learning disability requires greater degree of expertise which the district or block hospital seldom has such super-specializations.

Table9: Status of Government assistance to 344 PwDs



Government Assistance / Schemes	No. of PwDs	%
Assistance Received	1	0.29
MGNREGA	59	17.15
Travel pass	101	29.36
IAY	31	9.01
Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana	59	17.15
Pension	1	0.29
3% reservation	3	0.87
Scholarship	1	0.29
Loan	0	0.00
Crutches	1	0.29
Calipers	0	0.00
Both	0	0.00
Tricycle/Wheelchair	1	0.29
Artificial Limb	0	0.00
Hearing Aid	0	0.00
Spectacles	5	1.45

Findings

Table reveals that out of the 344 PwDs who have the disability certificate, only 1 of them (0.29%) has responded as yes for the question regarding the government assistance received. Kind of assistance received through various government schemes/concessions/reservations include majorly **Travel pass (101)**, **MGNREGA (59)**, **Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana (59)** and **IAY (31)**. **Only 1 PwD each is benefitted by the Pension scheme and Scholarship. None of the PwD possessing disability certificate has taken loan. Except 5 PwDs who have received spectacles**, none of the other PwDs having disability certificate received the assistive devices namely hearing aid and artificial limb. Further from the table, it is observed that there are 371 PwDs (6.55%) with hearing disability and 1581 PwDs

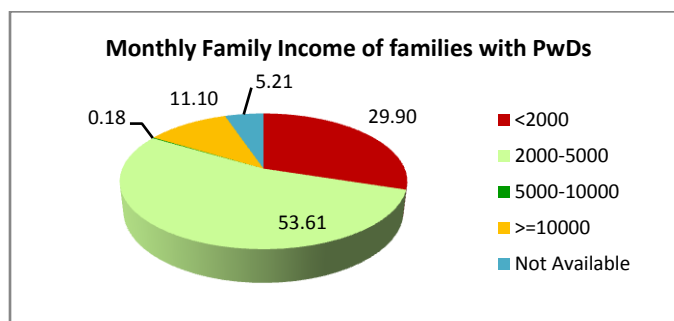
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(27.91%) with locomotor disability. Even though large number of PwDs with these disabilities is enumerated none of them have received hearing aid or any other personal assistive device except 1 PwD, receiving crutches and the other receiving tricycle/wheelchair.

Inferences

It is seen that amongst the 262 PwDs who possess disability certificate and have been benefitted from the Govt. schemes, **there are at least 85 PwDs have taken multiple benefits in accordance with their entitlements.** It is also observed that when the question was asked regarding whether any assistance has been received from the government, the phrase “government assistance” synonymously understood as financial assistance only. From the table we can clearly see that different types of assistance have been received by individuals which they have not considered as government assistance at all. There need to be a change in the understanding of variety of assistance provided by the government.

Table10: Monthly Income wise distribution of PwDs



Disability Categories	Monthly Family Income					Total
	<2000	2000-5000	5000-10000	>=10000	Not Available	
Autism	8	18		1	1	28
Blind	308	534		143	52	1037
Hearing Disability	106	212		33	20	371
Learning Disability	28	97		10	13	148
Locomotor	464	865	5	146	101	1581
Mental Illness	42	113		8	8	171
Mental Retardation	98	307		61	32	498
More than 1 disability	623	786	5	217	54	1685
Not Available		2				2
Speech Disability	17	103		10	14	144
Total	1694 (29.90)	3037 (53.61)	10 (0.18)	629 (11.10)	295 (5.21)	5665 (100.00)

Pandharkavda Disability Survey Report

Findings

29.90% of the household with PwD have the monthly income less than ₹ 2000/- and 53.61% of the households belong to the category of monthly income between ₹ 2000/- to ₹ 5000/-. This means that **83.51% of the households with PwD as family member posses monthly income less than ₹ 5000/-**.

Inferences

Above table reveals the relationship between PwDs and poverty. Being deprived of government services and their rights, PwDs hardly have any other options left with them. The family continues to reel under deprivation due to dual disadvantage.

Conclusion and Basic Suggestions

Categorization of PwDs was done based on UNCRPD which was ratified by the parliament in 2007. 9 different categories of PwDs were observed in the total of 5665 PwDs identified through the survey. The table below depicts age and disability-wise category of PwDs.

Sr. No.	Age Group (in yrs)	0 to 5	6 to 18	16 to 60	above 60
	Type of Intervention	Through Convergence	Through Convergence	Direct intervention	Through Convergence
10.	Autism	4	13	12 (0.28)	0
11.	Blind	14	136	783 (18.05)	141
12.	Hearing Disability	6	71	267 (6.15)	50
13.	Learning Disability	5	40	110 (2.54)	3
14.	Locomotor	38	143	1279 (29.48)	166
15.	Mental Illness	3	41	139 (3.20)	6
16.	Mental Retardation	8	24	386 (8.90)	87
17.	More than 1 Disability	17	133	1271 (29.29)	299
18.	Speech Disability	9	58	90 (2.07)	4
	Total	104 (1.84)	659 (11.63)	4339 (76.59)	756 (13.35)

Access to the entitlements and other required support for PwDs in the age group 0 to 5, 6 to 18 and above 60 years of age would be addressed in convergence with the respective government departments. The major government departments that would be involved in the interventions for identified PwDs are as follows;

5. **ICDS Department** - For the PwDs in the age group 0 to 5 years (104 PwDs), major activities would be undertaken by the ICDS department where MSRLM would play the role of sourcing and facilitator.

6. **Education Department** - For PwDs in the age group 6 to 18 years (659 PwDs), convergence with education department so that the PwDs can avail the facilities under the SSA and other educational programme. The group has been extended to 18 years since there are delays in the enrollment of PwDs in the school and in addition there are slow learners who need additional space to cope up with the normal syllabus.
7. **Education, Health, Social Welfare, Public Works and Water & Sanitation departments** – MSRLM team and the local NGOs would facilitate the process to ensure that the benefits of various schemes under all these departments reach the eligible PwDs. The entitlements that would be common to all age groups that will be facilitated are certification, assistive device and accessibility.
8. **Rural Development and Labor & Employment Generation** - There are 4339 PwDs in the age group 16 to 60 years and 756 PwDs in the age group above 60 years. MSRLM will directly responsible for the generating livelihoods for PwDs as well as facilitating employment in other government departments. In addition, MSRLM will also make provisions and effort towards skill development of PwDs through appropriate sources.

The findings of the survey will now form the authentic base for disability intervention for the block. Since all the categories have been touched along with their age groups, it is also expected that the findings of the survey be shared with other departments by MSRLM so as to prepare a comprehensive disability block plan and each of the departments can now work with specific target and saturate the block with appropriate interventions.