

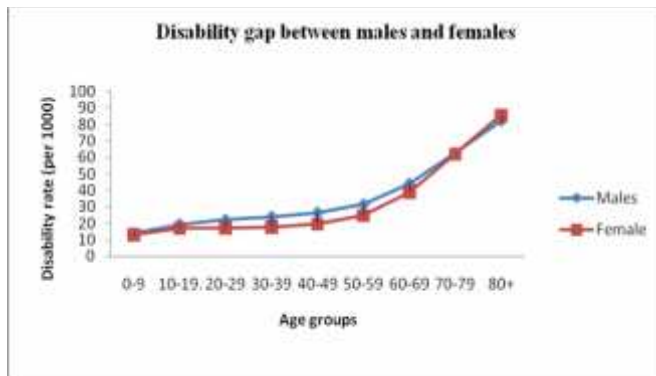








However, the disability gap between males and females are continuously steadily increasing from the 0-9 age group to till the age group of 50-59 and after this, it has decreased. But disability in both males and females is highly increased up to the age group 70-79. Though the disability gap between rural and urban settings are nearly 30 percent at the age group of 80+, while in the age group 70-79, it is almost 20 percent. Moreover, disability is constant from the age group 10-19 to 30-39 and after the age group 40-49, it is highly increases up to the age 80+ in both rural and urban settings.



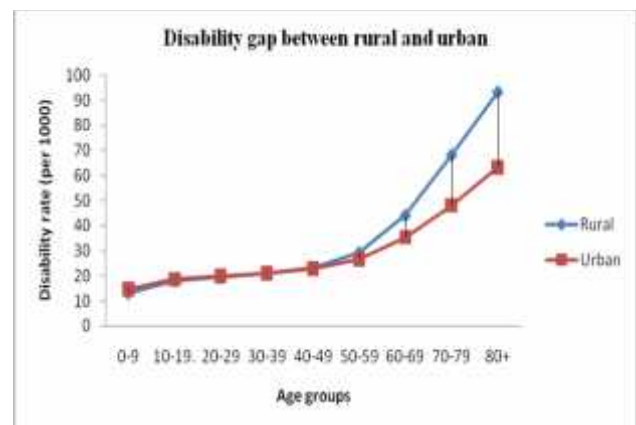
**Figure 4:** Disability gap between males and females over the ages in India, 2011

#### 4. Discussion

Increasing the risk of disabilities shows the increasing the health issues for the nation. In India, some of the states like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand, which increase the disability over the years 2001 to 2011. The reason behind the enhancing the disability is poverty in the particular states. Since, India is still the home of villages. Currently, about 70 percent population is living in the rural areas [5]. Unsafe working environments, poor living conditions, poor nutrition, basic sanitation and nutritious food, lack of access to clean water, health care, and education, all disproportionately impact the poor and can outcome in disability. An individual who is born with a disability or who becomes disabled are often faces social marginalization. They have a significantly less chance of accessing health care, education, or employment leading to poverty, which in turn results in limited access to safe housing and food, health care and so forth [6-7].

However, the movement, seeing, and hearing disability problem is more in the country. According to WHO estimates 50 percent hearing disability are preventable. Moreover, the disability is highest in scheduled caste followed by scheduled tribes. Why is it high in a vulnerable section (SCs and STs). It may be because of discrimination and stigma. Since, the SCs and STs, or *Adivasis* are economically and socially deprive group in India. They comprise around 24% of India's population. OBCs and upper castes together consist of 76% of India's total population [8]. The deprivation of SCs and STs Groups are associated with the historical processes of economic and social exclusion, and discrimination based on caste starts from Zamindari Pratha [9]. Still in many parts of the country, these groups are suffering from economic

discrimination and society violence problems. It informs of marginal farmers or landless labours by landlords by paying minimum wages in cash or food or nothing. Which frequently met by violence, sometimes resulting in deaths or injury of the victim and sexual harassment also exist against the SCs/STs women [10-11].



**Figure 5:** Disability gap between rural and urban over the ages in India, 2011

Though, the disability among male is high during the period 2001 to 2011. It is fast paced in both males and females almost after the age of 50 years. The gap and speed of enhancement of disability in between SCs/STs and non-SCs/STs is highly increases after the age 40-49. Mostly it does exist in rural settings. It shows that there is still casteism in the society. Which is somewhere on the paper has been reduced and somewhere it is not but it exist in the real situation. It is not only in the health system but also everywhere either that may be government sector or private sector. The gap between the caste groups will exist till the existence of caste system in the Indian society.

#### 5. Conclusion

The study demonstrates that movement, seeing and hearing disabilities are more prevalent than the others. It is high in states of Uttar Pradesh while lowest in the states of seven sisters as well as the territory of India. Punjab, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are the states where disability has increased over the period 2001 to 2011. But in EAG states, almost all the states (except Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh) have no change over the period. Disabilities rate are highest in the scheduled caste and males whereas there are slightly high in the rural areas of India. Disability gap is increased after the age group 40-49 in both SCs/STs and rural setting. While it is slightly high in males over the age 0-9 to 70-79 but overall disability in both males and females are highly increased after the age group of 50-59. It concludes that there is a need to be a separate policy for the 50 plus person that might be mostly focused to vulnerable rural section (rural-SCs/STs) irrespective for the getting better medical facility.

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### Author Profile

**Jang Bahadur Prasad** received the B.Sc (Mathematics and Statistics), M.Sc. (in Health Statistics), Master in Population Science (MPS) and M.Phil (in Population Science) degree from Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, Jaunpur, Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi and International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai in 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. Currently, he pursues Ph.D from IIPS, Mumbai, India.

**Kamalesh Kumar Patel** MPS, M.Phil. and PhD from International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India.