

Too little, too few

An initial analysis of the social protection response to COVID-19 crisis for persons with disabilities in India.

Only 7.6% of working age persons with disabilities covered by Indira Gandhi Disability Pension (NSAP) used to provide COVID-19 relief, no coverage to children with disabilities

May 2020



Key messages

COVID 19 has led to a socio-economic slowdown that has affected the population in general, but has had a catastrophic impact on persons with disabilities¹. Persons with disabilities experience loss of income and work, loss of support services, inaccessibility of information and services including health related services and a lack of protocol to support in case of health emergency due to the virus. Social protection measures for persons with disabilities prove to be inadequately resourced at 0.03% of GDP (Union and states spending). It is recommended that the Union and State Governments adopt measures including:

- a. Ensuring the **accessibility of information and communication** including availability of sign language interpreters and services.
- b. Immediately **mobilising maximum available resources** to ensure that persons with disabilities receive adequate support, **not less than 5000 INR / Month** to reflect the catastrophic loss of income and significant increase of basic and disability related costs. This has to **done for all** beyond NSAP beneficiaries. The basic income ceiling for accessing benefits should be removed and coverage should include:
 - **All beneficiaries of State schemes**
 - **Holders of disability cards and**
 - **Children with disabilities.**
- c. Expanding the **registration of persons with disabilities** to all states and issuing a temporary certificate at the local level/panchayat for persons with disabilities so that they can benefit from relief support during COVID-19 response and recovery and other emergency situations. **Effective appeal mechanisms** should be put in place alternatively.
- d. Further **compensation of additional costs of disability** especially for **children** with disabilities and persons with **high support requirements**, through any available schemes at union and/or state level.
- e. Recognising, supporting and scaling up **community-based rehabilitation and support services**, including by providing grants to DPOS and NGOS who provide such services.
- f. Urgently **consulting and considering demands** and effectively coordinating **with persons with disabilities through their representative organisations** to address the massive gaps in support and relief.
- g. Ensuring **inclusion** of persons with disabilities in the rural and urban **livelihood mission program, skill development** programs by ensuring responsive design of the program.
- h. Collecting **data at all levels** on persons with disabilities.

¹ National Centre for Promotion of Employment of Disabled People, *Locked down and left behind: a report on the situation of persons with disabilities in India during the Covid-19 crisis*, May 2020 (forthcoming).

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on persons with disabilities

The COVID -19 pandemic has come down heavily on the ailing health sector, where public spending on health amounts to only 1.29% of GDP for the financial year 2020². The current focus of the Government is towards prepare the health system to face the worst.

As a major step forward, the government has decided to implement a nationwide lock down and impose a restriction on the movement of people, as practiced in many countries of the world, from 24 March 2020³.

The lack of preparation for the lockdown has an adverse impact on the socio-economic status of many marginalized groups including migrant workers, daily wage labourers, small and medium entrepreneurs, those engaged in public works^{4 5}, children, particularly homeless children⁶ and those in rural areas⁷ and persons with disabilities⁸. The specific impact upon persons with disabilities and their family members has been particularly harsh:

- a. Persons with disabilities and their family members who are part of the informal sector are disproportionately impacted due to loss of work and income. Poverty coupled with social stigma has lead persons with disabilities getting limited share of food, in some cases resulting in starvation and death⁹.
- b. Government efforts are inconsistent with the guidelines¹⁰ to ensure accessibility of information related to the pandemic and the mitigation measures for persons with

² Puja Mehra, "India's economy needs big dose of health spending", *LiveMint*, 8 April 2020 <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/india-s-economy-needs-big-dose-of-health-spending-11586365603651.html> last visited on 8 May 2020

³ ET Online, "Full speech: PM Modi announces nationwide lockdown to fight coronavirus pandemic" *The Economic Times*, 24 March 2020 <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/full-speech-pm-modi-announces-nationwide-lockdown-to-fight-coronavirus-pandemic/videshow/74798169.cms?from=mdr> last visited on 8 May 2020

⁴ Aruna Roy, Nikhil Dey, "Locking Down two different Indias", 31 March 2020, *The Hindu*, <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/locking-down-two-different-indias/article31210743.ece> last visited 8 May 2020.

⁵ Kunal Purohit, "India COVID-19 lockdown means no food or work for rural poor", *Al Jazeera*, 3 April 2020, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/04/india-covid-19-lockdown-means-food-work-rural-poor-200402052048439.html> last visited 8 May 2020.

⁶ Geeta Pandey, "Coronavirus: The children struggling to survive India's lockdown", *BBC News*, 11 April 2020, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-52210888> last visited 8 May 2020.

⁷ Chandan Nandy, "No Safe Haven: Children in Rural India May be at Risk of Trafficking due to COVID-19 Crisis", *News 18*, 9 April 2020 <https://www.news18.com/news/buzz/no-safe-haven-children-in-rural-india-may-be-at-risk-of-trafficking-due-to-covid-19-crisis-2570975.html> last visited 8 May 2020.

⁸ Baikunth Roy, Santosh Mehrotra, "Covid-19: Implications for the disabled", *Business Line*, 3 April 2020 <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/covid-19-implications-for-the-disabled/article31250730.ece> last visited 8 May 2020.

⁹ Abhishek Angad, "'Daughter did not die of hunger': Jharkhand couple's thumb impression taken on paper", *The Indian Express*, 11 April 2020, <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/daughter-did-not-die-of-hunger-jharkhand-couples-thumb-impression-taken-on-paper-6358160/> last visited 8 May 2020.

¹⁰ Press Information Bureau, "DEPwD issues comprehensive disability inclusive guidelines to States/UTs for protection and safety of persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) in light of COVID-19", 27 March 2020 <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1608495>, last visited 8 May 2020.

visual impairment¹¹, Deaf, hard of hearing people, deaf blind people¹², persons with psychosocial disabilities and persons with intellectual disabilities.

- c. Lack of adequate data on persons with disabilities at all levels has adversely impacted the delivery of services by the responsible agencies in most part of the country.
- d. There has been no consideration given to the requirements of maintenance of assistive devices and equipment which has caused fear of losing mobility¹³
- e. Persons with chronic medical conditions requiring interventions including blood transfusion, dialysis and medicines, experience restriction in access to these services due to lock down¹⁴ and lack of protocol for support.
- f. Safety Kits and precautionary information to support persons with disabilities in case of sickness due to the virus are not provided to family members who provide support services. Union and state governments are yet to announce alternative support services for persons with disabilities in the event of family members getting infected¹⁵.
- g. The availability of personal assistants and care service providers are restricted due to lack of clear guidelines¹⁶.
- h. Government is yet to announce protocol ensuring accessibility of health services including priority services for person with disabilities impacted by COVID-19.
- i. As the situation in other countries hit earlier by COVID 19 has shown, institutions and care homes could be potential hotspots for massive infection. In the event of closure of these institutions and repatriation of individuals to their families, this should be accompanied by support for the individual and the family¹⁷ to make this sudden transition by compensating the additional costs to the family with both in cash and in-kind support, in collaboration with NGOs. This may require specific temporary measures by the Government as persons with disabilities in Government run institutions do not access socio-economic inclusion programs and other social protection schemes.

¹¹ As shared by Ketan Kothari, during our interview for this purpose, date 10.04.2020

¹² Zamir Dhale, "Being deafblind in a lockdown world", *Newz Hook*, undated, <https://newzhook.com/story/deafblind-lockdown-zamir-dhale-society-for-the-empowerment-of-the-deafblind/> last visited 8 May 2020.

¹³ As shared by Arman Ali, NCPEDP in an interview for this purpose dated 10.04.2020

¹⁴ Prachi Salve, "COVID-19 Lockdown Causing Further Shortage At Blood Banks", *IndiaSpend*, 1 April 2020, <https://www.indiaspend.com/covid-19-lockdown-causing-further-shortage-at-blood-banks/> last visited 8 May 2020.

¹⁵ As shared by DPOs during the interview on 10.04.2020

¹⁶ "No Choice of Social Distancing': How India's Lockdown is Affecting the Differently-Abled", *News18*, 27 March 2020, <https://www.news18.com/news/buzz/no-choice-of-social-distancing-how-indias-lockdown-is-affecting-the-differently-abled-2551101.html> last visited 8 May 2020.

¹⁷ As shared by Pavan Muntha, Swadhikar Andhra and Nandini, West Bengal in an interview for this purpose dated 10.04.2020. It was shared that persons with disabilities in institutional set up are sent home without any support and information and many of them are stranded and DPOs had to intervene.

Pre-existing barriers and inequalities for persons with disabilities

The Census of 2011¹⁸ states that persons with disabilities constitute at least 2.21% of the population of the country. 44.10% of this population are women with disabilities. The following table compares the situation of persons with disabilities with the general population regarding employment and working status.

Table 1: Profile of Persons with disabilities in comparison to the general population as per census2011

Particulars	Persons with disabilities (in %)	General Population (in %)
Non- worker Population (including student population)	63.67	60
Non- worker population (excluding student population)	46.36	34.99
Main worker ¹⁹ (of all age group)	26	29.94
Marginal workers ²⁰ (of all age group)	11	9.85
Those who receive Pension	4	1.13
Illiteracy	45.48	36.93
Illiteracy among women	55.44	44.02
Non- worker population among women	60	19.84

Source: Census 2011

69.49% of the population of persons with disabilities live in rural areas. 2 million families have more than one person with disability in the household. Social protection measures do not take into consideration the restrictions experienced by these families in terms of additional costs and loss of family income. This exacerbates the risk of further marginalisation of these families.

Existing social protection programs for persons with disabilities have low coverage. Data released by the Government has shown that only 7.60% of working age persons with disabilities are covered by NSAP²¹, and coverage of State schemes is at 42.78%. Even where there is coverage, adequacy of these schemes is questionable. The average value of the contribution across states is less than 25% of the poverty line Only 15% of beneficiaries

¹⁸ Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, *Population Enumeration Data (Final Population)* http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html last visited 8 May 2020.

¹⁹ As per census 2011 main workers are those who have jobs for more than 6 months in a year.

²⁰ having work ranging from less than 3 months to less than 6 months in a year

²¹ National Social Assistance Programme. This comprises of five schemes:

- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme,
- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme,
- Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS),
- National Family Benefit Scheme and
- Annapurna

receive more than 2000 INR (26 USD) per month²². Both of these features are reflected in the relative budget allocation – disability related social protection schemes amount to only 0.2% of the total disbursements and 0.04% relative to the GDP²³.

The main social programs that are generally available for persons with disabilities in most of the States include:

Table 2: Social Protection programs for persons with disabilities at both Union and State levels

Name of the Programs	Design
Work & Employment (MGNREGA ²⁴)	100 days guaranteed job for all in rural areas. Persons with disabilities are identified as one of the target groups – workplace accommodations are also part of the guidelines
Housing	Housing for all – mandates at least 3% allocation for persons with disabilities. The scheme requires a beneficiary to have their own land and is premised on self-construction
The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) Eligibility: Individuals aged 18 years and above assessed to have more than 80% disability and living below the poverty line. The individual cannot be employed. Amount: ₹300 (US\$4.20) per month. Top-up can be provided by few states with their own resources which range from no addition (Bihar) to ₹2000 (Andhra Pradesh)
Health care costs coverage	Union Health Insurance program (Swavalamban health insurance) coverage up to ₹ 200,000 with 10% of premium contributed by the family. Coverage for 1 year. ²⁵ Some States include persons with disabilities under the State Government Insurance program. Measures include a relaxation on the income ceiling eligibility for these programmes. Persons with disabilities are also considered as a single unit as opposed to part of a family to increase overall coverage, for instance, in Tamil Nadu.
Self-Employment/ Livelihood	Loan Subsidy Interest Subsidy Skill development supply of equipment for self-employment
State level cash transfer	Maintenance Allowance (Tamil Nadu) State top up over and above the Union NSAP Marriage allowance Care giver allowance - Kerala
Assistive Device	Wheel chairs Canes/ Tricycles goggles Adapted scooters
Education	Scholarships and Stipends
Publicly funded community support services	Only Kerala offers personal assistance in few districts CBR programs exist in many states but mostly NGOs funded
Rehabilitation centres and institutions	Grants for rehabilitation centres Homes for persons with intellectual impairment

²² See Annexure 2

²³ See Annexure 1

²⁴ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

²⁵ “Swavlamban Health Insurance Scheme for Persons with Disabilities”, *Enabled.in*, 18 July 2017, <https://enabled.in/wp/swavlamban-health-insurance-scheme-persons-disabilities/> last visited 8 May 2020.

COVID 19 response measures and persons with disabilities

In the wake of the pandemic and the lockdown, major social protection measures were announced by the Union Government²⁶, which include:

- Cash transfers (extra payment) to the NSAP beneficiaries (old age pension, disability pension, widow pension and all women with Jan Dhan accounts²⁷)
- Supply of rations through the public distribution system for those with ration cards
- Waiver of loans, enhancing the credit limits and moratoriums for bank loans and interest subsidies^{28 29}.

The efforts focus on the small and medium enterprises and those in informal employments. The State Governments have also taken specific measures to support marginalised groups³⁰ sometimes including persons with disabilities³¹.

Specific measures announced for persons with disabilities so far by the Union and the State Governments include cash transfers, food kits and services. The following table presents those Union and State level measure as of the 8th of May 2020 and provides the initial reaction of the disability movement to those initiatives³². Effort has been made to understand the relief measures and their level of implementation across the country by interviewing key leaders of the disability movement in selected states. All States that have specifically mentioned persons with disabilities in their relief schemes are included.

Table 3: COVID 19 specific social protection announcements across States and Union with initial reaction of the disability movement

LEVEL	Name of the States	Measures announced	Initial reaction of the disability movement
Union ³³		1. One off top up to NSAP Pension for those who already receive pension segregated in 3 instalments	

²⁶ Response to COVID -19, Series-2, Policy Response of Union and State Governments as on 06 April 2020, School of Public Policy and Governance, TATA Institute of Social Studies, Hyderabad

²⁷ "Scheme Details", *Pradhanmatri Jan Dhan Yojana*, <https://pmjdy.gov.in/scheme> last visited 8 May 2020.

²⁸ Response to COVID -19, Series-2, Policy Response of Union and State Governments as on 06 April 2020, School of Public Policy and Governance, TATA Institute of Social Studies, Hyderabad

²⁹ PRS Legislative, "Major Notifications", <https://prsindia.org/covid-19/notifications> last visited 8 May 2020.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Links provided in table below

³² Further updates at the various levels of Government will be compiled by the Centre for Inclusive Policy and released in the form of bulletins.

³³ Communication by Rajesh Bhushan IAS, Secretary Government of India Ministry of Rural Development to Chief Secretaries of States/Union Territories, 6 April 2020, https://prsindia.org/files/covid19/notifications/1877.IND_payment%20of%20ex%20gratia%20amount%20to%20beneficiaries_Apr6.pdf last visited on 8 May 2020.

		2. Guideline for ensuring accessibility and support services during the emergency period for persons with disability	
State	Kerala ³⁴	1. Food Kit 2. Hot cooked food 3. Kerala top up to NSAP Pension in advance ³⁵	The disability movement is happy with the implementation plan. The food kits and hot cooked food are Universal and so reaches all. The disability pension has already been transferred
	Tamil Nadu ³⁶	1. 2 month's maintenance allowance to be paid in advance ³⁷ 2. Help line for in kind service and rehabilitation services	The distribution of extra payment pension and maintenance allowance is slow and only a couple of districts are covered so far. Helpline somehow is responsive in urban areas but many people in rural areas are either not informed or can't get through to helpline or do not get the support that they have requested.
	Himachal Pradesh ³⁸	State specific disability allowance – advance payment of the first quarter	The resources have already been transferred
	Delhi ³⁹	Advance payment of 2 months pension with the usual state top-up	Uneven distribution with issues in accessing banks as well as lack of cash payment points for those without bank account
	Karnataka ⁴⁰	No specific announcement for persons with disabilities by the State.	

³⁴ "Kerala Government move to provide cooked food to disabled people during lockdown wins hearts", *Newz Hook*, undated, <https://newzhook.com/story/kerala-pinarayi-vijayan-free-ration-food-elderly-disabled/> last visited on 8 May 2020.

³⁵ Dr Thomas Isaac, Kerala Finance Minister, "55 lakh old aged, differently abled and widows in Kerala have been paid ₹ 8500 each . Kerala government has now embarked on a mission to provide ₹1000 to 5000 to 46 lakh persons on register of Labor Welfare Funds. Total Social Security in times of Covid is the slogan." *Twitter*, 7 April 2020 <https://twitter.com/drthomasisaac/status/1247575726645116928> last visited on 8 May 2020.

³⁶ S. Poorvaja, "TN sets up on-call therapeutic services for children with special needs", *The Hindu*, 30 March 2020, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/chennai/state-sets-up-on-call-therapeutic-services-for-children-with-special-needs/article31205727.ece> last visited on 8 May 2020.

³⁷ Proc. No. 3000/GRH2020 dated 01.04.2020

³⁸ Press Trust of India, "Himachal Pradesh announces Rs 30 crore relief for construction workers", *Economic Times*, 24 March 2020, https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/small-biz/productline/building-materials/himachal-pradesh-announces-rs-30-crore-relief-for-construction-workers/articleshow/74787207.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst last visited on 8 May 2020.

³⁹ HT Correspondent, "Amid coronavirus restrictions, Kejriwal announces free ration, pension, food for poor", 21 March 2020, *Hindustan Times*, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/delhi-news/amid-coronavirus-restrictions-kejriwal-announces-free-ration-pension-food-for-poor/story-1NijWVbnPUBV1q9MfWdZeN.html> last visited on 8 May 2020.

⁴⁰ As shared by DPOs during our interview on 10.04.2020

	Maharashtra ⁴¹	Helpline for counselling	Huge back-log for the regular payment of NSAP pension has not been cleared. Helpline seems to be highly dysfunctional The reach of jan dhan accounts are not consistent
	Andhra ⁴²	No specific announcement for persons with disabilities	
	Jammu & Kashmir ⁴³	Pension in advance for 3 months.	Amount is transferred
	Assam ⁴⁴	No specific announcement for persons with disabilities	Disaster response group has ensured that all information related to COVID is in accessible format.
	West Bengal ⁴⁵	No specific announcement for persons with disabilities	The general helpline is not accessible
	Odisha ⁴⁶	Government has announced to pay 4 months disability pension with state top up depending on the nature of disability.	Advance payment of pension does not compensate the loss of income of the individual or the family and people fear it might turn out to be deterrent on those months when they will not have anything Those with ration cards are getting food provisions. At the District level through SHG ⁴⁷ s cooked food are supplied based on the collector's order. Women with disabilities are getting the women's allowance announced by the Union Government is transferred to their jan dhan account ₹ 500.

Overall gaps in emergency response

As seen, the COVID 19 relief for persons with disabilities has mostly been in the form of advance payment of the existing disability allowances and pension across States. There is no evidence of specific cash transfers committed by the States in addition so far.

The value of the emergency cash transfer by the Union Government works out to only USD 14 per person for 3 months in and covers only 7.6% of working age adults with disabilities. When states specific schemes are considered, the coverage is 42% of working age adults with

⁴¹ As shared by persons with disabilities during our interview on 10.04.2020

⁴² As shared by persons with disabilities during our interview on 10.04.2020

⁴³ As shared by persons with disabilities during our interview on 10.04.2020

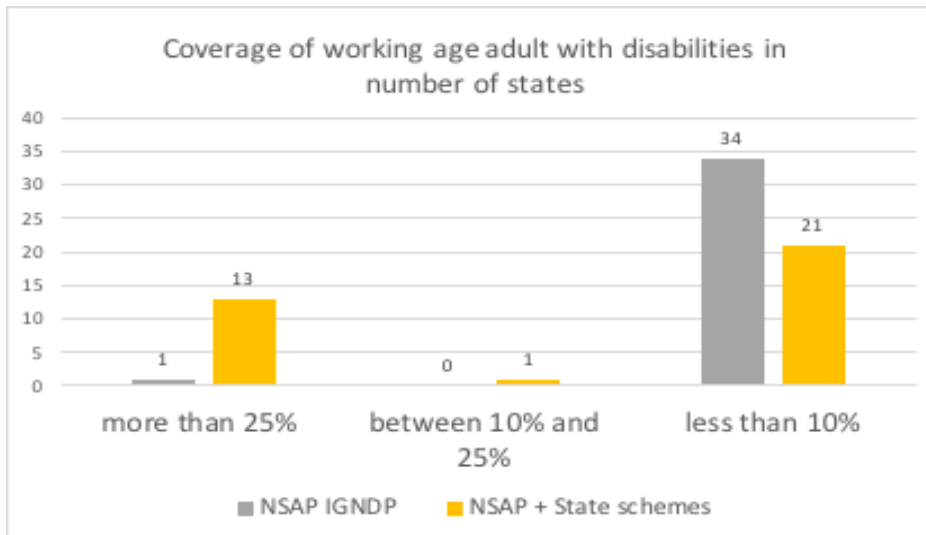
⁴⁴ As shared by persons with disabilities during our interview on 11.04.2020

⁴⁵ As shared by persons with disabilities during our interview on 10.04.2020

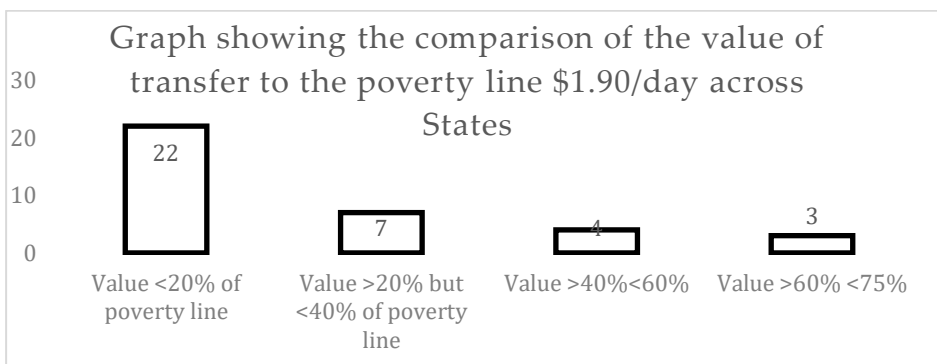
⁴⁶ As shared by persons with disabilities during our interview on 10.04.2020

⁴⁷ Self Help Groups

disabilities. The State's contribution would amount to a small increment to this value wherever there is a top up. This top up varies across States. It is observed that 26 States cover only 15% of the non-worker population⁴⁸ of persons with disabilities and only one state covers 65% of the population. The following graph explains the critical coverage gaps of the pension across states⁴⁹.



The value of the transfer remains at 20% of the \$1.9/ day poverty line⁵⁰ in 22 States. The Graph below explains the status of transfer value of pension as opposed to poverty line:



A large proportion of population in informal employment do not have ration cards, which is a mandate for supplying provisions / food kit⁵¹. Therefore, it is likely that the pension will only be used for securing food for the family without any cash available for emergencies. Only the State of Kerala has adopted a universal approach for ensuring food security in this emergency.

⁴⁸ Refer Table 2 of this report

⁴⁹ Refer to Table 5 in Annexure 2 of this report

⁵⁰ Refer to Table 5 in Annexure 2 of this report

⁵¹ Devesh Roy, Ruchira Boss and Mamata Pradhan, "How India's food-based safety net is responding to the COVID-19 lockdown", *International Food Policy Research Institute*, 6 April 2020, <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/how-indias-food-based-safety-net-responding-covid-19-lockdown> last visited on 8 May 2020.

Access to most of the other existing social protection programs has been stalled. Lack of convergence between Ministry of Human Resource Development and Department for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and lack of clear guidelines on support has adversely impacted children with disabilities without access to any form of services⁵². There are sporadic instances of NGOs opening online services for their members⁵³. Lack of community-based support services including personal assistance services further isolates with an additional burden on the health of persons with disabilities.

Conclusion & Recommendations

The economic slowdown and recession have led to large scale migration for those in the informal employment sectors, which is the majority of the working population of India, back to their home towns. Returning back to work for those persons is going to be difficult⁵⁴. This implies an overall adverse socio-economic impact especially for persons with disabilities. Lack of rehabilitation services, support services, other community services, income and jobs will result in abject poverty, poor health and further disability. The cycle of poverty, health and disability will become even more vicious and persons with disabilities will be pushed further to the margins particularly persons with disabilities from other marginalized groups like women, children, and other social groups.

Short Term Recommendations:

1. Union and all States should immediately mobilise **maximum available resources** to ensure that persons with disabilities receive adequate cash and in-kind support, which should **not be less than 5000 INR / Month** to reflect the catastrophic loss of income and significant increase of basic and disability related costs.
2. All states must enable **expansion of registration of persons with disabilities** and issue a temporary **certificate at the local level/panchayat** for persons with disabilities so that they can benefit from relief support during COVID-19 response and recovery and other emergency situations. An effective appeal mechanism against denial or dissatisfaction with the certification should also be put in place.

⁵² Pooja Pandey, Sumyesh Srivastava, "Excluding the excluded: India's response to the education of children with disabilities during Covid-19", *The Times of India*, 26 April 2020 <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/voices/excluding-the-excluded-indias-response-to-the-education-of-children-with-disabilities-during-covid-19/> last visited on 8 May 2020.

⁵³ "Online classes offer a break for disabled kids stuck indoors due to coronavirus scare", *Newz Hook*, undated, <https://newzhook.com/story/online-classes-disabled-kids-evoluer-solutions-autism-club-ernakulam-shaloo-sharma-coronavirus-education/> last visited on 8 May 2020.

⁵⁴ Gurpreet Singh, "COVID-19 Lockdown: Prospects for Labour Mobility and Employment", *Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability*, 10 April 2020 <http://www.cbgaindia.org/blog/covid-19-lockdown-prospects-labour-mobility-employment/> last visited on 8 May 2020.

3. All public entities must ensure **accessibility of all information and communication services**, availability of sign language interpreters, tactile interpreters, health services with **clear protocol for supporting persons with disabilities** during the emergency implemented all across the country. The specific services initiated by the Government such as helpline must comply with **universal design standards** to meet the requirement of all persons with disabilities including the Deaf and the deafblind persons and persons with learning and intellectual disabilities.
4. States must ensure **compensation of additional costs of disability** particularly for persons with high support requirements, women and children with disabilities, and also ensure that persons with disabilities who are entitled to other forms of social protection related to their gender or other social identity have access to those schemes and programmes as well to address the **multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination** they face.
5. Ensuring **support services and assistive devices** including devices such as braille devices and smart phones, AAC **devices available at all levels** and not just in cities and district headquarters.
6. The concerned authorities must ensure **supplies of products** such as diapers, catheters, urine bags, disposable sheets, bandages, cotton, medicines and services such as blood transfusion, dialysis, counselling and **other lifesaving services**.
7. Union, State and local governments must organize **effective consultation with persons with disabilities and their representative organisations** in planning the response and recovery strategies for persons with disabilities as mentioned in the National Disaster Management Guideline on disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction⁵⁵.
8. **Disability focal points** must be appointed **as close to the community** as possible.

Long Term Recommendations:

1. Due consideration should be given to **universal and categorical disability support cash transfer**.
2. Social protection programs particularly cash transfers could be designed based on the Rangarajan committee report on poverty measurement⁵⁶ and the **ILO recommendation of \$1.90/day**. The social protection measures must be ensured for **all persons with disabilities** irrespective of the nature and extent of impairment.

⁵⁵ National Disaster Management Authority of India, *National Disaster Management Guidelines on disability inclusive disaster risk reduction*, September 2019,

https://gidm.gujarat.gov.in/sites/default/files/educate_your_self_document/Guidelines%20on%20Disability%20Inclusive%20Disaster%20Risk%20Reduction.pdf last visited on 8 May 2020.

⁵⁶ Ranraj Ray and Kompal Sinha, "Rangarajan Committee Report on Poverty Measurement Another Lost Opportunity", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2014, p. 43-44 also available at <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/ab9e/c83988b82b85ed497ab101ad3672f0f2dc11.pdf> last visited 8 May 2020.

- Due consideration should be given to **disability related costs** that persons with disabilities face in addition to generic household consumptions goods and services.
3. The Government must enhance and strengthen **community-based rehabilitation and support services**. So far, this service has been extended by NGOs in few States of the country. Government has to activate its commitment to CBR in a mission mode⁵⁷. The Government should arrive at a comprehensive policy to ensure **effective transition of persons with disabilities living in institutions** to move into community living arrangements based on their choices.
 4. Initiatives must be taken to ensure **skill development, local employment**, making the public works (MGNREGA) accessible and more inclusive and innovations within the local industries and establishments and markets leading to **income generation**. The rural and urban livelihood mission should be strengthened to be responsive to effectively include persons with disabilities.
 5. National Disaster Management Guidelines on Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction, September 2019⁵⁸ must be reflected in the **State's disaster response and recovery strategies**. Though few states like Assam⁵⁹ are ensuring accessible information, the guideline has to be followed in the rest of the States.
 6. Budget allocation for social protection towards persons with disabilities should be enhanced significantly to achieve **required coverage and adequacy**.
 7. Take steps to enhance measures to **collect data on persons with disabilities**.

⁵⁷ NITI Ayog, *Strategy for New India @ 75*, November 2018, https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Strategy_for_New_India.pdf last visited on 8 May 2020.

⁵⁸ Id at 50

⁵⁹ Refer Table 3 above

Annexure 1: Key public expenditures for support to persons with disabilities in India 2019-2020 initial budget estimates (pre COVID 19)

Table 4: Disbursements to social protection programs for inclusion of persons with disabilities and its ration to overall disbursements and GDP

SECTOR	Union (₹ in billion)	All States (₹ in billion)	Total (₹ in billion)	% to total Public Spending	% to GDP
Social Protection	8.274	66.166	74.440	0.1757	0.0341
Cash Transfer (NSAP**+STATE TOP-UP AND STATE SPECIFIC SCHEMES)	2.474	61.357	63.832	0.15	0.03
Assistive devices	2.90	0.997	3.897	0.009	0.001
Institutions		1.928	1.929	0.0048	0.0009
Rehabilitation	2.90	1.882	4.781	0.0119	0.0022
Employment & Training	0.41	0.497	0.909	0.0022	0.0003
skill development/subsidies	0.412	0.413	0.826	0.002	0.0003
Labour & Employment		0.083	0.083	0.0002	N.A
Education	10.67	5.284	15.950	0.0392	0.0074
Special Schools & scholarships		4.556	4.556	0.011	0.0021
Department School Education	10.67	0.629	11.295	0.028	0.0053
Higher Education		0.099	0.099	0.0002	N.A
TOTAL *	19.3561	71.947	91.298	0.2171	0.0418

Source: Data collated by CIP from the various budget documents of India

*Union Government contributed to only 21.20% of the social protection allocation towards persons with disabilities. The rest comes from the State Governments. Even from among the State Government 56% of the total is contributed by 7 States out of the 30 States and 7 Union Territories.

**The NSAP contribution is inadequate even to cover the approved beneficiaries. The total beneficiaries 1021906, the cost of which would amount to at least ₹366.88 crore (36.68 billion). However, the actual allocation for the year 2019-20 was ₹247.4 crore (24.74 billion).

Annexure 2: Coverage of union and state schemes and persons with disabilities

Table 5: Number of beneficiaries, coverage and value of IGNDP-NSAP and states schemes for persons with disabilities

	IGNDP- Beneficiaries NSAP Union	IGNDP-NSAP And States Schemes Beneficiaries	Coverage of Working Age Persons with Disabilities		Coverage All Persons with Disabilities		Coverage All Working Age Adults NSAP And States Schemes	Value of IGNDP +State Top-Up Cash Transfer INR	% Of the Monthly Poverty Line of INGDP NSAP
			IGNDP- Beneficiaries NSAP Union	NSAP And States Schemes Beneficiaries	IGNDP- Beneficiaries NSAP Union	NSAP And States Schemes Beneficiaries			
Andaman& Nicobar	3	3	0.08%	0.08%	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%	2,000.00	50.13
Andhra	32346	621758	2.70%	51.94%	1.43%	27.43%	1.36%	3,000.00	75.19
Arunachal Pradesh	112	796	0.84%	5.94%	0.42%	2.98%	0.12%	2,000.00	50.13
Assam	36766	151877	15.49%	64.00%	7.66%	31.64%	0.96%	1000	7.52
Bihar	120563	120563	11.42%	11.42%	5.17%	5.17%	0.27%	400	7.52
Chandigarh	100	4015	1.20%	48.32%	0.68%	27.14%	0.65%	1,000.00	25.06
Chhattisgarh	32260	32260	10.86%	10.86%	5.16%	5.16%	0.25%	500	12.53
Dadra Nager Haveli	142	142	8.28%	8.28%	4.31%	4.31%	0.08%	300	7.52
Daman& Diu	580	580	15.96%	15.96%	8.71%	8.71%	0.39%	300	7.52
Delhi	6321	75724	5.11%	61.21%	2.69%	32.24%	0.81%	2,500.00	62.66
Goa	62	62	0.35%	0.35%	0.19%	0.19%	0.01%	2,500.00	62.66
Gujarat	12384	251870	2.13%	43.24%	1.13%	23.06%	0.78%	600	15.04
Haryana	34386	186318	12.54%	67.93%	6.29%	34.10%	1.44%	2,000.00	50.13
Himachal	851	851	1.13%	1.13%	0.55%	0.55%	0.02%	700	17.54
Jammu & Kashmir	2674	2674	1.52%	1.52%	0.74%	0.74%	0.04%	600	15.04
Jharkhand	25601	25601	7.11%	7.11%	3.32%	3.32%	0.17%	600	15.04
Karnataka	44298	900000	6.21%	126.12%	3.35%	67.97%	2.69%	1,400.00	35.09
Kerala	204155	407412	49.22%	98.22%	26.80%	53.48%	2.17%	1,100.00	27.57
Lakshadweep	66	66	7.21%	7.21%	4.09%	4.09%	0.18%	500	12.53
Madhya Pradesh	107221	220857	14.25%	29.36%	6.91%	14.23%	0.63%	500	12.53
Maharashtra	8724	816339	0.54%	50.92%	0.29%	27.55%	1.35%	600	15.04
Manipur	1146	1325	3.64%	4.21%	1.96%	2.26%	0.09%	300	7.52
Meghalaya	1521	1521	7.21%	7.21%	3.43%	3.43%	0.12%	500	12.53
Mizoram	717	717	8.45%	8.45%	4.73%	4.73%	0.13%	300	7.52
Nagaland	1201	1276	8.17%	8.68%	4.05%	4.31%	0.13%	200	5.04
Odisha	86957	86957	14.73%	14.73%	6.99%	6.99%	0.40%	500	12.53
Puducherry	1286	1286	7.11%	7.11%	4.26%	4.26%	0.18%	1,750.00	43.86
Punjab	4698	153698	1.31%	42.93%	0.72%	23.50%	1.03%	750	18.8
Rajasthan	29498	540401	4.63%	84.89%	1.89%	34.56%	1.68%	750	18.8
Sikkim	451	451	4.29%	4.29%	2.48%	2.48%	0.13%	1,500.00	37.59
Tamil Nadu	57201	294671	8.06%	41.51%	4.85%	24.97%	0.71%	1,000.00	25.06
Telangana	23357	494180						1,500.00	37.59
Tripura	1783	4240	5.17%	12.30%	2.77%	6.59%	0.21%	700	17.54
Uttar Pradesh	73213	207828	3.84%	10.91%	1.76%	5.00%	0.24%	500	12.53
Uttarakhand	2822	74703	3.19%	84.38%	1.52%	40.32%	1.52%	1,000.00	25.06
West Bengal	66440	66440	6.04%	6.04%	3.29%	3.29%	0.13%	750	18.8
TOTAL	1021906	5749462	7.60%	42.78%	3.81%	21.44%	0.94%		21.3%

Source: Census 2011, [C-13 Tables Single Year Age Data - \(India/States/UTs/District \) \(Total, SC/ST\), C-20 Disabled Population by type of Disability, Age and Sex \(India & States/UTs - District Level\)\(Total, SC/ST\), C-23 Table Disabled Population by Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers By Type Of Disability, Age And Sex- \(India & States/UTs\), <http://NSAP.nic.in/ReportBenfAbstract.do?method=showReportResult>](#)

Note 1: Telangana got bifurcated from Andhra Pradesh only after census 2011 so no separate data, so coverage data have been clustered

Note 2: Sources for the column “IGN-NSAP And States Schemes Beneficiaries”

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Organizations and individuals consulted and supporting the document

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Supporting organizations

- Astha
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- Centre for Inclusive Policy
- December 3 Movement
- Deafenabled Foundation
- Ektha
- Equals Centre for Promotion of Social Justice
- Humanity Welfare Organization Helpline
- Federation of Tamil Nadu Differently Abled Associations
- KARO
- National Platform for the Rights of the Disabled
- Society for the Empowerment of the Deafblind
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