<u>National Report</u>

District Action Plan for Skill Development and Livelihood of Persons with Disability (PwD)

Amaravati in Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh),

Gorakhpur District (Uttar Pradesh),

Mandi District (Himachal Pradesh),

Pune District (Maharashtra), &

Ranchi District (Jharkhand)

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In partnership with

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List of Abbreviations

BPL	Below Poverty Line
ID	Intellectual disability/Mental Illness
LBSIM	Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management
LD	Locomotor Disability/ Physical Disability/Physically Handicapped
MD	Multiple Disabilities
NGO	Non-Government Organisations
NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation
PwD	Persons with Disability
SC	Scheduled Castes
SHG	Self-Help Group
SHI	Speech and Hearing Impaired
ST	Scheduled Tribes
VI	Visually Impaired

Executive Summary

The census report of 2011 revealed that nearly 2.68 crore people belong to Person with Disability (PwD)/ Divyangjan, which is around 2.21 % of the national population. Nearly, 1.34 crore people are under the employable age group of 15-59 years and 0.99 crore are unemployable. This has brought a paradigm shift in the focus of the government to a high scale consideration and policy formulation for the betterment of the Divyangjan. The National Action Plan for Skill Development of PwD has been prepared by Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with support from Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship) with a target to skill 25 lakh PwD by the end of 2022. For the same purpose, various government bodies as well as private organisations including NGOs and CSRs are working for skill development to enhance the livelihood of PwD. However, the result is very low and slow. The actual number of skilling PwD have been very low and their employment has been further low. The PwD candidates have very few accessible training center close to their proximity. The skilled PwD candidates have very limited job opportunity, low wages in one hand, and have been reluctant to migrate out-side for jobs in the other hand. There is need to study the possible models for skilling PwD and creating livelihood in local areas at District level. Therefore, *National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) along with other agencies* conducted the study to prepare District Level Skill Development and Livelihood Plan for all PwD categories as per their aspiration and the given market opportunities.

The study covered five (5) different districts namely, Amaravati in Guntur district (AP), Gorakhpur (UP), Mandi (HP), Pune (Maharashtra) and Ranchi (Jharkhand) based on geographic, demographic and regional representation. The study covered all PwD categories [Visually Impaired (VI), Speech and Hearing Impaired (SHI), Physical/Locomotor (PD), Intellectual Disability (ID) & Mental retardation (MR)] in each district. The mixed method had total sample size of 1250 PwD candidates including 250 in each district following survey method along with interview of key stakeholders in the field of disability such as NGOs, Government, trades, training partners, family members and community leaders to get qualitative inputs. The universe of the study

was the total population of PwD in these five districts i.e., 511061 PwD (according to Census 2011 data). The PwD respondents were selected randomly in consultation with local agencies to capture their socio-economic status, challenges and opportunities for livelihood, aspiration for skilling and livelihood. In addition to that, the market study was done to access the possibility for creating employment / entrepreneurship opportunities for PwD candidates in local areas. Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management (LBSIM), New Delhi conducted this study.

The study had three fourth of respondents (75.1%) in the age group between 18 – 35 years, having nearly two third of them (66.2%) were male. Caste wise representation in the study was 36.2% belong to OBC, 19.6% SC and nearly 12% ST. Over 80% of the them were literate but only 12% were above Graduate and only 1.4% had technical education. About 37% of the respondents had access to internet. Among the respondents 74.6% people reside in rural area and only 21.5% respondents had BPL card. Over one third (34%) respondents were landless, over 58% were small landowners (up to 2.5 Acres), and only 7.3% had land over 2.5 Acres. It was found that 85.2% respondents had disability certificate but only half of them (50.4%) received disability pension. Majority of respondents about 67.8% had annual family income between Rs 25,000 – Rs 50,000 and over 84% had annual expenditure of similar amount. About 37% of the respondents were wage labours; followed by, 32.5% engaged in agriculture and 25.2% engaged in services. It was noticed that poor financial condition, accessibility issue (travelling far) and lack of support from the families were among the most recurring challenges to availing the opportunities such as skill development. In their aspirations which was mapped it revealed that, 21% respondents expressed willingness to get skilled and secure their livelihood in Agriculture sector, followed by 17% showed interest in IT/ITES (service) sector and 11% interested in Handicrafts & Carpet. Only 34% were willing to migrate for skilling and employment. Over 41 % are expecting monthly income of Rs 5,000- Rs 10,000 in their local areas itself.

As per aspiration of youth as well as market study in each district, few sectors like Agriculture, IT/ITES (service), Handicrafts & Industry (manufacturing) had higher

opportunity as focus area of government having employment opportunity for PwD Having kept the following findings under consideration the report draws upon a suggestive action plan of the proposed sectors. Major Job roles have been identified under proposed sector in each district with tentative job creation for PwD. Also, a suggestive figure pertaining to no. of jobs that each sector can extend to PwD is also established. Which are:

National Level- Scope for Skill Development and Livelihood

District	Sectors	Target
Amaravati	Agriculture (Organic Vegetable, Millet, Horticulture)	5000
	Textile industry	1200
	IT/ITES	1100
	Assembly-line production	500
Gorakhpur	Agrarian Food Industry	850
	Textile	1000
Mandi	Agriculture & Food processing	800
	Textile	900
Pune	Paper-bag production	1500
	IT/ ITES	500
	Industrial Manufacturing	700
Ranchi	Agriculture (Brown Rice)	1000
	Animal Husbandry (goats, poultry, cows, buffalos)	2000
	Tussar Silk Production	1100
Total		**18,150**

District & Sector-wise assumption employment can be generated after adequate skill development in a period of three years. The above table illustrates the assumption of sector's capability in each district and will be catering to the PwD by providing opportunities for them, which is achievable and an ambition that is to be turned into reality. Thus, this report is a guide to learn about the current scenarios of the PwD in the Indian societies and how their aspirations can be turned into reality; while, making them a part of the nation's struggle towards becoming a developed economy.

Introduction

One of the main concerns of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 is the economic independence and skill development of Persons with Disabilities (PwD). According to census of India 2011, 2.21% or 26.8 million of Indian population experiences some form of disability. A World Bank Study estimates that excluding people with disability from the economy translates into a foregone GDP of 5% to 7%. PwD are most vulnerable to discrimination and mainly constitute disadvantaged section of the society. Integrating PwD into the society effectively is the responsibility of any government. Leaving out PwD from all economic endeavours of the country necessarily means leaving out a section of the society from an active participation. Thus, economic rehabilitation is an important issue, to make PwD independent and contributing member of the family and society at large. Empowerment of this marginalized section can be done by developing their skills and making them self-reliant, which is a critical element for enhancing the quality of life of PwD.

This study conducted in five different districts of India in five different states, such as Amaravati (AP), Gorakhpur (UP), Mandi (HP), Pune (Maharashtra) and Ranchi (Jharkhand) is an initiative to understand the current condition, map the aspiration and arrange a sector for engagement in terms of employment of Divyangjan (PwD) to secure a stable livelihood. The aim of the study is to produce a consolidated data on the present and future aspirations of PwD which go unheard and unrecorded. Also, it can be envisaged that this study in future may become the crux of many economic arrangements benefiting PwD across India. This wide-spread initiative must be equitable in its approach towards generating employment for its people, hence this study plays an eminent role in aligning the available opportunities alongside the aspirations of the people.

Research Methodology

Objectives

The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) intends to conduct a study to prepare State and District Level Action Plan for Skill Development and Livelihood of Persons with Disabilities (PwD) in five districts in India.

•   To map the aspiration of PwD candidates

•   To explore scope for employment, self-employment/ enterprises in the local areas (focusing on enterprises development)

•   To prepare District Level Action Plan for Skill Development and Livelihood

Universe

The study was conducted in India. Five districts were identified based on geographical representation like east, west, north, south; representation of community like urban, rural, and tribal/ hill district. These five districts are Amaravati in Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh), Mandi (Himachal Pradesh), Pune (Maharashtra) and Ranchi (Jharkhand). The combined population of all PwDs across five districts as per census 2011 are 5,11, 061 (90,087 from Amravati, 64,441 from Ranchi, 2,99,882 from Pune, 1,00,730 from Gorakhpur and 25,921 from Mandi.). However, 250 samples (representing different PwD categories such as Locomotor, VI, SHI, intellectual disability, and multiple disability) taken from each district, making it a total of 1250 samples across five districts.

Method

The study followed mixed method, where quantitative and qualitative methods supplemented each other. Survey Method was undertaken to get the detail information from the PwD Candidates. Qualitative interview was conducted with the key stakeholders to get their valuable inputs.

Sample Design and Size

All disability categories have been covered under the study. The sample size taken here is **250** from all the districts that makes a site of **1250** samples for the national consolidated report. Key stakeholders like Skill Training Partners, Disability Rehabilitation Centres, NGOs working with disability, government agencies had been

contacted to reach out the target sample. Random Quota Sampling, non-probability sampling technique was used. The quota is basically the trait which determines the selection of the samples, which here is people with disabilities. The study covered all five disability categories namely, Visually Impaired (VI), Speech and Hearing Impaired (SHI), Physical/Locomotor (PD), Intellectual Disability (ID) & Mental retardation (MR)] in each of the districts of Amaravati, Pune, Gorakhpur, Mandi and Ranchi (districts chosen for the purpose of providing geographical diversity in the study so as to obtain qualitative and quantitative data). The study focused the candidates in the employable age. The study covered 250 PwD candidates representing all disability categories were covered under the survey in each district and a total of 1250 across five districts.

Data collection Instrument (or tools)
The following tools were used in the study: -

- **Interview schedule** - The interview schedule instrument had 56 questions to collect data from all PwD candidates as primary respondents of the study. A total of 1250 respondents (all PwD categories) were covered.
- **Key informant interview** - Interview with key stakeholders like parents, NGOs, Government officials, entrepreneurs were conducted to supplement their views for creating livelihood opportunities for PwDs in local area. A total of 103 key stakeholders were interviewed.

Research process
The research was conducted in phased (multiple phases) manner by the research team to identify the best potential employment alternatives for PwDs.

First, primary research was conducted to understand the problems faced by PwDs and thereafter a secondary research was conducted of the industries and job opportunities, which involved analysis of articles, databases like India stat, Bloomberg, etc., visiting sites, and various other activities to gather as much authentic data as possible.

Data Analysis and interpretation
The data analysis was done from Google Form's summary. Later, MS Excel was used for standardization of responses. Further, SSPS was used for analysis and production of tables. The interpretation was based on the comparative analysis of the recorded responses.

About the Districts

Amaravati (Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh)

Amravati is currently the de-facto capital of Andhra Pradesh and is neighbored by two major Agriculture and industrial hubs, Guntur and Vijayawada. These cities boast a dynamic economy based on trade and commerce. They have an agriculture base as well as a strong industrial set up. Amaravati, being built on a 217 sq. km open field in Guntur district, is being designed to have 51% of green spaces and 10% of water bodies, with a plan to house some of the most iconic buildings there. The city is being modelled on Singapore, with the master plan being prepared by two Singapore government-appointed consultants. It is both a riverfront capital and gate to east for trade through shipping. This makes the location economically very desirable, besides it also in a stage where the economic industries and sectors are developing too. Herein, it will be easier for formulating sectors in a manner that they are inclusive of opportunities for PwDs. The highly focused economic sectors in Amaravati under current regime are Agriculture, Higher Education, Health, Tourism, IT, Financial services and R&D, Government, Electronics and Fashion & Apparel/ Textile.

Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

Gorakhpur is a district of Uttar Pradesh in India. It is one of the major and largest districts of Uttar Pradesh. Gorakhpur is the administrative headquarters of the district. The district covers an area of 3,483.8 square kilometres (1,345.1 sq. mi). It is bounded by Maharajganj district to the north, Kushinagar and Deoria districts in the east, Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, and Mau districts to the south, and Sant Kabir Nagar district to the west. The district is part of Gorakhpur division. In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Gorakhpur one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640). It is one of the 34 districts in Uttar Pradesh currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). Gorakhpur is a cultural and religious place that predominantly attracts pilgrims and tourists throughout the year to its famed monuments. Its natural scenic beauty combined with its rich historical appeal makes **tourism** the major money generator here. In order to support the booming tourism industry, major hotels and restaurants have become the backline

of the industry. Apart from tourism, agriculture is second major revenue generating activity in the region, followed by medical facilities, banking sector and market & trade.

Mandi, Himachal Pradesh

Mandi also known as Sahor (Tibetan: Zahor), is a major town and a municipal council in Mandi District in the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. It is situated 153 kilometres (95 mi) north of state capital, Shimla in the north-west Himalayas at an average altitude of 850 metres, and experiences pleasant summers and cold winters. It serves as the headquarters of Mandi District and Zonal Headquarters of central zone including Districts namely Kullu, Bilaspur, and Hamirpur. As a tourist place, Mandi is often referred to as "Varanasi of Hills "or "Choti Kashi" or "Kashi of Himachal". Also, Mandi is the starting point for the famous trek of the region Prashar lake trek. Mandi is one of the fastest developing towns of Himachal Pradesh, located on cross junction of National Highway-20, 21 and 70. It acts as a gateway to Kullu, Lahaul, Leh Ladakh, area of Jammu & Kashmir. Being District headquarters, the entire District depends upon the city for trade & commerce, services and civil administration. The economy of the region is predominately agrarian as around 79% of the total population is dependent on agriculture and activities allied to it, for earning their livelihood. Apart from agriculture, the other highly focused economic sectors are food processing, tourism, handicrafts and textiles & handloom.

Pune, Maharashtra

Pune is the second largest city in Maharashtra, India, and the ninth largest city in the country. It is located on the Mutha River and was once the centre of power of the Maratha Empire. Today, the city is considered the cultural capital of Maharashtra. Pune forms the urban core of the eponymous Pune Metropolitan Region (PMR). The Pune Metropolitan Region (PMR), initially defined in 1967, has grown to 7,256.46 km2 made up of the ten talukas of the Pune district. The twin cities of Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad along with the three cantonment areas of Pune, Khadki and Dehu Road form the urban core of the PMR, which also includes seven municipal councils and 842 villages. The city is considered to be the cultural capital of Maharashtra. It is also known as the "Oxford of the East" due to the presence of several well-known educational institutions. The city has emerged as a major educational hub in recent decades, with nearly half

of the total international students in the country studying in Pune. Research institutes of information technology, education, management and training attract students and professionals from India and overseas. Pune has the eighth largest metropolitan economy and the sixth highest per capita income in the country. The key sectors of the local economy are education, manufacturing and information technology (IT).

Ranchi, Jharkhand

Ranchi is the capital of the Indian state of Jharkhand. Ranchi was the centre of the Jharkhand movement, which called for a separate state for the tribal regions of South Bihar, northern Orissa, western West Bengal and the eastern area of what is present-day Chhattisgarh. Its municipal area is 652.02 sq. km. Our target location was Ranchi, Capital of Jharkhand. It is divided into Ranchi and Bundu subdivisions and each subdivision is further divided into blocks, panchayats and villages. It consists of 18 blocks and 305 panchayats. Under Ranchi Subdivision, there are 14 blocks and Bundu Subdivision consists of 4 blocks. The rural community in Ranchi is mainly involved in agriculture, horticulture and daily wage labor. The main crops grown in the district are rice and pulses. Agriculture is the main stay for the 80% of rural population of the state. Agriculture is their employment and primary income generating activity. Except for Agriculture, the prominent economic sectors in Ranchi are trade, commerce & business, natural resources & minerals and various mining & other industries.

Findings of the study

This section illustrates the recorded data from all the five districts (namely, Amaravati, Gorakhpur, Mandi, Pune, and Ranchi) and provides a plausible interpretation. The data is collated in a manner to depict a larger understanding of the people and region. The below discussion is majorly divided into three categories socio-economic, livelihood and aspirations of PwDs.

Socio-Economic Status of Respondents

Disability Category

Categories	No. of Respondents	Percent
Locomotor	634	50.7
Visual Impaired	98	7.8
Speech & Hearing Impaired	302	24.2
Intellectual	190	15.2
Multiple	26	2.1
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 1: Disability category wise distribution of respondents

About 50.4% our respondents suffer from Physical/ handicap/ Locomotor disability, which seems to be the most prevalent condition; which is followed by Speech & Hearing impairment (24.2%), 15.2 % Intellectual disability and 7.8% visual impairment. Multiple Disability condition was least prevalent at 2.1%.
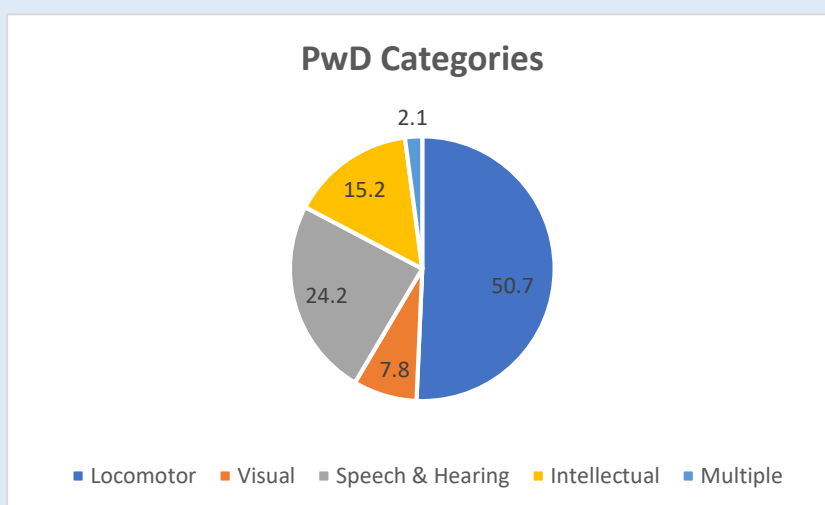
Age

Age category	No. of Respondents	Percent
Below 18 years	7	0.6
18-25 years	611	48.9
26-35 years	328	26.2
36 years above	304	24.3
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 2: Age-wise distribution of respondents

The study conducted in the in all the five districts found out that, it could positively secure the aspirations of the working-class age group. As, 48.9% of our respondents were between 18 -25 years and 26.2% of our respondents between 26-35 years. About 24.3% of the respondents were above 36 years.
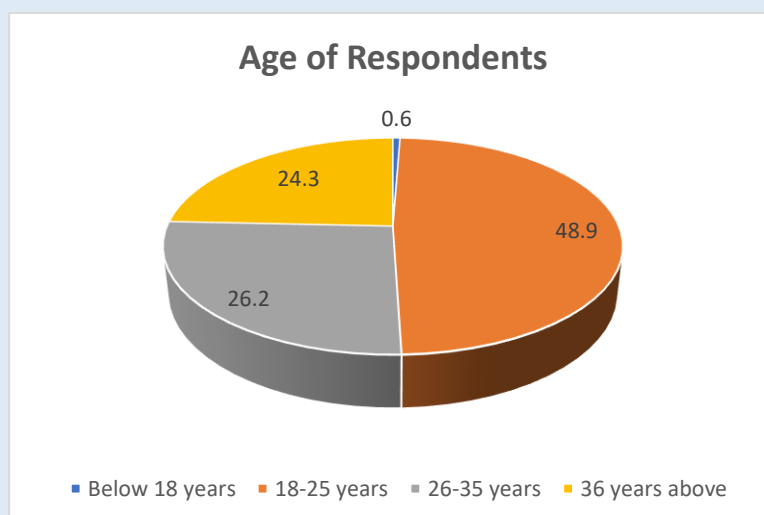
Gender

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percent
Male	827	66.2
Female	423	33.8
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 3: Gender-wise distribution of respondents

About 66.2% or the respondents were male and 33.8% of them were female. It states that, more accurately the aspirations of male faction are mapped than the female
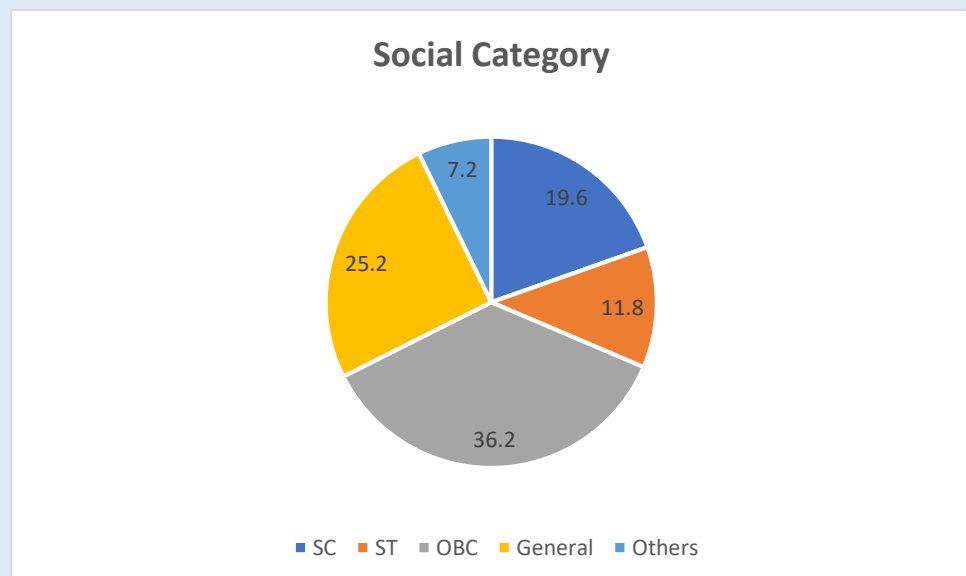
faction. Also, to why there are more male respondents, that could be because the male members participated more enthusiastically than the female members.

Social Category/ Caste

Social Category	No. of Respondents	Percent
SC	245	19.6
ST	147	11.8
OBC	453	36.2
General	315	25.2
Others	90	7.2
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 4: Caste-wise distribution of respondents

Overall, 36.2% of respondents were from OBC caste category, while 25.2% from General, 19.6% from SC category, and 11.8% from ST category. 7.2% of respondents didn't disclose their social categories as reported "others". Over 30% belong to SC and ST categories compare to over 25% of their population at national level.
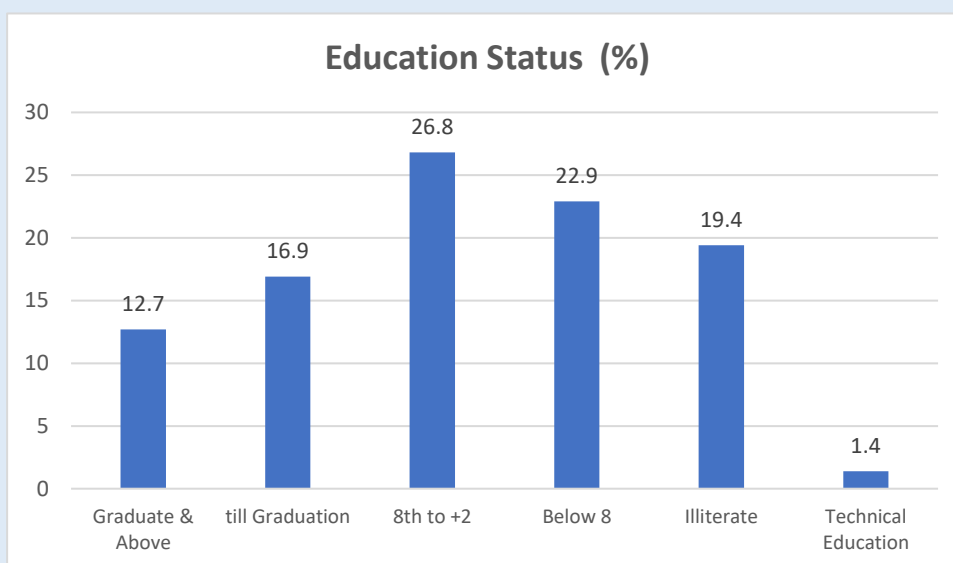
Education Status

Highest Education Qualification	No. of Respondents	Percent
Postgraduate above	32	2.6
Graduation and above	126	10.1
+2 to Graduation	211	16.9
8th to +2	335	26.8
Below 8	286	22.9
Illiterate	243	19.4
Technical Education	17	1.4
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 5: Qualification distribution among respondents

In accordance to the study, about 19.4% of the respondents were illiterate, this suggests the literacy rate has not caught up even after multiple initiatives of government have been in play. About 22.9% of the students have studied below 8th grade. A total of 26.8% have studied above 8th but below 12th grade, 16.9% have studied above 12th grade but below graduation and a total of 12.7% have studied above graduation (10.1% above graduation but below post-graduation and only 2.6% have studied post-graduation and above).

Education Status (%)

(Bar chart showing: Graduate & Above 12.7, till Graduation 16.9, 8th to +2 26.8, Below 8 22.9, Illiterate 19.4, Technical Education 1.4)

Disability Certificate

	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	1065	85.2
No	185	14.8
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 6: Disability certificate bearers

It was found that 85.2% of the respondents had disability certificates which could stand as a proof for their disability to have been verified and acknowledged. But, 14.8% did not have certificates it shows either they weren't aware of the benefits of the certificate or they could not acquire one due to complicated procedure of registration.

Resident

	No. of Respondents	Percent
Rural	933	74.6
Semi-urban	82	6.6
Urban	218	17.4
Urban Slum	17	1.4
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 7: Residence wise distribution of respondents

The study found out that 74.6% of our respondents belong reside in rural areas, 17.4% of them reside in urban areas, 6.6% reside in semi-urban areas and only 1.4% reside in urban slums. It shows that predominantly the way of living of the people is mostly in accordance to rural lifestyle.

Below Poverty Line (BPL)

	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	269	21.5
No	563	45.0
Unaware	418	33.4
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 8: BPL card holders among the respondents.

It was also estimated that about 21.5% of the respondents were BPL card bearers, who seemed to be living above the BPL line. Further, the remaining 78.4% either did not have, could not procure a card or were aware of the benefits of BPL card.

Ownership of land

	No. of Respondents	Percent
Landless	430	34.4
Less than 2.5 Ac	728	58.2
2.5 - 5 Ac	73	5.8
5.00	19	1.5
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 9: Landholding among the respondents

Upon estimation it was found that 65.5% had landholding whereas 34.4% were landless. This shows that 65.4% have property and can choose the same for income purposes. Whilst, 38.4% do not have property which can account for their wealth.

Family Annual income

	No. of Respondents	Percent
Below Rs 25000	9	0.7
Rs 25001-50000	847	67.8
Rs 50001 to 1000,00	235	18.8
Rs 100000 and above	94	7.5
Don't know	65	5.2
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 10: Annual Income (INR)

It was recorded that about 7.5% respondents belonged to household earing above Rs 1,00,000, 18.8% earning between Rs 50,000 and Rs1,00,00, 67.8% earning between Rs 25,000 and Rs 50,000 and 0.7 % below Rs 25,000.

Family Annual expenditure

	No. of Respondents	Percent
Below Rs 25000	1	0.1
Rs. 25001-50000	1051	84.1
Rs 50001 to 100000	106	8.5
Rs 100000 and above	35	2.8
Don't know	57	4.6
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 11: Annual expenditure

It was found that about 84.1% respondents had household expenditure above Rs 25000 but under Rs 50,000, 8.5% between Rs 50000 to Rs 100000, 2.8% above Rs

1,00,000 and 0.1% below Rs 25,000. Close to 4.6% respondents could not specify their expenditure.

Over 87% families have annual income less than Rs 1,00,000 whereas the over 92% families spend less than Rs 100000. Only 7.5% families earn over Rs 1 lakh but only 2.8% spend in that range.
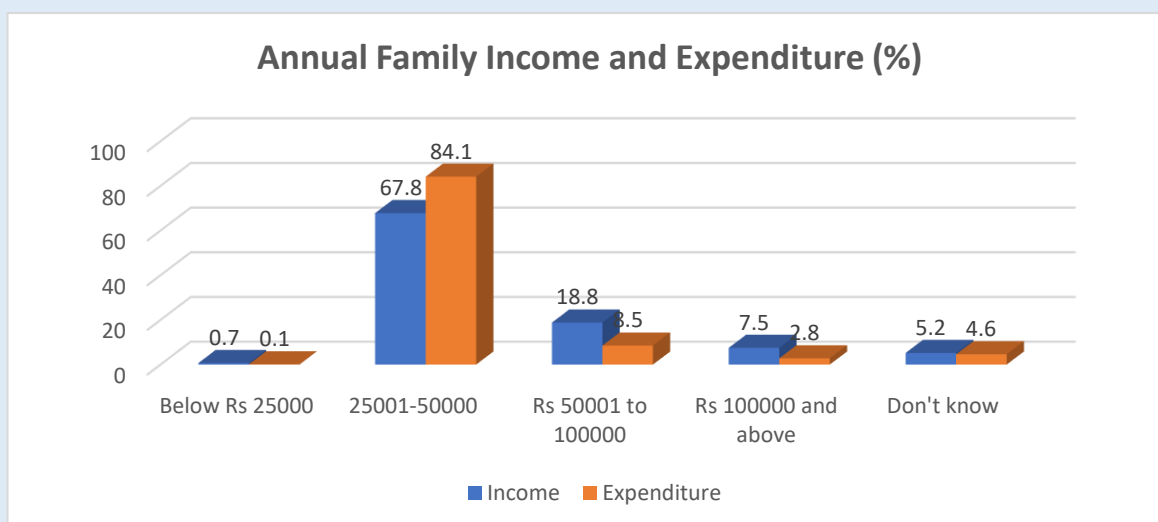
Access to Internet

	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	463	37.0
No	787	63.0
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 12: Accessibility to internet

After various measures taken by the government to make people digitally literate, equipped and provision of accessibility to internet, yet in accordance to the study about 63% of the respondents across all the five districts did not have access to internet and only 37% had access to the same.

Disability Pension

	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	630	50.4
No	572	45.8
Unaware	48	3.8
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 13: Benefits of Disability pension

The study found that 50.4% respondents were benefitting from disability pension provision but an alarming 45.8% did not have pensions or could never avail the pension. While majority blamed the system and its loopholes. Also, an additional 3.8% had no awareness regarding the benefits of the provision.

Employment status

	No. of Respondents	Percent
Employment Full time	374	29.9
Employment Part time	62	5.0
Self-employment	15	1.2
Unemployment	560	44.8
Student	239	19.1
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 14: Employment status of the respondents

In accordance to the study, it was reflected that 34.9% of the respondents were employed either full-time or part-time, only 1.2% were self-employed and 19.1% were students. The remaining significant faction (44.8%) of the respondents were

unemployed (numbers may include that of students who are not looking for jobs as well).

Main occupation

	No. of Respondents	Percent
Agriculture	406	32.5
Wage labor	463	37.0
Business	22	1.8
Services	315	25.2
Any other	44	3.5
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 15: Occupation distribution among respondents

It is revealed through this study that majority of our respondent were wage labours (37%), followed by people engaged in agricultural activities (32.5%) and then engaged in service-oriented activities (25.2%). Also, a total of 1.8% were self-employed having own business.

Aspiration of the PwD Candidates
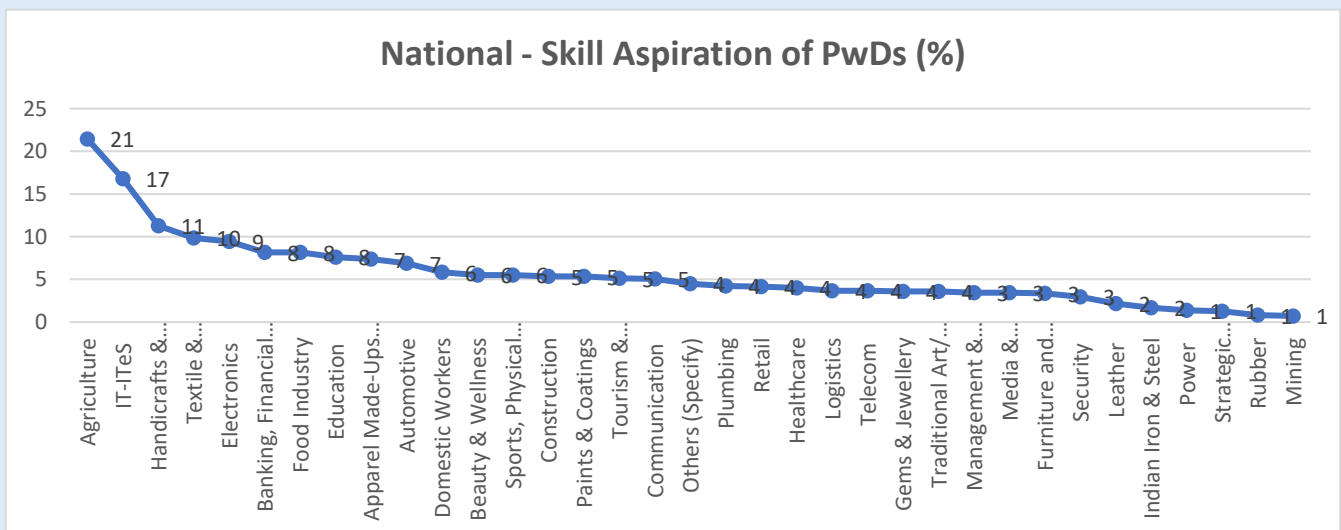
Table 16: Aspirations of the respondents

The objective of the study is to map the aspirations of PwDs for skill and employment engagement wherein, it was found that the most preferred sectors for engagement are Agriculture (21%), IT/ITES (17%), Handicrafts & carpet (11%) and Textiles (10%). The least preferred sectors were Rubber (1%) and Mining (1%). The aspirations were mapped across the states.

Migration

	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	428	34.2
No	822	65.8
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 17: Willingness to migrate

Apart from aspirations, the study also mapped the willingness of the people to migrate to avail employment opportunities. It was recorded that only 34.8% respondents were willing to migrate while 65.8 % respondents were unwilling to migrate. The major reasons were that it would difficult for them to be on their own and also migrating itself is a big decision with requires family consensus.

Expectation of livelihood

	No. of Respondents	Percent
Wage employment	991	79.3
Self-employment	231	18.5
Other	28	2.2
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 18: Expected nature of livelihood

To understand the expected nature of livelihood of PwDs, the study found that 79.3% respondents were rooting for wage employment, 18.5% showed interest in Self-employment opportunities and 2.2% suggested other modes such as community

enterprise, SHG etc. This shows the respondents do not want to delve in risk taking but rather they are willing to work for pay which is much more secure and less risk.

Expected income Monthly (Rs)

	No. of Respondents	Percent
Below Rs 5000	219	17.5
Rs 5001-10000	514	41.1
Rs 10001 and above	488	39.0
Any other	29	2.3
Total	**1250**	**100.0**

Table 19: Expected monthly income

Over 55% respondents expected monthly income below Rs 100000. The study also found that 41.1% respondents were expecting to be paid between Rs 5000 - Rs 10000, 39% expecting to be paid above Rs 10000 and 17.5% are fine with income below Rs 5000. It suggests that a minimum income should be between Rs 5000 – Rs 10000 a month for a PwD to live a good life.

Market Study

Market study was conducted in each district to identify potential for creating employment/ livelihood for PwDs in local areas itself. The following major economic sectors were identified based on the study by interacting with key stakeholder (entrepreneurs, government agencies, and NGO experts), observation and analysing the secondary data.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the most important sector of Indian Economy. Indian agriculture sector accounts for 18 per cent of India's gross domestic product (GDP) and provides employment to 50% of the countries workforce. India is the world's largest producer of pulses, rice, wheat, spices and spice products. India has many areas to choose for business such as dairy, meat, poultry, fisheries and food grains etc. India has emerged

as the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world. According to the data provided by Department of Economics and Statics (DES) the production of food grains for the year 2013-2014 is 264 million tons which has taken an upward turn as compared to (2012-2013) 257million tons. With the help of various studies, it can be concluded that India remains among the main three as far as production of different agricultural things are concerned, namely: paddy, wheat, pulses, groundnut, rapeseeds, natural products, vegetables, sugarcane, tea, jute, cotton, tobacco leaves and so on. On the other hand, on advertising front, Indian agribusiness is as yet confronting the issues, for example, low level of business sector reconciliation and integration, availability of dependable and convenient information needed by farmers on different issues in farming. Agriculture and allied sector contribute 17.32% and its GVA is around Rs. 23.82 lakh crore at the current prices in the FY 2016-17.

IT/ITES

The global sourcing market in India continues to grow at a higher pace compared to the IT-BPM industry. India is the leading sourcing destination across the world, accounting for approximately 55 per cent market share of the US$ 185-190 billion global services sourcing business in 2017-18. Indian IT & ITES companies have set up over 1,000 global delivery centres in about 80 countries across the world.

India has become the digital capabilities hub of the world with around 75 per cent of global digital talent present in the country.

India's IT & ITeS industry grew to US$ 167 billion in 2017-18. Exports from the industry increased to US$ 126 billion in FY18 while domestic revenues (including hardware) advanced to US$ 41 billion. Spending on Information Technology in India is expected to grow over 9 per cent to reach US$ 87.1 billion in 2018.Revenue from digital segment is expected to comprise 38 per cent of the forecasted US$ 350 billion industry revenue by 2025.

Indian IT's core competencies and strengths have attracted significant investments from major countries. The computer software and hardware sector in India attracted cumulative Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows worth US$ 32.23 billion between

April 2000 to June 2018, according to data released by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

Leading Indian IT firms like Infosys, Wipro, TCS and Tech Mahindra, are diversifying their offerings and showcasing leading ideas in blockchain, artificial intelligence to clients using innovation hubs, research and development centres, in order to create differentiated offerings.

Some of the major developments in the Indian IT and ITES sector are as follows:

- NASSCOM has launched an online platform which is aimed at up-skilling over 2 million technology professionals and skilling another 2 million potential employees and students.
- Revenue growth in the BFSI vertical stood at 10.3 per cent y-o-y in the first quarter of 2018-19.
- As of March 2018, there were over 1,140 GICs operating out of India.
- Private Equity (PE)/Venture Capital (VC) investments in India's IT & ITeS sector reached US$ 7.6 billion during April-December 2017.

Handicrafts

The handicrafts sector is important for the Indian economy as it is one of the largest employment generators and accounts for a significant share in the country's exports. The state and regional clusters contribute significantly to handicrafts export. The Indian handicrafts industry is fragmented, with more than seven million regional artisans and more than 67,000 exporters/export houses promoting regional art and craftsmanship in the domestic and global markets.

Handicraft exports from India increased by 1.65 per cent year-on-year during April-November 2018 to US$ 2.42 billion. During this period, the exports of various segments registered positive growth like Shawls as Art wares (77.50 per cent), Wood wares (23.57 per cent), and Miscellaneous Handicrafts (19.74 per cent).

Indian handicrafts are exported across geographies, with the top 10 destinations being the US, the UK, the UAE, Germany, France, Latin American countries (LAC), Italy, the Netherlands, Canada and Australia.

Government of India increased incentive rates under the Merchandise Export from India scheme (MEIS) to 7 per cent from 5 per cent for handicraft items which will help exporters to recover the input costs which are involved in the production of handicrafts, which will also lead in competitive pricing and also boost exports.

The Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) is the apex government body and operates under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. EPCH has the distinction of being considered a 'model council', a self-sustaining body that self-finances all its promotional activities.

Service Sector

The services sector is not only the dominant sector in India's GDP, but has also attracted significant foreign investment flows, contributed significantly to exports as well as provided large-scale employment. India's services sector covers a wide variety of activities such as trade, hotel and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business services, community, social and personal services, and services associated with construction.

The services sector is the key driver of India's economic growth. The sector has contributed 55.65 per cent of India's Gross Value Added at current price in Q1 2018-19 and employed 28.6 per cent of the total population. Net service exports stood at US$ 18.7 billion in Q1 2018-19 (P).

Nikkei India Services Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) stood at 51.5 in August 2018. During the same month, business sentiments of service providers were recorded to be at their strongest levels since January 2015.

Some of the developments and major investments by companies in the services sector in the recent past are as follows:

- Leisure and business travel and tourism spending are expected to increase to Rs 14,127.1 billion (US$ 216.9 billion) and Rs 806.4 billion (US$ 12.4 billion) in 2018, respectively.
- India's earnings from medical tourism could exceed US$ 9 billion by 2020.

Indian healthcare companies are entering into merger and acquisitions with domestic and foreign companies to drive growth and gain new markets. The Government of India recognises the importance of promoting growth in services sectors and provides several incentives in wide variety of sectors such as health care, tourism, education, engineering, communications, transportation, information technology, banking, finance, management, among others.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has stated that India's priority will be to work towards trade facilitation agreement (TFA) for services, which is expected to help in the smooth movement of professionals. The Government of India has adopted a few initiatives in the recent past. Some of these are as follows:

- Under the Mid-Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20), the Central Government increased incentives provided under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) by two per cent.
- Government of India is working to remove many trade barriers to services and tabled a draft legal text on Trade Facilitation in Services to the WTO in 2017.

District Action Plan for Skill Development and Livelihood of PwDs

Aspirations, market opportunities and proposed sectors (District-wise)

Few following key sectors were proposed in each district based on aspiration of PwD Candidates as market study for skill development and livelihood.

District	Aspirations	Market Opportunities	Proposed Sectors
Amaravati (Guntur)	• **Agriculture** • **IT-ITeS** • Banking, Financial services and Insurance • **Textile & Handlooms** • Sports, Physical	• **Agriculture** • **IT** • Government • Electronics • **Fashion & Apparel/ Textile**	• **Agriculture** • **IT/ITES** • **Textile** • **Assembly line**
Gorakhpur	• **Agriculture** • **Apparel and Made ups** • Automotive • Construction • Electronics • Beauty & wellness	• **Agriculture** • Tourism • **Textile** • Education • Healthcare	• **Agrarian Food Industry - Agriculture & Food Processing (maize)** • **Textile**
Mandi	• **Handicrafts & Carpet** • Education • **Textile & Handloom** • IT-ITES • **Food Industry** • Domestic Workers	• Agriculture • Handicrafts & Carpet • **Textile & Handloom** • **Food Processing Unit** • Tourism & Hospitality	• **Textile & Handloom** • **Agrarian Food Industry**

Pune	• Traditional Art & Craft • **Paper bag Production** • **IT/ITES** • Handicrafts & carpet • Food Industry • Logistics • Beauty & Wellness	• **IT/ITES** • **Industry Manufacturing** • Food Industry • Logistics • Agriculture	• **Paper Bag Production** • **IT / ITES** • Industrial Manufacturing
Ranchi	• **Agriculture** • **IT-ITeS** • Electronics • Handicrafts • Automotive • **Textile & Handlooms**	• **Agriculture** • **Animal Husbandry** • Health • Trade & Commerce • Mining • **Tussar-Silk Production** • Industry • Business	• **Agriculture** • **Animal Husbandry** • **Tussar Silk**

Action Plan for Skill Development and Livelihood of PwDs

In this section, the study attempts to assume a tentative figure of employment that is anticipated to be generated within a period of two years. After having proposed district wise sectors for generating employment opportunities for PwDs, district-wise action plan is also collated in this report.

National Level- Scope for Skill Development and Livelihood

District	Sectors	Target
Amaravati	Agriculture (Organic Vegetable, Millet, Horticulture)	5000
	Textile industry	1200
	IT/ITES	1100

	Assembly-line production	500
Gorakhpur	Agrarian Food Industry	850
	Textile	1000
Mandi	Agriculture & Food processing	800
	Textile	900
Pune	Paper-bag production	1500
	IT/ ITES	500
	Industrial Manufacturing	700
Ranchi	Agriculture (Brown Rice)	1000
	Animal Husbandry (goats, poultry, cows, buffalos)	2000
	Tussar Silk Production	1100
Total		**18,150**

District Wise Action Plan for Skill Development and Livelihood of PwDs

District Level- Amravati, Guntur in Andhra Pradesh

Sr	Venture/ Sector	Job roles	No. employee	Disabilities to be engaged
1	Agriculture- (Organic vegetable, Millet, Fruit processing (mango, banana))	Cultivation	1000	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability
		Maintenance (watering the fields, spreading manure and pesticide spreading etc.) and Harvesting	500	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability
		Processing (plucking, picking etc.) and packaging	500	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability

				• Physical/Locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired
2	Textile	Sewing machine operator	500	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability
		Fabric collection	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physically disabled
		Dyeing	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physically disabled
		Cutting	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Physically disabled
		Assembling front	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physically disabled
		Packaging	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physically disabled • Visually impaired
		Marketing/ Customer Relations	200	• Visually Impaired • Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physically disabled

Sr	Venture/Sector	Job roles	No. employee	Disabilities to be engaged
3	IT/ ITES	Front Desk	100	• Intellectual Disability • Physically disabled
		Data Entry	500	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physically disabled
		Accounting	200	• Speech/Hearing • Physically disabled
		Expert Jobs (IT jobs)	100	• Speech/Hearing • Physically disabled
		Customer Relations	200	• Visually Impaired • Physically disabled
4	Assembly Line	Mobile Assembly of part	500	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Physically disabled
Total	**4**		**7800**	

District – Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

Sr	Venture/ Sector	Job roles	No. employee	Disabilities to be engaged
1	Agriculture (Maize)	Cultivation	500	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability
		Harvesting	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability

	Corn Flakes Corn Flour	Processing	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired
		Packaging	100	• Physical/ locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired
		Marketing	50	• Physical/locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired
2	Textile	Sewing machine operator	500	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability
		Dyeing	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physically disabled
		Cutting	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physically disabled
		Packaging	100	• Speech/Hearing

				• Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physically disabled • Visually impaired
		Marketing/ Customer Relations	200	• Visually Impaired • Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physically disabled
Total	2		1850	

District – Mandi, Himachal Pradesh

Sr	Venture/ Sector	Job roles	No. employee	Disabilities to be engaged
1	Food Processing (Apple, tomatoes etc.)	Cultivation	300	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability
		Harvesting	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability
		Processing (apple jam, tomato puree, etc)	200	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability

				• Physical/locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired
		Packaging	100	• Physical/ locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired
		Marketing	100	• Physical/ locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired
2	Textile & Handloom	Weavers and stitching	500	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability
		Fabric collection	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physically disabled
		Packaging	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physically disabled • Visually impaired
		Marketing/ Customer Relations	200	• Visually Impaired • Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability

				• Mental Disability
				• Physically disabled
Total	2		**1700**	

District – Pune, Maharashtra

Sr	Venture/ Sector	Job roles	No. employee	Disabilities to be engaged
1	Paper bag production	Collection of Raw materials	300	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability
		Soaking	50	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Visually impaired
		Bio-pulping & Bleaching	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability
		Washing	50	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired

		Beating and Blending	100	• Speech/Hearing • 2Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped
		Formation of sheet on cloth	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped
		Screw Pressing	200	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped
		Drying	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired
		Ironing	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability

				• Mental Disability
		Cutting	200	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired
		Packaging	200	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired
2	IT BPO	Customer care executives	300	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired
		Support Staff	100	• Speech/Hearing • Intellectual Disability • Mental Disability • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped

Sr	Venture/ sectors	Job roles/ activities	Number to be covered	Types of disability
		Managers	100	• Visually impaired • Speech/Hearing • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired
3	Industrial manufacturing	Auto Technician	300	• Speech/Hearing • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped
		Automotive Engine Repair Technician	100	• Speech/Hearing • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped
		Service Supervisor	100	• Speech/Hearing • Physical/locomotor/ handicapped
		Customer Relation/ Showroom Hostess/ Tele Sales Executive	200	• Physical/locomotor/ handicapped • Visually impaired
Total	3		2700	

District – Ranchi, Jharkhand

Sr	Venture/ sectors	Job roles/ activities	Number to be covered	Types of disability
1	Agriculture (Brown Rice)	a) Cultivation b) Maintenance	300 100	Physically disables/ handicapped

		c) Harvesting	100	Visually impaired
		d) Processing	200	Speech and hearing impaired
		e) Packaging	100	
		f) Marketing and customer relation	200	Intellectual disability
				MR
2	Animal husbandry (Goat, Poultry, Cow/ Buffalo)	a) Cattle Shed making	50	Physically disables/ handicapped
		b) Goat/ Poultry/ Cow rearing	1500	Speech and hearing impaired
		c) Barefoot Veterinary, Quality management	50	Visually impaired Intellectual
			200	disability
		d) Fodder procurement	100	MR
		e) Processing	100	
		f) Marketing		
3	Tussar Silk production	a) Cultivation of silkworm food plants	400	Speech and hearing impaired
		b) silkworm rearing	50	Intellectual disability
		c) silk reeling	50	Mental beardedness
		d) Twisting	100	
		e) Dying	50	

		f) Weaving	300	
		g) Printing and finishing.	50	Visually impaired
		h) Marketing and customer relation	100	Speech and hearing impaired Physically disables/ handicapped
Total			**4100**	

Proposed Strategy

There are three plausible ways of executing the proposed ventures. They are:

Name of the Stakeholder	Decision-maker	Benefit	Work to be undertaken	Position in the market
1) Investor	Investor	• Easy fund mobilization • Easy determination of capital (fixed or variable) • Fixed and determined quality bar.	• Find a training partner for PwDs • Determine the market competition • Set-up industry • Find distribution channels.	May vary depending on the name and reach of the investor
2) Existing similar venture	Existing Venture	• Easy fund mobilization • Easy determination of distribution channel • Fixed, determined and	• Find a training partner for PwDs • Determine the trainees.	Persistent and visible; since an existing player.

		• controlled quality • Determine market competition		
3) Training Partner	Training partner	• Trained PwD employees available • Training space can be used for industry space • Control over quality of products	• Finding an investor • Determine the market competition • Determine the channel of distribution	Will take time to determine their position in the market; innate struggle.
4) Cooperatives	Members of cooperative	• Workers discretion over product and nature of work	• Mobilize fund • Fixate work and training place • Find trainers • Determine the product market • Determine distribution channels	Depends on the outreach of the members of the cooperative

Annexure I: Schedule (Instrument for data Collection)

DISTRICT SATURATION MODEL FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOOD FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PwD)/ DIVYANGJAN
****

Date: ___/ ___/ _____   Schedule No.: _____

A person with disability (above 18 years) should be briefed about the purpose of the study.
- Are you willing to take part in this interview? Yes / No
- Do you need support during the process of interview? Yes / No

List of Disability Categories and Types

Disability Code	Disability Name	Disability Category Nomenclature
D1	Locomotor Disability	Physical Disability/Physically Handicapped
D2	Leprosy Cured Person	Physical Disability/Physically Handicapped
D3	Dwarfism	Physical Disability/Physically Handicapped
D4	Acid Attack Victims	Physical Disability/Physically Handicapped
D5	Blindness /Visual Impairment	Visual Impairment/ Visually Impaired
D6	Low vision (Visual Impairment)	Visual Impairment/ Visually Impaired
D7	Deaf	Hearing impairment/Hearing Impaired
D8	Hard of Hearing	Hearing impairment/Hearing Impaired
D9	Speech and Language Disability	Hearing impairment/Hearing Impaired
D10	Intellectual Disability /Mental Retardation	Intellectual disability/Mental Illness
D11	Autism Spectrum Disorder	Intellectual disability/Mental Illness
D12	Specific Learning Disabilities	Intellectual disability/Mental Illness
D13	Mental Behavior- Mental Illness	Intellectual disability/Mental Illness
D14	Hemophilia	Multiple Disabilities
D15	Thalassemia	Multiple Disabilities
D16	Sickle Cell Disease	Multiple Disabilities
D17	Deaf Blindness	Multiple Disabilities
D18	Cerebral Palsy	Multiple Disabilities
D19	Multiple Sclerosis	Multiple Disabilities
D20	Muscular Dystrophy	Multiple Disabilities
D21	Parkinson's Disease	Multiple Disabilities

Profile of the Respondent

1. Address:

1.1 Village		1.2 Panchayat	
1.3 Cluster/ Block/ Mandal		1.4 District	
1.5 Disability category	a) Physical Disability/Physically Handicapped/ Locomotor, b) Visually Impaired, c) Speech and Hearing Impaired, d) Intellectual disability/Mental Illness, e) Multiple Disabilities (may refer the list)		

2. Name of the respondent (Optional): _____

3. Any contact number/ mobile number: __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

4. Is the respondent household head: a) Yes b) No?

5. Type of Disability: a) Temporary, b) Permanent, c) Any other

6. Need of any assistive aids: a) Yes, b) No, c) Don't Know

7. Do you use any assistive aids? a) Yes b) No

8. Age: a) 18-25 years, b) 26 – 35 years, c) 35 years and above

9. Gender: a) Male, b) Female and c) Transgender

10. Caste/ Social Category: a) General, b) OBC, c) SC, d) ST, e) Any other (please specify)

11. Religion: a) Hindu, b) Muslim, c) Sikh, d) Christian, e) Buddhist, f) Jain, g) Any other (Specify)

12. Marital Status: a) Singe, b) Married, c) Widow, d) Divorced/ Separated, e) Any other

13. Possession of Government cards (for Various Purposes) by the Respondent (use multiple options)

    1. Disability Certificate/ UDID
    2. Caste certificate
    3. Aadhaar card
    4. Voter Id Card
    5. Bank accounts
    6. PAN card
    7. Railway/ Bus Concession
    8. BPL Card
    9. Ration Card
    10. Any other

14. Government Schemes (use multiple options)

    a) Not aware of Schemes
    b) Not received any benefits
    c) Disability Pension
    d) Assistive Aids
    e) Old age Pension
    f) Widow pension
    g) Marriage Assistance
    h) Toilet construction
    i) Grant/ loan for business
    j) IAY/ Housing
    k) Revolving fund
    l) Scholarship
    m) Skill/ Vocational Training
    n) Any Other

15. Access to mass media: a) Newspaper, b) Radio, c) TV, d) Any other, specify:

16. Access to Mobile: a) No Mobile, b) Mobile with basic services, c) Mobile with internet, d) Mobile with internet and disability access, e) Any other

17. Access to social media: a) WhatsApp, b) Facebook, c) twitter, d) internet, e) Any other, specify

18. Part of Any Group/ Association: a) Self-Help Group (SHG), b) Youth Group, c) Disability Group, d) Cooperative, e) Any other

Education Status

19. Highest Education: a) Postgraduate and Above, b) Graduate and above, c) Above +2 and below graduation, d) Above 8 and below +2, e) Below 8th, f) Not-literate, g) Any other (Please specify)

20. Nature of School: a) Government, b) Government funded, c) Private, d) Open School (NIOS), e) Any other
21. Difficulties in getting education: _____
_____

Economic Status
22. Employment status: a) Employed Full time, b) Employed Part time, c) Never employed, d) Employed in the past but not employed now, e) student, f) Any other
23. Please mention the Occupation if employed: a) agriculture, b) services, c) business, d) Any others
24. Skills and competencies, acquired through family/acquaintances: a) knitting, b) soap making, c) agriculture, d) tailoring, e) Any other (Specify)
25. Competency/ Talents and creativity: a) singing, b) music, c) dance, d) acting, e) instrument playing, e) painting, g) sports, h) mimicry, i) cooking, j) Any other (Specify)
26. Migration: a) No, b) Within the District, c) Within State, d) outside State (mention _____), e) Any other
27. **Difficulties for secure livelihood/ employment:**
_____
_____
_____
28. Interested in skill development training: a) Yes, b) No, c) Don't Know
29. Status of Skill Training: Attended Training and Aspiration/ Interested in training (use multiple options)

Sr	Sectors for Skill Training	Skill Training Attended	Aspiration/ Interest for Training	Reason for attending the Training/ Interest
1	Aerospace and Aviation			
2	Agriculture			
3	Apparel Made-Ups & Home Furnishing			
4	Automotive			
5	Beauty & Wellness			
6	Banking, Financial services and Insurance			
7	Construction			
8	Domestic Workers			
9	Electronics			
10	Food Industry			
11	Furniture and Fittings			
12	Gems & Jewellery			
13	Handicrafts & Carpet			
14	Healthcare			
15	Indian Iron & Steel			
16	Plumbing			
17	Communication			
18	IT-ITeS			
19	Leather			

20	Logistics			
21	Management & Entrepreneurship Professional Skills			
22	Media & Entertainment			
23	Paints & Coatings			
24	Power			
25	Retail			
26	Rubber			
27	Mining			
28	Sports, Physical Education, Fitness & Leisure			
29	Strategic Manufacturing			
30	Telecom			
31	Textile & Handlooms			
32	Tourism & Hospitality			
33	Security			
34	Education			
35	Traditional Art/ Craft/ Culture			
36	Others (Specify)			

30. Difficulties for accessing skill training: a) training centre is far/ distance, b) finance, c) assistive aids, d) curriculum, e) lack of cooperative staffs, f) Absence of training centre, g) Accessibility issues at the training centre, h) Any others

Aspiration for Income and Secure Livelihood
31. Expected monthly income: a) Less than / = Rs 5000, b) Rs 5001 to 10000, c) Rs 10001 and above
32. Nature of employment: a) Full time, b) Part time, c) Seasonal, d) Any other
33. Types of livelihood/ employment
34. Wage employment: Job in local area, Job anywhere in the state, Job anywhere in the country
35. Self-employment: Small petty shop, shelter employment, Group business (Micro enterprise), Any other
36. Any other: Community Enterprises
37. Investment for Business: a) Land, b) Asset, c) Finance, d) Any other
38. Support required for secure livelihood: a) Skill Training, b) Funds, c) Mentoring, d) Marketing of the products, e) Any other
39. Support required from family: _____

_____

_____

40. Support required from Government:

_____

_____

41. Any other view/ thought of the respondents

_____

_____

FAMILY PROFILE

42. Family type: a) Nuclear, b) Joint family
43. Number of persons in the family: a) Adults____ and b) Children _____
44. Resident: a) Rural, b) Semi-Urban, c) Slums, d) Urban, e) Any other
45. Ownership of house: a) Own house, b) Rented House
46. Nature of House: a) Pucca, b) Semi-pucca, c) kutcha
47. Number of living rooms (exclude stores and kitchen): _____
48. Below Poverty Line: a) Yes, b) No
49. Electrified house: a) Yes, b) No
50. Fuel: a) LPG, b) Firewood, c) Kerosene, d) Any other
51. Drinking water: a) Piped water, b) Tube Well, c) Well, d) Any other
52. Main occupation of the family (Name the source that gives maximum income to the family):
    a) Agriculture, b) Wage Labour, c) Business, d) Services, e) Any Other (specify)
53. Land holding: a) Landless, b) Less than 2.5 Acre, c) 2.5- 5 Acre, d) Above 5 Acre
54. Livestock details of the household: Please tell how many of each of the following you own.

S.no	Name	Number you own	S.no	Name	Number you own
1	Cow		4	Pig	
2	Buffalo		5	Chicken/ Hen	
3	Goat/ Sheep		6	Any other	

55. Assets owned by household: (more than one answer possible)
    a) Motorcycle/Scooter
    b) Tractor
    c) Water Pump
    d) Computer
    e) Mobile Telephone
    f) Television
    g) Radio/Transistor
    h) Refrigerator
    i) Sewing Machine
    j) Any other

56. Family annual income and Expenditure

INCOME SOUCE	Amount (INR)	EXPENDITURE DETAILS	Amount (INR)
Agriculture		Food	
Horticulture/ Livestock		Education	
Wage labour		Healthcare	
Business		Disability treatment	
Services		Festivals	
Any other		Any other	
Total		**Total**	

57. Savings: a) Bank, b) Post Office, c) SHG, d) Any other___
58. Indebtedness/ Loan
    a) No loan
    b) Agriculture/ land/ business
    c) Education and health
    d) Disability treatment
    e) Marriage/ Dowry
    f) Any other

59. Any other view/ thought of the respondents _____
_____
_____
_____

60. Family annual income and Expenditure

INCOME SOUCE	Amount (INR)	EXPENDITURE DETAILS	Amount (INR)
Agriculture		Food	
Horticulture/ Livestock		Education	
Wage labour		Healthcare	
Business		Disability treatment	
Services		Festivals	
Any other		Any other	
Total		**Total**	

61. Savings: a) Bank, b) Post Office, c) SHG, d) Any other___
62. Indebtedness/ Loan
- g) No loan
- h) Agriculture/ land/ business
- i) Education and health
- j) Disability treatment
- k) Marriage/ Dowry
- l) Any other

63. Any other view/ thought of the respondents

_____
_____
_____
_____

Name of Interviewer: _____ Contact No. _____