

ANNEX 4: Statistical tables and definitions

TABLE 1 Population aged 6 years and above by educational attainment and sex, 1981-2001

Literacy, level of education	1981		1991		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total number (in 000)	6233	5947	7523	7622	9593	9663
Illiterate (%)	66.0	88.0	45.2	74.4	34.3	56.8
Literate (%)	34.0	12.0	54.1	24.7	65.1	42.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Level of educational attainment (%)						
No schooling	23.9	22.8	22.3	24.0	8.5	9.2
Primary	46.1	56.4	39.1	45.2	39.3	45.9
Secondary	22.2	15.9	23.7	20.1	30.8	30.3
SLC	3.6	2.4	5.6	3.8	9.6	8.1
Intermediate and above	4.1	2.4	4.6	2.4	10.7	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: MoES 2001a, 2001b.

TABLE 2 Mortality rate by sex, 1996-2001

	CBR	CDR	IMR	Under 5 mortality	Maternal mortality ratio
1996, total	35.4	11.5	78.5	118.3	539
Male			101.9	142.8	
Female			83.7	135.5	
2001, total	33.5	9.6	64.4	91.2	415*
Male			79.2	104.8	
Female			75.2	112.4	

Source: Pradhan et al 1997; MoH, New ERA, and ORC Macro 2002; CBS 2002a.

* HMG/N/NPC/MoPE 2003.

TABLE 3 Estimates of trafficked girls and women for sex work

Sources*	No. of girls/women	Frequency/time frame	Destinations
Acharya 1998 and Koirala 1999	200,000	-	India
	40,000-50,000	-	Bombay
	60,000	-	Falkland
	17,000	-	Calcutta
Pokhrel 1999	250,000	-	India
SAFAHT 1997	70,000-100,000	-	India
CWIN 1997	153,000 (in 1987)		
	(20 per cent children below 16 years)		
	100,000-200,000 (1996)	-	India
CWIN 1997	100,000-160,000	-	India
MoWCSW 1998		-	India
Times of India 1989	100,000	-	India
Singh 1999	80,000-100,000	-	India
Pradhan 1991	27,000	-	Calcutta
	21,000	-	Delhi
	3,480	-	Banaras
	4,700	-	Gorakhpur
STOP/Maiti 2002	5,000-11,000	Annually	-
CAC Nepal 2000	300,000 (globally)	-	-
Ghimire 2002	5,000-(7,000)	Annually	-
PC and TAF 2001	5,000-7,000	Annually	-
STOP 2002	50,000	-	-
Population Council, Delhi 2001	200,000	-	Sex Industry
LHRLA and UNESCO 1997	Approximately 160,000		Working in Indian brothels
ILO/IPEC 2001	12,000	Annually	-

Note: According to the SANLAAP report, receiving children and women from Bangladesh and Nepal and sending them to the Middle East is a daily occurrence in India. As a case in point, more than 40 per cent of the 484 female prostitutes rescued during major raids on brothels in Bombay in 1996 were from Nepal.

* The data were extracted either directly from the given sources or from the reports of ILO/IPEC 2001 and ADB 2002.

Source: IIDS and UNIFEM 2004.

TABLE 4 Households reporting female ownership of land, house and livestock, 2001

	Number	Percent
Total households	4,174,374	100.0
House, land, livestock	32,766	0.8
House and land	161,204	3.9
House and livestock	3,709	0.1
Land and livestock	39,257	0.9
House only	32,518	0.8
Land only	219,196	5.3
Livestock only	226,320	5.4

Note: Households not reporting ownership of female of house, land and livestock = 83%.

Source: CBS 2002a.

TABLE 5 Usually economically active population 10 years of age and over by major industry, 2001

	Both sexes	Male %	Female %
Agriculture and forestry	6496222	52	48
Fishing	8467	85	15
Mining and quarrying	16048	64	36
Manufacturing and recycling	872254	52	48
Electricity, gas and water supply	148218	22	78
Construction	286418	82	18
Wholesale and retail trade	863773	60	40
Hotels and restaurants	120889	65	35
Transport, storage and communications	161638	96	4
Financial intermediation	46765	85	15
Real state, renting and business activities	29922	86	14
Public administration and social security	301024	88	12
Education	228381	74	26
Health and social work	61797	71	29
Other community, social and personal service activities	72575	85	15
Private households with employed persons	105139	60	40
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	58273	94	6
Not stated	22395	59	41
Total	9900196	57	43

Source: CBS 2002a.

TABLE 6 Women's representation in civil service by class/level, 1999-2001

Class	Total civil servants 2000	% of women	
		1999	2000
Special	85	3.5	2.4
First	633	5.1	4.1
Second	2,719	4.9	3.2
Third	7,418	5.3	5.2
Non-gazetted	87,834	8.0	8.2
Total	98,689	7.7	7.8

Source: MoWCSW 2000 (May).

TABLE 7 Women's representation in the House of Representatives, 1991-1999

	1991		1994		1999	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number	198	7	198	7	193	12
%	96.6	3.4	96.6	3.4	94.2	5.8

Source: Election Commission 1991, 1994, 1999.

TABLE 8 Women's representation in local government institutions, 1997-2002

Local bodies	Total representation	Share of women (%)
District councils	10,000	1.5
District development committees	1,117	6.7
Municipalities	4,146	19.5
Village development committees	50,857	7.7
Village councils	183,865	2.1
Ward committees	176,031	20.0

Source: Election Commission 1991, 1994, 1999.

TABLE 9 Literacy status of indigeneous people aged 6 years and above and educational attainment by ethnicity, 2001

Ethnicity/caste	Literate (%)	S.L.C. and equivalent		Certificate level and equivalent		Graduate and above	
		No.	%	No.	%	NO.	%
Mountain and hills							
Thakali, Byansi	72.42	1220	0.13	663	0.12	363	0.10
Newar	72.18	110599	11.87	70633	13.27	47577	13.51
Yakkha, Chantel, Jirel, Darai, Dura	59.84	1316	0.14	509	0.10	149	0.04
Limbu	59.64	13084	1.40	5398	1.01	2381	0.68
Rai	58.77	21454	2.30	9169	1.72	4417	1.25
Magar	57.70	42683	4.58	16415	3.08	7624	2.16
Gurung	57.61	18455	1.98	8647	1.62	3784	1.07
Bhujel, Kumal, Sunuwar, Baramu, Pahari	46.17	5637	0.61	1642	0.31	736	0.21
Sherpa	45.76	3050	0.33	1412	0.27	734	0.21
Tamang	42.00	19291	2.07	5998	1.13	2650	0.75
Majhi, Danuwar, Thami, Lepcha	37.38	1873	0.20	886	0.17	163	0.05
Bhote, Walung, Hyolmo	36.72	362	0.04	229	0.04	87	0.02
Chepong, Bote, Raji, Hayu, Raute*, Kusunda	28.66	227	0.02	114	0.02	35	0.01
Tarai							
Rajbansi, Tajpurya, Gangai, Dhimal, Meche,							
Kisan, Munda	49.10	2876	0.31	1136	0.21	390	0.11
Tharu	46.54	32780	3.52	14638	2.75	5955	1.69
Dhanuk	33.99	4296	0.46	2161	0.41	1121	0.32
Santhal, Jhangad, Koche, Kusbadiya	26.87	639	0.07	360	0.07	296	0.08
Caste groups							
Hill Brahmin	75.64	278626	29.91	185464	34.85	146093	41.48
Chhetri, Thakuri, Syansi	60.90	204830	21.99	107376	20.17	64278	18.25
Tarai Upper Castes	73.92	38260	4.11	29975	5.63	24468	6.95
Hill Dalits	41.93	12309	1.32	4600	0.86	1814	0.51
Tarai Dalits	21.06	5878	0.63	2433	0.46	1093	0.31
Nepal**	53.74	931583	100	532227	100	352243	100

* Settled Rautes mostly from Dadeldhura. Nomadic Rautes are not included in the statistics and they are mostly illiterate.

** Including other castes, religious minorities and unidentified groups.

Source: CBS 2002a.

TABLE 10 Percentage of households with toilet facilities by ethnicity, 2001

Ethnicity	Without toilet	Ordinary toilet	Flush/modern toilet	Not reported	Total households
Jhangad	96.26	2.14	0.99	0.66	8072
Gangain	95.03	3.13	1.44	0.39	6037
Dhanuk	91.71	4.33	2.66	1.30	32609
Santhal	87.67	7.07	4.74	0.51	7859
Danuwar	87.18	7.96	3.98	0.89	9461
Tajpuriya	86.17	8.72	2.03	3.08	3007
Rajbansi	86.16	7.38	5.18	1.28	20016
Tharu	85.57	8.25	4.82	1.36	236341
Raji	85.25	10.36	4.40	0.00	513
Chepang	83.85	13.76	1.45	0.94	8819
Bote	80.57	11.07	5.29	3.07	1268
Majhi	79.99	12.38	6.71	0.92	12013
Hayu	79.43	17.32	3.25	0.00	364
Baramu	76.85	18.96	2.71	1.48	1556
Sunuwar	73.44	19.30	5.54	1.72	17159
Bhote	72.08	12.52	14.23	1.18	3697
Kumal	71.88	21.63	5.83	0.66	17937
Meche69.50	24.93	4.01	1.55	965	
Kisan	65.59	20.77	13.37	0.27	552
Darai	63.47	21.57	13.60	1.36	2245
Nepal	60.10	23.24	15.48	1.18	4174374

Source: CBS 2002a.

TABLE 11 Percentage distribution of households owning self-operated land by farm size and ethnicity, 2001

Ethnicity/caste	Landless	Semi-landless (<.20 acres*)	Marginal cultivators (0.21-1.00 acres)	Small cultivators (1.01-2.00 acres)	Semi- medium (2.01-4.00 acres)	Medium cultivators (4.01-10.00 acres)	Large cultivators (10.01+ acres)	Total households
Indigenous Groups								
Santhal, Jhangad, Kisan, Munda	58.46	4.91	10.44	7.07	9.5	8.76	0.87	16910
Raute, Kusbodiya, Kusunda	46.12	6.12	20.41	15.51	9.39	2.04	0.41	245
Rajbansi (Koche), Gangain, Dhimal, Tajpuriya, Meche Dhanuk	45.78 34.04	6.12 7.79	10.89 25.66	9.09 14.2	11.85 10.67	12.88 6.45	3.39 1.2	33597 32290
Sherpa, Bhote, Walung	32.4	3.81	20.45	18.27	14.35	8.67	2.04	35731
Majhi, Bote, Raji	31.64	15.07	28.91	14.22	7.11	2.71	0.33	15005
Gurung	26.85	6.36	30.53	21.5	11.1	3.25	0.41	110574
Tharu	22.83	6.36	17.93	15.65	19.25	15.18	2.79	235500
Kumal, Sunuwar, Danuwar, Bhujel, Pahari, Baramu, Adivasi/Janajati	20.04	10.59	32.84	20.28	11.6	4.13	0.51	72715
Rai	20.04	4.89	24.97	24.24	17.69	7.4	0.76	125297
Tamang	16.69	6.93	31.29	26.73	14.18	3.85	0.32	239755
Limbu	15.83	4.57	27.06	25	18.67	7.95	0.91	67916
Magar	14.41	5.88	33.33	26.53	14.71	4.51	0.63	296313
Caste Groups								
Tarai Dalits	43.98	9.89	26.19	11.3	6.01	2.29	0.34	231880
Hill Dalits	15.32	15.24	44.55	17.25	6.14	1.27	0.24	308796
Religious Groups								
Mustims, Churaute	40.37	6.39	19.54	13.18	11.19	7.4	1.94	148036
Nepal	24.44	6.98	27.59	20.15	13.42	6.25	1.17	4174374

Source: CBS 2002a.

TABLE 12 Economically active population 10 years and above by white collar occupation and ethnicity/caste (in % of the group's population), 2001

Caste/ethnicity	Legislators, senior Officials, managers and professionals	Technician and associate professionals	Clerks or office assistants
Mountain and hills Indigenous People	2.72	1.51	1.94
Thakali	8.24	3.21	1.88
Newar	6.39	3.70	3.80
Gurung	2.22	1.32	1.82
Yakkha, Chantel, Jirel, Darai, Dura	2.12	1.14	0.84
Limbu	2.08	0.80	1.03
Rai	1.97	1.00	1.22
Byansi, Hyolmo, Bhote, Walung	1.76	0.55	1.23
Sherpa	1.74	0.75	1.25
Magar	1.61	0.91	1.61
Tamang	1.02	0.54	0.01
Bhujel, Kumal, Sunuwar, Baramu, Pahari	1.03	0.51	1.73
Majhi, Danuwar, Tharu, Lepcha	0.76	0.54	0.89
Chepang, Bote, Raji, Hayu, Raute	0.31	0.26	1.00
Tarai Indigenous People	1.30	0.78	1.84
Dhanuk	1.58	1.16	2.52
Rajbansi, Tajpuriya, Gangain,			
Dhimal, Meche, Kisan, Munda	1.34	0.52	1.13
Tharu	1.31	0.81	1.90
Santhal, Jhangad, Koche, Kusbadiya, Kusunda	0.65	0.17	1.06
Caste groups			
Hill <i>Brahmin</i>	9.09	4.83	4.13
Hill <i>Dalits</i>	0.45	0.31	0.55
Tarai <i>Dalits</i>	0.30	0.26	1.06

Source: CBS 2002a.

TABLE 13 Trends in the composition of gazetted third class officers in Government by ethnicity (from Mid-April 1983 to Mid-April 2002)

Caste/ethnicity	1983/85		1986/87		1988/89		1990/91		1992/93		1994/95		1996/97		1998/99		2001/2002	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Brahmin</i>																		
<i>Chhetri</i>	327	69.3	176	64.5	438	69.9	309	67.3	383	80.5	823	81.1	759	83.1	327	83.4	161	87.0
<i>Newar</i>	88	18.6	64	23.4	118	18.8	85	18.5	51	10.7	98	9.7	86	9.4	31	7.9	16	8.7
<i>Adivasis/ Janajatis</i> (except <i>Newar</i>)	14	3.0	8	2.9	11	1.6	11	2.4	12	2.5	18	1.8	15	1.7	6	1.5	1	0.5
<i>Dalit</i>	-	-	1	0.4	3	0.5	3	0.7	2	0.4	2	0.2	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Tarai castes (except <i>Brahmin</i> , <i>Rajput</i> , <i>Dalit</i>)	40	8.5	22	8.1	56	9.0	47	10.2	25	5.3	69	6.8	50	5.5	26	6.7	6	3.3
<i>Muslims</i>	3	0.6	2	0.7	1	0.2	4	0.9	3	0.6	4	0.4	2	0.2	2	0.5	1	0.5
TOTAL	472	100	273	100	627	100	459	100	476	100	1014	100	913	100	392	100	185	100

Source: Various issues of Public Service Commission bulletins.

Despite the fact that the term 'Dalit' is used extensively in different reports/studies, deliberations and day-to-day dialogues, understandings differ as to its definition. The literal meaning of *Dalit* in the Nepali dictionary is "the person who is suppressed". In the context of South Asia, *Dalit* is a common term used to address culturally, economically and socially marginalized individuals or communities.

The proposed Bill on *Dalits* in Nepal forwarded by National *Dalit* Commission to the Lower House of Parliament for approval has defined the term '*Dalit*' as "those communities who by virtue of atrocities of caste-based discrimination and untouchability, are most backward in social, economic, educational, political and religious fields, and are deprived of human dignity and social justice.

In this Report, the term is used to designate communities that in practice continue to be treated as *Pani Nachalne*, *Chhoi Chhito Halnu Parne* (groups or castes from whom water is not accepted, and whose touch requires sprinkling of water by the so-called high caste communities).

The National Code of 1854 listed 10 castes at the bottom of the caste hierarchy, *Pani Nachalne Chhoi Chhito Halnu Parne*. These are: *Sarki*, *Kami*, *Sunar*, *Chunara*, *Hudke*, *Damai*, *Gaine*, *Badibhand*, *Pode* and *Chymkhalak*.

The *Upechhit, Utpidit ra Dalit Barga Utthan Bikas Samiti* (Ignored, Oppressed and *Dalit* Group's Upliftment Development Committee), formed under the Ministry of Local Development, has identified 23 different *Dalit* communities: *Lohar*, *Sunar*, *Kami*, *Damai*, *Kasai*, *Sarki*, *Badi*, *Gaine*, *Kusule*, *Kuche*, *Chyame*, *Chamar*, *Dhobi*, *Paswan (Dusadh)*, *Tatma*, *Batar*, *Khatbe*, *Masahar*, *Santhal*, *Sattar* and *Halkhor*.

The recent government Bill in the Parliament (March 19, 2002) forwarded by the National *Dalit* Commission has identified 19 caste groups as *Dalits*: These castes are: *Biswakarma (Kami, Sunar, Lohar, Tamata, Chunara, Aod)*, *Darji (Damai, Pariyar, Hudke, Dholi)*, *Sarki (Mijhar, Charmkar)*, *Badi, Gaine (Gandharva)*, *Kapali, Khadgi, Deula, Kuche, Chamar, Dushadh, (Paswan, Hajara)*, *Dhobi (Rajak)*, *Tatma, Doom, Batar, Khatwe, Musahar, Halkhor*, and *Pattharkatta*. There is, however, a controversy on the issue of whether any *Newar* caste falls into the *Dalit* categories, since *Newars* have been identified as Indigenous Nationalities by the Ministry of Local Development. These groups have appealed to the appropriate offices for their removal from the list of *Dalits*.

Source: Rajbhandari T. 2003 and Shrestha A. 2003.

The words *Janajati*, *Adivasi*, *Mulbasi* and *Bhumiputra* are interchangeably used to describe the ethnic minorities as a whole. *Adivasi* and *Janajati* are terms widely used by the majority population and those that also appear extensively in government documents: *Janajatis* (nationalities) are known as *Adivasis* (indigenous people, autochthons, native people); conversely *Adivasis* are known as *Janajatis* in Nepal. So the term *Adivasis* or “indigenous people” applies to all ethnic groups - *Adivasi*, *Janajati*, *Mulbasi* (native people) and *Bhumiputra* (sons of the soil).

According to ILO Convention No. 169, indigenous people “are [those] regarded indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries, and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions.” In addition to these characteristics, self-identification as indigenous is also considered a fundamental criterion for determining the groups as “indigenous people”.

The World Bank has specified five distinctive characteristics for the identification of indigenous people: i) a close attachment to ancestral territories and natural resources in these areas; (ii) an indigenous language that often differs from the predominant language; (iii) the presence of customary social and political institutions; (iv) an economic system primarily oriented to subsistence production; and (v) self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group.

According to the official definition stated by the National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities Act 2002, “indigenous people/nationalities are those ethnic groups or communities enlisted in the Appendix I Schedule of the Act who have their own mother tongue and traditional customs, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written or oral history of their own.”

Though incomplete, this definition illuminates certain characteristics of Nepalese indigenous people or nationalities as those ethnic groups with the following characteristics:

- those who have their own ethnic languages other than Nepali;
- those who have their own distinct traditional customs other than those of the ruling high castes;
- those who espouse a culture distinct from that of the Aryan/Hindu culture of dominant groups;
- those who have distinct social structures that do not fall under the hierarchical *varna* or caste system;
- those who have a written or oral history that traces

their line of descent back to the occupants of the territories before their annexation into the present frontiers of Nepal; and

- those who are listed in the schedule of indigenous people/nationalities published by HMGN.

The identification of the indigenous people of Nepal was carried out by the government on the basis of these criteria. So far, 59 ethnic groups have been identified as indigenous people or nationalities: the *Kisan*, *Kumal*, *Kusbadiya*, *Kusunda*, *Gangai*, *Gurung*, *Chepang*, *Chhantyal*, *Chairotan*, *Jirel*, *Jhangad*, *Dolpo*, *Tangbe*, *Tajpuriya*, *Tamang*, *Tingaunle Thakali*, *Topkegola*, *Thakali*, *Thami*, *Tharu*, *Thudam*, *Danuwar*, *Darai*, *Dura*, *Dhanuk* (*Rajbansi*), *Dhimal*, *Newar*, *Pahari*, *Free*, *Bankariya*, *Baramo*, *Bahragaunle*, *Bote*, *Bhujel*, *Bhote*, *Magar*, *Majhi*, *Marphali Thakali*, *Mugali*, *Meche* (*Bodo*), *Yakkha*, *Rai*, *Raute*, *Rajbansi* (*Koch*), *Raji*, *Larke*, *Limbu*, *Lepcha*, *Lhopa*, *Lhomi* (*Singsawa*), *Walung*, *Byasi*, *Sherpa*, *Satar* (*Santhal*), *Siyar*, *Sunuwar*, *Surel*, *Hayu* and *HyoImo*. Only 43 indigenous groups were specified in the Census 2001, along with two additional tribal groups, *Munda* and *Khadiya* that are linguistically distinct.

On the basis of various indicators, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities has classified 59 indigenous people/nationalities into five major categories:

- (i) endangered groups (1) *Bankariya*, (2) *Kusunda*, (3) *Kushbadiya*, (4) *Raute*, (5) *Surel*, (6) *Hayu*, (7) *Raji*, (8) *Kisan*, (9) *Lepcha*, (10) *Meche*;
- (ii) highly marginalized groups (1) *Santhal*, (2) *Jhangad*, (3) *Chepang*, (4) *Thami*, (5) *Majhi*, (6) *Bote*, (7) *Dhanuk* (*Rajbansi*), (8) *Lhomi* (*Singsawa*), (9) *Thudamba*, (10) *Siyar* (*Chumba*), (11) *Baramu*, (12) *Danuwar*.
- (iii) marginalized groups (1) *Sunuwar*, (2) *Tharu*, (3) *Tamang*, (4) *Bhujel*, (5) *Kumal*, (6) *Rajbansi* (*Koch*), (7) *Gangai*, (8) *Dhimal*, (9) *Bhote*, (10) *Darai*, (11) *Tajpuriya*, (12) *Pahari*, (13) *Dhokpya* (*Topkegola*), (14) *Dolpo*, (15) *Free*, (16) *Mugal*, (17) *Larke* (*Nupriba*), (18) *Lhopa*, (19) *Dura*, (20) *Walung*.
- (iv) disadvantaged groups (1) *Jirel*, (2) *Tangbe* (*Tangbetani*), (3) *HyoImo*, (4) *Limbu*, (5) *Yakkha*, (6) *Rai*, (7) *Chhantyal*, (8) *Magar*, (9) *Chhairotan*, (10) *Tingaunle Thakali*, (11) *Bahragaunle*, (12) *Byansi*, (13) *Gurung*, (14) *Marphali Thakali*, (15) *Sherpa*.
- (v) advanced groups: (1) *Newar*, (2) *Thakali*.

Among the small number of endangered groups, the *Bankariya*, *Kusunda*, *Kushbadiya*, *Raute* and *Surel* are close to physical extinction. The *Hayu*, *Raji*, *Kisan*, *Lepcha* and *Meche* are also threatened groups, as their population is decreasing and does not exceed 4,000.

BOX 3 Defining people with disability

The first Sample Survey on Disabilities, carried out by the Sub-Committee for the Sample Survey of Disabled Persons in Nepal in 1980 defined a disabled person as one who by virtue of a congenital disease or an acquired disease or injury is incapable of living an independent personal or social life or is incapable of engaging in gainful employment or acquiring normal education consistent with age or sex. In 1999, the government officially defined disabilities in five categories: Physical Disabled, Blind and Visually Impaired, Mentally Retarded, Deaf and Hearing Impaired and Mental Illness. Further, such people are categorized as severely disabled and profoundly disabled. A study carried out by National Planning Commission and UNICEF in 2001 has contextualized disability in four major categories as: 1) Communication disability 2) Locomotion disability 3) Mentally related disability and 4) Multiple/complex disability.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISABILITY

Communication disability	Locomotion disability	Mentally related disability	Multiple/complex disabilities
<p>Seeing disability A person, who, even after treatment cannot count fingers with improved eyesight from a distance of ten feet (3 meters), is said to have seeing disability.</p>	<p>Physical disability A person who is unable to perform daily activities of life due to a physical deficiency, defect or deformity is said to be physical disable.</p>	<p>Mental retardation A person who is unable to acquire the ability to perform activities or to learn new tasks per the age and environment due to delayed mental development prior to the age of 18 years is said to be mentally retarded.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Persons who can manage the daily activities of life with the help of training. 2. Persons who cannot manage the daily life activities like eating, dressing, speaking, going to toilet even with training. 	<p>Multiple disabilities A person having more than one type of disability is said to be multiply disabled.</p>
<p>Hearing disability A person who can not hear ordinary voices from a distance of one meter is said to have hearing disability.</p>	<p>Mobility/walking A person who is unable to perform the daily activities of life due to a physical deficiency, defect or deformity in the lower limbs is said to have mobility or walking disability.</p>	<p>Neuro-psychiatric conditions. <i>Epilepsy:</i> A person who has frequent attacks of unconsciousness and shows symptoms of tongue biting, frothing from the mouth, shivering and incontinence is said to be an epileptic.</p> <p><i>Chronic mental illness</i> A person, who after 18 years of age has some kind of mental instability with symptoms of unprovoked anger or elation, crying without reason and seeking isolation is said to have some kind of mental illness.</p>	<p>Cerebral palsy A person who has some damage in the immature brain leading to physical incapacity is said to have cerebral palsy. Some cases could have mental retardation.</p>
<p>Speaking disability A person who can not speak at all or a person who can not be understood outside the family is said to have a speaking disability.</p>	<p>Manipulation/working A person who is unable to perform the daily activities of life due to a physical deficiency, defect or deformity in the upper limbs is said to have working or manipulation disability.</p>		

Source: IYDP 1981 and WHO 1996.