

Financial Implications of the New Bill

1. This exercise is based on the identified list of provisions, which are seen to have financial implications in addition to the various existing schemes, programs and provisions for PWDs.
2. The following estimates of population have been used in working the financial implications of the new Bill.

	India(000)			Disabled(000)***					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	0-18yr	19-60yr	60+yr
Population (2001)*	1,028,737	532,157	496,454	61724.22	32546.6257	29787.1827	24689.688	24689.688	12344.844
Population (2010)**	1,176,742	609,107	567,634	70604.52	36546.3822	34057.9965	28241.808	28241.808	14120.904

* census of India; **Projected census of India; *** Following 11th Plan, Planning Commission of India taken as 6 percent of total population. This is broken into gender following Census gender distribution. For age distribution we have assumed a factor of 40 percent each for 0-18 yrs and 19-60 yrs. The rest is 60+ years.

3. Awareness

The sub-group felt that the awareness campaigns for SSA, AIDS, and Polio programs have been very successful both in terms of the design and coverage and therefore may be followed as models in designing programs in this context. A strong campaign in the first three years would be required. It would entail a variety of activities involving various government and non-government institutions, communities and also the media both electronic & print.

It will include, among others, programs for sensitization, legal literacy, and education campaigns for various stakeholders. A total of Rs. 200 crores is provided, fifty percent each in capital and recurring costs.

4. Accessibility

A sum of Rs. 10,000 crores is proposed for this as capital expenditure. Seventy percent of this amount is likely to be spent on various public buildings and spaces managed by the state governments.

5. Education Reform Commission for advancement of disability Rights Perspective: This will involve a capital cost of Rs. 4 crores and a recurring cost of Rs. 2 crores.
6. Community based Rehabilitation may need setting up community centres at district level. A capital cost of Rs. 192 crores and a recurring cost of Rs. 96 crores is estimated for this activity.
7. Development of socio medical scale. Based on the estimates of cost of an earlier exercise in developing such scale for autism, a sum of Rs. 20 cr. is proposed for this activity.
8. Financial liability on account of allowance for caregivers of people with multiple disabilities is based on a monthly allowance @ Rs. 1000 per person, and that the high support need people will be around 1 percent of the total population of persons with disability, of which about 25 percent BPL population will be eligible for this allowance. Financial liability in this case works out to Rs. 211.81 cr.

9. Sports, culture and abylimpics. Expected expenditure on this is estimated to be Rs. 10 crores in capital cost and Rs 40 crores in recurring cost.

10. National Centre for Universal Design. Setting up of this commission may require a som of Rs. 4 crore in capital cost and Rs. 2 crores in recurring cost.

11. New Institutions

DRA: The Bill proposes a DRA at the national Level to be housed in the national capital and State level DRAs one in each state/UTs.

National level DRA is estimated to involve a capital cost of Rs. 5.96 cr. (this does not include the cost of land) and a recurring cost of Rs. 18.33 cr.

State DRAs will involve 50% of cost of National DRA (both capital and recurring costs). For 35 states/UTs this works out to Rs. 104.30 cr. in capital cost and Rs. 320.77 cr. in recurring cost.

The Bill also proposes a National Disability Rights Tribunal (NDRT), State Disability Rights Tribunal (SDRT) one in each state/UT and District Disability Rights Tribunal (DDRT) one in each district. The estimated cost of these institutions is as below:

NDRT: Capital cost Rs. 4 crore and a recurring cost of Rs. 3.14 cr.

SDRTs: Capital cost Rs. 3 crore and a recurring cost of Rs. 1.7 cr. For 35 states/UTs this will be Rs. 105 crore in capital cost and Rs. 59.5 crore in recurring cost.

DDRTs: Capital cost Rs. 50 lakhs and a recurring cost of Rs. 30 lakhs per DDRT. For 640 districts this will be Rs. 320 crores in capital cost and Rs. 192 crores in recurring cost.

12. Total Financial Implications of the New Bill

Total: Rs. 11914.81 crores.

Of which

(i) Capital cost: Rs: 10849.26 crores.

(ii) Recurring cost: Rs. 1065.55 crores.

12. The incidence of costs on the central and state governments may take the following structure:

For awareness programs, liability of central government could be up to 70 percent of the total expenditure, whereas for the accessibility the state governments may need to share up to 70 percent of the total cost.

Education commission, socio-medical scale, and national Centre for universal design will fall totally under the purview of the central government. Costs of Community centers, sports etc., and allowance for caregivers of people with multiple disabilities may largely (70-75 percent) be borne by the state governments.

The National DRA and DRT will be funded by the central government while SDRAs, SDRTs and DDRTs will fall under the purview of the state governments.