

## GROWTH OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE FOR THE UPLIFTMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN UTTAR PRADESH

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### ABSTRACT

The predominance of disability is expanding as globalization, progression and ways of lifestyles have multiplied the rate of mishaps prompting loss of human parts and disability. Public expenditure is of foremost significance on the development and strengthening of persons with disabilities. Public expenditure on the social sector and specifically the government assistance and empowering of more fragile and vulnerable segments of the populace has straightforward impact on human development. Against this backdrop, the present paper attempts to examine trends and patterns in public expenditure on the development and empowerment of Persons with Disabilities ( PwDs) in Uttar Pradesh. The public financing of the empowerment and welfare of people with disabilities is based on the theory of social goods. Significantly, with the objective providing equal opportunities, protection of rights and ensuring full participation of persons with disability, the Parliament legislated 'Persons with Disability Act' 1995. In UP, a separate department named as Department of Disabled Welfare was set up on September 20, 1995. It serves and looks after the people with physical or mental impairments that have a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. The study examines the growth pattern and composition (capital expenditure, revenue expenditure, budgeted amount and the actual expenditure which has been done so far for PwDs) of public expenditure on the development and empowerment of persons with disability in Uttar Pradesh, besides the implications thereof will be explored.

**Key Words:** Budget, Public Expenditure, Development and Empowerment of Persons with Disability

### INTRODUCTION

Individuals with disabilities are those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory

impairments that, when combined with additional barriers, prevent them from participating fully and effectively in society on an equal footing with others (UNCRPD, 2006, p. 4). Since 1872, the Indian Census has been the most reliable source of data on

demography, economic activity, literacy and education, housing and household amenities, urbanisation, fertility and mortality, SC/ST, language, religion, migration, and disability, as well as a variety of other sociocultural and demographic variables.

Census 2011 provides essential data for federal and state governments in planning and formulating policies, and is frequently used by national and international agencies, academicians, and others. Census 2011 has collected data on eight different forms of disability, instead of five in 2001. Designed to address the vast majority of disabilities as defined in the "Person with Disabilities Act, 1995" and the "Natural Trust Act, 1999". According to the 2011 Census, 2.68 billion people in India, or 2.21 percent of the total population, suffer from various disabilities.

Males make up 1.5 Cr (56%) of the Persons with Disabilities ( PwDs) population, while females make up 1.18 Cr (44%) of the disabled population. Across the country, Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of disabled people and also the biggest number of disabled children (0-6 years). In Uttar Pradesh, the total number of people with various disability was 41.36 lakh, or around 2.08 percent of the state's total population. This category includes individuals who have difficulty in seeing, hearing, speaking, or moving and those who have mental retardation, mental illness, multiple disabilities, or any other type of disability.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has established the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Department on 20th September 1995 to quantify the burden of disability and to ensure the seamless operation of initiatives for inclusive growth and welfare of PwDs. In order to accomplish its objectives, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities established an organisation of schools serving or catering to the needs of various disability categories and age groups/literacy levels, residential hostels for students, the establishment and operationalization of Braille Press, and the establishment of Dr. Shakuntala Misra National University for Rehabilitation.

It has implemented a variety of welfare measures, including shelters and vocational training centres for Divyang's impoverished, as well as grants, pensions, assistance and assistive devices/artificial limbs. The Government of India's Office of the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, established under Section 60 of the 1995 Persons with Disabilities Act, has been tasked with finding a mechanism to safeguard the rights and privileges of differently-abled persons. The Act covers primarily the services to which persons with various forms of impairments are qualified, as well as the responsibilities and obligations imposed on the Government of India, State Governments, Local Organisations, and establishments in this regard. It encompasses broad measures for disability prevention and early detection, education, employment, social security, research and manpower development, barrier-free access and preferences and facilities available to such persons, as well as the actions necessary to avoid discrimination against such persons. To uphold the principles of the 1995 Persons with Disabilities Act, the Uttar Pradesh government has also undertaken a number of rehabilitation initiatives and welfare measures for handicapped people, including the implementation of National Policy on PwDs, the reservation of PwDs in services and supervision of their employment status, the provision of assistive devices, and the preparation of plan budget estimates revolving around PwDs.

The growth of public expenditure for development of persons with disabilities in the state assumes an extremely indispensable role, given the fact that the state is characterised by poor social and economic infrastructure of the state. In such scenario the role of public finance plays a very vital role which is concerned with the income and expenditure of public authorities and with adjustment with one to another, while it would also be in line with the concept of 'Distributive Justice'. The current study revolves around different components of the public provisioning for disabled people in Uttar Pradesh, in order to look at the budgetary dynamics of the empowerment and

welfare of the people experiencing disability. The thought depends on the essential reason that government spending assumes an instrumental role in the overall development and mainstreaming i.e., helping in connecting the people with disabilities with the normal societal setup. In the framework of disability mainstreaming, costs associated with necessary actions to ensure that persons with disabilities benefit and participate equally in national policies and programmes are considered. Public spending on public goods and services, such as infrastructure, communications, and construction, should be increased to improve inclusion. Costs associated with disability-specific programmes must also be considered. The study began by recognising the unavoidable fact that many disabled persons in developing nations experience marginalisation, poverty, and a life of reliance. Empowering disabled individuals economically and socially empowers them to alter these realities for the better. The ultimate goal of this study is to aid in this process by exposing the facts and numbers about government expenditure on empowering differently-abled individuals over time.

The motive of a welfare state expresses its intention to advance economic, political and social prosperity of people, thus providing a significant reason of increased public expenditure in the development of vulnerable sections of society by many countries. Such vulnerable sections include people suffering from disabilities. The government's development expenditure is intended to motivate and complement private initiatives and ventures. A huge amount of advancement expenditure has been reported on infrastructure development, provision of social services and enforcement of government assistance plans.

The Central Government provides tax relief to people with disabilities and their guardians. State Governments / Administrators of UTs have provided disability pensions and unemployment benefits. As a result, State Governments have been enabled to develop a comprehensive strategy to social security for people with disabilities. Guardians of severely disabled individuals with autism, cerebral palsy,

mental incapacitation, and various disabilities experience a sense of insecurity for their dependent's wellbeing following their death. Through the Local Safety Committee, the National Trust for People with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation, and a variety of other disabilities provides legitimate defenders. Additionally, they are implementing the supported parent programme to bolster financial security to severely disabled individuals who are penniless and abandoned by covering the expense of guardianship.

The paper is organized into five sections. Section 1 covers introduction. Section 2 deals with literature review. The methodology adopted in the study has been discussed in section 3. Analysis of Public Expenditure incurred for the empowerment of PwDs has been undertaken in section 4. It discusses the trends of growth of expenditure, growth of revenue and capital expenditure, growth of budgeted amount and expenditure and growth of capital expenditure, incurred for the empowerment of PwDs in UP. Section 5 concludes the paper.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Numerous research and assessment studies on disability and employment have been published in recent years, demonstrating the growing importance of this area of policy. However, virtually no research has been conducted on the employment of disabled individuals in public sectors, particularly in Indian states (Karna, 2008), despite the fact that the situation is completely reversed in Western nations.

The majority of the studies have concentrated on either the overall direction of policy or the evaluation of many newly implemented job activation policies and pilot programmes. According to the study (Mishra and Gupta 2006), people with disabilities are the world's greatest disadvantaged population. They frequently face adversity, poverty, and starvation, as well as limited access to services and work opportunities, and have a long history of exclusion. Additionally, the study discovered that handicapped individuals have approximately 60% lower job rates than the general population, despite

the fact that the PwD Act 1995 provides incentives for the private sector to employ disabled people. This is mostly because the 3% reservation rule is not mandatory in the private sector. Similarly, only 3% of PWDs acquire vocational training in low-profile stereotypical non-engineering occupations that typically pay a poor wage. Burkhauser and Daly (2001) find that impaired female and male household income from livelihoods has fallen since the 1990s. While work may be more difficult for people with disabilities due to impairments in physical activities, additional factors contribute to lower employment rates for persons with disabilities. These factors include a lack of basic workspace set-up and transfer programmes focused on people with disabilities (Bound & Burkhauser, 2000). Rungta (2004) identify significant barriers to equitable opportunity and treatment of people with disabilities in training and employment. Singh (2005) emphasises that even net expenses associated with accessibility should be considered as investments in increasing disabled people's involvement, which may pay for themselves through increased employment rates, health facility utilisation, and so on. Burkhauser et al., 1993 placed a premium on the education level of disabled persons, stating that those with only a high school education had low employment chances. There may be a perception in a large number of nations that people with disabilities are less likely to find work than their non-disabled colleagues (Barnes C, Mercer G (1991)).

The costs associated with disabled people's lower well-being cannot be quantified precisely; nevertheless, disability programme expenditures can be assessed. Numerous programmes and policies exist to assist impaired workers. They differ in terms of eligibility requirements, the maximum level of market earnings permitted for benefit continuation, and the extent to which these benefits are taxable.

Additionally, these programmes differ in their attitude to impaired individuals, which influences the nature of their programme responses. As a result, some answers are "ameliorative" in nature, while others are "corrective" (Haveman et al., 1984a, b). Among the ameliorative government

programmes are those that provide financial assistance for food and medical treatment. By contrast, coorrective responses are intended to improve the individual's ability to return to work and to mitigate or eliminate the individual's impairment's detrimental consequences. Training may be offered through vocational rehabilitation, sheltered workshops, job accommodation programmes, and employment subsidies.

According to the social welfare model, a handicap is defined as a medical inadequacy in a person that prevents them from working or participating in society in usual ways. Disability is both a justification for abstaining from work and a basis for employment resistance. Exclusion of disabled persons is an unavoidable consequence of medical facts (Franchet 2001). On the other hand, the rights-based paradigm regards disability as a basis for reforming mainstream institutions. It refutes the notion that social prohibitions are an unavoidable consequence of handicap. Underneath this approach, persons with disabilities have been typically excluded from social institutions, as those organisations have failed to adapt to the needs of handicapped people, much like they routinely adapt to the needs of others (Shapiro : 1993).

One of the reasons that so many handicapped people live in poverty is the difficulty they have earned a living, which is caused not only by specific impairments, but also by a variety of social barriers that effectively exclude them from opportunities to engage as productive citizens. The magnitude of this issue is demonstrated by the fact that an estimated 80% of disabled persons in developing countries are unemployed (ILO, 2003b). The imperative to combat poverty, particularly in developing nations, provides compelling justification for encouraging disabled people's economic empowerment. However, one may argue that boosting the productivity of this sizable segment of society benefits the economies of emerging countries as a whole. Allowing one disabled person to contribute to the production of goods and services enhances not just that individual's net economic benefit to society, but may also relieve

family members of some of their caring responsibilities, allowing them to engage in productive activities themselves (Braithwaite et al, 2008).

World Disability Report (2011), is the first-ever global report on disability, co-authored by the WHO and the World Bank, indicates that more than a billion people worldwide now live with a disability. Individuals with disabilities typically have poorer health, lower educational attainment, fewer economic prospects, and higher poverty rates than non-disabled individuals. This is partly due to a lack of services and the numerous difficulties they face on a daily basis. The report summarises the best available information regarding what works in overcoming barriers to health care, rehabilitation, education, employment, and support services and creating environments that foster the flourishing of persons with disabilities. The report concludes with a concrete list of steps that governments and their partners should take.

PwDs do not only face social marginalisation, prejudice, and loneliness. These impediments are preventing them from participating in mainstream developmental activities, thereby subjecting them to many forms of poverty. In such a context, MGNREGS is one of the Government of India's hallmark programmes that is extremely effective at reducing rural poverty and unemployment by increasing the demand for productive labour in villages. It is advantageous for people with disabilities to make a living. Individuals with disabilities are provided with jobs that are suitable for their skills and are paid on an equal basis with non-disabled individuals, however, the success of this Act is contingent upon its proper implementation. According to Paragraph 9 of Schedule I of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, "each Gram Panchayat shall maintain an adequate shelf of works to meet anticipated demand for work in such a way that at least one labour-intensive public work and at least one work suitable for particularly vulnerable groups, particularly the aged and disabled, shall be kept open at all times to provide."

According to the study (Dr. K P Kumaran, January 2013), MGNREGA provided new channels for paid work chances for disabled individuals who are typically refused or deprived of such opportunities. Additionally, the survey discovered that approximately three-fourths of respondents with various sorts of disabilities were able to enter wage employment for the first time in their lives and earn a good and modest salary. Those disabled who previously worked in non-MGNREGS occupations encountered difficulties finding a job in industries such as agriculture and construction. Those hired for such labour were paid less and were not compensated on a par with other workers. Employers and workers alike discriminated against and treated these non-MGNREGS PwDs workers indecently. However, MGNREGA guaranteed them employment and a remuneration comparable to that of other wage labourers. However, it was discovered that treatment on the job was not entirely devoid of discrimination. Not only those responsible for implementing the system, but also coworkers and society at large, must be made aware of the disabled's plight. Additionally, it was stated that disabled people participate in the labour force at a low rate due to factors such as lack of awareness and a lack of disabled-friendly measures.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is empirical in nature and based on mainly secondary sources of data. The secondary sources of data include published, documented and internet sources. We have compiled data from the annual performance budget of Department of Development of Disabled Persons (Divyangjan), Government of Uttar Pradesh. The study is confined to Uttar Pradesh, one of the largest states in India.

## HYPOTHESES

The study has been conducted keeping in view of the following hypotheses:

- Government expenditure on disabled persons in Uttar Pradesh has an upward trend;
- The share of revenue expenditure has been larger as compared to capital expenditure;

## ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE INCURRED FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF PWDS

Public expenditure for PwDs in Uttar Pradesh has over a period of time systematically increased. This is a reflection of governmental prioritization of Divyang Jan in planned growth of the country. This

public expenditure has been adequately reflected through setting up of various educational institutions and infrastructure set ups which are meant for disabled population like Sparsh and Mamta Government Schools, Integrated Special Schools etc.

Growth of expenditure for empowerment of PwDs in Uttar Pradesh is shown in table 1. There has been increase of 496.58 per cent in expenditure for empowerment of PwDs in Uttar Pradesh during the period of 2006-07 to 2018-19. Rs. 146 crores were spent during 2006-07 which increased to Rs. 500 crore in 2010-11 and further to Rs. 1883 crores during 2017-18. **The Growth of expenditure for empowerment of PwDs has shown an upward trend.**

Growth of Expenditure for Empowerment of PwDs in Uttar Pradesh  
(In Rs. Crore)

Year	Amount	P value
2006-07	146	<b>Coefficient of variation</b> 42.95%  <b>Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test</b> p=0.0002* (Significant)
2007-08	224	
2008-09	423	
2009-10	426	
2010-11	500	
2011-12	388	
2012-13	410	
2013-14	498	
2014-15	451	
2015-16	596	

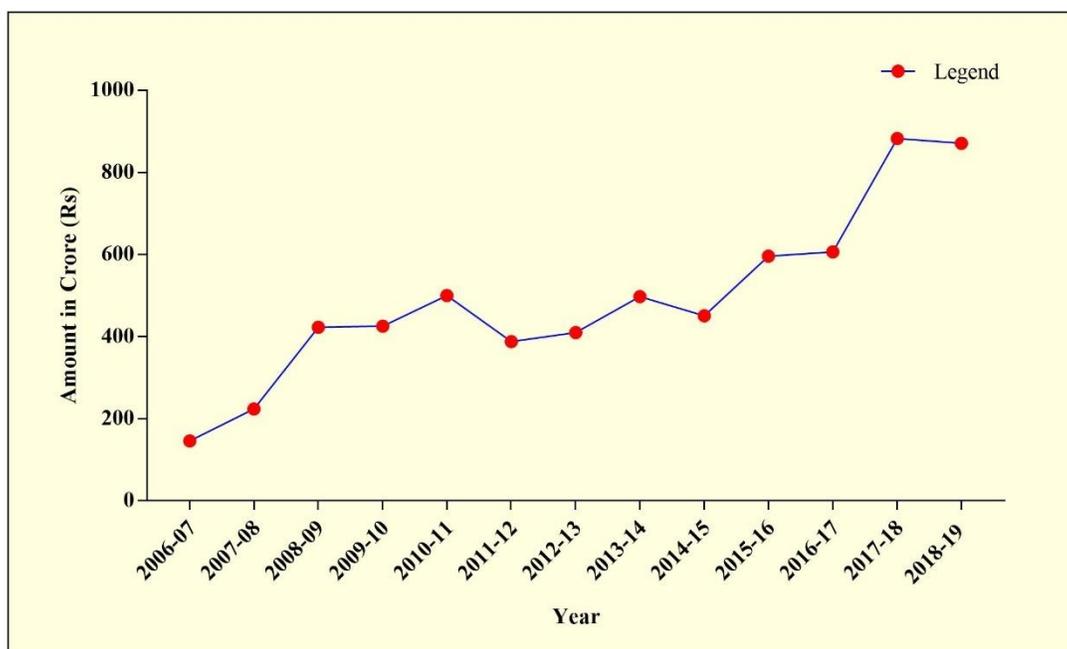
2016-17	607	
2017-18	883	
2018-19	871	
Growth	496.58	
<b>CAGR<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>0.16</b>	

Source: Annual Report of Review Committee, Deptt. of Empowerment of PwDs, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh 2017

**Note-** Each year, subsequent increases in expenditures were observed, showing significant differences ( $p=0.0002^*$ ) with moderated variation (42.95%) among them. Hence it is visible that the Government expenditure on disabled persons in Uttar Pradesh has shown an upward trend supporting our formulated hypothesis.

**Chart: 1**

Growth of Expenditure for Empowerment of PwDs in Uttar Pradesh



Source: Annual Report of Review Committee, Deptt. of Empowerment of PwDs, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh 2017

Revenue and capital share in budgeted amount are shown in Table 2. There has been fluctuating trend in the share of revenue and capital in the budgeted amount on the development of persons with disabilities in Uttar Pradesh during the period of 2012-13 to 2018-19. Revenue amount accounted for 87.12 per cent in 2018-19 while it was recorded

74.91 per cent during 2016-17 and 78.74 percent in 2012-13. The capital share against the total budgeted amount has declined from 25.09 per cent during 2016-17 to 12.88 per cent during 2018-19. The share of revenue expenditure as against capital expenditure is larger.

Table: 2

Revenue and Capital Share in Budgeted Amount on Development of PwDs  
(Rs. In Lakh)

Year	Revenue	Capital	Total
2012-2013	32316.08 ( 78.74) <sup>2</sup>	8725.00 (21.26)	41041.08 (100.00)
2013-2014	39421.40 (79.30)	10286.96 (20.69)	49708.36 (100.00)
2014-2015	39926.12 (81.52)	9050.00 (18.48)	48976.12 (100.00)
2015-2016	41543.83 (76.87)	12503.15 (23.13)	54046.98 (100.00)
2016-2017	48879.35 (74.91)	16368.00 (25.09)	65247.35 (100.00)
2017-2018	74377.38 (83.19)	15026.70 (16.81)	89404.08 (100.00)
2018-2019	75922.73 (87.12)	11228.36 (12.88)	87151.00 (100.00)
<b>Mann-Whitney U=0</b> <b>P=0.0006*</b> <b>Spearman r= 0.7143</b> <b>P= 0.0881</b>			

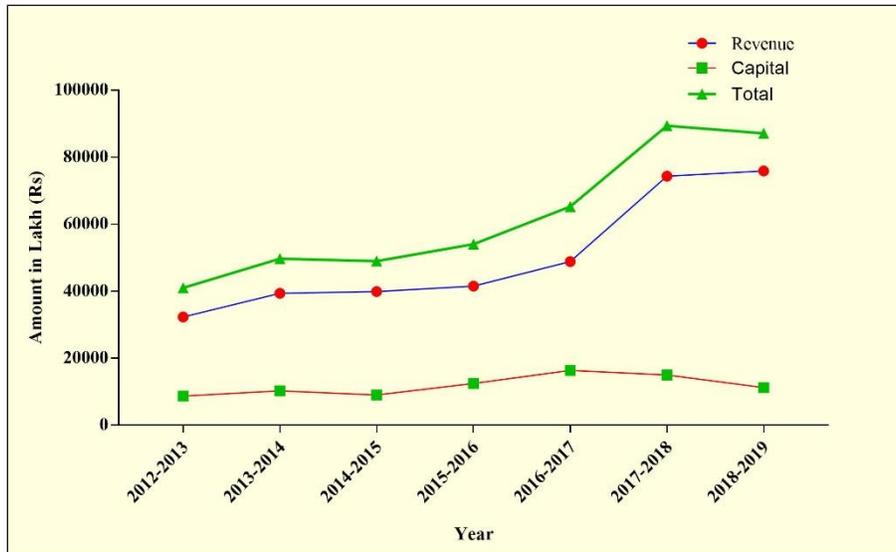
Source: Annual Performance Budget, Divyang Jan Sashktikaran Vibhag, Government of U.P (Various Years)

- Analysing Revenue and Capital Share in Budgeted Amount on Development of PwDs, statistically significant differences ( $p=0.0006^*$ ) was found. A strong positive correlation ( $r= 0.7143$ ) between Revenue and Capital was observed; however, the value was statistically insignificant. **Subsequent**

**increase in the share of revenue expenditure is observed hence it is proved that the share of revenue expenditure has been larger as compared to capital expenditure thus supporting the hypothesis formulated in this regard.**

Chart: 2

Revenue and Capital Share in Budgeted Amount on Development of PwDs  
(Rs. In Lakh)

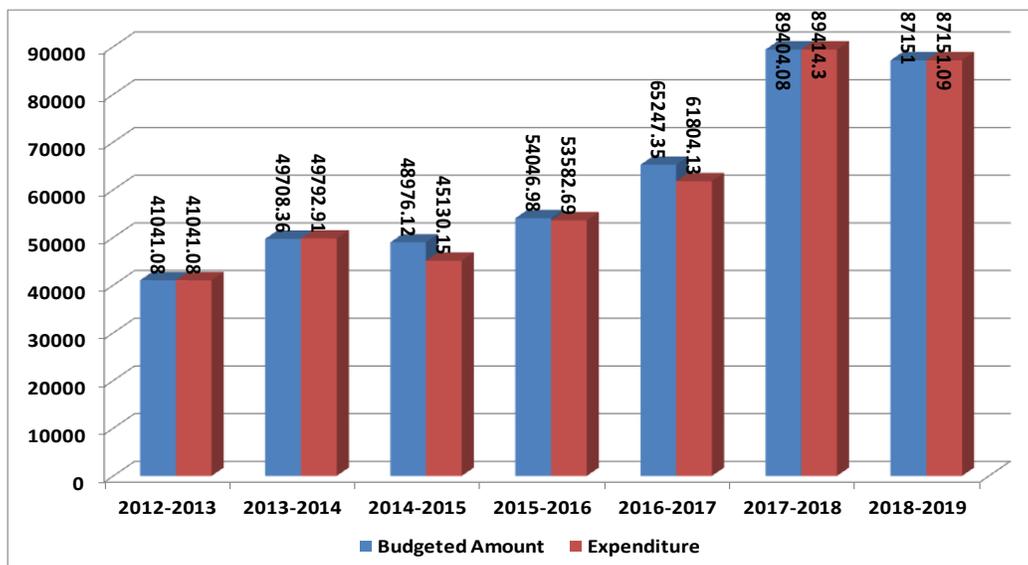


Source: Annual Performance Budget, Divyang Jan Sashktikaran Vibhag, Government of U.P (Various Years)

Growth of budgeted amount and expenditure is shown in Chart 3. There has been an increase of 112.35 per cent in the budgeted amount and expenditure during the period of 2012-13 to 2018-19. The budgeted amount was recorded Rs.

41041.08 lakh during 2012-13 which increased to Rs. 87151 lakh in 2018-19. The expenditure amount against budgeted amount was recorded high in 2013-14 while in other years the amount was either equal or lesser against budgeted amount.

Chart 3: Growth of Budgeted Amount and Expenditure  
(Rs. In Lakh)

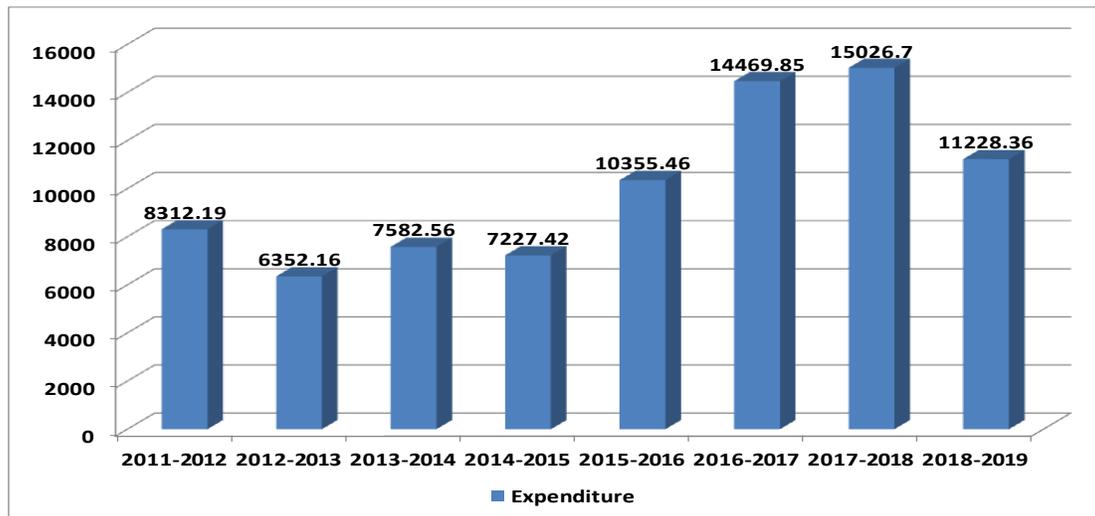


Source: Annual Performance Budget, Divyang Jan Sashktikaran Vibhag, Government of U.P (Various Years)

Growth of capital expenditure which was incurred for the development of PwDs is shown in Chart 4. There has been growth of 35.83 per cent during the

period of 2011-12 to 2018-19. The capital expenditure was reported Rs. 8312.19 lakh which has increased to 11228.36 lakh during 2018-19.

Chart 4: Growth of Capital Expenditure for PwDs  
(Rs. In Lakh)



Source: Annual Performance Budget, Divyang Jan Sashktikaran Vibhag, Government of U.P (Various Years)

## CONCLUSION

The above analysis demonstrates that the growth of expenditure for empowerment of PwDs in Uttar Pradesh has increased by 496.58 percent during the period of 2006-07 to 2018-19. The Growth of expenditure for empowerment of PwDs has thus shown an upward trend. The analysis also shows that the revenue and capital share in budgeted amount has shown a fluctuating trend in the budgeted amount on the development of persons with disabilities in Uttar Pradesh during the period 2012-13 to 2018-19. The share of revenue expenditure as against capital expenditure is larger. Further the analysis also shows that the expenditure amount against budgeted amount also recorded high in 2013-14 while in other years the amount was either equal to or less than the budgeted amount. Growth of capital expenditure which was incurred for the development of PwDs has shown growth of 35.83 per cent during the period 2011-12 to 2018-19. The capital expenditure which was reported Rs.

8312.19 lakh in 2011-12 has increased to 11228.36 lakh during 2018-19.

Disability mainstreaming budget means that the annual budget process must take the worries and problems of persons with disabilities into consideration. Taking into account the extent of the issues of differently abled persons in Uttar Pradesh and the concern of the government for their strengthening and improvement, it appears pertinent to look at the growth patterns of the public spending on the advancement of Divyangjan in Uttar Pradesh.

There has been expansionary pattern in budgetary allocations and expenditure in the state for the wellbeing of disabled persons. Nonetheless, considering the extent of social dynamics and need for the amount of welfare of Divyangjan as well as lack of adequate infrastructure, state requires good amount of budgetary support. Despite unprecedented budgetary allocation towards welfare of people with disability, the total budgetary

allocations and expenditure on welfare of persons with disabilities still remains pitiful as against total state budget allocation. While, budgetary allocation highlights one aspect which caters for the advancement of people with disabilities, other aspects like creation of disabled friendly infrastructure, providing time bound services as well as creating an overall disabled friendly environment is something which the government needs to work upon. Such approach would create an overarching approach and would thus address the root cause of the problems faced by Divyang Jan.

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<sup>1</sup> Calculated Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

<sup>2</sup> Note: . Figures mentioned in the brackets are in percentage terms and are the percentage of the respective head out of the total.