

DISABILITY & REHABILITATION IN SIKKIM



The Working Paper “*Disability & Rehabilitation in Sikkim*” has been prepared by Dr Sunil Deepak (consultant, Mobility India), Cover & back images by Dr Sunil Deepak

Mobility India’s vision is “an inclusive and empowered community where people with disabilities, their families and other disadvantaged groups have equal rights to education, health, livelihood and a good quality of life. For reaching this vision Mobility India (MI) promotes Disability-inclusive Development by focusing on children, women and older people.

Mobility India – North East (MI/NE) is the north-east office of Mobility India. It is based in Guwahati (Assam) and operates in the eight states of the North-East.

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February 2016, Guwahati, Assam, India

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ACRONYMS

ADIP	Assistance to Disabled Persons Programme (for assistive devices)
ALIMCO	Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation
BAC	Block Administrative Centres
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBR	Community-based Rehabilitation
DDRC	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre
DPO	Disabled People's Organisation
GPU	Gram Panchayat (Village Council) Unit
GPW	Gram Panchayat (Village Council) Ward
IGDP	Indira Gandhi Pension Programme
MI	Mobility India
MI-NE	Mobility India – North East
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
PwD	Person with Disability
RCI	Rehabilitation Council of India
SDC	State Disability Commissioner
SJEW	Department of Social Justice, Empowerment & Welfare
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (Universal access to education)
SSS	Spastic Society of Sikkim
SVSS	Sikkim Viklang Sahayata Samiti
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

SUMMARY

This Working Paper is about the situation of persons with disabilities, their organisations and the rehabilitation services in the state of Sikkim. It is primarily based on a literature review of published materials and reports about disability and rehabilitation issues in Sikkim. Additional information was collected during a visit to Sikkim in May 2015.

The information about persons with disabilities and rehabilitation services available in Sikkim is extremely limited. Most of the available information comes from the Sikkim Government, especially from the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan* (SSA) and the Department of Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare.

A small number of voluntary organisations are involved in running special schools and some rehabilitation services in the State.

Sikkim is a small state with a small population, even in the context of the North-East. Geographically, it is characterized by a difficult terrain, including hills and high mountains. Thus, field implementation of programmes and initiating grassroots movements for creating disabled persons' organisations (DPOs) is not easy due to accessibility and transport related issues.

This report should be seen as a work in progress. Disability activists, DPOs, Government departments and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) active in the disability & rehabilitation sector in Sikkim are invited to share information and feedback to improve this report. You can send your feedback to the following email: sunild@mobility-india.org

GENERAL & DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ABOUT SIKKIM

Sikkim is part of the North-East region of India. It became part of the India on 16 May 1975. Its name is derived from 'su-him', a word in Limboo language, which means "happy house". Lepchas refer to it as "paradise", Bhutias call it "a valley of rice", while Nepalese call it "abode of the God". The world's third highest mountain Kanchendzonga is located in Sikkim.

Geography: With a surface area of around 7,096 km², Sikkim is a small state, the second smallest in India after the state of Goa. It shares international borders with Nepal in the west, Bhutan in the east and China in the north. In the south, it shares a border with West Bengal state in India.



Sikkim is situated in the upper part of the Teesta river basin. It extends approximately 114 km from north to south and 64 km from east to west, while its altitude ranges from 270 metres in the southern foothills to 8,540 metres in the northern Himalayan mountains.

The state has 10 mountain peaks that rise above 7,000 metres, 84 glaciers and 315

glacial lakes (including the Tsomgo, Gurudongmar and Khecheopalri lakes). Mount Khangchendzonga (8,586 meters), the world's third-highest mountain peak and revered as a guardian deity, is situated on the border between Sikkim and Nepal. For the most part, it is difficult to come across vast areas of flat land. Rocky and precipitous slopes make agriculture, transportation, and communication difficult. (UNDP India, 2014)

Teesta and Rangit are the two major rivers of the State which originate respectively from Cholamu Lake and Rathong Glacier in the northern mountains. In Sikkim, rainfall is heavy and well distributed from May to early October. July is the wettest month in most of the places.

Sikkim is divided into 4 districts – East Sikkim (Gangtok), North Sikkim (Mangan), South Sikkim (Namchi) and West Sikkim (Geyzing). The districts are subdivided into blocks for the decentralization of community development programmes under the Block Administrative Centres (BACs). Sikkim is organised in 26 BACs (4 in North district, 8 in East, 6 in West and 8 in South district).

At the community level, Gram Panchayats (village councils) are the decision-making bodies. Villages in each Block are grouped into Gram Panchayat Wards (GPW); several GPWs make a Gram Panchayat Unit (GPU); and some GPUs together constitute the Zilla Panchayats. The 26 BACs of Sikkim are divided into 110 Zilla Panchayats, 176 GPUs and 987 GPWs. (Sharma T., 2015)

Population: According to the 2011 national census, Sikkim had a total population of 610,577 persons – the least populated Indian state. Among them, 47 per cent were female and 53 per cent were male. The population of children of less than 6 years was 64,111 (10.5%). About 25% of the population lives in urban areas while the remaining 75% live in rural areas.

Thus, in terms of total population, Sikkim is equivalent to the size of a small district in the more populated states of India.

About 50% of the state population lives in East Sikkim, in and around the state capital Gangtok. Average population density of Sikkim is 86 persons per km². On the other hand, North Sikkim district has the largest surface area and the smallest population (around 45,000), with a low population density (7 persons per km²).

Ethnic and Religious Groups in Sikkim: Sikkim is a multi-ethnic state. More than 70% of the population is of Nepalese origin and they are the dominant ethnic group in the state. Other major ethnic groups in Sikkim include Lepchas, Bhutias, and Sherpas. The Bhutias are composed of different groups – the natives of Sikkim (the Sikkimese Bhutia) and those coming from Bhutan and Tibet.

According to the 2011 census, Hinduism is the majority religion in Sikkim with 57.8 % followers. Buddhism is second most common religion with 27.4 % followers. The followers of other religions are: Christianity 9.9%, Islam 1.6 %, Jainism 0.05 % and Sikhism 0.3 %. Around 2.7% stated 'Other Religion', while 0.3% stated 'No Particular Religion'.

Transport, Communication and Infrastructures: Sikkim does not have any airports or railway links. The nearest railway station is at New Jalpaiguri and the nearest airport is at Bagdogra, both in northern part of West Bengal state. It is also linked to West Bengal by road network and a helicopter link.

National Highway 31A is the only road that connects Sikkim to the rest of the country. This highway is 92.6 km long of which 41.3 km is in Sikkim and rest is in West Bengal. In the rainy season, heavy rainfall and landslides often interrupt the State's road-link to Siliguri and New Jalpaiguri in West Bengal.

Construction work to broaden the road NH 31A into a two-lane highway has been initiated. There have also been some discussions on the construction of a second alternative highway linking Sikkim with the rest of the country. Construction of an airport has been initiated at Pakyong, at about 25 km from the state capital Gangtok. There are also plans to bring the railway line from New Jalpaiguri to Rangpo at the Sikkim-West Bengal border.

Thus, at present the connectivity between Sikkim and the rest of the country is very limited. However, there are plans to improve it in the future.

Indicators of Human Development in Sikkim: The following are statistics provided by the State Government (Sikkim, 2013): literacy 82.6%; infant mortality rate 26 per 1000 live births; immunization coverage 92.6%; and percentage of child birth in health centres/clinics 84%.

According to the Sikkim Human Development Report (UNDP India, 2014), the State has one of the lowest levels of malnutrition in India; it has achieved universal sanitation coverage for all households; it has the best gender parity performance among the north-eastern states, with female labour force participation at 40 per cent which is significantly higher than the national average of 26 per cent; between 2004 and 2011 there was a 70 per cent reduction in the numbers of the poor, and in 2011, Sikkim reported the lowest percentage of the population below the national poverty line, at 8 per cent; primary and upper primary enrolment is near universal; and over 85 percent of children below 2 years were fully immunized in 2009.

Among all the Indian states, Sikkim has the highest per capital health expenditure by the state – 1,082 Rs compared to the national average expenditure of 242 Rs. (2004-05).

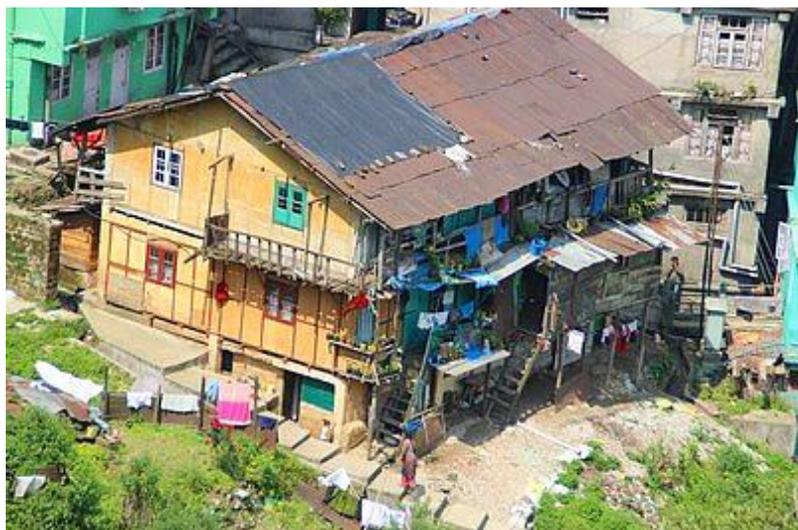
The biggest challenges for public administration are posed by the state's geo-physical characteristics. It is vulnerable to earthquakes and landslides. The region has experienced relatively moderate seismicity, with 18 earthquakes of magnitude 5 or greater over the past 35 years. Land is a highly scarce resource in Sikkim. Only 11% of the total geographical area, at an altitude of less than 2,000 metres, is available for cultivation. Furthermore, the mountainous terrain and the highly dispersed population greatly add to the costs of providing social services and infrastructure.

The State enjoys practically no economies of scale because of its small size. Almost all types of construction material need to be brought in from outside the State. Transportation difficulties add substantially to costs of production of goods and services. Similarly, establishing systems of support, supervision and performance monitoring become complicated and expensive as people need additional resources and time to travel for many days to visit remote areas. It is also difficult to attract qualified people to serve in these remote and hostile areas. (UNDP India, 2014)

DISABILITY & REHABILITATION IN SIKKIM

It is not easy to find reports by civil society and organisations for persons with disabilities, presenting their side of the story about how the different schemes and plans for the disabled are implemented in Sikkim.

Only one specific Government report about disabled persons was identified (SJEW Sikkim,



2015). This report is very positive about the achievements of the state for promoting equal rights and opportunities for disabled persons. For example, it mentions that all district hospitals and government buildings are accessible to persons with disabilities. However, a visit to the state capital Gangtok immediately shows that the city presents innumerable obstacles to such persons, owing to its

mountainous terrain. Accessibility in terms of persons with visual and hearing disabilities is even more difficult to judge.

The Sikkim Human Development reports prepared by UNDP and Government of Sikkim in 2001 and 2014, did not mention persons with disabilities.

Department of Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare (SJEW) is the key Government department dealing with disability & rehabilitation issues. It is supported by the Ministry of Health for certain services.

Persons with Disabilities in Sikkim in the National Census 2011: According to the 2011 census, there were 20,367 persons with disabilities in Sikkim (about 2.5% of the population). Among them 8,052 persons had a disability certificate at the time of this census (39.5%).

In the report prepared by SJEW in 2015 (SJEW Sikkim, 2015), the number of persons with disabilities had increased to 9,756.

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) in Sikkim: According to the original plan, Sikkim was supposed to have three DDRCs – in East, South and West districts.

However, in 2015, Sikkim has only one DDRC and it is based in the STNM Hospital complex in Gangtok (East Sikkim district). It was created in 2000. It has trained staff

including P & O technicians. It also runs two Mobile Disability & Rehabilitation Unit Vans for reaching far away areas (SJEW Sikkim, 2015).

Apart from providing services at the centre, DDRC runs a Disability Telephone Helpline (03592-201228). It provides disability certificates (first Wednesday of every month), rehabilitation therapy services and technical appliances such as hearing aids, walking sticks, callipers, crutches, artificial limbs and wheel chairs.

Disability Screening Boards which can issue disability certificates on specific monthly days have been created in Singtam, Namchi, Mangan and Gyalsing district hospitals.

Identification of children and adults with disabilities in the state is carried out during the Assessment Camps organized annually at block (sub-district) level by SJEW in collaboration with Ministry of Health. NGOs, health professionals and Sarva Shiksha Abiyan (SSA) staff also take part in these camps. Such camps are important for identification and screening of children/persons with disability and providing disability certificates and technical appliances. Different medical specialists take part in the Assessment Camps including orthopaedic surgeons, ENT specialists, ophthalmologists and psychiatrists.

Information about the disability camps is circulated in the communities through Government departments, *Gram Panchayats*, *Anganwadi* workers, self-help groups and voluntary organisations.

Seven groups of persons with disabilities are recognised – blind, low vision, leprosy-cured, hearing impairments, locomotor disabilities, multiple disabilities and mental illness. In addition, short persons above 18 years (dwarfs) are also considered as persons with disabilities.

Quality of Technical Appliances in Sikkim: Appliances are provided through the DDRC. Persons with monthly income of less than 6,650 Rs get the appliances free of cost, while persons with monthly income between 6,650 to 10,000 Rs get them at 50% of the cost.

Persons with a BPL card who have not received any technical appliances in the past three years are eligible to receive free appliances.

Regarding the technical appliances, a national level evaluation survey carried out in 2013 had also covered Sikkim, where they had contacted 143 out of 274 beneficiaries of appliances distribution programme during the period 2007-10. Some details of this report are given below (ADIP, 2013).

79% of those had received an appliance for a locomotor disability, while 18% had a hearing impairment and 3% had a vision impairment.

Among those 143 persons included in this survey, 12% were below 15 years, 31% were 16 to 30 years, 23% were in 31 to 50 years, 20% were in the 51 to 75 years and 14% were in above 76 years old age groups. 67% of them were illiterate and only 2% had studied up to higher secondary.

6% of 143 persons had a job, 17% were self-employed while 77% were not working. Majority of persons who were working had limited incomes (between 1500 to 2000 Rs per month).

To receive the appliances, most persons had applied to ALIMCO, DDRC or to the State Handicapped Corporation (a channelizing agency under Social Welfare). The most common appliances were wheel chairs and crutches.

As a result of the appliances, about 65% of the respondents said that they felt less dependent, about 16% had improved mobility and about 14% were able to resume study/work. While there were no complaints regarding the quality of mobility-appliances like wheel chairs, tricycles and crutches, there were some complaints about the quality of hearing aids and artificial limbs. It was reported that the utility of tricycles and wheelchairs was limited due to the geographical conditions.

The evaluation report mentioned that in Sikkim, Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation and Narayan Seva Sansthan are the implementing agencies associated with ADIP scheme. Both organisation are based outside Sikkim and have no institutional facilities in the State. Therefore, coordination amongst implementing agencies, the State and local authorities is missing and there is a lack of follow-up of the beneficiaries. DDRC seems to be the preferred institution for replacing old devices or getting repairs of existing devices.

- Few more challenges identified during the evaluation included the following:
- Difficulty in reaching rural and isolated areas away from the cities, leaving them uncovered.
- Lack of local implementing agencies.
- Inadequate support provided to beneficiaries in adapting to the use of the appliance.
- Appliances such as callipers given to children become unsuitable as the children grows.
- Geographical barriers due to hilly areas limit the use of tricycles and wheel chairs.
- Sometimes the quality of appliances is poor, especially for hearing aids and artificial limbs.

The report on appliances in Sikkim concludes that *“ADIP scheme is concerned with the curative and rehabilitative aspects of the disability. Scheme’s services ranging from the provision of Artificial Limbs, Wheel Chairs, callipers, Crutches, Walkers to corrective surgeries. Through these services, scheme has had a great Impact on the mobility of the beneficiaries. Therefore, overall scheme has a positive and constructive output on the Differently Abled beneficiaries. However, a large number of Differently Abled persons are still deprived of the benefits because of the less frequent distribution of the appliances and low investment in the scheme.”*

Schemes for the Welfare of Persons with disabilities in Sikkim: Persons with disabilities in Sikkim can benefit from two different pension schemes, which are the most generous in the whole of north-east region. A recent report (SJEW Sikkim, 2015) indicates that the state government is considering an increase in the disability pension:

- Indira Gandhi Disability Pension (IGDP) scheme provides 700 Rs per month to persons in the age group of 18 to 79 years, and 1000 Rs per month to persons above 80 years. To get this pension, persons must belong to Below Poverty Line with at least 80% disability. For this pension, Rs 200 per person come from central Government while the remaining is provided by the state government.
- A state subsistence allowance provides 600 Rs per month to persons with at least 40% disability, who are not covered under the IGDP.

In 2013, Sikkim launched another programme to support marriages of persons with disabilities, where couples get Rs 2 lakh one time grant, if one of them has a disability.

SJEW also runs a sheltered workshop for making handicrafts for the youth with locomotor disabilities in Jorethang town in South Sikkim district. In 2015, there were 15 persons with disabilities employed in this workshop who received free accommodation and a monthly stipend of Rs 2000.

It has also established a special school for persons with hearing disabilities in Sitchey Basti area of Gangtok. In May 2015, there were 16 students in this school.

The Government provides 3% reservation for persons with disabilities in the allotment of housing sites. State bodies like SABCCO and State Bank of Sikkim can provide loans to persons with disabilities to start their own business or income generation activities. Two seats in all state run buses are reserved for persons with a disability passbook, who can travel free of cost.

According to the state report (SJEW Sikkim 2015) all the district hospitals in the state are accessible by ramps. However, no accessibility audit of the different services, including the district hospitals, has been carried out by the DPOs or other voluntary organisations.

State Disability Commissioner: In 2012, Sikkim Government had appointed Mr R. K. Purkayastha as the State Disability Commissioner (SDC).

However, in May 2015, during the Gangtok visit, the consultant was unable to find out the exact location of the office of the SDC. In the State Government office he was advised to go to the department of SJEW, while the persons at SJEW did not know about the office of the SDC.

Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities in Sikkim: State Project Office (Inclusive Education) of *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) under the Human Resource Development Department, carries out training of school teachers for elementary education for the 6 to 14 years age group. It has prepared a book for this training that is given to all the government schools (Inclusive education in Sikkim – A handbook on disabilities and its causes, symptoms and management). In 2008, officially there were 708 children with

disabilities within the age group 6-14 years registered in the state, out of which about 87% were enrolled in schools.

As per the recent SSA data of 2014-15, the total identified “children with special needs” (6 to 14 Years) were 1547, out of whom 1350 were enrolled in school system and 197 were out of schools. Thus, this data showed that 87.3% of children with disabilities were in the mainstream education in Sikkim. This is a very good coverage of Inclusive Education programme in Sikkim. Efforts are being made to increase the percentage of coverage. Those children who cannot be enrolled in mainstream schools will be covered through “Home Based Education”.

The state also provides scholarships to students with disabilities studying in Sikkim - children with locomotor disabilities receive a monthly stipend of Rs 500; children with other disabilities studying in classes I to VI receive Rs 50/month; in class VII to VIII receive Rs 60/month; and in class IX to XII receive Rs 85/month. University students with disabilities studying in Sikkim receive Rs 2000/annum.

Children with different disabilities from Sikkim studying outside the state also receive scholarships – children in special schools receive a monthly stipend of Rs 500; disabled students going to university outside Sikkim receive Rs 800/month.

A report from the Ministry of Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare (SJEW Sikkim, 2015) explains that *“The State Government is providing free and compulsory education, Text books, Exercise copies, uniform, Scholarship, appointment of Special Educators and transport facilities to the disabled students. Examination and Application fees for Students with Disabilities have been exempted. Special teachers undergo training programme when needed and have been given strict instructions to create a friendly atmosphere in the classrooms. 3% reservation of seats are made for the students suffering from not less than 40% of all disabilities as certified by the Medical Authority in all educational institutions receiving aid from the State Government.”*

Jawaharlal Nehru Institute for the Visually Handicapped at Boomtar, South Sikkim is a residential school with 39 children with visual disabilities (2015). All the costs are covered completely by the state government. This school provides education till VI standard and after this, the children go to the government school in an inclusive setting.



Voluntary Organisations Active in the Area of Disability & Rehabilitation in Sikkim: During discussions with different persons about the organisations involved in disability related activities in different parts of Sikkim, only 2 non-governmental organisations were mentioned – Sikkim Vikalang Sahayata

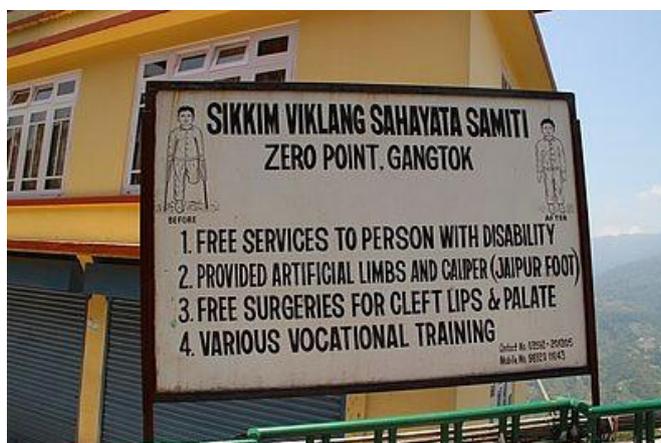
Samiti (SVSS) and the Spastic Society of Sikkim (SSS).

Repeated questions to a number of stakeholders, failed to provide any information about any existing community-based rehabilitation (CBR) programmes in Sikkim. Similarly no information was available on any Disabled People Organisation (DPO) in the state.

The Spastic Society of Sikkim (SSS) runs a Special Education and Rehabilitation day-care centre in Gangtok. It also conducts awareness raising programmes, vocational training courses, art and cultural activities and works in collaboration with Government departments during disability screening camps.

It is the state nodal agency for National Trust of India. Some of its activities such as appointment of legal guardians, development of sports facilities and rural awareness programme, cover all the 4 districts of Sikkim.

The second NGO, **Sikkim Vikalang Sahayata Samiti (SVSS)** has a vocational training (beautician, computer use) centre and a small orthopaedic workshop in Gangtok. It organises disability screening and distribution of aids and appliances camps in different parts of the state and surgical camps for children with cleft lips and palate.



It has some activities in Singtam and Namchi, but has only one office (in Gangtok).

Others voluntary organisations: There are three organisations involved in the rehabilitation of persons with drug addiction problems - The Association for Social Health in India in Gangtok, the Sikkim Rehabilitation and Detoxification Centre in Nimtar and Hope Centre in Rangpo. Drug addiction among the youth is a serious issue in Sikkim.

Sikkim Helping Hands is an umbrella organisation of NGOs, first created to provide support to victims of earthquake in Sikkim in 2011. It can be a medium to reach different Sikkim NGOs, through its Facebook page.

CONCLUSIONS

This report is based on a literature review about disability and rehabilitation in the state of Sikkim. However, the amount of published materials in this area is extremely limited. No article on this theme was found in a peer review journal.

The information collected through the literature review was combined with a visit to Gangtok during which persons from institutions and voluntary organisations involved in disability and rehabilitation were interviewed.

The state report on the implementation of the Disability Act of 1995 provides a very positive and proactive picture of measures taken to promote rights and equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. In some areas such as disability pension and inclusive education, the state does provide much better services to persons with disabilities, especially in comparison with other states of the north-east region of India.

However, critical voices of civil society organisations and DPOs are missing, so it is difficult to judge the quality of implementation of different schemes. The overall impression is of a state which has to face enormous geographical challenges which create barriers to the accessibility of persons with disabilities to different services. The civil society organisations working for/with persons with disabilities seem to be very limited, without any DPOs and community-based interventions.

It may be worthwhile to create some dialogue with civil society organisations involved in community development activities (for example, with women groups or marginalised groups) to see if community-based rehabilitation (CBR) or community-based inclusive development (CBID) programmes that involve persons with disabilities can be initiated.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to express appreciation and thanks to Mr. N. T. Bhutia (Deputy director, social welfare division, SJE & WD, Govt of Sikkim), Mr. P. N. Pradhan (State Coordinator Inclusive Education, HRDD, Govt of Sikkim), Mr. Ramesh Periwal and Ms. Seema (Sikkim Vikalang Sahayata Samiti) and the staff of Spastic Society of Sikkim.

The author is grateful to Ms. Aviya Chadha for the editing.

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Annex 1

MOBILITY INDIA

Mobility India (MI), an independent, democratic and secular disability and development organization, was established in Bangalore as a registered society in 1994. Its vision is to work for “*an inclusive and empowered community, where people with disabilities, their families and other disadvantaged groups have equal access to education, health and livelihood and enjoy a good quality of life*”. It promotes inclusive development by providing rehabilitation services, education and training programs in assistive technology (prosthetics, orthotics and wheel chairs), rehabilitation therapy, community-based rehabilitation and accessibility.

Its Rehabilitation Research and Training Centre in Bangalore was set up in 2002. Many of the training courses of MI are recognised by International Society of Prosthetics and Orthotics (ISPO), Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) and Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences (Karnataka).

MI’s Regional Resource Centre in Kolkata was established in 1998. In addition, MI has undertaken some pioneering work in the promotion of community based inclusive development in some urban slums and rural areas.

Mobility India North East (MI-NE): MI has been supporting and facilitating organizations in the North-Eastern Region of India Since 2004-05. It strengthens organisations working in the area of disability through capacity building and training, assisting in setting up/upgrading of prosthetic & orthotic workshops with physiotherapy and occupational therapy units.

The North-East office of MI (MI-NE) was set up in April 2015. Its aim is to strengthen rehabilitation services to the 8 states of this region – Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

The medium term goal of MI-NE is to establish a regional centre for **Inclusive Assistive Technology** in Guwahati (Assam).

At the same time, in the initial phase, MI-NE is going to focus on the following activities:

- Strengthen capacity building of rehabilitation professionals and persons working in community-based rehabilitation (CBR) programmes through organisation of training courses and facilitating participation of students from the north-east in the academic training courses organised by MI in Bangalore.
- Design and implement innovative community-based rehabilitation (CBR) and community-based inclusive development (CBID) programmes that can serve as models for expanding the services for all the different groups of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in this region.
- Promote networking and collaboration among the organisations of persons with disabilities (DPOs) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) active in the disability and rehabilitation sector.

In addition, to the above-mentioned activities, building an evidence-base about the effectiveness of disability & rehabilitation services through multi-disciplinary research initiatives will be a cross-cutting theme touching all the different activities of MI-NE.

Regular information about different activities of MI-NE is available on the following webpage: <http://mobility-india.org/> and on the MI-NE blog <http://mobilityindiane.blogspot.in/>

