



*Baseline Survey on
Situation of Persons with*
Disability

In District Jehlum

December 2008

Report Prepared by

Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Programme (CHIP)

sightsavers
INTERNATIONAL

DFID Department for
International
Development



CHIP
VALUE INVESTMENT

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations used

ADL	Activities of Daily Living
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CHIP	Civil Society Human & Institutional Development Program
DLBC	Dark and Light Blind Care
O&M	Orientation and Mobility
PWB&LV	People with Blindness and Low Vision
PWD	People With Disability(ies)
PSA	Participatory Situational Analysis
Rs.	(Pakistan) Rupees
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	<i>Introduction</i>	
2	<i>Methodology</i>	
3	<i>Results and Discussions</i>	
3.1	<i>Data by Gender, Age Groups and Tehsil</i>	
3.2	<i>Prevalence of Disability Type</i>	
3.2.1	Prevalence of Disability Type - Jhelum	
3.2.2	Prevalence of Disability Type - Sohawa	
3.2.3	Prevalence of Disability Type in Children - Jhelum	
3.2.4	Prevalence of Disability Type in Children - Sohawa	
3.2.5	Village wise prevalence of disability	
3.2.6	UC wise prevalence of disability	
3.3	<i>Causes of Disability</i>	
3.3.1	Causes of Disability – Jhelum	
3.3.2	Causes of Disability – Sohawa	
3.3.3	Causes of Disability in Children - Jhelum	
3.3.4	Causes of Disability in Children - Sohawa	
3.4	<i>ADL of Disabled</i>	
3.4.1	ADL of Disabled – Jhelum	
3.4.2	ADL of Disabled – Sohawa	
3.4.3	Disability wise situation of activities of daily living	
3.5	<i>Socialization Problem</i>	
3.5.1	Socialization Problem – Jhelum	
3.5.2	Socialization Problem – Suahwa	
3.5.3	Disability wise socialization status	
3.5.4	Disability wise problems faced	
3.6	<i>Behaviour of People towards PWDs</i>	
3.6.1	Behaviour of Relatives – Jhelum	
3.6.2	Behaviour of Relatives – Sohawa	
3.6.3	Behaviour of Others – Jhelum	
3.6.4	Behaviour of Others – Sohawa	
3.7	<i>Need Assistive Devices</i>	
3.7.1	Need Assistive Devices – Jhelum	
3.7.2	Need Assistive Devices – Sohawa	
3.7.3	Disability wise needs of assistance devices	
3.8	<i>Educational Level</i>	
3.8.1	Educational Level – Jhelum	
3.8.2	Educational Level – Sohawa	
3.8.3	School going Children – Jhelum	
3.8.4	School going Children – Sohawa	
3.9	<i>Problems faced by PWDs</i>	
3.9.1	Problems faced by PWDs – Jhelum	
3.9.2	Problems faced by PWDs – Sohawa	
3.10	<i>Availability and Accessibility of Latrine</i>	

3.10.1	Availability and Accessibility of Latrine – Jhelum	
3.10.2	Availability and Accessibility of Latrine – Sohawa	
3.10.3	Disability wise access to latrines	
3.11	<i>Availability and Accessibility of Bathroom</i>	
3.11.1	Availability and Accessibility of Bathroom – Jhelum	
3.11.2	Availability and Accessibility of Bathroom – Sohawa	
3.11.3	Disability wise access to bathrooms	
3.12	<i>Marital status of disabled people</i>	
3.12.1	Marital status of disabled people – Jhelum	
3.12.2	Marital status of disabled people – Sohawa	
3.13	<i>Availability of CNIC</i>	
3.13.1	Availability of CNIC – Jhelum	
3.13.2	Availability of CNIC – Sohawa	
3.14	<i>Livelihood engagement</i>	
3.14.1	Livelihood engagement – Jhelum	
3.14.2	Livelihood engagement – Sohawa	
4	<i>Analysis</i>	
5	<i>Recommendations</i>	

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Civil Society Human & Institutional Development Program (CHIP) has launched a project “Inclusive Development through Mainstreaming People With Disabilities in Social Mobilization in District Jhelum”.

The Project aims at helping people with disabilities in organizing themselves as community based organizations for a better opportunity to play a more effective role in community development. The project design will assist civil society organizations and district government to work together to promote and enable disabled people to realize their aspirations and to participate in the decision making process on issues which affect their lives, through social mobilization using rights based approach.

As the first step towards drawing a meaningful project plan, CHIP commissioned a survey to collect baseline information at the start of the project. This should act as the “benchmark” from which improvements brought about by the implementation of the Project will be measured. The survey covered people with disability, family members of the people with disability, members of the community that people with disability, local government, other service providers and CSOs, etc. The present report is based on the technical and social assessment of existing situation prevailing in two mail tehsils of District Jhelum, namely Tehsil Sohawa and Tehsil Jhelum.

1.2 Objectives of the Baseline

- a. Profiling of PWDs in the selected tehsils of District Jhelum.
- b. Categorize PWDs according to their disability type, sex, and age groups.
- c. Analyze problems faced by PWDs in their daily and social life
- d. Determine socialization level of PWDs
- e. Analyze situation of inclusion of people with disability

1.3 Collection of Data

The Baseline was conducted over an extended period of time and has yielded data which has been analyzed in this Report. We believe the data yields a variety of useful information which is vital for designing programs and activities of PWDs. It corresponds well with the objectives of the study and will be helpful in designing meaningful programs and achieving significant results of future interventions. The data and analysis contained in this report can hopefully be used as a reference for conducting other studies in this or similar areas which are focused on Inclusive Development or issues of disabilities.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 The Steps Involved

The following methodology/ processes were used to complete this assignment:

- Step 1: Literature Review
- Step 2: Development of questionnaire
- Step 3: Identification of PWDs
- Step 4: Hiring of Interview Teams
- Step 5: Training of Interview Team members
- Step 6: Mock Interviews and assessment there-of
- Step 7: Conduct of real interviews and completion of questionnaires
- Step 8: Data entry
- Step 9: Analysis of data
- Step 10: Preparation of report

2.2 *Literature Review*

Two senior researchers were assigned the task of conducting the BASELINE. They went through all the available literature on the subject and discussed it with relevant persons, authorities and other researchers. Unfortunately, not a great deal of literature was available.

2.3 *Development of Questionnaire & Translation into Urdu*

The research team first made an initial tour of the two tehsils of District Jhelum to get a first hand knowledge of the ground realities and to meet our site office personnel as well as the representatives of various CBOs operating in the area. Many of these CBOs are associated with CHIP and have offered to assist our research team in all its endeavors. Based on the information so gathered by them, the research team members prepared a questionnaire. The first draft of the questionnaire was sent to our field office who discussed it with partner CBOs to ensure a comprehensive coverage as well as practicality and validity of questions contained there-in.

Based on the feedback received from the field, the research team had a review session with CHIP's senior officials at Islamabad. The outcome of these deliberations was the final draft of the questionnaire to be used for collection of data.

The questionnaire was then translated into the national language Urdu to ensure that no difficulty is faced by research officers and interview teams when they communicate with the intended participants.

2.4 *Identification of PWDs*

The next step was to work with partner CBOs operating in the two tehsils to identify PWDs for inclusion in the survey. The objectives of the BASELINE were communicated to these CBOs who were requested to develop linkages. The field workers of these CBOs cooperated with the research team in the ground work to the actual conduct of the survey.

2.5 *Hiring of Interview Teams*

Four teams of field researchers were hired after conducting formal interviews and evaluation process. Each interview team comprised of (a) one male researcher, (b) one female researcher and (c) a leader. All team leaders were CHIP staff members who had been properly briefed about the BASELINE exercise. In addition, the partner CBOs provided the services of an “assistant or informant” who was well versed with local situations to each interview team. This ensured that the task of collecting data could be carried out without any undue hitch.

2.6 *Training of Interview Team members*

The teams of field researchers were given full formal training at CHIP headquarters as well as in the field on all aspects of project, techniques of conducting interviews and ensuring accuracy of the collected data. They were also sensitized about disability and inclusive development approaches. All participants were also trained in the art of drawing social maps. These maps serve two main purposes: firstly they are a part of Village Profile and secondly they enable the team to reach the exact location of PWDs.

2.7 *Mock Interviews and assessment there-of*

In order to check the validity and practicality of the questionnaires, each field researcher was asked to conduct mock interviews and fill-in the questionnaires. The completed questionnaires were assessed by the senior researcher. Appropriate feedback and instructions were issued to field teams in light of senior researchers’ observations.

2.8 *Conduct of real interviews and completion of questionnaires*

The villages in the two tehsils covered by this survey were divided into four clusters – each cluster being assigned to one research team. Research teams, accompanied by assistants (or informants), and led by senior CHIP staff, met the various PWDs. At each such meeting, a representative of local CBO or community was present. Questionnaires were distributed and completed through personal interviews in presence of afore-said persons to ensure accuracy of the data being collected.

The senior researchers kept meeting the field teams on a regular basis, providing them on-the-job assistance and clarifications where needed. This process also served the cause of monitoring and quality control.

2.9 *Data entry*

A specialized data entry staff entered the data in SPSS software package. It was rechecked for accuracy. The package then produced a number of statistical reports and charts in accordance with the pre-defined objectives.

2.10 *Analysis of Data*

The various statistical reports generated by SPSS software were analyzed by a team of researchers including CHIP’s senior staff and a specialist report writer. The data was looked at from various angles and interpreted.

2.11 *Report*

The present report is the outcome of all the above deliberations.

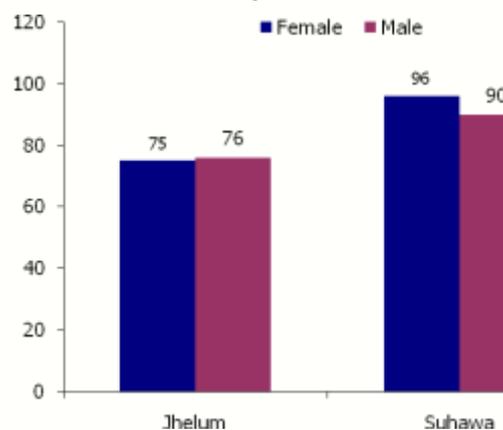
3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 *Data by Gender, Age Groups and Tehsil*

A total of 337 PWDs were interviewed during the field survey. Taking this as a representative sample for the rest of the population, it is observed that:

- The sample is almost equally divided between genders, i.e. 171 (or 50.7%) females and 166 (or 49.2%) males.
- 151 (or 44.8%) were from Tehsil Jhelum while 186 (or 55.2%) were from Tehsil Sohawa.
- 128 (or 38%) were children under 14 years of age, 124 (or 36.8%) were youth between the ages of 15 to 30 years, 71 (or 21.1%) were matured adults between the ages of 31 to 60 years and 14 (or 4.2%) were old people over 60 years old.

Figure: 3.1



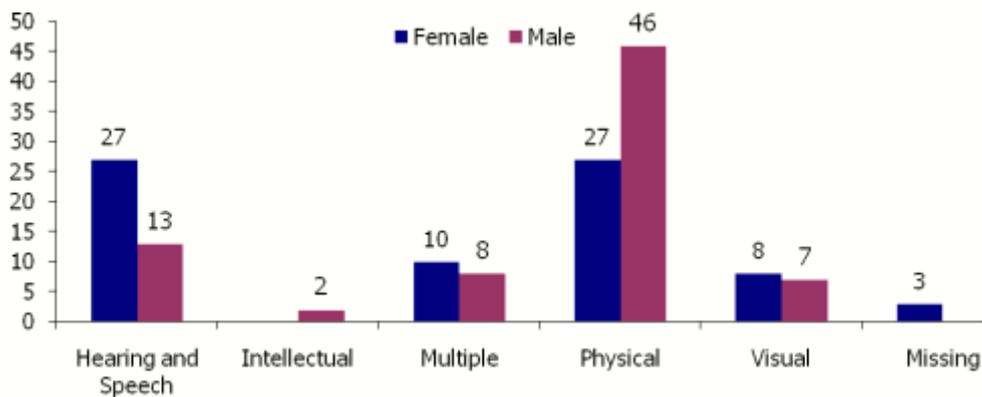
3.2 *Prevalence of Disability Type*

Disabilities are of various types such as intellectual, physical, visual, etc. Each type of disability poses a different set of problems for PWDs. This, in turn leads to considerable variation in the needs of PWDs.

3.2.1 *Prevalence of Disability Type – Jhelum*

Out of 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 36% are living with hearing and speech impairment, none of them have intellectual disabilities, 36% have physical disabilities, 10.7% are living with visual disabilities and 13.3% have multiple disabilities. It is evident from the data that the maximum number of female PWDs belong to the category of those having physical and hearing/speech disabilities while the category having the lowest percentage of female PWDs is that of intellectual disabilities.

Figure: 3.2.1



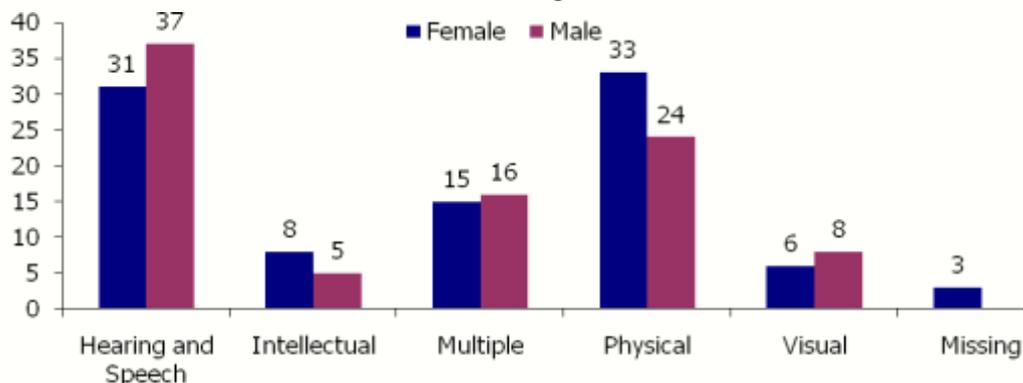
From a total of 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 17.1% are living with hearing and speech impairment, 2.7% have intellectual disabilities, 60.5% have physical disabilities, 9.2% are living with visual disabilities and 10.5% have multiple disabilities. As is the case with female PWDs, it can be observed from the data that the maximum number of male PWDs also falls under the category of those having physical disabilities while the category having the lowest proportion of male PWDs is that of intellectual disabilities.

It is evident from the table (Refer to Table: 3.2.1) that maximum number of PWDs from all the age brackets i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above are living with physical disabilities. This establishes the fact that within each age group, a similar distribution of disabilities holds true.

3.2.2 Prevalence of Disability Type – Sohawa

From among a total of 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 32.3% are living with hearing and speech impairment, 8.3% have intellectual disabilities, 34.4% have physical disabilities, 6.3% are living with visual disabilities and 15.6% have multiple disabilities. It is evident from the data that the maximum number of female PWDs falls under the category of those having physical disabilities and the second most prevalent disability is that of hearing/speech disability while the category having the lowest proportion of female PWDs is that of those living with visual disabilities.

Figure: 3.2.2



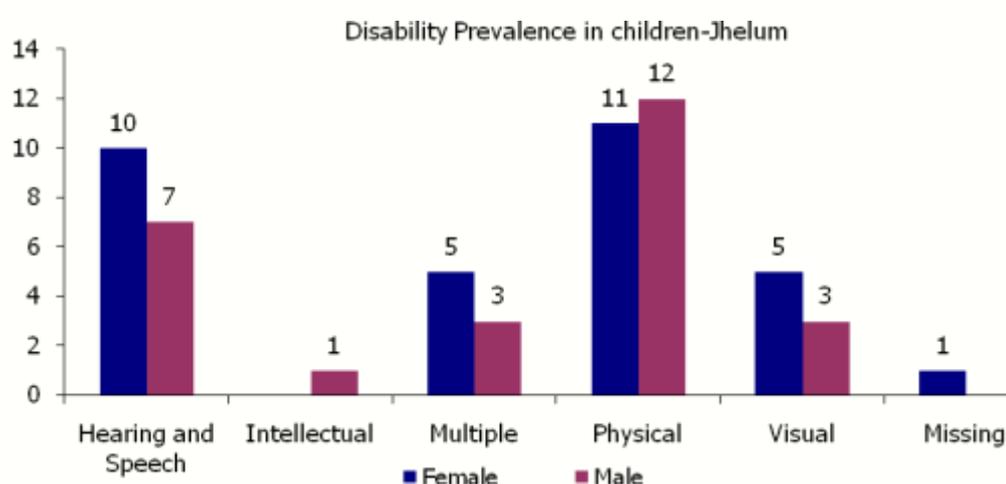
From a total of 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 34.4% are living with hearing and speech impairment, 5.6% have intellectual disabilities, 26.7% have physical disabilities, 8.9% are living with visual disabilities and 17.8% have multiple disabilities. As is the case with female PWDs, it can be observed from the data that the maximum number of male PWDs falls under the category of those having hearing/speech disabilities while the category having the lowest percentage of male PWDs is that of those having intellectual disabilities.

It is evident from the table (Refer to Table: 3.2.2) that majority of PWDs from age brackets of 1 to 14 years and 15 to 30 years report as living with hearing/speech disabilities while majority of PWDs from age brackets of 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above report as having physical disabilities. Since proportion of PWDs falling under age brackets of 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above is negligible as compared to the proportion of age brackets of 1 to 14 years and 15 to 30 years, it is seen that a greater majority fall in the category of PWDs having physical disabilities. This therefore reinforces the data depicted in the graph given above.

3.2.3 *Prevalence of Disability Type in Children – Jhelum*

From among a total of 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 32 are children. From these 32 children, 31.3% are living with hearing and speech impairment, none have intellectual disabilities, 34.4% have physical disabilities, 15.6% are living with visual disabilities and 15.6% have multiple disabilities. It is evident from the data that the maximum number of female children with disabilities falls under the category of those having physical disabilities while the category having the lowest proportion of female children is that of those with intellectual disabilities.

Figure: 3.2.3



From a total of 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 26 are children. From these 26 children, 26.9% are living with hearing and speech impairment, 3.8% have intellectual disabilities, 46.2% have physical disabilities, 11.5% are living with visual disabilities and 11.5% have multiple disabilities. As is the case with female PWDs, it can be observed from the data that the maximum number of male PWDs also falls under the category of those having physical disabilities while the category having the

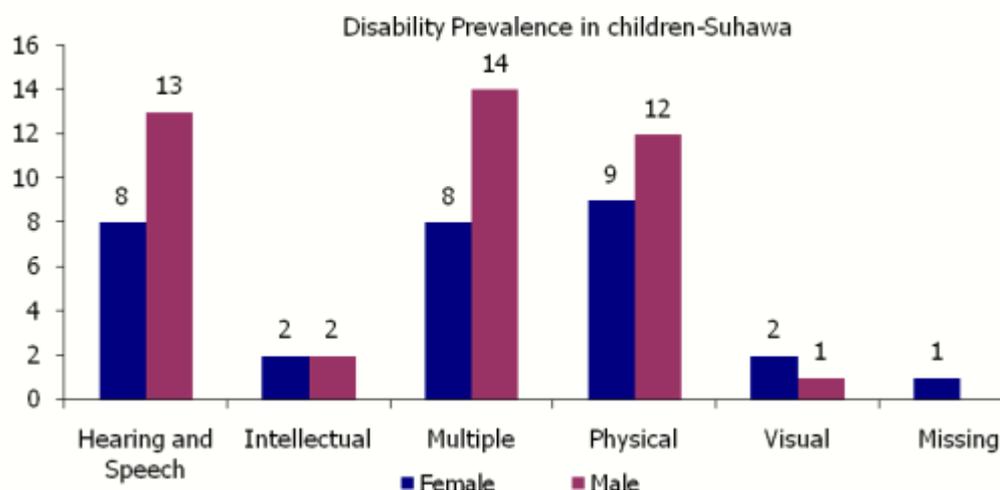
lowest percentage of male PWDs is that of those having intellectual disabilities.

It is obvious from the table (Refer to Table: 3.2.3) that maximum number of PWDs from all the age brackets i.e. under 5 years and 5 to 15 years are living with physical disabilities. This reinforces the finding established by the graph by representing that children within each age group embody a similar trend i.e. majority fall in the category of children with physical disabilities..

3.2.4 Prevalence of Disability Type in Children – Sohawa

From among a total of 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 30 are children. From these 30 children, 26.7% are living with hearing and speech impairment, 6.7% have intellectual disabilities, 30% have physical disabilities, 6.7% are living with visual disabilities and 26.7% have multiple disabilities. It is evident from the data that the maximum number of female children with disabilities falls under the category of those having hearing/speech disabilities while the categories having the lowest proportion of female children are those having intellectual and visual disabilities.

Figure: 3.2.4



From a total of 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 42 are children. From these 42 children, 31% are living with hearing and speech impairment, 4.8% have intellectual disabilities, 28.6% have physical disabilities, 2.4% are living with visual disabilities and 33.3% have multiple disabilities. As is the case with female PWDs, it can be observed from the data after multiple disabilities, the maximum number of male PWDs falls under the category of those having hearing/speech disabilities while the category having the lowest percentage of male PWDs is that of those having visual disabilities.

It is obvious from the table (Refer to Table: 3.2.4) that maximum number of PWDs from the age bracket of under 5 years report as having physical disabilities while children from the age bracket of 5 to 15 years, which also constitutes a greater proportion of the total children, report as living with hearing/speech disabilities. This therefore strengthens the trend depicted by the graph as shown above.

3.2.5 *Village wise prevalence of disability*

When the table (Refer to Table: 3.2.5) is examined which shows data as broken down on the basis of villages and disability types, it is observed that the two villages with the maximum number of PWDs include Dhok Bidder and Lahri (Amral). Both these villages account for the maximum number of PWDs i.e. 21 and 26 respectively. When the disability type most prevalent in these villages is observed the two most common kinds are physical and hearing/speech disabilities accounting for 130 and 108 PWDs respectively.

3.2.5.1 *Village wise prevalence of disability – Jhelum*

After observing the table of prevalence of disability type in villages of Jhelum (Refer to Table: 3.2.5a) it is observed that within Tehsil Jhelum, the village accounting for the maximum number of disabilities is Dhok Bidder. The most prevalent disability type in almost all villages of Tehsil Jhelum is physical disability, accounting for 73 PWDs i.e. 48.3% of the total sample from this region.

3.2.5.2 *Village wise prevalence of disability – Sohawa*

After observing the table of prevalence of disability type in villages of Sohawa (Refer to Table: 3.2.5b) it is observed that within Tehsil Sohawa, the village accounting for the maximum number of disabilities is Lahri (Amral). The most prevalent disability type in almost all villages of Tehsil Sohawa is hearing/speech disability, accounting for 68 PWDs i.e. 36.6% of the total sample from this region.

3.2.6 *UC wise prevalence of disability*

After having examined the table (Refer to Table: 3.2.6) which shows data as broken down on the basis of UC and disability types, it is observed that the three UCs with the maximum number of PWDs include Lehri, Nara and Nikakhurd. These UCs account for the maximum number of PWDs i.e. 52, 59 and 54 respectively. When the disability type most prevalent in these villages is observed the two most common kinds are physical and hearing/speech disabilities accounting for 130 and 108 PWDs respectively.

3.2.6.1 *UC wise prevalence of disability – Jhelum*

After observing the table of prevalence of disability type in UCs of Jhelum (Refer to Table: 3.2.6a) it is observed that within Tehsil Jhelum, the UCs accounting for the maximum number of disabilities are Nara and Nikakhurd. The most prevalent disability type in almost all UCs of Tehsil Jhelum is physical disability, accounting for 73 PWDs i.e. 48.3% of the total sample from this region.

3.2.6.2 *UC wise prevalence of disability – Sohawa*

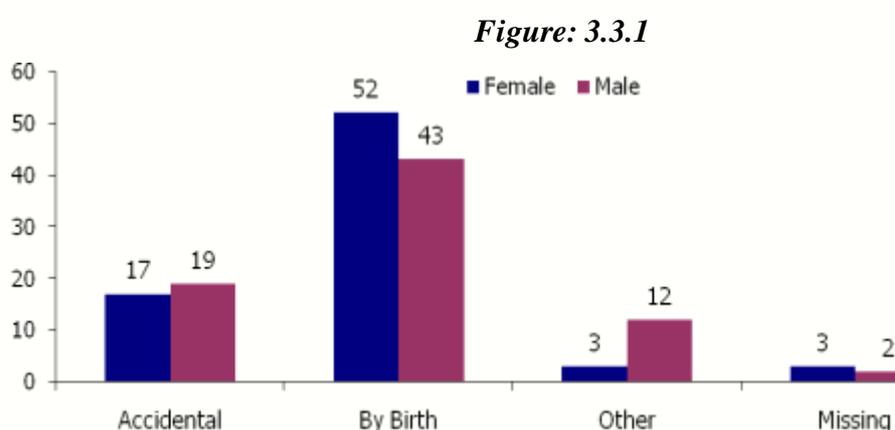
After observing the table of prevalence of disability type in UCs of Sohawa (Refer to Table: 3.2.6a) it is observed that within Tehsil Sohawa, the UC accounting for the maximum number of disabilities is Lehri. The most prevalent disability type in almost

all UCs of Tehsil Sohawa is physical disability, accounting for 73 PWDs i.e. 48.3% of the total sample from this region.

3.3 Causes of Disability

3.3.1 Causes of Disability – Jhelum

Out of the total 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 22.7% report accident as their cause of disability, 69.3% state that they had their disability by birth and 4% have reported several other reasons for their disability. It is seen from the data that the maximum number of female PWDs have identified birth as their cause of disability while others is the category that has been selected by the minimum number of female PWDs.



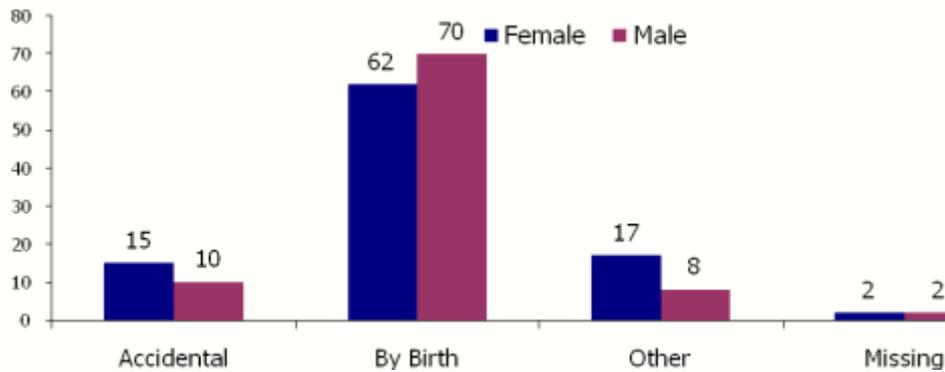
From among the total of 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 25% report accident as their cause of disability, 56.6% state that they had their disability by birth and 15.8% have reported several other reasons for their disability. As is the case with female PWDs, it is observed that the maximum number of male PWDs have identified birth as their cause of disability whereas others is the category that has been identified by the lowest number of male PWDs.

It is evident from the table (Refer to Table: 3.3.1) that a majority of PWDs from all age brackets i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above report that they have been disabled by birth. This supports the explanation of the graph presented above.

3.3.2 Causes of Disability – Sohawa

Out of the total 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 15.6% report accident as their cause of disability, 64.6% state that they had their disability by birth and 17.7% have reported several other reasons for their disability. It is seen from the data that the maximum number of female PWDs have identified birth as their cause of disability whereas others is the category that has been selected by the lowest number of female PWDs.

Figure: 3.3.2



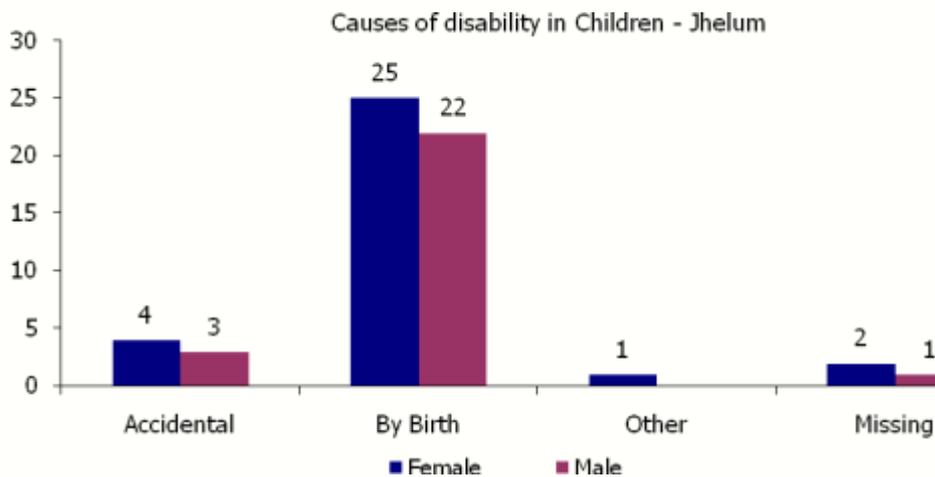
Among the total of 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 11.1% report accident as their cause of disability, 77.8% state that they had their disability by birth and 8.9% have reported several other reasons for their disability. As is the case with female PWDs, it is observed that the maximum number of male PWDs have identified birth as their cause of disability while others is the category that has been identified by the minimum number of male PWDs.

From the table (Refer to Table: 3.3.2), it is observed that a majority of PWDs from all age brackets i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above report that they have been disabled by birth. This strengthens the explanation of the graph presented above.

3.3.3 Causes of Disability in Children – Jhelum

Out of the total 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 32 are children. Out of these 32 children, 12.5% report accident as their cause of disability, 7.8% state that they had their disability by birth and 1.3% have reported several other reasons for their disability. It is seen from the data that the maximum number of female PWDs have identified birth as their cause of disability whereas others is the category that has been selected by the lowest number of female PWDs.

Figure: 3.3.3



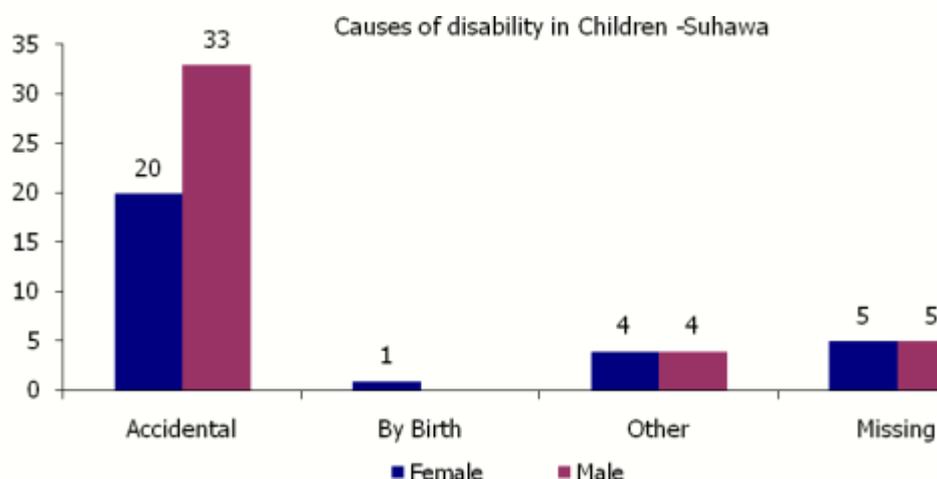
From 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 26 are children. Out of these 26 children, 11.5% report accident as their cause of disability, 84.6% state that they had their disability by birth and none of the children have reported several other reasons for their disability. As is the case with female PWDs, it is observed that the maximum number of male PWDs have identified birth as their cause of disability while others is the category that has been identified by the minimum number of male PWDs.

Among children of Jhelum also, it is observed from the table (Refer to Table: 3.3.3) that a majority of PWDs from age brackets i.e. under 5 years and 5 to 14 years have stated that they have been disabled by birth. This strengthens the explanation of the graph presented above.

3.3.4 Causes of Disability in Children – Sohawa

Out of the total 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 30 are children. Out of these 30 children, 66.7% report accident as their cause of disability, 3.3% state that they had their disability by birth and 13.3% have reported several other reasons for their disability. It is seen from the data that the maximum number of female PWDs in Sohawa have identified accident as their cause of disability whereas birth is the category that has been selected by the lowest number of female PWDs.

Figure: 3.3.4



From 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 42 are children. Out of these 42 children, 78.6% report accident as their cause of disability, none of the children state that they had their disability by birth and 9.5% have reported several other reasons for their disability. As is the case with female PWDs, it is observed that the maximum number of male PWDs have identified accident as their cause of disability while birth is the category that has been identified by the minimum number of male PWDs.

Among children of Sohawa also, it is observed from the table (Refer to Table: 3.3.4) that a majority of PWDs from age brackets i.e. under 5 years and 5 to 14 years have stated that they have been disabled by accident. This strengthens the explanation of

the graph presented above.

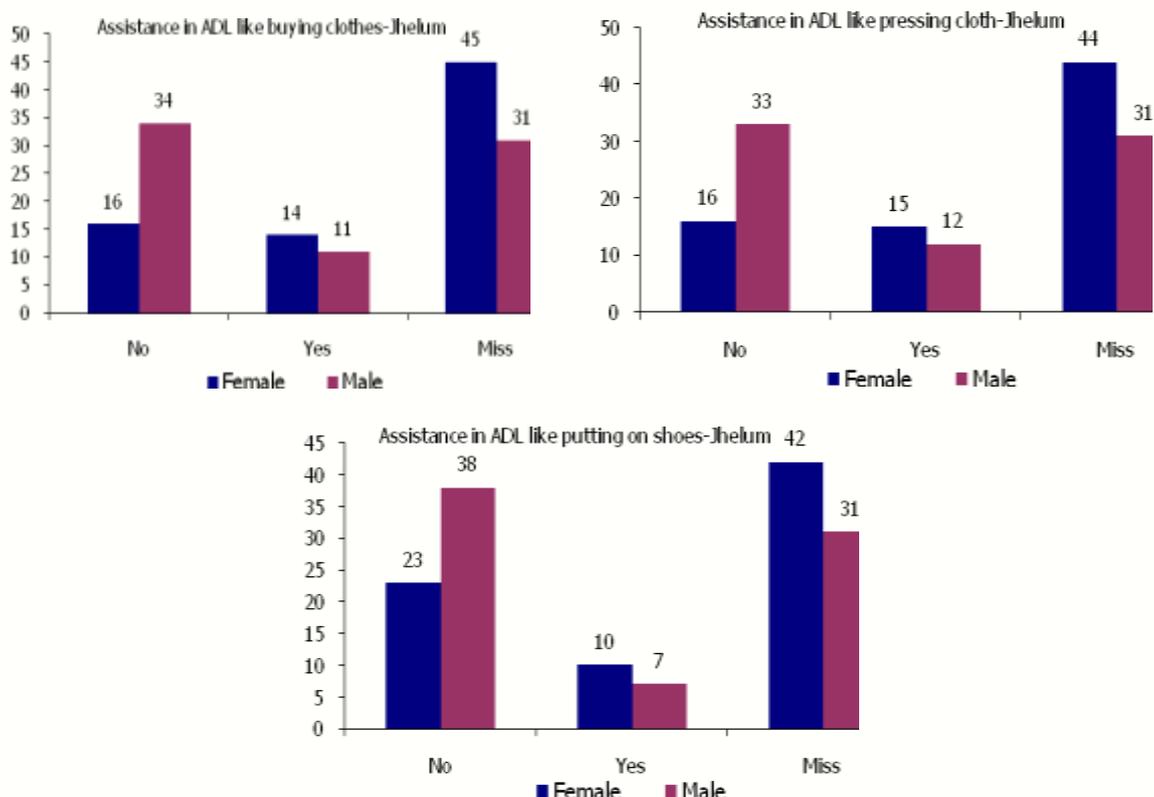
3.4 *ADL of Disabled*

3.4.1 *ADL of Disabled – Jhelum*

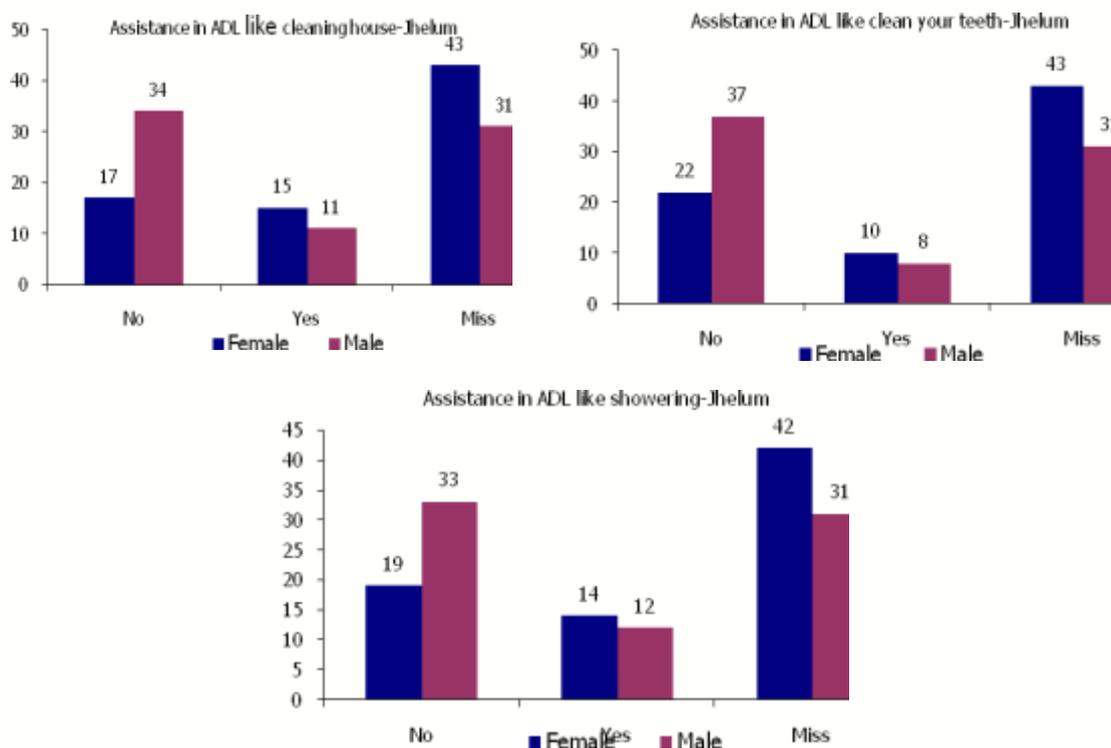
Out of the total 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 21.3% report as having no assistance in ADL like buying clothes while 18.7% have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like pressing clothes is concerned, 21.3% have stated as having no assistance whereas 20% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like putting on shoes, 30.7% have reported as having no support while 13.3% have declared as having sufficient assistance.

From among 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 44.7% report as having no assistance in ADL like buying clothes while 14.5% have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like pressing clothes is concerned, 43.4% have stated as having no assistance whereas 15.8% have reported as having some kind of help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like putting on shoes, 50% have reported as having no support while 9.2% have declared as having sufficient assistance.

Figures: 3.4.1(a), 3.4.1(b), 3.4.1(c)



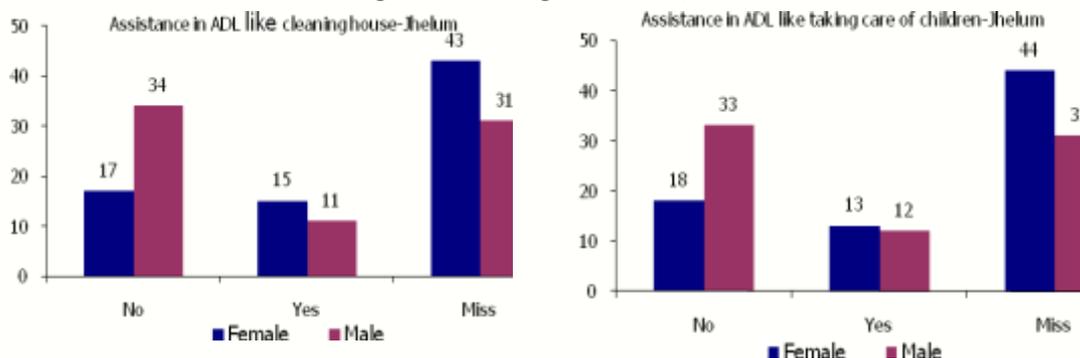
Figures: 3.4.1(d), 3.4.1(e), 3.4.1(f)

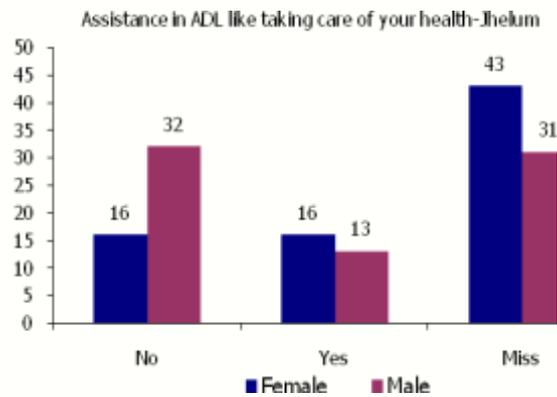


Out of the total 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 22.7% report as having no assistance in ADL like cleaning their face while 20% do have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like cleaning their teeth is concerned, 29.3% have stated as having no assistance whereas 13.3% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like taking a shower, 25.3% have reported as having no support while 18.7% have declared as having sufficient help.

Among 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 44.7% report as having no assistance in ADL like cleaning their face while 14.5% do have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like cleaning their teeth is concerned, 48.7% have stated as having no assistance whereas 10.5% have reported as having some in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like taking a shower, 43.4% have reported as having no sufficient support while 15.8% have declared as having assistance in this regard.

Figures: 3.4.1(g), 3.4.1(h), 3.4.1(i)

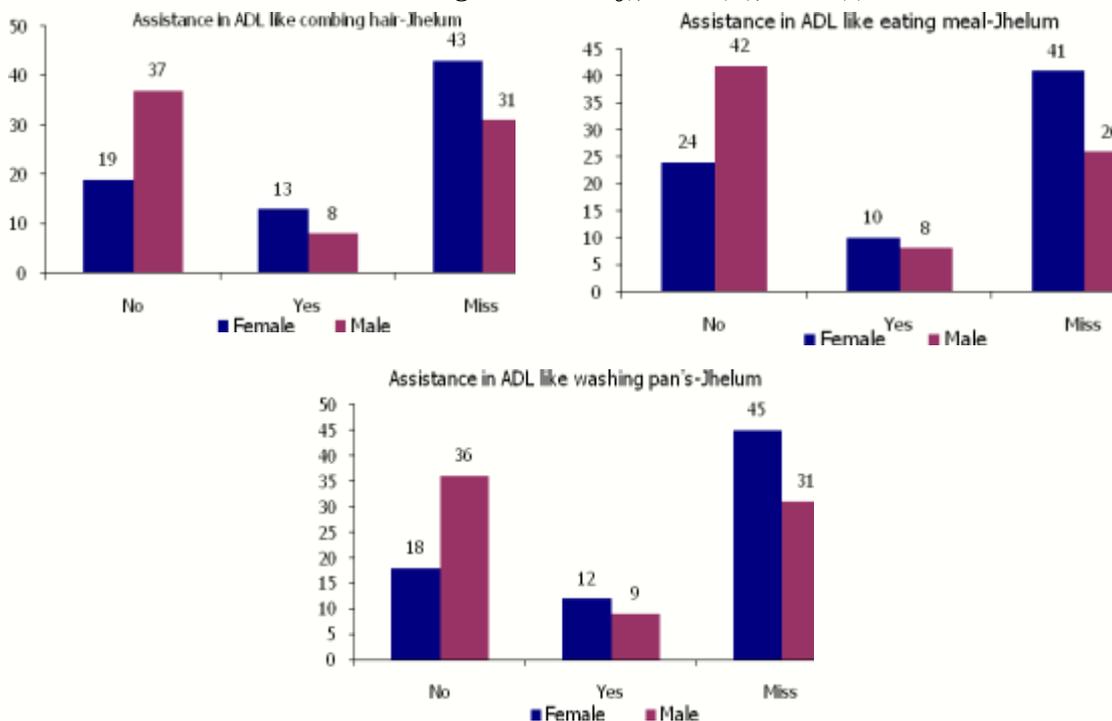




Out of the total 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 22.7% report as having no assistance in ADL like cleaning the house while 20% have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like taking care of children is concerned, 24% have stated as having no assistance whereas 17.3% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like taking care of their health, 21.3% report as having no support while 21.3% declare as having some assistance.

From 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 44.7% report as having no assistance in ADL like cleaning the house while 14.5% have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like taking care of children is concerned, 43.4% have stated as having no assistance whereas 15.8% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like taking care of their health, 42.1% have reported as having no support while 17.1% have declared as having some assistance.

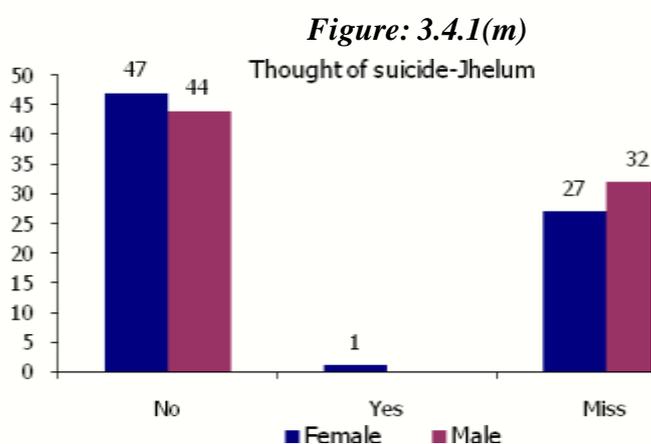
Figures: 3.4.1(j), 3.4.1(k), 3.4.1(l)



From the total of 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 25.3% report as having no assistance in ADL like combing their hair while 17.3% have some sort

assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like eating meals is concerned, 32% have stated as having no assistance whereas 13.3% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like washing pans, 24% have reported as having no support while 16% have declared as having sufficient assistance.

Out of the total 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 48.7% report as having no assistance in ADL like combing their hair while 10.5% have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like eating meals is concerned, 55.3% have stated as having no assistance whereas 10.5% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like washing pans, 47.4% have reported as having no support while 11.8% have declared as having sufficient assistance.



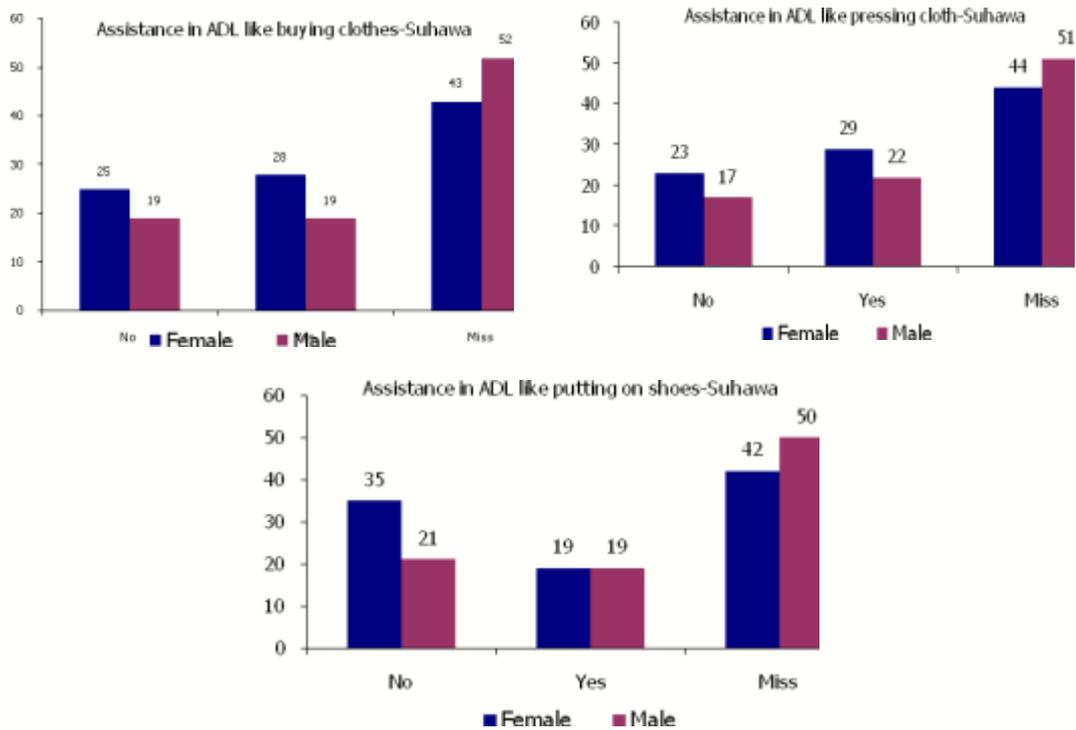
When asked about thoughts regarding suicidal, out of 75 female PWDs 62.7% said that they have never thought about suicide while only 1.3% agreed to having thought about committing suicide at some point in time. As far as the male PWDs are concerned, out of a total of 76, 57.9% said that they have never brought the idea of suicidal in their mind whereas none of them stated as having thought of committing suicide. It is seen that the majority of PWDs from Tehsil Jhelum have the will to live, this therefore reflects on the strength of their character.

3.4.2 ADL of Disabled – Sohawa

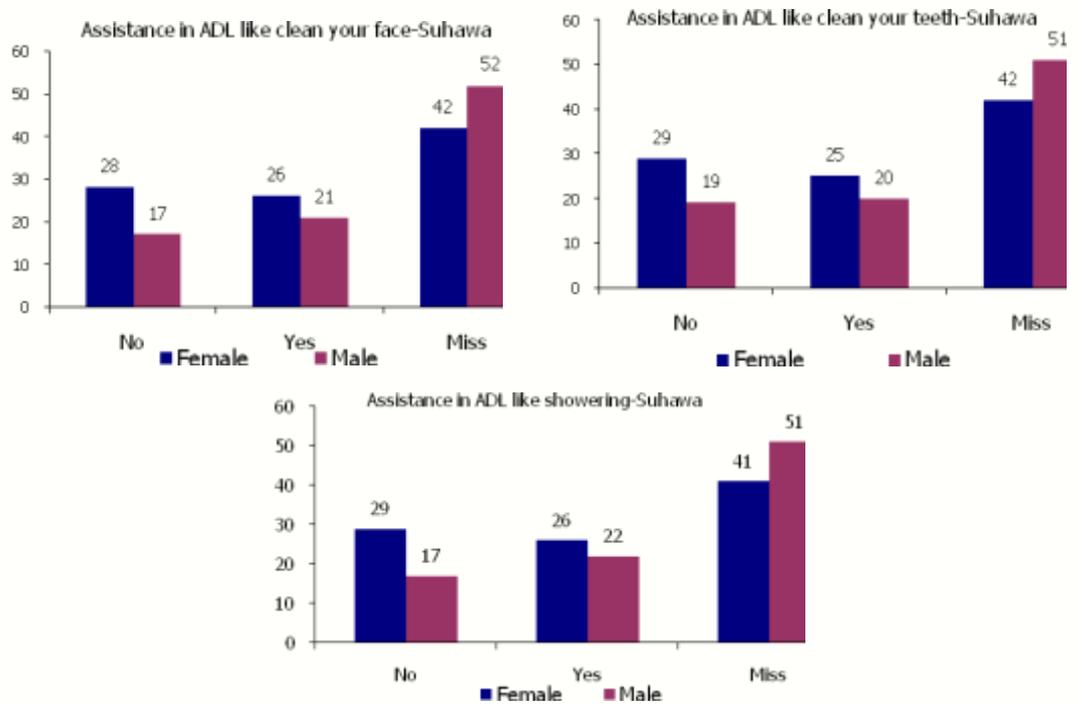
Out of 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 26% report as having no assistance in ADL like buying clothes while 29.2% have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like pressing clothes is concerned, 24% have stated as having no assistance whereas 30.2% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like putting on shoes, 36.5% have reported as having no support while 19.8% have declared as having sufficient assistance.

From among 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 21.1% report as having no assistance in ADL like buying clothes while 21.1% have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like pressing clothes is concerned, 18.9% have stated as having no assistance whereas 24.4% have reported as having some kind of help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like putting on shoes, 23.3% have reported as having no support while 21.1% have declared as having sufficient assistance.

Figures: 3.4.2(a), 3.4.2(b), 3.4.2(c)



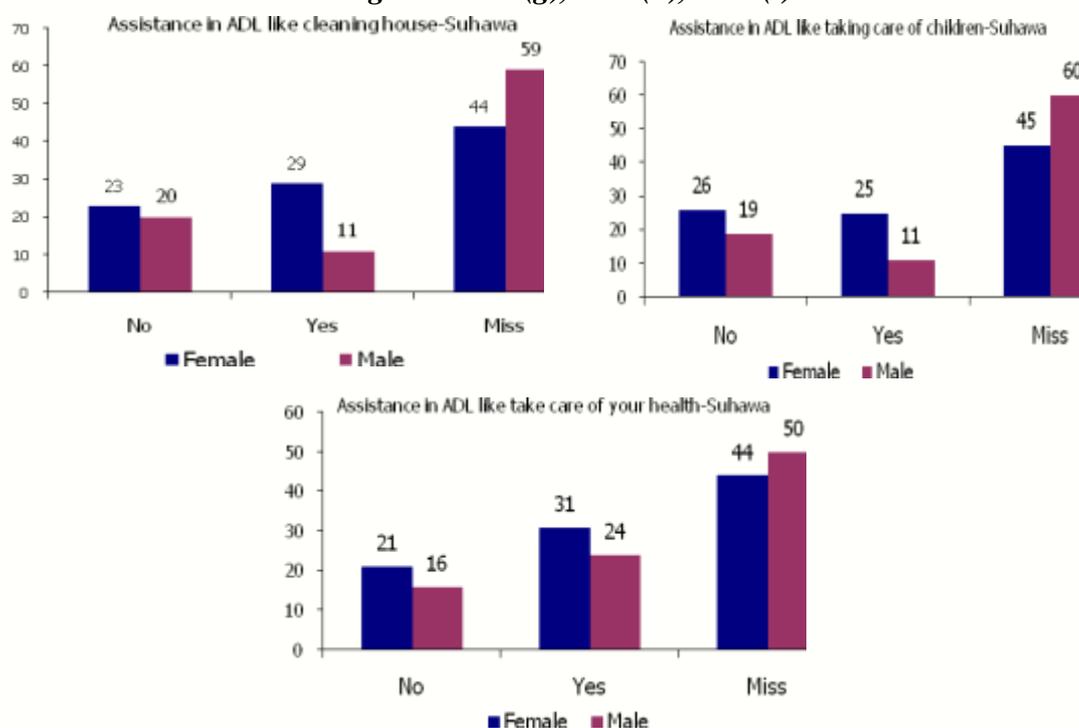
Figures: 3.4.2(d), 3.4.2(e), 3.4.2(f)



Out of 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 29.2% report as having no assistance in ADL like cleaning their face while 27.1% do have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like cleaning their teeth is concerned, 30.2% have stated as having no assistance whereas 26% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like taking a shower, 30.2% have reported as having no support while 27.1% have declared as having sufficient help.

Among 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 18.9% report as having no assistance in ADL like cleaning their face while 23.3% do have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like cleaning their teeth is concerned, 21.1% have stated as having no assistance whereas 22.2% have reported as having some in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like taking a shower, 18.9% have reported as having no sufficient support while 24.4% have declared as having assistance in this regard.

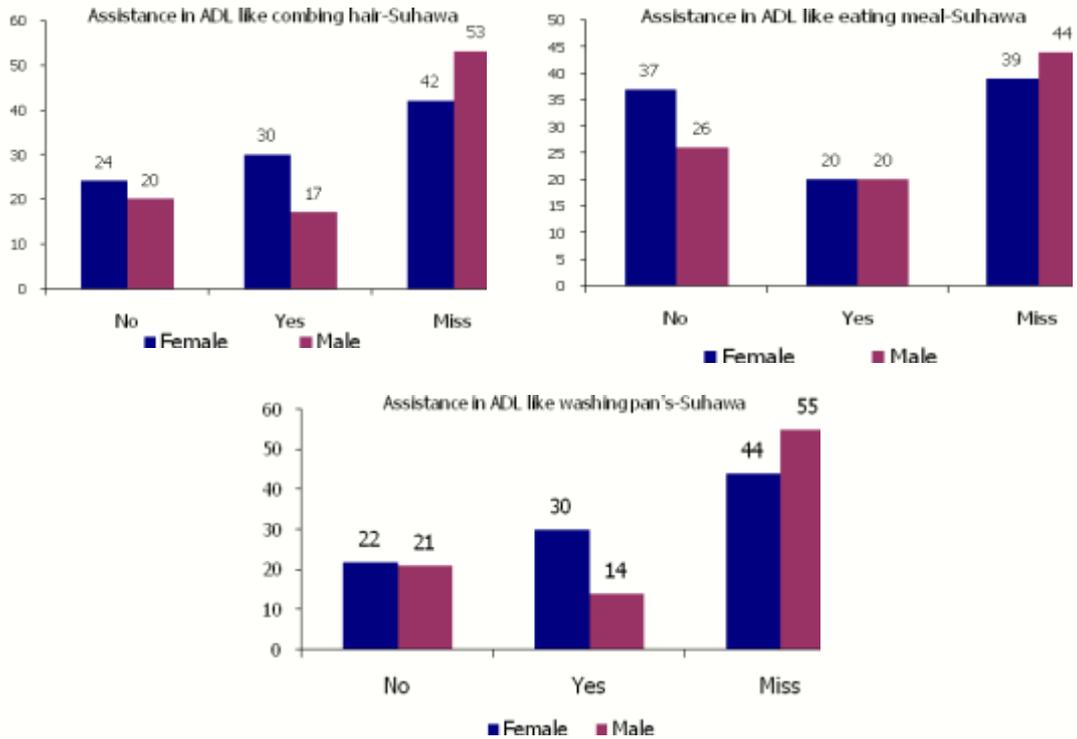
Figures: 3.4.2(g), 3.4.2(h), 3.4.2(i)



Out of the total 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 24% report as having no assistance in ADL like cleaning the house while 30.2% have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like taking care of children is concerned, 27.1% have stated as having no assistance whereas 26% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like taking care of their health, 21.9% have reported as having no support while 32.3% have declared as having some assistance.

From among 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 22.2% report as having no assistance in ADL like cleaning the house while 12.2% have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like taking care of children is concerned, 21.1% have stated as having no assistance whereas 12.2% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like taking care of their health, 17.8% have reported as having no support while 26.7% have declared as having some assistance.

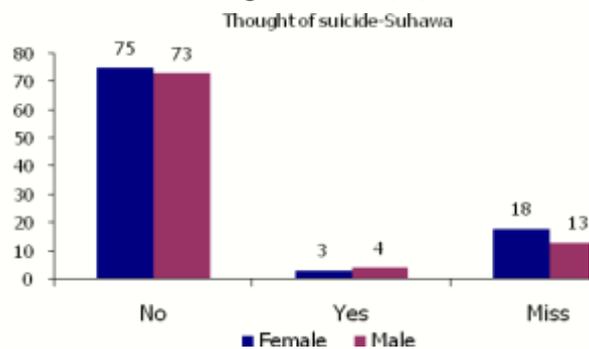
Figures: 3.4.2(j), 3.4.2(k), 3.4.2(l)



From among 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 25% report as having no assistance in ADL like combing their hair while 31.3% have some sort assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like eating meals is concerned, 38.5% have stated as having no assistance whereas 20.8% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like washing pans, 22.9% have reported as having no support while 31.3% have declared as having sufficient assistance.

Out of the total 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 22.2% report as having no assistance in ADL like combing their hair while 18.9% have some sort of assistance. As far as assistance in ADL like eating meals is concerned, 28.9% have stated as having no assistance whereas 22.2% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for assistance in ADL like washing pans, 23.3% have reported as having no support while 15.6% have declared as having sufficient assistance.

Figure: 3.4.2(m)



When asked about thoughts regarding suicidal, out of 96 female PWDs 78.1% said that they have never thought about suicide while only 3.1% agreed to having thought about

committing suicide at some point in time. As far as the male PWDs are concerned, out of a total of 90, 81.1% said that they have never brought the idea of suicidal in their mind whereas only 4.4% of them stated as having thought of committing suicide. Therefore it is observed that a greater proportion of PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa has the will of living despite of their disabilities thereby reflecting on their strength of mind.

3.4.3 Disability wise situation of activities of daily living

It is observed from the table (Refer to Table: 3.4.3) that most PWDs belonging to each of the disability types i.e. hearing/speech, intellectual, multiple, physical and visual state as having assistance in ADL like eating meals, putting on shoes, taking a shower, combing their hair, taking care of their health, pressing their clothes, washing pans, cleaning their house, taking care of their children (if any), cleaning their face, cleaning their teeth and buying clothes.

3.4.3.1 Disability wise situation of activities of daily living - Jhelum

After having observed the table for Tehsil Jhelum(Refer to Table: 3.4.3a) that represents data for assistance in ADL broken down for each disability type, it is established that within each disability type a greater proportion states as having sufficient assistance in all of the ADL such as taking care of their health, taking care of their children, taking a bath, cleaning their house etc.

3.4.3.2 Disability wise situation of activities of daily living - Sohawa

After having observed the table for Tehsil Sohawa (Refer to Table: 3.4.3b) that represents data for assistance in ADL broken down for each disability type, it is established that from within each disability type a greater proportion states as having sufficient assistance in all of the ADL such as taking care of their health, taking care of their children, taking a bath, cleaning their house etc.

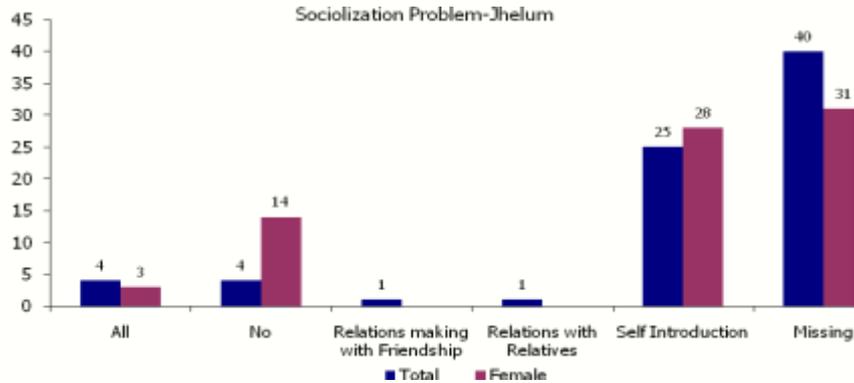
3.5 Socialization Problem

PWDs, in most cases, are found to have problems in terms of socializing with people. The most significant reason for PWDs facing such complication is their lack of confidence. Lack of self-assurance keeps them from socializing with people, be it friends, relatives or neighbours.

3.5.1 Socialization Problem – Jhelum

From among a total of 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 5.3% report on having all of the mentioned problems while 5.3% report as having none of the stated problems. Approximately 1.3% have said that they only face the problem of making friends and 1.3% have stated that they only face difficulty in building and maintaining relations with relatives. On the other extreme a big chunk i.e. 33.3% of female PWDs report on having major issues with self-introduction. It is therefore observed that the maximum proportion of female PWDs consider is facing the problem of introducing themselves.

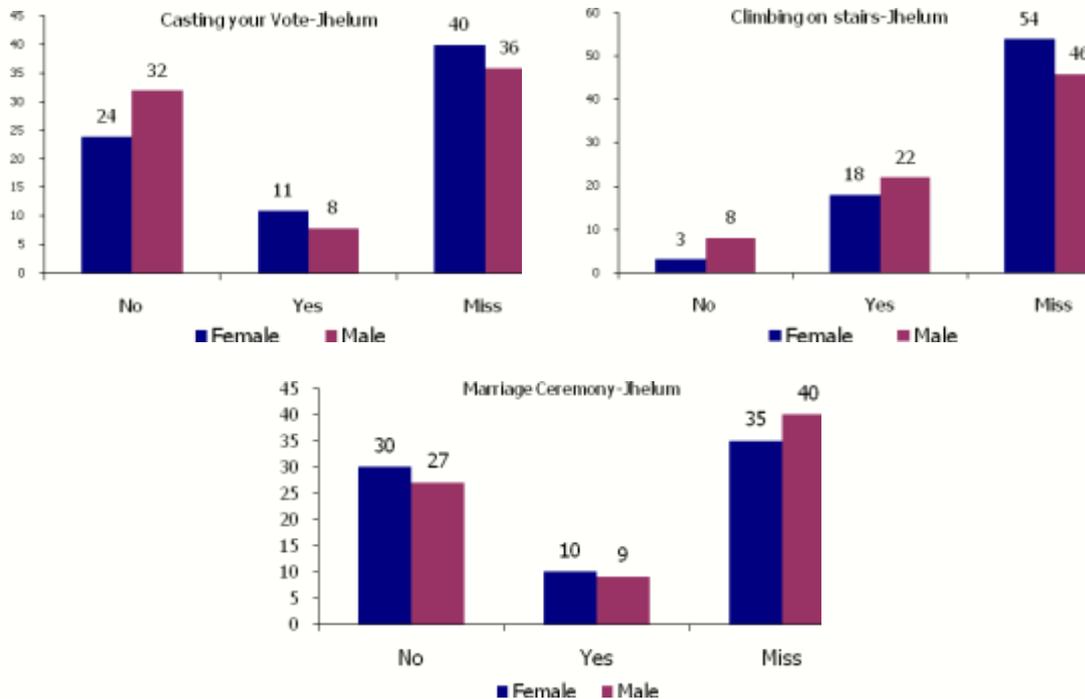
Figure: 3.5.1(a)



Out of 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 3.9% report on having all of the mentioned problems while 18.4% report as having none of the stated problems. None of the male PWDs have stated that they only face the problem of making friends or of building and maintaining relations with relatives. On the other end a big chunk i.e. 36.8% of male PWDs report on having major issues with self-introduction. It is therefore observed that the maximum proportion of male PWDs consider is facing the problem of introducing themselves.

It is highlighted in the table (Refer to Table: 3.5.1a) that a majority of PWDs, both male and female in totality, from all age brackets i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above report as having major issues with introducing themselves i.e. self-introduction. This therefore reflects on the lack of self-confidence among PWDs.

Figures: 3.5.1(b), 3.5.1(c), 3.5.1(d)

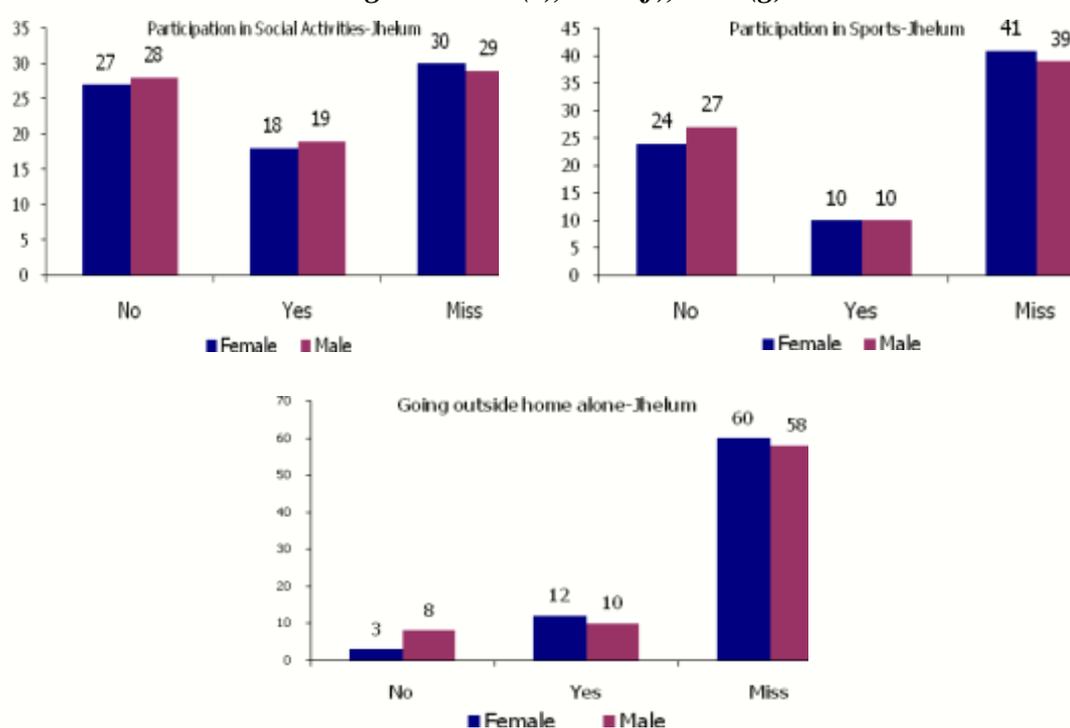


Out of 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 32% report as not wanting to

cast their vote while 14.7% report as having wanted to cast their vote and voice their opinion. As far as climbing up stairs is concerned, 4% report as having avoided climbing up stairs due to their disability whereas 24% report as having wanted to climb stairs. As for attending marriage ceremonies, 40% have reported as not wanting to attend marriage ceremonies while only 13.3% have expressed their wish to attend such ceremonies.

From 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 42.1% report as not wanting to cast their vote while 10.5% report as having wanted to exercise their right by casting their vote. As far as climbing up stairs is concerned, 10.5% state as having avoided climbing stairs whereas 28.9% report as having wanted to climb stairs despite of their disabilities. As for attending marriage ceremonies, 35.5% have reported as not wanting to attend marriage ceremonies whereas only 11.8% have expressed their interest in attending such ceremonies.

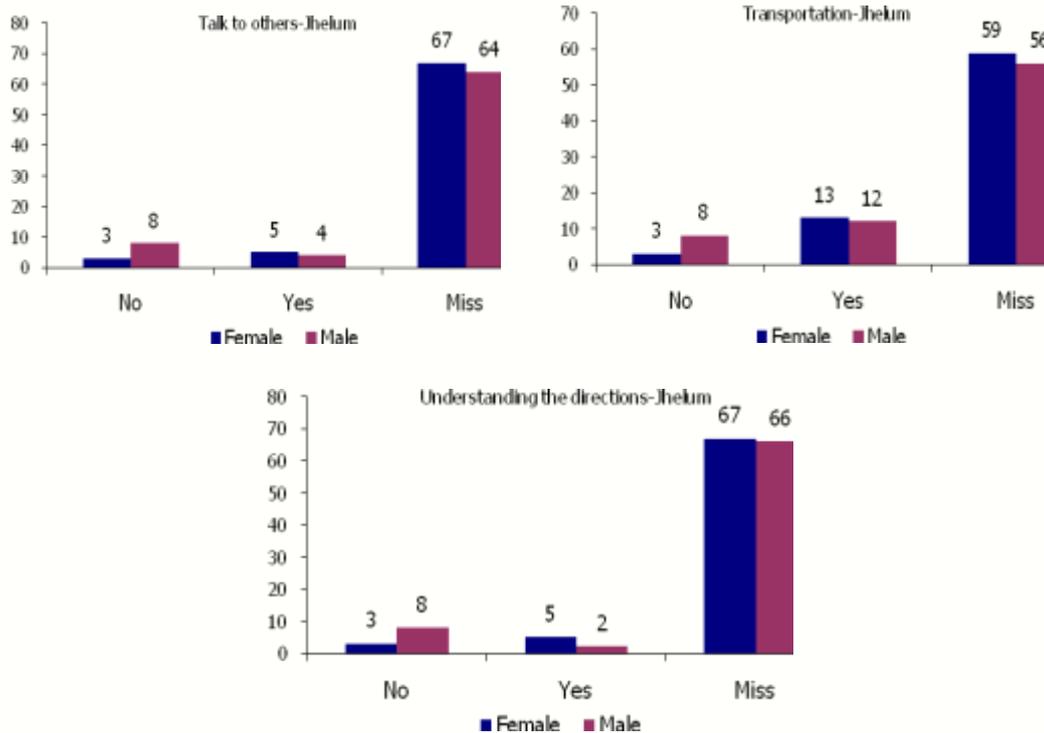
Figures: 3.5.1(e), 3.5.1(f), 3.5.1(g)



Out of 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 36% report as not wanting to participate in social activities while 24% express their desire of taking part in social activities. As far as taking part in sports is concerned, 32% report as not wanting to get involved in such activities due to their disability whereas 13.3% report as having wanted to take part. As for going outside home alone, 4% have stated as not wanting to step outside home by themselves while only 16% have stated that they are fine with going out alone.

Out of 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 36.8% report as not wanting to participate in social activities while 25% express their desire of taking part in social activities. As far as participation in sports is concerned, 35.5% state as not wanting to participate in sports whereas 13.2% have reported as being interested in taking part in games. As for going outside home alone, 10.5% have reported as not wanting to go out alone while 13.2% have stated that they do not have any problem with going out alone.

Figures: 3.5.1(h), 3.5.1(i), 3.5.1(j)



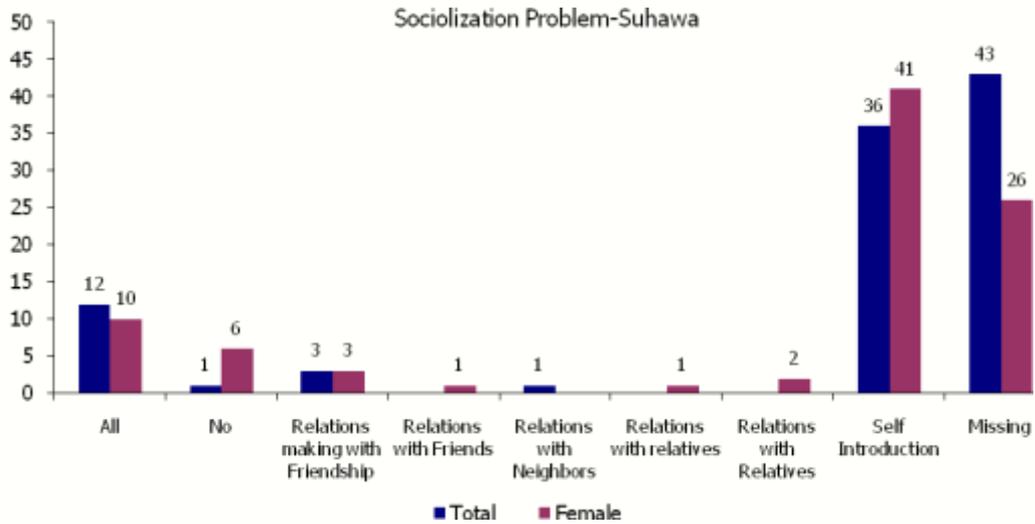
From 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 4% report as not wanting to interact with people while a greater proportion i.e. 6.7% of female PWDs express their wish of talking to others. As far as transportation is concerned, 4% report as not wanting to travel at all whereas 17.3% report as wanting to travel around. As for understanding directions, 4% have stated that they do not understand directions while 6.7% have stated that they do not face any difficulty in understanding directions.

From 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 10.5% report as not wanting to talk to others while a greater proportion i.e. 5.3% of male PWDs report as wanting to interact with people. As far as transportation is concerned, 10.5% state as not wanting to travel whereas 15.8% report as wanting to travel around. As for understanding directions, 10.5% have stated that they do not understand directions while 2.6% have stated that they do not face any difficulty in understanding directions.

3.5.2 Socialization Problem – Sohawa

From among a total of 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 12.5% report on having all of the mentioned problems while 1% report as having none of the stated problems. Approximately 3.1% have said that they only face the problem of making friends and 1% have stated that they only have difficulty in building relations with their neighbours. On the other extreme a big chunk i.e. 37.5% of female PWDs report on having major issues with self-introduction. It is therefore observed that the maximum proportion of female PWDs is facing the problem of introducing themselves which may be attributed to their lack of confidence.

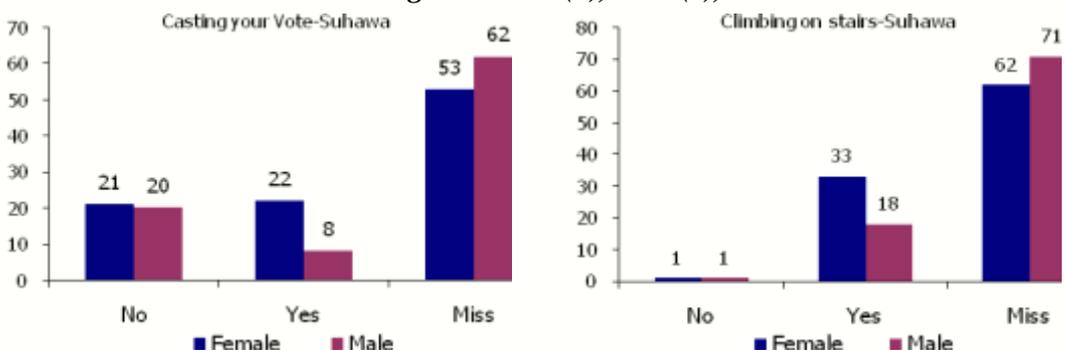
Figure: 3.5.2(a)



Out of 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 11.1% report on having all of the mentioned problems while 6.7% report as having none of the stated problems. Approximately 4.4% have stated that they only face the problem of making friends and 3.3% have stated that the only problem they face is that of building and maintaining relations with family. On the other extreme a big chunk i.e. 45.6% of male PWDs report on having major issues with self-introduction. It is therefore observed that the maximum proportion of male PWDs consider is facing the problem of introducing themselves.

It is clear from the table that a majority of PWDs, both male and female in totality, from all age brackets i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above report that they face major problems with introducing themselves i.e. self-introduction. This therefore reflects on the lack of self-confidence among PWDs living in Sohawa.

Figures: 3.5.2(b), 3.5.2(c),



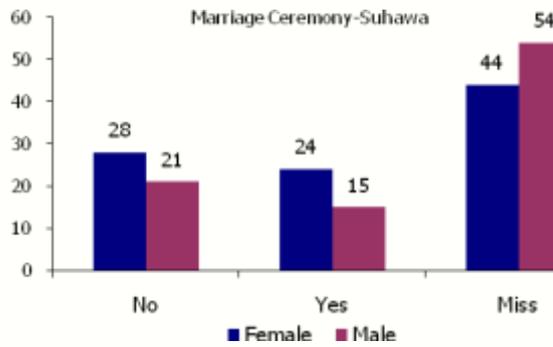
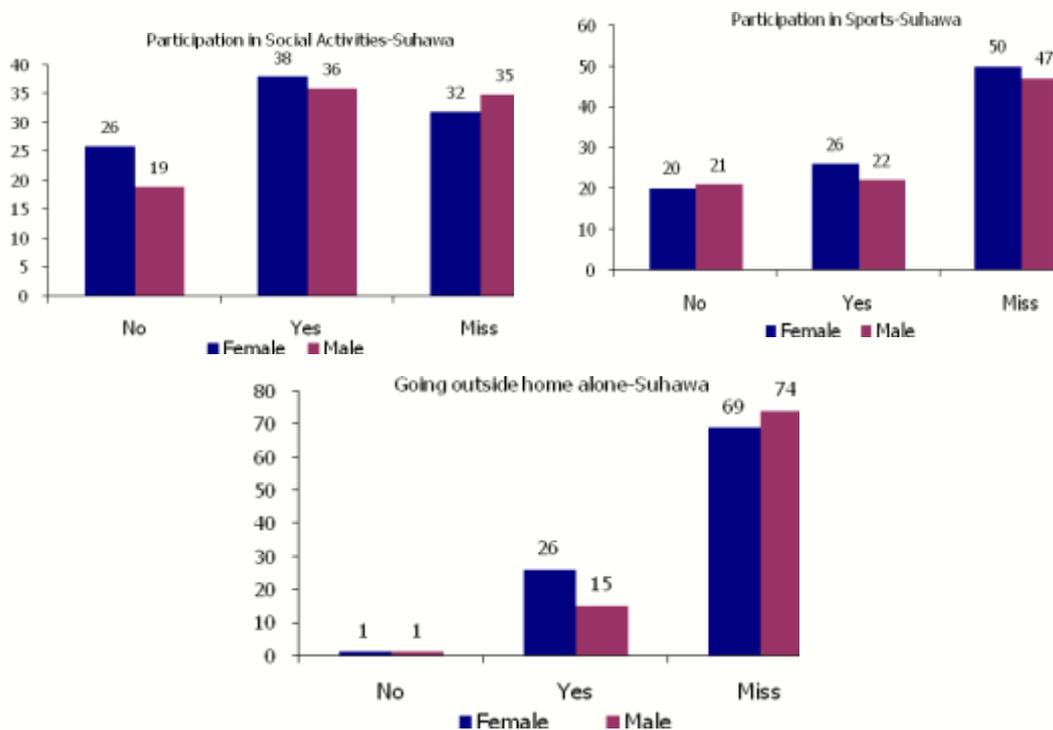


Figure: 3.5.2(d)

Out of 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 21.9% report as not wanting to cast their vote while 22.9% report as having wanted to cast their vote and voice their opinion. As far as climbing up stairs is concerned, 1% of the female PWDs report as having avoided climbing up stairs due to their disability whereas 34.4% report as having wanted to climb stairs. As for attending marriage ceremonies, 29.2% have reported as not wanting to attend marriage ceremonies while only 25% have expressed their wish to attend such ceremonies.

From 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 22.2% report as not wanting to cast their vote while 8.9% report as having wanted to exercise their right by casting their vote. As far as climbing up stairs is concerned, 1.1% of the male PWDs state as having avoided climbing stairs whereas 20% report as having wanted to climb stairs despite of their disabilities. As for attending marriage ceremonies, 23.3% have reported as not wanting to attend marriage ceremonies whereas only 16.7% have expressed their interest in attending such ceremonies.

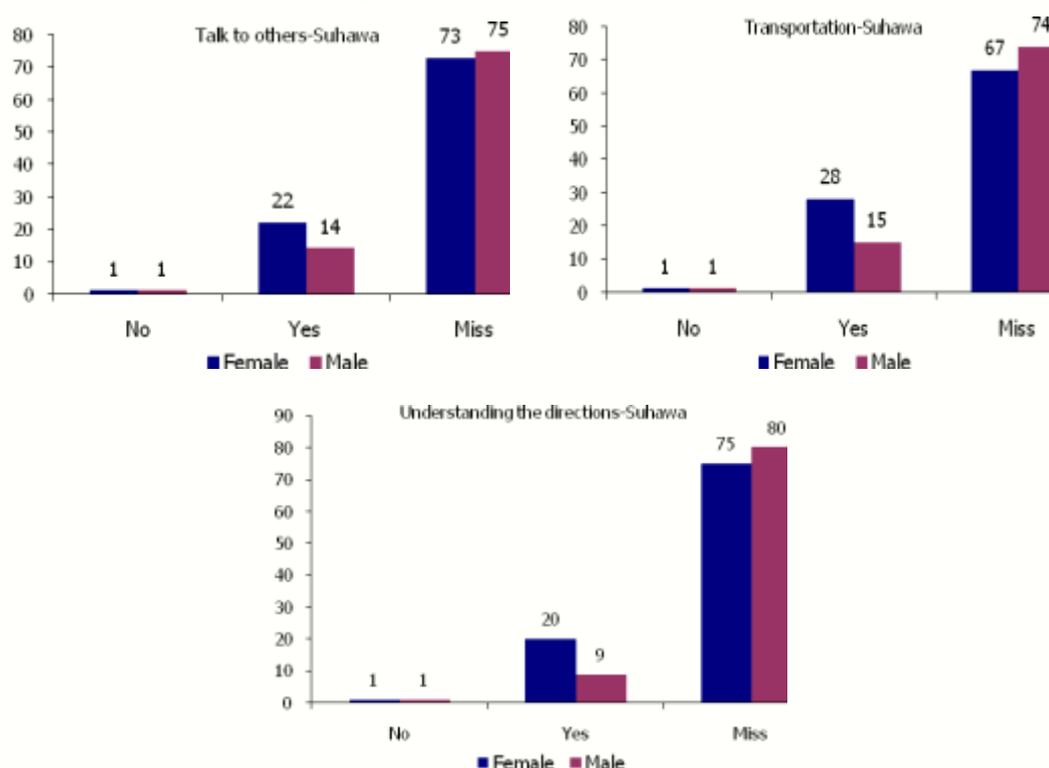
Figures: 3.5.2(e), 3.5.2(f), 3.5.2(g)



Out of 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 27.1% report as not wanting to participate in social activities while 39.6% express their desire of taking part in social activities. As far as taking part in sports is concerned, 20.8% report as not wanting to get involved in such activities due to their disability whereas 27.1% report as having wanted to take part. As for going outside home alone, 1% of the female PWDs have stated as not wanting to step outside home by themselves while only 27.1% have stated that they are fine with going out alone.

Out of 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 21.1% report as not wanting to participate in social activities while 40% express their desire of taking part in social activities. As far as participation in sports is concerned, 23.3% state as not wanting to participate in sports whereas 24.4% have reported as being interested in taking part in games. As for going outside home alone, 1.1% of the male PWDs have reported as not wanting to go out alone while 16.7% have stated that they do not have any problem with going out alone.

Figures: 3.5.2(h), 3.5.2(i), 3.5.2(j)



From 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 1.3% of the female PWDs report as not wanting to interact with people while a greater proportion i.e. 29.3% of female PWDs express their desire of talking to others. As far as transportation is concerned, 1.3% of the female PWDs report as not wanting to travel at all whereas 37.3% report as wanting to travel around. As for understanding directions, 1.3% of the female PWDs have reported as having trouble in understanding directions while 26.7% have stated that they do not face any difficulty in understanding directions.

From 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 1.3% of the male PWDs report as not wanting to talk to others while a greater proportion i.e. 18.4% of male PWDs report as wanting to interact with people. As far as transportation is concerned, 1.3% of

the male PWDs state as not wanting to travel whereas 19.7% report as wanting to travel around. As for understanding directions, 1.3% of the male PWDs have reported as having difficulty in understanding directions while 11.8% have stated that they easily understand directions.

3.5.3 *Disability wise socialization status*

It is seen from the table, representing socialization issues most prevalent for each disability, that people suffering from all types of disabilities i.e hearing and speech, intellectual, multiple, physical and visual have the same common problem of self introduction. This reflects on their lack of self confidence, self assurance and self awareness.

3.5.3.1 *Disability wise socialization status - Jhelum*

It is seen from the table (Refer to Table: 3.5.3a), representing socialization status covering Jhelum area for each disability, that people suffering from all types of disabilities i.e hearing and speech, intellectual, multiple, physical and visual have the same common problem of self introduction. Although people with each disability type find it easy to socialize amongst their friends and relatives.

3.5.3.2 *Disability wise socialization status - Sohawa*

It is seen from the table (Refer to Table: 3.5.3b), representing socialization status covering Sohawa area for each disability, that people suffering from all types of disabilities i.e hearing and speech, intellectual, multiple, physical and visual have the same common problem of self introduction. Although people with each disability type find it easy to socialize amongst their friends, neighbors and relatives. Therefore, it can be inferred that these friends, neighbors and relatives of PWDs can provide them with self confidence so that PWDs have lesser issues in self introduction.

3.5.4 *Disability wise problems faced*

The table (Refer to Table: 3.5.4) depicting problems faced by PWDs based on their disability type shows that each category has a different approach towards social activities such as marriage ceremonies, taking part in sports, casting their votes, talking to others, going outside home, getting education etc. It is observed that a majority of PWDs with hearing/speech and physical disabilities state as not wanting to become a part of such social activities. On the other hand, most of the intellectually and visually disabled people have stated as being willing to participate in such social activities. Likewise people with multiple disabilities have also expressed their interest in being a part of social gatherings etc.

3.5.4.1 *Disability wise problems faced - Jhelum*

After having observed the table (Refer to Table: 3.5.4a) for Tehsil Jhelum it is observed that that similar trends come to surface. Most of the PWDs with hearing/speech and physical disabilities have expressed their unwillingness in being a part of the stated social activities while PWDs with intellectual and visual disabilities have stated as having the desire to participate in the stated social activities. As for PWDs with

multiple disabilities, a majority has stated as wanting to take part in such activities.

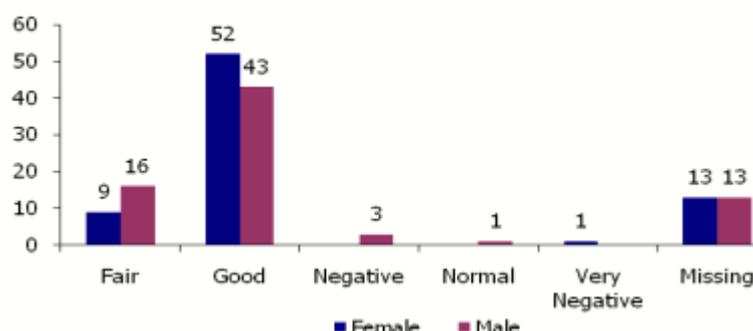
3.5.4.2 Disability wise problems faced - Sohawa

After observing the table (Refer to Table: 3.5.4b) for Tehsil Sohawa it is seen that similar trends come to surface. Most of the PWDs with hearing/speech and physical disabilities have expressed their unwillingness in being a part of the stated social activities while PWDs with intellectual and visual disabilities have stated as having the desire to participate in the stated social activities. As for PWDs with multiple disabilities, a majority has stated as wanting to take part in such activities.

3.6 Behaviour of People towards PWDs

3.6.1 Behaviour of Relatives – Jhelum

Figure: 3.6.1(a)
Behavior of relatives-Jhelum



From among 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 12% have stated that their relatives treat them fairly well while only none have reported as being mistreated by their relatives. A good chunk of 69.3% female PWDs have reported that they are treated very well by their relatives whereas only 1.3% have said that their relatives treat them very badly.

Out of 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 21.1% have stated that their relatives treat them fairly well while only 3.9% have reported as being mistreated by their relatives. A good chunk of 56.6% male PWDs have reported that they are treated very well by their relatives whereas none of the male PWDs have said that their relatives treat them very negatively.

It is evident from the table (Refer to Table: 3.6.1) that the greatest majority of PWDs, both male and female in totality, belonging to all age brackets i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above state that their relatives treat them well. This reflects on the finding of the graph as discussed above.

3.6.2 Behaviour of Relatives – Sohawa

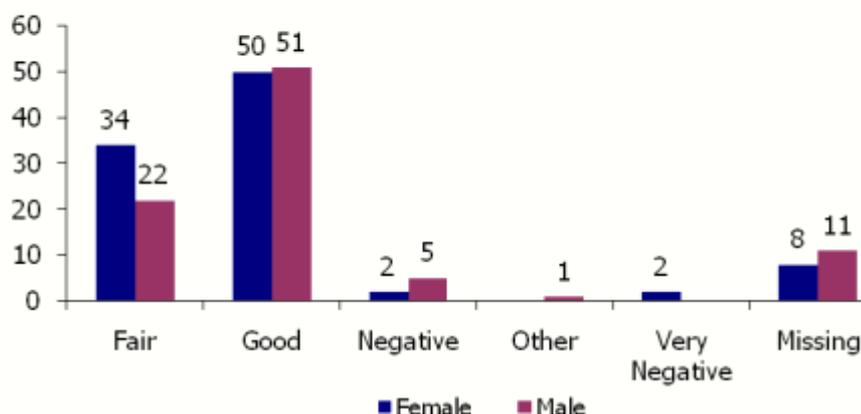
Among 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 35.4% have stated that their relatives treat them fairly well while 2.1% of the female PWDs have reported as being mistreated by their relatives. A good chunk of 52.1% female PWDs have reported that they are treated very well by their relatives whereas only 2.1% have said that their

relatives treat them very negatively.

Among 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 35.4% have stated that their relatives treat them fairly well while 2.1% of the female PWDS have reported as being mistreated by their relatives. A good chunk of 52.1% female PWDs have reported that they are treated very well by their relatives whereas only 2.1% have said that their relatives treat them very negatively.

Figure: 3.6.2

Behavior of relatives-Suhawa



Out of 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 24% have stated that their relatives treat them fairly well while only 5.6% have reported as being mistreated by their relatives. A significant chunk of 56.7% male PWDs have reported that they are treated very well by their relatives whereas none of the male PWDs have said that their relatives treat them very badly.

It is evident from the table (Refer to Table: 3.6.2) that the greatest majority of PWDs, both male and female in totality, belonging to all age brackets i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above state that their relatives treat them well. This finding is in line with the data represented by the graph as discussed above.

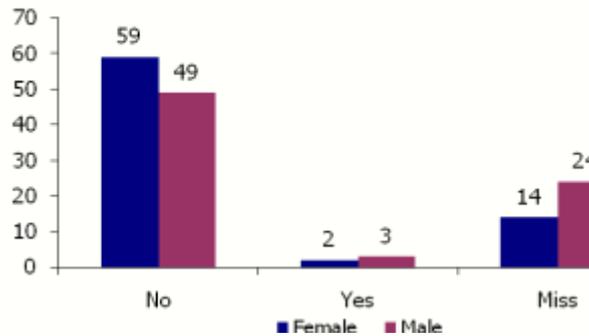
3.6.3 Behaviour of Others – Jhelum

From among a total of 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 78.7% have stated that people do not call them by names i.e. ridicule them, while only 2.7% have said that people do call them with ridiculous names. Likewise, a bigger proportion of the male PWDs i.e. 64.5% have stated that they have not been ridiculed by different names while only 3.9% have said that people do call them names. Therefore it is seen that a greater majority of PWDs i.e. 71.5% in Jhelum has stated that they are not ridiculed or made fun of by other people.

It is evident from the table (Refer to Table: 3.6.3) that the greatest majority of PWDs in Jhelum, both male and female in totality, belonging to all age brackets i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above state that people do not call them by names. This observation substantiates the already established fact as explained above by the graph.

Figure: 3.6.3

Peoples call you names-Jhelum

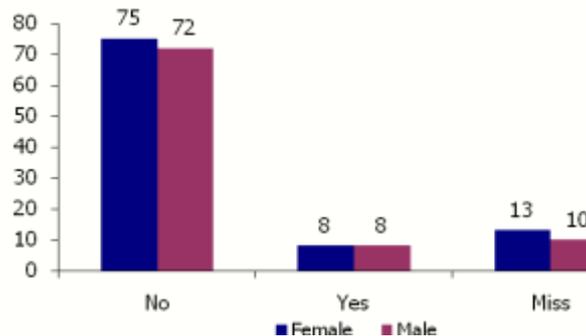


3.6.4 Behaviour of Others – Sohawa

From among a total of 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 78.1% have stated that people do not call them by names i.e. ridicule them, while only 8.3% have said that people do call them with ridiculous names. Likewise, a bigger proportion of the male PWDs i.e. 80% have stated that they have not been ridiculed by different names while only 8.9% have said that people do make fun of them by calling them with names. This data again reflects on the courteous behavior of people towards PWDs as a greater majority i.e. 79% of PWDs, both male and female, has stated that they are not at all ridiculed or made fun of by other people.

Figure: 3.6.4

Peoples call you names-Suhawa



It is seen from the table (Refer to Table: 3.6.4) that the greatest majority of PWDs in Sohawa, both male and female in totality, belonging to all age brackets i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above state that people do not call them by names. This observation validates the already established fact as explained above by the graphical description.

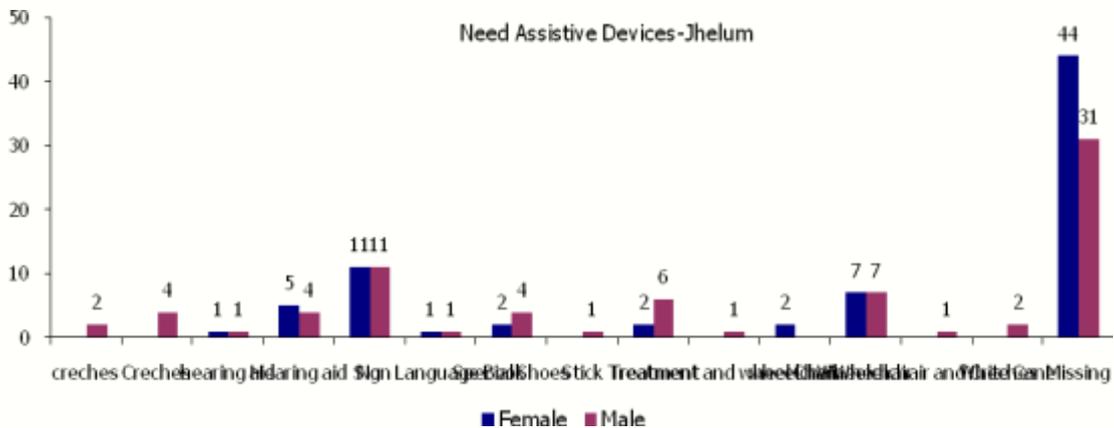
3.7 Need Assistive Devices

Assistive devices are of utmost importance for PWDs. These devices help PWDs in improving their way of life by partly overcoming their disabilities. Therefore it is essential that devices such as creches, wheelchair, hearing aid, sticks etc are provided to those who are in need of them so as to help them escape obstacles of daily routine and live life like regular people.

3.7.1 Need Assistive Devices – Jhelum

Among 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, none have put forward their need of creches, 8% (or 6) have expressed their need of hearing aid, 1.3% (or 1) have put forward their requirement of sign language book, 2.7% (or 2) have demanded special shoes and 12% (or 9) have put forward their requirement of wheelchairs. Approximately 14.7% (or 11) female PWDs have stated that they do not need any assistive devices and 2.7% (or 2) have expressed their need for treatment.

Figure: 3.7.1



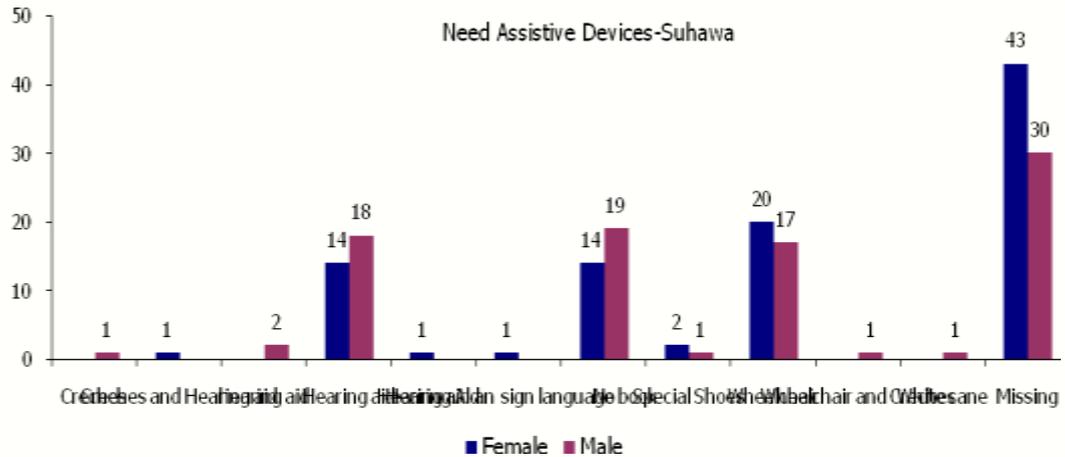
Out of 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 9.2% (or 7) have put forward their need of creches, 6.6% (or 5) have expressed their need of a hearing aid, 1.3% (or 1) have put forward their requirement of a sign language book, 5.3% (or 4) have demanded special shoes, 1.3% (or 1) have put forward their need of a stick, 2.6% (or 2) have expressed their need of white cane and 9.2% (or 7) have put forward their requirement of wheelchairs. Approximately 14.5% (or 11) male PWDs have stated that they do not need any assistive devices and 7.9% (or 6) have expressed their need for treatment. Additionally 1.3% (or 1) have demanded creches alongwith a wheelchair and 1.3% (or 1) have asked for proper treatment alongwith a wheelchair.

3.7.2 Need Assistive Devices – Sohawa

From among 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 1% (or 1) have put forward their need of creches, 16.7% (or 16) have expressed their need of hearing aid, 1% (or 1) have put forward their requirement of sign language book, 2.1% (or 2) have demanded special shoes and 20.8% (or 20) have put forward their requirement of wheelchairs. On the other hand, approximately 14.6% (or 14) female PWDs have stated that they do not need any kind of assistive devices.

Out of 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 1.1% (or 1) have put forward their need of creches, 22.2% (or 20) have expressed their need of a hearing aid, 1.1% (or 1) have demanded special shoes, 1.1% (or 1) have expressed their need of white cane and 20% (or 18) have put forward their requirement of wheelchairs. On the other end, approximately 21.1% (or 19) male PWDs have stated that they do not need any kind of assistive devices.

Figure: 3.7.2



3.7.3 Disability wise needs of assistance devices

The table (Refer to Table: 3.7.3) represents which are the devices most needed by people suffering from each of the disability type. It is observed that people with hearing/speech disability majorly put forward their need of hearing aids. Most of the people suffering from intellectual disability demanded wheelchairs. Majority of physically disabled people put forward their demand of wheelchairs. A major proportion of people suffering from multiple disabilities also demanded wheelchairs. As for people suffering from visual disability white cane has been the most demanded device.

3.7.3.1 Disability wise needs of assistance devices - Jhelum

After having analyzed the table (Refer to Table: 3.7.3a) for Jhelum, it is observed that since a majority of PWDs belonging to this region are those suffering from physical and hearing/speech disabilities i.e. 73 and 40 PWDs respectively. Hence, the devices required by most PWDs in Jhelum are wheelchairs and hearing aids.

3.7.3.2 Disability wise needs of assistance devices - Suahwa

After having analyzed the table (Refer to Table: 3.7.3b) for Sohawa, it is observed that since a majority of PWDs belonging to this region are those suffering from hearing/speech and physical disabilities i.e. 68 and 57 PWDs respectively. Therefore, the devices required by most PWDs in Jhelum are hearing aids and wheelchairs.

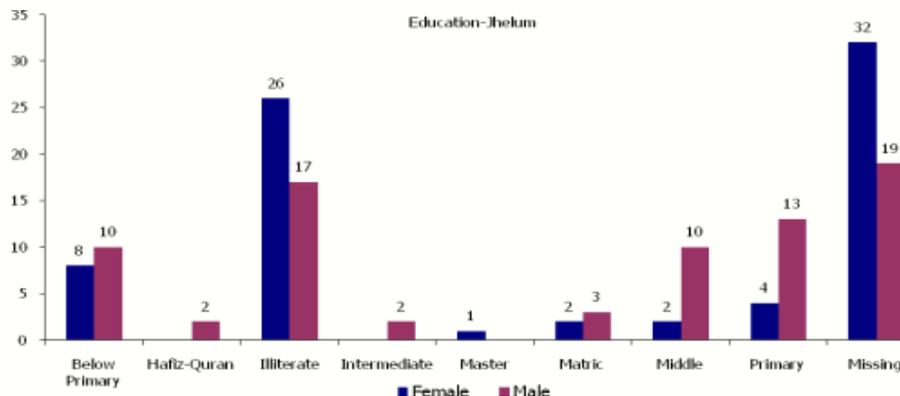
3.8 Educational Level

PWDs, in most cases, are unable to pursue studies due to many reasons both prior and post admission in school. Prior to admission, families usually find it pointless for their disabled children to be pursuing studies to begin with. Moreover, there are not many good institutions meant for disabled children, particularly in the region covered by this survey. In case PWDs are admitted in school, problems usually arise as a result of teachers' inability of handling such children and class fellows' inconsiderate attitude.

3.8.1 Educational Level – Jhelum

As for the female PWDS, from a total of 109 interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 35.8% are illiterate, 9.2% are below primary level, 4.6% have been through primary level, 2.8% are under-matric, 1.8% have done their matriculation and 1% have done their masters. It is evident from the data that the greatest proportion of female PWDS is illiterate and this reflects on the need of informing the people regarding the importance of education.

Figure: 3.8.1



Out of 103 male PWDS, 31.1% are illiterate, 10.7% are below primary level, 16.5% have been through primary level, 10.7% are under-matric, 2.9% have done their matriculation, 1.9% have done their intermediate and 1.9% are hafiz-e-Quran. It is again observed from the data that the greatest proportion of male PWDS is illiterate.

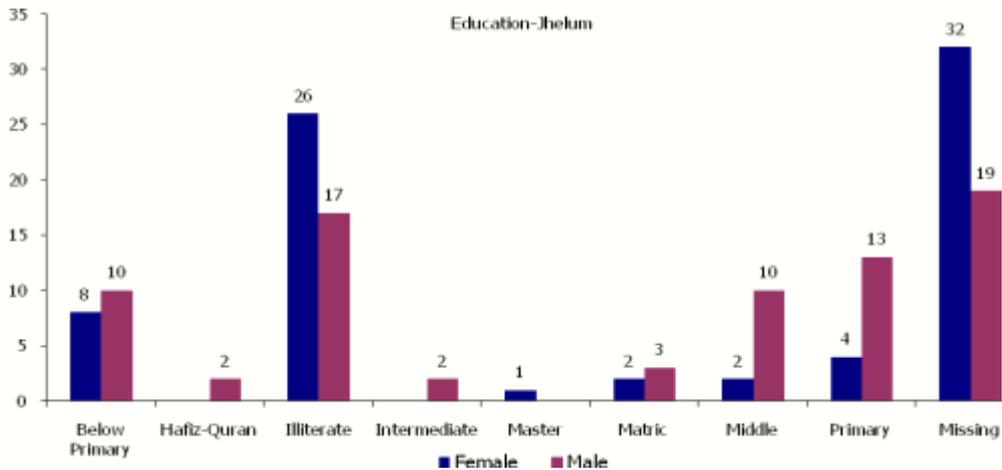
As is established by the graph, the table (Refer to Table: 3.8.1) also represents that the greatest majority of PWDS, both male and female in totality, belonging to all age brackets i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above are illiterate. This observation raises the urgency of taking action to encourage PWDS falling in the early stage of their life to pursue education.

3.8.2 Educational Level – Sohawa

Among 75 female PWDS interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 34.7% are illiterate, 10.7% are below primary level, 5.3% have been through primary level, 2.7% are below matriculation, 2.7% have done their matriculation and only 1.3% have done their masters. It is evident from the data that the greatest proportion of female PWDS is illiterate i.e. 34.7%.

Out of 76 male PWDS interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 22.4% are illiterate, 13.2% are below primary level, 17.1% have been through primary level, 13.2% are under-matric, 3.9% have done their matriculation and 2.6% have completed their religious education. It is again seen from the data that the greatest proportion of male PWDS is illiterate thereby reinforcing the very importance of educating people regarding the importance of sending, even the disabled children, to school.

Figure: 3.8.2

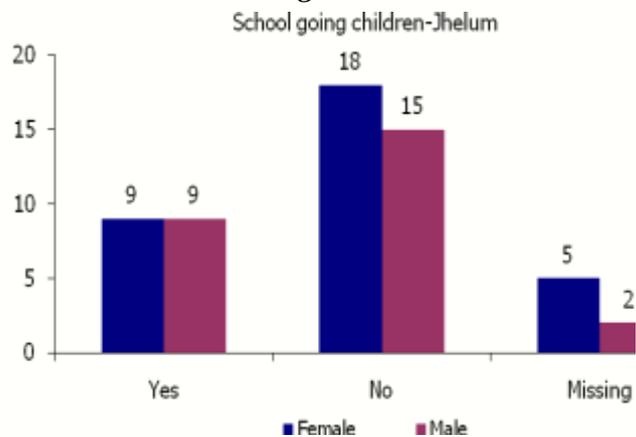


As is established by the graph, the table (Refer to Table: 3.8.2) also represents that the greatest majority of PWDs in Sohawa, both male and female in totality, within all age brackets i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above are illiterate. This observation increases the importance of timely action in order to encourage the children to pursue education.

3.8.3 School going Children - Jhelum

From 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 32 are children. Out of these 32 female PWDs, 28.1% have said that they go to school while a greater proportion i.e. 56.3% have stated that they do not go to school. This is representative of the fact that very few female PWDs are sent to school for education.

Figure: 3.8.3



Out of 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 26 are children. From these 26 male PWDs, only 34.6% are school going children whereas a significant proportion i.e. 57.7% belong to the category of children not going to school. This again reflects on the negligent importance given to the education of PWDs, both male and female.

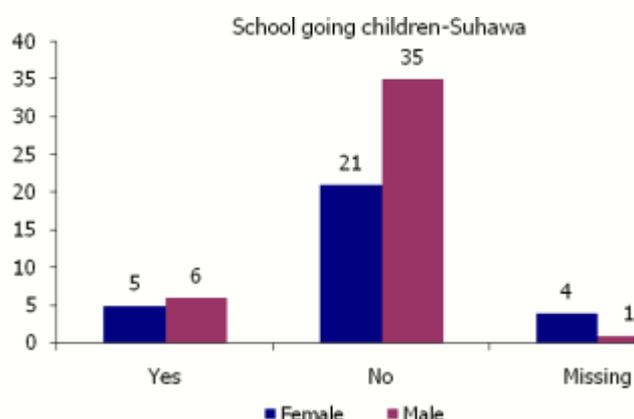
As is established by the graph, the table (Refer to Table: 3.8.3) also represents that the greatest majority of children, both male and female in entirety, within all age brackets

i.e. under 5 years and 5 to 14 years do not go to schools. This observation reflects on the scope available for us to guide these children to the path of acquiring education.

3.8.4 School going Children - Sohawa

From 61 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 21 are children. Out of these 21 female PWDs, 14.3% have said that they go to school while a greater proportion i.e. 71.4% have stated that they do not go to school. This is demonstrative of the extent to which education of PWDs is considered unimportant.

Figure: 3.8.4



Out of 64 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 34 are children. From these 34 male PWDs, only 11.8% are school going children whereas a majority i.e. 79.4% belong to the category of children not going to school. This yet again reflects on the neglectful attitude of families towards education of children with disabilities, both male and female.

As is established by the graph, the table (Refer to Table: 3.8.4) also represents that the greatest majority of children, both male and female in entirety, within all age brackets i.e. under 5 years and 5 to 14 years do not go to school. This observation implies that there is an urgent requirement of encouraging these children to pursue studies.

3.9 Problems faced by PWDs

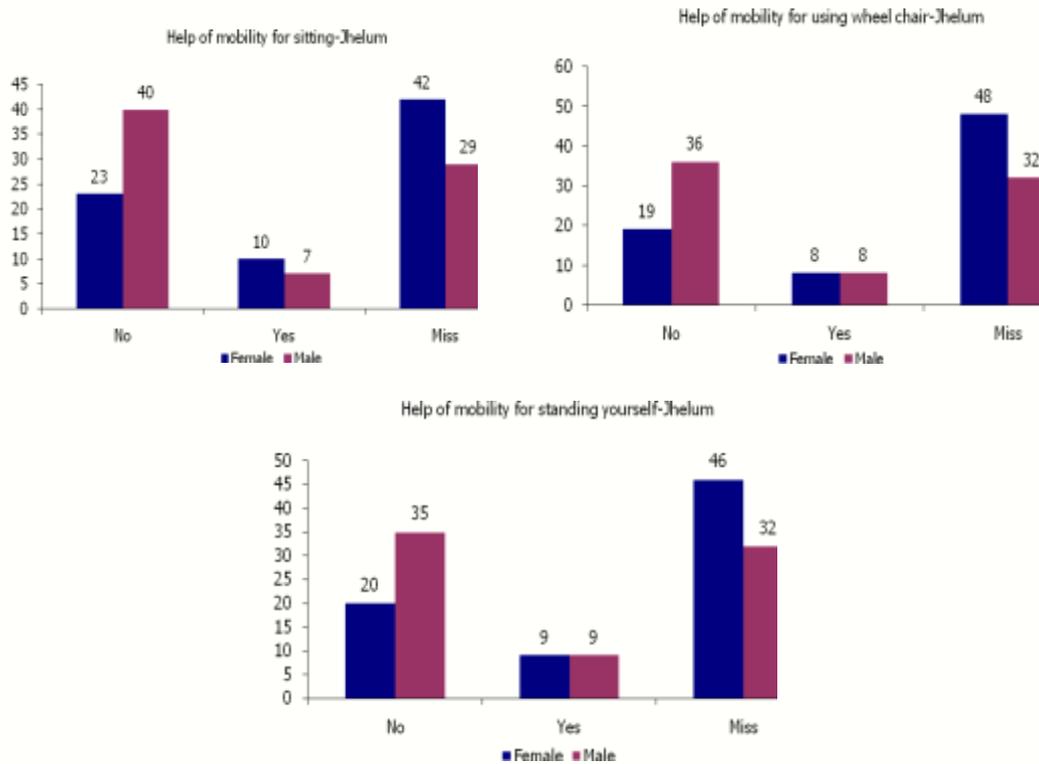
PWDs, regardless of their geographical location, face numerous problems in their life. Most of the issues are associated with everyday routine thereby hampering their ability to enjoy a smooth course of life. Some of the most significant problems include difficulty in communication, lack of confidence, problems associated with mobility and inability to socialize.

3.9.1 Problems faced by PWDs - Jhelum

From among 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 30.7% report as having no help of mobility for sitting while 13.3% have some sort help. As far as help of mobility for using wheelchair is concerned, 25.3% have stated as having no support whereas 10.7% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for help of mobility for standing, 26.7% have reported as having no support while 12% have

declared as having sufficient help.

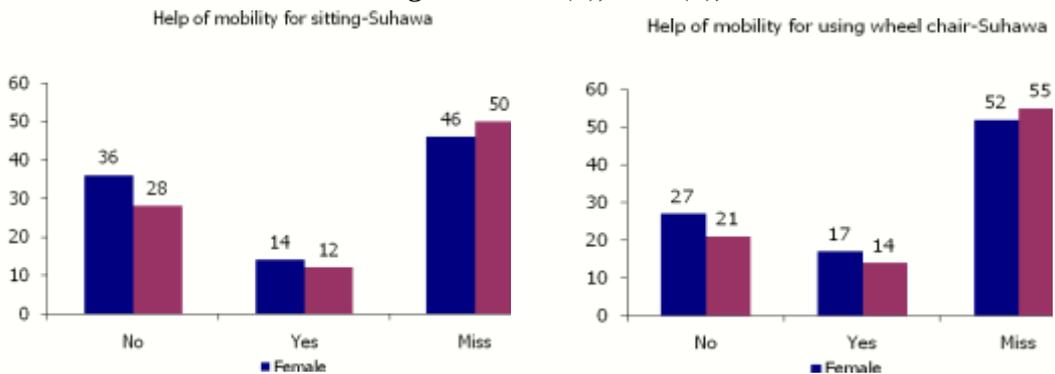
Figures: 3.9.1(a), 3.9.1(b), 3.9.1(c)



Out of the total 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 52.6% report as having no help of mobility for sitting while 9.2% have some sort help. As far as help of mobility for using wheelchair is concerned, 47.4% have stated as having no support whereas 10.5% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for help of mobility for standing, 46.1% have reported as having no support while 11.8% have declared as having sufficient help.

3.9.2 Problems faced by PWDs - Sohawa

Figures: 3.9.2(a), 3.9.2(b),



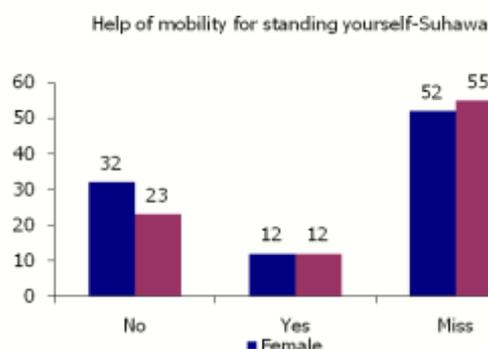


Figure: 3.9.2(c)

From among 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 37.5% report as having no help of mobility for sitting while 14.6% have some sort help. As far as help of mobility for using wheelchair is concerned, 28.1% have stated as having no support whereas 17.7% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for help of mobility for standing, 33.3% have reported as having no support while 12.5% have declared as having sufficient help.

Out of the total 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 31.1% report as having no help of mobility for sitting while 13.3% have some sort help. As far as help of mobility for using wheelchair is concerned, 23.3% have stated as having no support whereas 15.6% have reported as having some help in this regard. As for help of mobility for standing, 25.6% have reported as having no support while 13.3% have stated as having sufficient help.

3.10 *Availability and Access of Latrine*

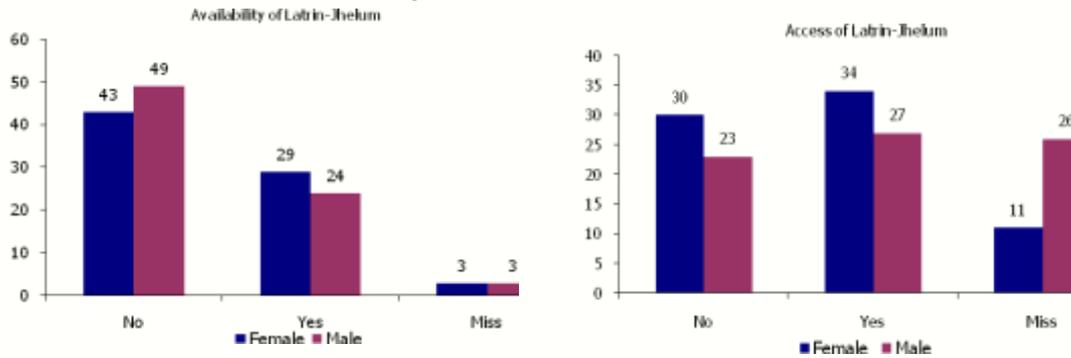
If not availability, accessibility to latrine is found to be a significant issue for PWDs. However, considering the villages covered by this survey, availability of latrine also seems to be a significant issue for the PWDs of the area. Most of the latrines available for use by PWDs are unhygienic thereby raising the probability of their being infected with numerous other diseases.

3.10.1 *Availability and Access of Latrine – Jhelum*

From among a total of 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 57.3% have stated that latrines are not available for use whereas an equal proportion i.e. 38.7% have reported that there are latrines available for their use. As far as access to latrines is concerned, 40% have stated that access to latrines is a major problem for them while a bigger proportion i.e. 45.3% have stated that they have easy access to latrines and face no obstacle in this regard.

Out of 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 64.5% have stated that latrines are not available for use whereas a smaller proportion i.e. 31.6% have reported that there are latrines available for their use. As far as access to latrines is concerned, 30.3% have stated that access to latrines is a major problem for them while 35.5% have stated that they have easy access to latrines.

Figures: 3.10.1(a), 3.10.1(b)

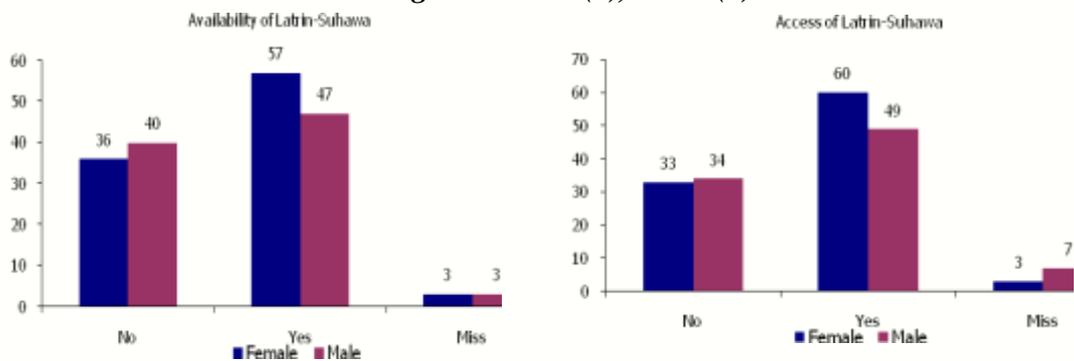


The table (Refer to Tables: 3.10.1a & 3.10.1b) represents that a majority of PWDs in Jhelum, both male and female in entirety, within each age bracket i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above have stated that they do not have latrine available for their use. As far as access to these latrines is concerned, majority of PWDs in the age brackets of 1 to 14 years and 60 years or above state that they face major problems in accessing the latrines. This is exactly the trend as depicted by the graphs.

3.10.2 Availability and Access of Latrine – Sohawa

From among a total of 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 37.5% have stated that latrines are not available for use whereas a bigger proportion i.e. 59.4% have reported that there are latrines available for their use. As far as access to latrines is concerned, 34.4% have stated that access to latrines is a major problem for them while a bigger proportion i.e. 62.5% have stated that they have easy access to latrines and face no obstruction in this regard.

Figures: 3.10.2(a), 3.10.2(b)



Out of 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Sohawa, 44.4% have stated that latrines are not available for use whereas 52.2% have reported that there are latrines available for their use. As far as access to latrines is concerned, 37.8% have stated that access to latrines is a major problem for them while 54.4% have stated that they have easy access to latrines and confront no problem in this regard. As opposed to the observation in case of Jhelum, a greater proportion of male PWDs in Sohawa have access to latrines.

When the table (Refer to Tables: 3.10.1a, 3.10.1b, 3.10.2a, 3.10.2b) for PWDs in Sohawa is compared to that of Jhelum, a similar trend is observed, the only difference

being that in accessibility of latrines. In case of PWDs living in Sohawa a greater proportion within each age bracket has stated as having easy access to latrines.

3.10.3 *Disability wise access to latrine*

The table (Refer to Table: 3.10.3) represents difficulty in access to latrines based on the PWDs' disability type. It is observed from the table that a majority of PWDs with hearing/speech, intellectual or visual disability have no problems in accessing the available latrines. However, a greater proportion of PWDs having physical or multiple disabilities

3.10.3.1 *Disability wise access to latrine – Jhelum*

After having observed the table (Refer to Table: 3.10.3a) for Tehsil Jhelum, it is seen that a similar trend exists. Most of the PWDs with hearing/speech or intellectual disability face no problem in accessing the available latrines. However a majority of PWDs with physical, multiple or visual disability state as having difficulty in accessing latrines.

3.10.3.2 *Disability wise access to latrine – Sohawa*

After having observed the table (Refer to Table: 3.10.3b) for Tehsil Sohawa, it is seen that a similar trend comes to surface. Most of the PWDs with hearing/speech, intellectual or visual disability face no problem in accessing the available latrines. However a majority of PWDs with physical or multiple disabilities state as having difficulty in accessing latrines.

3.11 *Availability and Access of Bathroom*

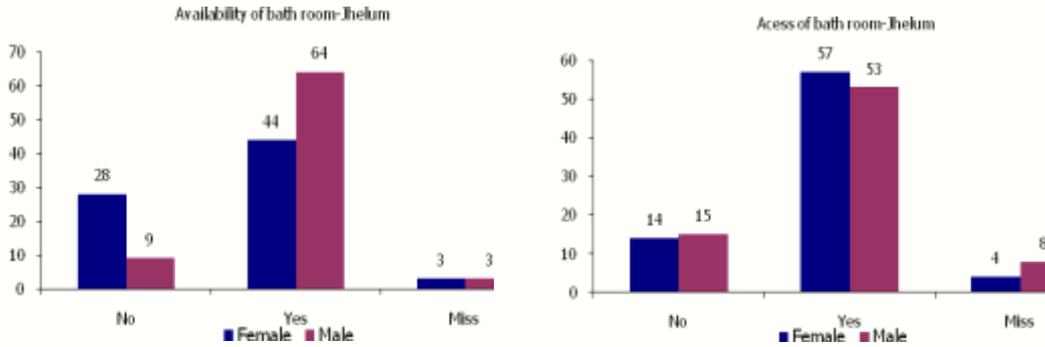
PWDs generally hold their disability as an additional excuse for not taking a shower regularly, unavailability of bathrooms being the underlying reason. Disability makes it difficult for them to access bathrooms thereby obstructing their taking a bath and consequently raising issues regarding hygiene. Therefore, making bathrooms available for and accessible to PWDs is extremely important.

3.11.1 *Availability and Access of Bathroom – Jhelum*

From among a total of 75 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 37.3% have stated that bathrooms are not available for use whereas a bigger proportion i.e. 58.7% have reported that there are bathrooms available for their use. As far as access to bathrooms is concerned, 18.7% have stated that access to bathrooms is a major problem for them while a bigger proportion i.e. 76% have stated that they have easy access to bathrooms and face no obstruction in this regard.

Out of 76 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 11.8% have stated that bathrooms are not available for use whereas 84.2% have reported that there are bathrooms available for their use. As far as access to bathrooms is concerned, 19.7% have stated that access to bathrooms is a major problem for them while 69.7% have stated as having easy access to bathrooms and face no trouble.

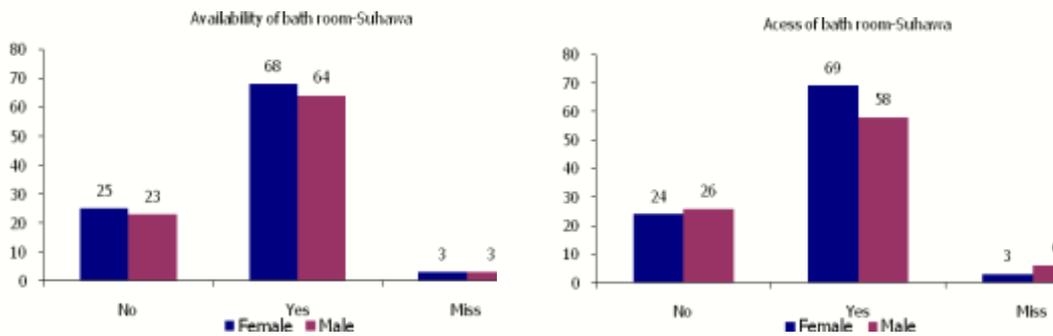
Figures: 3.11.1(a), 3.11.1(b)



The table (Refer to Table: 3.11.1a & 3.11.1b) represents that the greater majority of PWDs in Jhelum, both male and female, within each age bracket i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above and 5 to 14 years have stated that they have access to them as well. This has been the exact finding from the overall perspective as depicted by the graph.

3.11.2 Availability and Access of Bathroom – Sohawa

Figures: 3.11.2(a), 3.11.2(b)



From among a total of 96 female PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 26% have stated that bathrooms are not available for use whereas a bigger proportion i.e. 70.8% have reported that there are bathrooms available for their use. As far as access to bathrooms is concerned, 25% have stated that access to bathrooms is a major problem for them while a bigger proportion i.e. 71.9% have stated that they have easy access to bathrooms and face no obstruction in this regard. It is therefore observed that a significant proportion of female PWDs in Tehsil Jhelum have adequate availability of and access to bathrooms.

Out of 90 male PWDs interviewed from Tehsil Jhelum, 25.6% have stated that bathrooms are not available for use whereas 71.1% have reported that there are bathrooms available for their use. As far as access to bathrooms is concerned, 28.9% have stated that access to bathrooms is a major problem for them while 64.4% have stated that they have easy access to bathrooms and face no trouble in this regard. As is the case with female PWDs, it is seen that a greater percentage of male PWDs have bathrooms available for their use and also have easy access to these bathrooms.

The table (Refer to Table: 3.11.2a & 3.11.2b) represents that the greater majority of

PWDs in Sohawa, both male and female, within each age bracket i.e. 1 to 14 years, 15 to 30 years, 31 to 60 years and 60 years or above and 5 to 14 years have stated that they have access to them as well. This is in line with the finding as discussed above.

3.11.3 *Disability wise access to bathroom*

The table (Refer to Table: 3.10.3) represents difficulty in access to bathrooms based on the PWDs' disability type. It is observed from the table that a majority of PWDs with each type of disability i.e. hearing/speech, intellectual, multiple, physical or visual disability have no problems in accessing the available bathrooms.

3.11.3.1 *Disability wise access to bathroom – Jhelum*

After having observed the table (Refer to Table: 3.11.3a) for Tehsil Jhelum, it is seen that a similar trend exists. Most of the PWDs with each type of disability i.e. hearing/speech, intellectual, multiple, physical or visual disability face no problem in accessing the available bathrooms.

3.11.3.2 *Disability wise access to bathroom – Sohawa*

After having observed the table (Refer to Table: 3.11.3b) for Tehsil Sohawa, it is seen that a similar trend comes to surface. Most of the PWDs with each type of disability i.e. hearing/speech, intellectual, multiple, physical or visual disability face no problem in accessing the available bathrooms.

3.12 *Marital status of disabled people*

The table (Refer to Table: 3.12) depicts data regarding marital status of PWDs broken down on the basis of their disability type. It is observed that majority of PWDs with hearing/speech disability are married. Most of the PWDs with multiple disabilities are either married or single. A major proportion of PWDs with intellectual disability have reported as being married. A majority of physically disabled people are married while the rest are either single or widow. As for visually disabled people, they are either married or single in equal proportion.

3.12.1 *Marital status of disabled people – Jhelum*

After having observed the table (Refer to Table: 3.12.1) for Tehsil Jhelum a similar trend appears. Majority of PWDs suffering from each disability type i.e. hearing/speech, multiple or physical disability are married. On the other hand, a majority of PWDs with intellectual or visual disability are single.

3.12.2 *Marital status of disabled people – Sohawa*

After having observed the table (Refer to Table: 3.12.2) for Tehsil Sohawa a similar trend appears. Majority of PWDs suffering from each disability type i.e. hearing/speech, intellectual, physical or visual disability are married.

3.13 *Availability of CNIC*

The table (Refer to Table: 3.13) depicts data regarding availability of CNIC of PWDs broken down on the basis of their disability type. It is observed that majority of PWDs with hearing/speech, physical or visual disability have their identity cards. On the other hand, a majority of PWDs with multiple disabilities do not have their identity cards. As for intellectually disabled people, people with and without CNIC are in equal proportion.

3.13.1 *Availability of CNIC – Jhelum*

After having observed the table (Refer to Table: 3.13.1) for Tehsil Jhelum a similar trend appears. A majority of PWDs suffering from hearing/speech or physical disability have their national identity cards. However, a majority of PWDs with multiple disabilities do not have their CNIC.

3.13.2 *Availability of CNIC – Sohawa*

After having observed the table (Refer to Table: 3.13.2) for Tehsil Sohawa a similar trend comes to surface. A majority of PWDs with hearing/speech, physical or visual disability have their CNIC. Whereas equal proportion of PWDs with intellectual or multiple disabilities have and do not have their CNIC.

3.14 *Livelihood engagement*

The table (Refer to Table: 3.14) represents data regarding livelihood engagement of PWDs arranged on the basis of their disability type. It is observed that majority of PWDs with hearing/speech disability earn a livelihood through live stock. Most of the PWDs with intellectual or multiple disabilities do not work at all. A majority of PWDs with physical disability are incapable of working and therefore do not work.

3.14.1 *Livelihood engagement – Jhelum*

After having observed the table (Refer to Table: 3.14.1) for Tehsil Jhelum a similar trend appears. A majority of PWDs suffering from hearing/speech disability work as barbourers or in live stock. A majority of PWDs with intellectual, multiple, physical or visual disability do not work at all.

3.14.2 *Livelihood engagement – Sohawa*

After having observed the table (Refer to Table: 3.14.2) for Tehsil Sohawa a similar trend comes to surface. A majority of PWDs with hearing/speech or visual disability earn a livelihood by working in live stock. A majority of PWDs with intellectual disability do not work at all. Lastly, a major proportion of physically disabled people report as being incapable of working.

3.15 *Network and Consultation*

There is no joint forum of disabled persons of rural areas of Tehsil Sohawa and Jhelum. None of the development interventions are implemented according to the principles of inclusive development in Punjab province. Mostly organisations are either working on

development issues or disability related issues in isolation. None of the organisations have inclusive development as their cross cutting theme.

3.16 *Community Organisations*

There are 15 registered CCBs at the time of project start. None of the community organisations have disabled as their members. None of the CCBs have vision for integration and inclusion of people with disability. The vision, mission and objectives statements are not oriented towards inclusion of people with disability.

3.17 *Inclusive Development Projects*

None of the community development projects are inclusive. None of the CCBs have initiated projects on inclusive development. All self help initiatives of community organisations are for people without disability. None of the local government funded projects are implemented according to the principles of inclusive development or exclusively for people with disability. None of the People with disability are consulted for any communal development activities.

3.18 *HIV/AIDS*

None of the CCB aware of preventive measures regarding HIV/AIDS. There are no organisations in district Jehlum with programmes on awareness raising sessions on HIV/AIDS.

3.19 *Schooling of Children with Disability*

More than 60 percent children with disability are out of school. There are no special education centres in schools. The nearest special education centre is in Sohawa town which requires some transportation. The children with disability belong to very poor background. They do not own any private car. There is no public transport system in these villages. Some private taxis are run which are very expensive and beyond the affordability of people with disability.

3.20 *Socialization*

None of the elderly disabled people are part of religious or cultural activities.

3.21 *Assessment Facility and Assistive Devices*

There is no assessment facility at district level for people with disability. At the moment communities do not have access to any kind of assistive devices.

4. ANALYSIS

4.1 *Prevalence of Disability Type*

After having analyzed the data it is observed that the greatest majority of PWDs in Tehsil Jehlum and Sohawa are living with physical and hearing/speech disabilities respectively. A significant proportion of PWDs in Tehsil Jehlum report as having hearing/speech disabilities while a major chunk of PWDs in Tehsil Sohawa report as having physical disabilities. In both the Tehsils i.e. Jehlum and Sohawa intellectual disability is the least prevalent. When children PWDs i.e. PWDs under the age of 14, are studied separately findings for the cumulative sample holds true. That is, it is again observed that the majority of children PWDs in Jehlum and Sohawa have been living with physical and hearing/speech disabilities.

4.2 Causes of Disability

After having examined the data as reported by the PWDs, it is observed that birth has been the most common cause of disability in both the Tehsils i.e. Jhelum and Sohawa, the second most common cause being accidents. Both in Jhelum and Sohawa, a majority of the PWDs, male and female, have reported that they were disabled by birth. This holds true even when children PWDs are studied in isolation i.e. when PWDs under the age of 14 are examined separately. Therefore it is highlighted by cross-examining the data that most of the PWDs have been disabled by birth.

4.3 ADL of Disabled

When data for availability of assistance in ADL is analyzed, it is observed that, on the whole, a greater majority of PWDs in Tehsil Jhelum report as not having assistance in most of the ADL as compared to PWDs of Sohawa. This reflects on the very fact that a greater majority of PWDs of Jhelum are in need of assistance for activities of daily living. On the whole a noteworthy proportion of PWDs reported as having sufficient help in most of the ADL in both the Tehsils. It is primarily because of sufficient assistance available to PWDs in ADL that a hefty portion of PWDs has reported as wanting to live without having ever thought of committing suicide. This indeed is a very positive sign and therefore calls for much more effort in extending help to these PWDs in the future.

4.4 Socialization Problem

After having analyzed data related to socialization issues of PWDs, it has come to surface that in both the Tehsils i.e. Jhelum and Sohawa, PWDs have reported as having issues in aspects which require confidence the most. Therefore it is inferred that the greatest majority of PWDs belonging to Jhelum and Sohawa are suffering from lack of confidence which raises hurdles for them in socializing with others. Most of the PWDs have stated as having major issues in introducing themselves and this being the beginning of all other aspects of socialization such as initiating relationships, friendships etc makes it difficult for the PWDs to interact with people and build on from there. Therefore inculcating confidence in the PWDs is of utmost importance and should be kept high on our agenda.

4.5 Behaviour of People

It is observed from the data that from both Tehsils, the highest number of PWDs have reported as being treated well by their relatives. Moreover it has also been found common in both the cases that a hefty proportion has stated as never been ridiculed or made fun of by other people. This reflects on the mindset of people of the region under observation which allows them to extend warmth and support towards PWDs.

4.6 Need Assistive Devices

It is observed that the type of assistive devices demanded most by PWDs of Jhelum differs from that demanded most by PWDs of Sohawa based on the prevalent disability type in each Tehsil respectively. As should have been expected, greatest majority of PWDs in Jhelum have put forward their need of wheelchairs and creches while in Sohawa majority of PWDs have demanded hearing aid. Their demands reflect on the

disability type prevalent in the Tehsils i.e. physical disabilities in Jhelum and hearing/speech disabilities in Sohawa.

4.7 *Educational Level*

After having analyzed data depicting educational level of the PWDs of Jhelum and Sohawa it is observed that a major chunk of PWDs are not educated i.e. illiterate. This may be attributed to the very ignorant behavior of family members towards education of PWDs. Additionally it may also be attributed to unavailability of special schools for PWDs. Whatever the reason maybe, our analysis draws attention to illiteracy among PWDs as an extremely sensitive issue which should be dealt with as soon as possible.

4.9 *Availability and Accessibility of Latrine*

After cross examining the data of availability and access to latrines, it is seen that conditions of PWDs in Sohawa are better as compared to PWDs in Jhelum. A greater proportion of PWDs living in Sohawa report as having latrines available for their use and accessibility to these latrines is not difficult for them. Therefore in order of importance, improving availability and condition of latrines in Jhelum should come first followed by making latrines available and accessible in Sohawa.

4.10 *Availability and Accessibility of Bathroom*

As far as availability and access to bathrooms is concerned, it is observed that from both Tehsils a majority of PWDs has reported that they have bathrooms available to them which are easily accessible as well. Therefore a majority of PWDs in Jhelum and Sohawa are not facing any difficulty in finding and accessing bathrooms.

4.11 *Livelihood engagement*

After having observed the data for identifying how do the PWDs earn a living for themselves, it is seen that most PWDs with physical, multiple or intellectual disabilities do not work at all primarily because of their incapability. On the other hand most PWDs with hearing/speech disability work in live stock and as barbers. On the whole, however, the data reflects on the need for providing the PWDs with opportunities to earn a livelihood. This way not only will their families benefit but, most importantly, they will feel good about themselves giving them the required boost of self-confidence and self-assurance.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 *General*

4.2. *Finding reasons of Disability by birth*

It has come to surface that maximum number of PWDs in Jhelum and Sohawa were disabled by birth. Therefore it is highly recommended that a team to investigate this particular issue is developed. The purpose of this team would be to go down to the grass root level and find out the possible (medical) reasons behind such cases. This may help in limiting disabilities in the future. One example in this regard could be intermarriages.

4.3 *Provision of Assistive Devices*

The needs of PWDs in Jhelum and Sohawa are now known to us. As part of the study, we will work on evolving ways and means to provide much needed assistive devices. The next step is to develop a list of devices most needed by the PWDs for both the tehsils.

4.4 *Programs focused on boosting Self-confidence*

The baseline study has revealed that PWDs in both tehsils suffer from a considerable lack of confidence. Therefore it is recommended that, as a part of the inclusive development project, a program is developed whereby teams are sent to Jhelum and Sohawa at regular intervals which initiate activities focused on raising confidence of PWDs.

4.5 *Programs aimed at highlighting importance of Education*

Most PWDs in Jhelum and Sohawa are illiterate. Therefore it is suggested that a program is developed that focuses on informing not only the PWDs but their family members as well about the importance of education.

4.6 *Improving availability and access to Latrines in Jhelum*

As has been seen, a greater majority of PWDs in Sohawa have latrines available for their use and are easily accessible, therefore it is recommended that availability and access to latrines in Jhelum is made better by increasing the number of latrines and making them easily approachable.

4.7 *Provision of opportunities to earn a living*

It is evident that most PWDs either do not work or are incapable of working. It may therefore be recommended that instead of them going out of their homes and looking for work, a proper mechanism must be developed by which the abilities of PWDs are examined and based on that a self-sustaining way of earning a living is offered to them. Example: a sewing machine to the female PWDs with multiple disabilities, also training if required.

4.8 *Follow-up*

After having worked on the suggestions mentioned earlier, it will become essential to have a proper follow-up in place. A proper process must be developed that allows for timely examination of improvements as a result of the actions taken by us.