

**Report of Knowledge Attitude and Practices
Survey under Project on
Inclusive Development through Mainstreaming
People with Disabilities in Social Mobilization
In District Jehlum**

June 2009

**Civil Society Human & Institutional Development Programme (CHIP)
Islamabad**

Acronyms

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)
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
Rs.	(Pakistan) Rupees
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

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

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 number of surveys 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 first part of 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. A report based on the technical and social assessment of existing situation prevailing in two main tehsils of District Jehlum, namely Tahseel Sohawa and Tahseel Jehlum was published earlier in April 2009.

The second part of the survey covered data collected by interviewing the persons in the environment of disabled persons including the family members, neighbors, members of community in general like teachers, social workers, religious leaders, shopkeepers, teachers, etc. It aimed at finding out how these persons viewed the situation relating to PWDs. The present report is based on this data and explores the areas where efforts are needed to mainstream people with disabilities in social mobilization in the district.

1.2 *Objectives of the Baseline Survey*

The overall objectives of the baseline survey were as follow:

- a. To assess the knowledge of families and neighbors of people with disability regarding their rehabilitation and inclusion in society and community development.
- b. To assess beliefs of families and neighbors of people with disability regarding their rehabilitation and inclusion in society and community development.
- c. To assess practices of families and neighbors of people with disability regarding their rehabilitation and inclusion in society and community development.

This survey is a follow up of baseline study on the existing situation of people with disability. The purpose is to identify relationship between existing situation of people with disability on the one hand **and** knowledge, belief and practices of their family members and neighbors, on the other.

1.3 *Collection of Data*

The KAP 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 and customizing programs relating to the activities of PWDs and their inclusion in mainstream development. 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: Team Formation
- Step 2: Planning meetings
- Step 3: Development of questionnaire
- Step 4: Identification of Respondents
- Step 5: Pre-testing, mock interviews and assessment there-of
- Step 6: Finalization of questionnaire
- Step 7: Conduct of real interviews and completion of questionnaires
- Step 8: Team Reflection Meetings
- Step 9: Data coding and selection of variables of analysis
- Step 10: Data entry
- Step 11: Analysis of data
- Step 12: Preparation of report

2.2 Team Formation

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 Survey 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.

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.

2.3 Planning Meetings

A number of planning meetings were held to discuss and agree on the significant aspects of the baseline survey as enumerated below.

2.3.1 *Defining objectives of the baseline survey*

It was necessary to ensure that all team members understood the scope of the survey and its objectives, in order to obtain the requisite output from their efforts. CHIP officials explained the objectives clearly and ensure their complete comprehension by the entire team.

2.3.2 *Design of Questionnaire*

The team members were briefed on essential points to be covered by the questionnaire. The need for using appropriate language to ensure a comprehensive coverage and correct collection of data was also emphasized.

2.3.3 ***Selection of Respondents***

The team members were briefed on what attributes to look for when selecting respondents in order to ensure a balanced but representative coverage. Also discussed was the importance of the size of the sample, i.e. the number of respondents to be interviewed to ensure that a truly representative survey has been conducted.

2.3.4 ***Agreeing introduction of survey for communities***

Various ways and means of introducing the survey to communities were discussed and appropriate ones agreed to be used.

2.3.5 ***Work Plan of baseline survey***

Planning meetings culminated in preparing a draft of the work plan of the baseline survey.

2.4. **Development of Questionnaire & Translation into Urdu**

As a result of the planning meetings, a first draft of the questionnaire was prepared. This draft was sent to our field office who discussed it with partner CBOs to solicit their views on the 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.

2.5 **Identification of Respondents**

The next step was to work with partner CBOs operating in the two tehsils to identify:

- Families of PWDs
- Teachers
- Molvis (religious leaders)
- Councilors or other civic leaders
- Members of men and women community organizations who come in touch with persons with disabilities.

The objectives of the baseline survey 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.

2.6 **Pre-testing: 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. In certain aspects, the questionnaire had to be revised to ensure a better coverage of the objectives of the survey.

2.7 **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.

2.8 Team Reflection Meetings

After the completion of questionnaires, a number of team reflective meetings were held to examine the salient aspects of the exercise and the data collected.

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

3.1. *Respondents by tehsil*

A total of 237 persons were interviewed for this survey and asked questions relating to the everyday difficulties faced by the PWDs and what help, if any, was needed by such PWDs to overcome those difficulties.

<i>Respondents</i>	<i>Tehsil Jhelum</i>	<i>Tehsil Suhawa</i>	<i>Total</i>
Family Members of PWDs	57	48	105
CCBs Members	6	30	36
Councilors	5	2	7
Molvis(religious leaders)	12	9	21
Neighbors	13	1	14
Shopkeepers	13	12	25
Teachers	20	9	29
Total	126	111	237

The present report must be read in conjunction with the earlier report to get a fuller picture of the grounds covered by the two surveys.

3.2 PERSONAL LIFE MANAGEMENT SKILLS

This part of the survey relates to impressions, views and attitudes of people living around PWDs about the PWD's ability to manage their daily lives. Questions in this part are centered around activities like feeding, drinking water, bathing, personal cleanliness, etc.

3.2.1 Ability of PWDs to feed themselves and their Trainability in this aspect

3.2.1.1 *Tehsil Jhelum*

A total of 126 respondents were asked if persons with disability were able to feed themselves, and if not, could they be trained to feed themselves.

- 88 (or 70%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to feed themselves. Of the remaining, 38 (or 30%) said such persons could be trained to feed themselves, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 87 (or 69%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to feed themselves. 35 (or 28%) said such persons could be trained to feed themselves, while 4 (or 32%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 122 (or 70%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to feed themselves. 4 (or 3%) said such persons could be trained to feed themselves, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis, 79% of the respondents said that PWDs were able to feed themselves, 20% said PWDs could be trained to do while only 1% said PWDs could not be trained.

3.2.1.2 *Tehsil Suhawa*

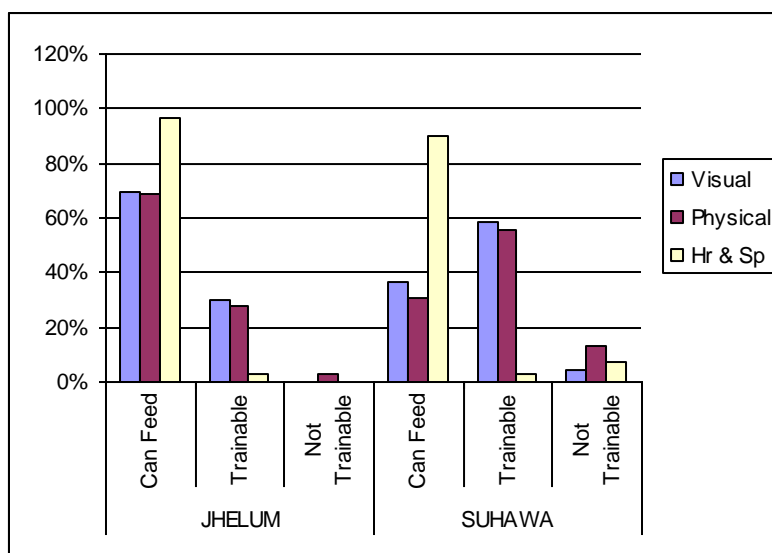
A total of 111 respondents were asked if persons with disability were able to feed themselves, and if not, could they be trained to feed themselves.

- 41 (or 37%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to feed themselves. Of the remaining, 65 (or 59%) said such persons could be trained to feed themselves, while 5 (or 5%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- a. 34 (or 31%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to feed themselves. 62 (or 56%) said such persons could be trained to feed themselves, while 15 (or 14%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.

- 100 (or 70%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to feed themselves. 3 (or 3%) said such persons could be trained to feed themselves, while 8 (or 7%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis, 53% of the respondents PWDs were able to feed themselves, 39% said PWDs could be trained to do while only 8% said that PWDs could not be trained.

Fig 3.2.1
Ability of PWDs to feed themselves and their trainability in this respect



3.2.2 Ability of PWDs to take and drink water themselves and their trainability in this respect.

3.2.2.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if persons with disability were able to drink water by themselves, and if not, could they be trained to drink water by themselves.

- 90 (or 71%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to drink water themselves. 36 (or 29%) said such persons could be trained to drink water themselves, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 87 (or 69%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to drink water themselves. 35 (or 28%) said such persons could be trained to drink water themselves, while 4 (or 32%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 122 (or 70%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to drink water themselves. 4 (or 3%) said such persons could be trained to drink water themselves, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis, 80% of the respondents said PWDs were able to drink water themselves, 19% said PWDs could be trained to do so while only 1% said that PWDs could not be trained to do so on their own.

3.2.2.2 Tehsil Suhawa

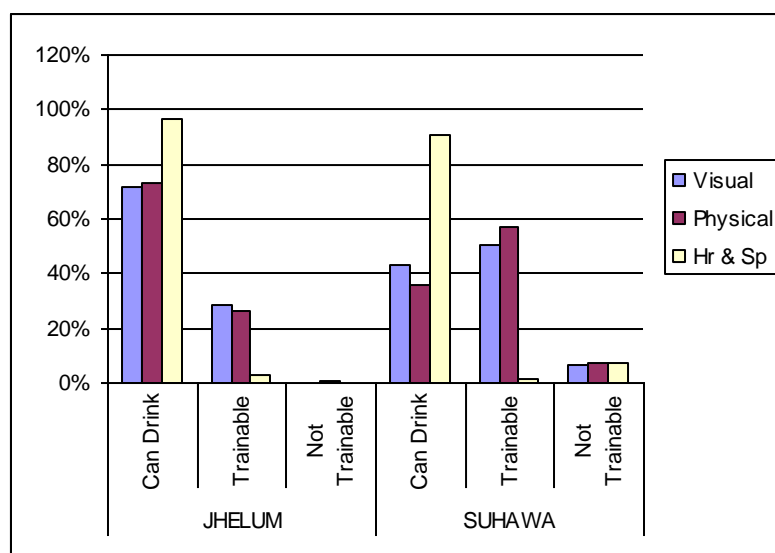
A total of 111 respondents were asked if persons with disability were able to drink water by themselves, and if not, could they be trained to drink water by themselves.

- 48 (or 57%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to drink water themselves. Such cases are shown as N/A on the graph below. 56 (or 50%) said such persons could be trained to drink water themselves, while 7 (or 6%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 40 (or 36%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to drink water themselves. 63 (or 57%) said such persons could be trained to drink water themselves, while 8 (or 7%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 101 (or 91%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to

drink water themselves. 4 (or 3%) said such persons could be trained to drink water themselves.

On an overall basis, 57% of the respondents said PWDs were able to drink water themselves, 36% said PWDs could be trained to do so while 7% said PWDs could not be trained to do so on their own.

Fig 3.2.2
Ability of PWDs to take / drink water themselves and their trainability in this regard



3.2.3 Ability of PWDs to clean their teeth themselves & their trainability in this respect.

3.2.3.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if persons with disability were able to clean their teeth by themselves, and if not, could they be trained to clean their own teeth.

- 88 (or 70%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to clean their teeth themselves. 38 (or 30%) said such persons could be trained to clean their teeth themselves, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 75 (or 60%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to clean their teeth themselves. 47 (or 37%) said such persons could be trained to clean their teeth themselves, while 4 (or 3%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 110 (or 87%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to clean their teeth themselves. 15 (or 3%) said such persons could be trained to clean their teeth themselves, while one person (or 1%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis, 72% of the respondents said PWDs were able to clean their teeth themselves, 26% said PWDs could be trained to do so while only 1% said PWDs could not be trained.

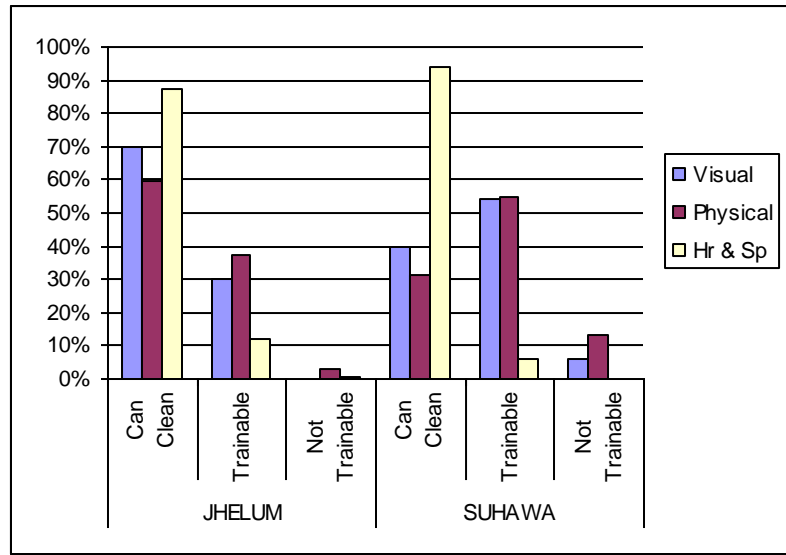
3.2.3.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if persons with disability were able to clean their teeth by themselves, and if not, could they be trained to clean their own teeth.

- 44 (or 40%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to clean their teeth themselves. Such cases are shown as N/A on the graph below. 60 (or 54%) said such persons could be trained to clean their teeth themselves, while 7 (or 6%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 35 (or 32%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to clean their teeth themselves. 61 (or 55%) said such persons could be trained to clean their teeth themselves, while 15 (or 14%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 99 (or 94%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to clean their teeth themselves. 6 (or 6%) said such persons could be trained to clean their teeth themselves.

themselves, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained. On an overall basis, according to 54% of respondents, PWDs were able to clean their teeth themselves, 39% said PWDs could be trained to do so while 7% said PWDs could not be trained.

Fig 3.2.3
Ability of PWDs to clean their teeth themselves and their trainability in this respect



3.2.4 Ability of PWD to wash their own face & their trainability to wash their own face

3.2.4.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if PWDs could wash their own face, and if not, could they be trained to wash their own face.

- 105 (or 83%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to wash their face themselves. Such cases are shown as N/A on the graph below. 20 (or 16%) said such persons could be trained to clean their wash their face themselves, while one person (or 1%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 86 (or 68%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to wash their face themselves. 37 (or 29%) said such persons could be trained to wash their face themselves, while 3 (or 3%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 122 (or 97%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to wash their face themselves. 3 (or 3%) said such persons could be trained to wash their face themselves, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis, according to 83% respondents, PWDs were able to wash their face themselves, 16% said PWDs could be trained to do so while only 1% said that PWDs could not be trained in this respect.

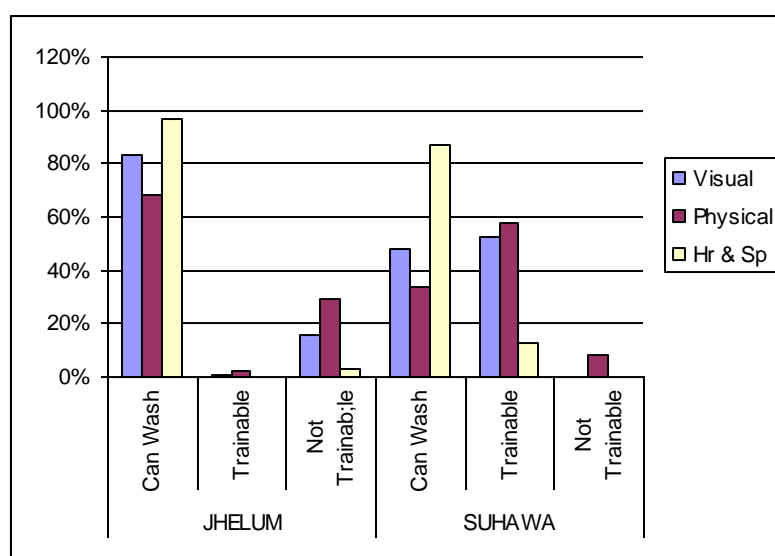
3.2.4.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if PWDs could wash their own face, and if not, could they be trained to wash their own face.

- 53 (or 48%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to wash their face themselves. Such cases are shown as N/A on the graph below. 58 (or 52%) said such persons could be trained to clean their wash their face themselves, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 38 (or 34%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to wash their face themselves. 64 (or 58%) said such persons could be trained to wash their face themselves, while 9 (or 8%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 97 (or 87%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to wash their face themselves. 14 (or 13%) said such persons could be trained to wash their face

themselves, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained. On an overall basis, 56% of the respondents said PWDs were able to wash their face themselves, 41% said PWDs could be trained to do so while only 3% said PWDs could not be trained in this respect.

Fig 3.2.4
Ability of PWDs to wash their own face and their trainability in this respect



3.2.5 Ability of PWD to go for defecation on their own & their trainability in this regard

3.2.5.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if PWDs could go for defecation on their own, and if not, could they be trained to do so.

- 44 (or 35%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to go for defecation on their own themselves. 74 (or 59%) said such persons could be trained to go for defecation on their own, while 8 persons (or 6%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 60 (or 48%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to go for defecation on their own. 61 (or 48%) said such persons could be trained to go for defecation on their own, while 5 (or 4%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 113 (or 90%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to go for defecation on their own. 13 (or 10%) said such persons could be trained to go for defecation on their own, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis, 57% of the respondents said PWDs were able to go for defecation on their own, 39% said PWDs could be trained to do so while only 3% said PWDs could not be trained.

3.2.5.2 Tehsil Suhawa

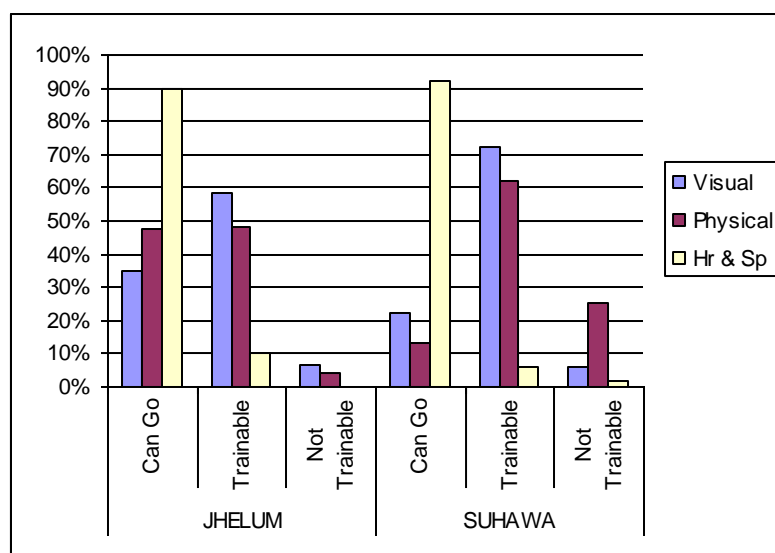
A total of 111 respondents were asked if PWDs could go for defecation on their own, and if not, could they be trained to do so.

- 24 (or 22%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to go for defecation on their own themselves. 80 (or 72%) said such persons could be trained to go for defecation on their own, while 7 persons (or 6%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 14 (or 48%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to go for defecation on their own. 69 (or 62%) said such persons could be trained to go for defecation on their own, while 28 (or 25%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 102 (or 92%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to go for defecation on their own. 7 (or 6%) said such persons could be trained to go for defecation on their own, while 2 (or 2%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis, 42% of respondents said PWDs were able to go for defecation on their own,

47% said PWDs could be trained to do so while only 11% said PWDs could not be trained.

Fig. 3.2.5
Ability of PWDs
to go for defecation
on
their own and their
trainability in this
regard



3.2.6 Ability of PWD to take a bath on their own & their Trainability in this regard

3.2.6.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if PWDs could take a bath on their own, and if not, could they be trained to do so.

- 69 (or 55%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to take a bath on their own themselves. 31 (or 25%) said such persons could be trained to take a bath, while 26 persons (or 21%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 51 (or 40%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to take a bath on their own. 34 (or 27%) said such persons could be trained to take a bath on their own, while 41 (or 33%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 112 (or 89%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to take a bath on their own. 14 (or 10%) said such persons could be trained to take a bath on their own, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis 61% of the respondents said that PWDs were able to take a bath on their own, 21% said PWDs could be trained to do so while 18% said PWDs could not be trained..

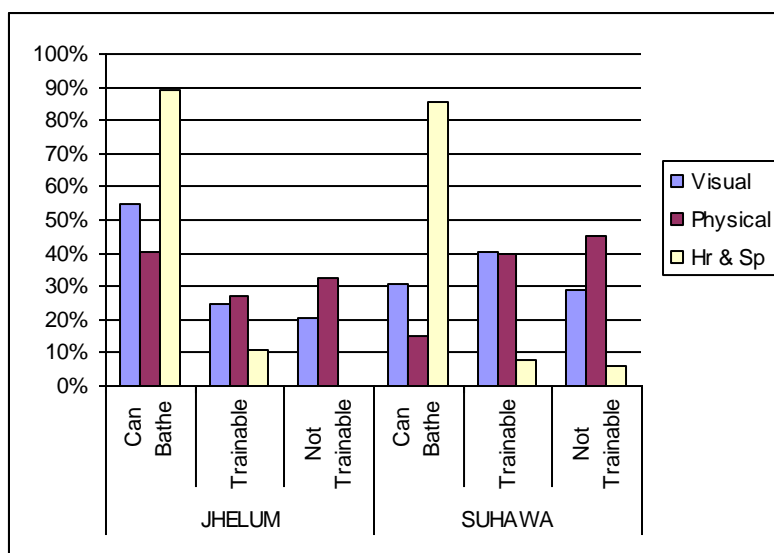
3.2.6.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if PWDs could take a bath on their own, and if not, could they be trained to do so.

- 34 (or 31%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to take a bath on their own themselves. 45 (or 41%) said such persons could be trained to take a bath, while 32 persons (or 29%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 17 (or 15%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to take a bath on their own. 44 (or 40%) said such persons could be trained to take a bath on their own, while 50 (or 45%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 95 (or 86%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to take a bath on their own. 9 (or 8%) said such persons could be trained to take a bath on their own, while 7 person (or 6%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis 44% of all respondents said PWDs were able to take a bath on their own, 29% said PWDs could be trained to do so while 27% said PWDs could not be trained..

Fig. 3.2.6
Ability of PWDs to take a bath on their own and their trainability in this regard



3.2.7 Ability of PWDs to comb their hair & their trainability in this regard

3.2.7.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if PWDs were able to comb their own hair, and if not so, could they be trained to do so.

- 91 (or 72%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to comb their own hair. Such cases are shown as N/A on the graph below. 34 (or 27%) said such persons could be trained to comb their own hair, while one person (or 1%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 88 (or 40%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to comb their own hair. 34 (or 27%) said such persons could be trained to comb their own hair, while 4 (or 3%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 120 (or 95%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to comb their own hair. 6 (or 5%) said such persons could be trained to comb their own hair, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis, 79% of the respondents said that PWDs were able to comb their own hair, 20% of the respondents said could be trained to do so while only 1% said they could not be trained in this respect.

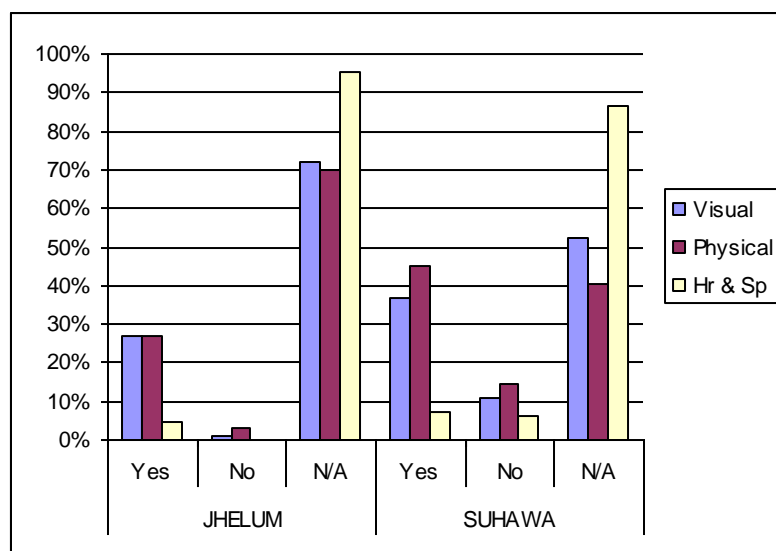
3.2.7.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if PWDs were able to comb their own hair, and if not so, could they be trained to do so.

- 58 (or 52%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to comb their own hair. Such cases are shown as N/A on the graph below. 41 (or 37%) said such persons could be trained to comb their own hair, while 12 persons (or 11%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 88 (or 40%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to comb their own hair. 34 (or 27%) said such persons could be trained to comb their own hair, while 4 (or 3%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 120 (or 95%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to comb their own hair. 6 (or 5%) said such persons could be trained to comb their own hair, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis, 60% of the respondents said that PWDs were able to comb their own hair, 30% of the respondents said that PWD could be trained to do so while only 10% of the respondents said that PWD could not be trained in this respect.

Fig. 3.2.14
Trainability of PWDs
to comb their own hair



3.2.8 Ability of PWDs to put on their own shoes & their Trainability in this respect.

3.2.8.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if PWDs are able to put on their own shoes, and if not so, can they be trained to do so:

- 88 (or 70%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to put on shoes on their own. 38 (or 30%) said such persons could be trained to put on shoes on their own, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 78 (or 62%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to put on shoes on their own. 33 (or 26%) said such persons could be trained to put on shoes on their own, while 15 (or 12%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 123 (or 98%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to put on shoes on their own. 3 (or 2%) said such persons could be trained to put on shoes on their own, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis, 76% of all respondents said that PWDs were able to put on shoes on their own, 20% said PWDs could be trained to do so while only 4% said that PWDs could not be trained in this respect.

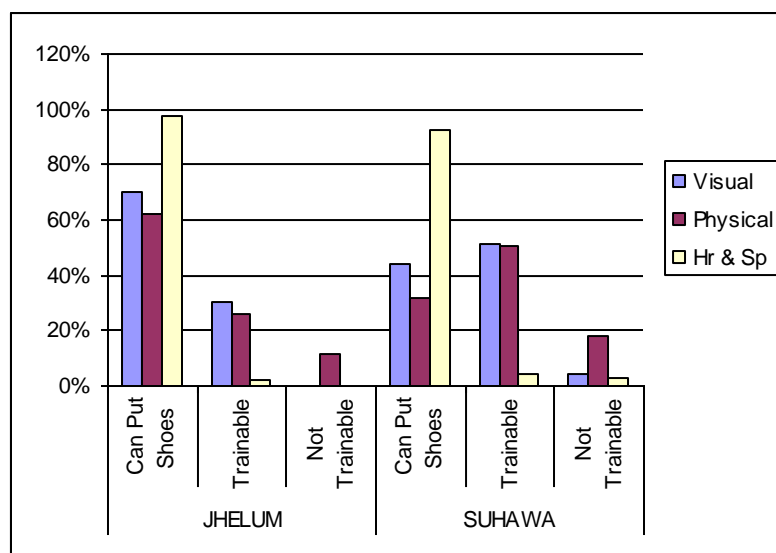
3.2.8.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if PWDs are able to put on their own shoes, and if not so, can they be trained to do so:

- 49 (or 44%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to put on shoes on their own. 57 (or 51%) said such persons could be trained to put on shoes on their own, while 5 (or 5%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 35 (or 32%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to put on shoes on their own. 56 (or 50%) said such persons could be trained to put on shoes on their own, while 20 (or 18%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 103 (or 93%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to put on shoes on their own. 5 (or 5%) said such persons could be trained to put on shoes on their own, while 3 (or 3%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis, 56% of all respondents said that PWDs were able to put on shoes on their own, 35% said PWDs could be trained to do so while only 8% said that PWDs could not be trained in this respect.

Fig. 3.2.8
Ability of PWDs
to put on shoes
on their own and their
trainability in this
regard



3.3. INDEPENDENT MOBILITY OF PWDS

This part of the survey was intended to find out the impressions, views and attitudes of the people living around PWDs about PWD's mobility.

3.3.1 Ability of PWDs to walk or move around independently and their Trainability in this regard

3.3.1.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if PWDs were able to walk or move around independently, and if not, could they be trained to do so:

- 50 (or 40%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to walk or move around independently. 69 (or 55%) said such persons could be trained to walk or move around independently, while 7 (or 6%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 68 (or 54%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to walk or move around independently. 47 (or 37%) said such persons could be trained to walk or move around independently, while 11 (or 9%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 110 (or 87%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to walk or move around independently. 13 (or 10%) said such persons could be trained to walk or move around independently, while none said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis, 60% of all respondents said PWDs were able to walk or move around independently, 34% said PWDs could be trained to do so while only 6% said that PWDs could not be trained in this respect.

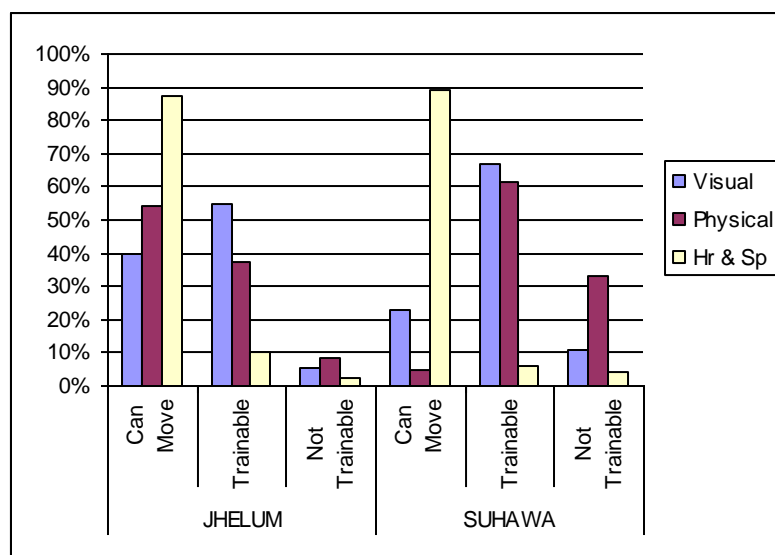
3.3.1.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if PWDs were able to walk or move around independently, and if not, could they be trained to do so:

- 25 (or 23%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability were able to walk or move around independently. Such cases are shown as N/A on the graph below. 74 (or 67%) said such persons could be trained to walk or move around independently, while 12 (or 11%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 6 (or 5%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability were able to walk or move around independently. 68 (or 61%) said such persons could be trained to walk or move around independently, while 37 (or 33%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.
- 99 (or 87%) of the respondents said persons with hearing and speech disability were able to walk or move around independently. 7 (or 6%) said such persons could be trained to walk or move around independently, while 5 (or 5%) said that such PWDs could not be trained.

On an overall basis, 39% of all respondents said that PWDs were able to walk or move around independently, 45% said PWDs could be trained to do so while 16% said PWDs could not be trained in this respect.

Fig. 3.3.1
Ability of PWDs to walk or move around independently and their trainability in this respect



3.4 SOCIALIZATION BY PWDS

This part of the survey was aimed at finding out the impressions, views and attitudes of the people living around PWDs about PWD's involvement in social functions and events like weddings, funerals, etc.

3.4.1 Attendance of social functions like weddings & funerals by women with disability

3.4.1.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if women with disability attended social functions like weddings and funerals etc, and if not so, should they be encouraged to do so.

- 59 (or 47%) of the respondents said that women with visual disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 55 (or 44%) said the rest of such women should be encouraged to attend while 12 (or 10%) said such women need not attend such functions.
- 66 (or 52%) of the respondents said that women with physical disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 44 (or 35%) said the rest of such women should be encouraged to attend while 16 (or 13%) said such women need not attend such functions.
- 71 (or 56%) of the respondents said that women with a hearing and speech disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals while, 47 (or 37%) said the rest of such women should be encouraged to attend while 8 (or 6%) said such women need not attend such functions.

On an overall basis, 52% of the respondents said that women with a disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 39% respondents said the rest of such women should be encouraged to attend while 10% said such women need not attend such functions.

3.4.1.2 Tehsil Suhawa

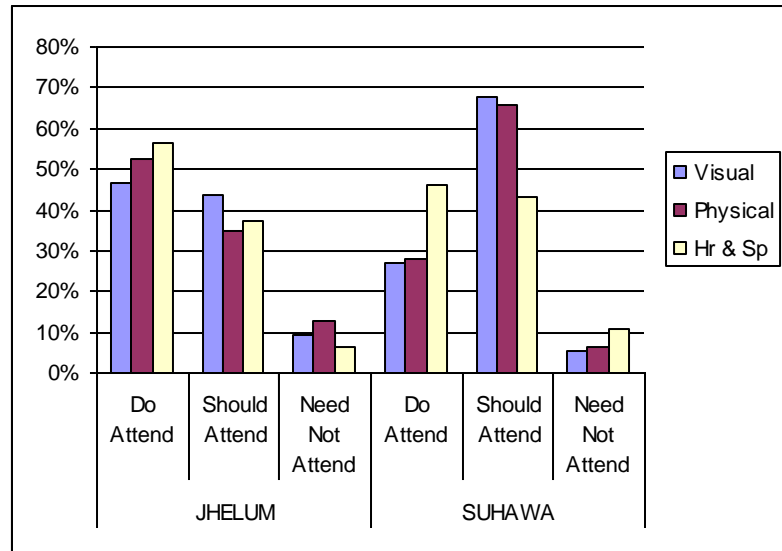
A total of 111 respondents were asked if women with disability attended social functions like weddings and funerals etc, and if not so, should they be encouraged to do so.

- 30 (or 27%) of the respondents said that women with visual disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 75 (or 68%) said the rest of such women should be encouraged to attend while 6 (or 5%) said such women need not attend such functions.
- 31 (or 28%) of the respondents said that women with physical disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 73 (or 66%) said the rest of such women should be

- encouraged to attend while 7 (or 6%) said such women need not attend such functions.
- 51 (or 46%) of the respondents said that women with a hearing and speech disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals while, 48 (or 37%) said the rest of such women should be encouraged to attend while 12 (or 11%) said such women need not attend such functions.

On an overall basis, 34% respondents said that women with a disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 59% said the rest of such women should be encouraged to attend while 8% said such women need not attend such functions.

Fig. 3.4.1
Attendance at social functions by women with disability



3.4.2 Attendance of social functions like weddings & funerals by men with disability

3.4.2.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if men with disability attended social functions like weddings and funerals, and if not so, should they be encouraged to do so:

- 69 (or 55%) of the respondents said that men with visual disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 45 (or 36%) said the rest of such men should be encouraged to attend while 12 (or 10%) said such men need not attend such functions.
- 80 (or 63%) of the respondents said that men with physical disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 34 (or 27%) said the rest of such men should be encouraged to attend while 12 (or 10%) said such men need not attend such functions.
- 77 (or 61%) of the respondents said that men with a hearing and speech disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals while, 45 (or 36%) said the rest of such men should be encouraged to attend while 4 (or 3%) said such men need not attend such functions.

On an overall basis, 60% of the respondents said that men with a disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 33% respondents said the rest of such men should be encouraged to attend while 7% said such men need not attend such functions.

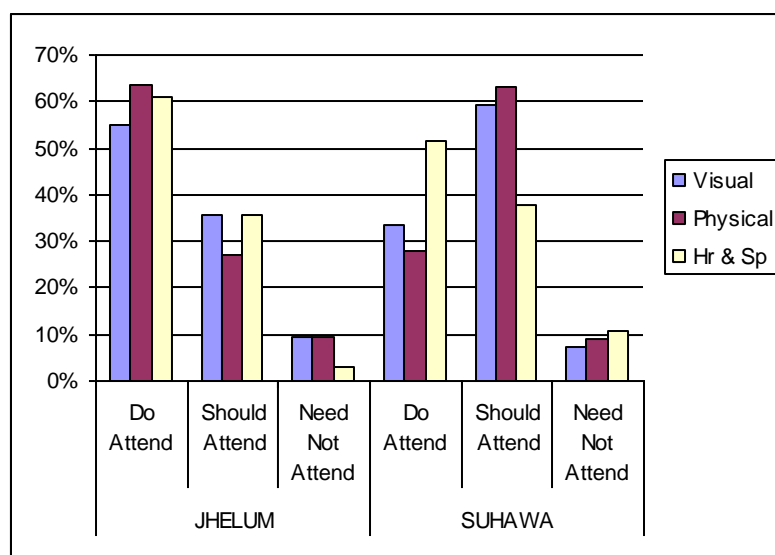
3.4.2.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if men with disability attended social functions like weddings and funerals, and if not so, should they be encouraged to do so:

- 37 (or 33%) of the respondents said that men with visual disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 66 (or 59%) said the rest of such men should be encouraged to attend while 8 (or 7%) said such men need not attend such functions.
- 31 (or 28%) of the respondents said that men with physical disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 70 (or 63%) said the rest of such men should be encouraged to attend while 10 (or 9%) said such men need not attend such functions.

- 57 (or 51%) of the respondents said that men with a hearing and speech disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals while, 42 (or 38%) said the rest of such men should be encouraged to attend while 12 (or 11%) said such men need not attend such functions. On an overall basis, 38% of the respondents said that men with a disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 53% of the respondents said the rest of such men should be encouraged to attend while 9% said such men need not attend such functions.

Fig. 3.4.2
Attendance at social functions by men with disability



3.4.3 Attendance at social functions like weddings, funerals by elderly men (over 60)

3.4.3.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if elderly men (over 60 years of age) with disability attended social functions like weddings and funerals, and if not so, should they be encouraged to do so:

- 50 (or 40%) of the respondents said that elderly men with visual disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 73 (or 58%) said the rest of such elderly men should be encouraged to attend, while 3 (or 2%) said such elderly men need not attend such functions.
- 46 (or 37%) of the respondents said that elderly men with physical disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 69 (or 55%) said the rest of such elderly men should be encouraged to attend, while 11 (or 9%) said such elderly men need not attend such functions.
- 61 (or 48%) of the respondents said that elderly men with a hearing and speech disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals while 52 (or 41%) said the rest of such elderly men should be encouraged to attend, while 13 (or 10%) said such elderly men need not attend such functions.

On an overall basis, 42% of the respondents said that elderly men with a disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 51% of the respondents said the rest of such elderly men should be encouraged to attend while 7% of the respondents said such elderly men need not attend such functions.

3.4.3.2 Tehsil Suhawa

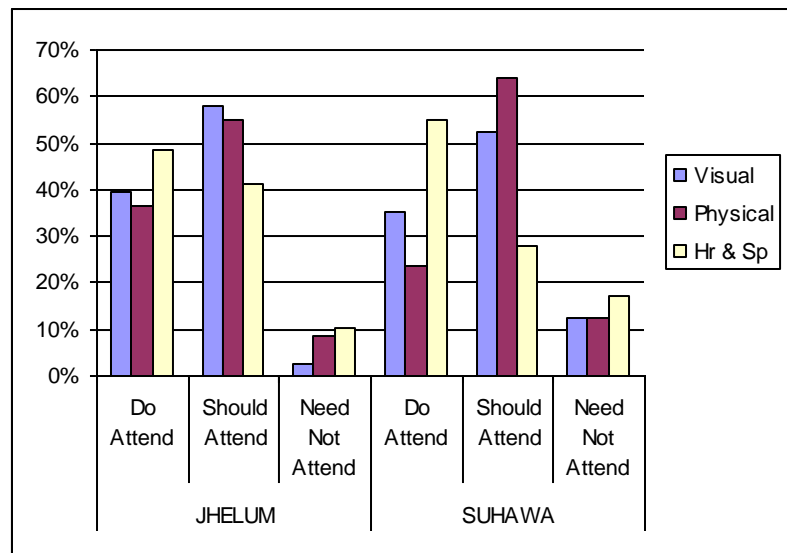
A total of 111 respondents were asked if elderly men (over 60 years of age) with disability attended social functions like weddings and funerals, and if not so, should they be encouraged to do so:

- 39 (or 35%) of the respondents said that elderly men with visual disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 58 (or 52%) said the rest of such elderly men should be encouraged to attend while 14 (or 13%) said such elderly men need not attend such functions.
- 26 (or 23%) of the respondents said that elderly men with physical disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 71 (or 64%) said the rest of such elderly men should be

- encouraged to attend while 14 (or 13%) said such elderly men need not attend such functions.
- 61 (or 55%) of the respondents said that elderly men with a hearing and speech disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals while, 31 (or 28%) said the rest of such elderly men should be encouraged to attend while 19 (or 17%) said such elderly men need not attend such functions.

On an overall basis, 38% of the respondents said that elderly men with a disability did attend social functions like weddings and funerals, 48% of the respondents said the rest of such elderly men should be encouraged to attend while 14% respondents said such elderly men need not attend such functions.

Fig. 3.4.3
Attendance at social functions by elderly men with disability



3.5. BASIC RIGHTS OF PWDs

This part of the survey relates to the basic rights of PWDs. The questions included in this part are intended to find out the impressions, views and attitudes of the people living around PWDs about the basic rights of PWDs like right of having basic facilities at communal centers, right to marry, have a national identity card (CNIC), etc.

3.5.1 Are there ramps in mosques and communal centers for the benefit of PWDs?

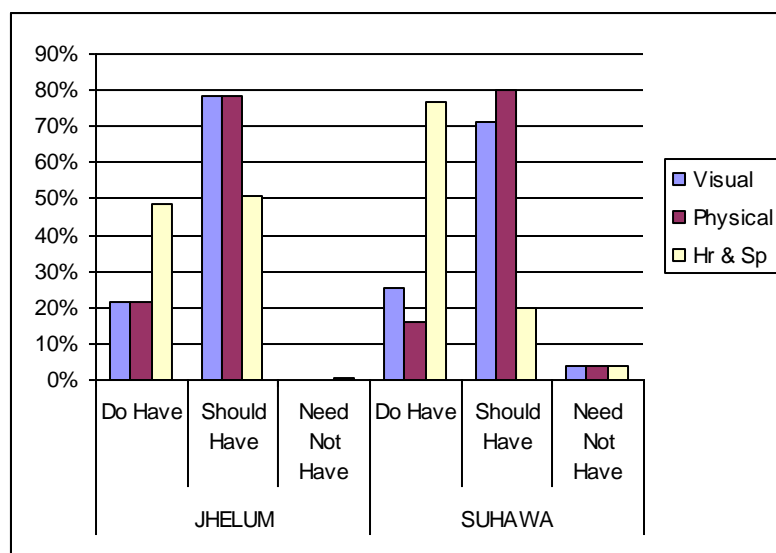
3.5.1.1 Tehsil Jhelum

While the data was collected from people knowing persons with different disabilities, it is felt that this question has more relevance to persons with a physical disability generally. A total of 126 respondents were asked if communal centers like mosques had ramps for the benefit of persons with a disability. 30% of the respondents said that mosques and other communal centers do have proper ramps for persons with physical disability, 69% of respondents said that mosques and other communal centers should have such ramps while 1% of the respondents said that these ramps were not needed.

3.5.1.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if communal centers like mosques had ramps for the benefit of persons with a disability. 39% of the respondents said that mosques and other communal centers do have proper ramps for persons with physical disability, 57% of the respondents said that mosques and other communal centers should have such ramps while 4% respondents said that these ramps were not needed.

Fig. 3.5.1
Availability of ramps
at mosques, etc. for
PWDs



3.5.2 Do, and should, men with a disability get married?

3.5.2.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if men with a disability get married, and if not, should they get married:

- 70 (or 56%) of the respondents said men with a visual disability did get married, 38 (or 30%) respondents said such men should get married while 18 (or 14%) respondents said such men should not get married.
- 82 (or 65%) of the respondents said men with a physical disability did get married, 25 (or 20%) said such men should get married while 19 (or 15%) said such men should not get married.
- 104 (or 83%) of the respondents said men with a hearing and speech disability did get married, 20 (or 16%) said such men should get married while 2 (or 2%) said such men should not get married.

On an overall basis, 68% of the respondents said men with a disability did get married, 22% respondents said such men should get married while 10% respondents said such men should not get married.

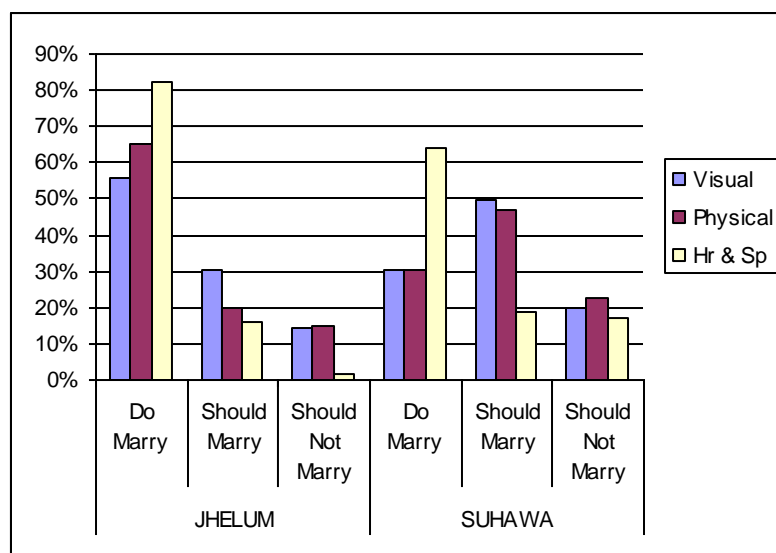
3.5.2.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 126 respondents were asked if men with a disability get married, and if not, should they get married:

- 34 (or 31%) of the respondents said men with a visual disability did get married, 55 (or 50%) respondents said such men should get married while 22 (or 20%) respondents said such men should not get married.
- 34 (or 31%) of the respondents said men with a physical disability did get married, 52 (or 47%) respondents said such men should get married while 25 (or 23%) said such men should not get married.
- 71 (or 64%) of the respondents said men with a hearing and speech disability did get married, 21 (or 19%) said such men should get married while 19 (or 17%) said such men should not get married.

On an overall basis, 42% respondents said men with a disability did get married, 38% respondents said such men should get married while 20% respondents said such men should not get married.

Fig. 3.5.2
Do & should men with a disability get married



3.5.3 Do, and should, women with a disability get married?

3.5.3.1 Tehsil Jehlum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if women with disability get married, and if not, should they get married:

- 56 (or 70%) respondents said women with a visual disability did get married, 45 (or 36%) respondents said such women should get married while 25 (or 20%) said such women should not get married.
- 64 (or 51%) respondents said women with a physical disability did get married, 41 (or 33%) respondents said such women should get married while 21 (or 17%) said such women should not get married.
- 92 (or 73%) respondents said women with a hearing and speech disability did get married, 26 (or 21%) respondents said such women should get married while 8 (or 6%) said such women should not get married.

On an overall basis, 56% of the respondents said women with a disability did get married, 30% respondents said such women should get married while 14% respondents said such women should not get married.

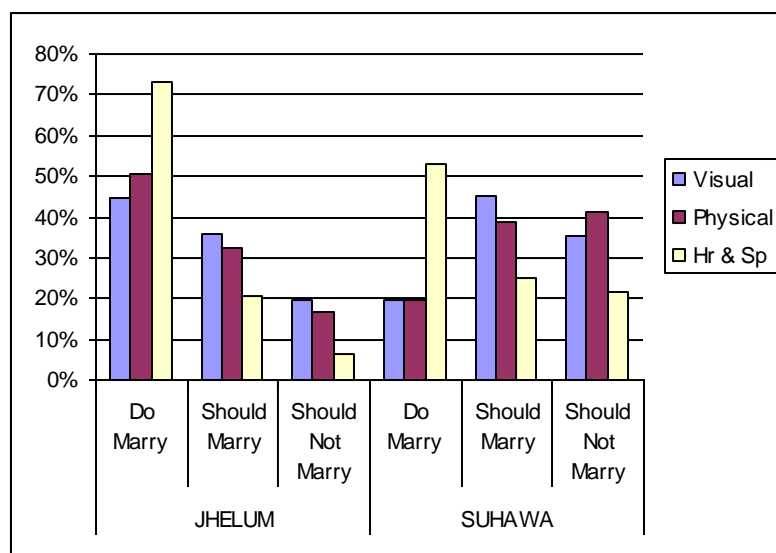
3.5.3.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if women with disability get married, and if not, should they get married:

- 22 (or 20%) of the respondents said women with a visual disability did get married, 50 (or 45%) respondents said such women should get married while 39 (or 35%) said such women should not get married.
- 22 (or 20%) of the respondents said women with a physical disability did get married, 43 (or 39%) respondents said such women should get married while 46 (or 41%) said such women should not get married.
- 59 (or 53%) of the respondents said women with a hearing and speech disability did get married, 28 (or 25%) respondents said such women should get married while 24 (or 22%) said such women should not get married.

On an overall basis, 31% of the respondents said women with a disability did get married, 36% respondents said such women should get married while 33% respondents said such women should not get married.

Fig. 3.5.3
Do & should women
with a disability
get married



3.5.4 Do, and should, men with disability have a CNIC?

3.5.4.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if men with a disability had a CNIC, and if not, should they have a CNIC:

- 123 (or 98%) of the respondents said men with a visual disability did have a CNIC, the remaining 3 (or 2%) respondents said such men should get a CNIC while none said such men do not need a CNIC.
- 121 (or 96%) of the respondents said men with a physical disability did have a CNIC, the remaining 5 (or 4%) respondents said such men should get a CNIC while none said such men do not need a CNIC.
- 122 (or 97%) of the respondents said men with a hearing and speech disability did have a CNIC, the remaining 4 (or 3%) respondents said such men should get a CNIC while none said such men do not need a CNIC.

On an overall basis, 97% of the respondents said men with a disability did have a CNIC, the remaining 3% respondents said such men should get a CNIC while none said such men do not need a CNIC.

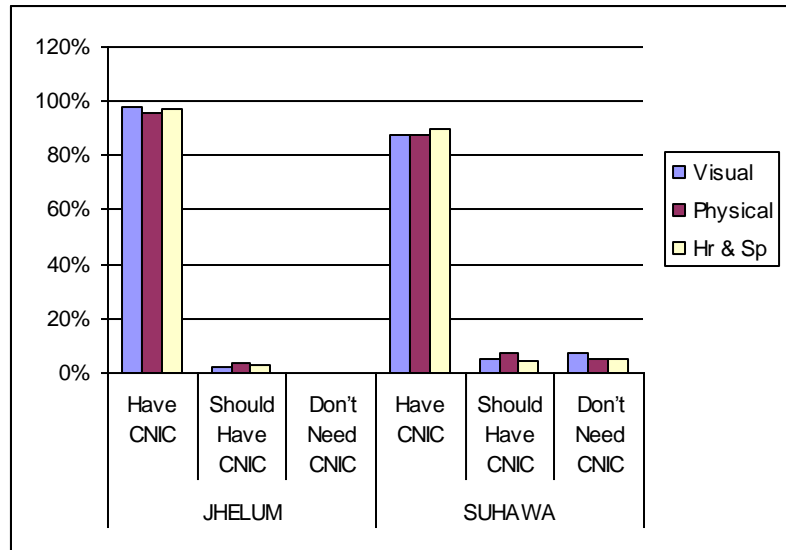
3.5.4.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if men with a disability had a CNIC, and if not, should they have a CNIC:

- 97 (or 87%) of the respondents said men with a visual disability did have a CNIC, 6 (or 5%) of the respondents said such men should get a CNIC while 8 (or 7%) of the respondents said such men do not need a CNIC.
- 97 (or 87%) of the respondents said men with a physical disability did have a CNIC, 8 (or 7%) of the respondents said such men should get a CNIC while 6 (or 5%) said such men do not need a CNIC.
- 100 (or 90%) of the respondents said men with a hearing and speech disability did have a CNIC, 6 (or 5%) of the respondents said such men should get a CNIC while 5 (or 5%) said such men do not need a CNIC.

On an overall basis, 88% of the respondents said men with a disability did have a CNIC, 6% of the respondents said such men should get a CNIC while 6% of the respondents said such men do not need a CNIC.

Fig. 3.5.4
Do and should men with a disability have CNIC



3.5.5 Do, and should, women with disability have a CNIC?

3.5.5.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if women with a disability had a CNIC, and if not, should they have a CNIC:

- 120 (or 95%) of the respondents said women with a visual disability did have a CNIC, the remaining 6 (or 5%) of the respondents said such women should get a CNIC while none said such women do not need a CNIC.
- 117 (or 93%) of the respondents said women with a physical disability did have a CNIC, 8 (or 6%) of the respondents said such women should get a CNIC while one person said such women do not need a CNIC.
- 119 (or 94%) of the respondents said women with a hearing and speech disability did have a CNIC, the remaining 7 (or 6%) of the respondents said such women should get a CNIC while none of the respondents said such women do not need a CNIC.

On an overall basis, 94% of the respondents said women with a disability did have a CNIC, 6% of the respondents said such women should get a CNIC while less than 1% of the respondents said such women do not need a CNIC.

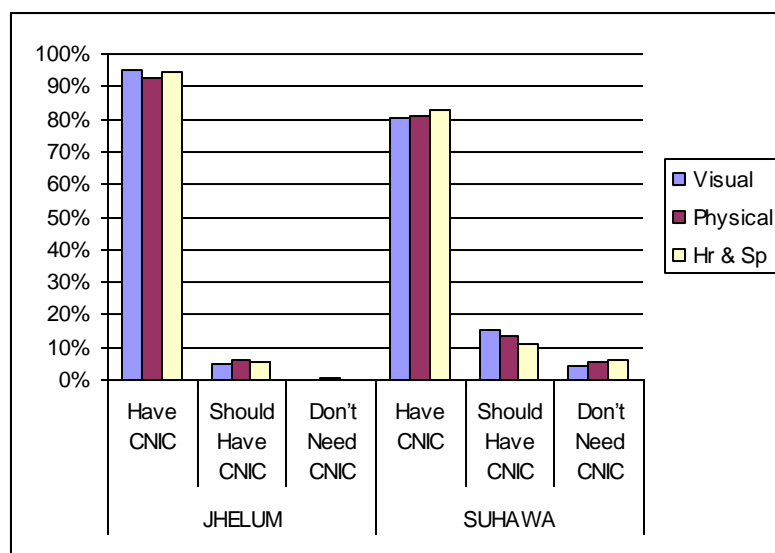
3.5.5.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if women with a disability had a CNIC, and if not, should they have a CNIC:

- 89 (or 80%) of the respondents said women with a visual disability did have a CNIC, 17 (or 15%) of the respondents said such women should get a CNIC while 5 (or 5%) said such women do not need a CNIC.
- 90 (or 81%) of the respondents said women with a physical disability did have a CNIC, 15 (or 14%) of the respondents said such women should get a CNIC while 6 (or 5%) said such women do not need a CNIC.
- 92 (or 83%) of the respondents said women with a hearing and speech disability did have a CNIC, 12 (or 11%) of the respondents said such women should get a CNIC while 7 (or 6%) said such women do not need a CNIC.

On an overall basis, 81% of the respondents said women with a disability did have a CNIC, 13% of the respondents said such women should get a CNIC while 5% of the respondents said such women do not need a CNIC.

Fig. 3.5.5
Do and should
women with
a disability get CNIC



3.5.6. Do, and should, PWDs cast their vote independently?

3.5.6.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if persons with disability cast their votes independently, and if not so, should they be assisted/encouraged to do so:

- 118 (or 94%) of the respondents said that persons with visual disability do cast their votes independently, 8 (or 6%) of the respondents said that such PWDs should be assisted/encouraged to cast their votes, while none said that such persons need not cast their votes.
- 111 (or 88%) of the respondents said that persons with physical disability do cast their votes independently, 9 (or 7%) of the respondents said that such PWDs should be assisted/encouraged to cast their votes, while 6 (or 5%) of the respondents said that such persons need not cast their votes.
- 117 (or 93%) of the respondents said that persons with hearing and speech disability do cast their votes independently, 8 (or 6%) of the respondents said that such PWDs should be assisted/encouraged to cast their votes, while 1 (or less than 1%) of the respondents said that such persons need not cast their votes.

On an overall basis, 92% of the respondents said that PWDs do cast their votes independently, 7% of the respondents said that PWDs should be encouraged/assisted to cast their votes while 2% said that PWDs need not cast their votes.

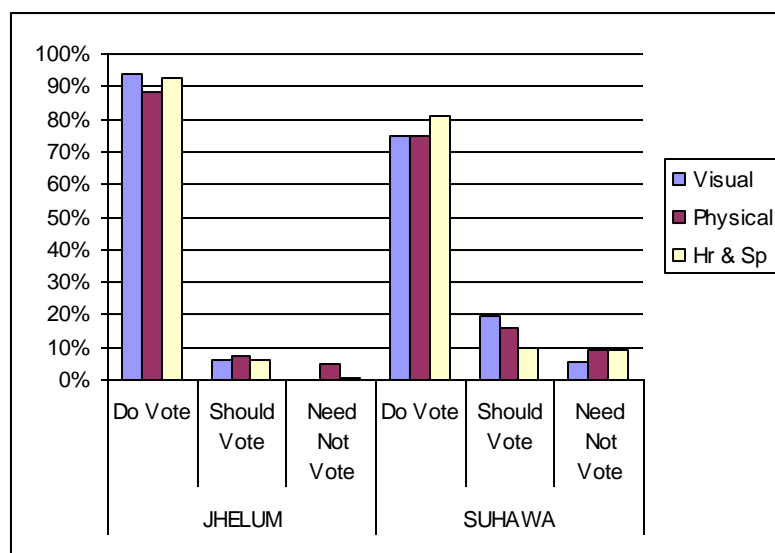
3.5.6.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if persons with disability cast their votes independently, and if not so, should they be assisted/encouraged to do so:

- 83 (or 75%) of the respondents said that persons with visual disability do cast their votes independently, 22 (or 20%) of the respondents said that such PWDs should be assisted/encouraged to cast their votes, while 6 (or 5%) said that such persons need not cast their votes.
- 83 (or 75%) of the respondents said that persons with physical disability do cast their votes independently, 18 (or 16%) of the respondents said that such PWDs should be assisted/encouraged to cast their votes, while 10 (or 9%) of the respondents said that such persons need not cast their votes.
- 90 (or 81%) of the respondents said that persons with hearing and speech disability do cast their votes independently, 11 (or 10%) of the respondents said that such PWDs should be assisted/encouraged to cast their votes, while 10 (or 9%) of the respondents said that such persons need not cast their votes.

On an overall basis, 77% of the respondents said that PWDs do cast their votes independently, 15% of the respondents said that PWDs should be encouraged/assisted to cast their votes while 8% said that PWDs need not cast their votes.

Fig. 3.5.6
Do and should PWDs
cast their votes
independently



3.5.7. How do PWDs feel when persons without disability pass remarks about them, and should persons without disability pass any remarks about PWDs?

3.5.7.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if PWDs felt bad (or good) when persons without a disability pass remarks about them, and should persons without disability be passing such remarks:

- 125 (or 99%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability feel bad (or good) when people without disability pass remarks about them, 99% of the respondents said that people without a disability should not pass any remarks, while 1% of respondents said such remarks do not offend PWDs.
- 125 (or 99%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability feel bad (or good) when people without disability pass remarks about them, 99% of the respondents also said that people without a disability should not pass any remarks, while 1% of respondents said such remarks do not offend PWDs.
- 119 (or 94%) of the respondents said persons with a hearing and speech disability feel bad (or good) when people without disability pass remarks about them, 96% of the respondents said that people without a disability should not pass any remarks, while 4% of respondents said such remarks do not offend PWDs.

On an overall basis, 98% of the respondents said that PWDs feel bad (or good) when people without disability pass remarks about them, 98% of the respondents and that such remarks should not be passed while only 2% of the respondents said that such remarks do not matter.

3.5.7.2 Tehsil Suhawa

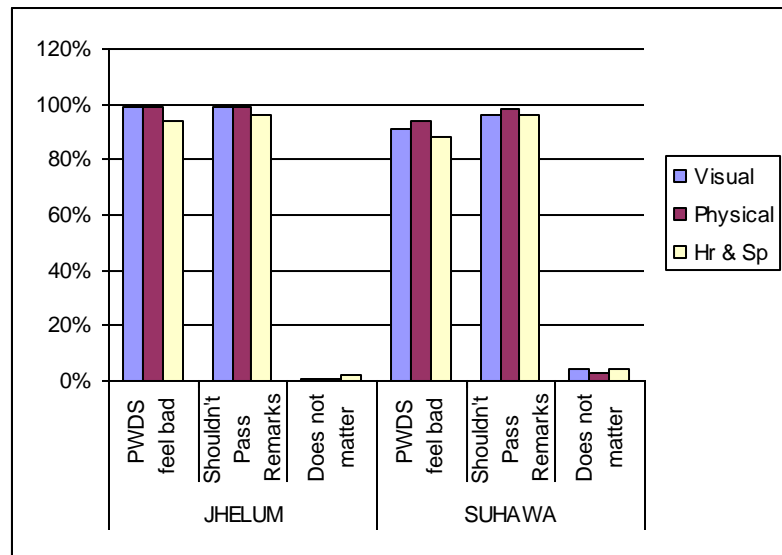
A total of 111 respondents were asked if PWDs felt bad (or good) when persons without a disability pass remarks about them, and should persons without disability be passing such remarks:

- 101 (or 91%) of the respondents said persons with visual disability feel bad (or good) when people without disability pass remarks about them, 96% of the respondents said that people without a disability should not pass any remarks, while 4% of respondents said such remarks do not offend PWDs.
- 104 (or 94%) of the respondents said persons with physical disability feel bad (or good) when people without disability pass remarks about them, 97% of the respondents said that people

without a disability should not pass any remarks, while 3% of respondents said such remarks do not offend PWDs.

- 98 (or 88%) of the respondents said persons with a hearing and speech disability feel bad (or good) when people without disability pass remarks about them, 96% of the respondents said that people without a disability should not pass any remarks, while 4% of respondents said such remarks do not offend PWDs.
- On an overall basis, 91% of the respondents said that PWDs feel bad (or good) when people without disability pass remarks about them, 97% of the respondents said that people without a disability should not pass any remarks, while 3% of respondents said such remarks do not offend PWDs.

Fig. 3.5.7
Feelings of PWDs to remarks passed about them by people without disability



3.6 LIVELIHOOD OF PWDs

This part of the survey was aimed at finding out the impressions, views and attitudes of the persons living around PWD's about PWD's ability to earn their own livelihood through basic skills.

3.6.1 Are PWDs trained, and should they be trained, in any skills necessary to earn a livelihood?

3.6.1.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if PWDs were trained in a skill necessary to earn a livelihood, and if not so, should they be so trained:

- 43 (or 34%) of the respondents said that persons with a visual disability are trained in a skill necessary to earn a livelihood, 71 (or 56%) of the respondents said such PWDs should be so trained while 12 (or 10%) of the respondents said such training was not necessary.
- 60 (or 48%) of the respondents said that persons with a physical disability are trained in a skill necessary to earn a livelihood, 60 (or 48%) of the respondents said such PWDs should be so trained while 6 (or 5%) of the respondents said such training was not necessary.
- 71 (or 56%) of the respondents said that persons with a hearing and speech disability are trained in a skill necessary to earn a livelihood, 48 (or 38%) of the respondents said such PWDs should be so trained while 7 (or 6%) of the respondents said such training was not necessary.

On an overall basis, 46% of the respondents said that persons with a disability are trained in a skill necessary to earn a livelihood, 47% of the respondents said PWDs should be so trained while 7% of the respondents said such training was not necessary.

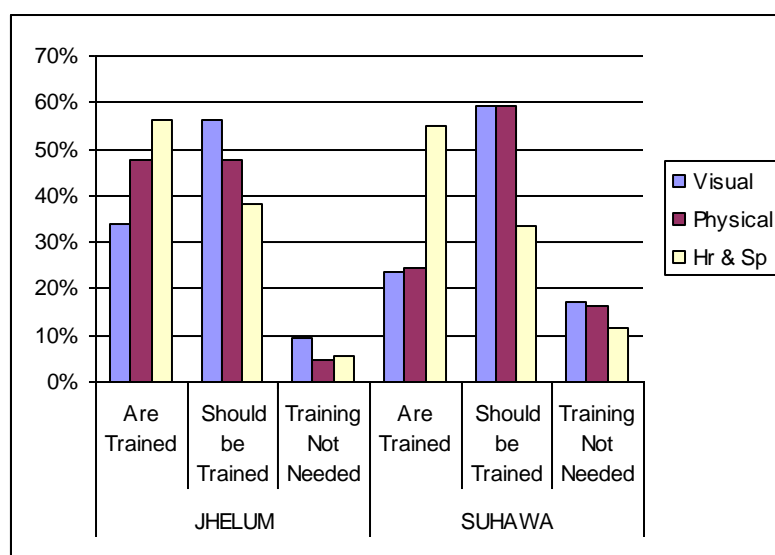
3.6.1.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if PWDs were trained in a skill necessary to earn a livelihood, and if not so, should they be so trained:

- 26 (or 23%) of the respondents said that persons with a visual disability are trained in a skill necessary to earn a livelihood, 66 (or 59%) of the respondents said such PWDs should be so trained while 19 (or 17%) of the respondents said such training was not necessary.
- 27 (or 24%) of the respondents said that persons with a physical disability are trained in a skill necessary to earn a livelihood, 66 (or 59%) of the respondents said such PWDs should be so trained while 18 (or 5%) of the respondents said such training was not necessary.
- 61 (or 55%) of the respondents said that persons with a hearing and speech disability are trained in a skill necessary to earn a livelihood, 37 (or 33%) of the respondents said PWDs should be so trained while 13 (or 12%) of the respondents said such training was not necessary.

On an overall basis, 34% of the respondents said that persons with a disability are trained in a skill necessary to earn a livelihood, 51% of the respondents said PWDs should be so trained while 15% of the respondents said such training was not necessary.

Fig. 3.6.1
Need to train PWDs
in skills necessary to
earn a livelihood



3.6.2 Do, and can, PWDs earn their own livelihood?

3.6.2.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if PWDs were actually earning their own livelihood, and if not so, should they be earning their own livelihood:

- 47 (or 37%) of the respondents said that persons with a visual disability do earn their own livelihood, 49 (or 39%) of the respondents said such persons can earn their own living, while 30 (or 24%) of the respondents said they cannot earn their own living.
- 66 (or 52%) of the respondents said that persons with a physical disability do earn their own livelihood, 34 (or 27%) of the respondents said such persons can earn their own living, while 26 (or 21%) of the respondents said they cannot earn their own living.
- 78 (or 62%) of the respondents said that persons with a hearing and speech disability do earn their own livelihood, 29 (or 23%) of the respondents said such persons can earn their own living, while 19 (or 15%) of the respondents said they cannot earn their own living.

On an overall basis, 51% of the respondents said that persons with a disability do earn their own livelihood, 30% of the respondents said such persons can earn their own living, while 20% of the respondents said they cannot earn their own living.

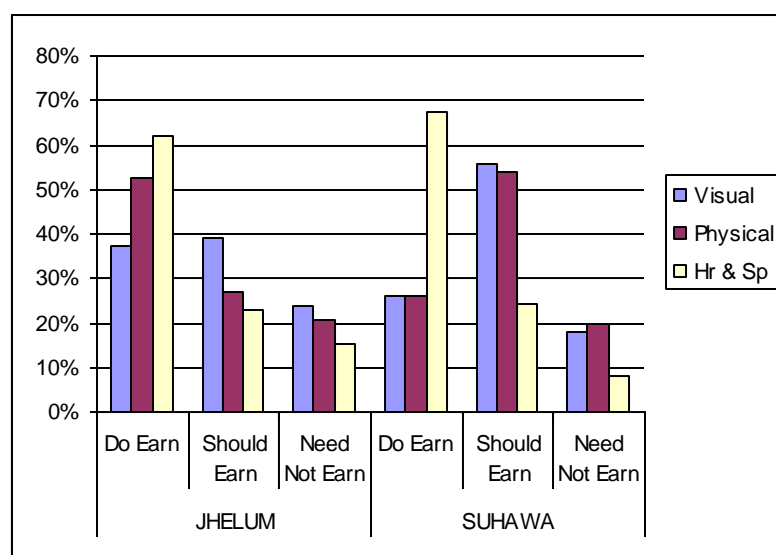
3.6.2.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if PWDs were actually earning their own livelihood, and if not so, should they be earning their own livelihood:

- 29 (or 26%) of the respondents said that persons with a visual disability do earn their own livelihood, 62 (or 56%) of the respondents said such persons can earn their own living, while 20 (or 18%) of the respondents said they cannot earn their own living.
- 29 (or 26%) of the respondents said that persons with a physical disability do earn their own livelihood, 60 (or 54%) of the respondents said such persons can earn their own living, while 22 (or 20%) of the respondents said they cannot earn their own living.
- 75 (or 68%) of the respondents said that persons with a hearing and speech disability do earn their own livelihood, 27 (or 24%) of the respondents said such persons can earn their own living, while 9 (or 8%) of the respondents said they cannot earn their own living.

On an overall basis, 40% of the respondents said that persons with a disability do earn their own livelihood, 45% of the respondents said such persons can earn their own living, while 15% of the respondents said they cannot earn their own living.

Fig. 3.6.2
Can and should
PWDs earn their
own living



3.7 EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY

This section of the survey centered around children with disability. The questions included here were aimed at finding out the impressions, views and attitudes of the persons living around PWDs about teachers' ability and training to deal with requirements of children with a disability,

3.7.1 Do children with disability go to school?

3.7.1.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if children with disability were going to school, and if not, should they be going to school:

- 44 (or 35%) of the respondents said children with visual disability were going to school, 77 (or 61%) of the respondents said the remaining should also go to school while 5 (or 4%) of the respondents said they should not go to school.
- 64 (or 51%) of the respondents said children with physical disability were going to school, 60 (or 48%) of the respondents said the remaining should also go to school while 2 (2%) of the respondents said they should not go to school.
- 47 (or 37%) of the respondents said children with hearing and speech disability were going to school, 66 (or 52%) of the respondents said the remaining should also go to school while 13 (or 10%) of the respondents said they should not go to school.

On an overall basis, 41% of all respondents said that children with disability were going to school, 54% of respondents felt the others should also be sent to school and only 5% respondents said that such children should not go to school.

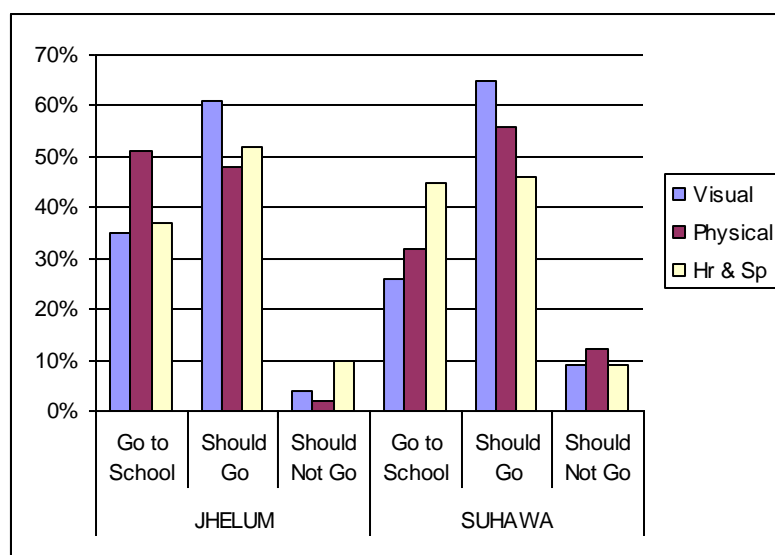
3.4.1.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 126 respondents were asked if children with disability were going to school, and if not, should they be going to school:

- 29 (or 26%) of the respondents said children with visual disability were going to school, 72 (or 65%) of the respondents said the remaining should also go to school while 10 (or 9%) of the respondents said they should not go to school.
- 36 (or 32%) of the respondents said children with physical disability were going to school, 62 (or 56%) of the respondents said the remaining should also go to school while 13 (12%) of the respondents said they should not go to school.
- 50 (or 45%) of the respondents said children with hearing and speech disability were going to school, 51 (or 46%) of the respondents said the remaining should also go to school while 10 (or 9%) of the respondents said they should not go to school.

On an overall basis, 35% of all respondents said that children with disability were going to school, 56% felt the others should also be sent to school and only 10% respondents said that such children should not go to school.

Fig. 3.7.1
Desirability of Children with disability to go to school



3.7.2 Are the teachers in mainstream schools trained to teach children with disability?

3.7.2.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if teachers in mainstream schools were trained to teach children with disability, and if not so, should they be so trained:

- 29 (or 23%) of the respondents said teachers in mainstream schools were capable of teaching children with visual disability, 84 (or 67%) of the respondents said the rest of the teachers should be trained while 13 (or 10%) of the respondents said these teachers in mainstream schools need not be trained for this purpose.
- 74 (or 59%) of the respondents said teachers in mainstream schools were capable of teaching children with physical disability, 49 (or 39%) of the respondents said the rest of the teachers should be trained while 3 (or 2%) of the respondents said these teachers in mainstream schools need not be trained for this purpose.
- 36 (or 29%) of the respondents said teachers in mainstream schools were capable of teaching children with hearing and speech disability, 75 (or 60%) of the respondents said the rest of the teachers should be trained while 15 (or 12%) of the respondents said these teachers in

mainstream schools need not be trained for this purpose. On an overall basis, 37% of respondents said that mainstream teachers were suitably trained for teaching children with disability, 55% said the rest of the mainstream teachers should be trained while 8% said mainstream teachers need not be trained for this purpose.

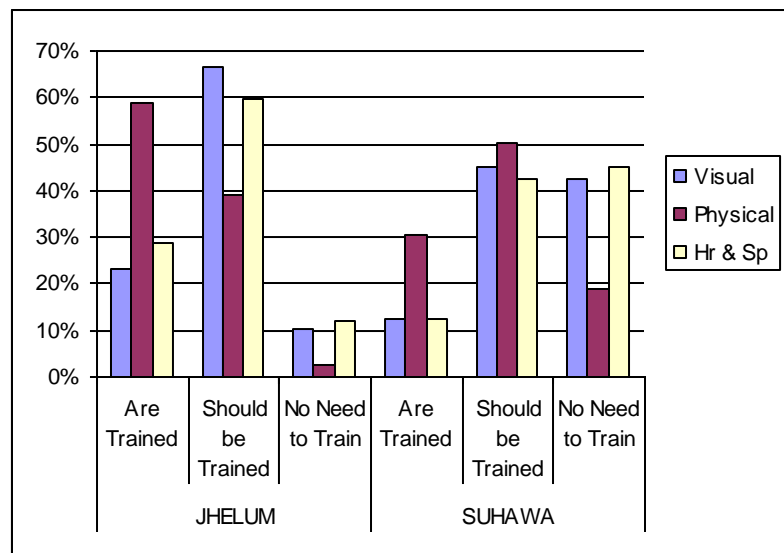
3.7.2.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if teachers in mainstream schools were trained to teach children with disability, and if not so, should they be so trained:

- 14 (or 13%) of the respondents said teachers in mainstream schools were capable of teaching children with visual disability, 50 (or 45%) of the respondents said the rest of the teachers should be trained while 47 (or 42%) of the respondents said these teachers in mainstream schools need not be trained for this purpose.
- 34 (or 31%) of the respondents said teachers in mainstream schools were capable of teaching children with physical disability, 56 (or 50%) of the respondents said the rest of the teachers should be trained while 21 (or 19%) said these teachers in mainstream schools cannot be trained for this purpose.
- 14 (or 13%) of the respondents said teachers in mainstream schools were capable of teaching children with hearing and speech disability, 47 (or 42%) of the respondents said the rest of the teachers should be trained while 50 (or 45%) of the respondents said these teachers in mainstream schools cannot be trained for this purpose.

On an overall basis, 19% of respondents said that mainstream teachers were suitably trained for teaching children with disability, 46% said the rest of the mainstream teachers should be trained while 35% said mainstream teachers need not be trained for this purpose.

Fig. 3.7.2
Training Needed for mainstream Teachers to enable them teach children with disability



3.8 DISABLED CHILDREN AND SPORTS

This section of the survey was devoted to sensitivities of children with disabilities when playing with children without a disability. It was aimed at finding out how sensitized were persons living around children with disability about such children’s sensitivities.

3.8.1 Are children without disability sensitized to play with children having a disability & should they be so sensitized?

3.8.1.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if children without a disability were sensitized to play with children having a disability, and if not so, should children without a disability be sensitized to play with children with a disability:

- 43 (or 34%) of the respondents said that children without a disability were sensitized to play with children having a visual disability, 71 (or 56%) of the respondents said children without disability need to be sensitized in this respect, while 12 (or 10%) of the respondents said there was no need to do so.
- 65 (or 52%) of the respondents said that children without a disability were sensitized to play with children having a physical disability, 58 (or 46%) of the respondents said children without disability need to be sensitized in this respect, while 3 (or 2%) of the respondents said there was no need to do so.
- 95 (or 75%) of the respondents said that children without a disability were not sensitized to play with children having a hearing and speech disability, 31 (or 56%) of the respondents said children without disability need to be sensitized in this respect, while none said there was no need to do so.

On an overall basis, 54% of the respondents said that children without a disability were sensitized to play with children having a disability, 42% of the respondents said children without disability need to be sensitized in this respect, while 4% of the respondents said there was no need to do so.

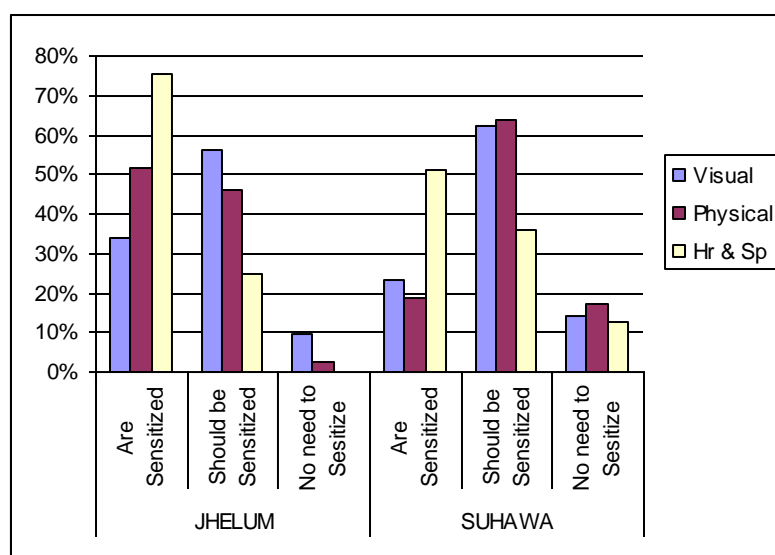
3.8.1.2 *Tehsil Suhawa*

A total of 111 respondents were asked if children without a disability were sensitized to play with children having a disability, and if not so, should children without a disability be sensitized to play with children with a disability:

- 26 (or 23%) of the respondents said that children without a disability were sensitized to play with children having a visual disability, 69 (or 62%) of the respondents said children without disability need to be sensitized in this respect, while 16 (or 14%) of the respondents said there was no need to do so.
- 21 (or 19%) of the respondents said that children without a disability were sensitized to play with children having a physical disability, 71 (or 64%) of the respondents said children without disability need to be sensitized in this respect, while 19 (or 17%) of the respondents said there was no need to do so.
- 57 (or 51%) of the respondents said that children without a disability were not sensitized to play with children having a hearing and speech disability, 40 (or 36%) of the respondents said children without disability need to be sensitized in this respect, while 14 (or 13%) none said there was no need to do so.

On an overall basis, 31% of the respondents said that children without a disability were sensitized to play with children having a disability, 54% of the respondents said children without disability need to be sensitized in this respect, while 15% of the respondents said there was no need to do so.

Fig. 3.8.1
Need for sensitizing children without disability towards children with disability



3.9 PWDS AND COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

This part of the survey was aimed at assessing the impressions, views and attitudes of people living around PWDs about the role of PWDs in communal activities; the degree of their involvement and their contribution in solving communal problems.

3.9.1 Are any communal functions or events held, or should be held, that may be attended by persons both with and without a disability?

3.9.1.1 *Tehsil Jhelum*

A total of 126 respondents were asked if any communal functions or events that could be attended by persons both with or without a disability were held, and if not so, should such communal functions be held:

- 35 (or 28%) of the respondents said that events intended to be attended by PWDs and persons without a disability were held and persons with a visual disability attended such functions, 86 (or 68%) of the respondents said that such events should be encouraged while 5 (or 4%) of the respondents said that it was not necessary.
- 35 (or 28%) of the respondents said that events intended to be attended by PWDs and persons without a disability were held and persons with a physical disability attended such functions, 87 (or 69%) of the respondents said that such events should be encouraged while 4 (or 3%) of the respondents said that it was not necessary.
- 39 (or 31%) of the respondents said that events intended to be attended by PWDs and persons without a disability were held and persons with a hearing & speech disability attended such functions, 85 (or 67%) of the respondents said that such events should be encouraged while 2 (or 2%) said that it was not necessary.

On an overall basis, 29% of the respondents said events intended to be attended jointly by PWDs and persons without a disability were held, 68% of the respondents said that such events should be held while 3% of the respondents said such events were not necessary.

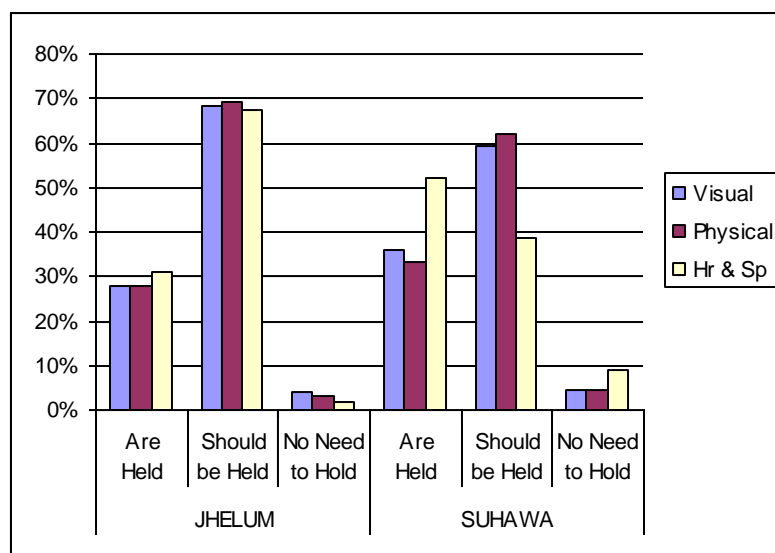
3.9.1.2 *Tehsil Suhawa*

A total of 111 respondents were asked if any communal functions or events that could be attended by persons both with or without a disability were held, and if not so, should such communal functions be held:

- 40 (or 36%) of the respondents said that events intended to be attended by PWDs and persons without a disability were held and persons with a visual disability attended such functions, 66 (or 59%) of the respondents said that such events should be encouraged while 5 (or 5%) of the respondents said that it was not necessary.
- 37 (or 33%) of the respondents said that events intended to be attended by PWDs and persons without a disability were held and persons with a physical disability attended such functions, 69 (or 62%) of the respondents said that such events should be encouraged while 5 (or 5%) of the respondents said that it was not necessary.
- 58 (or 52%) of the respondents said that events intended to be attended by PWDs and persons without a disability were held and persons with a hearing & speech disability attended such functions, 43 (or 39%) of the respondents said that such events should be encouraged while 10 (or 9%) of the respondents said that it was not necessary.

On an overall basis, 41% of the respondents said events intended to be attended jointly by PWDs and persons without a disability were held, 53% of the respondents said that such events should be held while 6% of the respondents said such events were not necessary.

Fig. 3.9.1
Desirability of holding social events to be attended by PWDs and persons without disability



3.9.2. Are men with a disability members, or should such men be members, of any men organization / CCB?

3.9.2.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if men with a disability were a member of men organization/CCB, and if not so, should they be encouraged to become members.

- 26 (or 21%) of the respondents said men with a visual disability were members of men organizations/CCBs, 90 (or 71%) of the respondents said such men should be encouraged to become members while 10 (or 8%) of the respondents said it was not necessary to do so.
- 37 (or 29%) of the respondents said men with a physical disability were members of men organizations/CCBs, 77 (or 61%) of the respondents said such men should be encouraged to become members while 12 (or 10%) said it was not necessary to do so.
- 29 (or 23%) of the respondents said men with a hearing and speech disability were members of men organizations/CCBs, 71 (or 56%) of the respondents said such men should be encouraged to become members while 26 (or 21%) of the respondents said it was not necessary to do so.

On an overall basis, 24% of the respondents said men a disability were members of men organizations/ CCBs, 63% of the respondents said such men should be encouraged to become members while 13% of the respondents said it was not necessary to do so.

3.9.2.2 Tehsil Suhawa

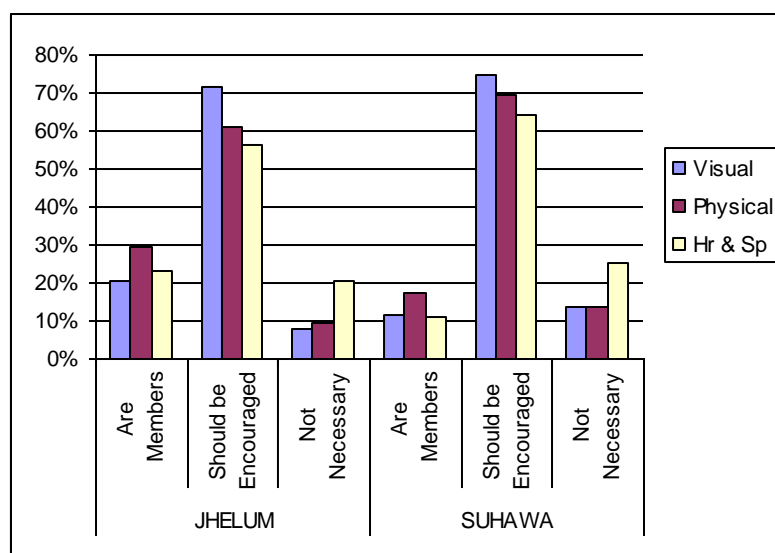
A total of 111 respondents were asked if men with a disability were a member of men organization/CCB, and if not so, should they be encouraged to become members.

- 13 (or 12%) of the respondents said men with a visual disability were members of men organizations/CCBs, 83 (or 75%) of the respondents said such men should be encouraged to become members while 15 (or 14%) of the respondents said it was not necessary to do so.
- 19 (or 17%) of the respondents said men with a physical disability were members of men organizations/CCBs, 77 (or 69%) of the respondents said such men should be encouraged to become members while 15 (or 14%) of the respondents said it was not necessary to do so.
- 12 (or 11%) of the respondents said men with a hearing and speech disability were members of men organizations/CCBs, 71 (or 64%) of the respondents said such men should be encouraged to become members while 28 (or 25%) of the respondents said it was not necessary to do so.

On an overall basis, 13% of the respondents said men a disability were members of men organizations/ CCBs, 69% of the respondents said such men should be encouraged to become

members while 13% of the respondents said it was not necessary to do so.

Fig 3.9.2
Should men with a disability become members of men organizations / CCBs



3.9.3. Are women with a disability members, or should they be encouraged to become members, of any women organization / CCB?

3.9.3.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if women with a disability were a member of women organization/CCB, and if not so, should they be encouraged to become members.

- 17 (or 13%) of the respondents said women with a visual disability were members of women organizations/CCBs, 97 (or 77%) of the respondents said such women should be encouraged to become members while 12 (or 10%) of the respondents said it was not necessary to do so.
- 18 (or 29%) of the respondents said women with a physical disability were members of women organizations/CCBs, 95 (or 75%) of the respondents said such women should be encouraged to become members while 13 (or 10%) of the respondents said it was not necessary to do so.
- 13 (or 10%) of the respondents said women with a hearing and speech disability were members of women organizations/CCBs, 90 (or 71%) of the respondents said such women should be encouraged to become members while 23 (or 18%) said it was not necessary to do so.

On an overall basis, 13% of the respondents said women a disability were members of women organizations/ CCBs, 75% of the respondents said such women should be encouraged to become members while 13% of the respondents said it was not necessary to do so.

3.9.3.2 Tehsil Suhawa

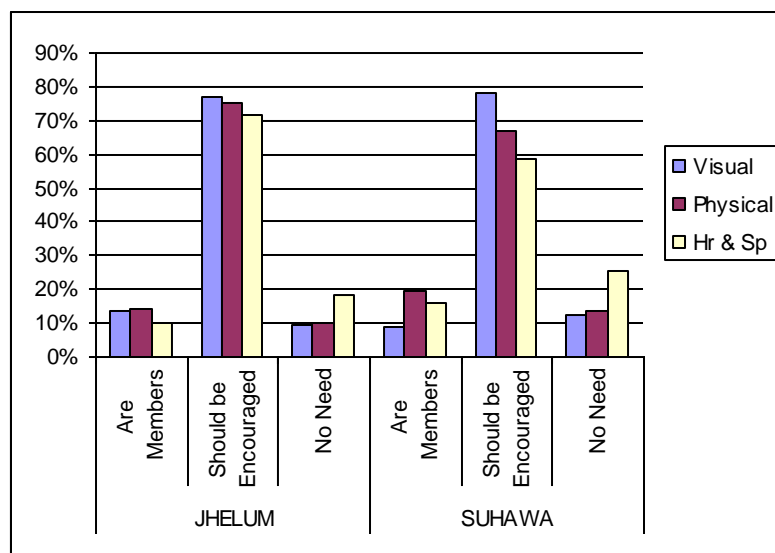
A total of 111 respondents were asked if women with a disability were a member of women organization/CCB, and if not so, should they be encouraged to become members.

- 10 (or 9%) of the respondents said women with a visual disability were members of women organizations/CCBs, 87 (or 78%) of the respondents said such women should be encouraged to become members while 14 (or 13%) of the respondents said it was not necessary to do so.
- 22 (or 20%) of the respondents said women with a physical disability were members of women organizations/CCBs, 74 (or 67%) of the respondents said such women should be encouraged to become members while 15 (or 14%) said it was not necessary to do so.
- 18 (or 16%) of the respondents said women with a hearing and speech disability were members of women organizations/CCBs, 65 (or 59%) of the respondents said such women should be encouraged to become members while 28 (or 25%) of the respondents said it was not necessary to do so.

On an overall basis, 15% of the respondents said women a disability were members of women

organizations/ CCBs, 68% of the respondents said such women should be encouraged to become members while 17% said it was not necessary to do so.

Fig 3.9.3
Should women with a disability become members of men organizations / CCBs



3.9.4 Do & should communities consult PWDs for analyzing communal problems?

3.9.4.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if PWDs were consulted by communities for analyzing communal problems, and if not so, should they be consulted:

- 72 (or 57%) of the respondents said that persons with visual disability were consulted by communities for analyzing communal problems; the rest 54 (or 43%) of the respondents said such persons should be consulted by communities while none said that they should not be consulted for this purpose.
- 79 (or 63%) of the respondents said that persons with physical disability were consulted by communities for analyzing communal problems; the rest 47 (or 37%) of the respondents said such persons should be consulted by communities while none said that they should not be consulted for this purpose.
- 51 (or 40%) of the respondents said that persons with hearing and speech disability were consulted by communities for analyzing communal problems; 59 (or 47%) of the respondents said such persons should be consulted by communities while 16 (or 13%) of the respondents said that they should not be consulted for this purpose.

On an overall basis, 53% of the respondents said that PWDs were consulted by communities for analyzing communal problems; 42% of the respondents said such persons should be consulted by communities while 4% of the respondents said that they should not be consulted for this purpose.

3.9.4.2 Tehsil Suhawa

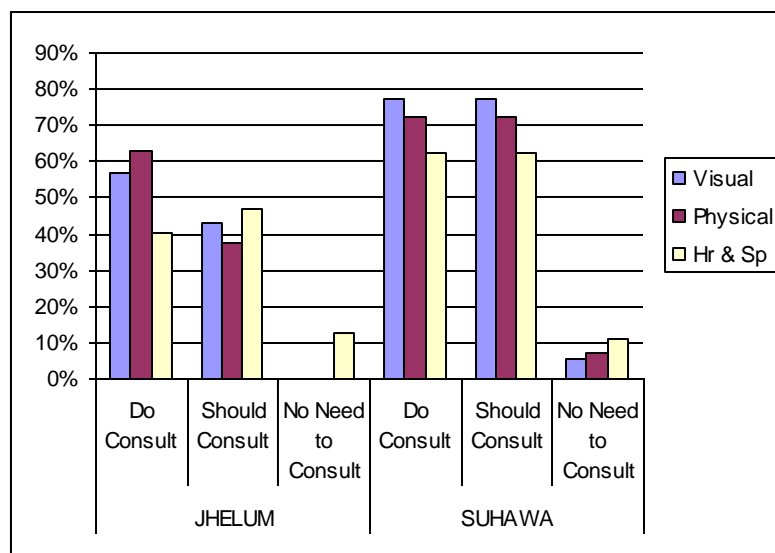
A total of 111 respondents were asked if PWDs were consulted by communities for analyzing communal problems, and if not so, should they be consulted:

- 19 (or 17%) of the respondents said that persons with visual disability were consulted by communities for analyzing communal problems; 86 (or 77%) of the respondents said such persons should be consulted by communities while 6 (or 5%) said that they should not be consulted for this purpose.
- 23 (or 21%) of the respondents said that persons with physical disability were consulted by communities for analyzing communal problems; 80 (or 72%) of the respondents said such persons should be consulted by communities while 8 (or 7%) of the respondents said that they should not be consulted for this purpose.

- 30 (or 27%) of the respondents said that persons with hearing and speech disability were consulted by communities for analyzing communal problems; 69 (or 62%) of the respondents said such persons should be consulted by communities while 12 (or 11%) of the respondents said that they should not be consulted for this purpose.

On an overall basis, 22% of the respondents said that PWDs were consulted by communities for analyzing communal problems; 71% of the respondents said such persons should be consulted by communities while 8% of the respondents said that they should not be consulted for this purpose.

Fig. 3.9.4
Should communities consult PWDs for analyzing communal problems



3.9.5 Do and should people ask PWDs for their suggestions for solving communal problems?

3.9.5.1 Tehsil Jhelum

A total of 126 respondents were asked if people seek suggestions from PWDs for solving communal problems, and if not so, should PWDs be asked to make such suggestions:

- 62 (or 49%) of the respondents said people do seek suggestions from persons with a visual disability for solving communal problems, 64 (or 51%) of the respondents said people should do so while none said that people should not seek suggestions from such persons for solving communal problems.
- 70 (or 56%) of the respondents said people do seek suggestions from persons with a physical disability for solving communal problems, 56 (or 44%) of the respondents said people should do so while none said that people should not seek suggestions from such persons for solving communal problems.
- 45 (or 36%) of the respondents said people do seek suggestions from persons with a hearing and speech disability for solving communal problems, 64 (or 51%) of the respondents said people should do so while 17 (or 13%) of the respondents said that people should not seek suggestions from such persons for solving communal problems.

On an overall basis, 47% of the respondents said people do seek suggestions from PWDs for solving communal problems, 49% of the respondents said people should do so while 4% of the respondents said that people should not seek suggestions from PWDs for solving communal problems.

3.9.5.2 Tehsil Suhawa

A total of 111 respondents were asked if people seek suggestions from PWDs for solving communal problems, and if not so, should PWDs be asked to make such suggestions:

- 15 (or 14%) of the respondents said people do seek suggestions from persons with a visual disability for solving communal problems, 84 (or 76%) of the respondents said people should do so while 12 (or 11%) of the respondents said that people should not seek suggestions from

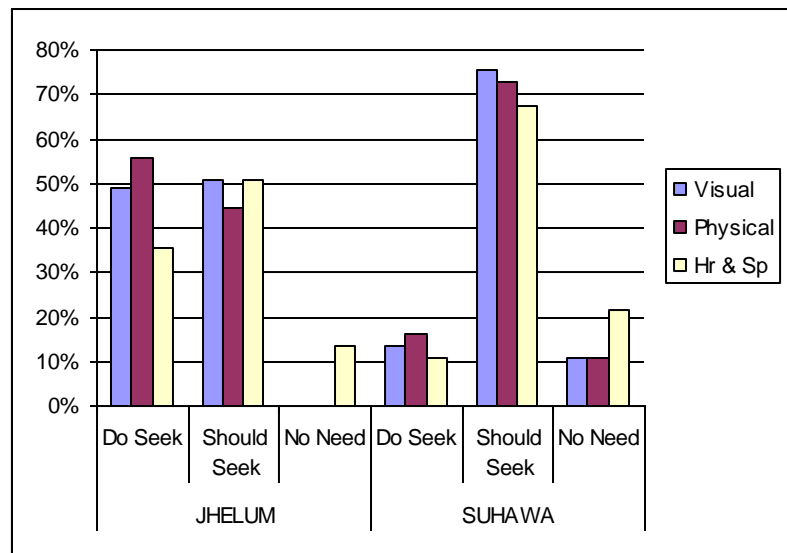
such persons.

- 18 (or 16%) of the respondents said people do seek suggestions from persons with a physical disability for solving communal problems, 81 (or 73%) of the respondents said people should do so while 12 (or 11%) of the respondents said that people should not seek suggestions from such persons for solving communal problems.
- 12 (or 11%) of the respondents said people do seek suggestions from persons with a hearing and speech disability for solving communal problems, 75 (or 68%) of the respondents said people should do so while 24 (or 22%) said that people should not seek suggestions from such persons for solving communal problems.

On an overall basis, 14% of the respondents said people do seek suggestions from PWDs for solving communal problems, 72% of the respondents said people should do so while 14% of the respondents said that people should not seek suggestions from PWDs for solving communal problems.

3.9.5

Do and should people seek suggestions from PWDs for solving communal problems



4. ANALYSIS

4.1 BASIS FOR ANALYSIS

This baseline survey was conducted to find out the views, impressions and attitudes of the people living around the persons with disabilities. It is therefore important to keep in mind that the findings and data yielded by this survey represent the feelings and views of the people living around PWDs. It may not necessarily correspond with the views and feelings of the PWDs themselves, or be a reflection of the correct situation at the ground.

However, the data and findings do provide valuable information about the social environment in which PWDs live and the attitudes they have to contend with in their daily lives. For example, 31% of the respondents in Tehsil Suhawa feel that women with a disability should not get married. Similarly, 8% of the respondents in Suhawa said that PWDs need not vote at the elections. This sadly indicates that a segment of the society (however small) is not inclined to grant a full set of basic rights to PWDs – and PWDs have to live with that attitude. The real value of data provided by this survey lies in understanding these undercurrents and designing awareness programs for the people living around PWDs in order to ensure a proper living environment for them.

4.2 SEGMENT-WISE OBSERVATIONS ON THE DATA

4.2.1 *Observations on Personal Life Management by PWDs*

Two facts that stand out from the data. Firstly, most respondents feel that PWDs are by and large able to attend to issues related to personal life management. The percentages of such PWDs range from 57% to 97%. Persons with a hearing and speech disability generally show a better ability to attend to their needs than other PWDs. The second important fact is that a high percentage of respondents (upto 47% in certain cases) consistently said that those PWDs who cannot attend to their personal needs (eat, drink, bathe, put on shoes, etc.) can be trained to do so. This provides a very good indicator for designing training programs for PWDs focused on personal life management techniques.

4.2.2 *Observations on Independent Mobility of PWDs*

The data shows that 40% of respondents in Tehsil Jhelum and 61% in Tehsil Suhawa said that PWDs cannot move around on their own on an overall basis. Persons with physical disability understandably have a higher percentage. Respondents generally felt that these PWDs can be trained and where possible equipped to move around on their own. This points a need for designing programs in line with the need of PWDs.

4.2.3 *Observations on Socialization by PWDs*

Between 47% to 61% of the respondents said that PWDs attend social functions like weddings and funerals, etc. This means that almost half the PWDs do not attend such social functions. A deeper and more specialized study is needed to establish the causes of such aloofness by the PWDs. Sadly, between 9% and 16% of the respondents feel that PWDs should not attend such social functions. This is alarming and calls for mounting awareness programs to educate people living around PWDs that PWDs should be encouraged to become part of the social fiber. Instead of keeping them away, they should be encouraged to play a meaningful role in the social functions.

4.2.4 *Observations on Basic Rights of PWDs*

Some interesting facts emerge from the data:

- Mosques and communal centers generally do not provide basic amenities like ramps for the benefit of PWDs. There could be a number of factors responsible for this state of affairs, but the facts remain that this important area needs to be attended to.
- On an overall basis, 45% of the respondents said that men with a disability do not get married. More sadly, 21% of the respondents said that such men should not get married. The percentages

for women with disability are even higher, 57% and 24% respectively.

- A very high percentage of PWDs have CNIC and it was generally felt by the respondents that all PWDs should have a CNIC. Yet, on an overall basis 1.5% respondents said that PWDs need not have a CNIC.
- 92% of respondents in Tehsil Jhelum and 77% in Tehsil Suhawa said that PWDs do cast their vote in elections. But sadly 2% in Tehsil Jhelum and 8% in Tehsil Suhawa were of the opinion that PWDs should not cast their vote.
- 95% of the respondents agreed that PWDs are sensitive to the remarks passed on them by persons with no disability. Most agreed that such remarks should not be passed; yet almost 2% of the respondents said that PWDs should not feel offended. This calls for awareness of need to be sensitive to PWD's feelings.

This segment of the survey clearly indicates a need for mounting awareness programs among people living around PWDs on various aspects of the basic rights of PWDs and how they need to be attended to.

4.2.5 Observations on Education

The focus of this segment of the survey was to establish if people living around PWDs feel that (a) children with a disability can be accommodated in mainstream schools and (b) if teachers in mainstream schools are adequately trained to handle the needs of children with disabilities. The data shows that on an overall basis only 38% of children with disability go to mainstream schools while 55% of the respondents feel that the remaining children with disability should also go to mainstream schools. Only 28% of the respondents felt that teachers in mainstream schools were adequately trained or equipped to teach children with disabilities. However, approximately 50% of the respondents said that teachers in mainstream schools were trainable and should be trained to handle the special needs of disabled children.

4.2.6 Livelihood Earning by PWDs

40% of the respondents said that PWDs had a basic skill necessary for earning a livelihood. 49% of them felt that the remaining PWDs could also be trained to learn a skill that will enable them to earn a livelihood. Some 11% said that PWDs were not trainable. Remarkably, while only 40% of PWDs had a basic skill, 46% were actually earning their livelihood. This indicates that PWDs do not like to be a burden on their family or community. The data demonstrates that on the one hand there is an urgent need to mount skills training programs for PWDs, and on the other to create awareness among people living around PWDs that PWDs should not be considered a burden on the society.

4.2.7 Sports for children with disability

The survey shows that only 42% of the respondents said that children without disability are sensitized to the feelings of children with a disability when playing together. 48% of the respondents felt that children without a disability should be sensitized but sadly almost 10% of the respondents did not consider there was any need to do so. All this clearly demonstrates that there is a need for organizing awareness programs among people living around PWDs in this area of sensitivity.

4.2.8 Communal Activities and PWDs

The survey shows that there is a remarkable dearth of communal functions/activities that may be attended by both people with or without a disability. This attitude needs correction. The data also indicates that less than 15% of the respondents think that PWDs are members of communal organizations/CCBs. While, on average, some 70% think that PWDs should be members of such organizations, around 15% feel that membership of communal organizations or CCBs was not necessary for PWDs. The situation demands a two-pronged action program: firstly a program to encourage PWDs to become members of communal organizations and secondly to create an awareness among persons without disability that it is necessary to treat PWDs as an active part of the society.

The data also shows that on average less than 34% of the respondents think that advice or inputs are

sought from PWDs for analyzing or solving communal problems. While a healthy 59% think that such advice/input should be sought, about 7% of the respondents felt that it was not necessary to seek involvement of PWDs. This once again demonstrates a need for awareness programs for persons without a disability living around PWDs.

4.3 COMPARISON OF DISABILITIES IN TERMS OF TRAINABILITY

4.3.1 *In relation to Personal Life Management*

Persons with a hearing and speech disability were generally better at personal life management related activities like feeding, drinking, bathing, person hygiene, etc. Visually impaired person came next while understandably physically disabled persons were least able to attend to personal needs.

4.3.2 *In relation to Mobility*

Persons with a hearing and speech disability generally had better mobility; visually impaired person came next while understandably physically disabled persons were least able to move or walk around on their own. However, respondents felt that mobility of persons with physical disabilities could be considerably improved by providing them assistive devices like wheelchairs. Similarly, persons with visual disability could also be helped by providing them assistive devices like walking sticks.

4.3.3 *In relation to Education*

This relates to training teachers in mainstream schools to handle children with a disability. Respondents generally felt that teachers could be more easily trained (or were more trainable) to handle children with a visual disability, followed by children with a hearing & speech disability and lastly children with a physical disability.

4.3.4 *In relation to Livelihood Earning by PWDs*

Respondents generally felt that persons with hearing & speech disability were better at both earning a livelihood and trainability to learn a skill that will help them earn a livelihood. According to respondents, persons with a physical disability were significantly worse in these two respects than persons with hearing & speech disability but marginally than persons with a visual disability.

4.4 COMPARISON OF TWO TEHSILS

4.4.1 *In terms of Personal Life Management by PWDs*

The data shows that according to the respondents, PWDs in Tehsil Jhelum are generally better in almost all aspects of personal life management (like feeding, drinking, bathing, moving around, etc.) than their counterparts in Tehsil Suhawa.

4.4.2 *In terms of Socialization by PWDs*

Here again, both men and women with disability were said to be considerably more active socially (i.e. attended communal functions like wedding and funeral more often) in Tehsil Jhelum than in Tehsil Suhawa. However, more communal centers like mosques in Tehsil Suhawa had ramps for the benefit of PWDs than in Tehsil Jhelum.

4.4.3 *In terms of Basic Rights of PWDs*

In almost all aspects of basic rights, PWDs in Tehsil Jhelum seem to be doing better than their counterparts in Tehsil Suhawa.

- More men and women with a disability were married in Tehsil Jhelum than in Tehsil Suhawa.
- 97% of men and 94% of women with a disability in Tehsil Jhelum had a CNIC as compared to 88 and 81% respectively in Tehsil Suhawa.
- 92% of PWDs in Tehsil Jhelum cast their vote independently as compared to 77% in Tehsil Suhawa.

This aspect of survey's findings would indicate that there is greater need for efforts in Tehsil Suhawa

than in Tehsil Jhelum in all areas relating to basic human rights of PWDs.

4.5 COMPARISON OF GENDER SITUATION

4.5.1 *In terms of Socialization by PWDs*

In overall terms:

- 43% of women and 49% of men with a disability attended social functions like weddings and funerals.
- Only 14% of women and 19% of men with a disability were members of communal organizations/CCBs.

While these difference can be attributed to social norms in rural areas, there is still a need for promoting awareness on need for empowering women in societies.

4.5.2 *In terms of Basic Rights of PWDs*

In overall terms:

- 43% of women and 55% of men with a disability were married. Sadly, 24% of respondents said that women with a disability should not get married, while only 15% of respondents felt that men with a disability should not get married.
- 88% of women and 93% of men with a disability had a CNIC.

These differences are significant and needs attention by designers of programs to promote better living environments for PWDs.

4.6 COMPARISON ON BASIS OF AGE OF PWDS

While the bulk of the data in the survey relates to PWDs of normal adult age (15 to 60), some questions were more directly pointed at children (less than 15 years of age) and older PWDs (over 60 years of age). It would appear that

- Elderly PWDs attended social functions less frequently than normal adult PWDs.
- Less than 38% children with a disability were going to school, while 57% of them were exposed to children without a disability who were not sensitized to PWD. This does not augur well for the future and needs to be rectified.

4.7 COMPARISON WITH FINDING OF THE FIRST SURVEY

The first survey (KAP) that interviewed PWDs in the two tehsils conducted in December 2008 had highlighted the following areas of concern for planners and society in general:

- Most disabled person received little assistance in ADL.
- PWDs generally lacked confidence in dealing with other people, leading to socialization problems.
- An overwhelming majority of PWDs said that persons with no disability, particularly their family members, treated them well.
- A large majority of PWDs were not educated.
- Most PWDs were not able to earn their livelihood due to incapability and lack of training.

The present baseline survey that interviewed people living around PWDs has shown results that are not markedly different from the findings of the earlier KAP. This re-enforces and validates the findings of both the surveys.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Need to attend to gender aspects when drawing up plans

The survey has disclosed that in a number of areas, women fare quite poorly as compared to men with disability, e.g. in socialization, marriages, earning of livelihood, etc. It is therefore important that whenever plans are drawn for uplift of living standards of PWDs, this gender bias should be kept in mind.

5.2 Which tehsil needs greater attention

The situation in both tehsils require remedial actions, but it would appear that greater amount of work needs to be done in Tehsil Suhawa than in Tehsil Jhelum.

5.3 Design of training programs

There is a great and urgent need to mount training programs in the following areas:

- Short brief training programs for daily life management areas like eating, drinking, personal hygiene, moving around, etc. for the PWDs.
- Teachers in mainstream schools need training in handling of children with disability.
- Basic skills training that could enable PWDs to earn a livelihood.

5.4 Design of awareness programs

There is an equally great and urgent need to mount awareness programs for people living around PWDs to impress upon them the importance of:

- Attendance at social function by PWDs, in particular women with disability.
- Being sensitive to the feelings of children with disability when playing or dealing with them.
- Encouraging PWDs, in particular women and the elderly with disability, to become members of social organizations/CCBs.
- Seeking involvement of PWDs in matters relating to analysis and solution of communal problems.
- Granting basic rights to PWDs and assisting them in getting such rights like CNICs, voting at elections, etc.

5.5 Provision of Assistive Devices

Help is needed in the following areas:

- Most communal centers like mosques need to construct ramps for disabled persons.
- Persons with physical disability need means to move around like wheelchairs.
- Persons with visual disability also need means to move around like walking sticks.
- Persons with hearing and speech disability need hearing aids.

NGOs and social welfare organization should plan to provide these assistive devices in an organized manner to alleviate the sufferings of PWDs.

BASIC DATA FROM BASELINE SURVEY

SECTION 1: PERSONAL LIFE MANAGEMENT

1.1. Does the PWD eat food by himself, and if not, can he/she be trained to do so?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Can feed themselves	88	70%	87	69%	122	97%	297	79%
	Not Trainable	0	0%	4	3%	0	0%	4	1%
	Trainable	38	30%	35	28%	4	3%	77	20%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Can Eat themselves	41	37%	34	31%	100	90%	175	53%
	Not Trainable	5	5%	15	14%	8	7%	28	8%
	Trainable	65	59%	62	56%	3	3%	130	39%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

1.2. Does the PWD drink water by her/himself, and if not, can he/she be trained to do so?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Can drink themselves	90	71%	92	73%	122	97%	304	80%
	Not Trainable	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
	Trainable	36	29%	33	26%	4	3%	73	19%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Can drink themselves	48	43%	40	36%	101	91%	189	57%
	Not Trainable	7	6%	8	7%	8	7%	23	7%
	Trainable	56	50%	63	57%	2	2%	121	36%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

1.3. Does the PWD clean his/her teeth by him/herself, and if not, can he/she be trained to do so?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Can clean themselves	88	70%	75	60%	110	87%	273	72%
	Not Trainable	0	0%	4	3%	1	1%	5	1%
	Trainable	38	30%	47	37%	15	12%	100	26%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Can clean themselves	44	40%	35	32%	99	94%	178	54%
	Not Trainable	7	6%	15	14%	0	0%	22	7%
	Trainable	60	54%	61	55%	6	6%	127	39%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	105	100%	327	100%

1.4. Does the PWD wash his/her face by him/herself, and if not, can he/she be trained to do so?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Can wash themselves	105	83%	86	68%	122	97%	313	83%
	Not Trainable	1	1%	3	2%	0	0%	4	1%
	Trainable	20	16%	37	29%	4	3%	61	16%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Can wash themselves	53	48%	38	34%	97	87%	188	56%
	Not Trainable	0	0%	9	8%	0	0%	9	3%
	Trainable	58	52%	64	58%	14	13%	136	41%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

1.5. Does the PWD go for defecation by him/herself, and if not, can he/she be trained to do so?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Can go themselves	44	35%	60	48%	113	90%	217	57%
	Not Trainable	8	6%	5	4%	0	0%	13	3%
	Trainable	74	59%	61	48%	13	10%	148	39%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Can go themselves	24	22%	14	13%	102	92%	140	42%
	Not Trainable	7	6%	28	25%	2	2%	37	11%
	Trainable	80	72%	69	62%	7	6%	156	47%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

1.6. Does the PWD take a bath by him/herself, and if not, can he/she be trained to do so?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Can bathe themselves	69	55%	51	40%	112	89%	232	61%
	Not Trainable	26	21%	41	33%	0	0%	67	18%
	Trainable	31	25%	34	27%	14	11%	79	21%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Can bathe themselves	34	31%	17	15%	95	86%	146	44%
	Not Trainable	32	29%	50	45%	7	6%	89	27%
	Trainable	45	41%	44	40%	9	8%	98	29%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

1.7. Does the PWD comb his hair independently by him/herself, and if not, can he/she be trained to do so?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Can comb themselves	91	72%	88	70%	120	95%	299	79%
	Not Trainable	1	1%	4	3%	0	0%	5	1%
	Trainable	34	27%	34	27%	6	5%	74	20%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Can comb themselves	58	52%	45	41%	96	86%	199	60%
	Not Trainable	12	11%	16	14%	7	6%	35	11%
	Trainable	41	37%	50	45%	8	7%	99	30%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

1.8. Does the PWD put on his shoes by him/herself, and if not so, can he/she be trained to do so.									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Can put on shoes	88	70%	78	62%	123	98%	289	76%
	Not Trainable	0	0%	15	12%	0	0%	15	4%
	Trainable	38	30%	33	26%	3	2%	74	20%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Can put on shoes	49	44%	35	32%	103	93%	187	56%
	Not Trainable	5	5%	20	18%	3	3%	28	8%
	Trainable	57	51%	56	50%	5	5%	118	35%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

SECTION 2: INDEPENDENT MOBILITY OF PWDS

2.1. Does the PWD walk or move around independently by him/herself, and if not so, can he/she be trained to do so.									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Can move around	50	40%	68	54%	110	87%	228	60%
	Not Trainable	7	6%	11	9%	3	2%	21	6%
	Trainable	69	55%	47	37%	13	10%	129	34%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Can move around	25	23%	6	5%	99	89%	130	39%
	Not Trainable	12	11%	37	33%	5	5%	54	16%
	Trainable	74	67%	68	61%	7	6%	149	45%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

SECTION 3: SOCIALIZATION BY PWDS

3.1. Do women with disability attend social functions like weddings, deaths, and if not so, should they be encouraged to attend such functions?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Do attend	59	47%	66	52%	71	56%	196	52%
	Not be encouraged	12	10%	16	13%	8	6%	36	10%
	Should be encouraged	55	44%	44	35%	47	37%	146	39%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Do attend	30	27%	31	28%	51	46%	112	34%
	Not be encouraged	6	5%	7	6%	12	11%	25	8%
	Should be encouraged	75	68%	73	66%	48	43%	196	59%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

3.2. Do men with disability attend social functions like weddings, deaths, and if not so, should they be encouraged and helped to do so?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Do attend	69	55%	80	63%	77	61%	226	60%
	Not be encouraged	12	10%	12	10%	4	3%	28	7%
	Should be encouraged	45	36%	34	27%	45	36%	124	33%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Do attend	37	33%	31	28%	57	51%	125	38%
	Not be encouraged	8	7%	10	9%	12	11%	30	9%
	Should be encouraged	66	59%	70	63%	42	38%	178	53%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

3.3. Do elderly men (over 60) with disability attend social functions like weddings, deaths, and if not so, should they be encouraged and helped to do so?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Do attend	50	40%	46	37%	61	48%	157	42%
	Not be encouraged	3	2%	11	9%	13	10%	27	7%
	Should be encouraged	73	58%	69	55%	52	41%	194	51%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Do attend	39	35%	26	23%	61	55%	126	38%
	Not be encouraged	14	13%	14	13%	19	17%	47	14%
	Should be encouraged	58	52%	71	64%	31	28%	160	48%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

SECTION 4: BASIC RIGHTS OF PWDS

4.1. Are there ramps in mosques and communal centers for the benefit of PWDs, and if not, is there a need for such facilities for PWDs?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Ramps are there	27	21%	27	21%	61	48%	115	30%
	Need not be there	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%
	Should be there	99	79%	99	79%	64	51%	262	69%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Ramps are there	28	25%	18	16%	85	77%	131	39%
	Need not be there	4	4%	4	4%	4	4%	12	4%
	Should be there	79	71%	89	80%	22	20%	190	57%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

4.2. Do men with disability get married, if not, should they get married?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Do get married	70	56%	82	65%	104	83%	256	68%
	Should not marry	18	14%	19	15%	2	2%	39	10%
	Should get married	38	30%	25	20%	20	16%	83	22%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Do get married	34	31%	34	31%	71	64%	139	42%
	Should not marry	22	20%	25	23%	19	17%	66	20%
	Should get married	55	50%	52	47%	21	19%	128	38%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

4.3. Do women with disability get married, and if not, should they get married?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Do get married	56	44%	64	51%	92	73%	212	56%
	Should not marry	25	20%	21	17%	8	6%	54	14%
	Should get married	45	36%	41	33%	26	21%	112	30%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Do get married	22	20%	22	20%	59	53%	103	31%
	Should not marry	39	35%	46	41%	24	22%	109	33%
	Should get married	50	45%	43	39%	28	25%	121	36%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

4.4. Do men with disability have CNIC, and if not so, should they have CNIC?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Have CNIC	123	98%	121	96%	122	97%	366	97%
	Need not have CNIC	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Should have CNIC	3	2%	5	4%	4	3%	12	3%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Have CNIC	97	87%	97	87%	100	90%	294	88%
	Need not have CNIC	8	7%	6	5%	6	5%	20	6%
	Should have CNIC	6	5%	8	7%	5	5%	19	6%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

4.5. Do women with disability have CNIC, and if not, should they have CNIC?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Have CNIC	120	95%	117	93%	119	94%	356	94%
	Need not have CNIC	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
	Should have CNIC	6	5%	8	6%	7	6%	21	6%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Have CNIC	89	80%	90	81%	92	83%	271	81%
	Need not have CNIC	5	5%	6	5%	7	6%	18	5%
	Should have CNIC	17	15%	15	14%	12	11%	44	13%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

4.6. Do PWDs cast their vote independently, and if not, should they be encouraged/ assisted to do so?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Cast votes	118	94%	111	88%	117	93%	346	92%
	Need not cast vote	0	0%	6	5%	1	1%	7	2%
	Should cast vote	8	6%	9	7%	8	6%	25	7%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Cast votes	83	75%	83	75%	90	81%	256	77%
	Need not cast vote	6	5%	10	9%	10	9%	26	8%
	Should cast vote	22	20%	18	16%	11	10%	51	15%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

4.7. Do PWDs have good and/or bad feelings when people without disability pass remarks about them and should people without a disability pass remarks about PWDs?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	PWDs have feelings	125	99%	125	99%	119	94%	369	98%
	Shouldn't pass remarks	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	2	1%
	Does not matter	1	1%	1	1%	5	4%	7	2%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	PWDs have feelings	101	91%	104	94%	98	88%	303	91%
	Shouldn't pass remarks	6	5%	4	4%	9	8%	19	6%
	Does not matter	4	4%	3	3%	4	4%	11	3%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

SECTION 5: EDUCATION

5.1. Does the child with disability go to school, and if not so, should such a child go to school?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Goes to school	44	35%	64	51%	47	37%	155	41%
	Shouldn't go to school	5	4%	2	2%	13	10%	20	5%
	Should go to school	77	61%	60	48%	66	52%	203	54%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Goes to school	29	26%	36	32%	50	45%	115	35%
	Shouldn't go to school	10	9%	13	12%	10	9%	33	10%
	Should go to school	72	65%	62	56%	51	46%	185	56%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

5.2. Are the teachers in mainstream school trained to teach children with disability, and if not so, can they be trained in this respect?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Can teach ChildrenWD	29	23%	74	59%	36	29%	139	37%
	Not Trainable	13	10%	3	2%	15	12%	31	8%
	Trainable	84	67%	49	39%	75	60%	208	55%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Can teach ChildrenWD	14	13%	34	31%	14	13%	62	19%
	Not Trainable	47	42%	21	19%	50	45%	118	35%
	Trainable	50	45%	56	50%	47	42%	153	46%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

SECTION 6: LIVELIHOOD EARNING BY PWDS

6.1. Are PWDs trained in any of the skills necessary for earning a livelihood, and if not so, should they be trained for such skills?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Have skills	43	34%	60	48%	71	56%	174	46%
	Need not be trained	12	10%	6	5%	7	6%	25	7%
	Should be trained	71	56%	60	48%	48	38%	179	47%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Have skills	26	23%	27	24%	61	55%	114	34%
	Need not be trained	19	17%	18	16%	13	12%	50	15%
	Should be trained	66	59%	66	59%	37	33%	169	51%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

6.2. Do PWD earn their own living, and if not so, can they earn their own living?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Do earn their living	47	37%	66	52%	78	62%	191	51%
	Need not earn	30	24%	26	21%	19	15%	75	20%
	Can earn their living	49	39%	34	27%	29	23%	112	30%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Do earn their living	29	26%	29	26%	75	68%	133	40%
	Need not earn	20	18%	22	20%	9	8%	51	15%
	Can earn their living	62	56%	60	54%	27	24%	149	45%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

SECTION 7: SPORTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY

7.1. Are children without a disability sensitized to play with children having a disability, and if not so, should they be so sensitized?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Are sensitized	43	34%	65	52%	95	75%	203	54%
	Shouldn't be sensitized	12	10%	3	2%	0	0%	15	4%
	Should be sensitized	71	56%	58	46%	31	25%	160	42%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Are sensitized	26	23%	21	19%	57	51%	104	31%
	Shouldn't be sensitized	16	14%	19	17%	14	13%	49	15%
	Should be sensitized	69	62%	71	64%	40	36%	180	54%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

SECTION 8: COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES AND PWDS

8.1. Are there any communal functions or events held that may be attended by both persons with and without a disability, and if not so, should such communal events be held?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Are held	35	28%	35	28%	39	31%	109	29%
	Need not be held	5	4%	4	3%	2	2%	11	3%
	Should be held	86	68%	87	69%	85	67%	258	68%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Are held	40	36%	37	33%	58	52%	135	41%
	Need not be held	5	5%	5	5%	10	9%	20	6%
	Should be held	66	59%	69	62%	43	39%	178	53%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

8.2. Are men with disability member of any men organization / CCB, and if not so, should they be encouraged to become members of such organizations?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Are members	26	21%	37	29%	29	23%	92	24%
	Need not be members	10	8%	12	10%	26	21%	48	13%
	Should be members	90	71%	77	61%	71	56%	238	63%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Are members	13	12%	19	17%	12	11%	44	13%
	Need not be members	15	14%	15	14%	28	25%	58	17%
	Should be members	83	75%	77	69%	71	64%	231	69%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

8.3. Are women with disability member of any women organization / CCB, and if not so, should they be encouraged to become members of such organizations?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Are members	17	13%	18	14%	13	10%	48	13%
	Need not be members	12	10%	13	10%	23	18%	48	13%
	Should be members	97	77%	95	75%	90	71%	282	75%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Are members	10	9%	22	20%	18	16%	50	15%
	Need not be members	14	13%	15	14%	28	25%	57	17%
	Should be members	87	78%	74	67%	65	59%	226	68%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

8.4. Do communities consult PWDs for analyzing communal problems, and if not so, should they be doing so?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Do consult PWDs	72	57%	79	63%	51	40%	202	53%
	Need not consult	0	0%	0	0%	16	13%	16	4%
	Should consult	54	43%	47	37%	59	47%	160	42%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Do consult PWDs	19	17%	23	21%	30	27%	72	22%
	Need not consult	6	5%	8	7%	12	11%	26	8%
	Should consult	86	77%	80	72%	69	62%	235	71%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%

8.5. Do people ask PWDs for suggestions to solve communal problems, and if not so, should they ask PWDs for such suggestions?									
Tehsil	Response	Visually Disabled		Physical Disabled		Hear & Speech		Total Responses	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
JHELUM	Do ask for suggestions	62	49%	70	56%	45	36%	177	47%
	Need not ask	0	0%	0	0%	17	13%	17	4%
	Should ask	64	51%	56	44%	64	51%	184	49%
	Total	126	100%	126	100%	126	100%	378	100%
SUHAWA	Do ask for suggestions	15	14%	18	16%	12	11%	45	14%
	Need not ask	12	11%	12	11%	24	22%	48	14%
	Should ask for suggestions	84	76%	81	73%	75	68%	240	72%
	Total	111	100%	111	100%	111	100%	333	100%