



INTEGRATING WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES INTO MAINSTREAM

Divisional Analysis of Data of Disability Assessment Boards
by the Women Development Department Punjab

Division Rawalpindi & Gujranwala





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DISCLAIMER

This report is based on the official data received from Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department and Punjab Information Technology Board till 22nd August, 2023. The responsibility of accuracy lies with the original provider of the data.

Published in Pakistan

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PREFACE



This comprehensive report delves into analysis of data of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Punjab, sourced from the Disability Assessment Boards of the Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department. Serving as a pivotal component of the Women Development Department's (WDD) "Integrating Women with Disabilities into Mainstream" project in Punjab, this endeavor marks a significant milestone in the ongoing efforts to foster inclusivity and empowerment for women, particularly those with disabilities, across the province.

The necessity to confront the obstacles encountered by women with disabilities stems from an undeniable fact: they confront interconnected challenges that hinder their complete integration into society. In addition to physical constraints, these challenges incorporate systemic prejudice, restricted opportunities for education, employment, healthcare, and social services, and entrenched societal attitudes that sustain stigma and marginalisation. Women with disabilities face significant obstacles in overcoming these challenges, given that they must contend with multiple forms of exclusion and oppression. They frequently encounter educational obstacles that restrict their prospects for both personal and professional growth. Furthermore, the insufficiency of healthcare services customised to address their specific requirements continues to worsen health inequalities and sustain recurring patterns of susceptibility.

Women with disabilities face substantial barriers when it comes to obtaining meaningful employment opportunities. They encounter widespread discrimination and unsuitable work environments, both of which impede their ability to achieve economic autonomy and sustain cycles of destitution. Moreover, social isolation and exclusion frequently result from

societal perceptions of disability, which deprive individuals with disabilities of crucial support systems and social interaction opportunities.

The importance of this endeavour is underscored by the thorough examination of data from the Disability Assessment Boards in Punjab, furnished by the Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department. The purpose of this report is to gain insights that can guide the development of policies and targeted interventions to address the specific needs and obstacles encountered by women with disabilities in Punjab through an in-depth analysis of this data.

This report is the first step for achieving the targets of the project which include engaging in cooperative efforts with stakeholders from civil society, public, private and non-governmental sectors for objectives such as identifying critical domains that require further focus and development and develop strategies grounded in empirical evidence to foster empowerment and inclusiveness for women with disabilities. This report provides an overview and analysis of the information gathered from the disability assessment boards across Punjab. District-specific reports have also been prepared, to be published division-wise. While the project confronts the intricacies of inclusive development, its unwavering commitment to promoting gender equality and empowering women with disabilities remains intact. All stakeholders, collaborators, and contributors who have provided assistance to this undertaking are thanked. With sincere aspirations that this report will function as a catalyst for enduring progress and paradigmatic transformation in the lives of women with disabilities residing in Punjab.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The Women Development Department (WDD) extends heartfelt appreciation to the Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department and the Punjab Information Technology Board for their invaluable contribution in providing the data-set of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Punjab, which serves as the cornerstone of this report. Their cooperation and dedication in facilitating access to vital information has played a pivotal role in enabling WDD to conduct a thorough analysis and gain insights into the challenges faced by women with disabilities in the province.

Additionally, WDD expresses sincere gratitude to all team members within the department who have diligently worked to compile and organize the PWDs data-set. Their meticulous efforts in ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the data have laid a robust foundation for the analysis presented in this report. Their steadfast commitment to addressing the needs of marginalized communities, including women with disabilities, aligns with the core values of inclusivity and social justice upheld by the department.

MESSAGES



Sumaira Samad

Secretary, Women Development
Department, Punjab

Women Development Department (WDD) has been established with the express purpose to ensure gender mainstreaming and inclusive development across Punjab. The mandate of the department is inter-sectoral and cross-cutting. While the department is working for all women, across the board, its work is cognizant that women are not a monolithic group and there is a wide range of different sub-groups and contexts within the major category of women. It is very important for development to cater to all these different sub-groups in a customised manner. Women with disabilities is one such sub-group.

“Integrating Women with Disabilities into the Mainstream” is a project of WDD that is designed to focus on women with disabilities exclusively. The project aims to gather data and information regarding women with disabilities in Punjab from public and non-government sources, map the organisations involved in work that is connected with women with disabilities, and identify areas for policy input and design of interventions for integrating women with disabilities into the mainstream. This report is a step in that direction.

The report analyses data of the Disability Assessment Boards of the Social Welfare and Bait ul Maal department through a gender lens. These boards have been established in all thirty six districts and have gone down to the tehsil level as well. Disability assessment is a fundamental and key service through which persons with disability (PWDs) are provided disability certificate. This certificate is a mandatory documents for many provisions of the government for PWDs such as insertion of disability status in CNIC, eligibility for three percent quota

in jobs and for admission to educational institutes and appraisal for Benazir Income Support Programme grants. This report serves as a pivotal tool in understanding the unique challenges faced by women with disabilities in Punjab. By meticulously examining the PWDs' dataset, the report helps to highlight the barriers and disparities that hinder full participation of women with disabilities in society. Through this analysis, we seek to inform targeted interventions and policy formulations that prioritize the welfare and empowerment of this marginalized segment of our population.

Achieving gender equality and equity necessitates prioritizing the needs and rights of women with disabilities. It is imperative that we channel our efforts towards dismantling the systemic barriers and discriminatory practices that perpetuate inequality. I look forward to the engagement of all stakeholders with the findings of the report and to their feedback.

The government of Punjab, under the leadership of the Chief Minister, Madam Maryam Nawaz, is fully committed to ensuring a life of dignity and full involvement of women with disabilities in the socio-economic and political life of Pakistan. This requires all stakeholders to join hands to work towards the goal of advancing the welfare and empowerment of women with disabilities in Punjab and achieving a society free from all kinds of discrimination.

I want to extend my gratitude to the Social Welfare and Bait ul Maal Department for their generous support in accessing and gathering this data and look forward to continuing collaboration with them.

ABBREVIATIONS



B	BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
N	NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
N	NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
P	PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
P	PVTC	Punjab Vocational Training Council
P	PITB	Punjab Information Technology Board
P	PWTD	Punjab Welfare Trust for the Disabled
S	SW&BM	Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department
T	TEVTA	Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority
W	WDD	Women Development Department

INTRODUCTION TO WOMEN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (WDD)

Women Development Department was established in 2012 with the mandate to create facilities for the female population of the Province. The mission statement of the Department is an inclusive Punjab where women enjoy equal rights with respect, free from all forms of discrimination. Moreover, the objectives of the Department are to increase facilities in order to provide an enabling environment for greater women empowerment.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Women Development Department (WDD) has launched a scheme titled "**Integrating Women with Disabilities into the Mainstream**" in Punjab. As part of this initiative, WDD aims to conduct a comprehensive study in collaboration with various stakeholders to collect and analyze data to create a database of women with disabilities. This database will serve as a foundation for future planning and policy development to promote the active participation of women with disabilities in society.

The primary objective of the study is to gather, analyze, and compile meaningful data and information on women with disabilities to inform the creation of targeted policies. The study involves coordination with multiple stakeholders, including the Social Welfare and Bait-ul-Mal Department, Special Education Department, Punjab Vocational Training Council (PVTC), Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA), National Database & Registration Authority (NADRA), Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), and various public and private NGOs.

The report focuses on the analysis of data from two divisions of Punjab: Rawalpindi and Gujranwala, along with their respective districts. The purpose is to examine gender-disaggregated data for each district, critically analyzing age distribution, literacy rates, and the fitness status of persons with disabilities. While the primary focus is on women with disabilities, a comparative analysis with data on men with disabilities

is also presented to identify existing gender gaps.

This project aims to establish a framework for understanding the current status of women with disabilities in Punjab, assessing the work done by the public sector, and identifying gaps in achieving the socio-economic integration of women with disabilities. This scheme is expected to be a significant milestone in advancing the goal of women's empowerment. Additionally, by sharing the data, the general public will be sensitized, and awareness will be raised to encourage steps toward the mainstreaming of women with disabilities.

The study's methodology will involve collecting data from relevant public sector agencies and conducting consultative sessions with stakeholders from both public and private sectors to develop key indicators for data extraction. The findings will also assist other administrative departments, particularly the Special Education Department and the Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department, in their planning efforts.

Overall, this study will help create opportunities for the active participation of women with disabilities across Punjab, contributing to their socio-economic upliftment. The report's findings and recommendations will outline the gaps identified and provide actionable suggestions based on the WDD team's meetings and field experiences.



01



01. INTRODUCTION



1.1. Background

In Pakistan, the field of disabilities has seen limited development, leaving Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) as a marginalized group. Within this demographic, women face a dual marginalization due to their relatively neglected status in society. There is a pressing need for concerted efforts to integrate women with disabilities into mainstream society. Unfortunately, disaggregated data on women with disabilities, encompassing the types of disabilities and their impact, is either unavailable or riddled with gaps. The absence of such data makes it challenging to accurately assess the scale and severity of the issues faced by women and girls with disabilities and hampers the formulation of effective interventions, projects, and policies.

Understanding the condition of women and girls with disabilities is critical since these subgroups of PWDs face the most severe social, economic, and cultural marginalization. Women and girls with disabilities in Pakistan face widespread persecution and discrimination. They are unable to fight for their rights and face sexual, physical, and psychological abuse and exploitation.

Women Development Department has initiated a scheme titled “Integrating Women with Disabilities into Mainstream” in Punjab. The project aims at collection, analysis and meaningful data compilation and other forms of information regarding women with disabilities. By engaging with various sectors and conducting workshops, the project seeks to improve accessibility and provide necessary facilities to enhance the socio-economic outcomes and empowerment of women.

1.2. Rationale of Study (Why Studying Disability Data is Important in Punjab)

The rationale for conducting this study on disability data of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Punjab stems from the pressing need to address the systemic challenges and barriers faced by this marginalized population. Understanding the prevalence, types, and severity of disabilities among the population is crucial for informed decision-making and effective policy formulation aimed at promoting the rights, inclusion, and well-being of PWDs.

Firstly, comprehensive data on disabilities is essential for identifying the scope and scale of the issues faced by PWDs in Punjab. Without accurate data, it is challenging to assess the magnitude of the challenges and prioritize areas for intervention. By conducting a thorough analysis of disability data, policymakers and stakeholders can gain valuable insights into the needs and vulnerabilities of PWDs, thereby guiding targeted interventions and resource allocation.

Secondly, this study aims to address the dearth of disaggregated data on disability in Punjab, particularly concerning women with disabilities. Women with disabilities often face intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalization, yet their specific needs and challenges are often overlooked in mainstream discourse and policy initiatives. By focusing on gender-disaggregated disability data, this study seeks to fill this crucial gap and highlight the unique experiences and vulnerabilities of women with disabilities.

Furthermore, the study seeks to generate evidence to inform the development and implementation of inclusive policies and programs for PWDs in Punjab. Disability data serves as a foundational tool for designing interventions that address the specific needs of PWDs, whether in the areas of education, healthcare, employment, or social protection. By conducting a rigorous analysis of disability data, this study aims to provide policymakers with actionable insights to drive meaningful change and promote the social and economic inclusion of PWDs in Punjab.



Overall, the rationale for this study is grounded in the imperative to advance social justice, equity, and inclusion for PWDs in Punjab specifically women with disabilities. By generating robust disability data and leveraging evidence-based insights, this study aims to catalyse policy reforms and initiatives that empower women with disabilities, enhance their quality of life, and ensure their full participation in all aspects of society.

1.3. Significance of the Study (Impact of Research on Policies & Practices)

The significance of this report lies in its endeavour to shed light on the marginalized and neglected status of women with disabilities in Punjab. By addressing the dual marginalization faced by this demographic, the report aims to highlight the urgent need for concerted efforts towards their integration into mainstream society. The scope of this report encompasses a comprehensive analysis of the challenges, barriers, and gaps in the existing data and policies concerning women with disabilities in Punjab.

Furthermore, this report seeks to emphasize the critical importance of disaggregated data on women with disabilities to accurately assess their needs, challenges, and opportunities. By providing insights into the types of disabilities and their impact on women, the report aims to facilitate informed decision-making and the formulation of effective interventions, projects, and policies to address their unique needs.

Through its analysis and recommendations, this report strives to contribute toward creating a more inclusive and equitable society where women with disabilities are empowered to participate fully in social, economic, and cultural spheres. Ultimately, the significance and scope of this report extend beyond mere documentation to advocate for tangible actions and policy changes that prioritize the rights and well-being of women with disabilities in Punjab.

Moreover, the study's recommendations offer actionable strategies for improving the accessibility of services, facilities, and opportunities for women with disabilities. By advocating for the implementation of these recommendations, policymakers and practitioners can contribute to creating a more inclusive and equitable society where women with disabilities are able to fully participate and thrive. Additionally, the study's emphasis on the importance of disaggregated data underscores the need for improved data collection mechanisms to accurately capture the experiences and realities of women with disabilities.

Furthermore, the study's impact extends beyond the realm of policymaking to influence societal attitudes and perceptions towards women with disabilities. By raising awareness about the challenges they face and the importance of their inclusion, the study contributes to changing societal norms and practices that perpetuate discrimination and exclusion. Through collaborative efforts between government agencies, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders, the study's findings can serve as a catalyst for fostering a more inclusive and supportive environment for women with disabilities in Punjab.

In conclusion, this study has the potential to drive meaningful change in policies, practices, and societal attitudes towards women and girls with disabilities in Pakistan. By providing evidence-based insights and actionable recommendations, the study serves as a catalyst for advancing the rights, well-being, and socio-economic empowerment of this marginalized group. Through concerted efforts and collaborative action, stakeholders can work towards creating a more inclusive and equitable society where women and girls with disabilities are able to fully participate and thrive.

1.4. Project Objectives

The project titled “Integrating Women with Disabilities into Main Stream” has the following objectives;

The project will also help to achieve the targets of the Punjab Growth Strategy 2023 by improving Gender equality and socio-economic outcomes for women. The project is aligned with sectoral objectives. This will help to achieve the internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal No. 05 “ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AN GIRLS.”



Project Objectives

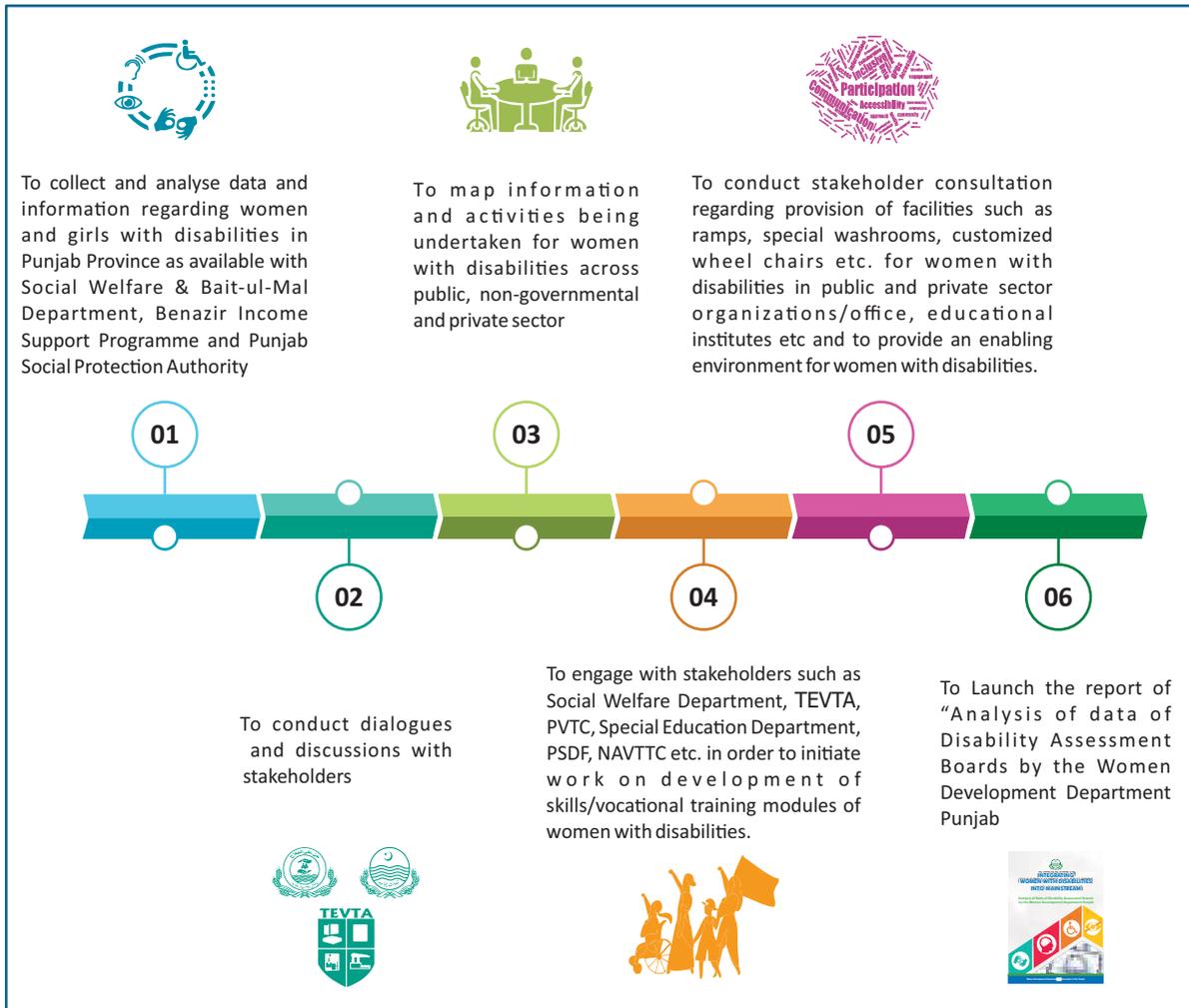


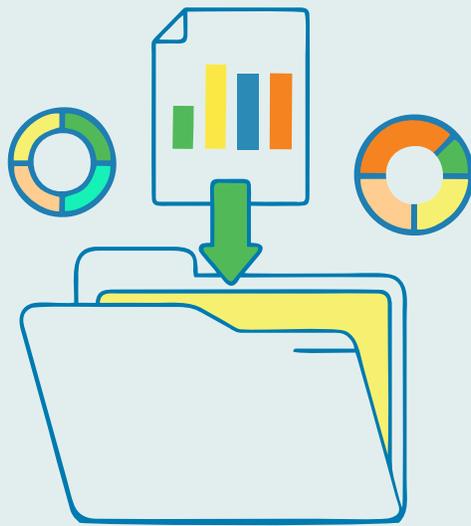
Figure 1.4



02







DATA COLLECTION

02. DATA COLLECTION

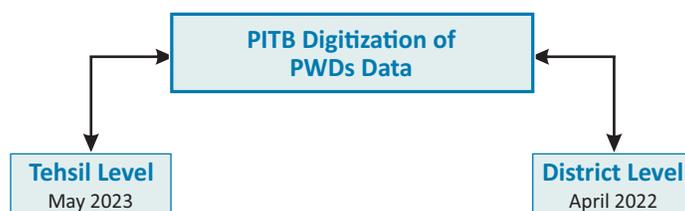
2.1. Methodology

Pakistan lacks updated statistics on the overall number of persons with disabilities, and specific statistics on women and girls with disabilities are notably absent. Additionally, data detailing the types of disabilities affecting them is insufficient. Although disability has been acknowledged and included in the census, the statistics on disability are marred by inadequacies such as a lack of standardized definitions.

2.1.1. Data Source

The data on registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) was meticulously gathered from the Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department (SW&BM). The data of registered PWDs was further digitized by Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB);

- PITB started to digitize the data of Districts of the Punjab from April 2022.
- PITB started to digitize the data of Tehsils of the Punjab from May 2023.



2.1.2. List of Indicators

The received data from SW&BM and PITB contains 14 indicators;

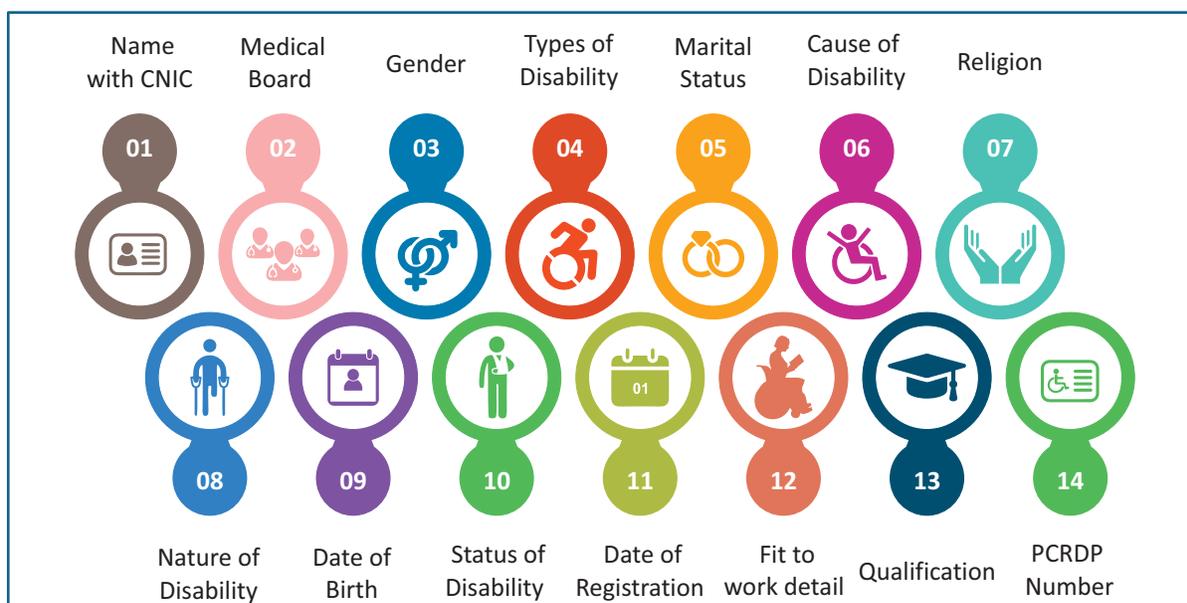


Figure 2.1.2

2.1.3. Sampling Strategy

This report presents an analysis of data from two divisions in Punjab: Rawalpindi and Gujranwala. To ensure a comprehensive and representative understanding of the status of women with disabilities in these regions, the study employed a stratified sampling strategy. The sampling was conducted as follows:

District-Level Stratification: The districts within each division were stratified based on population size, urban-rural distribution, and socio-economic indicators. This approach ensured that the sample reflected the diverse conditions across the divisions. Within each district, tehsils were selected to capture intra-district variations. This helped in understanding the local dynamics affecting women with disabilities.

Representative Sampling: Data from each selected district and tehsil was analyzed to ensure representation of various sub-groups, including different types of disabilities, age groups, and educational backgrounds.

2.1.4. Scope & Limitations

The findings of this study are expected to significantly influence policies and practices related to women with disabilities in Punjab, particularly in the Rawalpindi and Gujranwala divisions. By identifying the challenges and barriers faced by this marginalized group, the study offers critical insights that can inform the development of targeted policies and interventions. These insights are essential for policymakers and practitioners aiming to create inclusive programs that promote the rights, well-being, and socio-economic empowerment of women with disabilities.

The data used for this study was collected till 22nd August 2023, covering registered PWDs. The stratified sampling strategy provided a comprehensive overview of the status and needs of women with disabilities, ensuring that the findings are both representative and actionable.

2.1.5. Disability

A disability is a condition or impairment that significantly affects a person's capacity to conduct daily tasks, fully participate in society, or engage in normal life functions. Disabilities can be physical, sensory, intellectual, visual or developmental in character, and they can occur at birth or later in life. The effect of a handicap can vary greatly, and people with disabilities may require modifications or assistance to overcome the obstacles they confront in many parts of their lives. According to United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities "Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others."

It is vital to recognize that disability is a broad and multifaceted notion, and persons with disabilities have a diverse set of talents, skills, and experiences. The category of disability according to disability guidelines includes;

Mild: Disability of the patients does not affect major activity of daily living. Seen individual qualify for medical treatment, financial assistance or compensation only.

Moderate: Disability of the patients affect one or more major activities of the daily living. These patients qualify for jobs/admission for education/ medical treatment/ financial assistance.

Severe: Disability of the patients affect one or more major activities of the daily living and such individual qualifies for medical treatment /financial assistance but may qualify for job/admission under special sheltered conditions.

Very Severe: Disability of the patients is so severe that it affects his/her major activities of the daily living (so badly that such individuals are unfit for any job, admission for education but qualify only for medical/ financial assistance.



2.1.6.Types of Disability¹

The data received from Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Department based on four (4) types of disabilities i.e.



Physical Impaired



Deaf & Mute



Visually Impaired



Mentally Challenged

Physical Impaired: The term "Physically Impaired" refers to a condition in which an individual has restrictions or issues with their physical skills, which usually include the body's mobility, coordination, or functioning. This disability may be caused by inherited causes, acquired injuries, medical disorders, or other reasons that limit the individual's physical skills. Physical disabilities can range in severity and impact several parts of the body, including the limbs, muscles, and sensory organs.

Deaf & Mute: The term "Deaf" refers to those who have severe hearing loss or are completely deaf. Some people who are deaf may communicate using sign language or other visual means. Similarly, the term "Mute" describes individuals who do not use spoken language as their primary means of communication. This can include people who are Deaf and communicate through sign language or other nonverbal means, as well as those who have various ailments that limit their ability to talk.

Mentally Challenged: Moreover, Intellectual disabilities vary in severity, ranging from mild to profound. People with intellectual disabilities may require varying levels of support to participate in activities, communicate effectively, and lead independent lives. It's important to note that individuals with intellectual disabilities have diverse strengths, abilities, and potential, and the focus should be on providing appropriate support to help them thrive and participate fully in society.

Visually Impaired: "Visually impaired" is a term used to describe individuals who experience some degree of vision loss or blindness. This condition can range from mild visual impairments, where individuals may have difficulty with certain tasks, to complete blindness, where there is a total lack of vision. It's important to note that this term is more inclusive and respectful than outdated terms like "blind" or "blindness," as it acknowledges a spectrum of visual abilities and challenges.

2.1.7. Divisional Analysis of Punjab²

This section contains the analysis of districts of the divisions i.e Division Rawalpindi (District Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Chakwal, and Attock), Division Gujranwala (District Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin, Narowal and Sialkot).

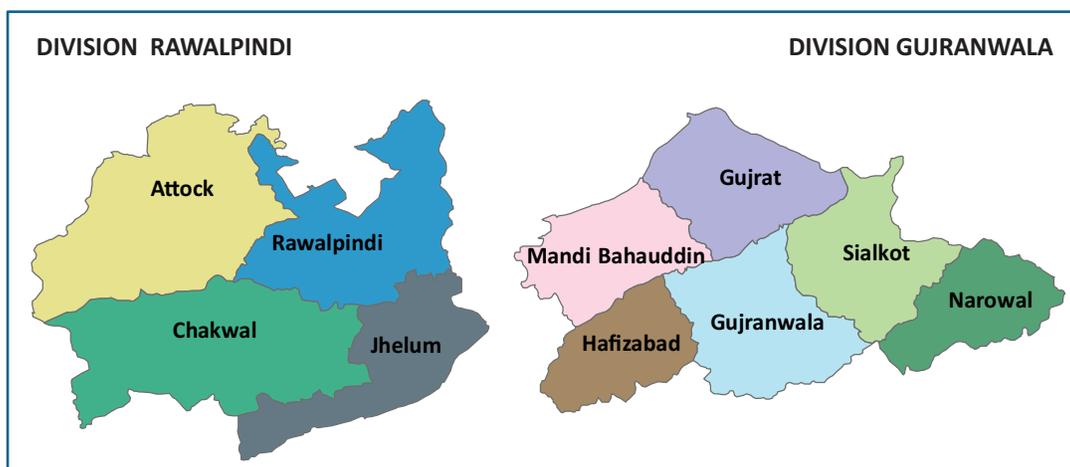


Figure 2.1.7

1. <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/disability.html#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20World%20Health,%2C%20walking%2C%20or%20problem%20solving.>

2. <https://punjab.gov.pk/districts>



03



DIVISION RAWALPINDI



DIVISION GUJRANWALA





DIVISIONAL DATA ANALYSIS

03. DIVISIONAL DATA ANALYSIS

Analyzing the situation of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), and specially women with disabilities in Punjab and its divisions i.e Rawalpindi and Gujranwala is important for various reasons:

Inclusivity and Equality:

Understanding the status of PWDs helps ensure inclusivity and equal opportunities for all members of society. Analyzing their situation helps identify barriers to their full participation in various aspects of life, such as education, employment, and social activities.

Policy Formulation:

Accurate data on the number and needs of women with disabilities is crucial for formulating effective policies. This investigation sheds light on the many sorts of impairments that exist in the region, as well as the unique problems that individuals confront. This information helps authorities to modify policies to meet the specific demands of women with disabilities.

Resource Allocation:

Understanding the prevalence and characteristics of women with disabilities helps governments and organizations to distribute resources more efficiently. This ensures that programs and services are directed toward regions and persons in greatest need.

Advocacy and Awareness:

Analyzing the current situation of women with disabilities helps raise awareness about their rights and problems. Advocacy groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and government agencies can utilize this information to educate the public, promote inclusiveness, and fight to reduce social stigmas connected with disability.

Employment Opportunities:

By understanding the employment status and issues faced by women with disabilities in Punjab and its divisions enables the formulation of focused measures to improve their employability. This involves making workplaces more accessible and encouraging diversity and inclusion in the workforce.

Education Accessibility:

Analyzing the educational status of women with disabilities helps identify barriers to education, whether they are physical, financial, or social. This information is crucial for developing strategies to make education more accessible and inclusive for individuals with disabilities.

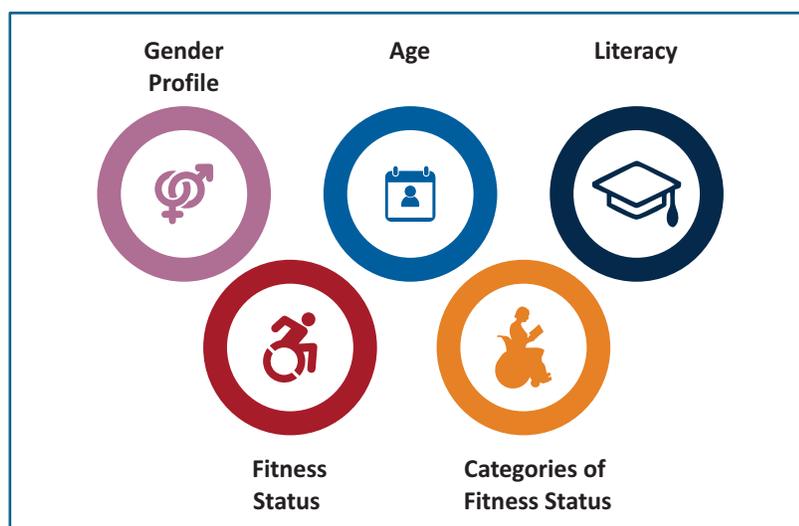
Healthcare Planning:

The analysis can provide insights into the healthcare needs of this population. It helps in the development of accessible healthcare services, and rehabilitation facilities, and ensures that medical staff are properly prepared to handle the unique requirements of people with disabilities.

Legal Compliance:

Understanding the reality of PWDs is critical for maintaining compliance with national and international laws and agreements that promote the rights of people with disabilities and women with disabilities. This covers legislation regarding accessibility, nondiscrimination, and equal chances.

The analysis is based on Five (5) highlighted and important indicators given as;



DIVISION RAWALPINDI

**DISTRICT
RAWALPINDI**

3.1. District Rawalpindi



Demographic Overview



3.1.1 Gender Profile



3.1.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.1.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.1.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.1.1. Gender Profile

3.1.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities



Figure 3.1.1.1

Figure 3.1.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Rawalpindi as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 9721 individuals, 6964 are male, comprising of 72% of the total, whereas 2757 are female, constituting 28% of the total registered PWDs in the Rawalpindi district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Rawalpindi.

3.1.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

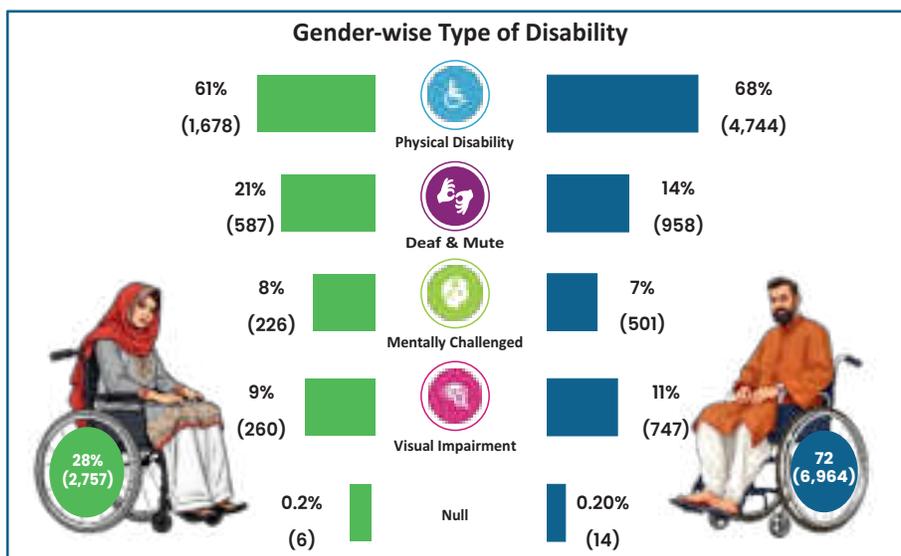


Figure 3.1.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 2757 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 1678 female have

physical disabilities, constituting 61% of total female population. Similarly, 6964 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 4744 male have physical disabilities, constituting 68% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 587 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 21% of total female population. Same as, a total of 958 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 14% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 226 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 8% of total female population. Same as, a total of 501 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 7% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 260 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 9% of total female population. Same as, a total of 747 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 11% of total male population.

3.1.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

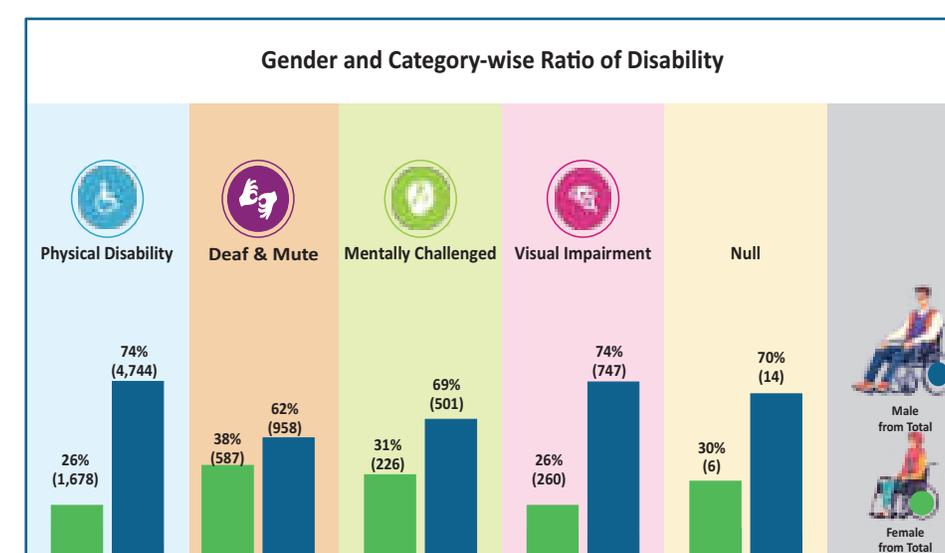


Figure 3.1.1.3

Figure 3.1.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Rawalpindi.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 6422 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 74%, while female represent 26%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 1545 individuals, with male accounting for 62% of the population and female for 38%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 727 individuals, male represent 69% of the population, while female account for 31%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 1007 individuals, male constitute 74% of the population, while female represent 26%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.1.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Person with Disabilities

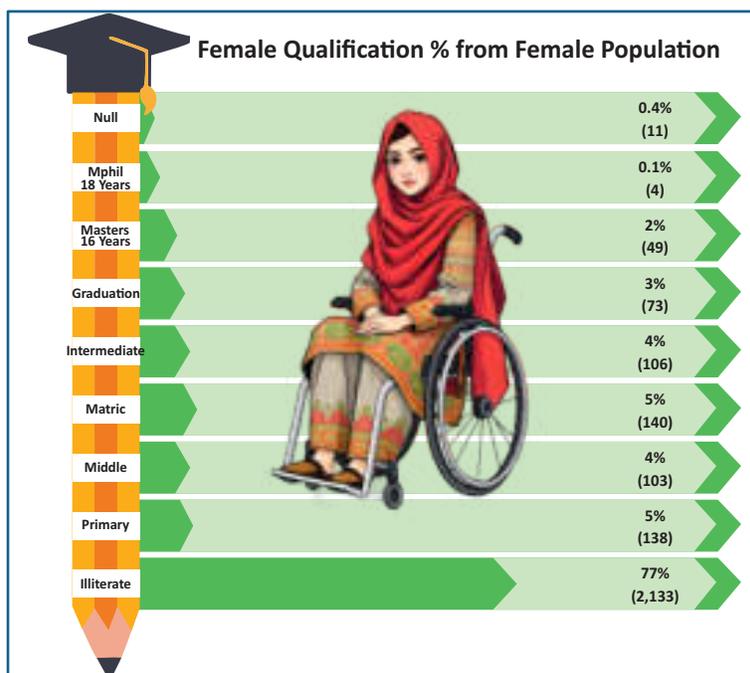


Figure 3.1.1.4 (a)

Figure 3.1.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 2133 female are not literate accounting to 77%, 138 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 5%, 103 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 4%, 140 female have matric level education consisting of 5%, 106 female have intermediate level consisting 4%, 73 female have graduation level accounting to 3%, 49 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 2% and 4 female have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total female population i.e. 2757.

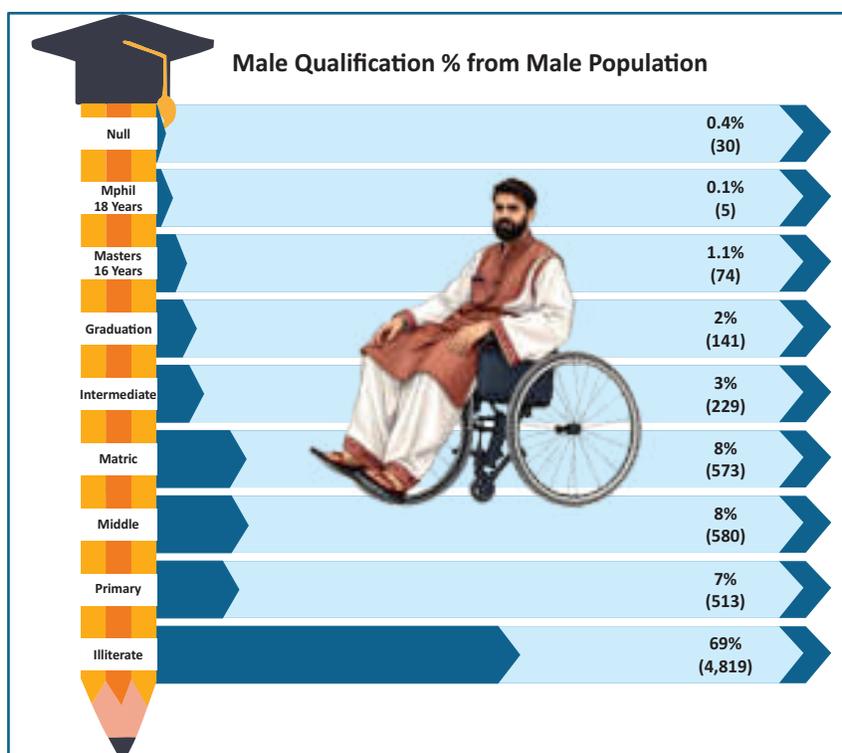


Figure 3.1.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 4819 male are not literate accounting to 69%, 513 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 7%, 580 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 8%, 573 male have matric level education consisting of 8%, 229 male have intermediate level consisting 3%, 141 male have graduation level accounting to 2%, 74 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1.1%, while 5 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 6964.

Additionally, there are 41 entries (11 female and 30 male) labeled 'Null,' indicating that the qualification status for persons with disabilities (both male and female) is not mentioned thus categorized as Null.

3.1.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.1.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

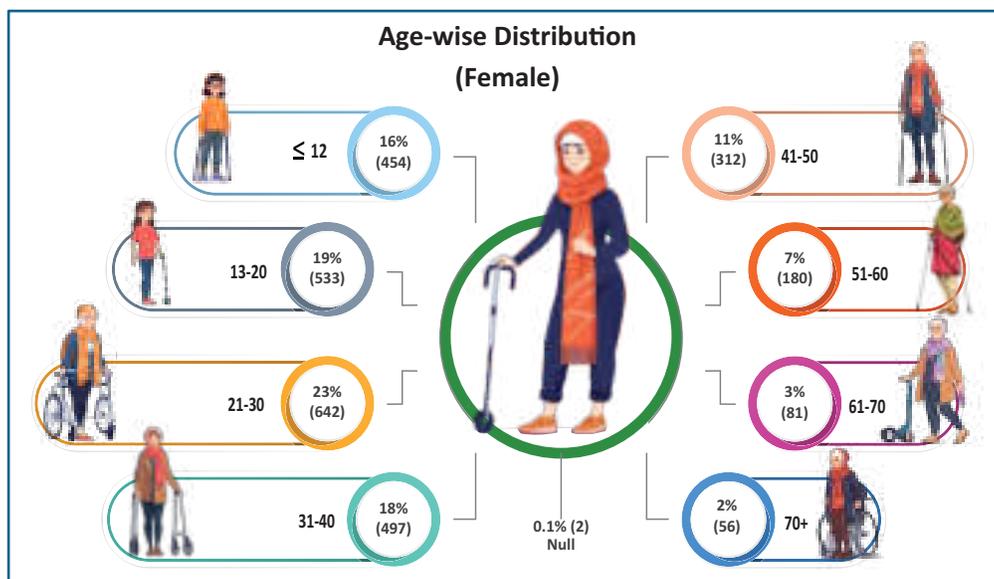


Figure 3.1.2.1 (a)

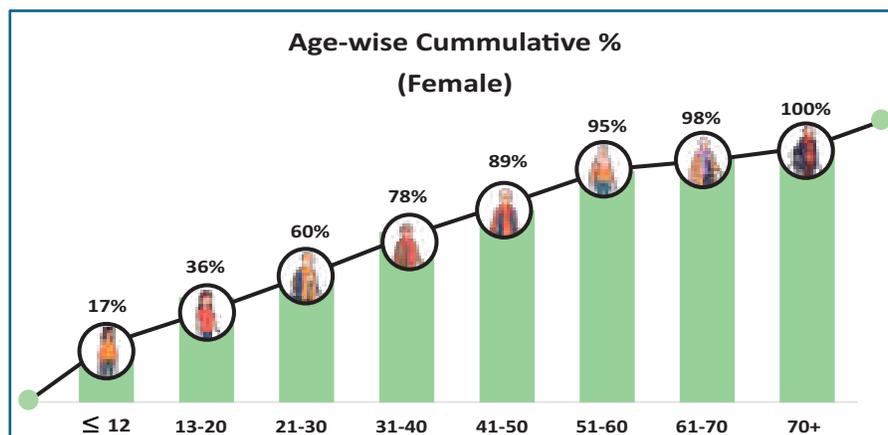


Figure 3.1.2.1 (b)



Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

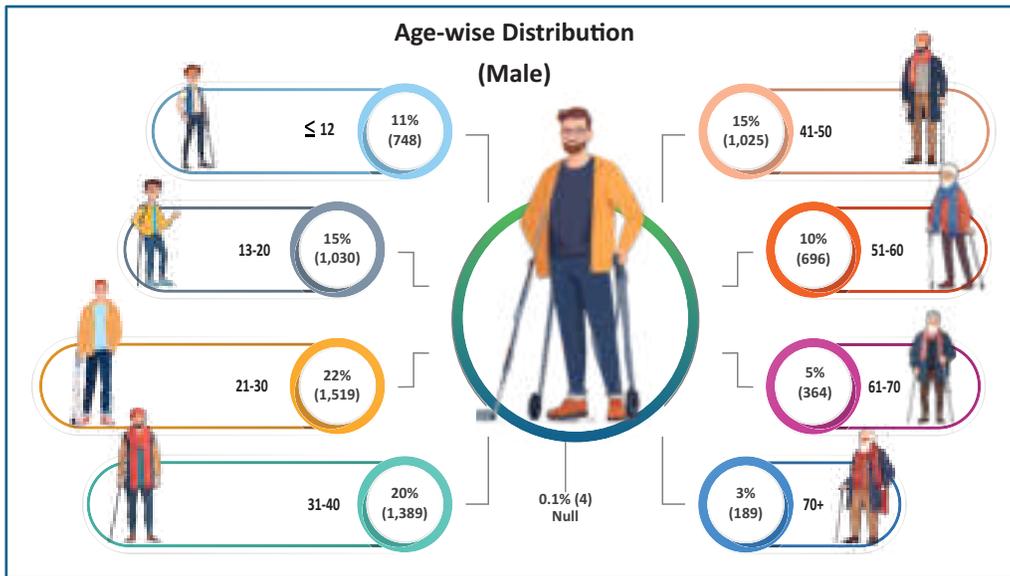


Figure 3.1.2.1 (c)

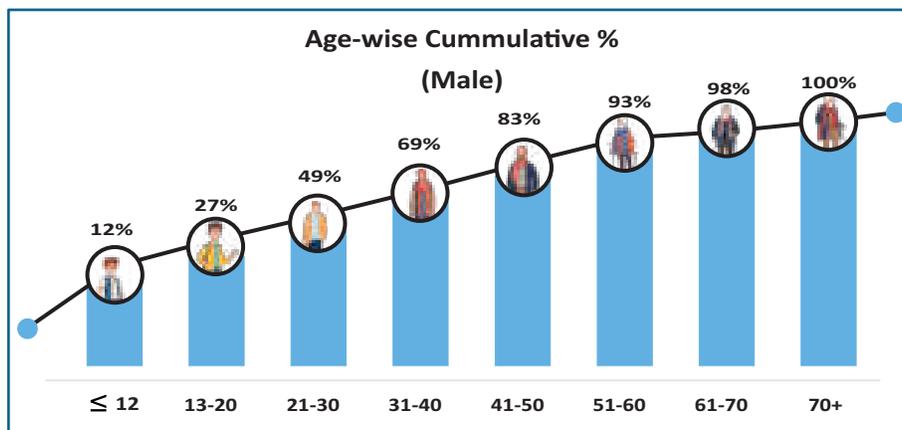


Figure 3.1.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

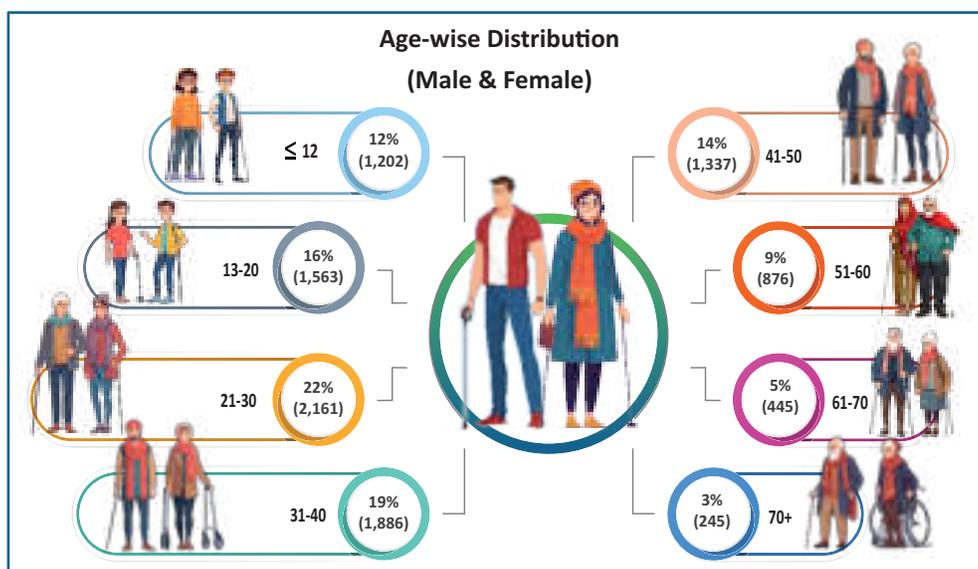


Figure 3.1.2.1 (e)

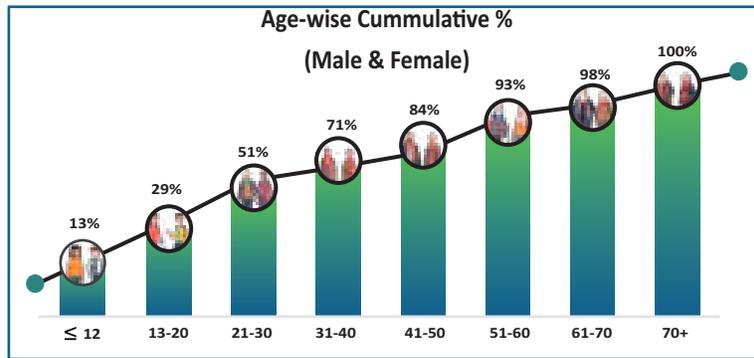


Figure 3.1.2.1 (f)

Figure 3.1.2.1 (f) illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The abovementioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 23% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 2757. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 22% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 6964.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 31-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 78% in female and 69% in male with disabilities.

Additionally, there are 6 entries (02 female and 04 male) labeled 'Null,' indicating that the age of persons with disabilities (both male and female) is not mentioned.

3.1.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

It is important to analyze the age-wise ratio of PWDs to identify which age ranges have the highest level of disability, so that appropriate activities may be implemented.

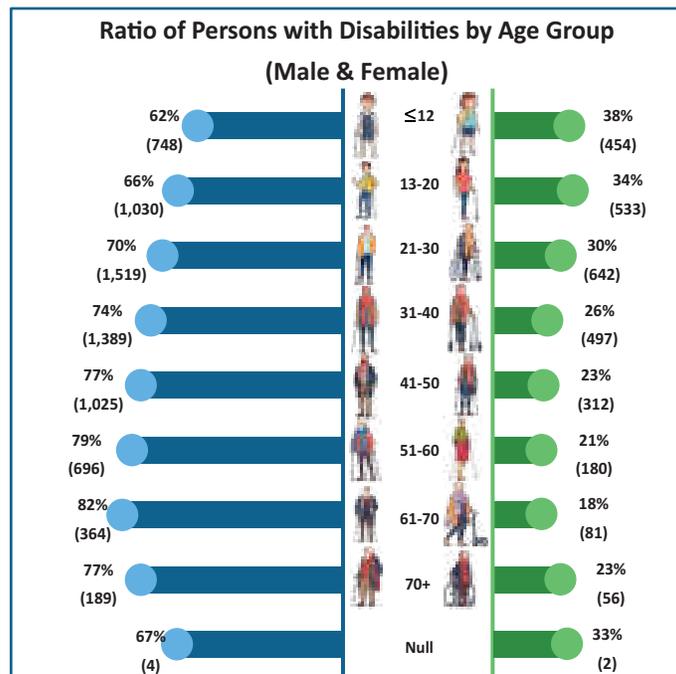


Figure 3.1.2.2

Figure 3.1.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 38% of respective total i.e. 1202. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 61-70 accounting to 82% of respective total i.e. 445.



3.1.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

The data is analyzed separately for female and male with disabilities by considering the age and their literacy level. The individual detail is given as;

3.1.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female with Disabilities

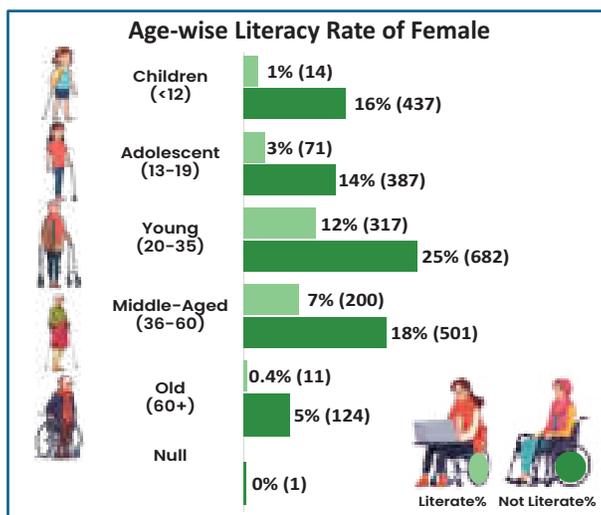


Figure 3.1.3.1

Figure 3.1.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Rawalpindi.

The data reveals that a total of 451 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 437 (16%) are illiterate female, while 14 (1%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 458 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 387 (14%) are illiterate female, while 71 (3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 999 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 682 (25%) are illiterate female, while 317 (12%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 701 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 501 (18%) are illiterate female, while 200 (7%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 135 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 124 (5%) are illiterate female, while 11 (0.4%) females are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.1.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male with Disabilities

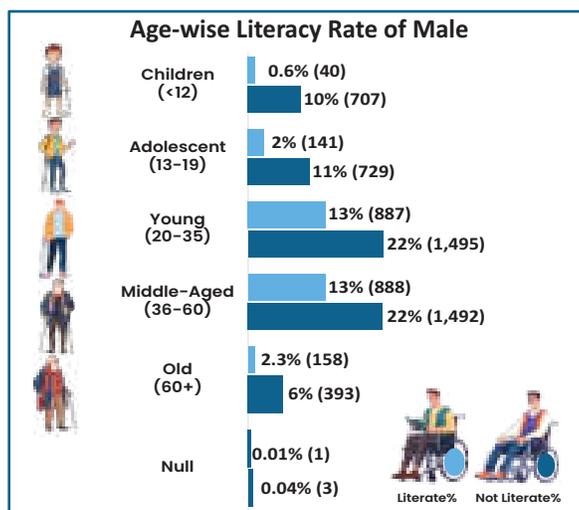


Figure 3.1.3.2

Figure 3.1.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of male with disabilities of DHQ Rawalpindi.

The data reveals that a total of 747 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 707 (10%) are illiterate male, while 40 (0.6%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 870 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 729 (11%) are illiterate male, while 141 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 2382 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1495 (22%) are illiterate male, while 887 (13%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 2380 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1492 (22%) are illiterate male, while 888 (13%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 551 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 393 (6%) are illiterate male, while 158 (2.3%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.1.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.1.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Rawalpindi.

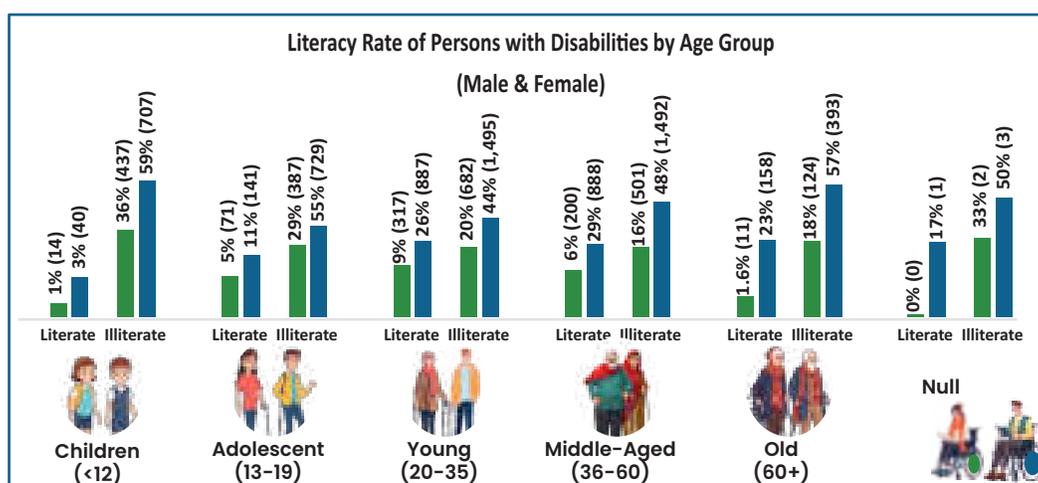


Figure 3.1.3.3

The data reveals that a total of 1198 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 707 (59%) are illiterate male, while 40 (3%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 437 (36%) are illiterate female, while 14 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 1328 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 729 (55%) are illiterate male, while 141 (11%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 387 (29%) are illiterate female, while 71 (5%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 3381 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1495 (44%) are illiterate male, while 887 (26%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 682 (20%) are illiterate female, while 317 (9%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 3081 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1492 (48%) are illiterate male, while 888 (29%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 501 (16%) are illiterate female, while 200 (6%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 686 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 393 (57%) are illiterate male, while 158 (23%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 124 (18%) are illiterate female, while 11 (1.6%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

3.1.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

It is critical to investigate the literacy rate at every qualification level independently in order to identify the maximum level of literacy among male and female people with disabilities. Figure 3.1.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Rawalpindi.

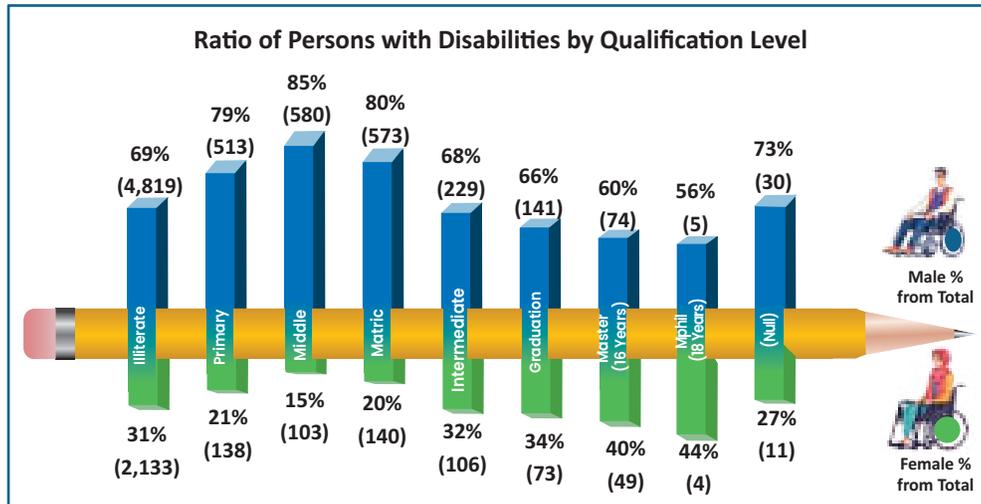


Figure 3.1.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 6952 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 4819 are male with 69%, while 2133 are female 31% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 651 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 513 with 79% while female with disabilities contribute 138 with 21% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 683 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 580 are male with 85% while female with disabilities contribute 103 with 15% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 713 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 573 are male with 80% while female with disabilities contribute 140 with 20% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 335 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 229 are male with 68% while female with disabilities contribute 106 with 32% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 214 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 141 are male with 66% while female with disabilities contribute 73 with 34% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 123 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 74 are male with 60% while female with disabilities contribute 49 with 40% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 9 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 5 are male with 56% while female with disabilities contribute 4 with 44% education at this level.

3.1.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.1.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

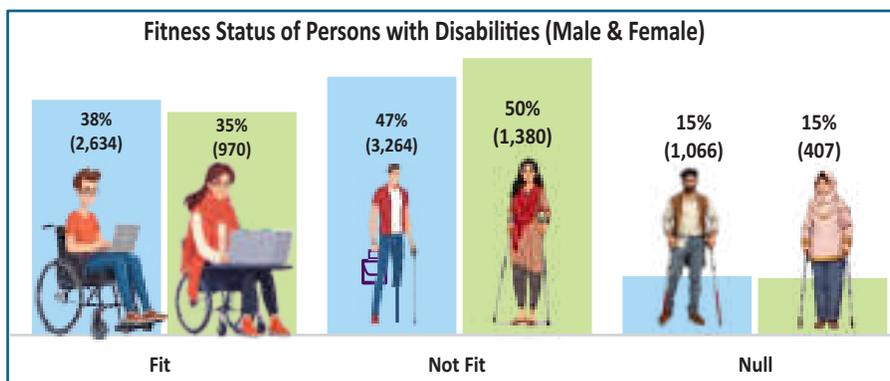


Figure 3.1.4.1

Assessing the fitness level of persons with disabilities (PWDs) is crucial for understanding their overall well-being and functioning abilities. These evaluations extend beyond physical health, encompassing total well-being and functional capacity. Fitness assessments aid in designing personalized rehabilitation programs, medical treatments, and support services tailored to specific needs, enhancing mobility and overall physical function. Additionally, assessing fitness assists in selecting and customizing assistive devices according to the type and severity of disability, thereby promoting independence and mobility. Improved fitness directly correlates with enhanced quality of life, fostering greater independence and well-being in everyday activities for PWDs. Consequently, considering fitness status is essential for providing holistic and individualized care, facilitating targeted interventions, promoting inclusivity, and enhancing the overall well-being of individuals with disabilities.

Figure 3.1.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 38% (2634) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 35% (970) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 47% (3264), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 50%, comprising 1380 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating the fitness status of 15% of male (1066) and 15% of female (407) is not mentioned or specified.

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or unrecorded information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.1.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

It is imperative to analyze the ratio of fitness of PWDs within the fitness categories to identify the fitness status of PWDs, so that appropriate activities may be implemented. Figure 3.1.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender.

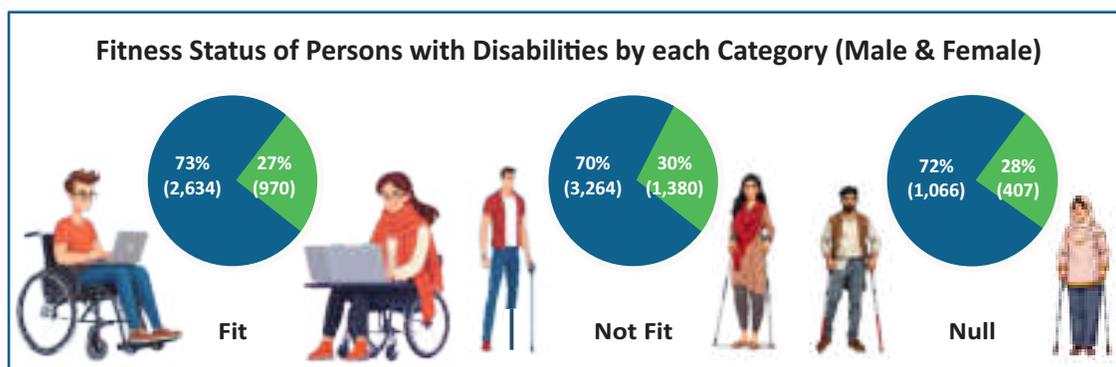


Figure 3.1.4.2

Among the total population of 9566 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (73%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (27%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (70%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (30%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unreported data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (72%) are present compared to female (28%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.1.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.1.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.1.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.1.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

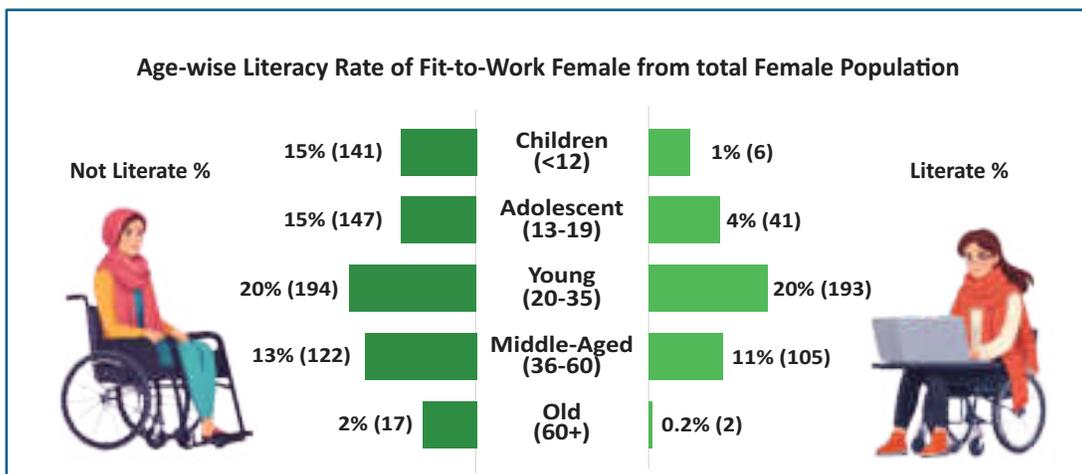


Figure 3.1.5.1

Figure 3.1.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 20% (193) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 20% (194) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 968.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 15% (141), while literacy rate is 1% (6) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (41), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (147). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 11% (105), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 13% (122).

3.1.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

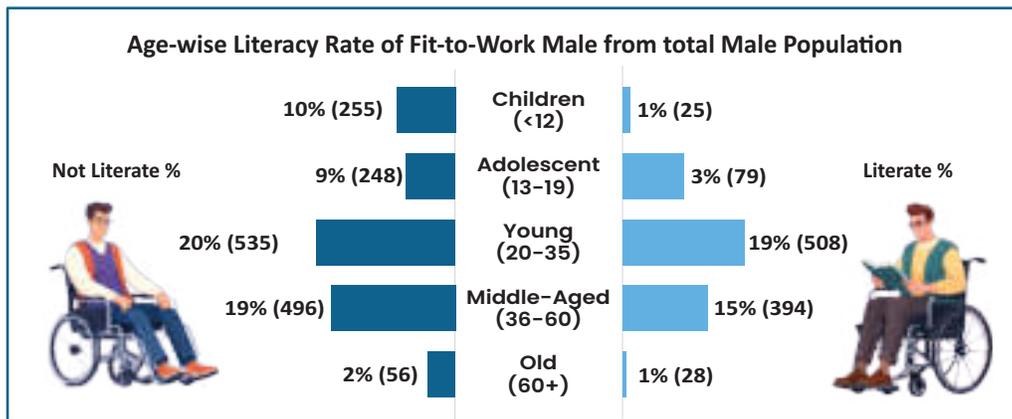


Figure 3.1.5.2

Analyzing the age-specific literacy rate of fit-to-work male with disabilities is essential for various reasons, including insights into their educational achievement, employability, and general well-being.

Figure 3.1.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 19% (508) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 20% (535) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 2625

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (25), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 10% (255). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (79), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (248). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 15% (394), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 19% (496).

3.1.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

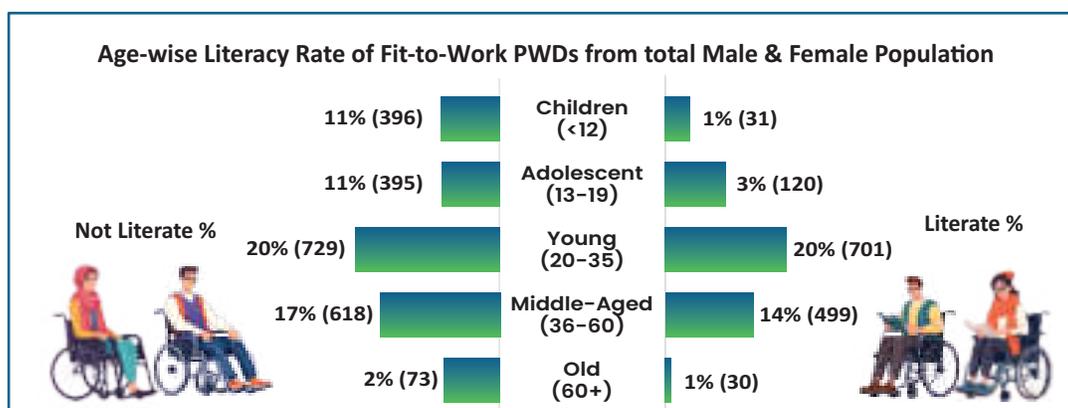


Figure 3.1.5.3

Figure 3.1.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 20% (701) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 20% (729) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 3593.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (31), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 11% (396). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (120), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 11% (395). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 14% (499), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 17% (618).

3.1.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work female by Age Group

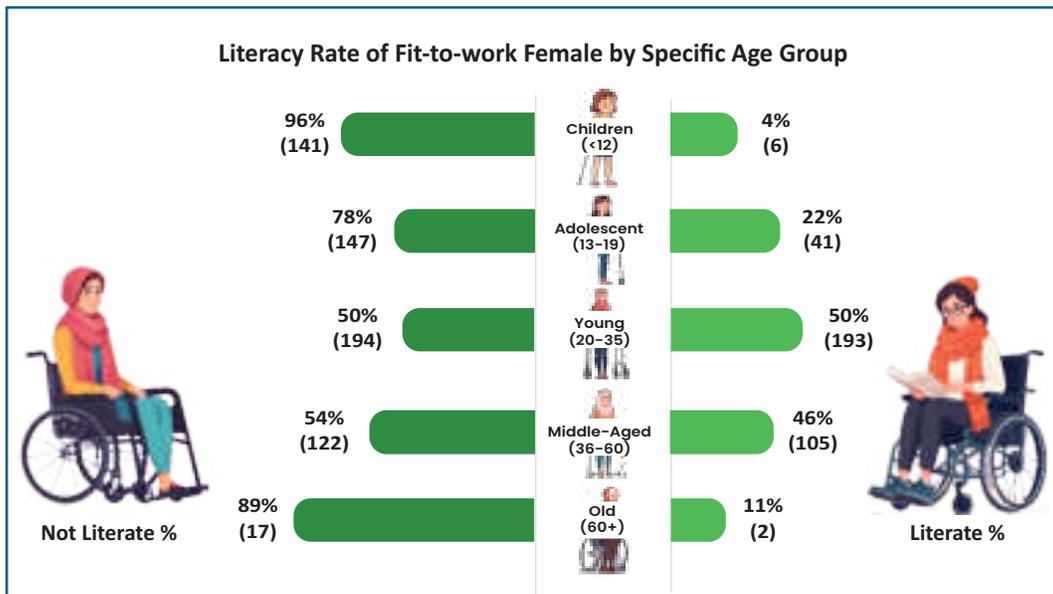


Figure 3.1.5.4

Figure 3.1.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 50% (193) from respective age group total i.e. 387. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 96% (141) from respective age group total i.e. 147.

3.1.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

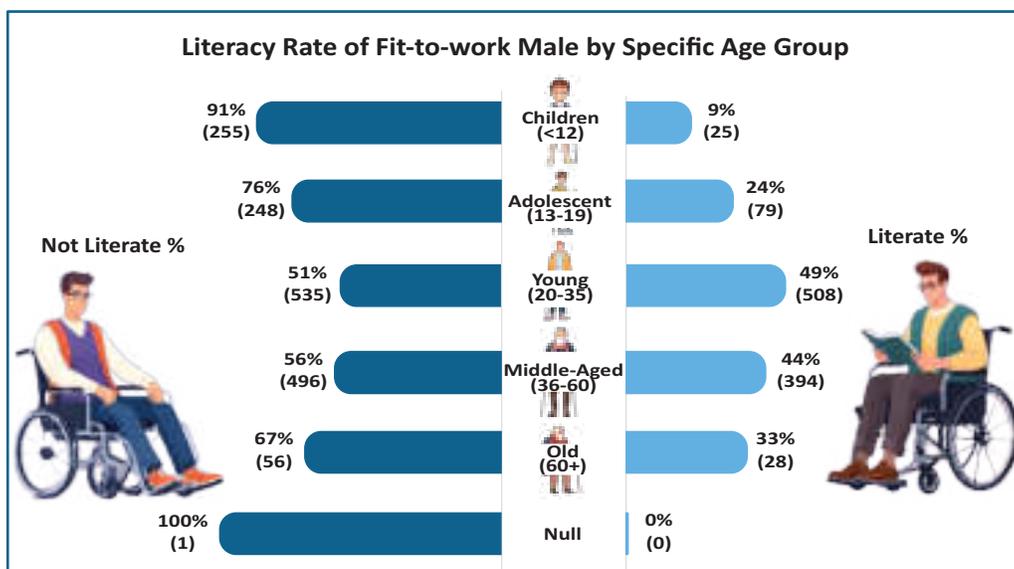


Figure 3.1.5.5

It is essential to figure out the ratio of literate & fit to work male by considering the age groups in order to determine which age group of male has a high literacy ratio and is fit to work.

Figure 3.1.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 49% (508) from respective age group total i.e. 1043. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 91% (255) from respective age group total i.e. 280. Moreover, there is 1 illiterate entry labelled as "Null" that did not clear the age group of fit to work male.

3.1.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.1.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Rawalpindi.

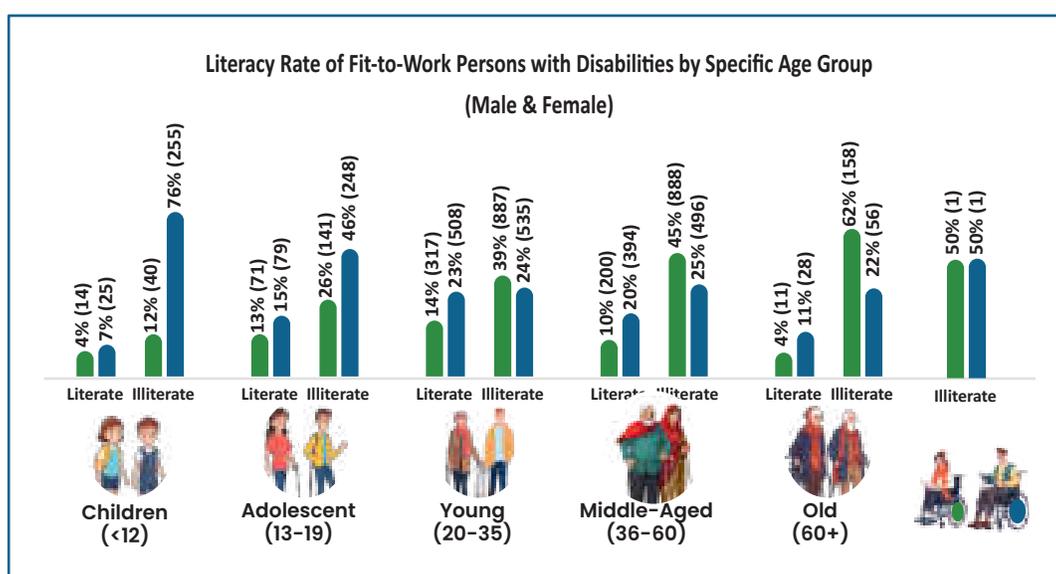


Figure 3.1.5.6

The data reveals that a total of 334 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 255 (76%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 40 (12%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 25 (7%) are literate male, while 14 (4%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 539 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 248 (46%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 141 (26%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 79 (15%) are literate & fit to work male and 71 (13%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 2247 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 535 (24%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 887 (39%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 508 (23%) are literate & fit to work male and 317 (14%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1978 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 496 (25%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 888 (45%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 394 (20%) are literate & fit to work male and 200 (10%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 253 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 56 (22%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 158 (62%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 28 (11%) are literate male, while 11 (4%) are literate female & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group. Moreover, there are 2 entries labelled as "Null" that did not clear the age group of fit to work Persons with disabilities (Male & Female).

3.1.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.1.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

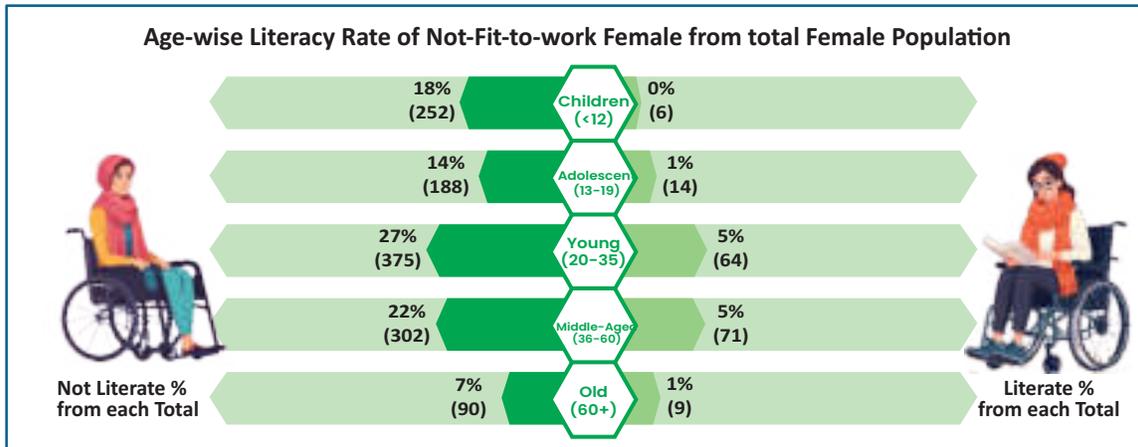


Figure 3.1.6.1

Figure 3.1.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 5% (71) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 20-35 accounting for 27% (375) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 1371.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 0% (6), while the non-literacy rate is 18% (252). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (14), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (188). Furthermore, non-literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 22% (302).

3.1.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

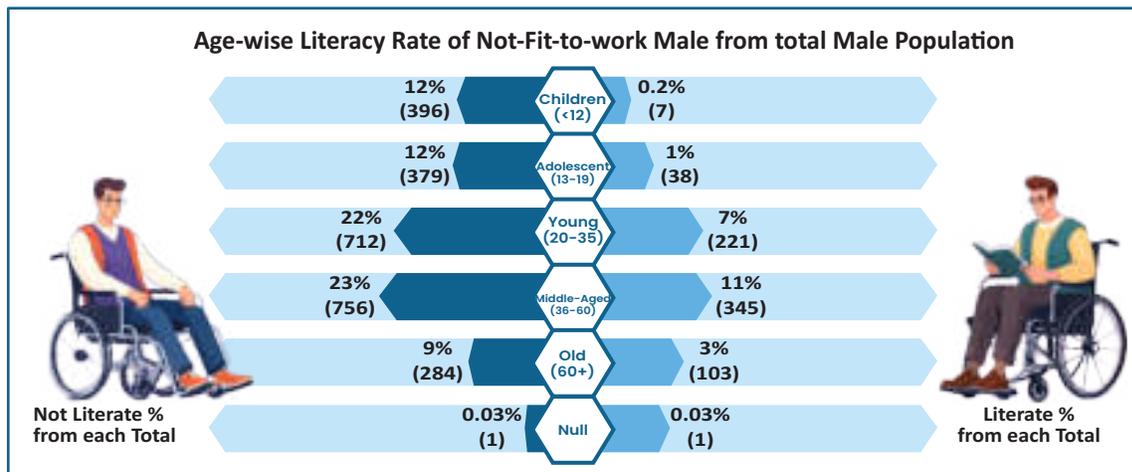


Figure 3.1.6.2

Figure 3.1.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 11% (345) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 23% (756) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 3243.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (7), while the non-literacy rate is 12% (396). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (38), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (379). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 20-35 is 7% (221), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 22% (712).

3.1.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

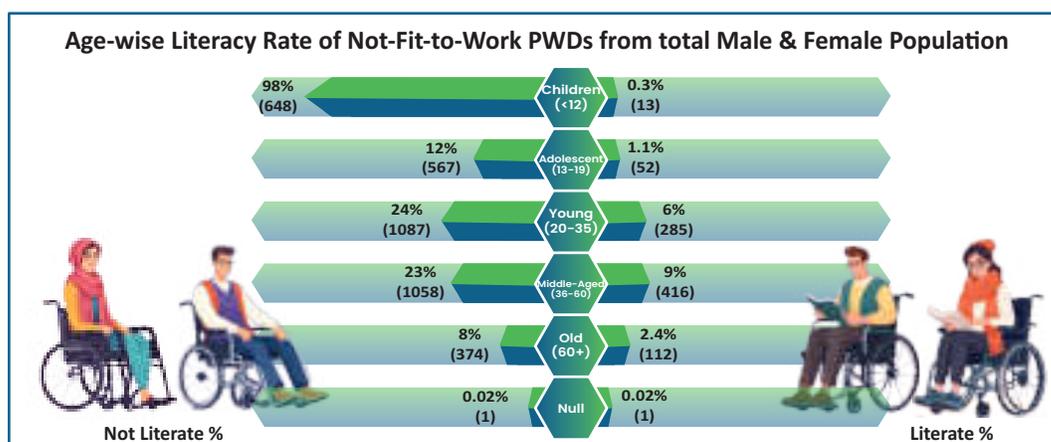


Figure 3.1.6.3

Figure 3.1.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 9% (416) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 24% (1087) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 4614.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.3% (13), while the non-literacy rate is 98% (648). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1.1% (52), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (567). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 20-35 is 6% (285), while the non-literacy rate at the age of 36-60 is 23% (1058).

3.1.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

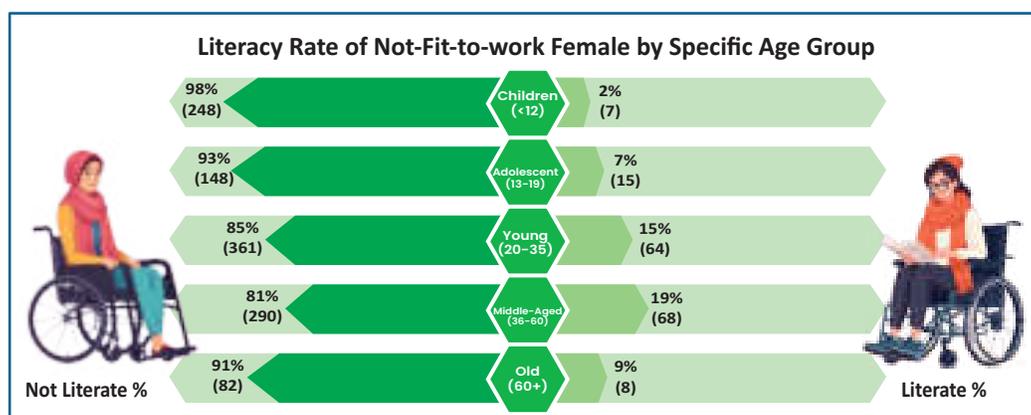


Figure 3.1.6.4

It is essential to figure out the ratio of literate & not fit to work female by considering the age groups in order to determine which age group of female has a high literacy ratio and is not fit to work.

Figure 3.1.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 19% (71) from respective age group total i.e. 373. Similarly, the ratio of non-literacy & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 98% (252) from respective age group total i.e. 258.

3.1.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

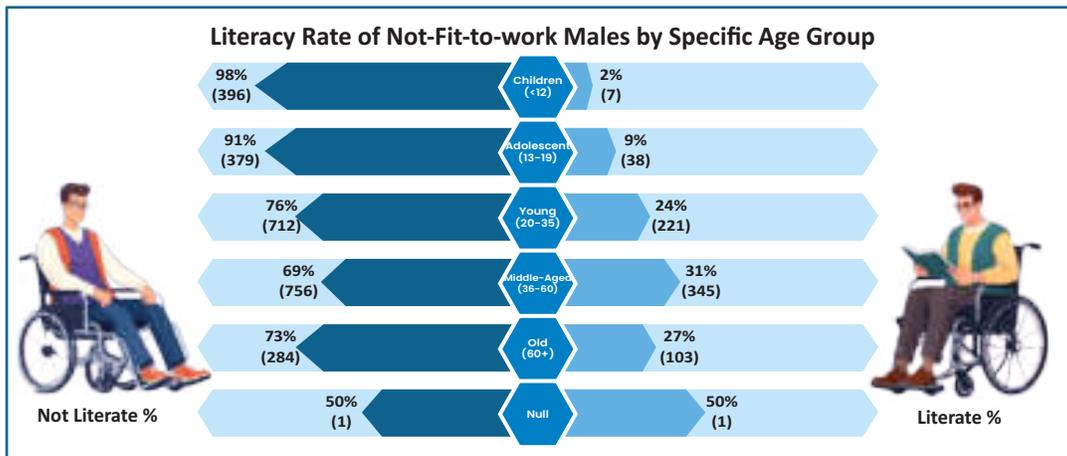


Figure 3.1.6.5

It is essential to figure out the ratio of literate & not fit to work male by considering the age groups in order to determine which age group of male has a high literacy ratio and is not fit to work.

Figure 3.1.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 31% (345) from respective age group total i.e. 1101. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 98% (396) from respective age group total i.e. 403.

3.1.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

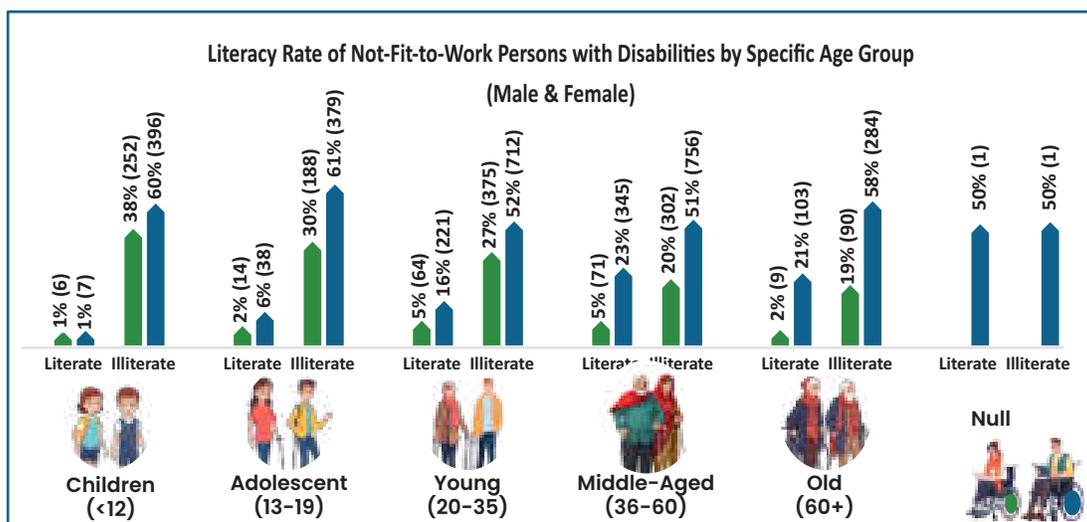


Figure 3.1.6.6

Figure 3.1.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Rawalpindi.

The data reveals that a total of 661 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 396 (60%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 7 (1%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 252 (38%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 6 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 619 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 379 (61%) are illiterate male, while 38 (6%) are literate & not fit to work male from total

population of this age group. Similarly, 188 (30%) are illiterate female, while 14 (2%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1372 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 712 (52%) are illiterate male, while 221 (16%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 375 (27%) are illiterate female, while 64 (5%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 1474 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 756 (51%) are illiterate male, while 345 (23%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 302 (20%) are illiterate female, while 71 (5%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 486 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 284 (58%) are illiterate male, while 103 (21%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 90 (19%) are illiterate female, while 9 (2%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. Moreover, there are 2 entries labelled as "Null" that indicates that the age group of not fit to work person with disabilities (Male & Female) is not cleared.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 2634 and females are 970.
- Total not fit to work males are 3264 and females are 1380.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1344 and females are 482.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 748 and females are 287.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 364 and females are 110.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1187 and females are 519.

CONCLUSION

The analysis reveals stark disparities in employment and educational opportunities for individuals with disabilities, particularly affecting women. Among the fit-to-work population, there are 2598 males compared to 961 females. Additionally, within the targeted age bracket of 0-40, only 485 females are literate, contrasting with 1344 literate males. Furthermore, while 368 literate females are not fit for work, the corresponding figure for males is 112. Conversely, among those fit for work, the number of illiterate but employable males (1185) far exceeds that of females (520) in the targeted age bracket.

These figures underscore the urgent need for tailored interventions in vocational training and education for women with disabilities. Addressing these disparities requires gender-sensitive policies to foster inclusivity and empowerment. With such evident gaps, concerted efforts towards gender equity and accessibility become imperative.



**DISTRICT
JHELUM**

3.2. District Jhelum



Demographic Overview



3.2.1 Gender Profile



3.2.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.2.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.2.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.2.1. Gender Profile

3.2.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities



Figure 3.2.1.1

Figure 3.2.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Jhelum as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 5041 individuals, 3742 are male, comprising of 74% of the total, whereas 1299 are female, constituting 26% of the total registered PWDs in the Jhelum district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Jhelum.

3.2.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

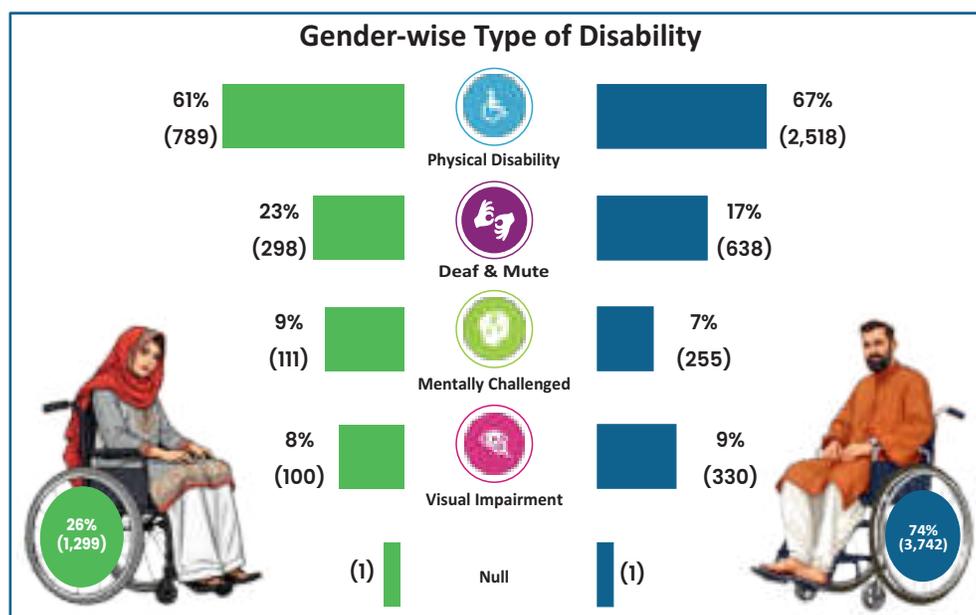


Figure 3.2.1.2

Figure 3.2.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Jhelum.

The data reveals that a total of 1299 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 789 female have physical disabilities, constituting 61% of total female population. Similarly, 3742 are registered male with disabilities.

Among them 2518 male have physical disabilities, constituting 67% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 298 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 23% of total female population. Same as, a total of 638 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 17% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 111 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 9% of total female population. Same as, a total of 255 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 7% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 100 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 8% of total female population. Same as, a total of 330 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 9% of total male population.

Additionally, the type of disability of 02 entries (1 female and 1 male) is not defined, therefore included in null category.

3.2.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Persons with Disabilities

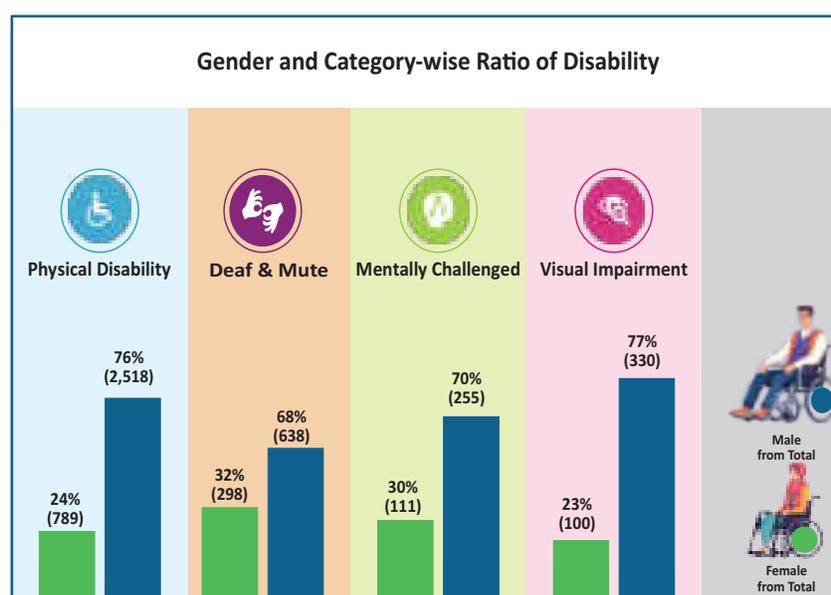


Figure 3.2.1.3

Figure 3.2.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Jhelum.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 3307 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 76%, while female represent 24%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 936 individuals, with male accounting for 68% of the population and female for 32%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female. Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 366 individuals, male represent 70% of the population, while female account for 30%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 430 individuals, male constitute 77% of the population, while female represent 23%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.2.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.2.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

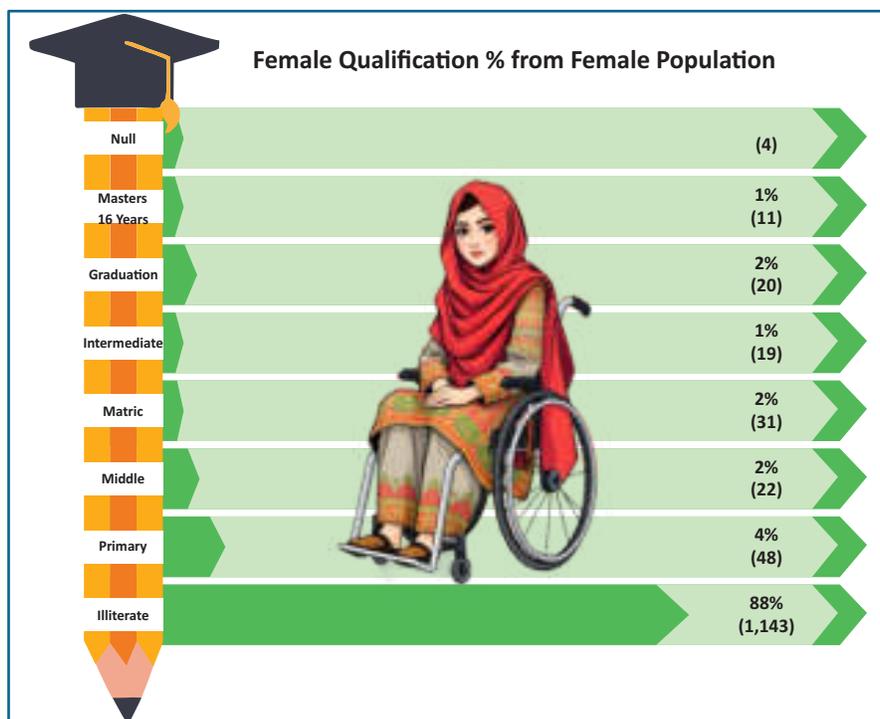


Figure 3.2.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 1143 female are not literate accounting to 88%, 48 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 4%, 22 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 2%, 31 female have matric level education consisting of 2%, 19 female have intermediate level consisting of 1%, 20 female have graduation level accounting to 2%, 11 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1% and 2 female have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.2% of the total female population i.e. 1296.

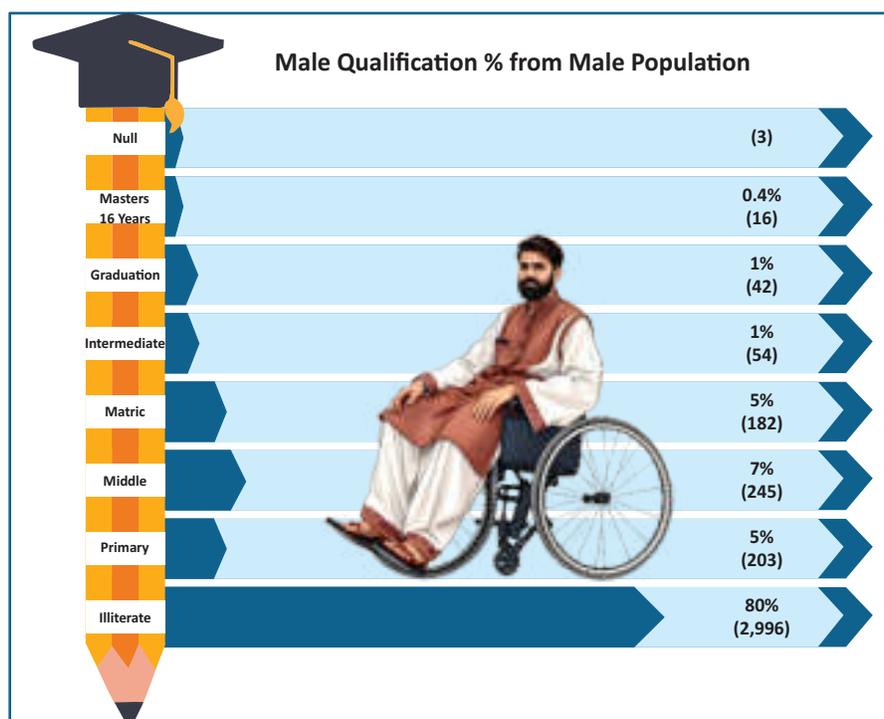


Figure 3.2.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 2996 male are not literate accounting to 80%, 203 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 5%, 245 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 7%, 182 male have matric level education consisting of 5%, 54 male have intermediate level consisting 1%, 42 male have graduation level accounting to 1%, 16 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.4%, while 3 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 3741.

Additionally, the qualification status of 7 entries (4 female and 3 male with disabilities) is not mentioned thus categorized as "Null"

3.2.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.2.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure 3.2.2.1 illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

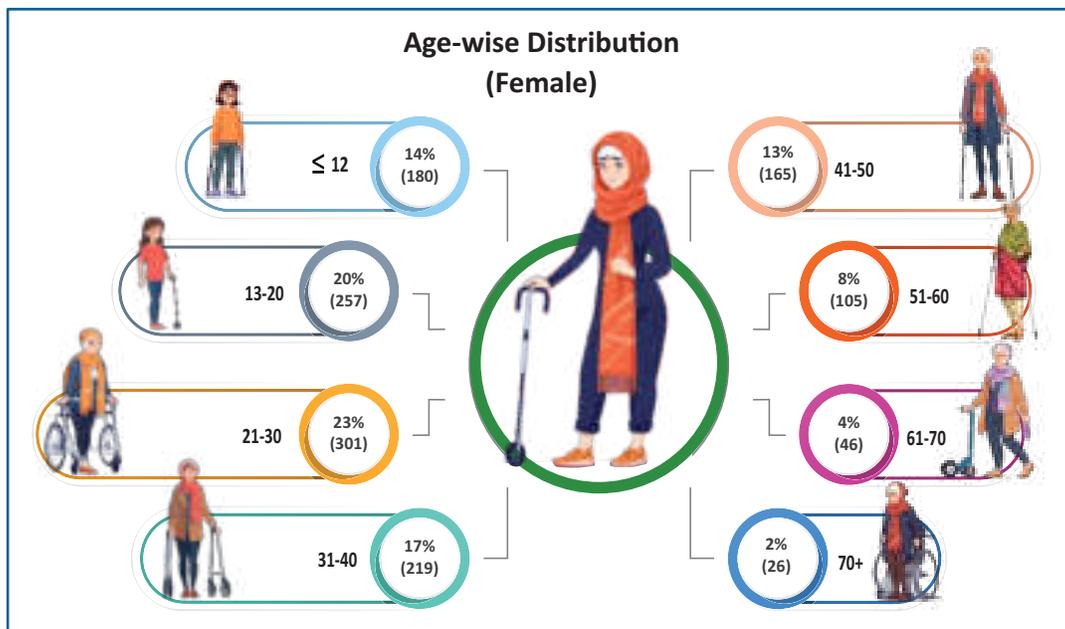


Figure 3.2.2.1 (a)

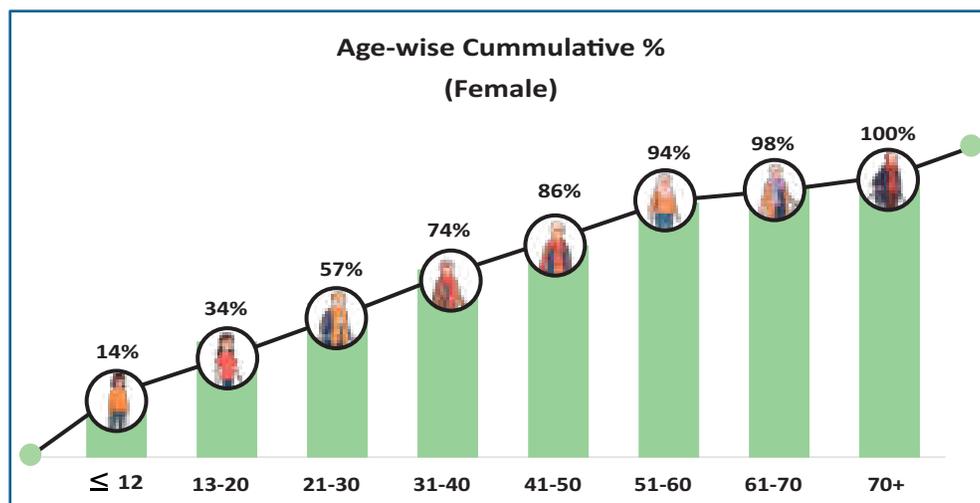


Figure 3.2.2.1 (b)

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

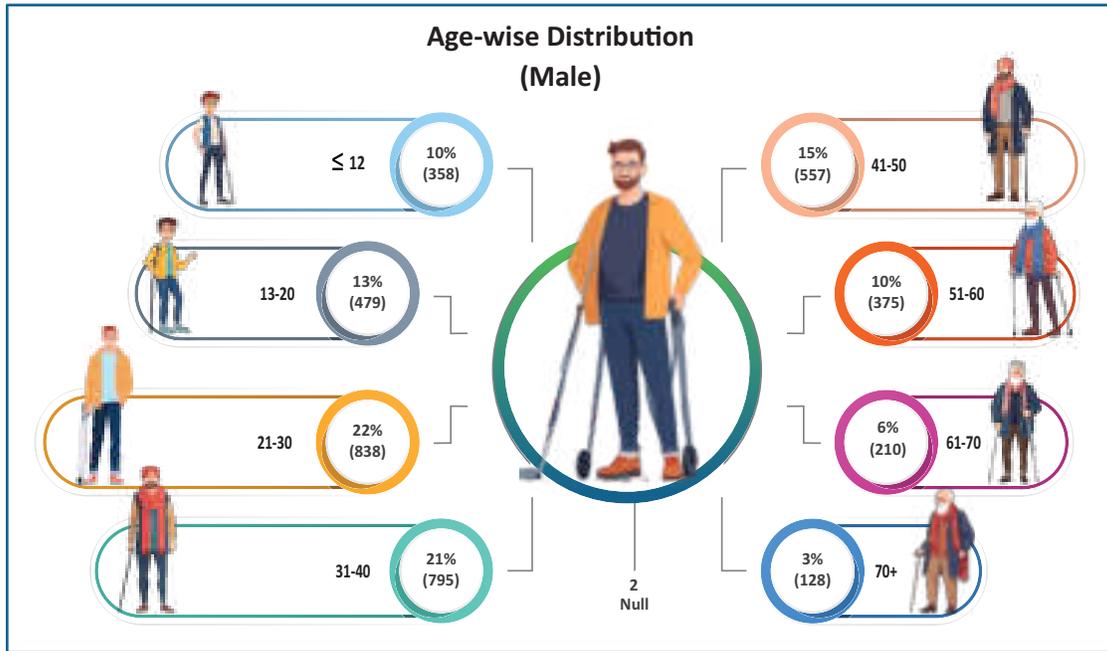


Figure 3.2.2.1 (c)

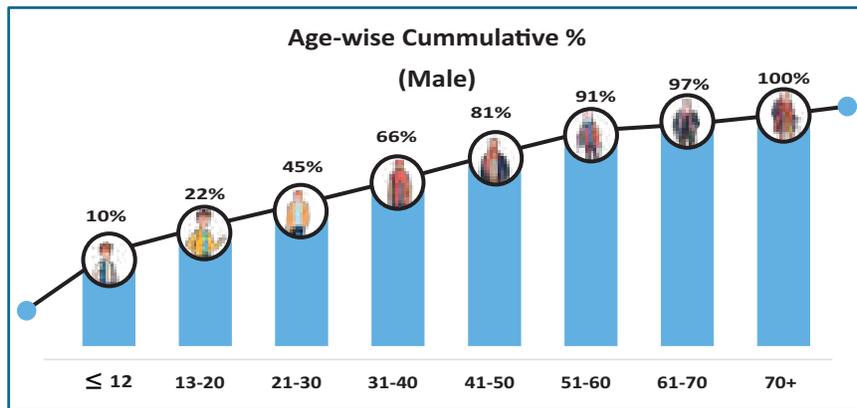


Figure 3.2.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

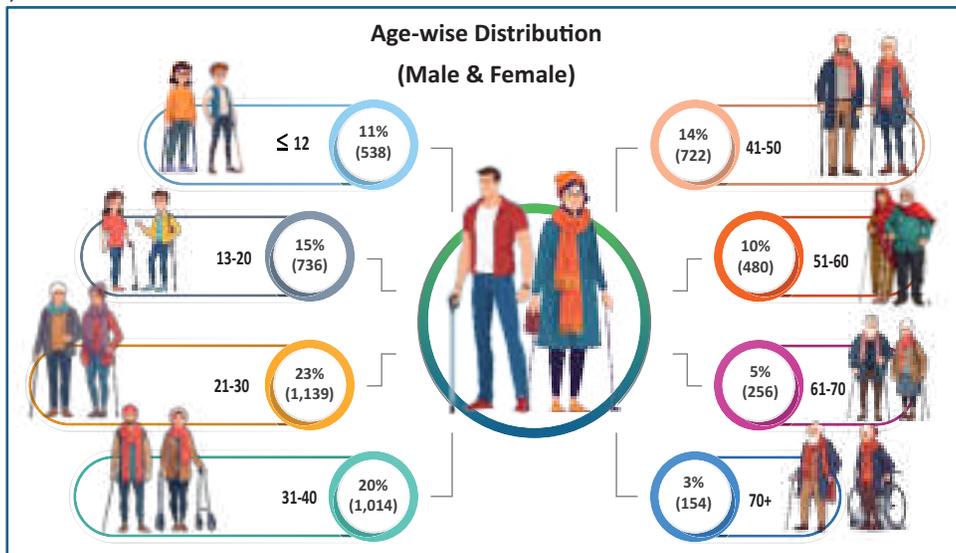


Figure 3.2.2.1 (e)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 23% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1296. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 22% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 3741.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 41-50. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 86% in female and 81% in male with disabilities.

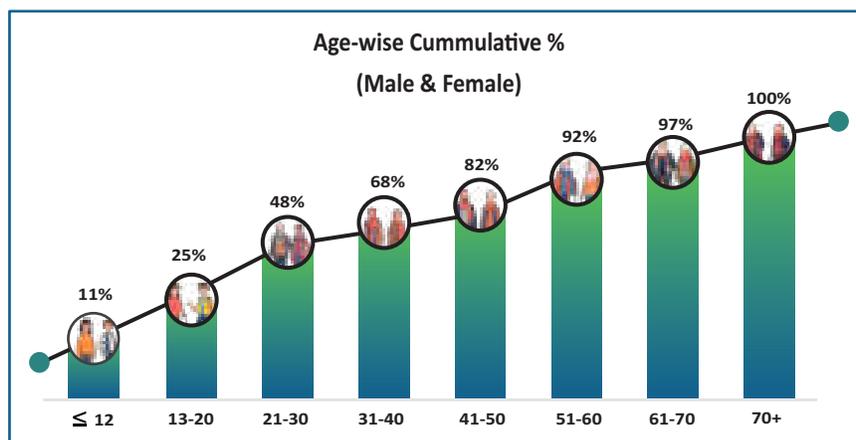


Figure 3.2.2.1 (f)

Additionally, the age of 02 entries (02 male with disabilities) is not mentioned, thus included in the null category.

3.2.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

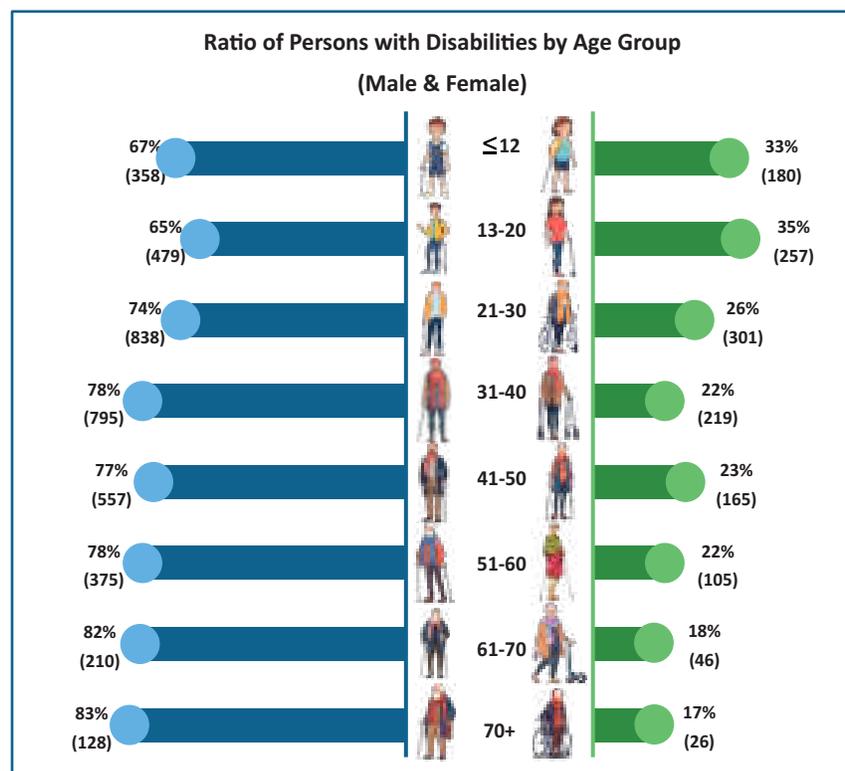


Figure 3.2.2.2

Figure 3.2.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 13-20 accounting to 35% of respective total i.e. 736. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 61-70 accounting to 82% of respective total i.e. 256.

3.2.3. Literacy Rate of Person with Disabilities

3.2.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

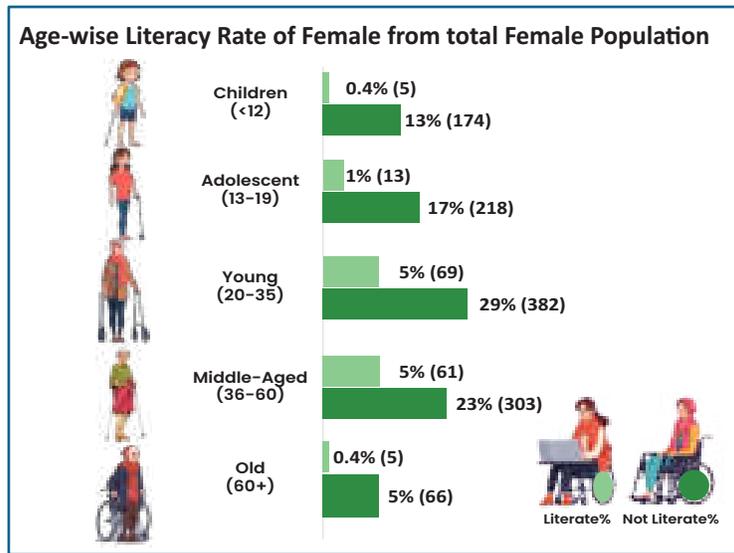


Figure 3.2.3.1

Figure 3.2.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Jhelum.

The data reveals that a total of 179 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 174 (13%) are illiterate female, while 5 (0.4%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 231 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 218 (17%) are illiterate female, while 13 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 451 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 382 (29%) are illiterate female, while 69 (5%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 364 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 303 (23%) are illiterate female, while 61 (5%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 71 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 66 (5%) are illiterate female, while 5 (0.4%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.2.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

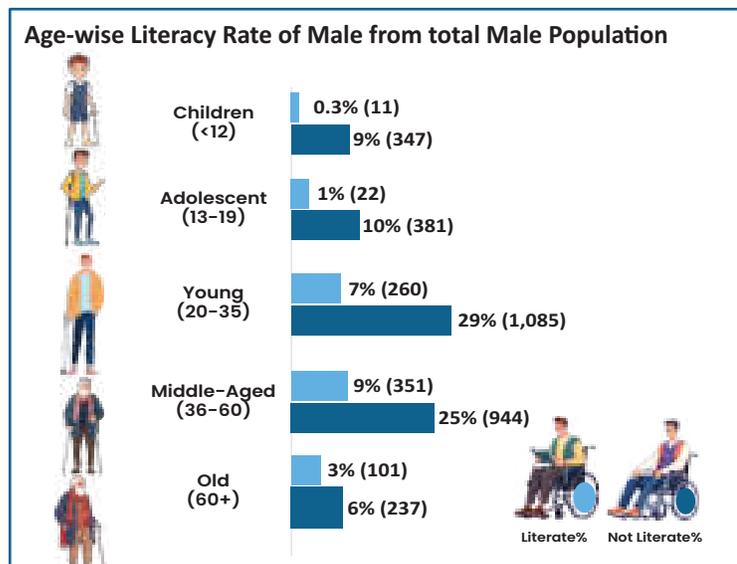


Figure 3.2.3.2

Figure 3.2.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQJhelum.

The data reveals that a total of 358 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 347 (9%) are illiterate male, while 11 (0.3%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 403 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 381 (10%) are illiterate male, while 22 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1345 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1085 (29%) are illiterate male, while 260 (7%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 1295 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 944 (25%) are illiterate male, while 351 (9%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 338 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 237 (6%) are illiterate male, while 101 (3%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.2.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

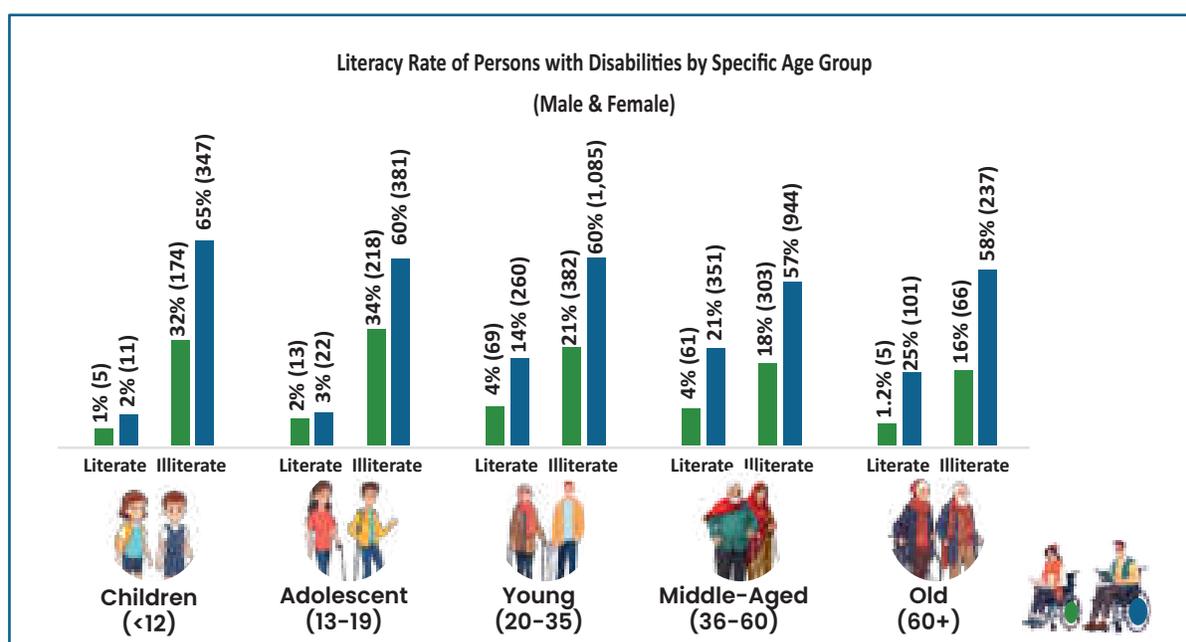


Figure 3.2.3.3

Figure 3.2.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQJhelum.

The data reveals that a total of 537 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 347 (65%) are illiterate male, while 11 (2%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 174 (32%) are illiterate female, while 5 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 634 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 381 (60%) are illiterate male, while 22 (3%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 218 (34%) are illiterate female, while 13 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1796 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1085 (60%) are illiterate male, while 260 (14%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 382 (21%) are illiterate female, while 69 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 1659 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 944 (57%) are illiterate male, while 351 (21%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 303 (18%) are illiterate female, while 61 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 409 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 237 (58%) are illiterate male, while 101 (25%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 66 (16%) are illiterate female, while 5 (1.2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

3.2.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

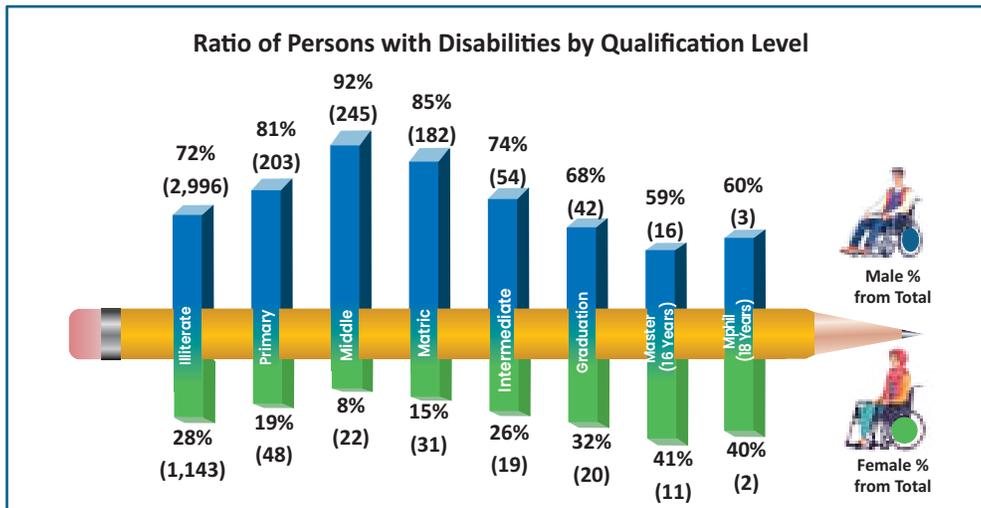


Figure 3.2.3.4

Figure 3.2.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Jhelum.

The data reveals that a total of 4139 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 2996 are male with 72%, while 1143 are female 28% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 251 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 203 with 81% while female with disabilities contribute 48 with 19% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 267 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 245 are male with 92% while female with disabilities contribute 22 with 8% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 213 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 182 are male with 85% while female with disabilities contribute 31 with 15% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 73 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 54 are male with 74% while female with disabilities contribute 19 with 26% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 62 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 42 are male with 68% while female with disabilities contribute 20 with 32% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 27 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 16 are male with 59% while female with disabilities contribute 11 with 41% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 5 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 3 are male with 60% while female with disabilities contribute 2 with 40% education at this level.

3.2.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.2.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

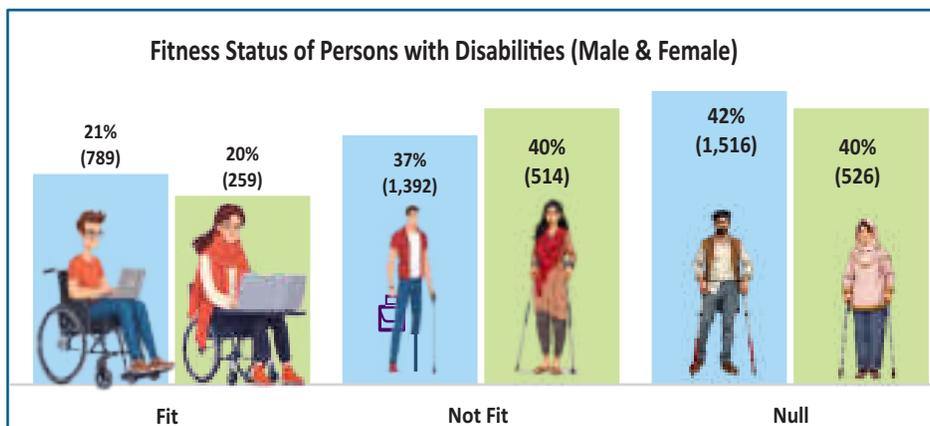


Figure 3.2.4.1

Figure 3.2.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 21% (789) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 20% (259) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 37% (1392), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 40%, comprising 514 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or undefined data, accounts for 42% of male (1561) and 40% of female (526). The null category indicates that the fitness status of persons with disabilities is not defined.

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or incomplete information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.2.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

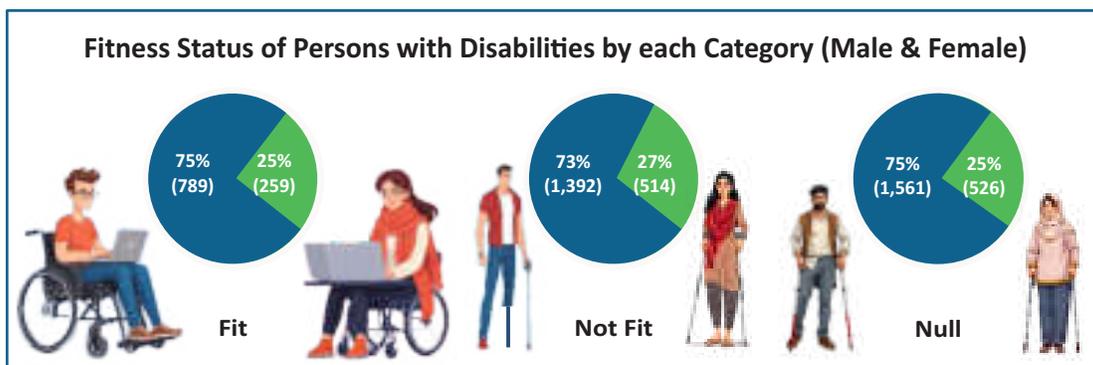


Figure 3.2.4.2

Figure 3.2.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 5041 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (75%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (25%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (73%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (27%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unrecorded data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (75%) are present compared to female (25%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.2.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.2.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.2.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.2.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

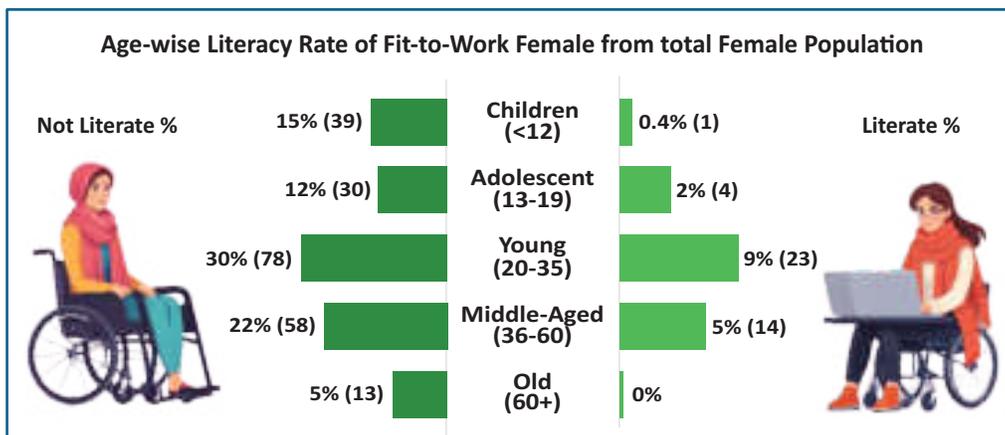


Figure 3.2.5.1

Figure 3.2.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 9% (23) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 30% (78) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 260.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 15% (39), while literacy rate is 0.4% (1) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (4), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (30). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (14), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 22% (58).

3.2.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

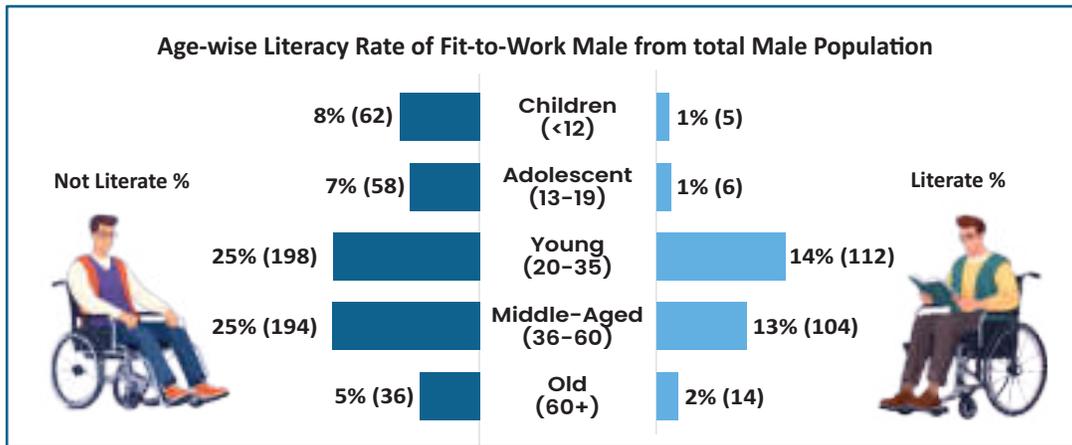


Figure 3.2.5.2

Figure 3.2.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 14% (112) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 25% (198) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 789.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (5), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 8% (62). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (6), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 7% (58). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 13% (104), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 25% (194).

3.2.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

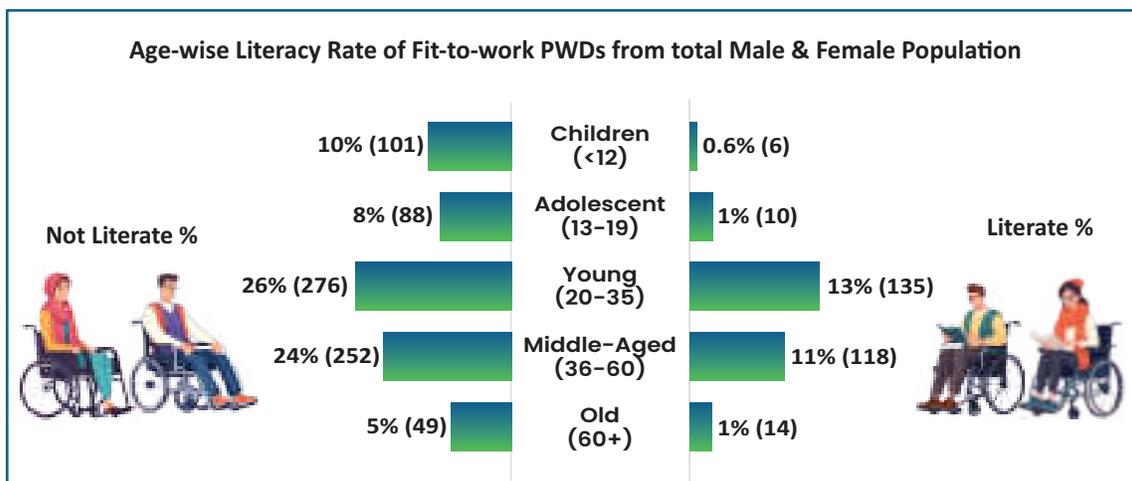


Figure 3.2.5.3



Figure 3.2.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 13% (135) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 26% (276) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 1049.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.6% (6), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 10% (101). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (10), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 8% (88). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 11% (118), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 24% (252).

3.2.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

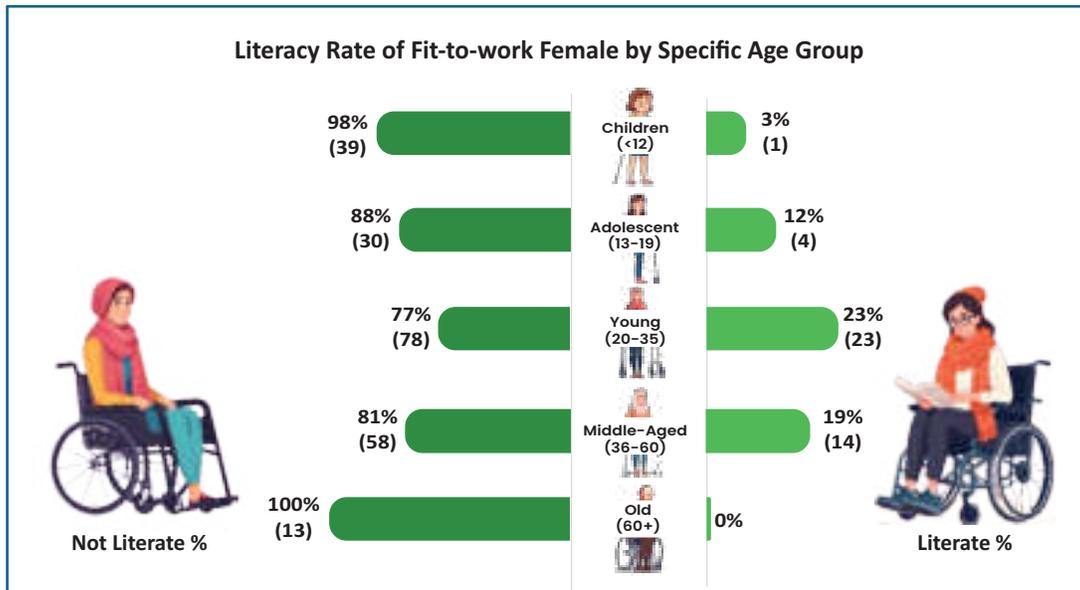


Figure 3.2.5.4

Figure 3.2.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 23% (23) from respective age group total i.e. 101. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 98% (39) from respective age group total i.e. 40.

3.2.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

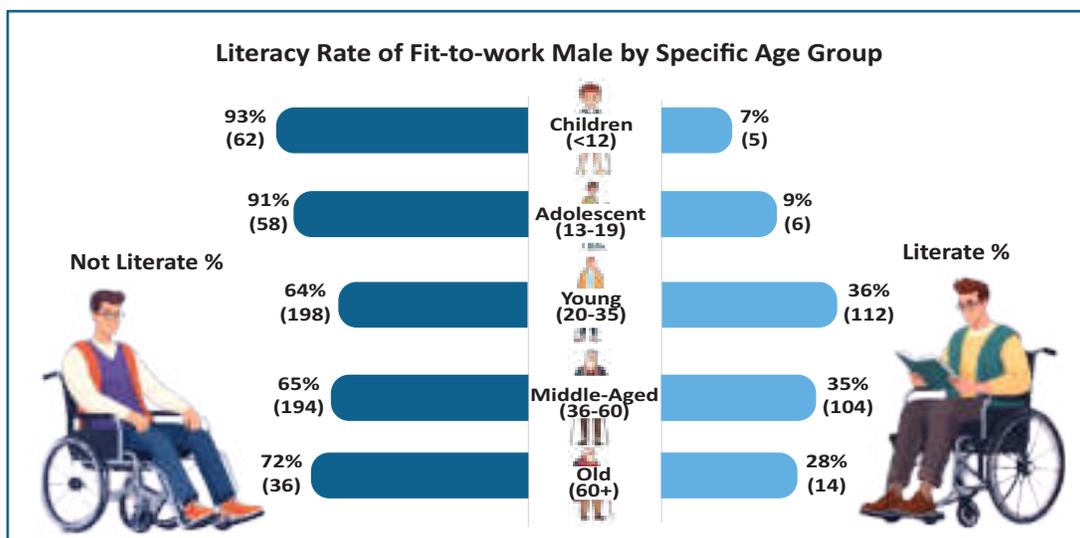


Figure 3.2.5.5

Figure 3.2.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 36% (112) from respective age group total i.e. 310. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 93% (62) from respective age group total i.e. 67.

3.2.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

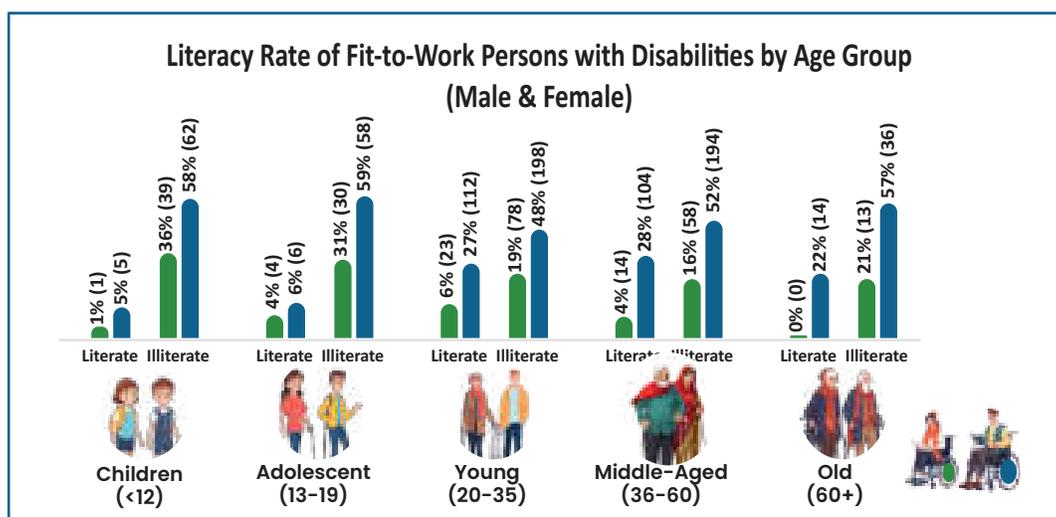


Figure 3.2.5.6

Figure 3.2.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Jhelum.

The data reveals that a total of 107 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 62 (58%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 39 (36%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 5 (5%) are literate male, while 1 (1%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 98 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 58 (59%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 30 (31%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 6 (6%) are literate & fit to work male and 4 (4%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 411 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 198 (48%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 78 (19%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 112 (27%) are literate & fit to work male and 23 (6%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 370 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 194 (52%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 58 (16%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 104 (28%) are literate & fit to work male and 14 (4%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 63 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 36 (57%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 13 (21%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 14 (22%) are literate male in the above mentioned age group.

3.2.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.2.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

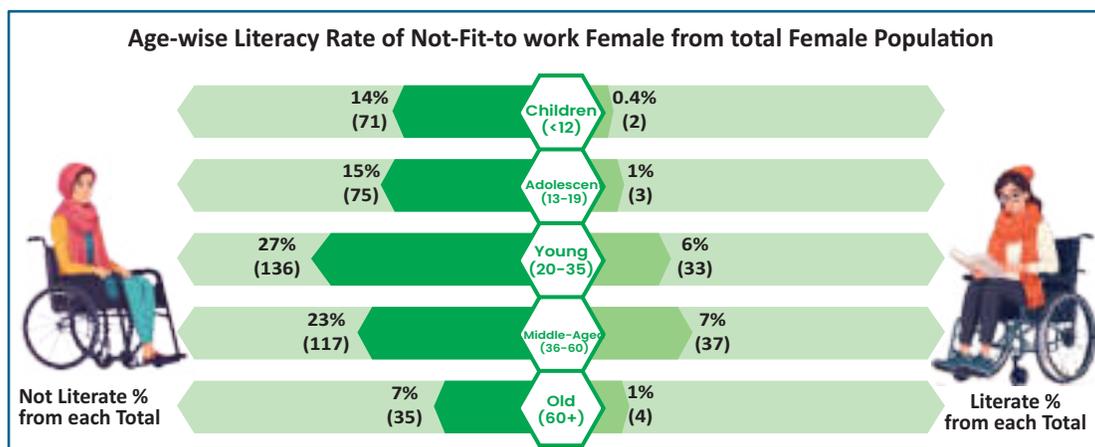


Figure 3.2.6.1

Figure 3.2.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 6% (33) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 27% (136) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 513.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 0.4% (2), while the non-literacy rate is 14% (71). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (3), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (75). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 7% (37), while the non-literacy rate is 23% (117).

3.2.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

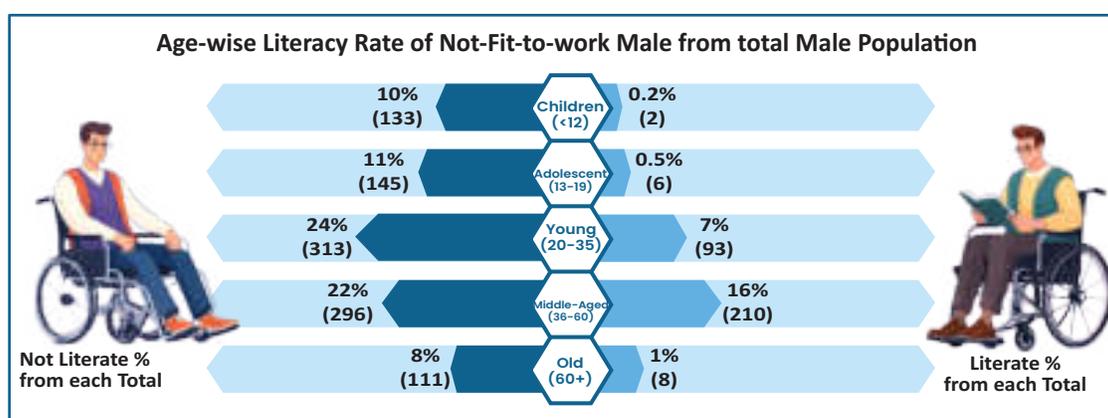


Figure 3.2.6.2

Figure 3.2.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 16% (210) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 20-35 accounting for 24% (313) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1317.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (2), while the non-literacy rate is 10% (133). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 0.5% (6), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (145). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 20-35 is 7% (93), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 36-60 is 22% (296).

3.2.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

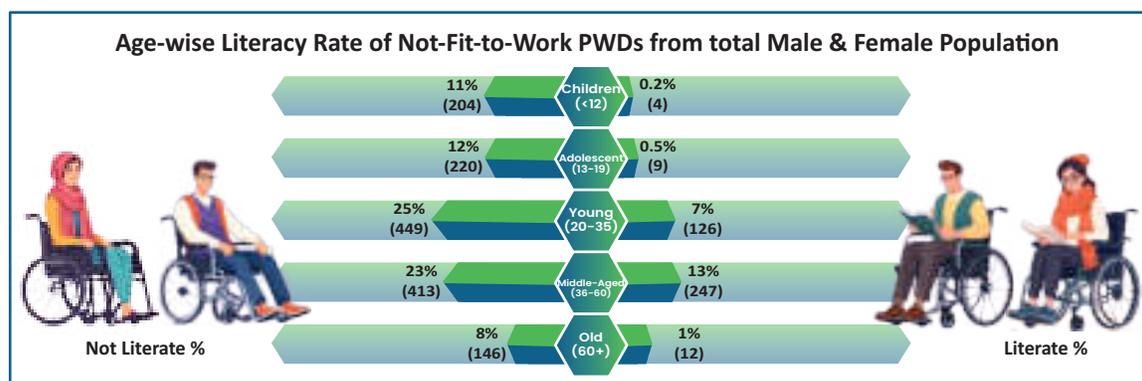


Figure 3.2.6.3

Figure 3.2.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 13% (247) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 25% (449) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1830.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (4), while the non-literacy rate is 11% (204). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 0.5% (9), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (220). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 20-35 is 7% (126), while the non-literacy rate at the age of 36-60 is 23% (413).

3.2.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

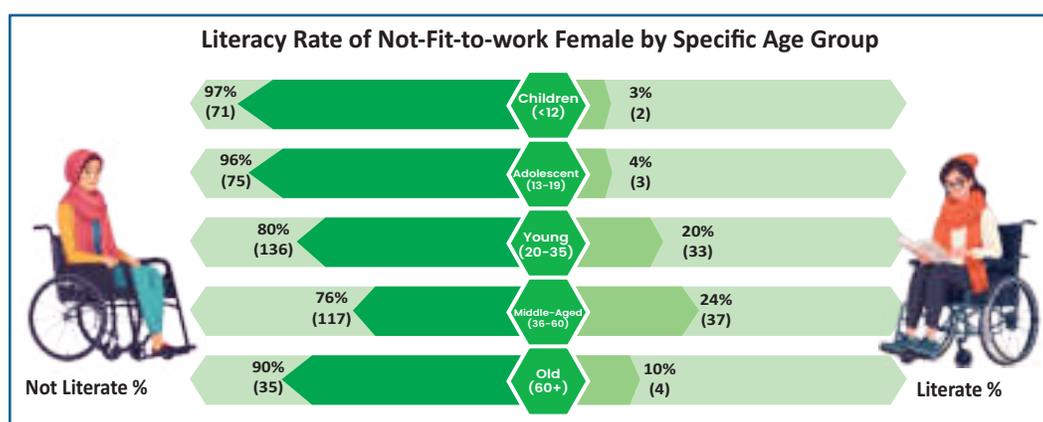


Figure 3.2.6.4

Figure 3.2.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 24% (37) from respective age group total i.e. 154. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 97% (71) from respective age group total i.e. 73.

3.2.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

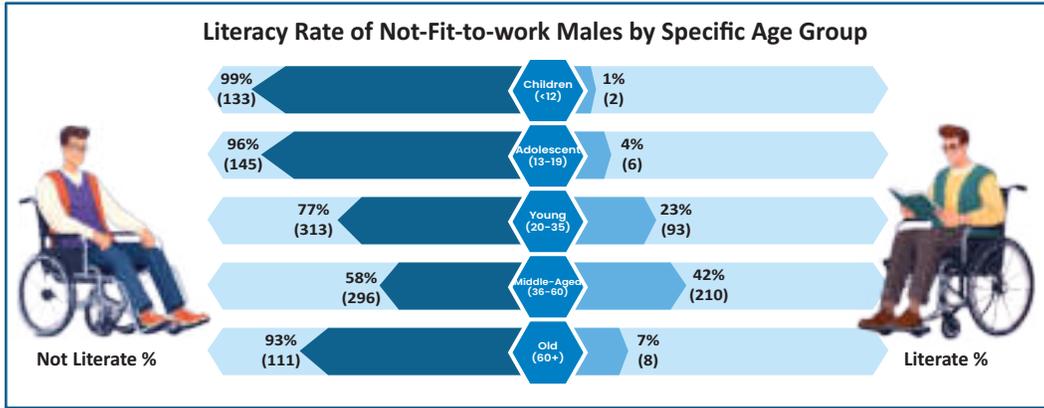


Figure 3.2.6.5

Figure 3.2.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 42% (210) from respective age group total i.e. 506. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 99% (133) from respective age group total i.e. 135.

3.2.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

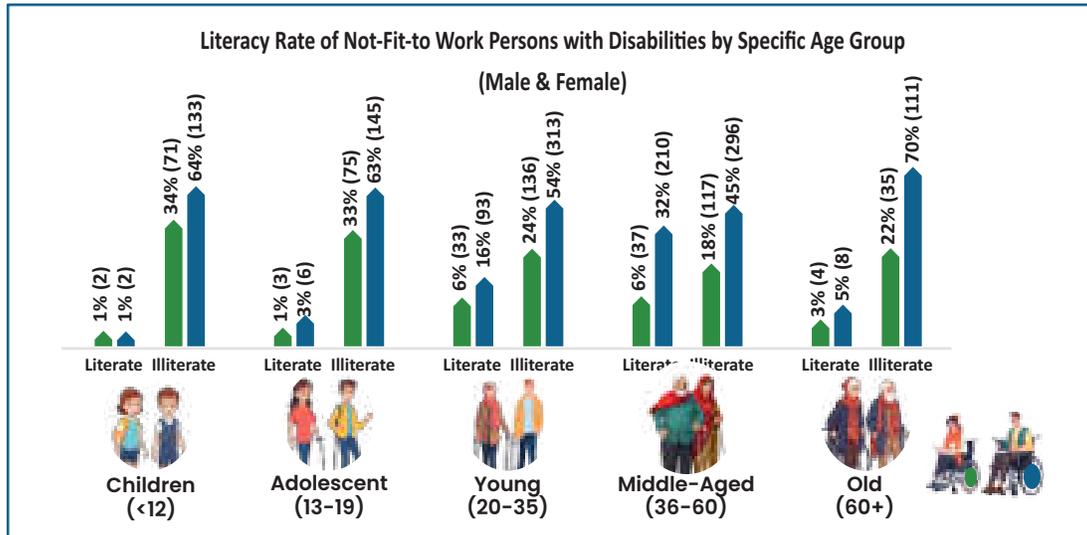


Figure 3.2.6.6

The data reveals that a total of 208 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 133 (64%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 2 (1%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 71 (34%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 2 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 229 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 145 (63%) are illiterate male, while 6 (3%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 75 (33%) are illiterate female, while 3 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 575 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 313 (54%) are illiterate male, while 93 (16%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 136 (24%) are illiterate female, while 33 (6%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 660 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 296 (45%) are illiterate

male, while 210 (32%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 117 (18%) are illiterate female, while 37 (6%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 158 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 111 (70%) are illiterate male, while 8 (5%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 35 (22%) are illiterate female, while 4 (3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 789 and females are 259.
- Total not fit to work males are 1392 and females are 514.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 384 and females are 107.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 153 and females are 35.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 151 and females are 49.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 380 and females are 159.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis presents striking figures highlighting significant gender disparities in employment and educational opportunities for individuals within the targeted age bracket (0-40) with disabilities. Among those fit to work, there are 789 males compared to only 259 females, indicating a substantial gap in employment opportunities. Similarly, within the not-fit-to-work category, there are 1392 males compared to 514 females, further accentuating gender discrepancies in workforce participation. Furthermore, the data indicates disparities in literacy rates, with 384 literate males compared to only 107 literate females within the targeted age bracket. This significant gap suggests potential barriers in accessing education for women with disabilities. Additionally, among the literate and fit-to-work population, there are 153 males compared to only 35 females, highlighting a considerable disparity in employment opportunities for literate women with disabilities.

Moreover, disparities persist even among those not fit to work, with 151 literate but not fit-to-work males compared to 49 females. Similarly, among those illiterate but fit to work, there are 380 males compared to 159 females. These figures underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions and gender-sensitive policies to address the pervasive gender imbalances and promote inclusivity and empowerment within this marginalized demographic. By acknowledging and actively working to rectify these disparities, society can strive towards creating a more equitable and inclusive environment for all individuals, regardless of gender or disability status. Such efforts are crucial for fostering a society where everyone has equal opportunities to thrive and contribute to their fullest potential.



**DISTRICT
CHAKWAL**

3.3. District Chakwal



Demographic Overview



3.3.1 Gender Profile



3.3.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.3.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.3.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.3.1. Gender Profile

3.3.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities



Figure 3.3.1.1

Figure 3.3.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Chakwal as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs amounting to 6308 individuals, 4497 are male, comprising of 71% of the total, whereas 1811 are female, constituting 29% of the total registered PWDs in the Chakwal district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of males compared to females in Chakwal.

3.3.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

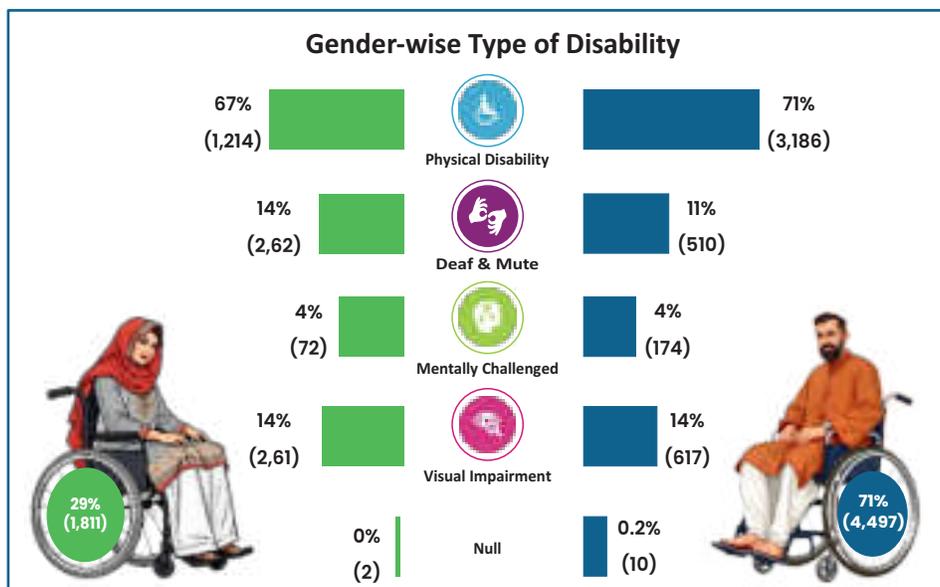


Figure 3.3.1.2

Figure 3.3.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Chakwal.

The data reveals that a total of 1811 are registered females with disabilities. Among them, 1214 females have physical disabilities, constituting 67% of total female population. Similarly, 4497 are registered males with disabilities. Among them 3186 males have physical disabilities, constituting 71% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 262 females are registered as deaf & mute constituting 14% of total female population. Same as, a total of 510 males are registered as deaf & mute constituting 11% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 72 females are registered as mentally challenged constituting 4% of total female population. Same as, a total of 174 males are registered as mentally challenged constituting 4% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 261 females are registered as visually impaired constituting 14% of total female population. Same as, a total of 617 males are registered as visually impaired constituting 14% of total male population.

Moreover, there are 12 entries (female: 2 & male: 10) labelled "Null" that indicates that the type of disability of persons with disability is not clearly defined.

3.3.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

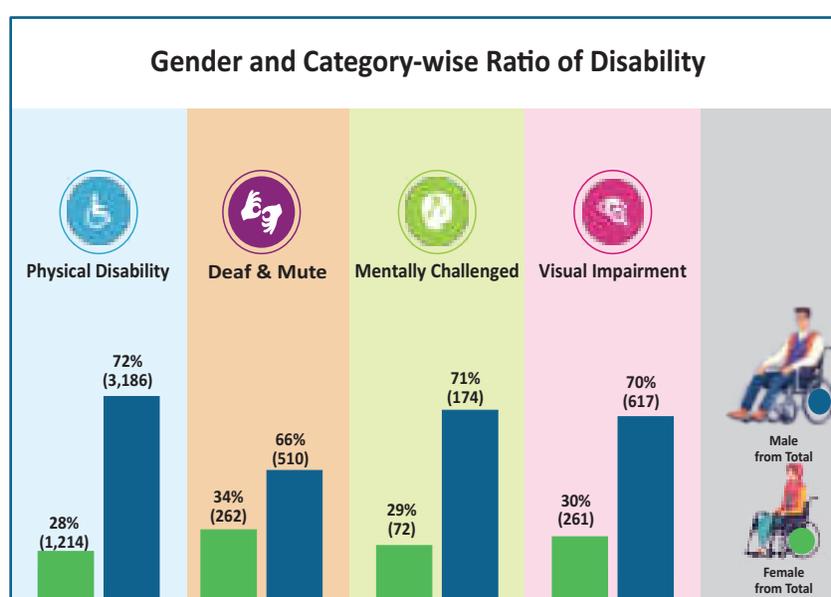


Figure 3.3.1.3

Figure 3.3.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Chakwal.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among males and females. Among the 4400 individuals classified as physically impaired, males constitute the majority at 72%, while females represent 28%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among males within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 772 individuals, with males accounting for 66% of the population and females for 34%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of males experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to females.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 246 individuals, males represent 71% of the population, while females account for 29%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among males within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 878 individuals, males constitute 70% of the population, while females represent 30%. This indicates a higher proportion of males experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to females.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among males and females highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.3.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.3.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

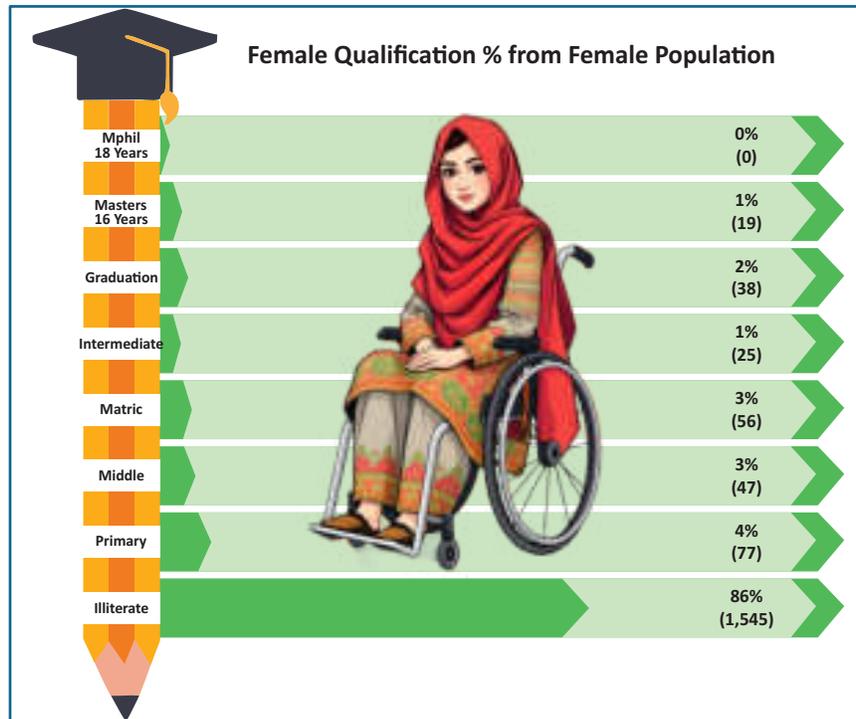


Figure 3.3.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in females is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 1545 females are not literate accounting to 86%, 77 females with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 4%, 47 females with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 3%, 56 females have matric level education consisting of 3%, 25 females have intermediate level consisting 1%, 38 females have graduation level accounting to 2%, 19 females have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1%, of the total female population i.e. 1811.

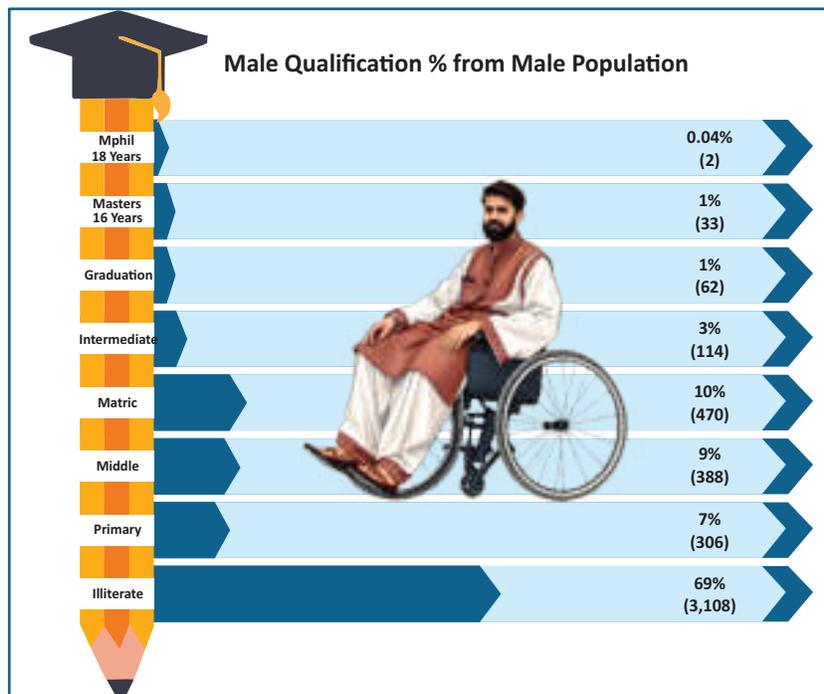


Figure 3.3.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in males is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 3108 males are not literate accounting to 69%, 306 males with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 7%, 388 males with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 9%, 470 males have matric level education consisting of 10%, 114 males have intermediate level consisting 3%, 62 males have graduation level accounting to 1%, 33 males have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1%, while 2 males with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.04% of the total male population i.e. 4497.

Additionally, the qualification status of 18 entries (4 Female and 14 male with disabilities) is not mentioned thus categorized as "Null".

3.3.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.3.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

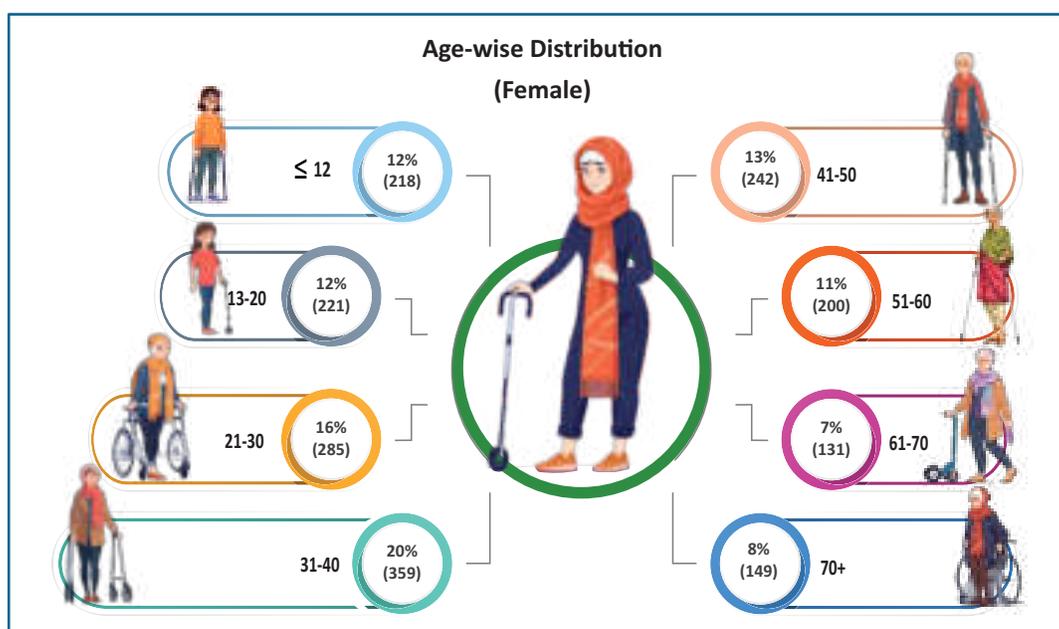


Figure 3.3.2.1 (a)

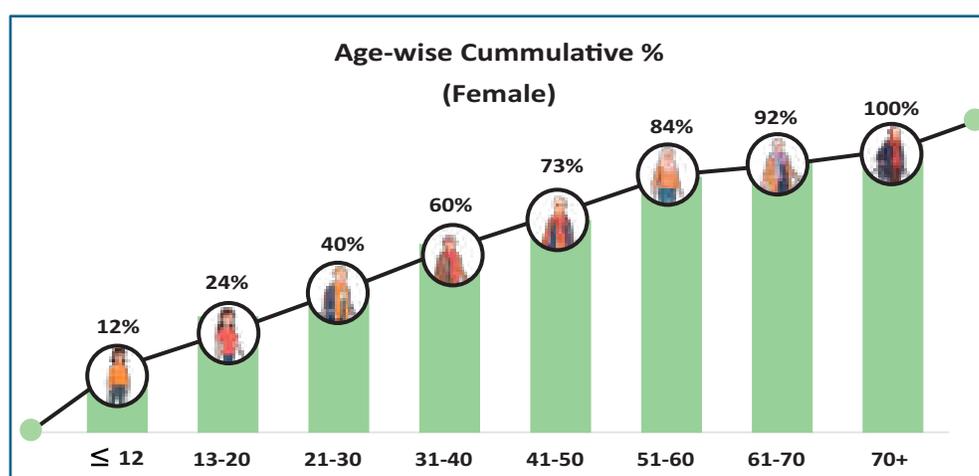


Figure 3.3.2.1 (b)

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

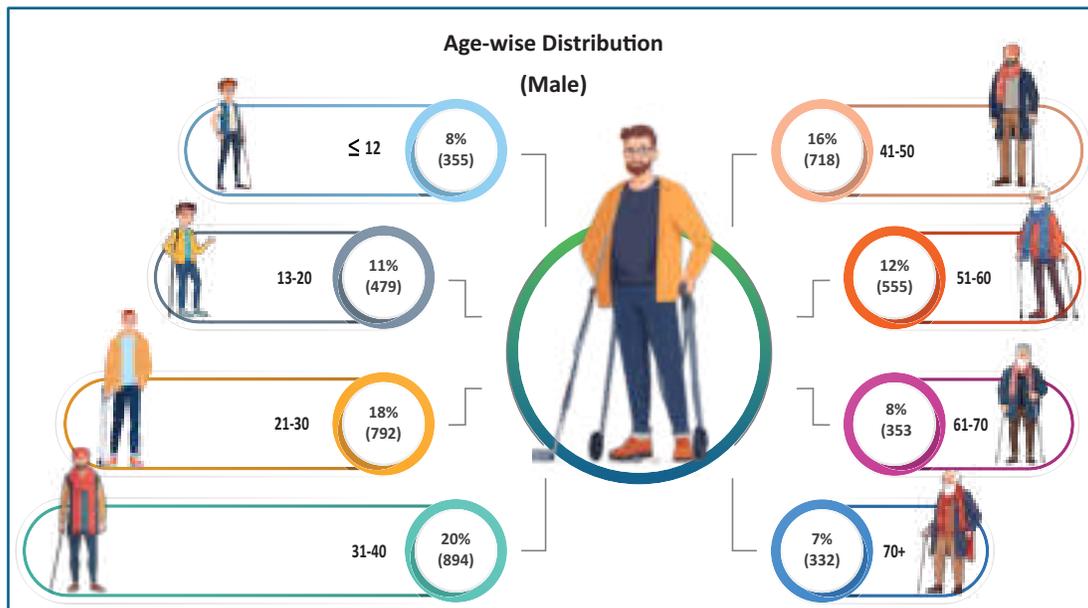


Figure 3.3.2.1 (c)

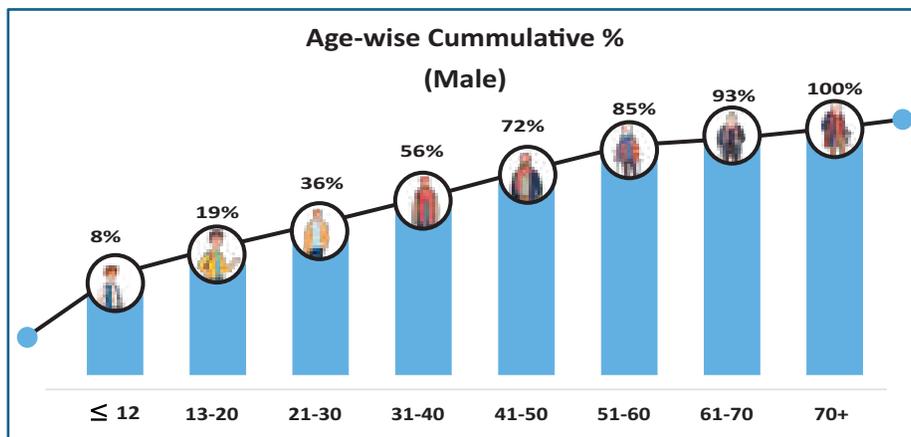


Figure 3.3.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

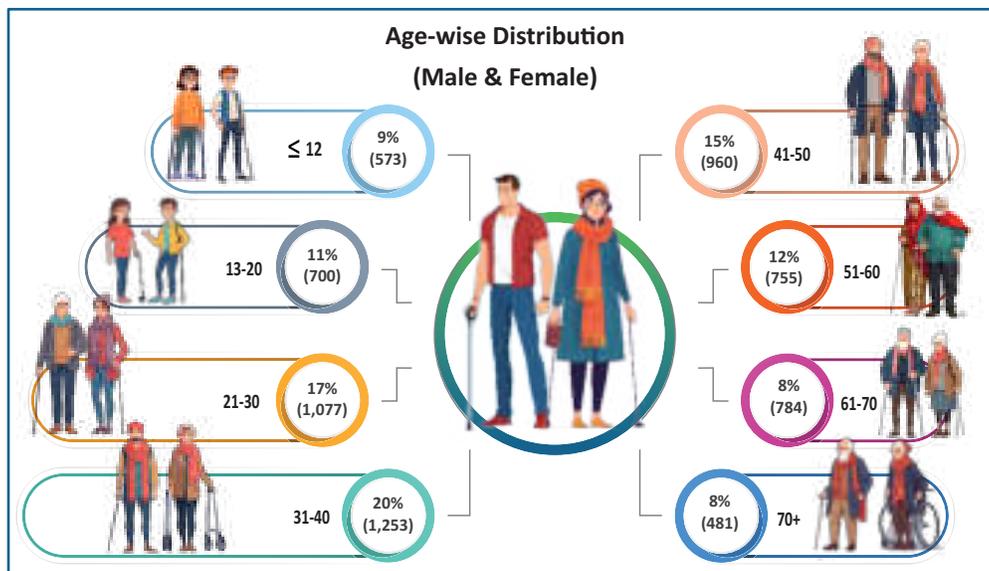


Figure 3.3.2.1 (e)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 31-40, accounting for 20% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1811. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 31-40, accounting for 20% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 4497.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 41-50. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 73% in female and 72% in male with disabilities.

Additionally, the age of 25 entries (19 male and 06 female with disabilities) is not mentioned, thus included in the null category.

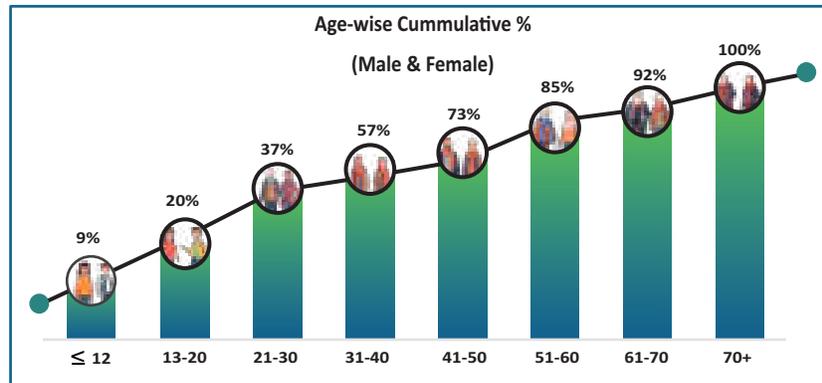


Figure 3.3.2.1 (f)

3.3.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

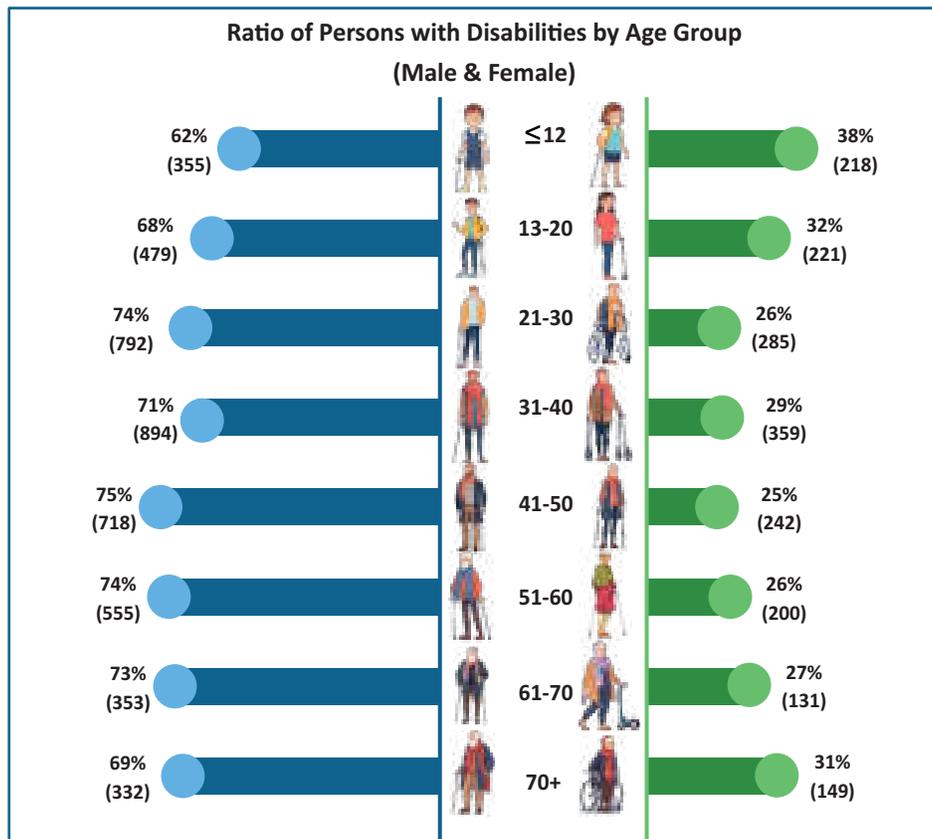


Figure 3.3.2.2

Figure 3.3.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that males with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 41-50 accounting to 75% of respective total i.e. 960.



3.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

The data is analyzed separately for female and male with disabilities by considering the age and their literacy level. The individual detail is given as;

3.3.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

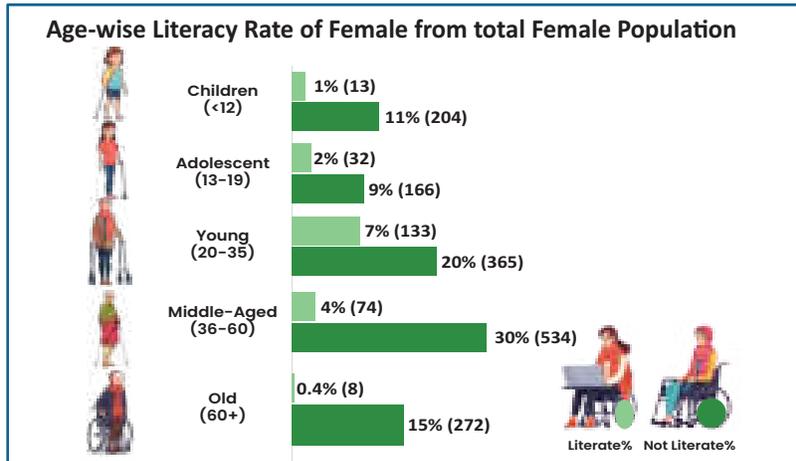


Figure 3.3.3.1

3.3.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Chakwal.

The data reveals that a total of 217 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 204 (11%) are illiterate females, while 13 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 198 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 166 (9%) are illiterate females, while 32 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 498 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 365 (20%) are illiterate females, while 133 (7%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 608 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 534 (30%) are illiterate females, while 74 (4%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 280 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 272 (15%) are illiterate females, while 8 (0.4%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.3.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

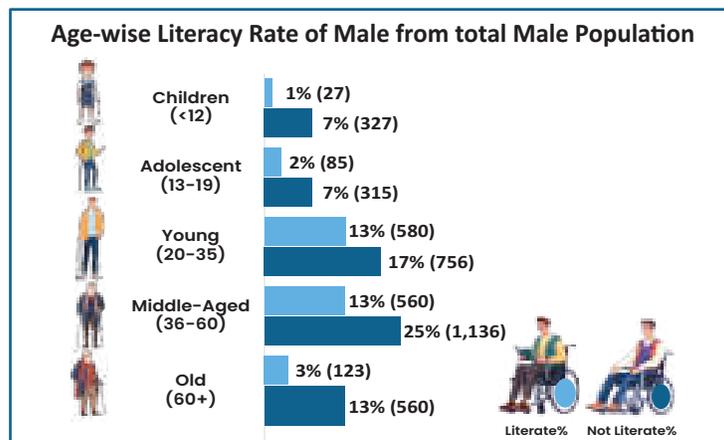


Figure 3.3.3.2

Figure 3.3.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Chakwal.

The data reveals that a total of 354 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 327 (7%) are illiterate males, while 27 (1%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The data depicts that a total of 400 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 315 (7%) are illiterate males, while 85 (2%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 1336 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 756 (17%) are illiterate males, while 580 (13%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 1696 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1136 (25%) are illiterate males, while 560 (13%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 683 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 560 (13%) are illiterate males, while 123 (3%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.3.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

Figure 3.3.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Chakwal.

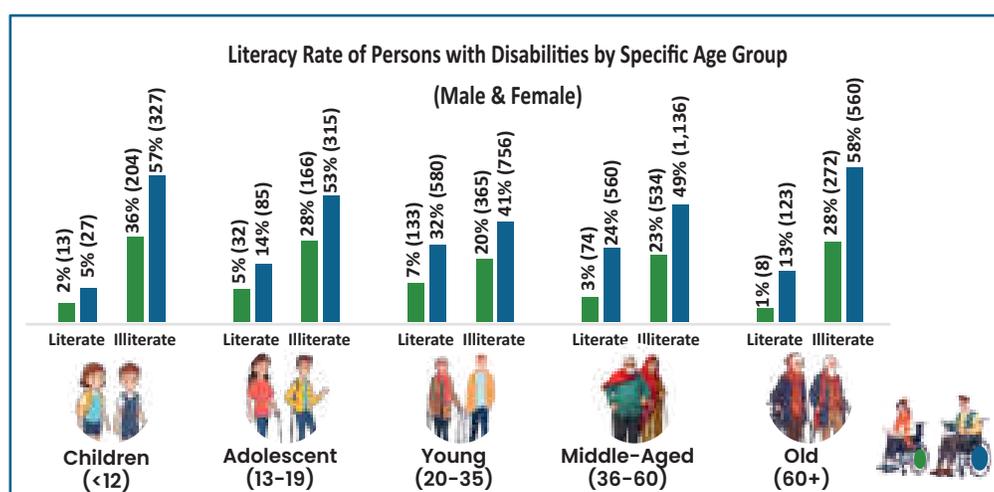


Figure 3.3.3.3

The data reveals that a total of 571 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 327 (57%) are illiterate males, while 27 (5%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 204 (36%) are illiterate females, while 13 (2%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

The data depicts that a total of 598 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 315 (53%) are illiterate males, while 85 (14%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 166 (28%) are illiterate females, while 32 (5%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1834 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 756 (41%) are illiterate males, while 580 (32%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 365 (20%) are illiterate females, while 133 (7%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 2304 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1136 (49%) are illiterate males, while 560 (24%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 534 (23%) are illiterate females, while 74 (3%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 963 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 560 (58%) are illiterate males, while 123 (13%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 272 (28%) are illiterate females, while 8 (1%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

3.3.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

Figure 3.3.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Chakwal.

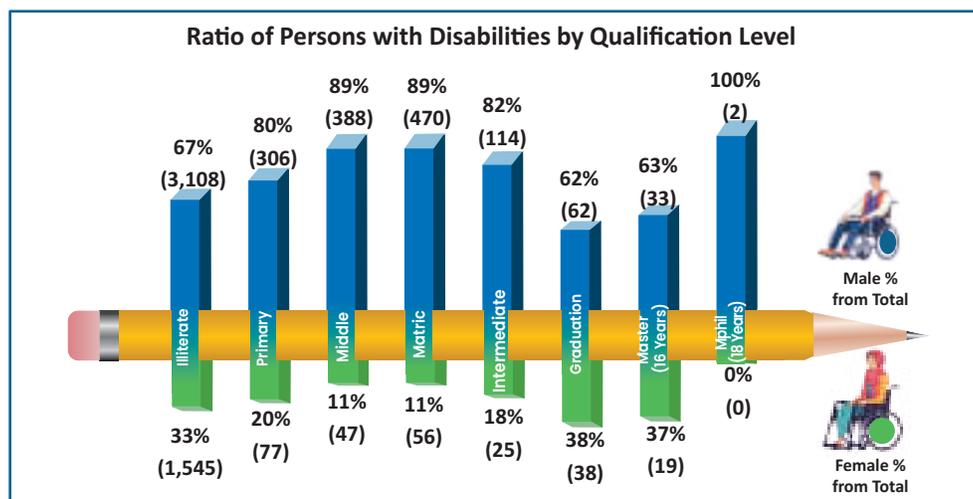


Figure 3.3.3.4

The data reveals that a total of 4653 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 3108 are male with 67%, while 1545 are female 33% from illiterate population.

It can be seen that a total of 383 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 306 with 80% while female with disabilities contribute 77 with 20% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 435 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 388 are male with 89% while female with disabilities contribute 47 with 11% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 526 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 470 are male with 89% while female with disabilities contribute 56 with 11% from matric pass population of PWDs.

Results indicates that a total of 139 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 114 are male with 82% while female with disabilities contribute 25 with 18% from intermediate pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 100 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 62 are male with 62% while female with disabilities contribute 38 with 38% from graduation pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 52 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 33 are male with 63% while female with disabilities contribute 19 with 37% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 02 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them all are male with 100% while female with disabilities did not have education at this level.

3.3.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.3.4.1 Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

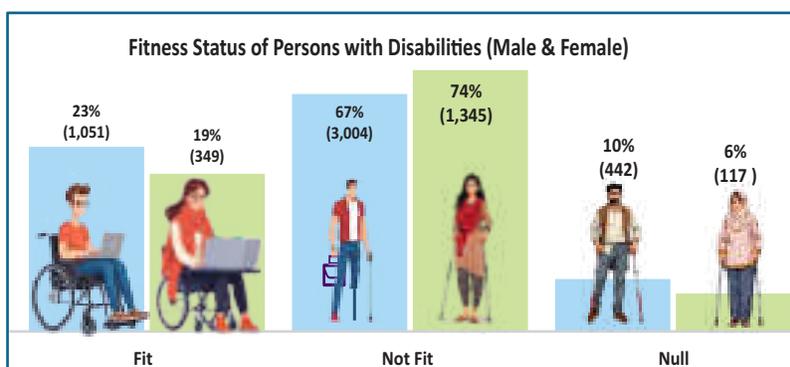


Figure 3.3.4.1

Figure 3.3.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population. Among males, 23% (1051) are categorized as "Fit," while among females, 19% (349) fall into this category.

Similarly, males exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 67% (3004), whereas females show a slightly higher percentage at 74% (1345). Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or undefined data, accounts for 10% of males (442) and 6% of females (117).

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of females categorized as "Not Fit" compared to males. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or unrecorded information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.3.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

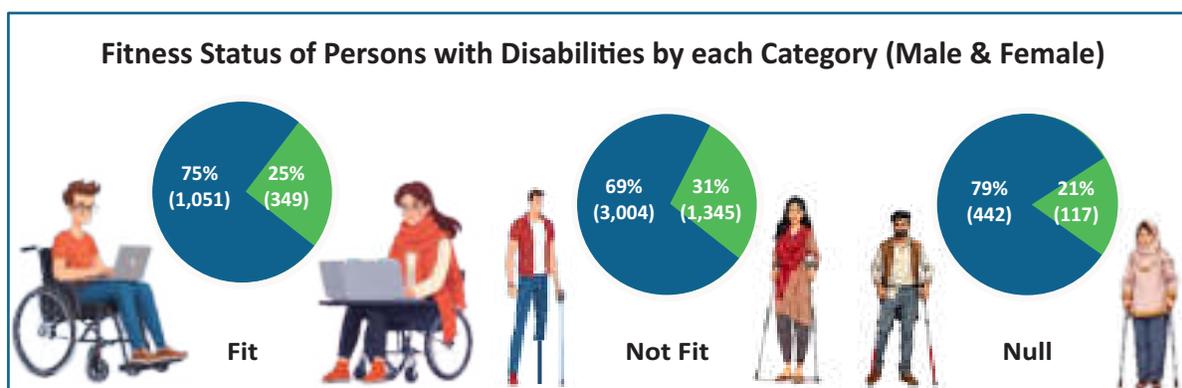


Figure 3.3.4.2

Figure 3.3.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 6308 PWDs, a higher proportion of males (75%) are reported as "Fit" compared to females (25%). Conversely, a high percentage of Not Fit males (69%) are observed compared to females (31%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates the fitness status of PWDs is missing or undefined. Within this category, a higher proportion of males (79%) are present compared to females (21%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.3.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.3.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.3.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.3.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

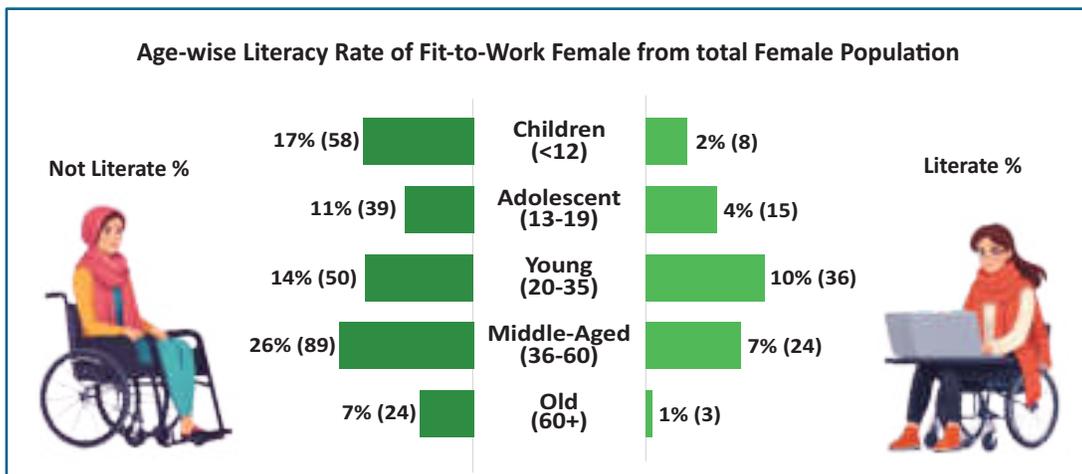


Figure 3.3.5.1

Figure 3.3.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 10% (36) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 26% (89) from total population of fit to work females i.e. 346.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (8), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work females in the same age group is 17% (58). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (15), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (39). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 7% (24), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 26% (89).

3.3.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

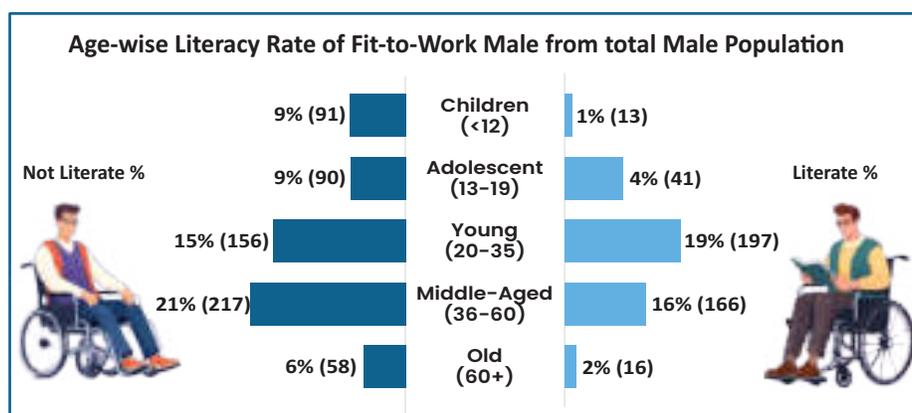


Figure 3.3.5.2

Figure 3.3.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 19% (197) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 21% (217) from total population of fit to work males i.e. 1045.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (13), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 9% (91). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (41), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (90). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 16% (166), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 20-35 is 15% (156).

3.3.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities from total Population (Male & Female)

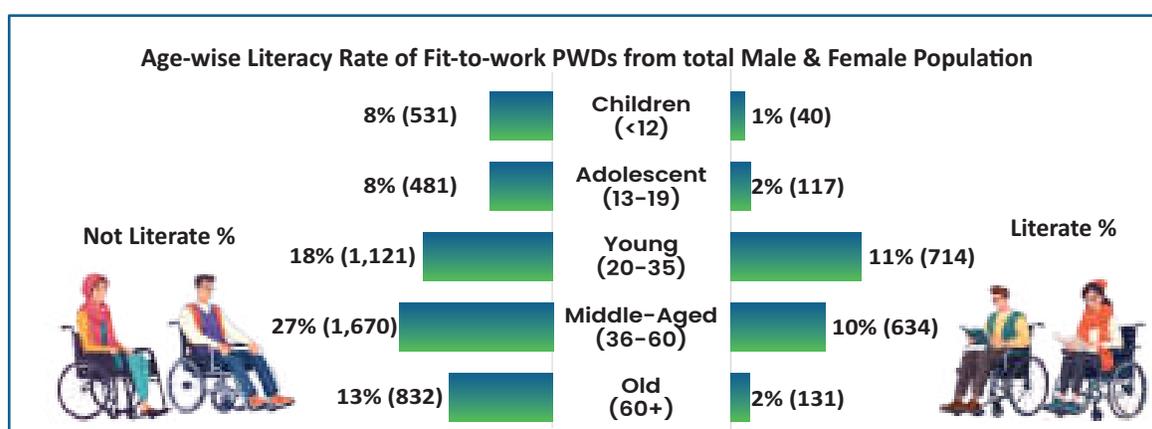


Figure 3.3.5.3

Figure 3.3.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 11% (714) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 27% (1670) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 6271.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (40), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 8% (531). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (117), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 8% (481). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 10% (634), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 20-35 is 18% (1121).

3.3.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

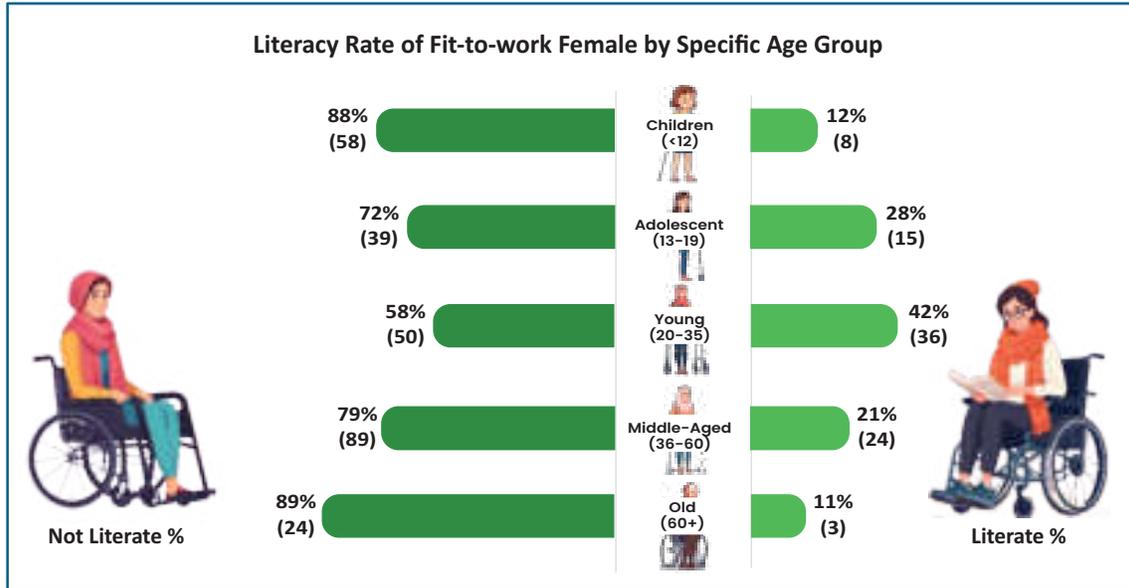


Figure 3.3.5.4

Figure 3.3.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 42% (36) from respective age group total i.e. 86. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work females is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 88% (58) from respective age group total i.e. 66.

3.3.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

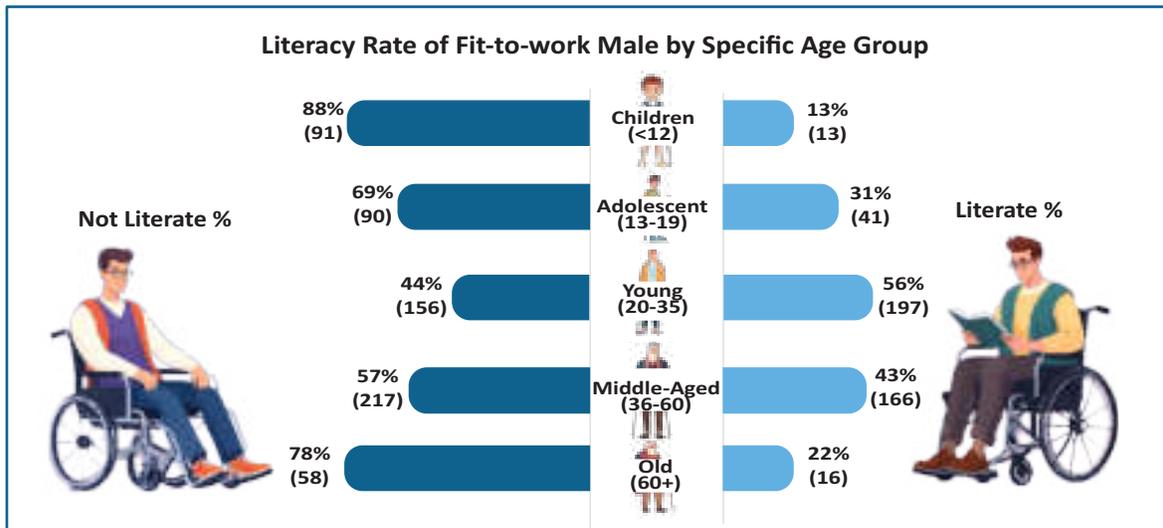


Figure 3.3.5.5

Figure 3.3.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 56% (197) from respective age group total i.e. 353. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work males is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 88% (91) from respective age group total i.e. 104.

3.3.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

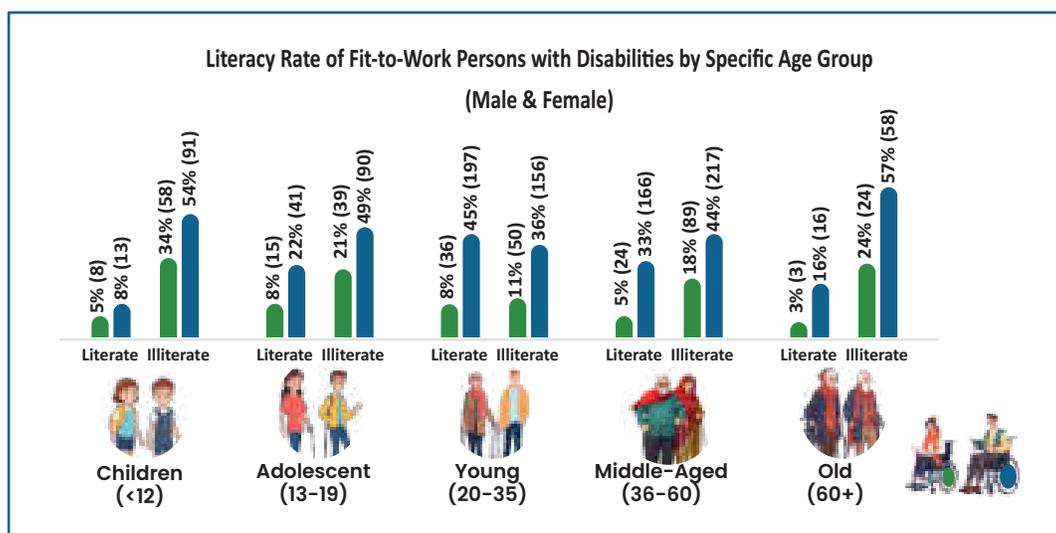


Figure 3.3.5.6

Figure 3.3.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Chakwal.

The data reveals that a total of 170 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 91 (54%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 58 (34%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 13 (8%) are literate & fit to work male and 8 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The data depicts that a total of 185 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 90 (49%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 39 (21%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 41 (22%) are literate & fit to work male and 15 (8%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 439 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 156 (36%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 50 (11%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 197 (45%) are literate & fit to work male and 36 (8%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 496 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 217 (44%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 89 (18%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 166 (33%) are literate & fit to work male and 24 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 101 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 58 (57%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group while 24 (24%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 16 (16%) are literate & fit to work male and 3 (3%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

3.3.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.3.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

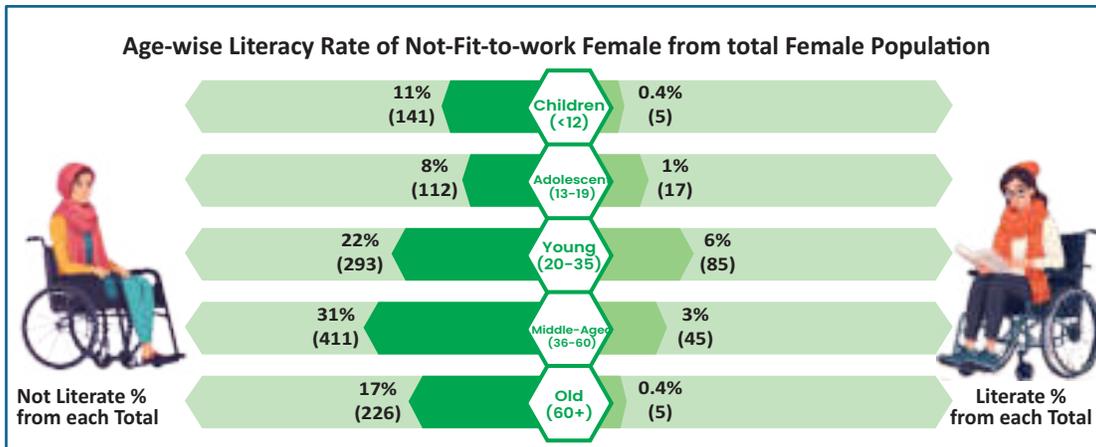


Figure 3.3.6.1

Figure 3.3.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 6% (85) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 31% (411) from total population of not fit to work females i.e. 1340.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 0.4% (5), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 11% (141). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (17), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (112). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (45), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 20-35 is 22% (293).

3.3.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

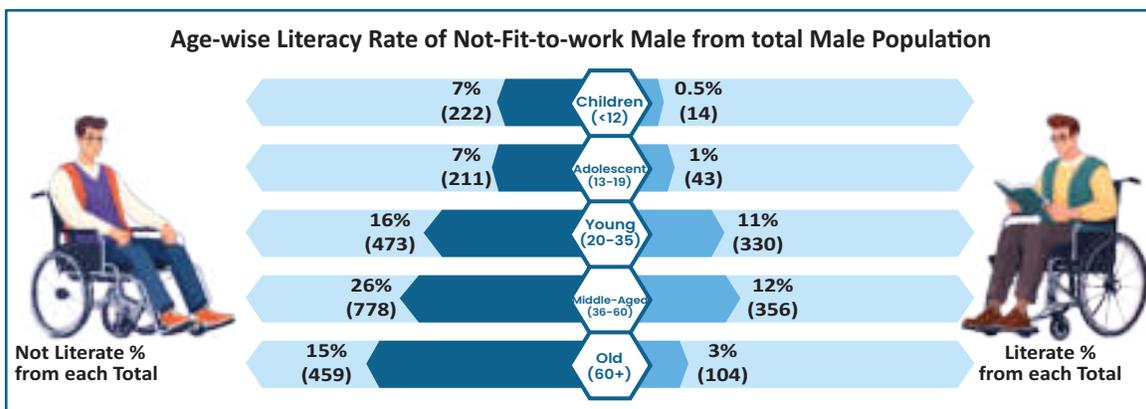


Figure 3.3.6.2

Figure 3.3.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 12% (356) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 26% (778) from total population of not fit to work males i.e. 2990.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male the age group of 0-12 is 0.5% (14), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 7% (222). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (43), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 7% (211). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 20-35 is 11% (330), while the non-literacy rate at this age group of is 16% (473).

3.3.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

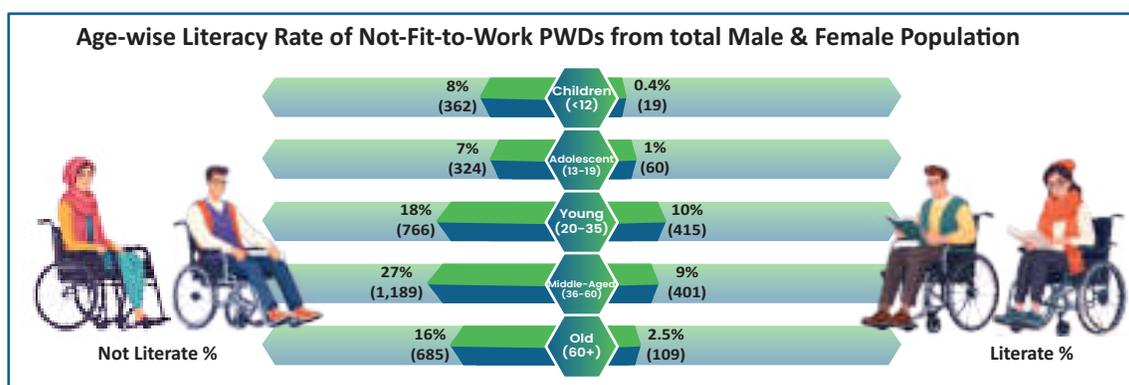


Figure 3.3.6.3

Figure 3.3.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 10% (415) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 27% (1189) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 4330.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.4% (19), while the non-literacy rate is 8% (362). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (60), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 7% (324). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 9% (401), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at age group of 20-35 is 18% (766).

3.3.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

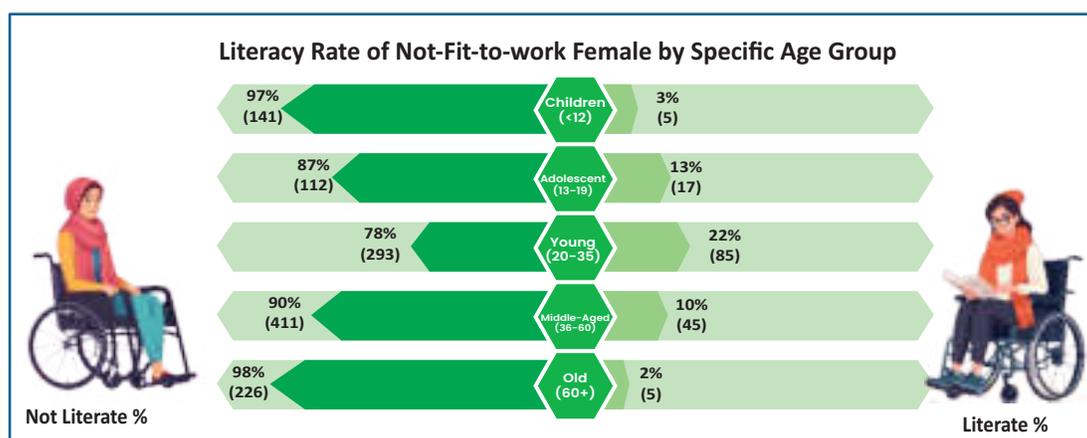


Figure 3.3.6.4

Figure 3.3.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 22% (85) from respective age group total i.e. 378. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work females is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 97% (141) from respective age group total i.e. 146.

3.3.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

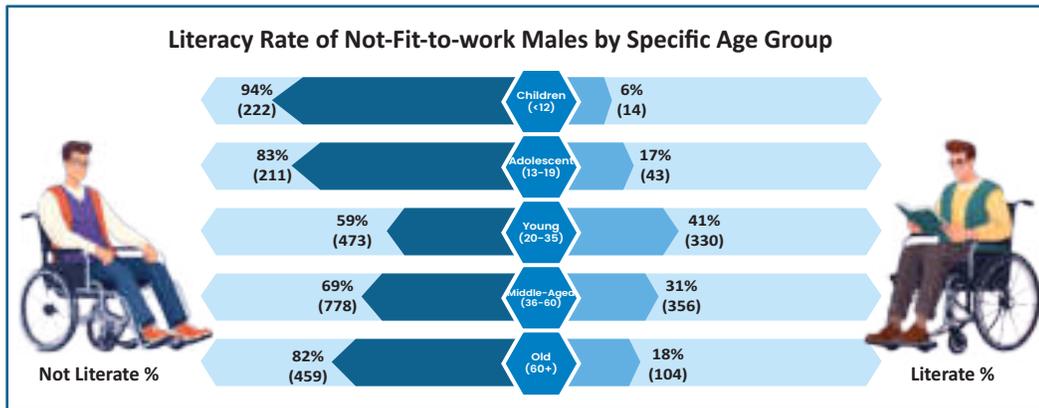


Figure 3.3.6.5

Figure 3.3.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 41% (330) from respective age group total i.e. 803. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work males is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 94% (222) from respective age group total i.e. 236.

3.3.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

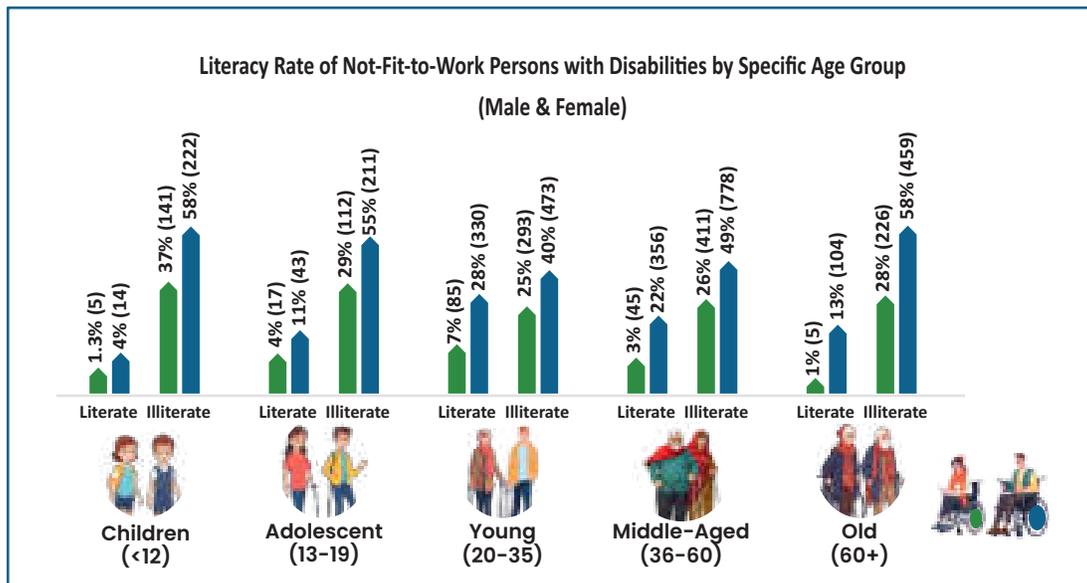


Figure 3.3.6.6

The data reveals that a total of 382 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 222 (58%) are illiterate males, while 14 (4%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 141 (37%) are illiterate females, while 5 (1.3%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The data depicts that a total of 383 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 211 (55%) are illiterate males, while 43 (11%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 112 (29%) are illiterate females, while 17 (4%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1181 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 473 (40%) are illiterate males, while 330 (28%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 293 (25%) are illiterate females, while 85 (7%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1590 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 778 (49%) are illiterate males, while 356 (22%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 411 (26%) are illiterate females, while 45 (3%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 1051 and females are 349.
- Total not fit to work males are 3004 and females are 1345.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 857 and females are 213.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 299 and females are 73.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 483 and females are 125.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 390 and females are 165.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the data reveals significant disparities in employment and educational opportunities for individuals with disabilities, particularly affecting women. Among those fit for work, there are 1051 males compared to only 349 females, indicating a pronounced gender gap. Moreover, within the targeted age bracket of 0-40, the number of literate males (857) far exceeds that of females (213), highlighting challenges in access to education for women with disabilities. Additionally, disparities persist in the intersection of literacy and fitness for work. While there are 299 literate and fit-to-work males, there are only 73 females in the same category. Furthermore, the data indicates that a higher proportion of males are literate but not fit for work compared to females, with 483 males and 125 females falling into this category. Conversely, among those fit for work, the number of illiterate but employable males (390) exceeds that of females (165) in the targeted age bracket. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions to address the barriers faced by women with disabilities in accessing education and employment opportunities.



**DISTRICT
ATTOCK**

3.4. District Attock



Demographic Overview



3.4.1. Gender Profile



3.4.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.4.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.4.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.4.1. Gender Profile

3.4.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities



Figure 3.4.1.1

Figure 3.4.1.1 outlines the overall registered population of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) of district Attock up to 22nd August, 2023. The data indicates that in district Attock, the total registered PWDs amount to 5,043. Among them, 3,725 are registered as males with disabilities, constituting 74% of the total registered PWDs of DHQ Attock. In contrast, the registered females with disabilities amount to 1,318, making up 26% of the total registered PWDs. This reveals a notable difference in the registration ratios between males and females with disabilities, with a higher proportion of registered males.

3.4.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

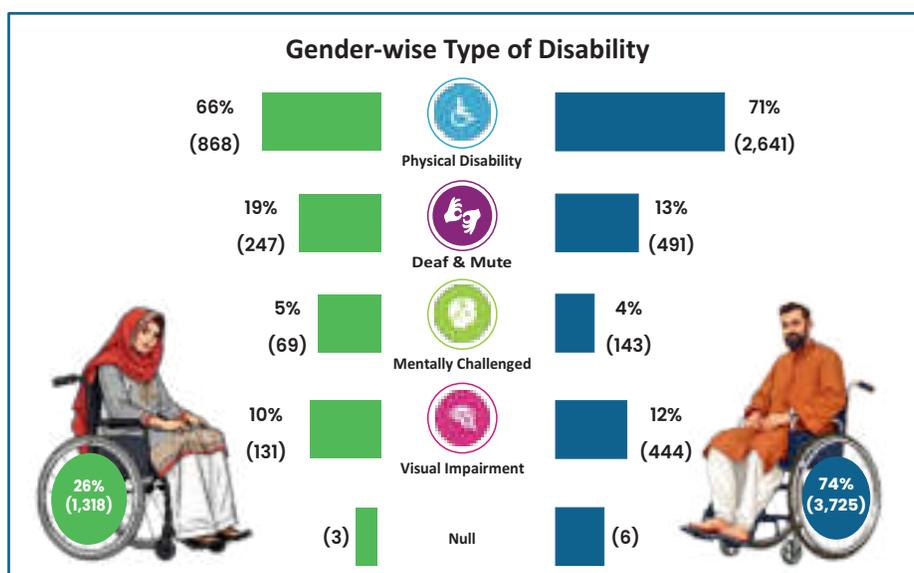


Figure 3.4.1.2

The data reveals that a total of 3,509 individuals with disabilities (PWDs) are classified as physically impaired. Among them, 2,641 are male, constituting 75%, while 868 are female, making up 25% from physically impaired population. This indicates a higher proportion of males in the physically impaired category compared to females.

The data depicts that a total of 738 individuals with disabilities (PWDs) are classified as deaf & mute. Among them, 491 are male, constituting 67%, while 247 are female, making up 33% from deaf & mute population. This indicates a higher proportion of males in the deaf & mute category compared to females.

The data describes that a total of 212 individuals with disabilities (PWDs) are classified as mentally challenged. Among them, 143 are male, constituting 67%, while 69 are female, making up 33% from mentally challenged population. This indicates a higher proportion of males in the mentally challenged category compared to females.

The data describes that a total of 575 individuals with disabilities (PWDs) are classified as visually impaired. Among them, 444 are male, constituting 77%, while 131 are female, making up 23% from visually impaired population. This indicates a higher proportion of males in the visually impaired category compared to females.

Additionally, the type of disability of 09 entries (03 female and 06 male with Disabilities) is not defined or mentioned.

3.4.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

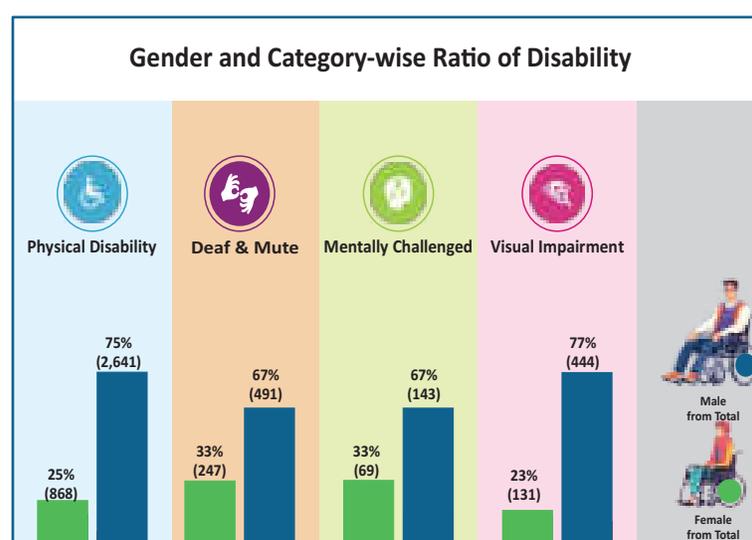


Figure 3.4.1.3

Figure 3.4.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Attock.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 3509 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 75%, while female represent 25%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 738 individuals, with male accounting for 67% of the population and female for 33%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female. Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 212 individuals, male represent 67% of the population, while female account for 33%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 444 individuals, male constitute 77% of the population, while female represent 131(23%). This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.4.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.4.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

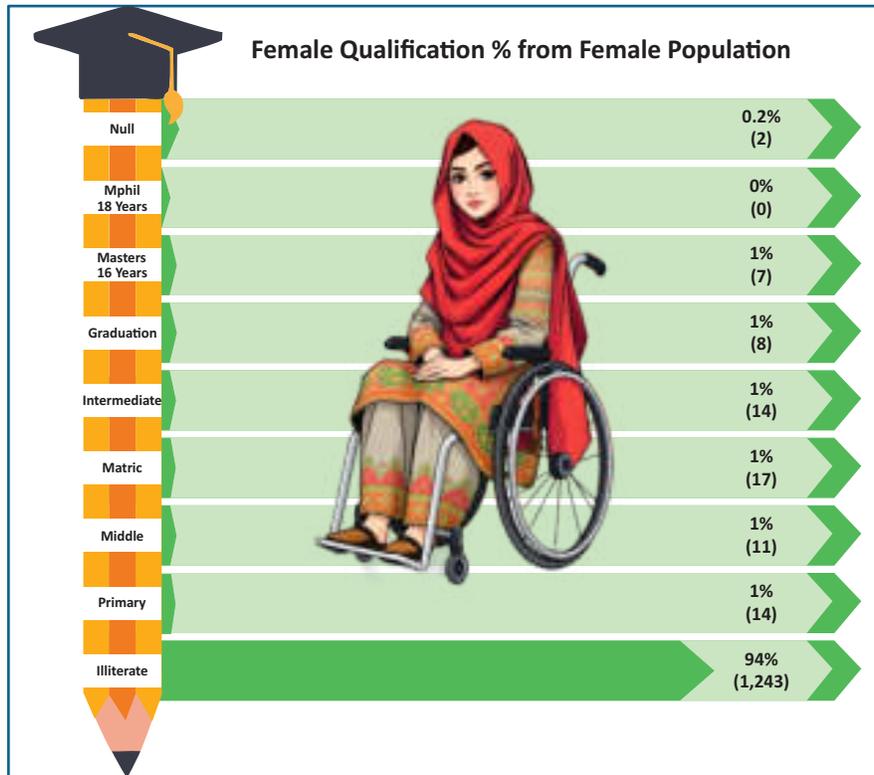


Figure 3.4.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in females is very high within the female population. The data reveals that 1243 females are not literate accounting to 94% of the total female population i.e. 1316. It can be seen that females with disabilities have equal ratio of literacy from primary to Master (16 Years) i.e. 1%.

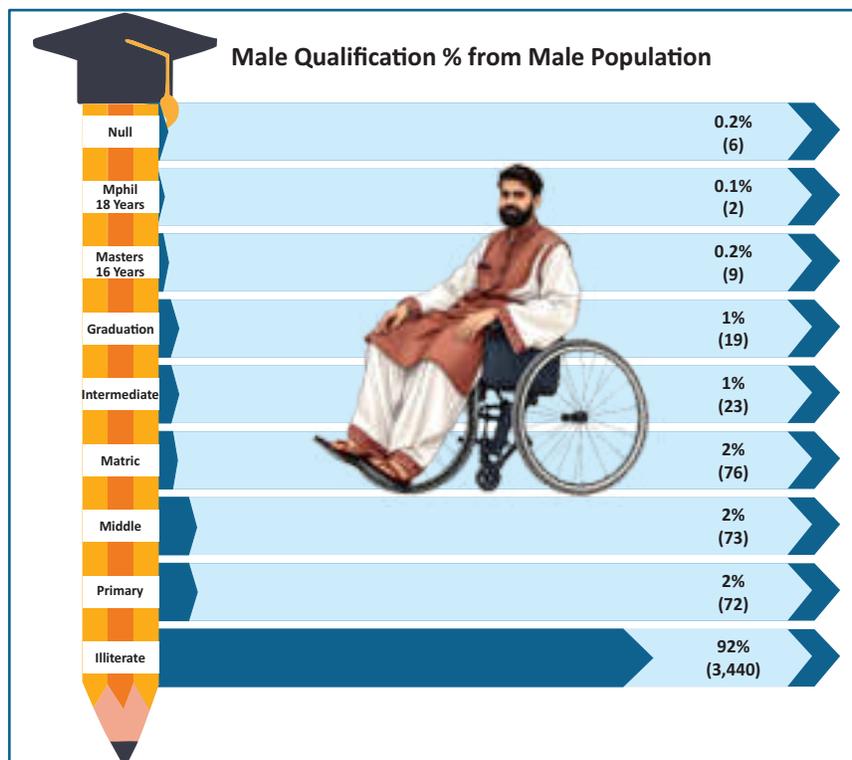


Figure 3.4.1.4 (b)

Similarly, 3440 males are not literate accounting to 92% of the total male population i.e. 3720. Males with disabilities have high rate of literacy from primary to matric level i.e. 2%.

Additionally, the qualification status of 07 entries (02 female and 05 male) is not mentioned thus included in the null category.

3.4.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.4.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure 3.4.2.1 illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

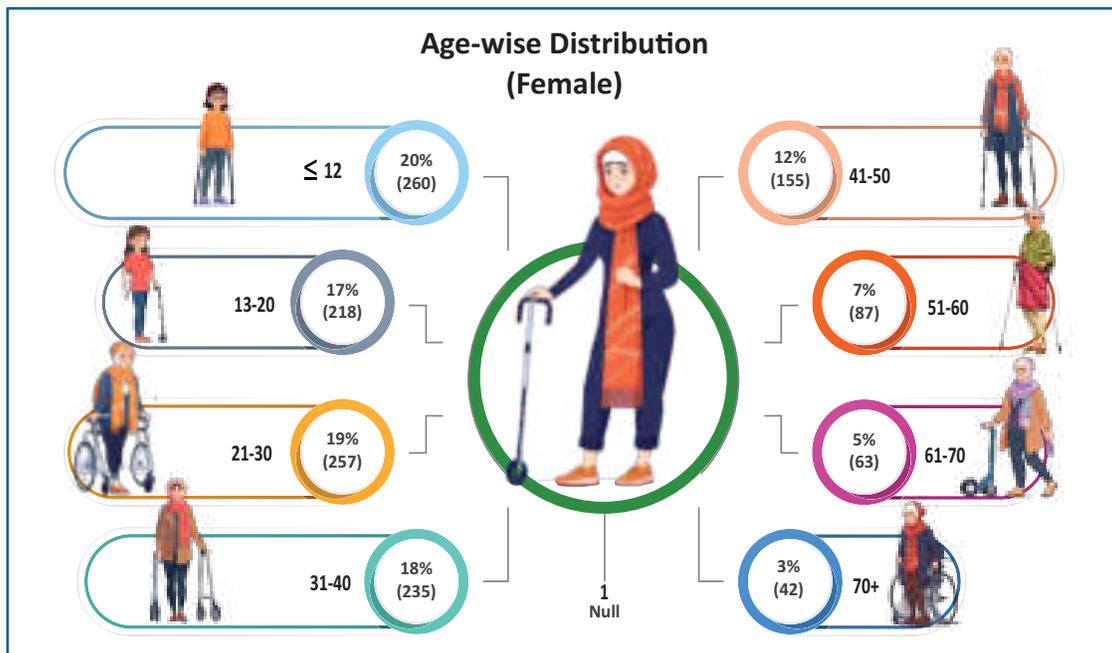


Figure 3.4.2.1 (a)

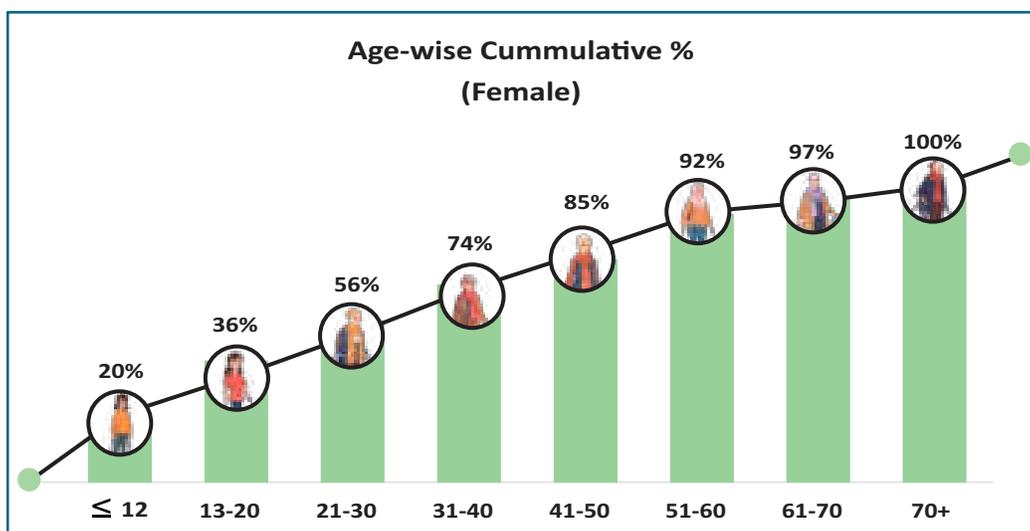


Figure 3.4.2.1 (b)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

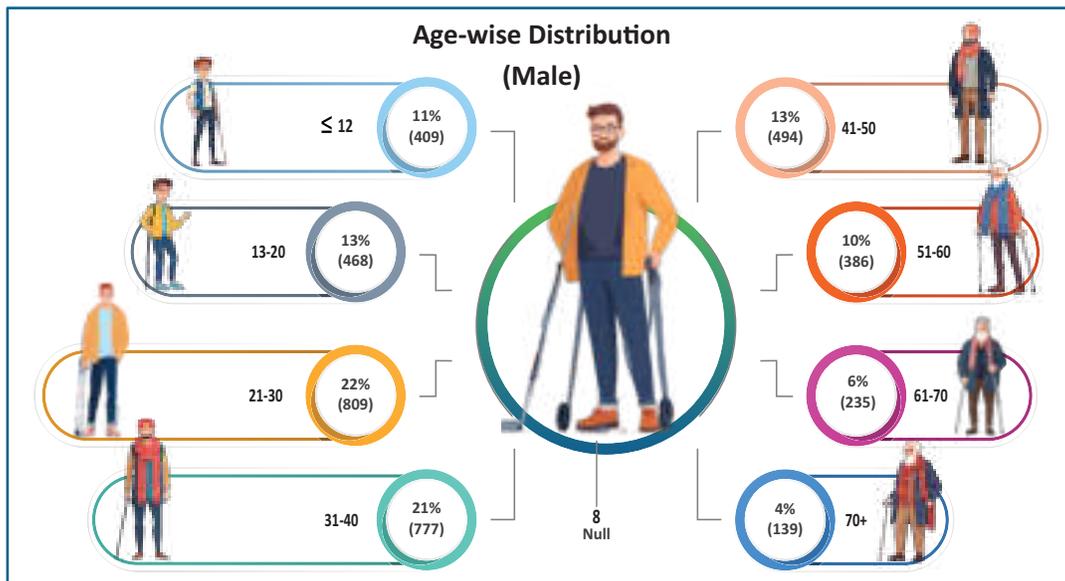


Figure 3.4.2.1 (c)

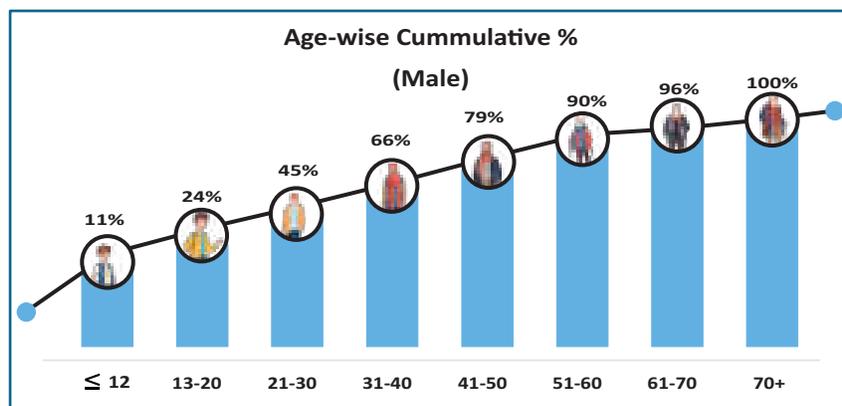


Figure 3.4.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

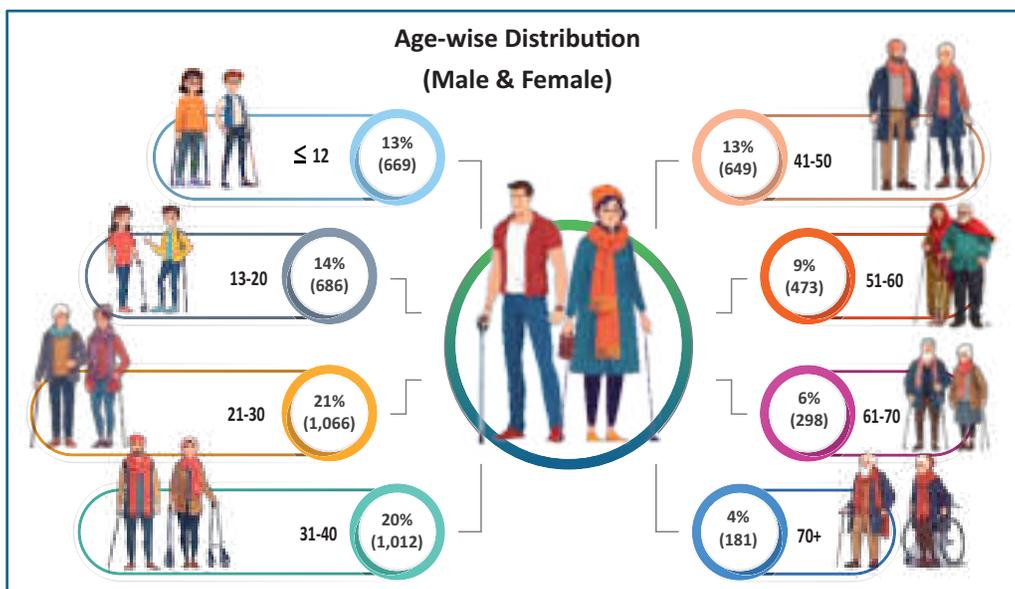


Figure 3.4.2.1 (e)

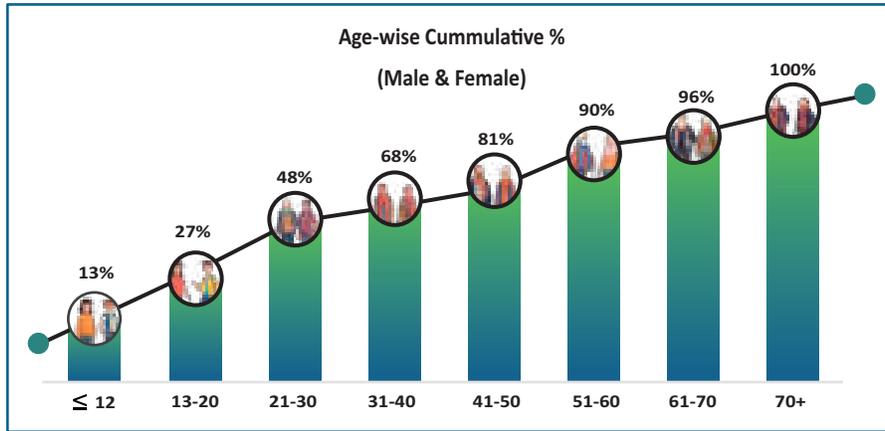


Figure 3.4.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that females had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-40, accounting for 19% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1318. Similarly, the results revealed that males had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 22% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 3725.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 21-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 74% in females and 66% in males with disabilities.

Additionally, the age of 09 entries (01 female and 08 male) is not mentioned thus included in the null category.

3.4.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

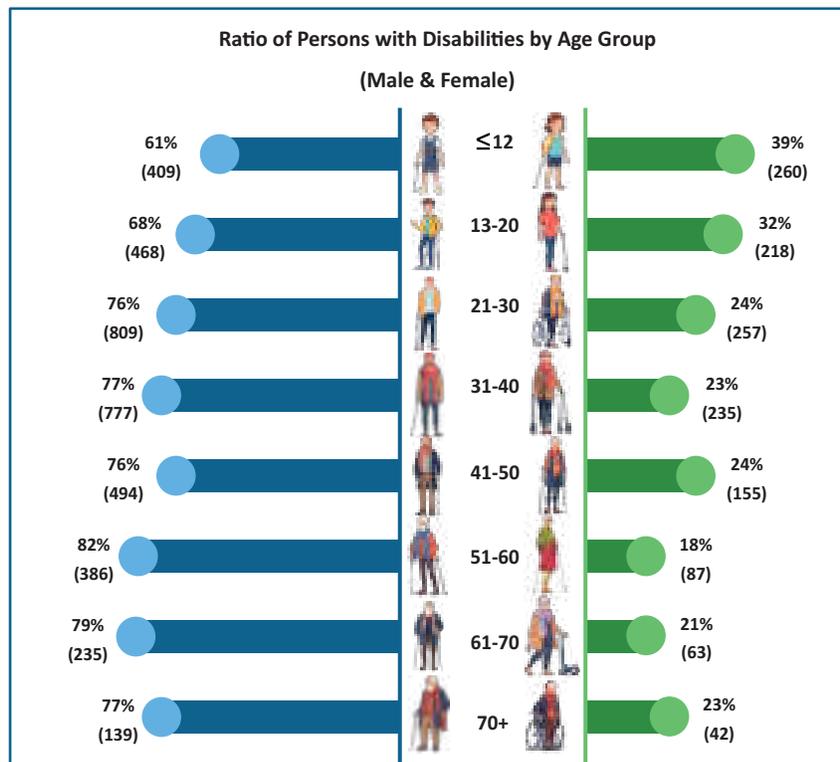


Figure 3.4.2.2

Figure 3.4.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that females with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 39% of respective total i.e. 669. Similarly, males with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 31-40 accounting to 77% of respective total i.e. 1012.



3.4.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.4.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

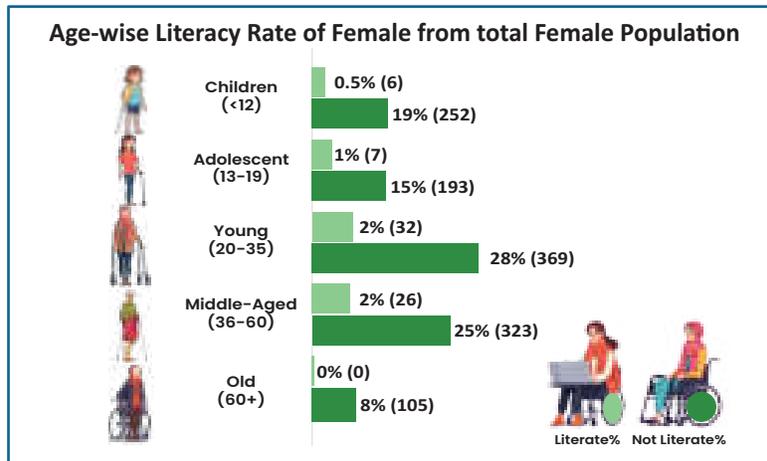


Figure 3.4.3.1

Figure 3.4.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Attock.

The data reveals that a total of 258 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 252 (19%) are illiterate females, while 6 (0.5%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

The data depicts that a total of 200 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 193 (15%) are illiterate females, while 7 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 401 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 369 (28%) are illiterate females, while 32 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 349 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 323 (25%) are illiterate females, while 26 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 105 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 105 (8%) are illiterate females, while there is no literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.4.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

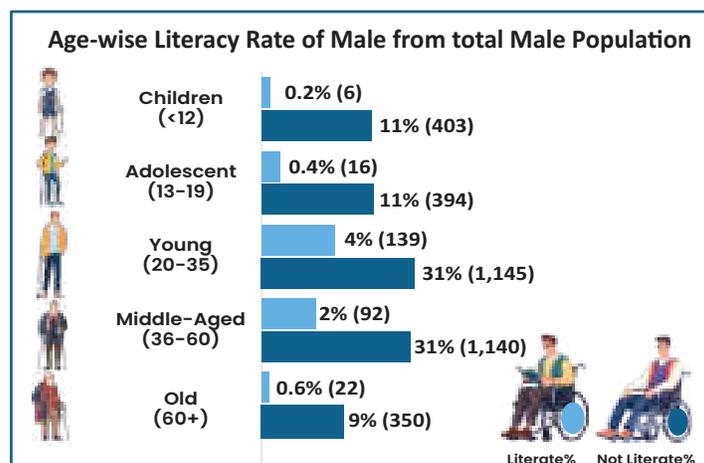


Figure 3.4.3.2

Figure 3.4.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Attock.

The data reveals that a total of 409 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 403 (11%) are illiterate males, while 6 (0.2%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The data depicts that a total of 410 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 394 (11%) are illiterate males, while 16 (0.4%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

Similarly, a total of 1284 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1145 (31%) are illiterate males, while 139 (4%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 1232 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1140 (31%) are illiterate males, while 92 (2%) are literate males from total population of registered male with disabilities.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 372 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 350 (9%) are illiterate males, while 22 (0.6%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.4.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

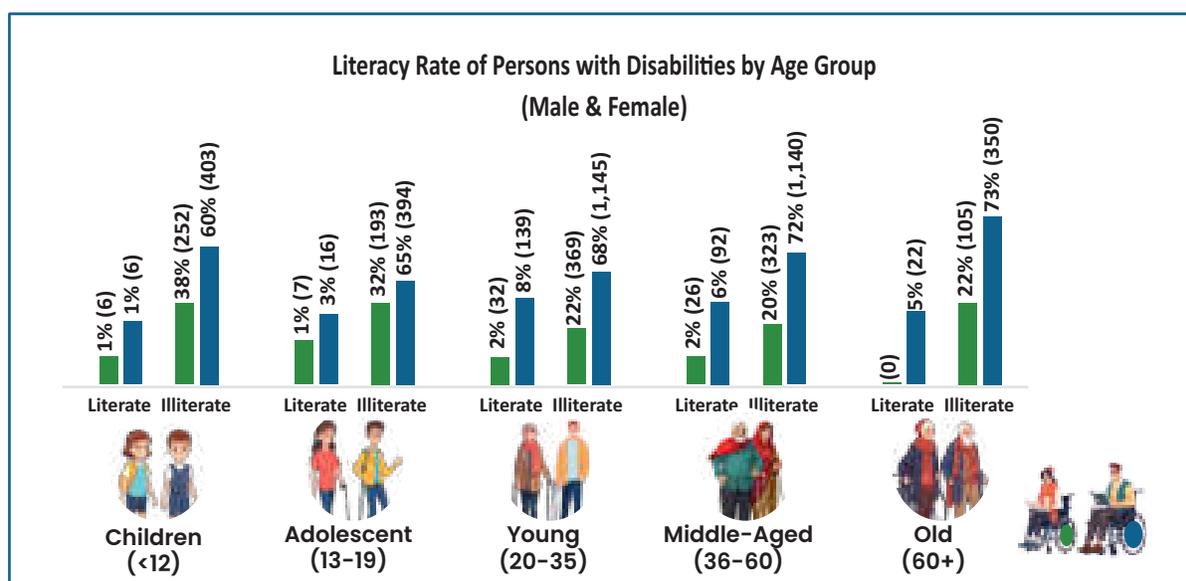


Figure 3.4.3.3

Figure 3.4.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Attock.

The data reveals that a total of 667 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 403 (60%) are illiterate males, while 6 (1%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 252 (38%) are illiterate females, while 6 (1%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

The data depicts that a total of 610 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 394 (65%) are illiterate males, while 16 (3%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 193 (32%) are illiterate females, while 7 (1%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1685 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1145 (68%) are illiterate males, while 139 (8%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 369 (22%) are illiterate females, while 32 (2%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1581 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1140 (72%) are illiterate males, while 92 (6%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 323 (20%) are illiterate females, while 26 (2%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 477 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 350 (73%) are illiterate males, while 22 (5%) are literate males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 105 (22%) are illiterate females, while there is no literate female from total population of this age group.

3.4.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

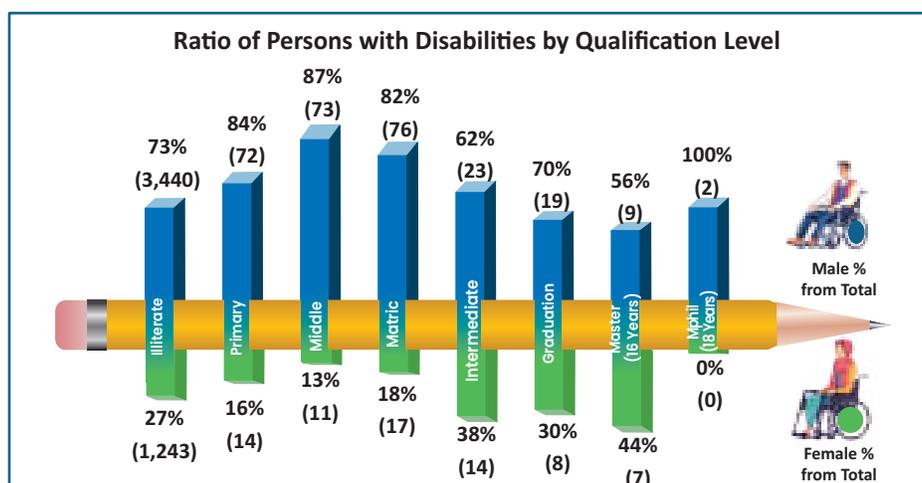


Figure 3.4.3.4

Figure 3.4.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Attock.

The data reveals that a total of 4,683 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 3,440 are male with 73%, while 1,243 are female 27% from illiterate population.

It can be seen that a total of 86 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 72 with 84% while female with disabilities contribute 14 with 16% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 84 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 73 are male with 87% while female with disabilities contribute 11 with 13% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 93 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 76 are male with 82% while female with disabilities contribute 17 with 18% from matric pass population of PWDs.

Results indicates that a total of 37 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 23 are male with 62% while female with disabilities contribute 14 with 38% from intermediate pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 27 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 19 are male with 70% while female with disabilities contribute 8 with 30% from graduation pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 16 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 9 are male with 56% while female with disabilities contribute 7 with 44% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 02 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 02 are male with 100% while female with disabilities did not have education at this level.

3.4.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.4.4.1 Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

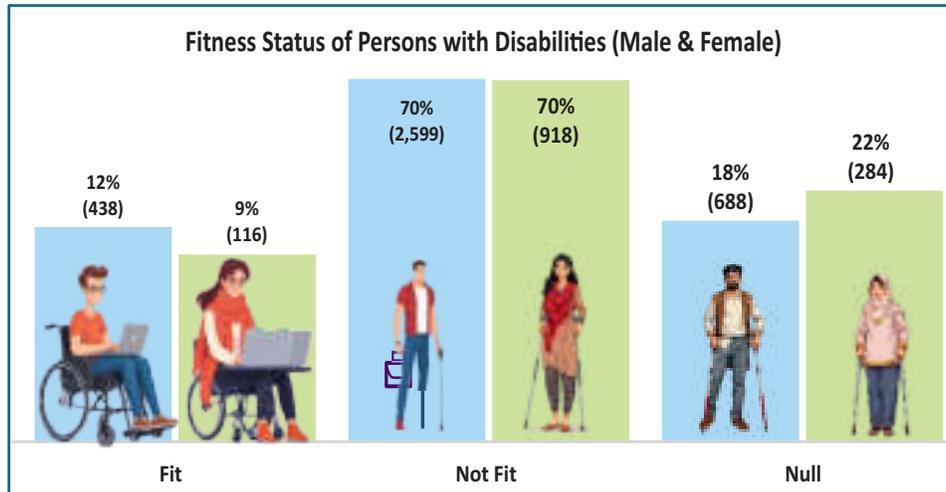


Figure 3.4.4.1

Figure 3.4.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived from individual's total of PWDs.

It is noted that females with disabilities have a significant ratio of Not Fit, accounting for 918 (70%) of the overall population of females i.e. 1318. Similarly, male with disabilities have a significant ratio of Not Fit, accounting for 2599 (70%) of the overall population of males i.e. 3725. Additionally, the fitness status of 972 entries (284 female and 688 male) is not mentioned thus included in the null category.

3.4.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

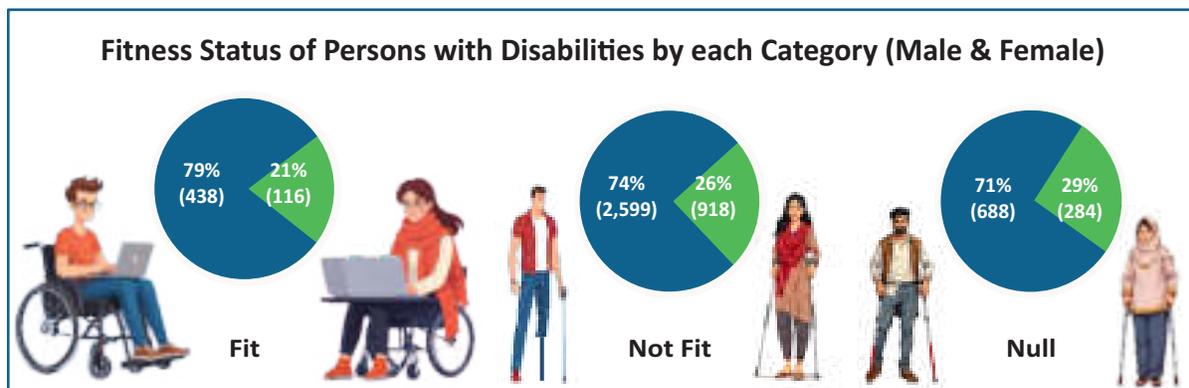


Figure 3.4.4.2

Figure 3.4.4.2 shows the fitness status by each category. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual category (male and female) by the respective group total.

The results shows that male with disabilities have high ratio of fit to work i.e. 79% while females with disabilities have 21%. Moreover, males have high ratio of not fit to work i.e. 74% while females have 26% of the total of respective category.

In conclusion, females with disabilities have high ratio of not fit to work i.e. 26% within the female category.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.4.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.4.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.4.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.4.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

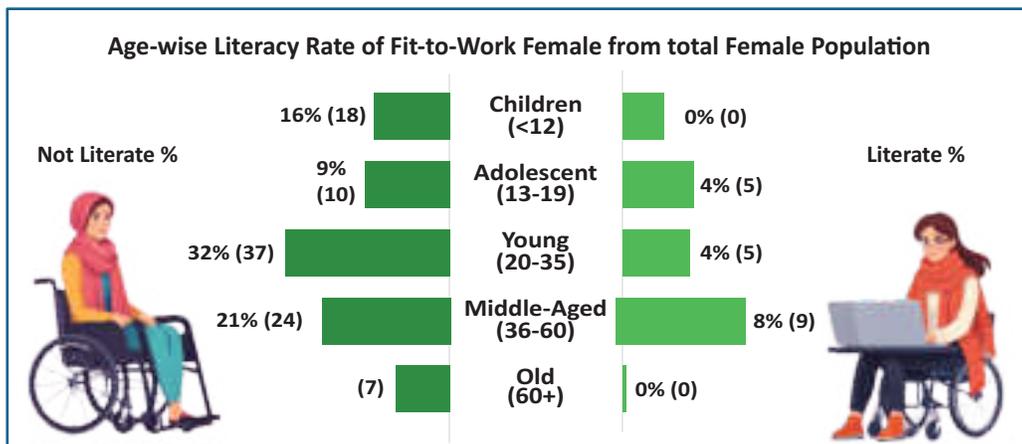


Figure 3.4.5.1

Figure 3.4.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 13-35, accounting for 4% (5) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 32% (37) from total population of fit to work females i.e. 115.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work female is nil at the age group of 0-12, while the non-literacy rate of fit to work females in the same age group is 16% (18). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (5), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 9% (10). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 8% (9), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 21% (24).

3.4.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

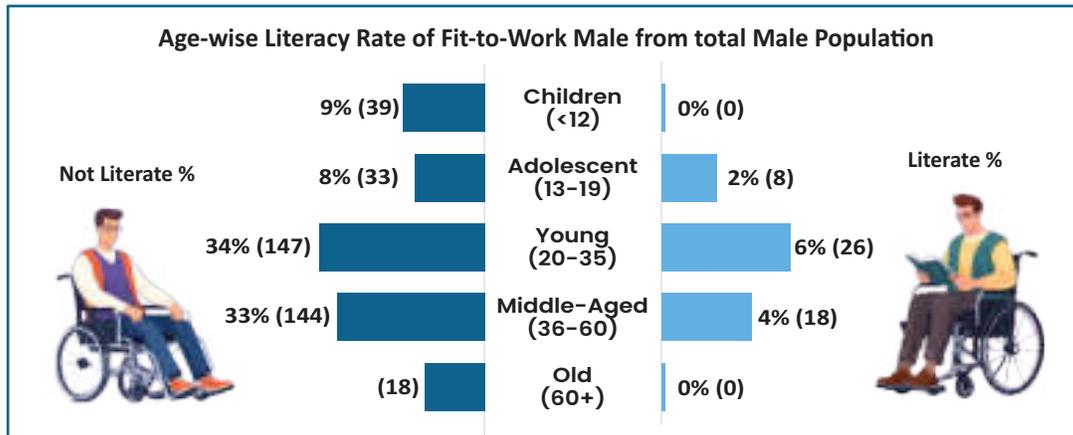


Figure 3.4.5.2

Figure 3.4.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 6% (26) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the same age group 20-35, accounting for 34% (147) from total population of fit to work males i.e. 433.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male is nil at the age group of 0-12, while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 9% (39). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (8), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (33). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (18).

3.4.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities from total Population (Male & Female)

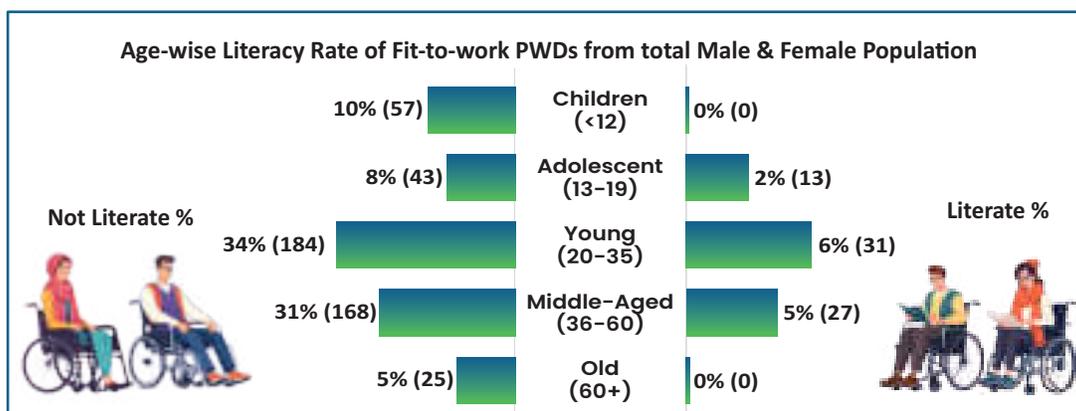


Figure 3.4.5.3

Figure 3.4.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 6% (31) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group, accounting for 34% (184) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 548.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is nil at the age group of 0-12, while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 10% (57). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (13), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 8% (43). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (27), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 31% (168).

3.4.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

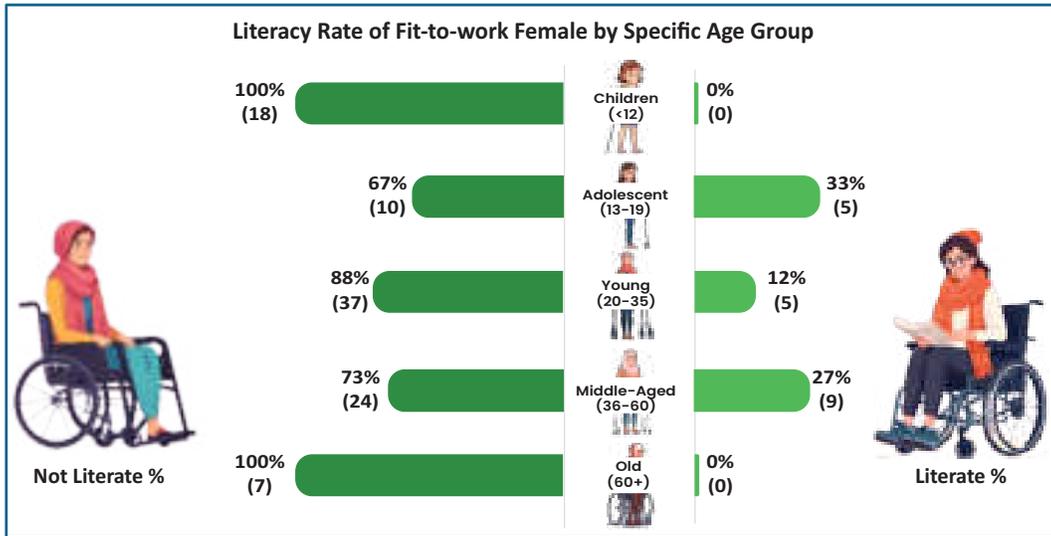


Figure 3.4.5.4

Figure 3.4.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 33% (5) from respective age group total i.e. 15. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work females is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 88% (37) from respective age group total i.e. 42.

3.4.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

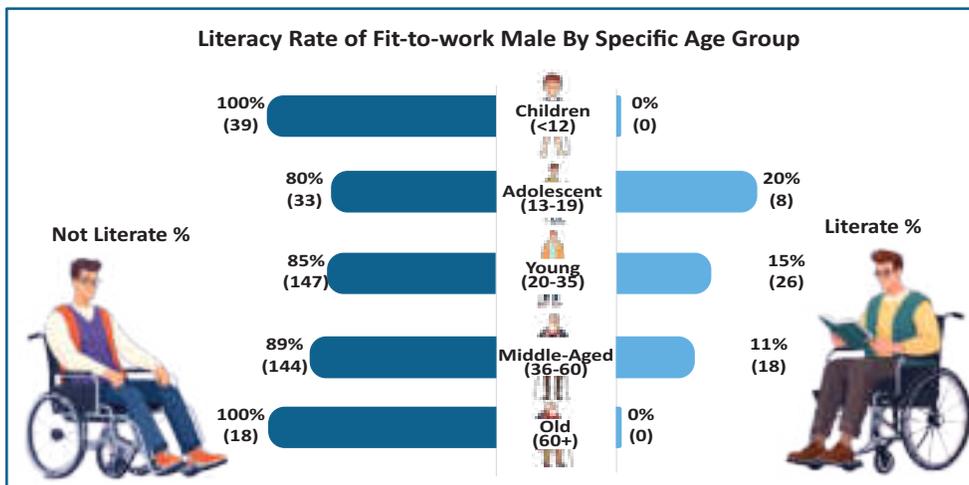


Figure 3.4.5.5

Figure 3.4.5.5 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 15% (26) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 85% (147) from total population of fit to work males i.e. 433.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male is nil at the age group of 0-12, while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 100% (39). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 20% (8), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 80% (33). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 11% (18), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 89% (144).

3.4.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

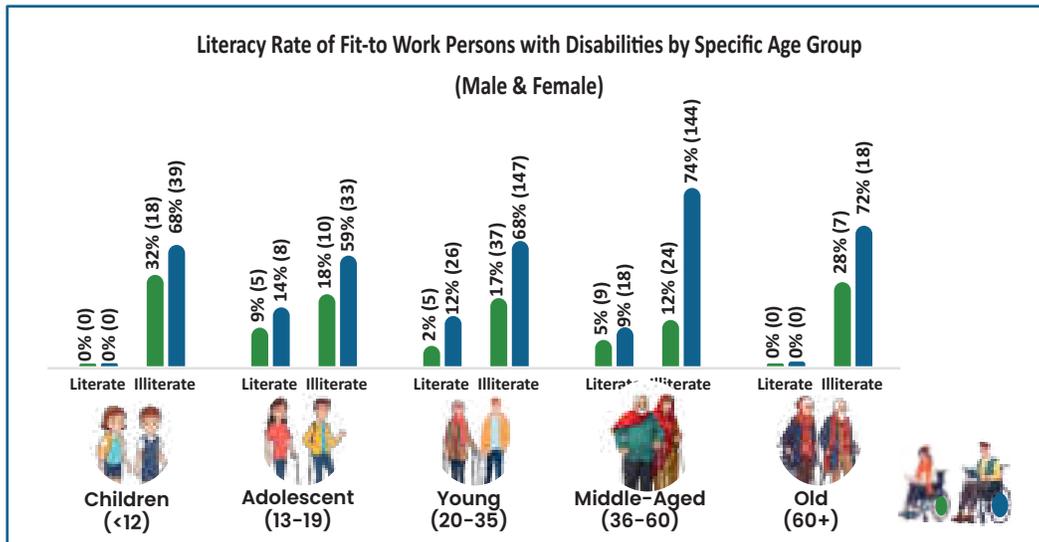


Figure 3.4.5.6

Figure 3.4.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Attock.

The data reveals that a total of 57 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 39 (68%) are illiterate males and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly, 18 (32%) are illiterate females and fit to work from total population of this age group.

The data depicts that a total of 56 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 33 (59%) are illiterate males, while 8 (14%) are literate & fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 10 (18%) are illiterate females, while 5 (9%) are literate & fit to work females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 215 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 147 (68%) are illiterate males, while 26 (12%) are literate & fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 37 (17%) are illiterate females, while 5 (2%) are literate & fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 195 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 144 (74%) are illiterate males, while 18 (9%) are literate & fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 24 (12%) are illiterate females, while 9 (5%) are literate & fit to work females from total population of this age group.

3.4.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.4.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

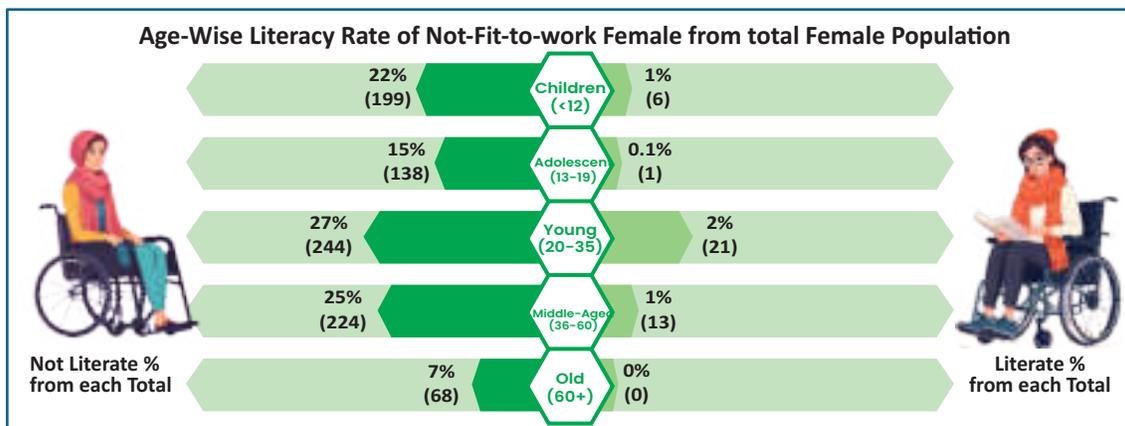


Figure 3.4.6.1

Figure 3.4.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 2% (21) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 27% (244) from total population of not fit to work females i.e. 914.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (6), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 22% (199). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 13-19 is 0.1% (1), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (138). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work females at the age group of 36-60 is 1% (13), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 25% (224).

3.4.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

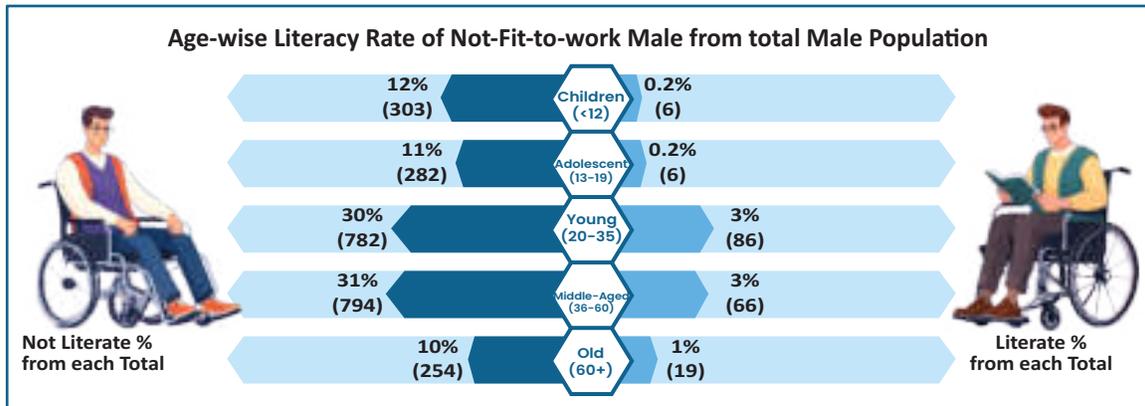


Figure 3.4.6.2

Figure 3.4.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 3% (86) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 31% (794) from total population of not fit to work males i.e. 2598.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (6), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 12% (303). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 13-19 is 0.2% (6), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (282). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work males at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (66), while the non-literacy rate at the age group of 20-35 is 30% (782).

3.4.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work-Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

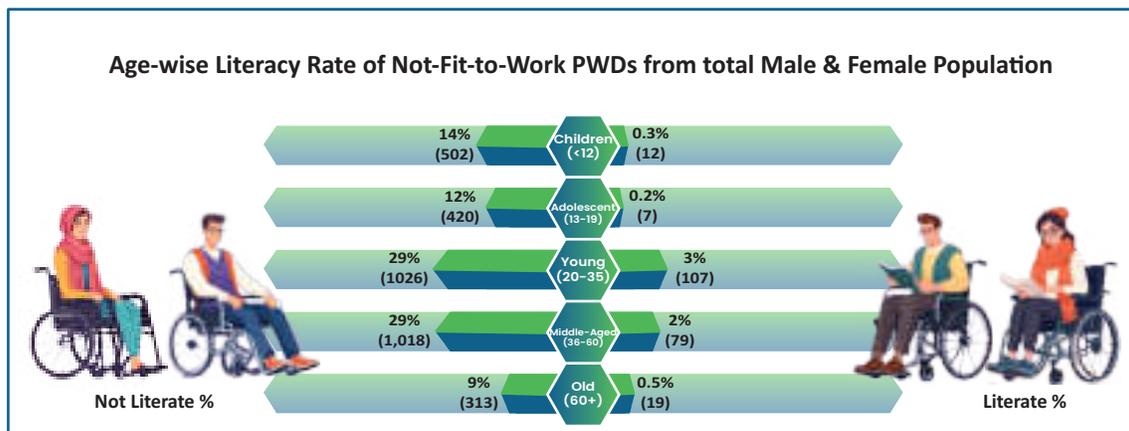


Figure 3.4.6.3

Figure 3.4.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 3% (107) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 29% from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 3503.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.3% (12), while the non-literacy rate is 14% (502). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 0.2% (7), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (420). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (79), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 29% (1018).

3.4.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

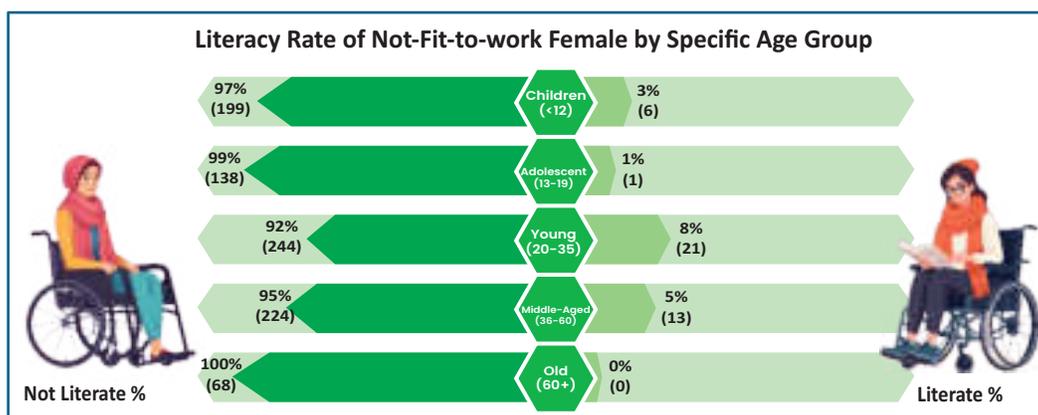


Figure 3.4.6.4

Figure 3.4.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 8% (21) from respective age group total i.e. 265. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work females is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 99% (138) from respective age group total i.e. 139.

3.4.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

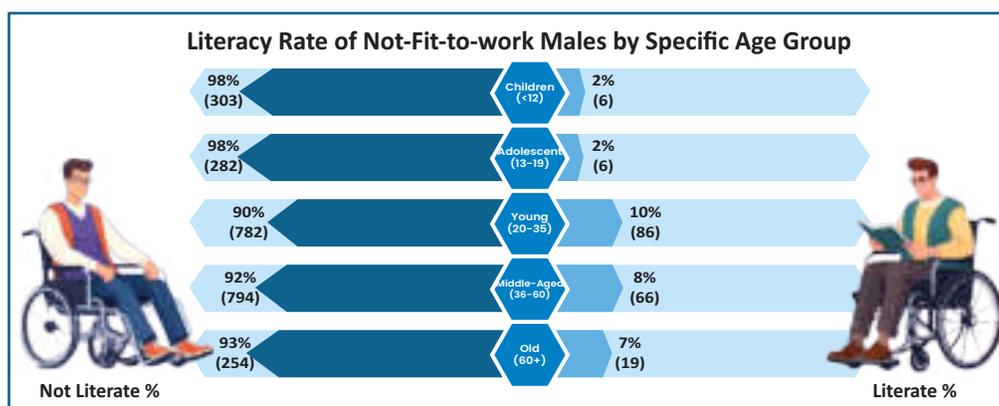


Figure 3.4.6.5

Figure 3.4.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 10% (86) from respective age group total i.e. 868. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work males is high at the age group of 0-19, accounting for 98% from respective age group total 597.

3.4.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

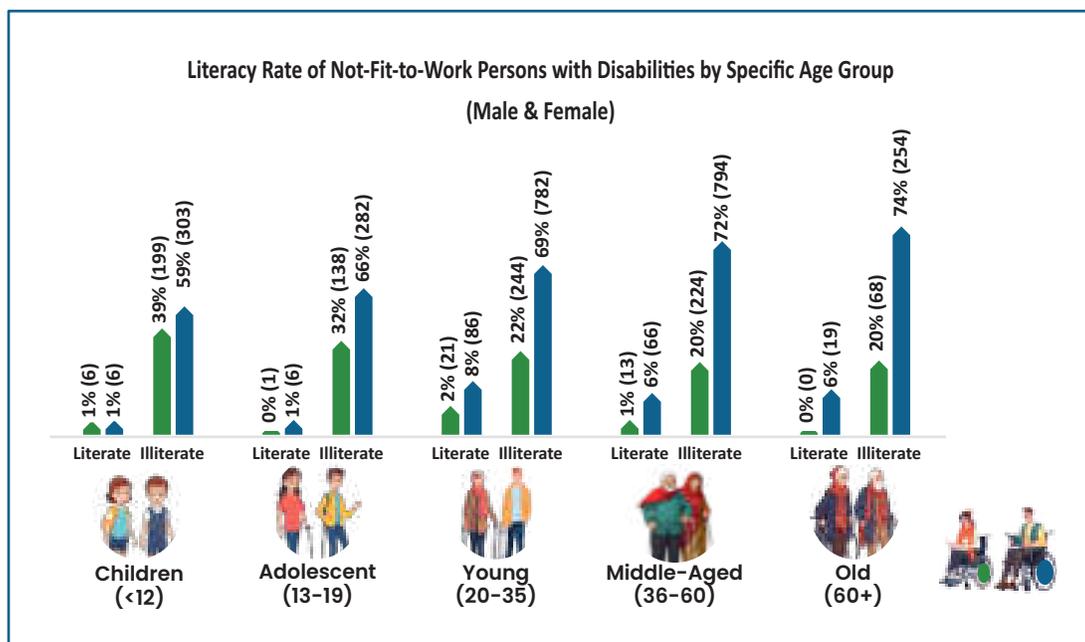


Figure 3.4.6.6

Figure 3.4.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Attock.

The data reveals that a total of 514 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 303 (59%) are illiterate males, while 6 (1%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 199 (39%) are illiterate females, while 6 (1%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The data depicts that a total of 427 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 282 (66%) are illiterate males, while 6 (1%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 138 (32%) are illiterate females, while 1 (0.2%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1133 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 782 (69%) are illiterate males, while 86 (8%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 244 (22%) are illiterate females, while 21 (2%) are literate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1097 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 794 (72%) are illiterate males, while 66 (6%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 224 (20%) are illiterate females, while 13 (1%) are literate females from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 341 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 254 (74%) are illiterate males, while 19 (6%) are literate & not fit to work males from total population of this age group. Similarly, 68 (20%) are illiterate & not fit to work females from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 438 and females are 116.
- Total not fit to work males are 2599 and females are 918.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 190 and females are 970.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 40 and females are 14.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 118 and females are 33.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis of the data reveals significant gender disparities in both employment and literacy rates among individuals within the targeted age bracket (0-40) with disabilities. Surprisingly, while there are 438 fit-to-work males, the number drastically drops to only 116 females, indicating a pronounced gender imbalance in employment opportunities. Similarly, within the not-fit-to-work category, there are 2599 males compared to 918 females, further accentuating gender discrepancies in workforce participation. An unexpected trend emerges in the literacy rates, where there are 970 literate females compared to only 190 males within the targeted age bracket. This disparity suggests potential barriers for males in accessing education or literacy programs. Furthermore, among those who are both literate and fit to work, the gap widens even further, with only 40 males compared to merely 14 females. This glaring disparity underscores the challenges faced by literate women with disabilities in securing employment opportunities. Even among those who are literate but not fit to work, there are 118 males compared to just 33 females, indicating additional barriers for females in accessing the workforce despite educational attainment. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions and gender-sensitive policies to address the pervasive gender imbalances in both employment and literacy rates among individuals with disabilities.



DIVISION GUJRANWALA

**DISTRICT
GUJRANWALA**

3.5. District Gujranwala



Demographic Overview



3.5.1. Gender Profile



3.5.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.5.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.5.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.5.1. Gender Profile

3.5.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

The registered PWDs in District Gujranwala was calculated, yielding the following results for male & female;



Figure 3.5.1.1

Figure 3.5.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Gujranwala as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 10110 individuals, 7387 are male, comprising of 73% of the total, whereas 2723 are female, constituting 27% of the total registered PWDs in the Gujranwala district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Gujranwala.

3.5.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

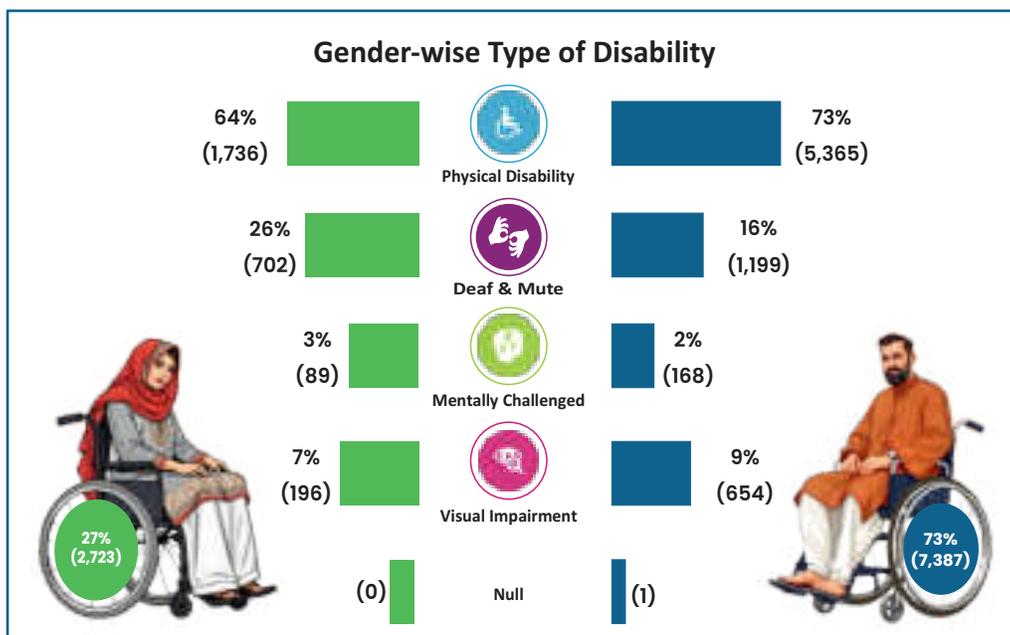


Figure 3.5.1.2

Figure 3.5.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Gujranwala.

The data reveals that a total of 2723 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 1736 female have

physical disabilities, constituting 64% of total female population. Similarly, 7387 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 5365 male have physical disabilities, constituting 73% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 702 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 26% of total female population. Same as, a total of 1199 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 16% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 89 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 3% of total female population. Same as, a total of 168 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 2% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 196 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 7% of total female population. Same as, a total of 654 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 9% of total male population.

Moreover, type of disability of 1 Male is not mentioned, thus categorized in null category.

3.5.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

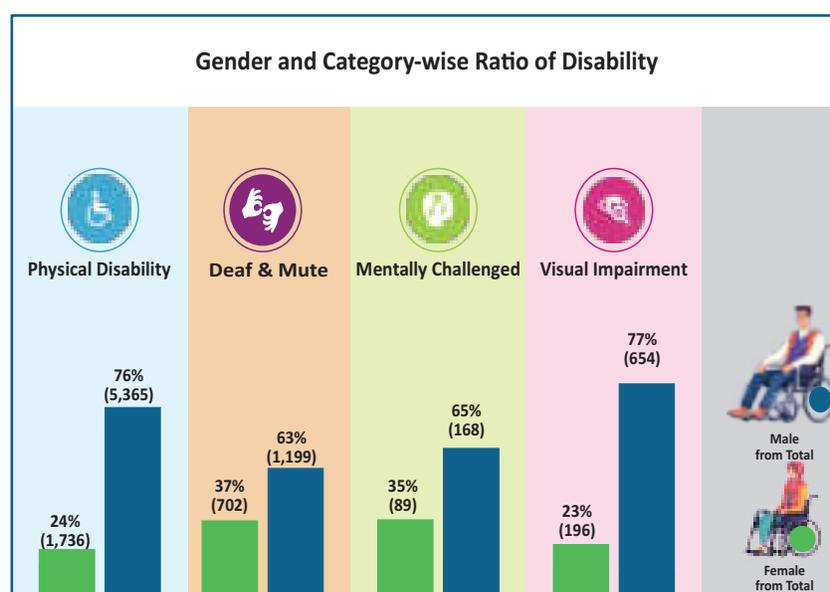


Figure 3.5.1.3

Figure 3.5.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Gujranwala.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 7101 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 76%, while female represent 24%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 1901 individuals, with male accounting for 63% of the population and female for 37%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 257 individuals, male represent 65% of the population, while female account for 35%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 850 individuals, male constitute 77% of the population, while female represent 23%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.5.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.5.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and females with disabilities within the respective population.

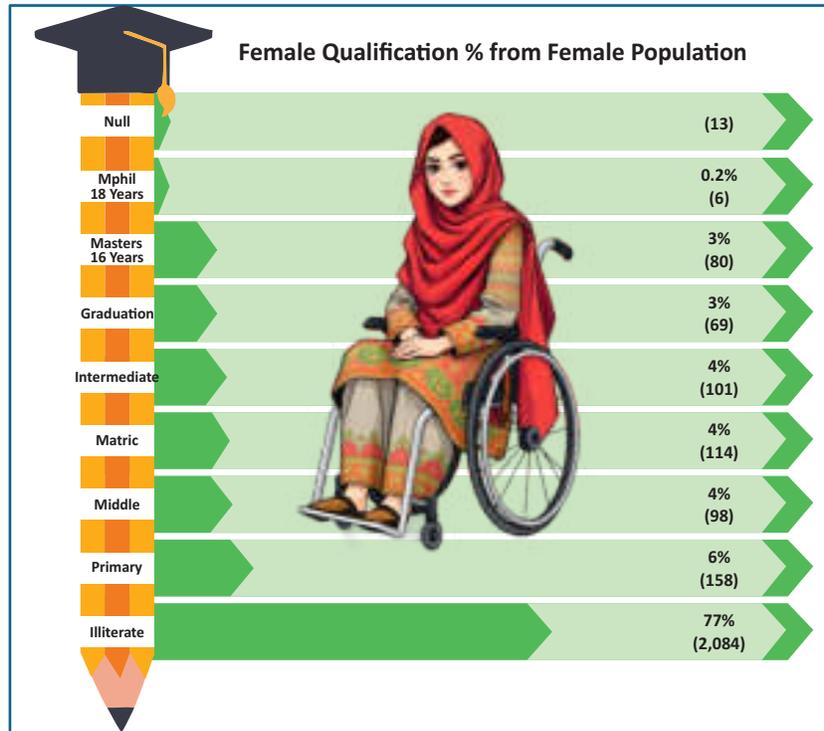


Figure 3.5.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 2084 female are not literate accounting to 77%, 158 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 6%, 98 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 4%, 114 female have matric level education consisting of 4%, 101 female have intermediate level consisting 4%, 69 female have graduation level accounting to 3%, 80 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 3% and 6 female have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.2% of the total female population i.e. 2723.

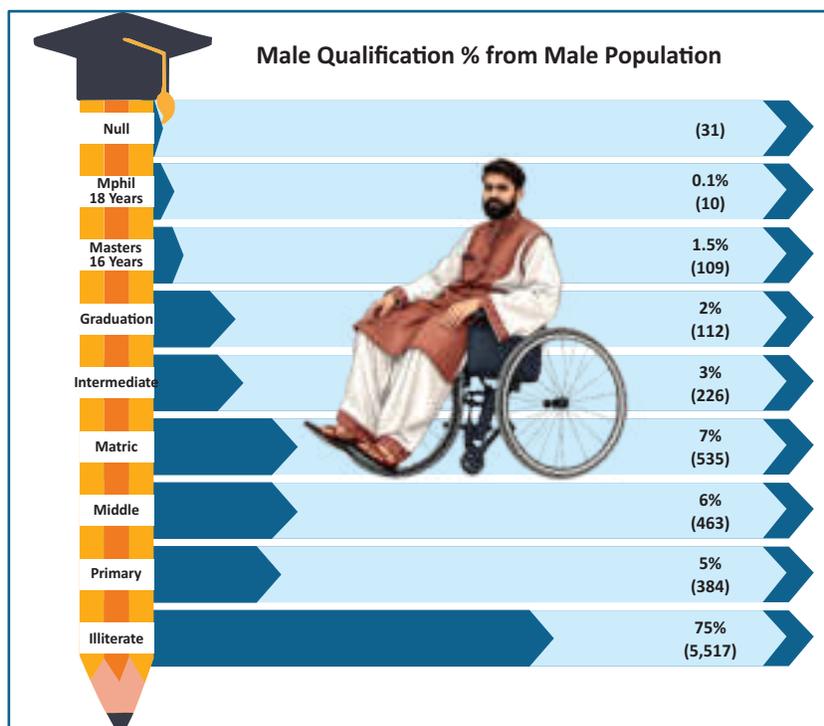


Figure 3.5.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 5517 male are not literate accounting to 75%, 384 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 5%, 463 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 6%, 535 male have matric level education consisting of 7%, 226 male have intermediate level consisting 3%, 112 male have graduation level accounting to 2%, 109 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1.5%, while 10 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 7387.

Moreover, the qualification status of 44 entries (13 Females and 31 Males) is not clearly defined thus included in the null category.

3.5.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.5.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

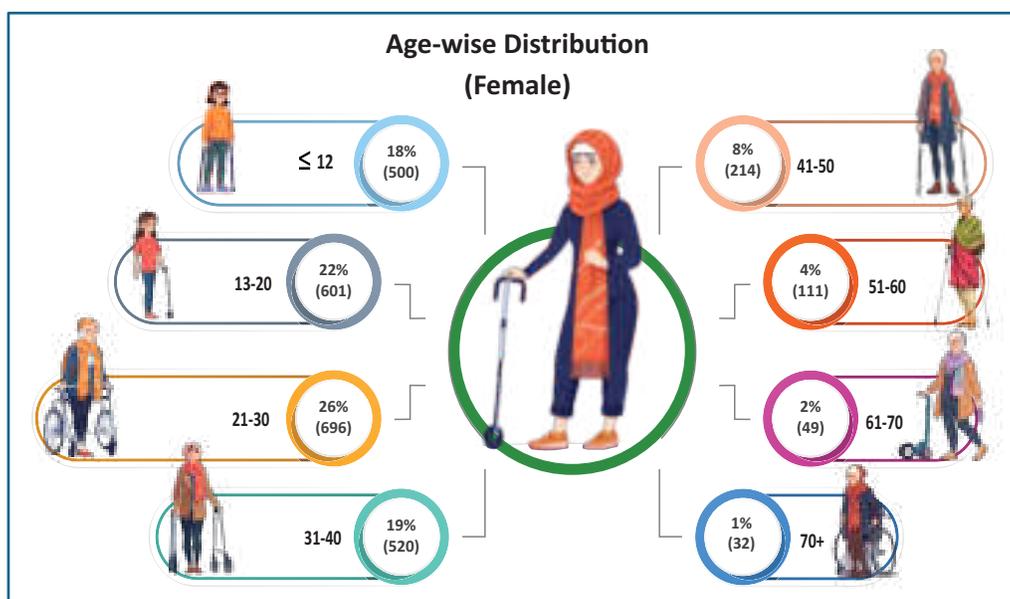


Figure 3.5.2.1 (a)

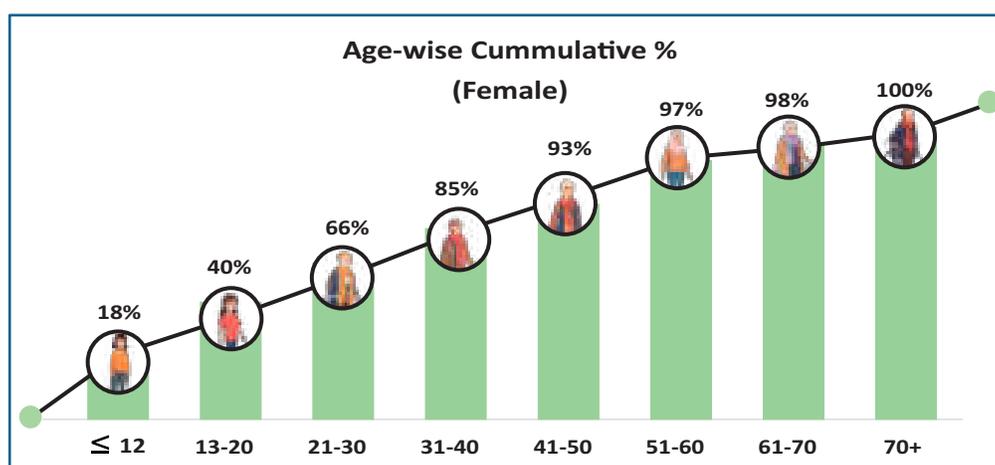


Figure 3.5.2.1 (b)

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

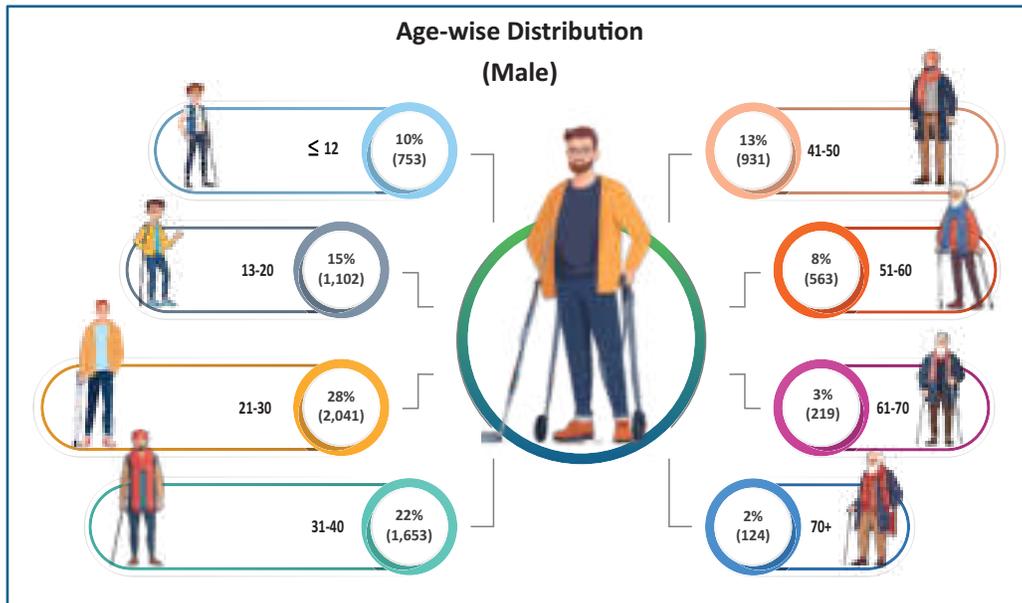


Figure 3.5.2.1 (c)

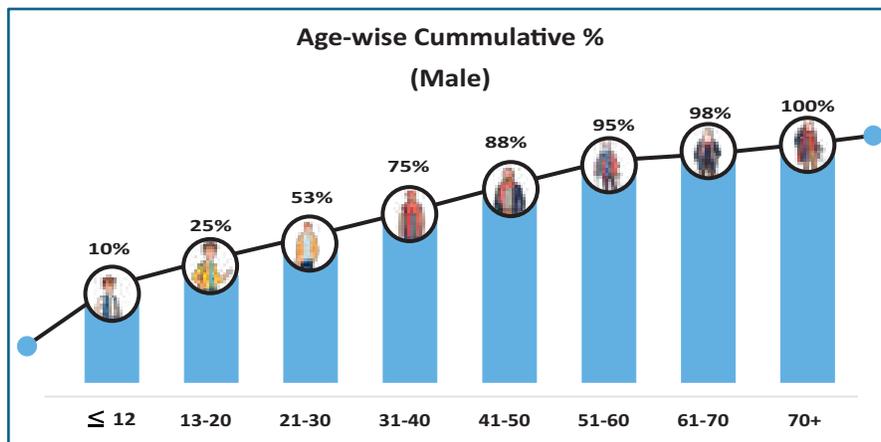


Figure 3.5.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

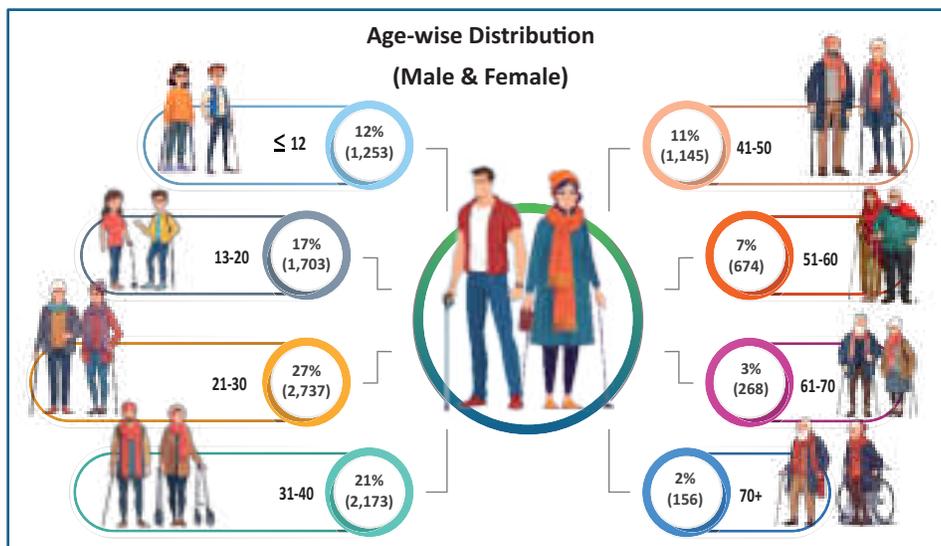


Figure 3.5.2.1 (e)

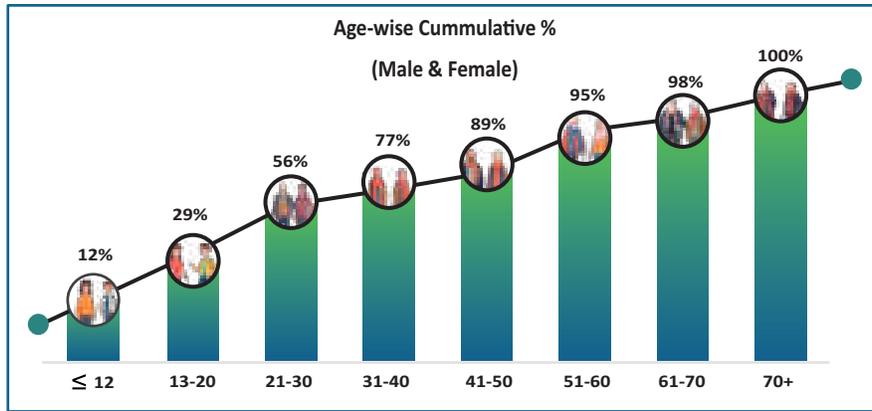


Figure 3.5.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 26% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 2723. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 28% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 7386.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 31-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 85% in female and 75% in male with disabilities.

3.5.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

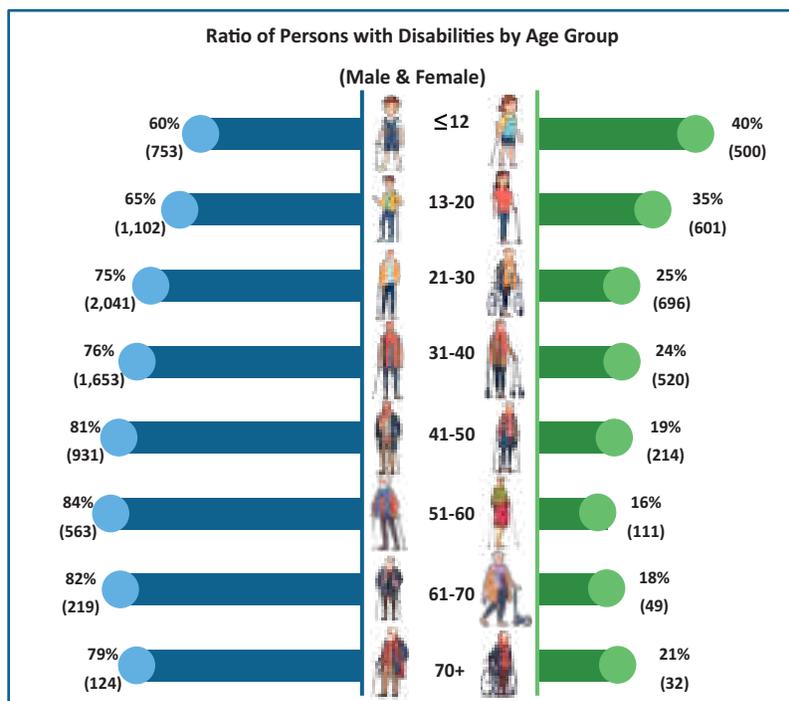


Figure 3.5.2.2

Figure 3.5.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 40% of respective total i.e. 1253. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 51-60 accounting to 84% of respective total i.e. 674.

3.5.3. Literacy Ratio of Persons with Disabilities

3.5.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

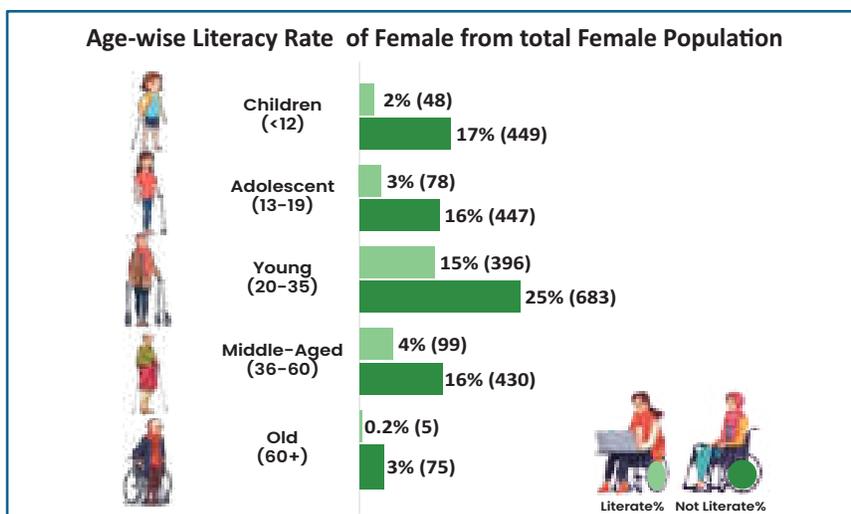


Figure 3.5.3.1

Figure 3.5.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Gujranwala.

The data reveals that a total of 497 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 449 (17%) are illiterate female, while 48 (2%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 525 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 447 (16%) are illiterate female, while 78 (3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1079 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 683 (25%) are illiterate female, while 396 (15%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 529 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 430 (16%) are illiterate female, while 99 (4%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 80 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 75 (3%) are illiterate female, while 5 (0.2%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.5.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

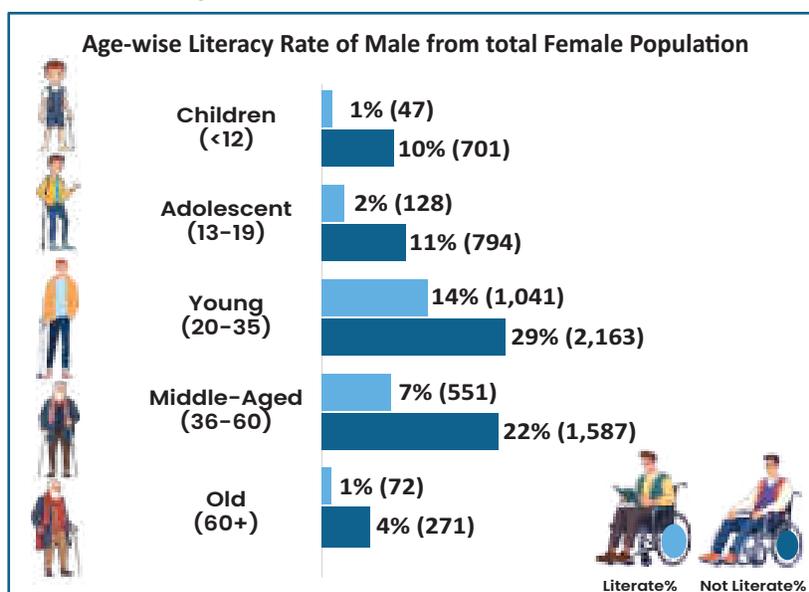


Figure 3.5.3.2

Figure 3.5.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Gujranwala.

The data reveals that a total of 748 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 701 (10%) are illiterate male, while 47 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 922 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 794 (11%) are illiterate male, while 128 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 3204 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 2163 (29%) are illiterate male, while 1041 (14%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 2138 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1587 (22%) are illiterate male, while 551 (7%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 343 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 271 (4%) are illiterate male, while 72 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.5.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

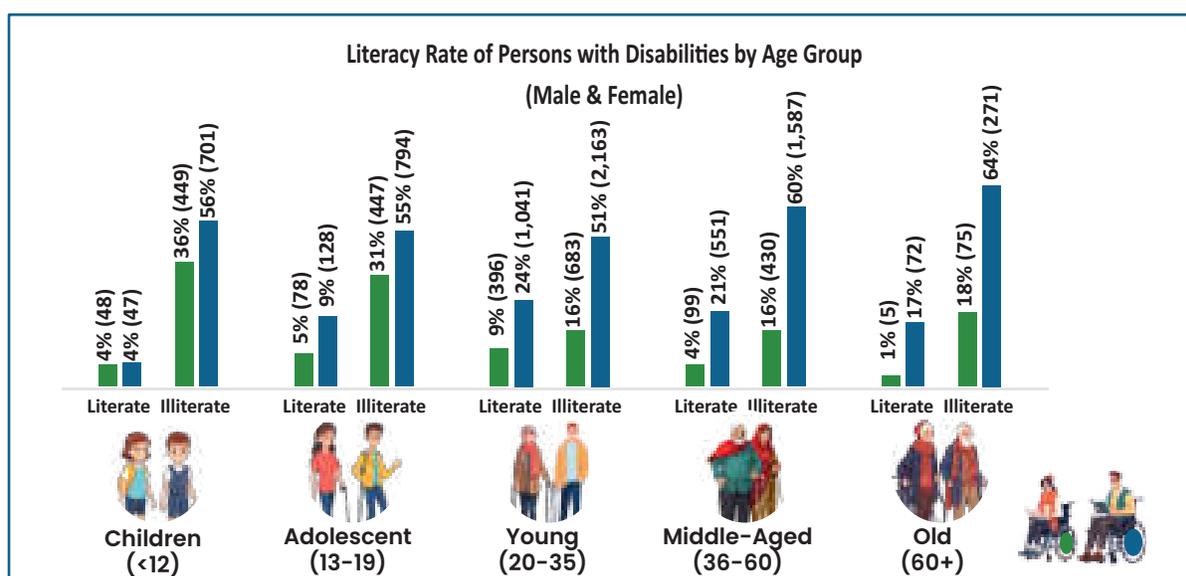


Figure 3.5.3.3

Figure 3.5.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Gujranwala.

The data reveals that a total of 1245 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 701 (56%) are illiterate male, while 47 (4%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 449 (36%) are illiterate female, while 48 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 1447 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 794 (55%) are illiterate male, while 128 (9%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 447 (31%) are illiterate female, while 78 (5%) are literate female from total population of this age group. Similarly, a total of 4283 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 2163 (51%) are illiterate male, while 1041 (24%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 683 (16%) are illiterate female, while 396 (9%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 2667 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1587 (60%) are illiterate male, while 551 (21%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 430 (16%) are illiterate female, while 99 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 423 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 271 (64%) are illiterate male, while 72 (17%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 75 (18%) are illiterate female, while 5 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

3.5.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

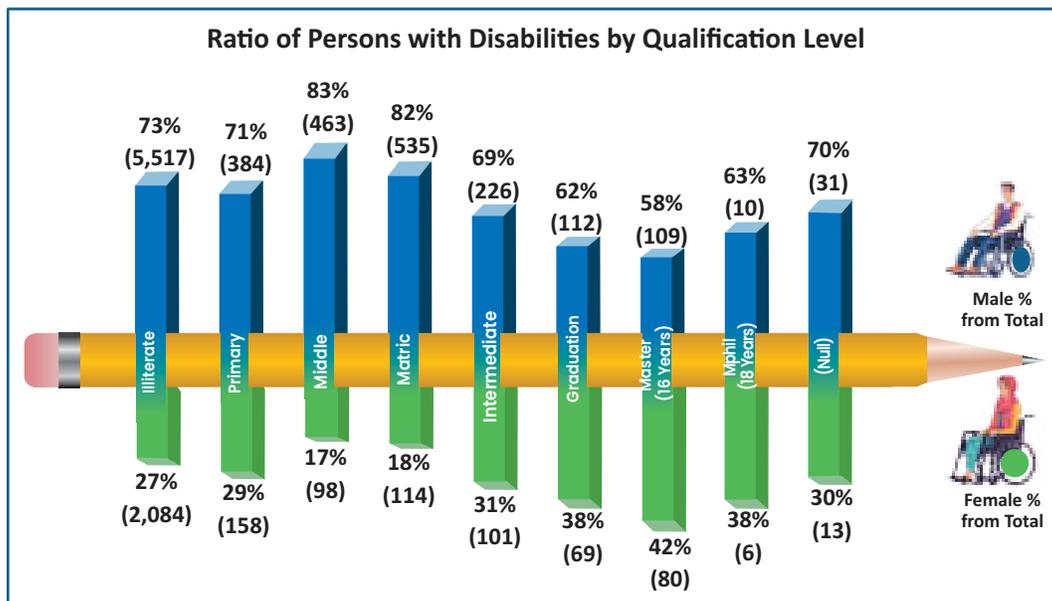


Figure 3.5.3.4

Figure 3.5.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Gujranwala.

The data reveals that a total of 7601 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 5517 are male with 73%, while 2084 are female 27% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 542 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 384 with 71% while female with disabilities contribute 158 with 29% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 561 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 463 are male with 83% while female with disabilities contribute 98 with 17% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 649 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 535 are male with 82% while female with disabilities contribute 114 with 18% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 327 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 226 are male with 69% while female with disabilities contribute 101 with 31% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 181 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 112 are male with 62% while female with disabilities contribute 69 with 38% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 189 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 109 are male with 58% while female with disabilities contribute 80 with 42% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 16 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 10 are male with 63% while female with disabilities contribute 6 with 38% education at this level.

Furthermore, the qualification status of 44 entries (female: 13 & male: 31) is not clear or mentioned in the data thus categorized as null.

3.5.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.5.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

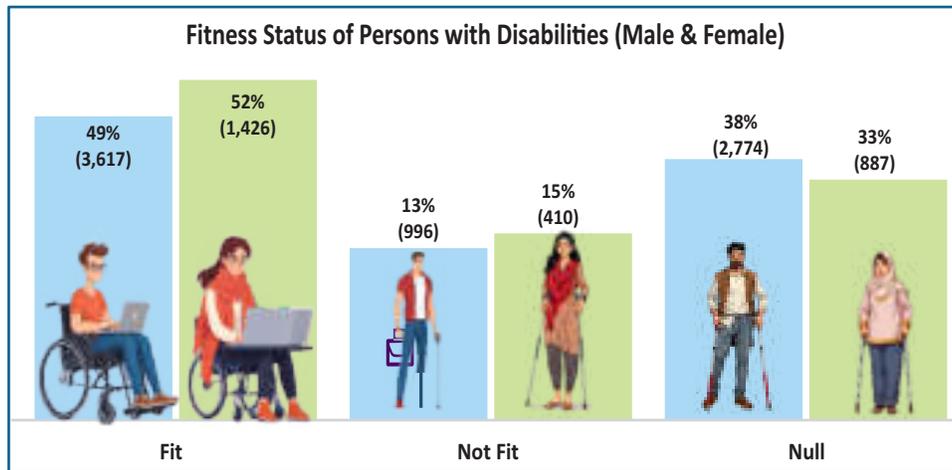


Figure 3.5.4.1

Figure 3.5.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 49% (3617) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 52% (1426) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 13% (996), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 15%, comprising 410 individuals. Furthermore, the fitness status of 38% of male (2774) and 33% of female (887) is not mentioned thus categorized as "null".

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.5.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

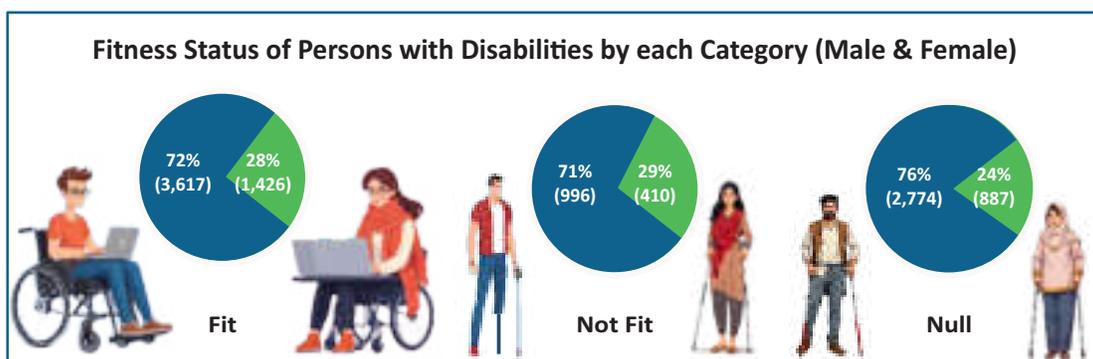


Figure 3.5.4.2

Figure 3.5.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 10110 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (72%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (28%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (71%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (29%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unrecorded data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (76%) are present compared to female (24%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.5.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.5.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.5.5. Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.5.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

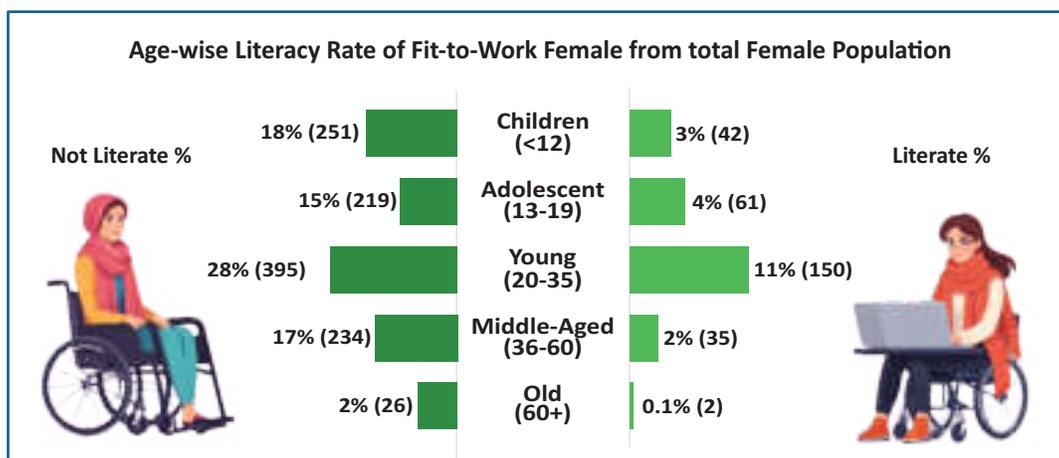


Figure 3.5.5.1

Figure 3.5.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 11% (150) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 28% (395) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 1415.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 18% (251), while literacy rate is 3% (42) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 4% (61), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (219). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (35), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 17% (234).

3.5.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

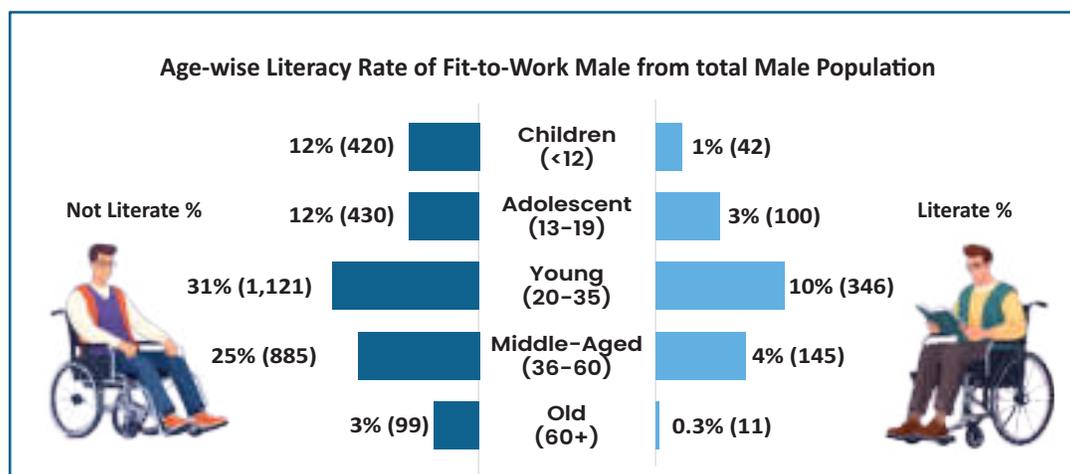


Figure 3.5.5.2

Figure 3.5.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 10% (346) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 31% (1121) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 3599.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (42), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 12% (420). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (100), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (430). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (145), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 25% (885).

3.5.5.3 Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

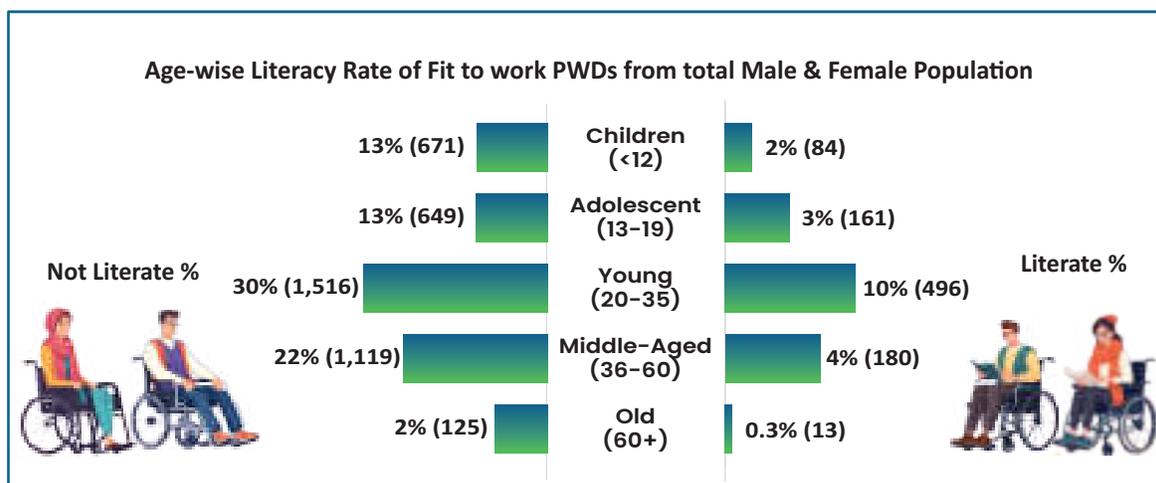


Figure 3.5.5.3

Figure 3.5.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 10% (496) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 30% (1516) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 5014.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 2% (84), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 13% (671). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (161), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 13% (649). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (180), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 22% (1119).

3.5.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Females by Age Group

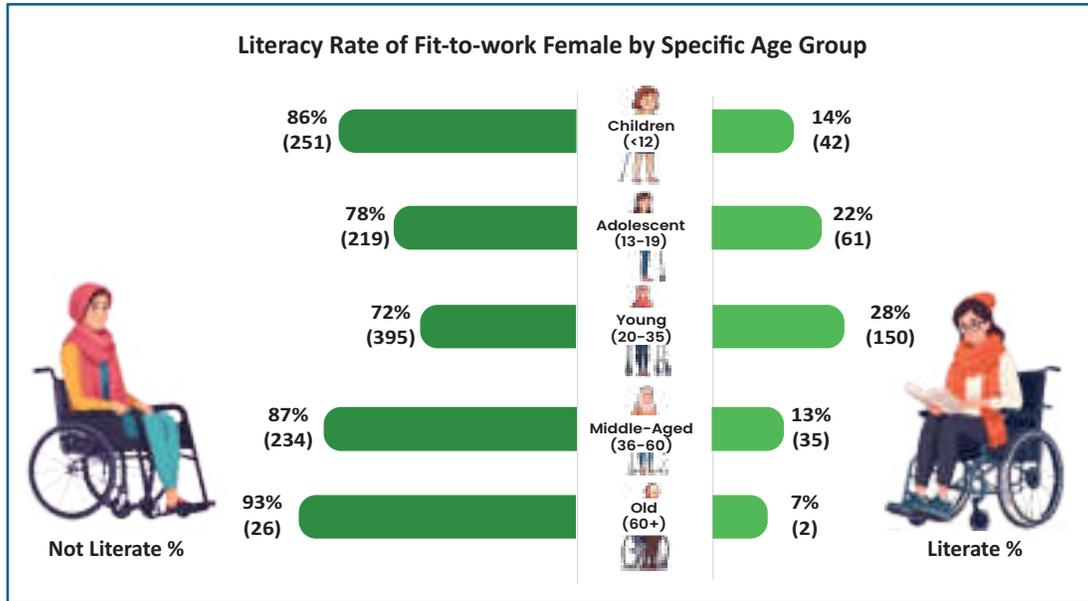


Figure 3.5.5.4

Figure 3.5.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 28% (150) from respective age group total i.e. 545. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 86% (251) from respective age group total i.e. 293.

3.5.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Males by Age Group

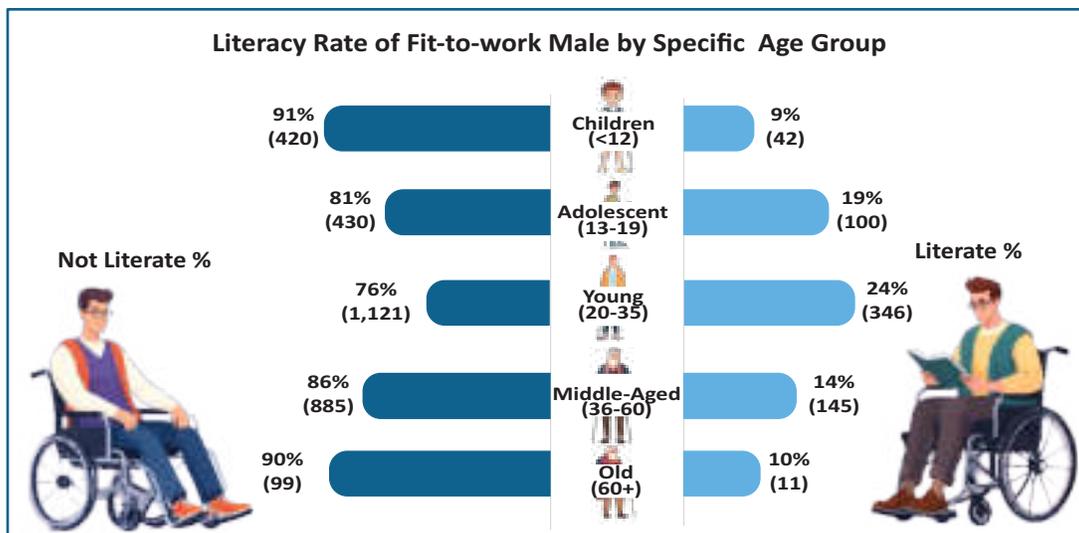


Figure 3.5.5.5

Figure 3.5.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 24% (346) from respective age group total i.e. 1467. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 91% (420) from respective age group total i.e. 462.

3.5.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

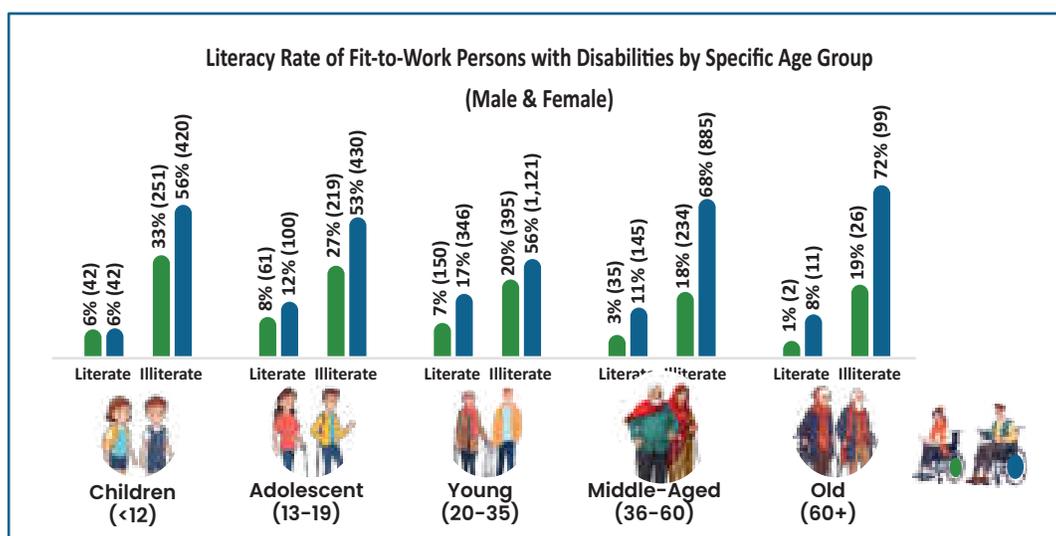


Figure 3.5.5.6

Figure 3.5.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Gujranwala.

The data reveals that a total of 755 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 420 (56%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 251 (33%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 42 (6%) are literate male, while 42 (6%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 810 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 430 (53%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 219 (27%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 100 (12%) are literate & fit to work male and 61 (8%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 2012 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1121 (56%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 395 (20%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 346 (17%) are literate & fit to work male and 150 (7%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 1299 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 885 (68%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 234 (18%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 145 (11%) are literate & fit to work male and 35 (3%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 138 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 99 (72%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 26 (19%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 11 (8%) are literate male, while 2 (1%) are literate female & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

3.5.6. Not Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.5.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Females with Disabilities

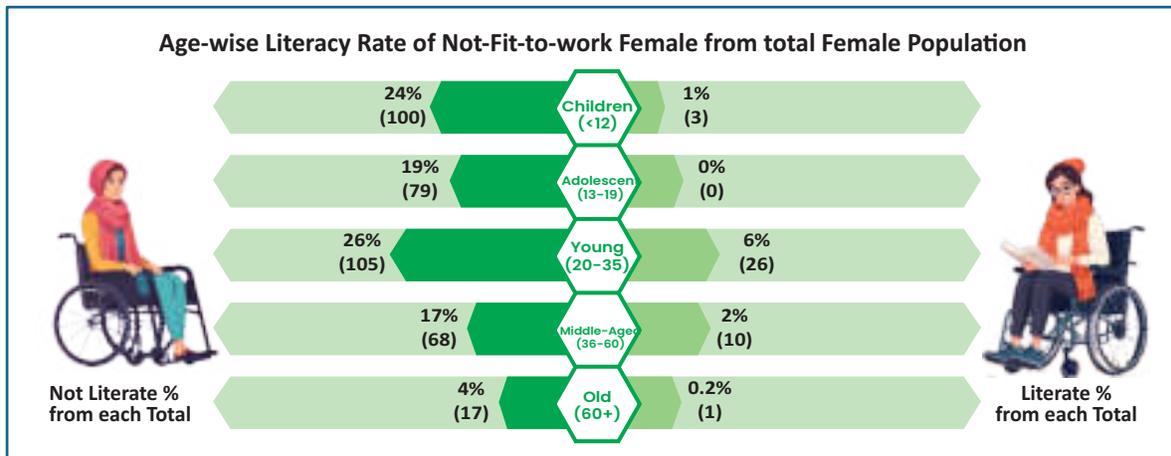


Figure 3.5.6.1

Figure 3.5.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 6% (26) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 26% (105) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 409.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (3), while the non-literacy rate is 24% (100). Similarly, the non-literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 19% (79). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (10), while the non-literacy rate is 17% (68).

3.5.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Males with Disabilities

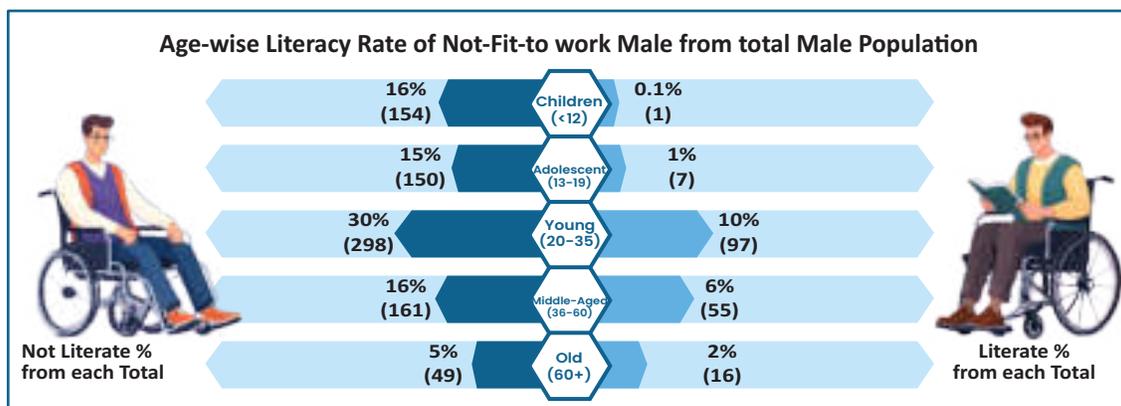


Figure 3.5.6.2

Figure 3.5.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 10% (97) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 30% (298) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 988.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.1% (1), while the non-literacy rate is 16% (154). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (7), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (150). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (55), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 16% (161).

3.5.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

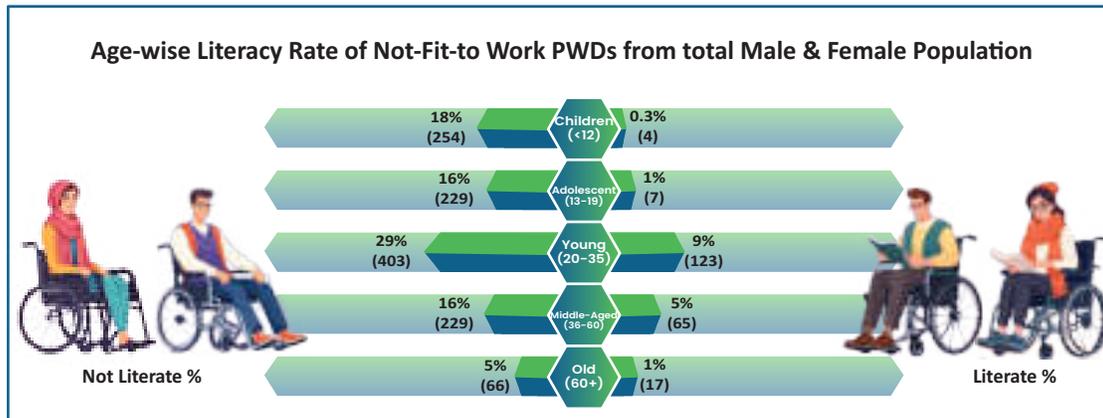


Figure 3.5.6.3

Figure 3.5.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 9% (123) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 29% (403) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1397.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.3% (4), while the non-literacy rate is 18% (254). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (7), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 16% (229). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (65), while the non-literacy rate is 16% (229).

3.5.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Females by Age Group

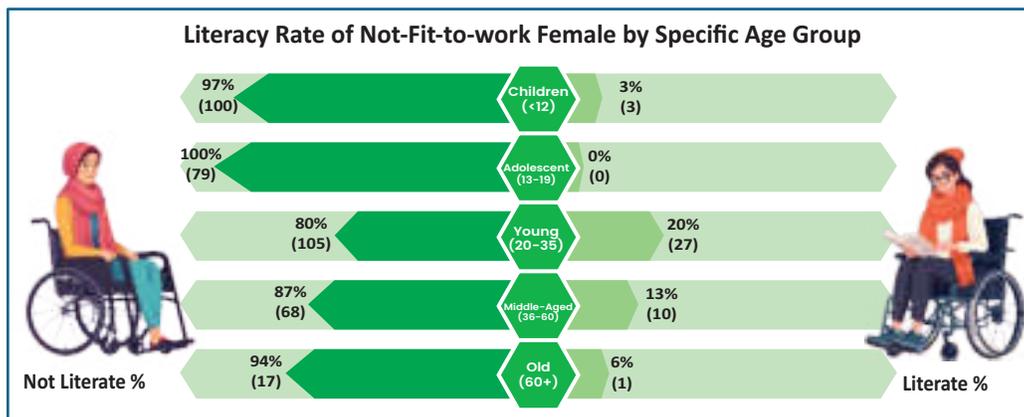


Figure 3.5.6.4

Figure 3.5.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 20% (27) from respective age group total i.e. 132. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 100% (79) from respective age group total i.e. 79.

3.5.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to work Males by Age Group

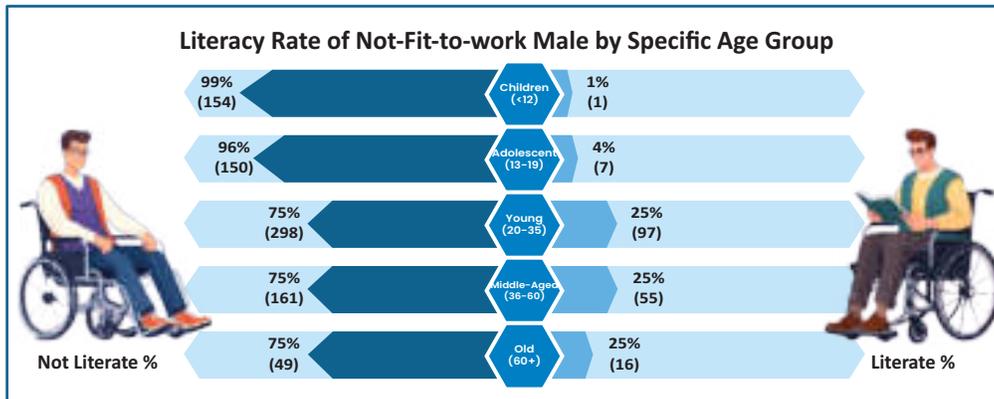


Figure 3.5.6.5

Figure 3.5.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 25% (97) from respective age group total i.e. 395. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 99% (154) from respective age group total i.e. 155.

3.5.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

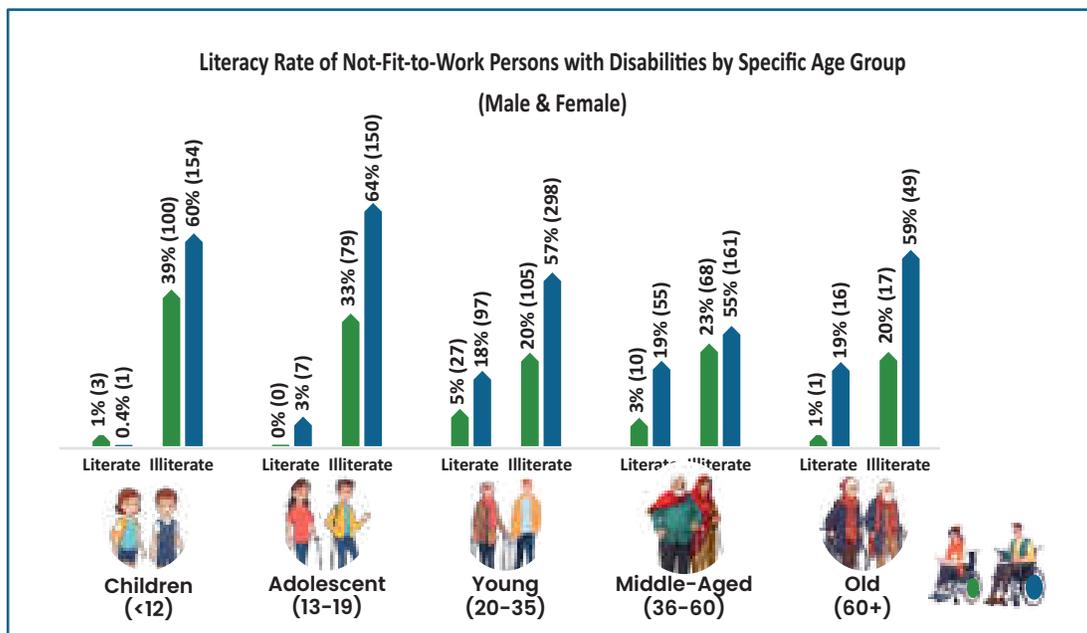


Figure 3.5.6.6

Figure 3.5.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Gujranwala.

The data reveals that a total of 258 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 154 (60%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 1 (0.4%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 100 (39%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 3 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 236 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 150 (64%) are illiterate male, while 7 (3%) are literate & not fit to work male from total

population of this age group. Similarly, 79 (33%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 527 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 298 (57%) are illiterate male, while 97 (18%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 105 (20%) are illiterate female, while 27 (5%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 294 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 161 (55%) are illiterate male, while 55 (19%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 68 (23%) are illiterate female, while 10 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 83 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 49 (59%) are illiterate male, while 16 (19%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 17 (20%) are illiterate female, while 1 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 3617 and females are 1426.
- Total not fit to work males are 996 and females are 410.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1422 and females are 574.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 550 and females are 269.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 123 and females are 35.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 649 and females are 955.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis of the data unveils significant disparities in both employment and literacy rates among individuals within the targeted age bracket (0-40) with disabilities. Notably, there is a considerable gap in the number of fit-to-work males (3617) compared to females (1426), indicating a pronounced gender imbalance in employment opportunities. Similarly, within the not-fit-to-work category, the number of males (996) significantly exceeds that of females (410), further underscoring gender discrepancies in workforce participation. Furthermore, in terms of literacy rates, there are 1422 literate males compared to 574 literate females within the targeted age bracket. This disparity suggests potential barriers for females in accessing education or literacy programs. Among those who are both literate and fit to work, the gap narrows but still persists, with 550 males compared to 269 females. This highlights the challenges faced by literate women with disabilities in securing employment opportunities. Surprisingly, among those who are literate but not fit to work, there are 123 males compared to just 35 females, indicating additional barriers for females in accessing the workforce despite educational attainment. Conversely, among those who are illiterate but fit to work, the number of females (955) exceeds that of males (649), suggesting potential complexities in workforce participation irrespective of literacy status. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions and gender-sensitive policies to address the pervasive gender imbalances in both employment and literacy rates among individuals with disabilities.



**DISTRICT
GUJRAT**

3.6. District Gujrat



Demographic Overview



3.6.1. Gender Profile



3.6.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.6.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.6.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.6.1. Gender Profile

3.6.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities



Figure 3.6.1.1

Figure 3.6.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Gujrat as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 6651 individuals, 5017 are male, comprising of 75% of the total, whereas 1634 are female, constituting 25% of the total registered PWDs in the Gujrat district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Gujrat.

3.6.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

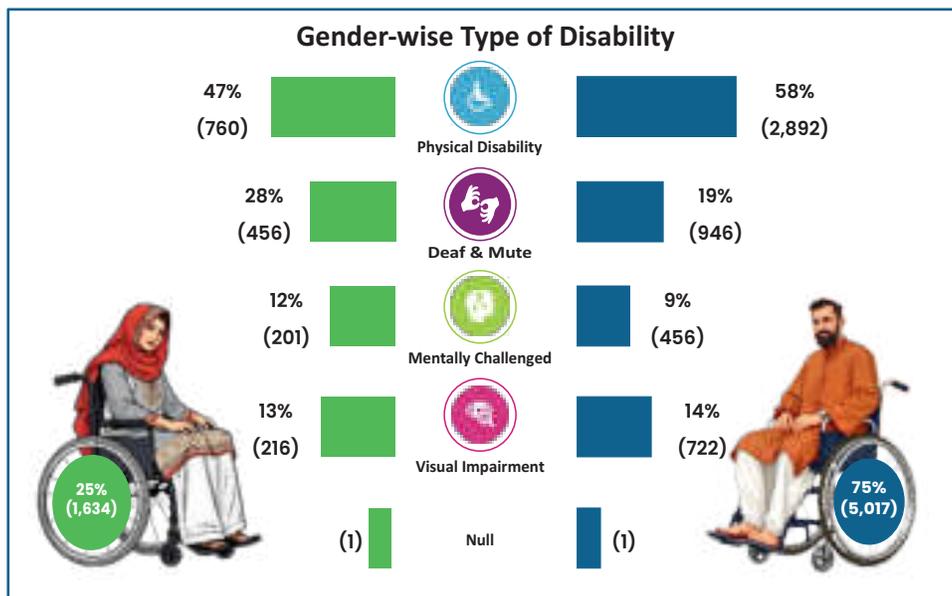


Figure 3.6.1.2

Figure 3.6.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Gujrat.

The data reveals that a total of 1634 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 760 female have physical disabilities, constituting 47% of total female population. Similarly, 5017 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 2892 male have physical disabilities, constituting 58% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 456 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 28% of total female population. Same as, a total of 946 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 19% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 201 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 12% of total female population. Same as, a total of 456 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 9% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 216 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 13% of total female population. Same as, 722 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 14% of total male population.

Moreover, the type of disability of 2 entries (1 Female and 1 Male) is not defined thus included in the null category.

3.6.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

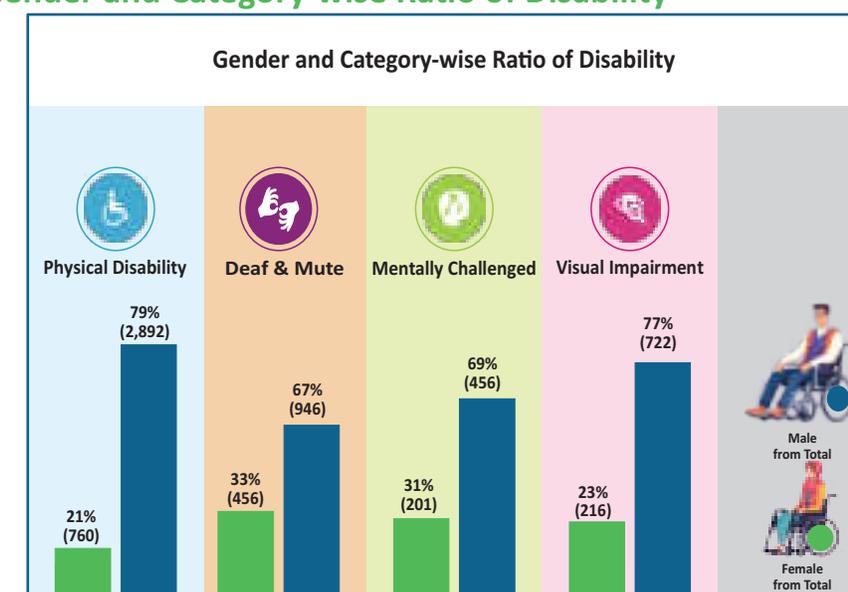


Figure 3.6.1.3

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 3652 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 79%, while female represent 21%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 1402 individuals, with male accounting for 67% of the population and female for 33%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 657 individuals, male represent 69% of the population, while female account for 31%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 938 individuals, male constitute 77% of the population, while female represent 23%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.6.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.6.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

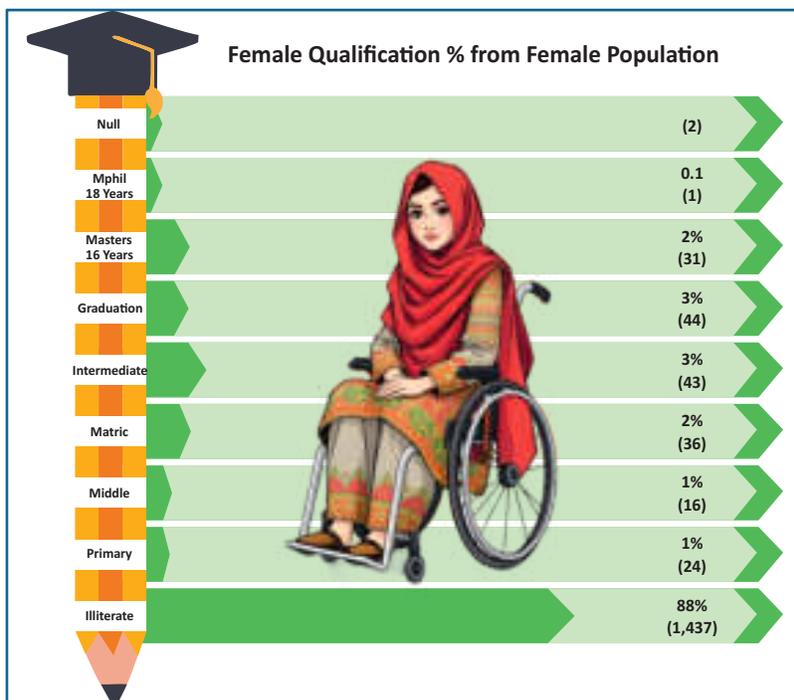


Figure 3.6.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data shows that out of a total female population of 1,634, 88% (1,437 females) are not literate. Only 1% (24 females) with disabilities have a primary level education, and another 1% (16 females) have a middle level education. Additionally, 2% (36 females) have completed matriculation, while 3% (43 females) have attained an intermediate level education. Another 3% (44 females) have obtained a graduation degree, 2% (31 females) have earned a Master's degree (16 years of education), and just 0.1% (1 female) has reached the MPhil level (18 years of education).

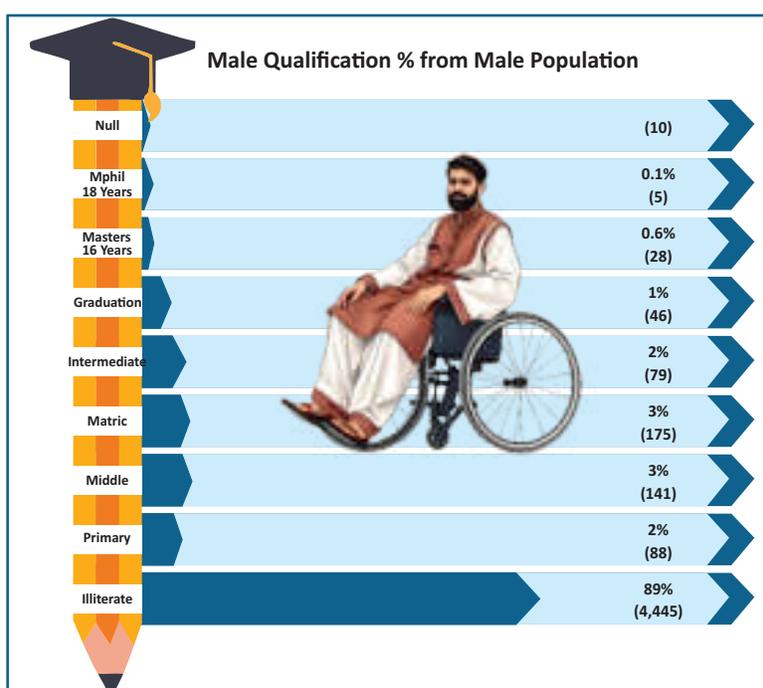


Figure 3.6.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 4445 male are not literate accounting to 89%, 88 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 2%, 141 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 3%, 175 male have matric level education consisting of 3%, 79 male have intermediate level consisting 2%, 46 male have graduation level accounting to 1%, 28 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 0.6%, while 5 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 5017. There are 12 'Null' entries (Male: 10 female: 2) which means the qualification level of these persons are not clearly defined.

3.6.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.6.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

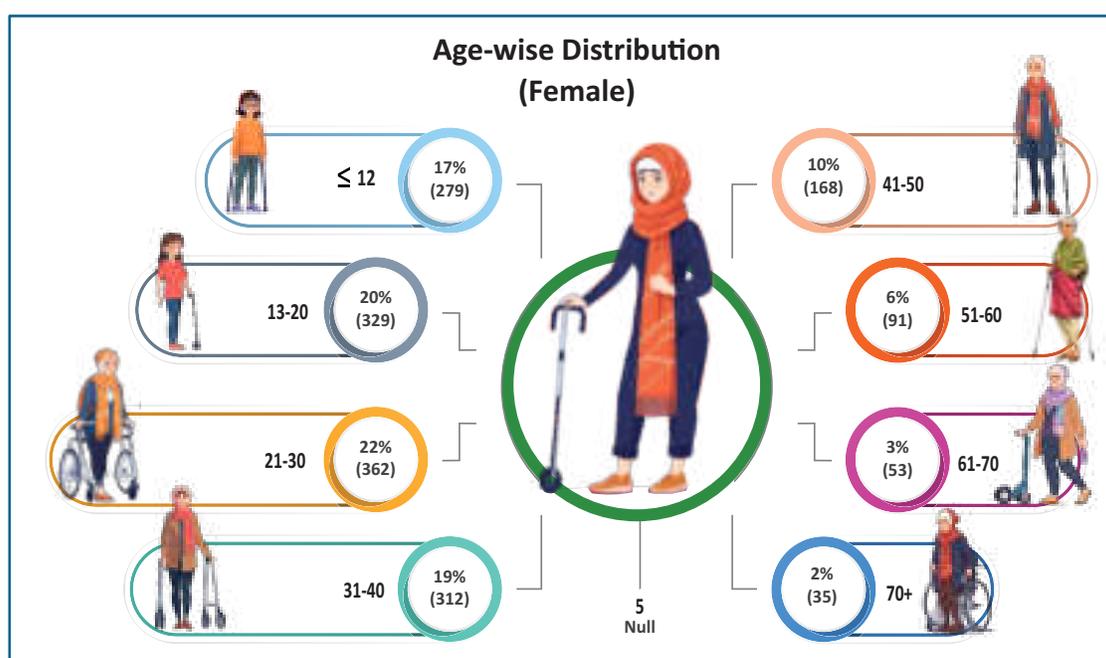


Figure 3.6.2.1 (a)

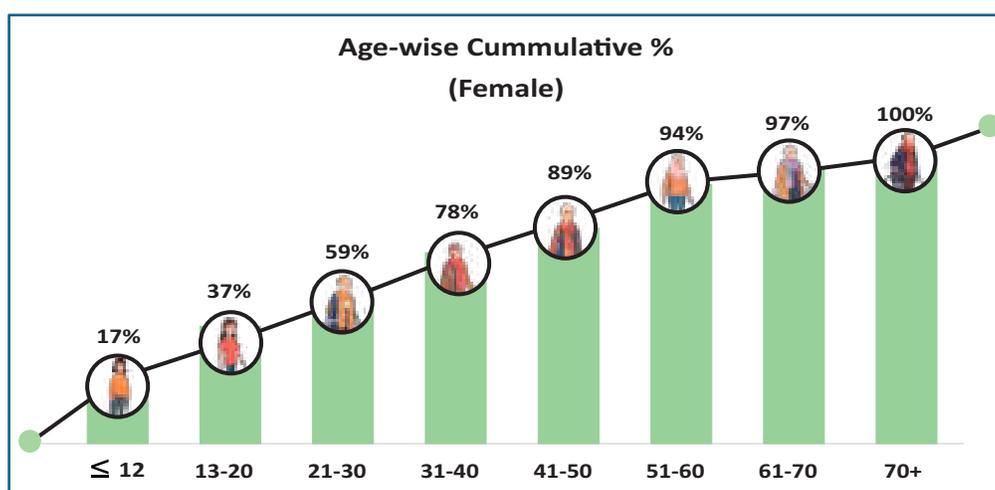


Figure 3.6.2.1 (b)

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

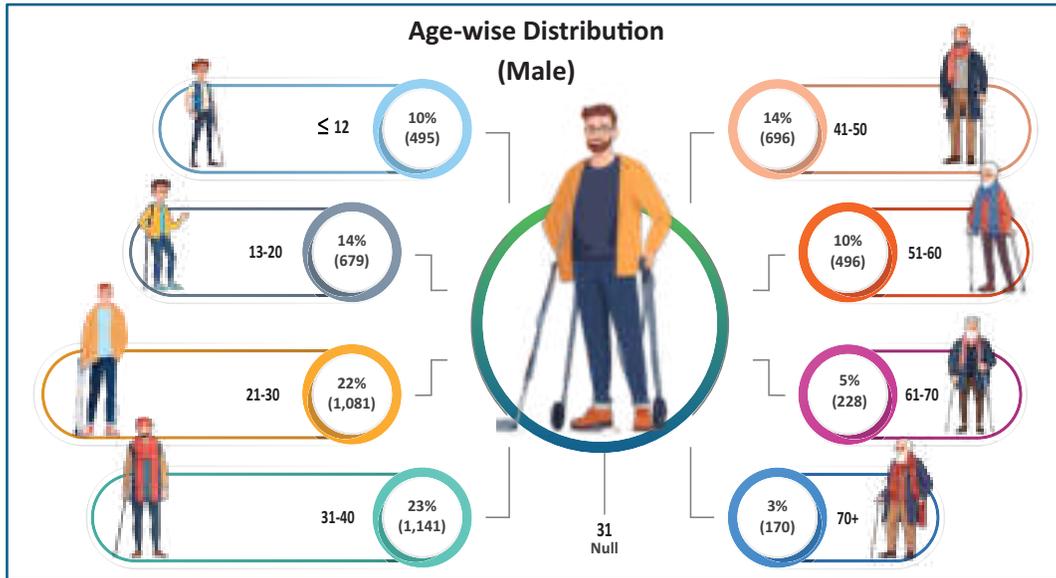


Figure 3.6.2.1 (c)

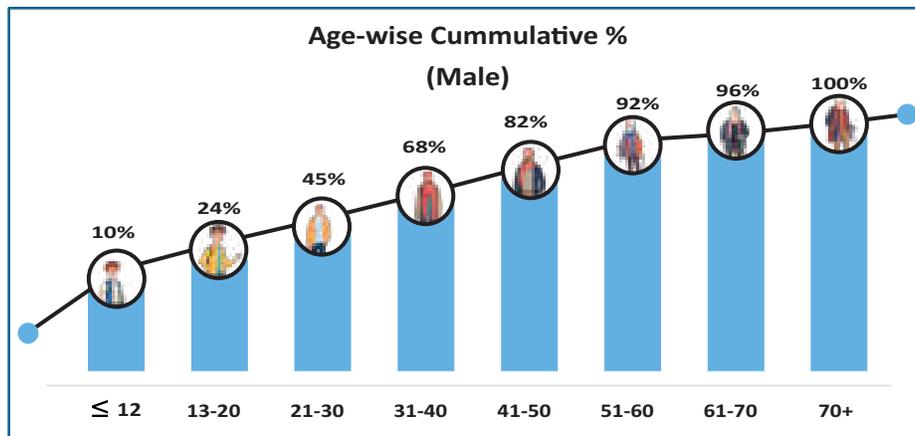


Figure 3.6.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

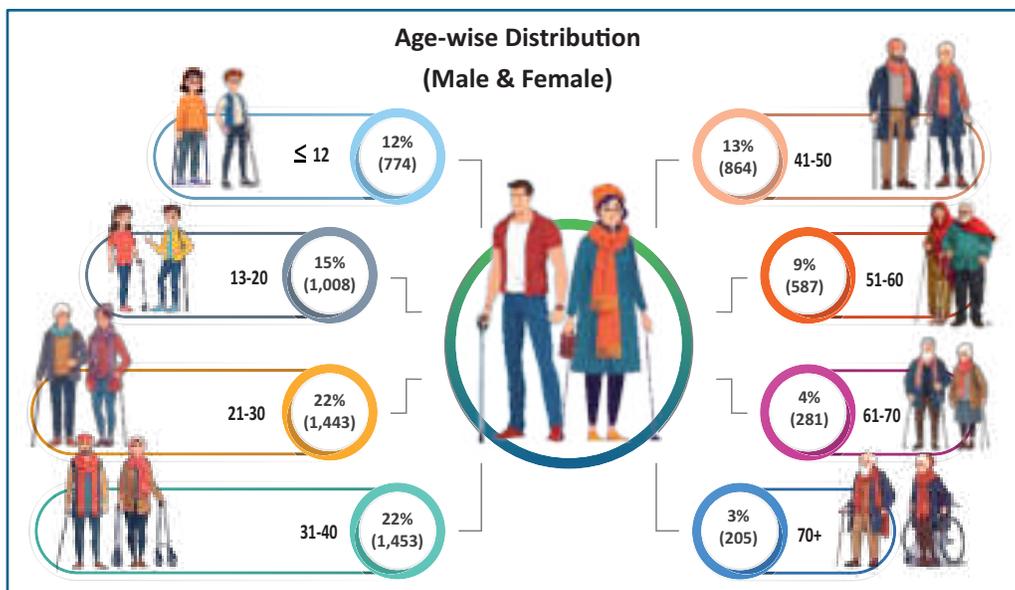


Figure 3.6.2.1 (e)

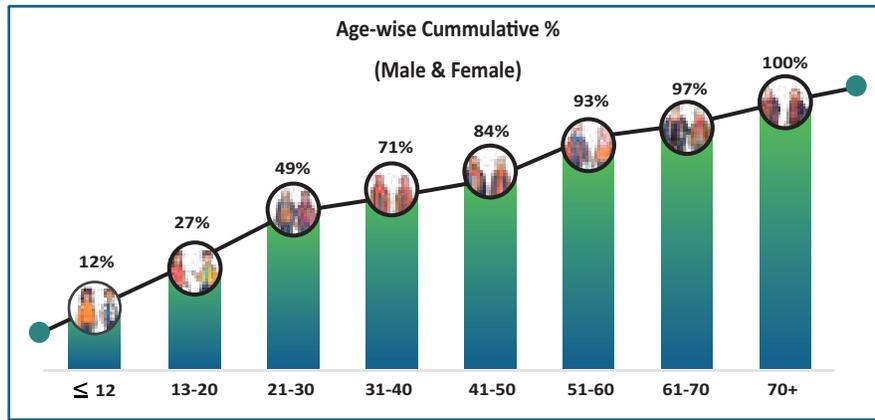


Figure 3.6.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 22% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1634. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 31-40, accounting for 23% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 5017.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 31-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 78% in female and 68% in male with disabilities.

Furthermore, the age of 36 entries (5 Females and 31 Males) is not clearly defined thus included in the null category.

3.6.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

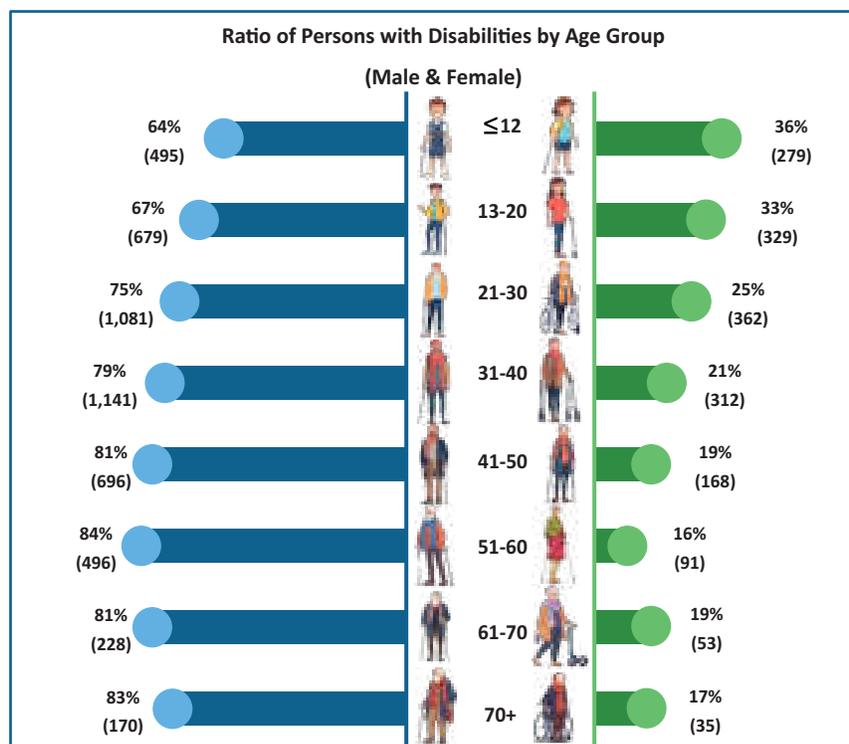


Figure 3.6.2.2

Figure 3.6.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 36% of respective total i.e. 774. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 51-60 accounting to 84% of respective total i.e. 587

3.6.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.6.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

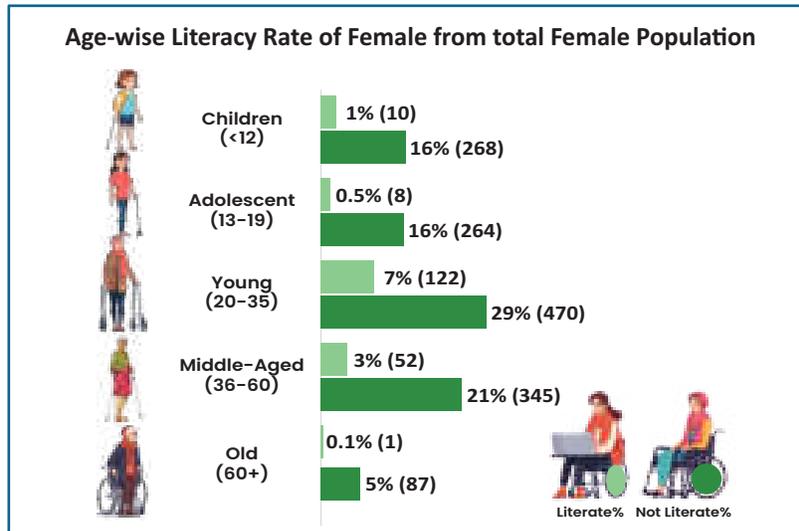


Figure 3.6.3.1

Figure 3.6.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Gujrat.

The data reveals that a total of 278 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 268 (16%) are illiterate female, while 10 (1%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 272 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 264 (16%) are illiterate female, while 8 (0.5%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 592 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 470 (29%) are illiterate female, while 122 (7%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 397 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 345 (21%) are illiterate female, while 52 (3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 88 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 87 (5%) are illiterate female, while 1 (0.1%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. There are 5 Null entries that are not clearly defined.

3.6.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

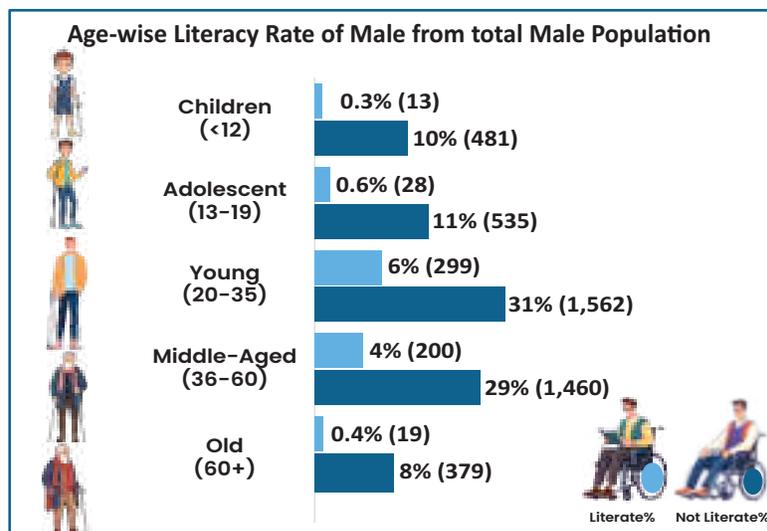


Figure 3.6.3.2

Figure 3.6.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Gujrat.

The data reveals that a total of 494 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 481 (10%) are illiterate male, while 13 (0.3%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 563 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 535 (11%) are illiterate male, while 28 (0.6%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1861 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1562 (31%) are illiterate male, while 299 (6%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 1660 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1460 (29%) are illiterate male, while 200 (4%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 398 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 379 (8%) are illiterate male, while 19 (0.4%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.6.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

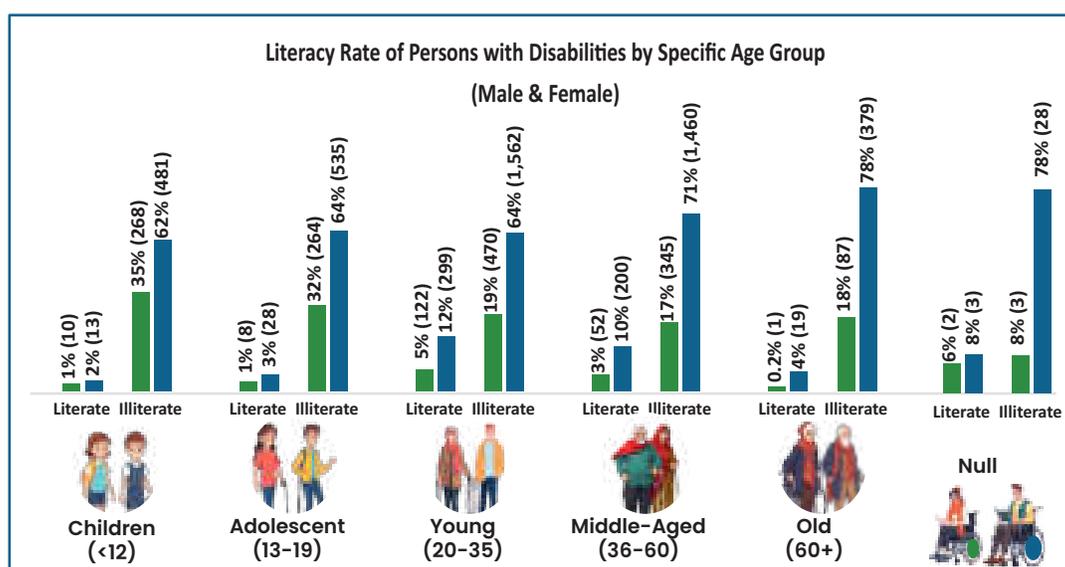


Figure 3.6.3.3

Figure 3.6.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Gujrat.

The data reveals that a total of 722 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 481 (62%) are illiterate male, while 13 (2%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 268 (35%) are illiterate female, while 10 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 835 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 535 (64%) are illiterate male, while 28 (3%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 264 (32%) are illiterate female, while 8(1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 2453 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1562(64%) are illiterate male, while 299 (12%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 470 (19%) are illiterate female, while 122 (5%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 2057 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1460 (71%) are illiterate male, while 200 (10%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 345 (17%) are illiterate female, while 52 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 486 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 379 (78%) are illiterate male, while 19 (4%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 87 (18%) are illiterate female, while 1 (0.2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

3.6.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

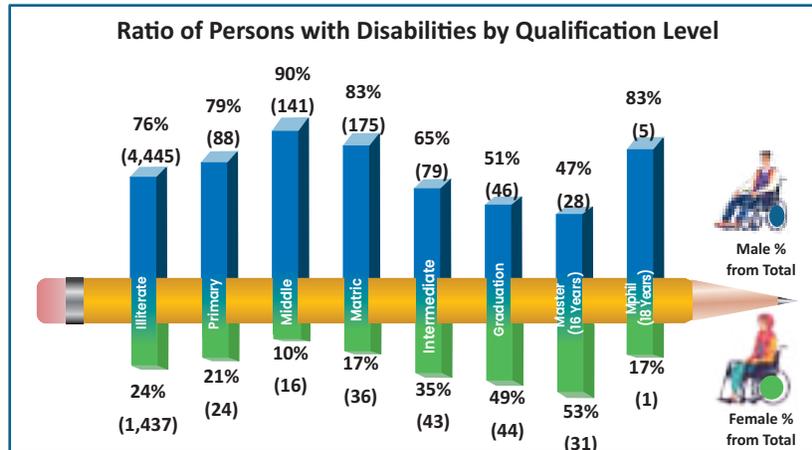


Figure 3.6.3.4

Figure 3.6.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Gujrat.

The data reveals that a total of 5882 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 4445 are male with 76%, while 1437 are female 24% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 112 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 88 with 79% while female with disabilities contribute 24 with 21% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 157 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 141 are male with 90% while female with disabilities contribute 16 with 10% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 211 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 175 are male with 83% while female with disabilities contribute 36 with 17% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 122 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 79 are male with 65% while female with disabilities contribute 43 with 35% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 90 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 46 are male with 51% while female with disabilities contribute 44 with 49% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 59 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 28 are male with 47% while female with disabilities contribute 31 with 53% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 6 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 5 are male with 83% while female with disabilities contribute 1 with 17% education at this level.

3.6.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.6.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

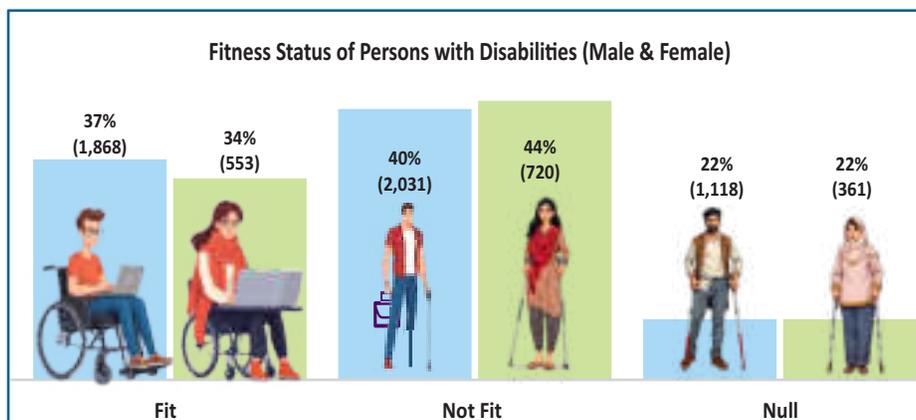


Figure 3.6.4.1

Figure 3.6.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 37% (1868) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 34% (553) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 40% (2031), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 44%, comprising 720 individuals. Furthermore, the fitness status of 22% of male (1118) and 22% of female (361) is not clearly defined thus included in the Null category.

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.6.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

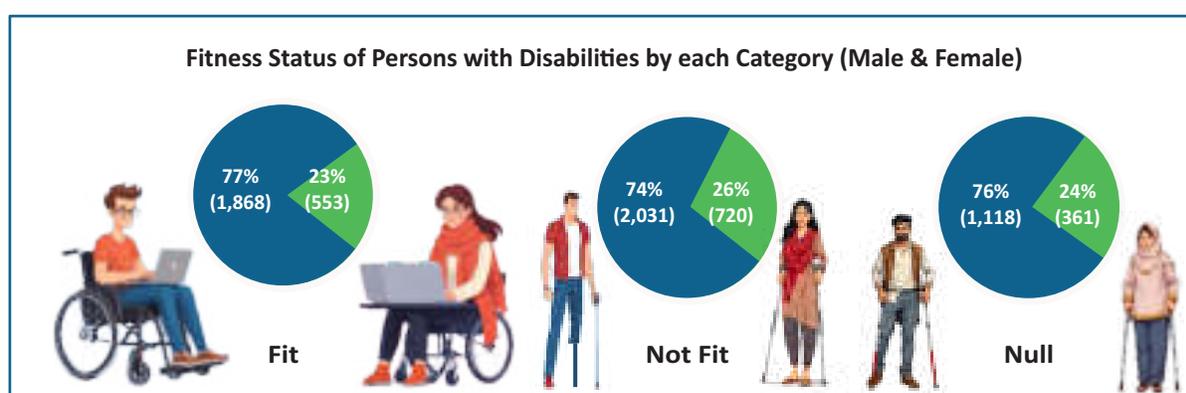


Figure 3.6.4.2

Figure 3.6.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 6651 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (77%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (23%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (74%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (26%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (76%) are present compared to female (24%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.6.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.6.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.6.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.6.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

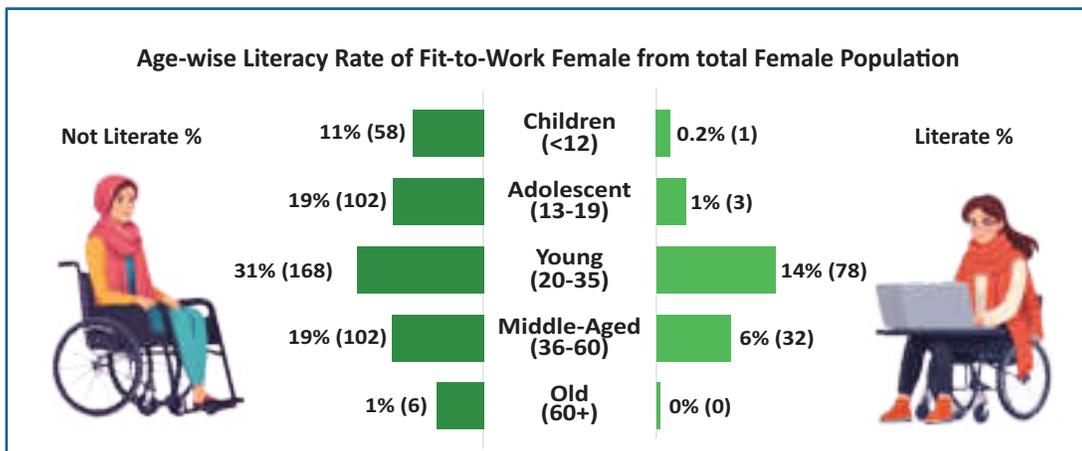


Figure 3.6.5.1

Figure 3.6.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 14% (78) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 31% (168) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 550.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 11% (58), while literacy rate is 0.2% (1) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (3), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 19% (102). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (32), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 19% (102).

3.6.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

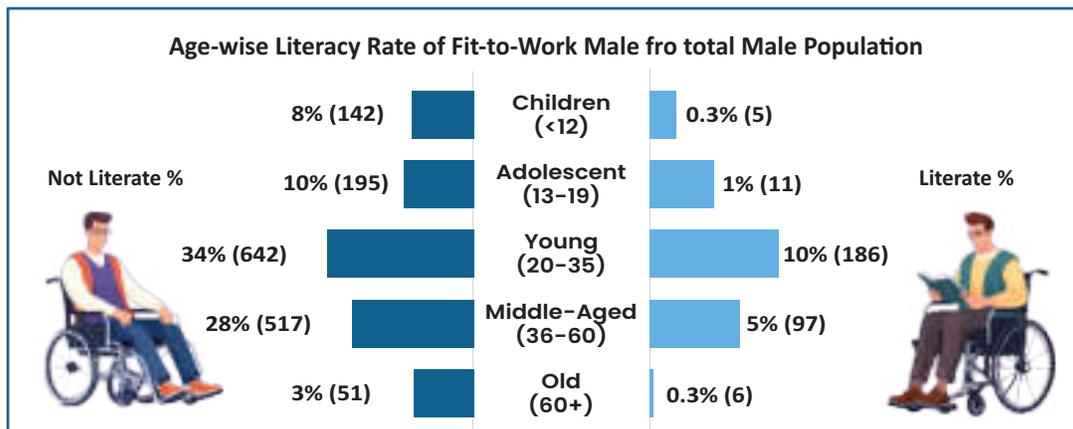


Figure 3.6.5.2

Figure 3.6.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 10% (186) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 34% (642) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1864.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.3% (5), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 8% (142). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (11), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 10% (195). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (97), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 28% (517).

3.6.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities from total Population (Male & Female)

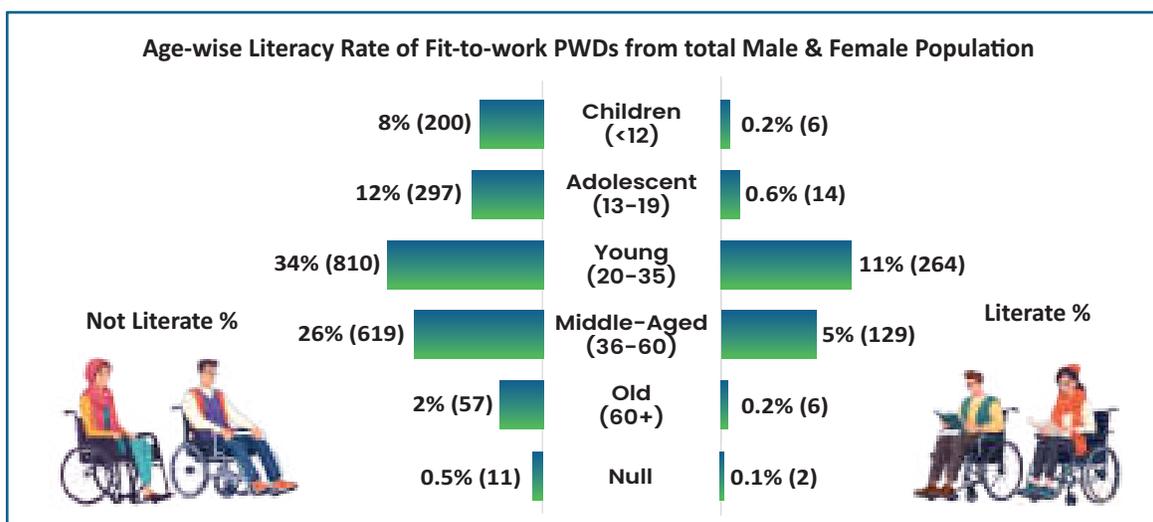


Figure 3.6.5.3

Figure 3.6.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 11% (264) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 34% (810) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 2415.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (6), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 8% (200). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 0.6% (14), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 12% (297). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (129), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 26% (619).

3.6.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

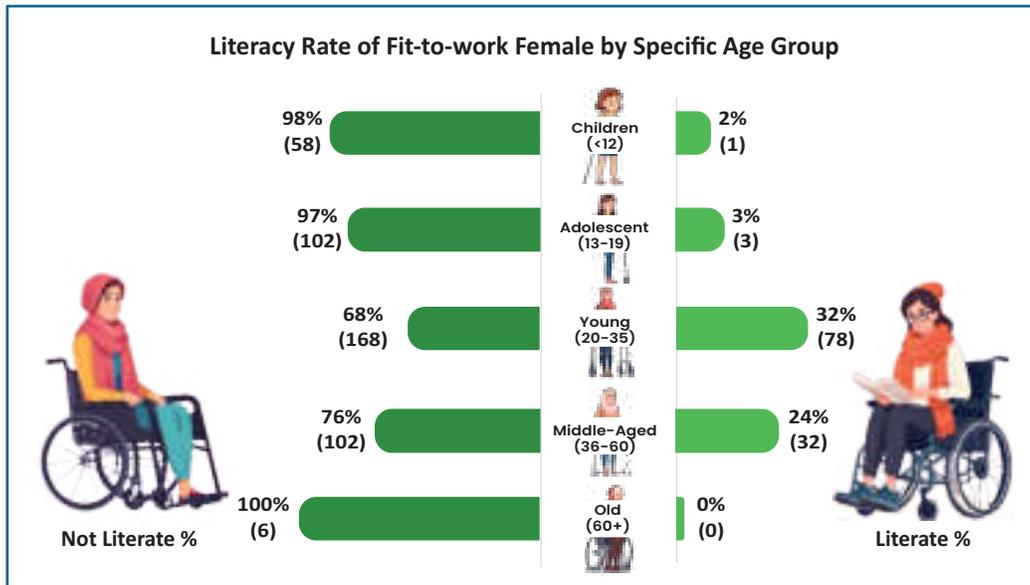


Figure 3.6.5.4

Figure 3.6.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 32% (78) from respective age group total i.e. 246. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 98% (58) from respective age group total i.e. 59.

3.6.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

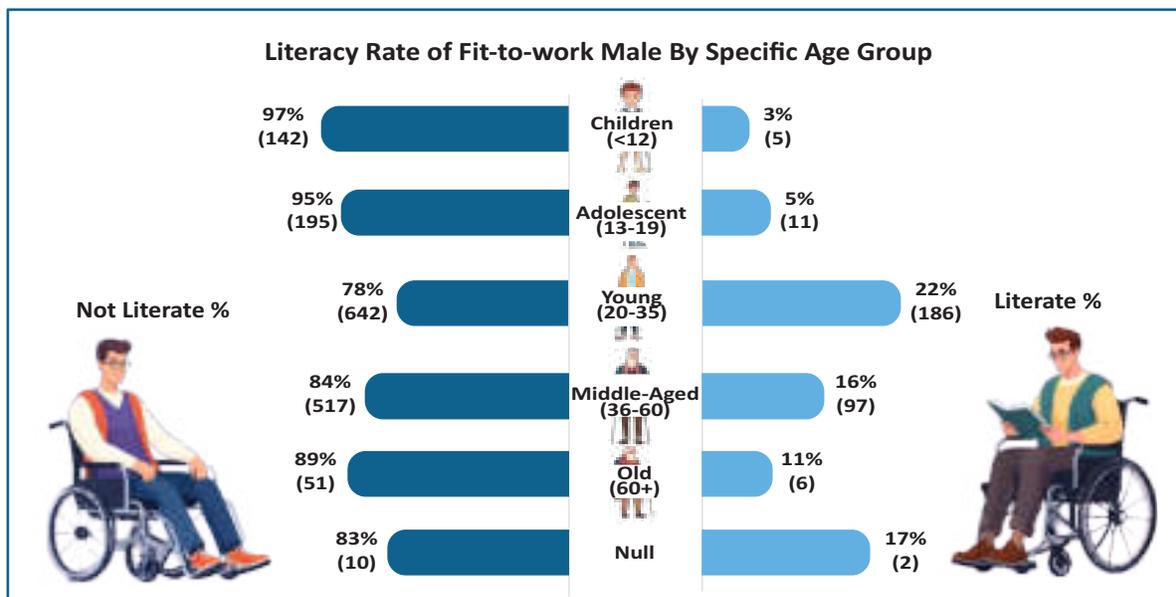


Figure 3.6.5.5

Figure 3.6.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 22% (186) from respective age group total i.e. 828. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 97% (142) from respective age group total i.e. 147.

3.6.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

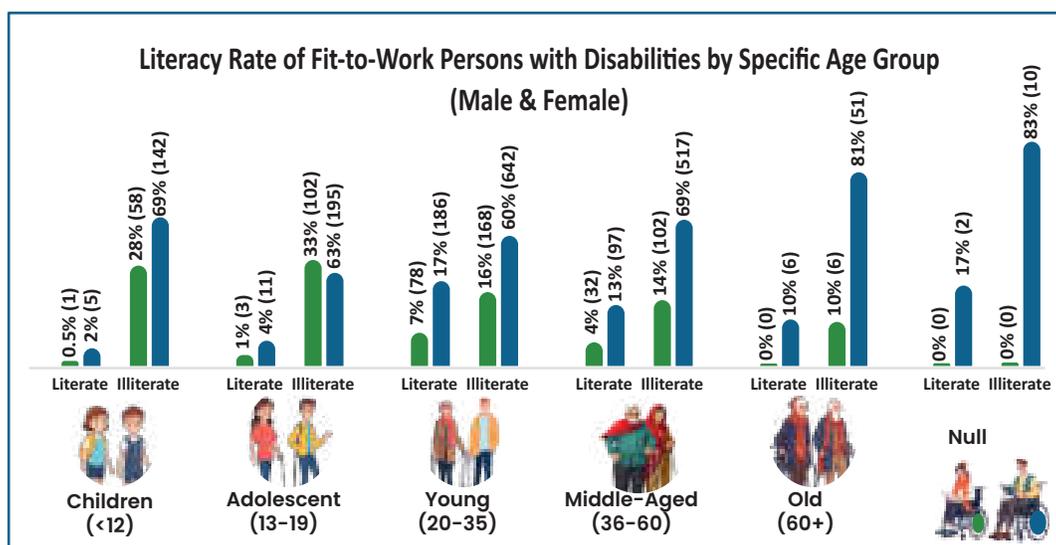


Figure 3.6.5.6

Figure 3.6.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Gujrat.

The data reveals that a total of 206 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 142 (69%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 58 (28%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 5 (2%) are literate male, while 1 (0.5%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 311 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 195 (63%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 102 (33%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 11 (4%) are literate & fit to work male and 3 (1%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 1074 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 642 (60%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 168 (16%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 186 (17%) are literate & fit to work male and 78 (7%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 748 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 517 (69%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 102 (14%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 97 (13%) are literate & fit to work male and 32 (4%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 63 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 51 (81%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 6 (10%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 6 (10%) are literate & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

3.6.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.6.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

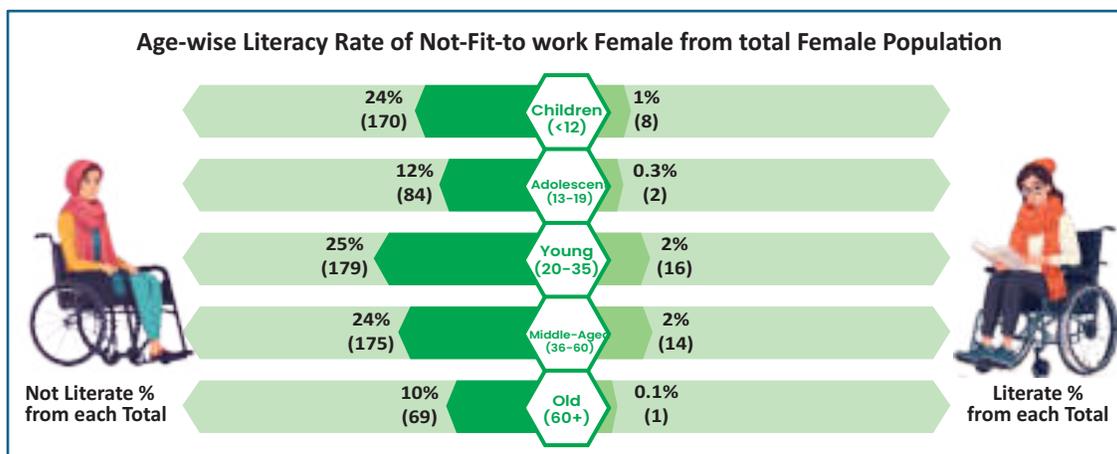


Figure 3.6.6.1

Figure 3.6.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 2% (16) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 25% (179) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 720.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (8), while the non-literacy rate is 24% (170). Similarly, the non-literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 12% (84). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (14), while the non-literacy rate is 24% (175).

3.6.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit- to- work Male with Disabilities

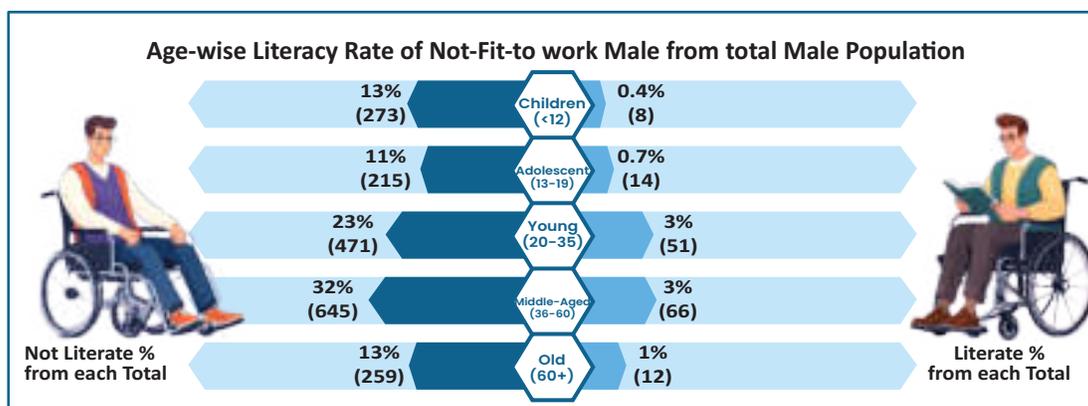


Figure 3.6.6.2

Figure 3.6.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 3% (51) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 32% (645) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 2026.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.4% (8), while the non-literacy rate is 13% (273). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 0.7% (14), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (215). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (66), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 32% (645).

3.6.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

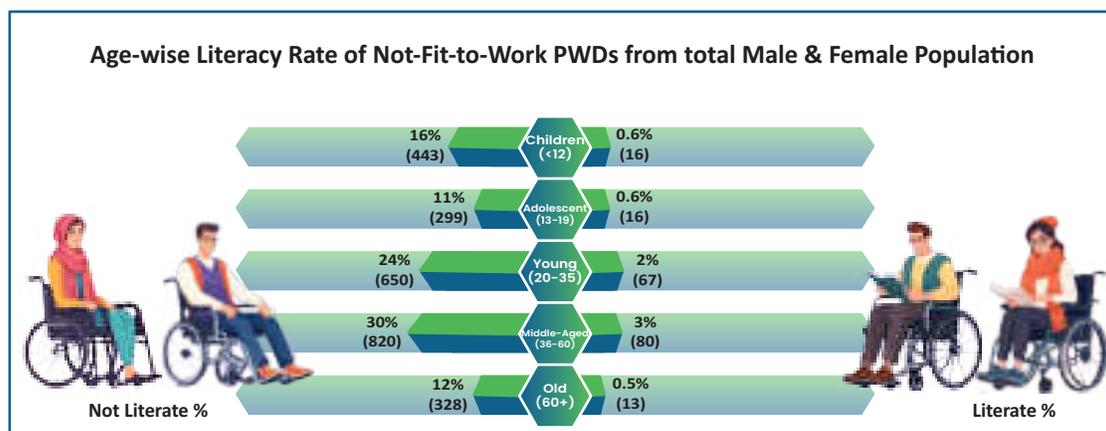


Figure 3.6.6.3

Figure 3.6.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 3% (80) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 30% (820) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 2746.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.6% (16), while the non-literacy rate is 16% (443). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 0.6% (16), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (299). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 20-35 is 2% (67), while the non-literacy rate is 24% (650).

3.6.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

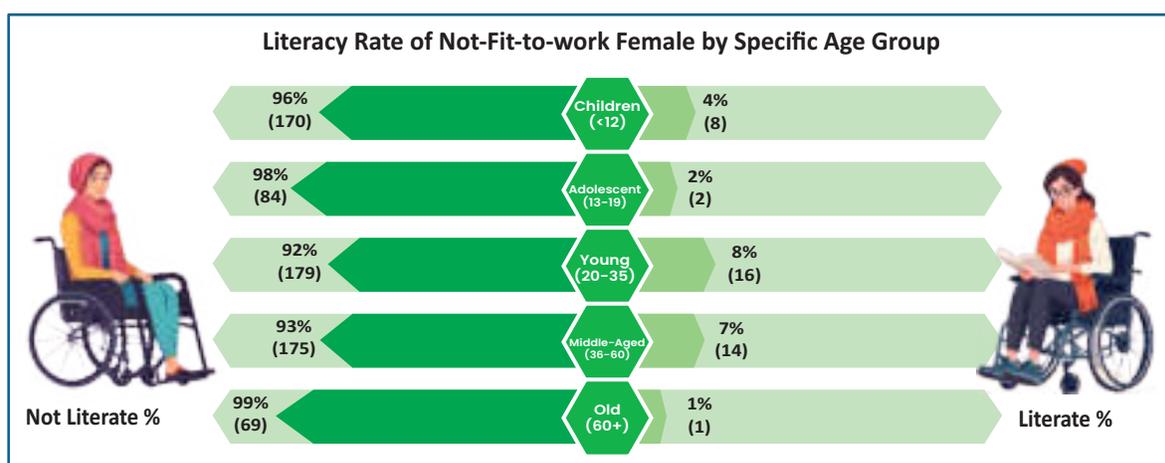


Figure 3.6.6.4

Figure 3.6.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 8% (16) from respective age group total i.e. 195. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 98% (84) from respective age group total i.e. 86.

3.6.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

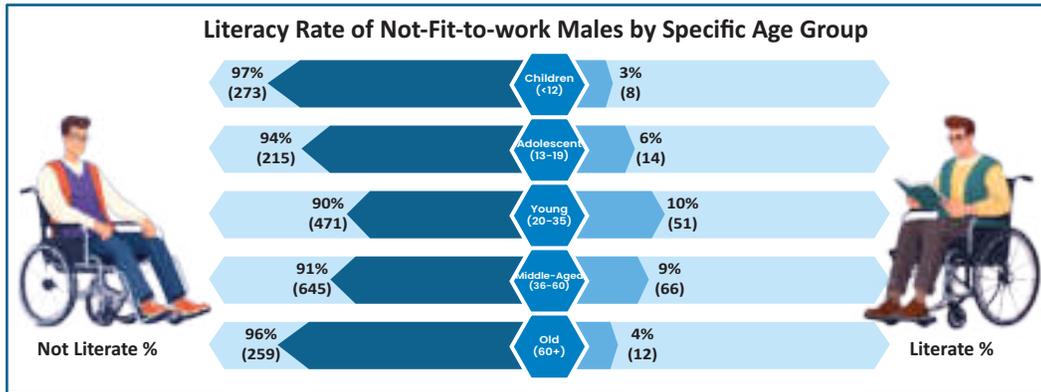


Figure 3.6.6.5

Figure 3.6.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 10% (51) from respective age group total i.e. 522. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 97% (273) from respective age group total i.e. 281.

3.6.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

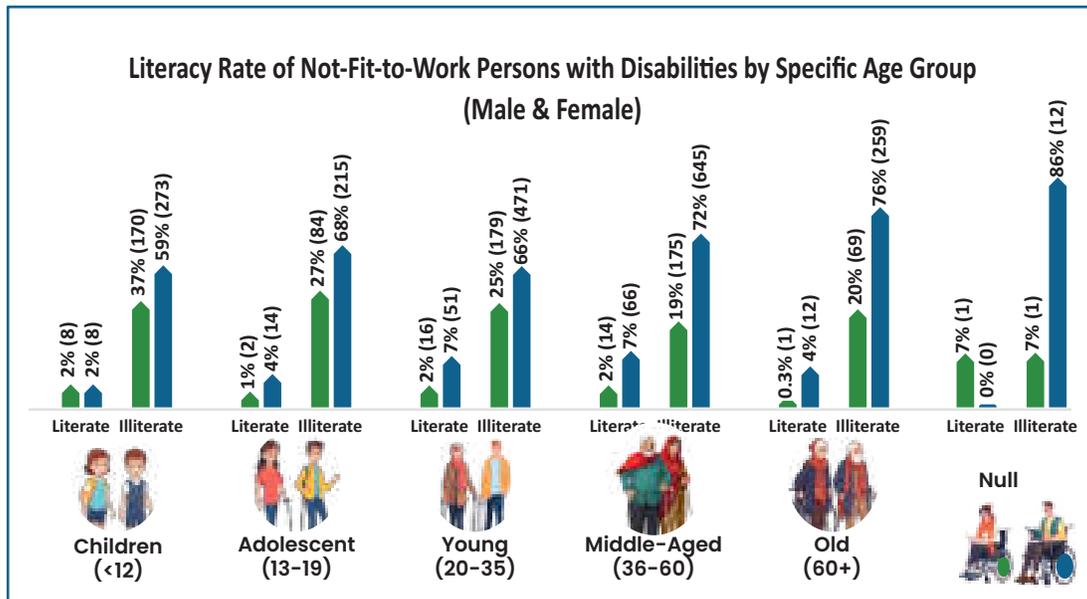


Figure 3.6.6.6

Figure 3.6.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Gujrat.

The data reveals that a total of 459 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 273 (59%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 8 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 170 (37%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 8 (2%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 315 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 215 (68%) are illiterate male, while 14 (4%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 84 (27%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 717 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 471 (66%) are illiterate male, while 51 (7%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 179 (25%) are illiterate female, while 16 (2%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 900 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 645 (72%) are illiterate male, while 66 (7%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 175 (19%) are illiterate female, while 14 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 341 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 259 (76%) are illiterate male, while 12 (4%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 69 (20%) are illiterate female, while 1 (0.3%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 1868 and females are 553.
- Total not fit to work males are 2031 and females are 720.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 414 and females are 169.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 245 and females are 101.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 91 and females are 31.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 1153 and females are 367.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the data reveals significant disparities in both employment and literacy rates among individuals aged 0-40 with disabilities. In terms of employment, there is a substantial gap between fit-to-work males (1868) and females (553), as well as among those not fit to work (2031 males vs. 720 females), indicating gender imbalances in workforce participation. Similarly, in literacy rates, there are 414 literate males compared to 169 literate females, suggesting potential barriers for female access to education. Despite literacy, challenges persist for females in securing employment, as evidenced by the fewer numbers of literate females fit to work (101) compared to males (245). Additionally, disparities exist even among those literate but not fit to work, with significantly fewer females (31) compared to males (91). Conversely, among the illiterate but fit to work, the number of females (367) exceeds that of males (1153), suggesting complexities in workforce participation irrespective of literacy status. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions and gender-sensitive policies to address gender disparities and promote inclusivity for individuals with disabilities, ensuring equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender or literacy status.



**DISTRICT
HAFIZABAD**

3.7. District Hafizabad



Demographic Overview



3.7.1. Gender Profile



3.7.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.7.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.7.4. Fitness Status of PWD's

3.7.1. Gender Profile

3.7.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

The registered PWDs in District Hafizabad was calculated, yielding the following results for male & female;



Figure 3.7.1.1

Figure 3.7.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Hafizabad as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 2133 individuals, 1694 are male, comprising of 79% of the total, whereas 439 are female, constituting 21% of the total registered PWDs in the Hafizabad district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Hafizabad.

3.7.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

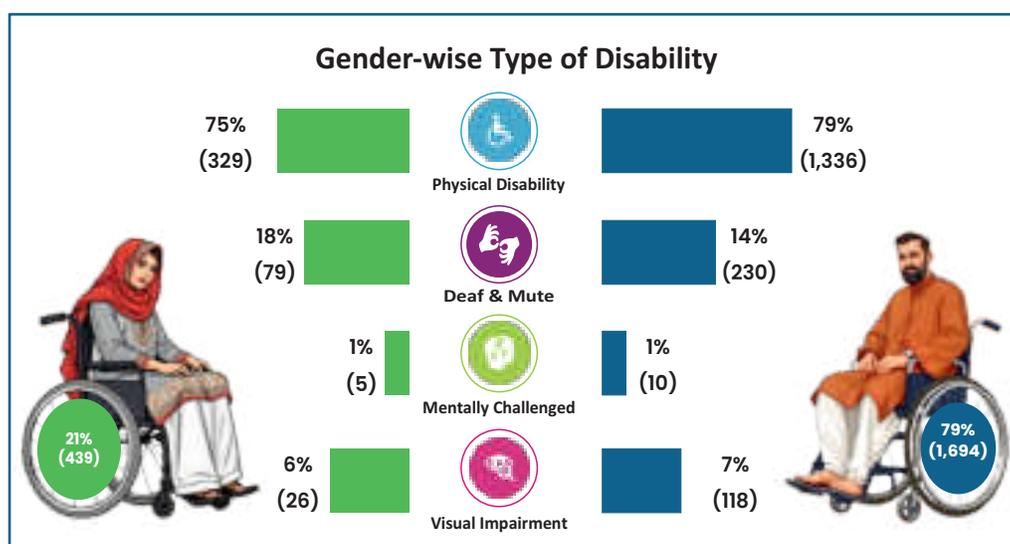


Figure 3.7.1.2

Figure 3.7.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Hafizabad.

The data reveals that a total of 439 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 329 female have physical disabilities, constituting 75% of total female population. Similarly, 1694 are registered male with disabilities.

Among them 1336 male have physical disabilities, constituting 79% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 79 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 18% of total female population. Same as, a total of 230 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 14% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 5 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 1% of total female population. Same as, a total of 10 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 1% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 26 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 6% of total female population. Same as, a total of 118 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 7% of total male population.

3.7.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

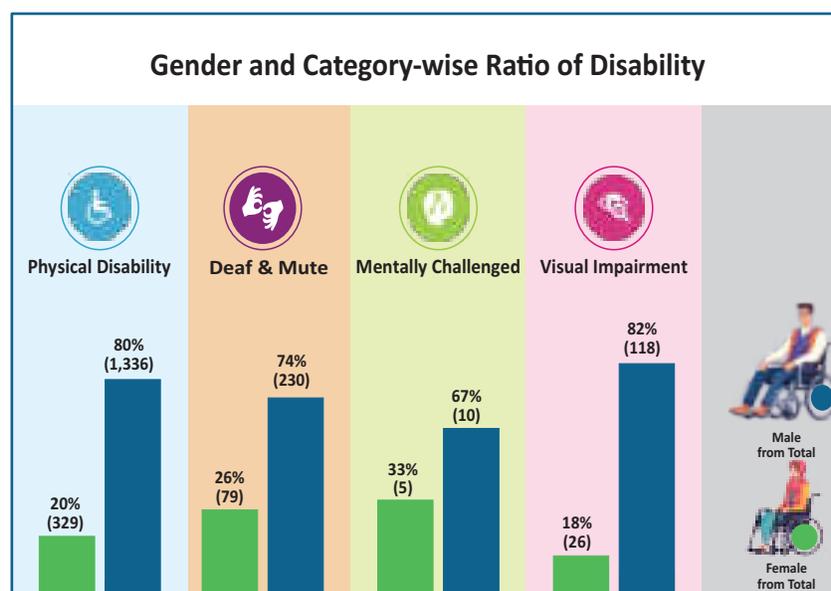


Figure 3.7.1.3

Figure 3.7.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Hafizabad.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 1665 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 80%, while female represent 20%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 309 individuals, with male accounting for 74% of the population and female for 26%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 15 individuals, male represent 67% of the population, while female account for 33%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 144 individuals, male constitute 82% of the population, while female represent 18%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.7.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Person with Disabilities

Figure 3.7.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

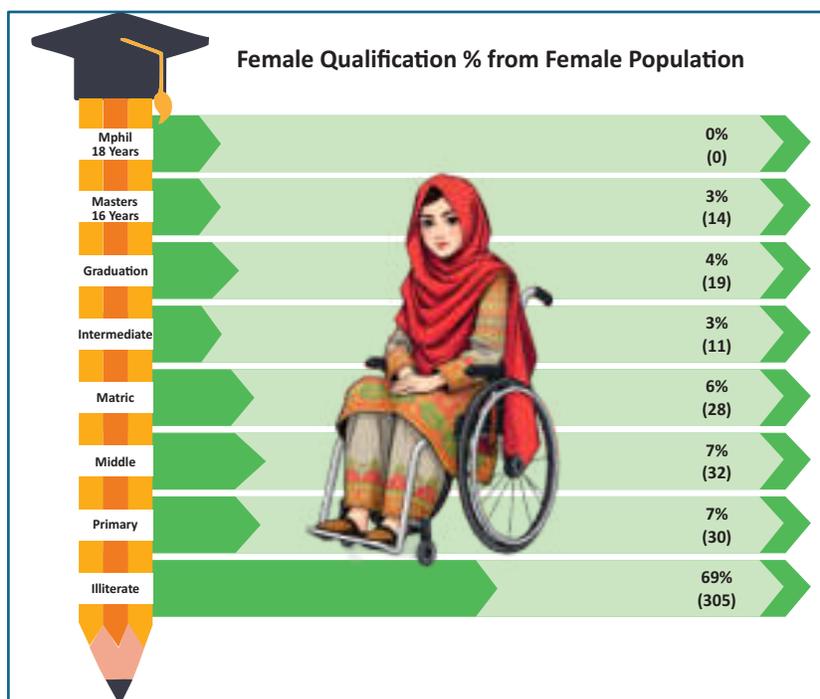


Figure 3.7.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 305 female are not literate accounting to 69%, 30 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 7%, 32 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 7%, 28 female have matric level education consisting of 6%, 11 female have intermediate level consisting 3%, 19 female have graduation level accounting to 4% and 14 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 3% of the total female population i.e. 439.

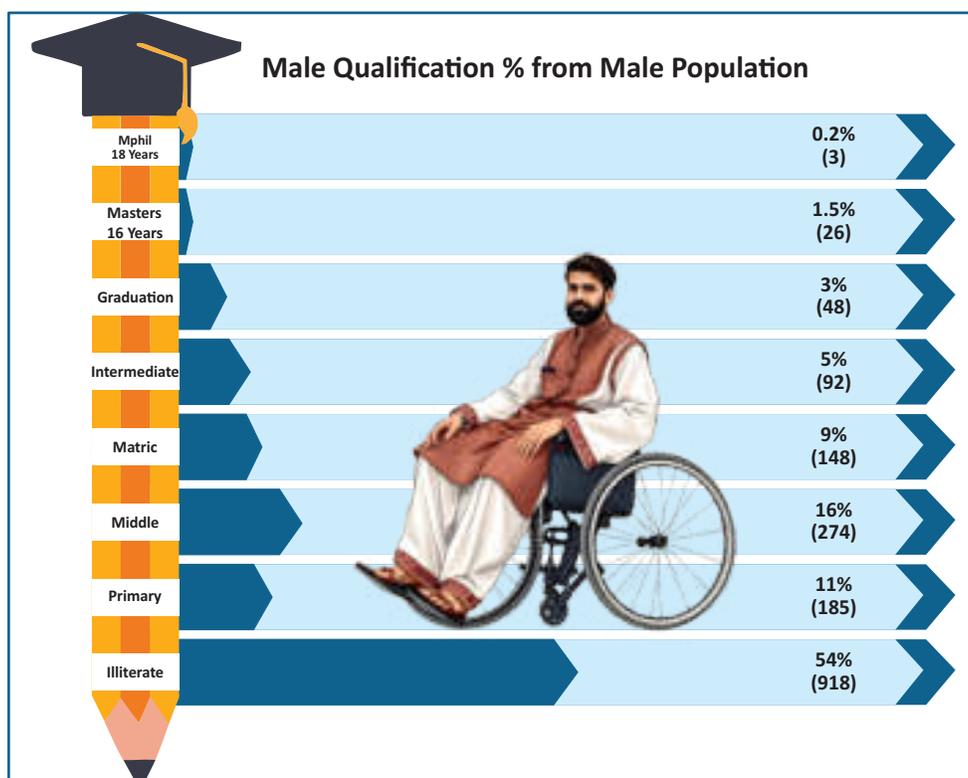


Figure 3.7.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 918 male are not literate accounting to 54%, 185 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 11%, 274 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 16%, 148 male have matric level education consisting of 9%, 92 male have intermediate level consisting 5%, 48 male have graduation level accounting to 3%, 26 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1.5%, while 3 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.2% of the total male population i.e. 1694.

3.7.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.7.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

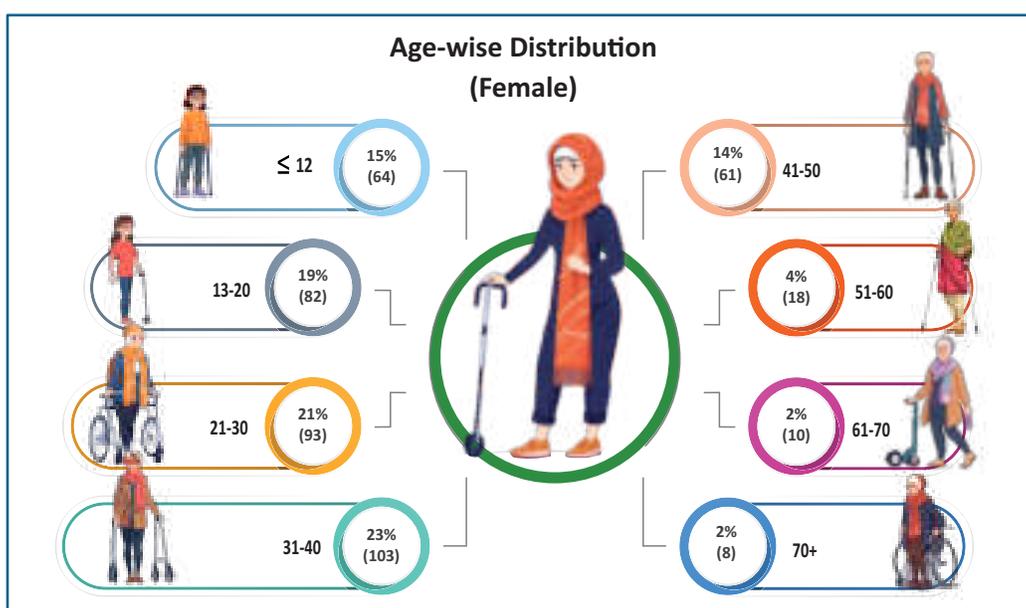


Figure 3.7.2.1 (a)

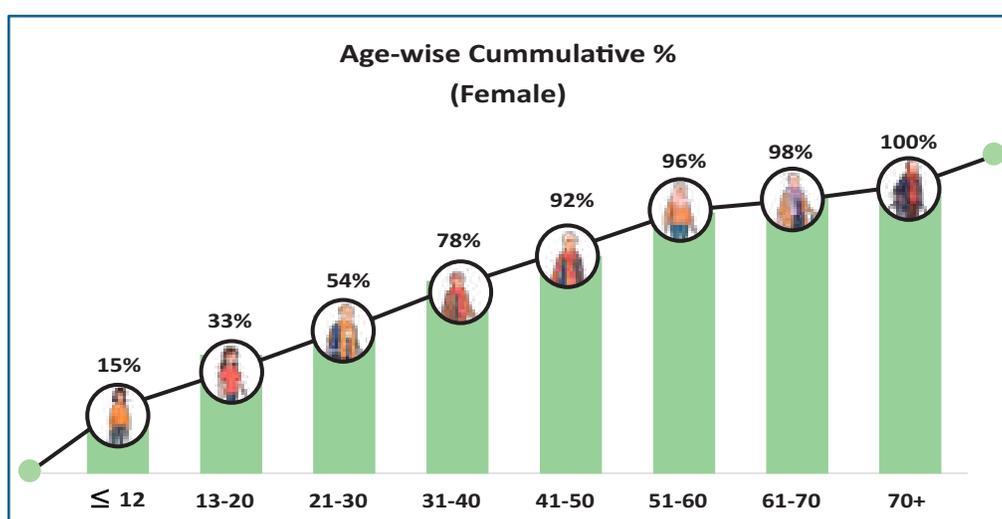


Figure 3.7.2.1 (b)

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

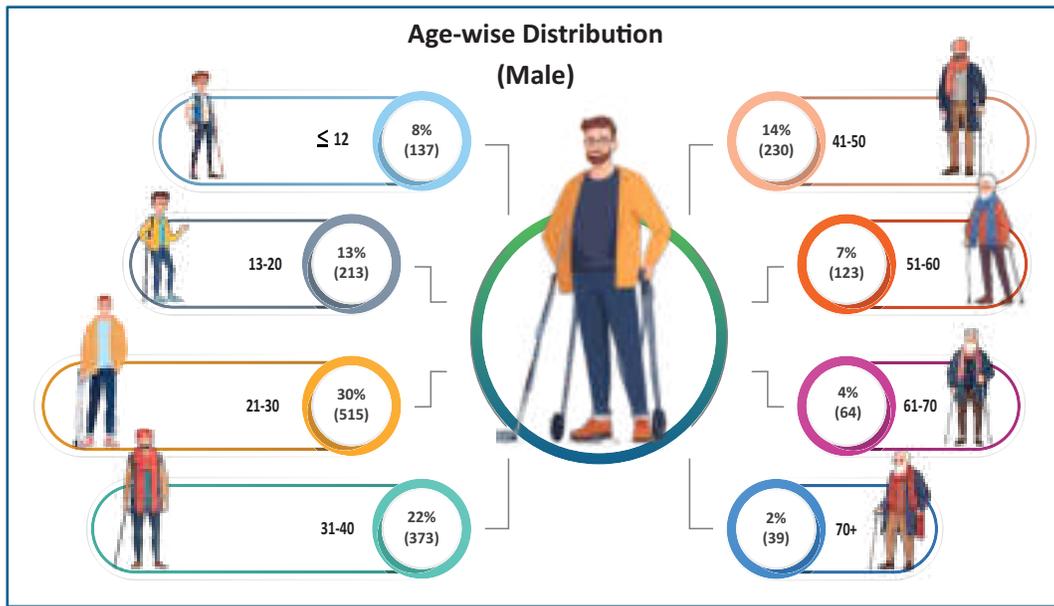


Figure 3.7.2.1 (c)

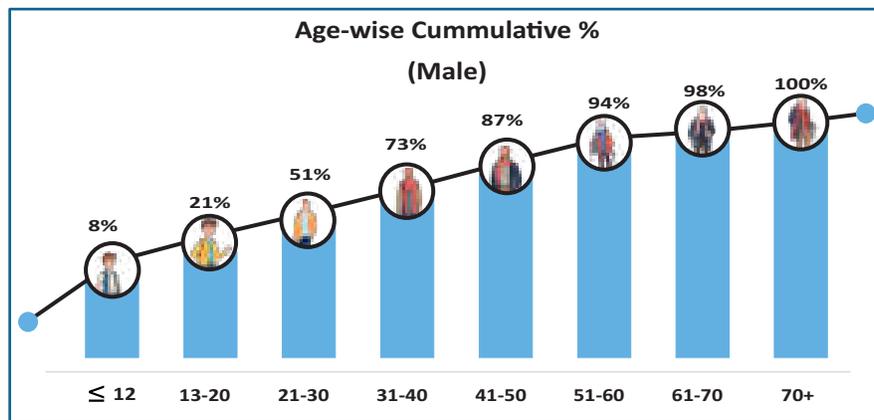


Figure 3.7.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

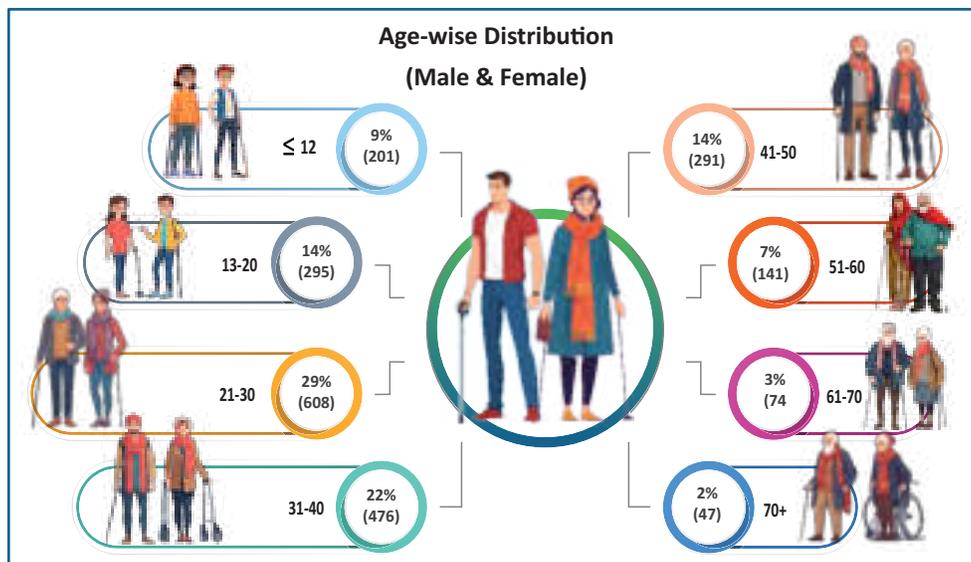


Figure 3.7.2.1 (e)

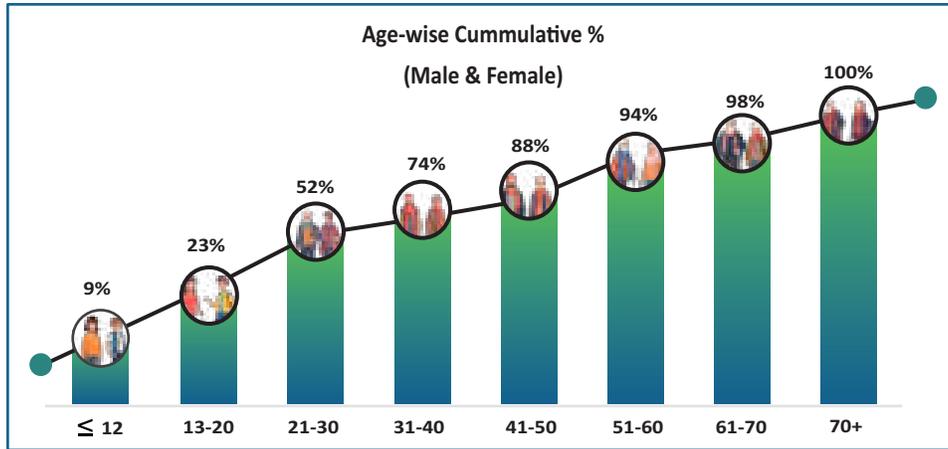


Figure 3.7.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 31-40, accounting for 23% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 439. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 30% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 1694.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 31-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 78% in female and 73% in male with disabilities.

3.7.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

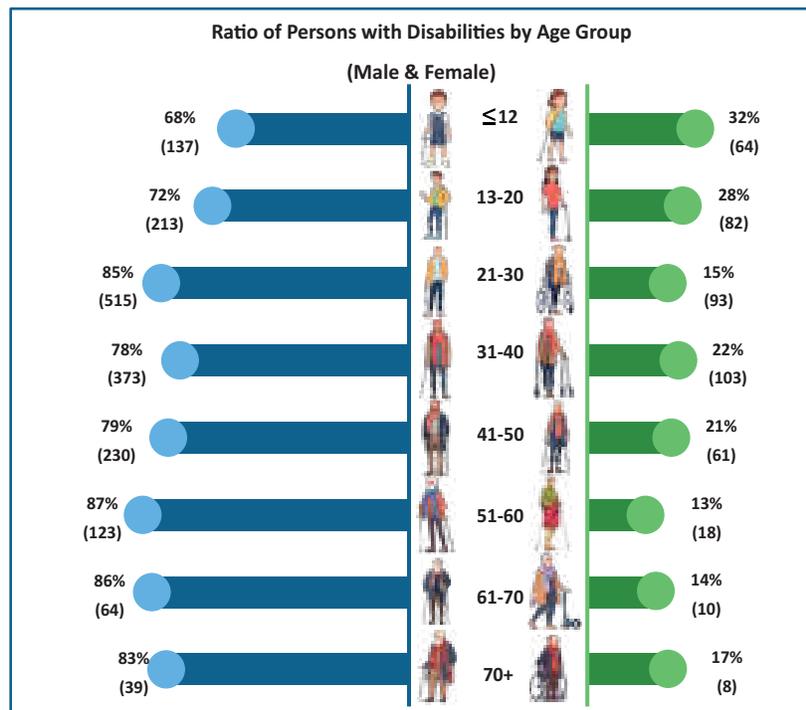


Figure 3.7.2.2

Figure 3.7.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 13-20 accounting to 28% of respective total i.e. 295. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 21-30 accounting to 85% of respective total i.e. 608.

3.7.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.7.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

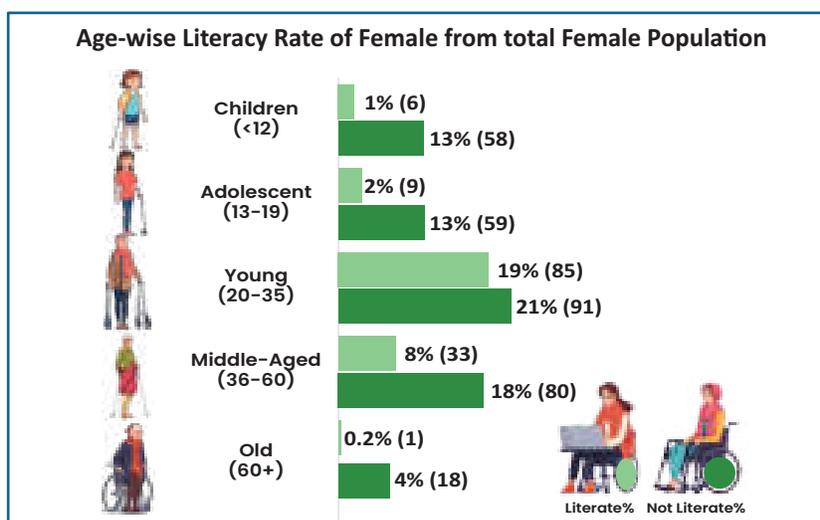


Figure 3.7.3.1

Figure 3.7.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Hafizabad.

The data reveals that a total of 64 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 58 (13%) are illiterate female, while 6 (1%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 68 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 59 (13%) are illiterate female, while 9 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 176 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 91 (21%) are illiterate female, while 85 (19%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 113 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 80 (18%) are illiterate female, while 33 (8%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 19 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 18 (4%) are illiterate female, while 1 (0.2%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.7.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

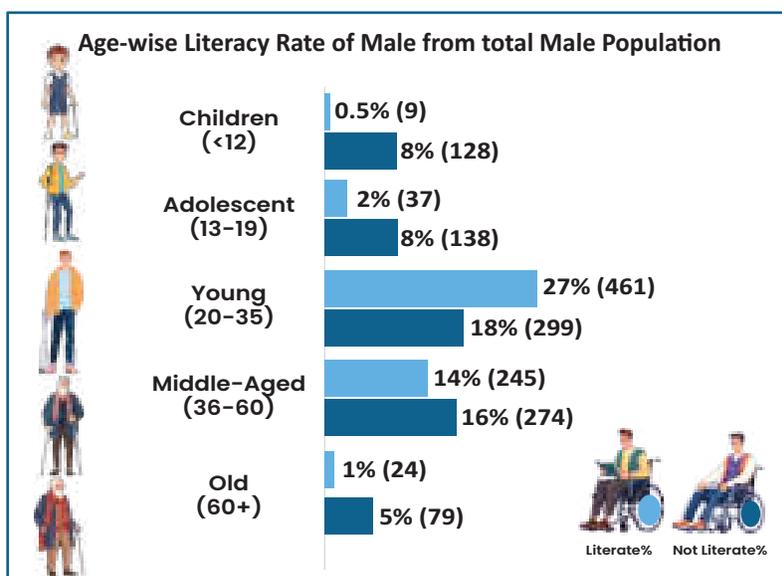


Figure 3.7.3.2

Figure 3.7.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Hafizabad.

The data reveals that a total of 137 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 128 (8%) are illiterate male, while 9 (0.5%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 175 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 138 (8%) are illiterate male, while 37 (2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 760 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 299 (18%) are illiterate male, while 461 (27%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 519 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 274 (16%) are illiterate male, while 245 (14%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 103 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 79 (5%) are illiterate male, while 24 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.7.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

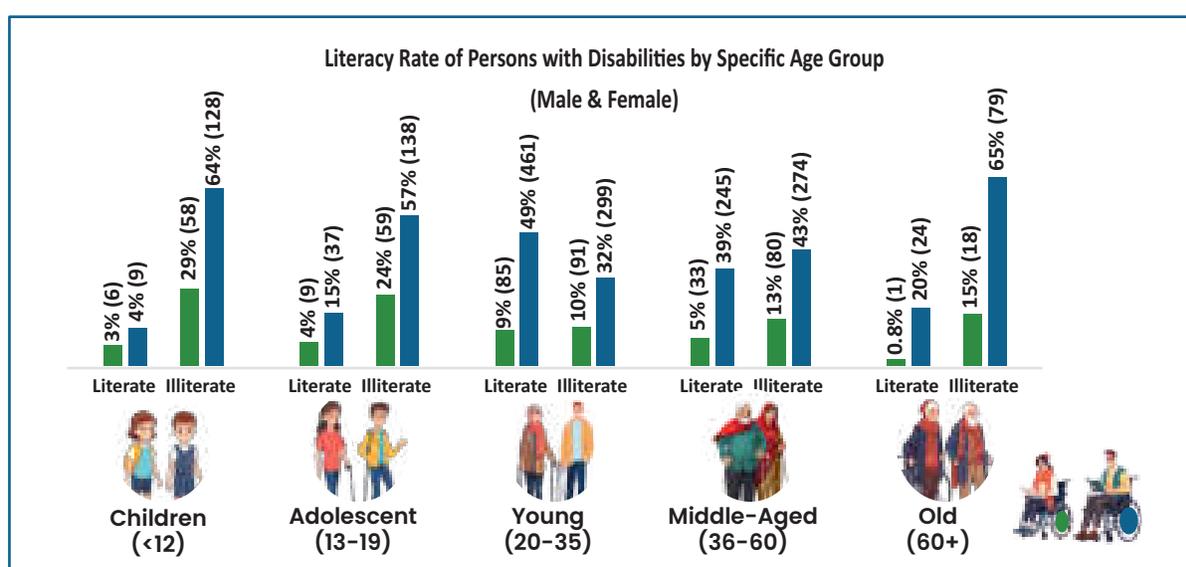


Figure 3.7.3.3

Figure 3.7.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Hafizabad.

The data reveals that a total of 201 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 128 (64%) are illiterate male, while 9 (4%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 58 (29%) are illiterate female, while 6 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 243 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 138 (57%) are illiterate male, while 37 (15%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 59 (24%) are illiterate female, while 9 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 936 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 299 (32%) are illiterate male, while 461 (49%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 91 (10%) are illiterate female, while 85 (9%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 632 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 274 (43%) are illiterate male, while 245 (39%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 80 (13%) are illiterate female, while 33 (5%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 122 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 79 (65%) are illiterate male, while 24 (20%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 18 (15%) are illiterate female, while 1 (0.8%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

3.7.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

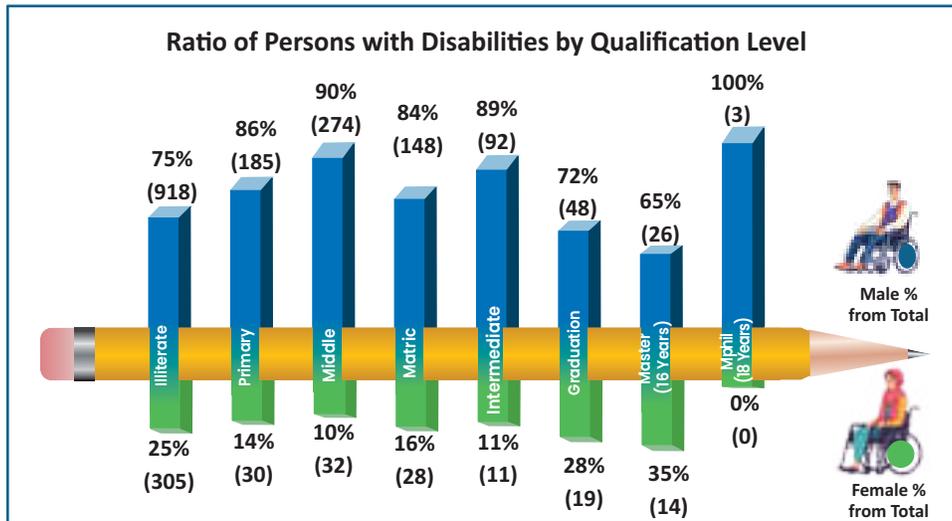


Figure 3.7.3.4

Figure 3.7.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Hafizabad.

The data reveals that a total of 1223 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 918 are male with 75%, while 305 are female 25% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 215 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 185 with 86% while female with disabilities contribute 30 with 14% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 306 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 274 are male with 90% while female with disabilities contribute 32 with 10% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 176 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 148 are male with 84% while female with disabilities contribute 28 with 16% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 103 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 92 are male with 89% while female with disabilities contribute 11 with 11% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 67 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 48 are male with 72% while female with disabilities contribute 19 with 28% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 40 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 26 are male with 65% while female with disabilities contribute 14 with 35% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 3 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years) all are male at this level.

3.7.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.7.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 3.7.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

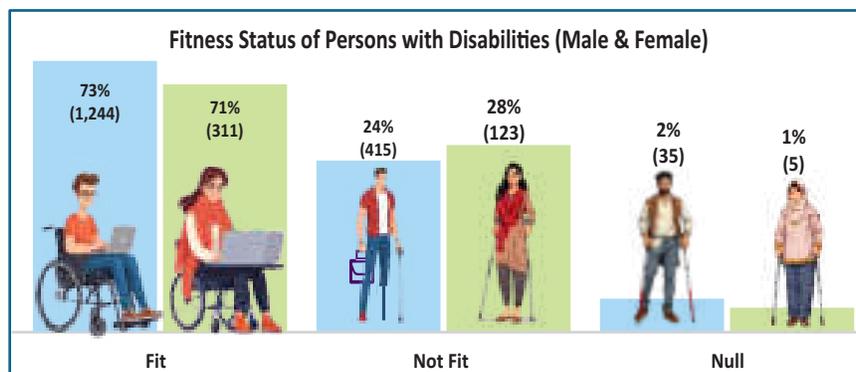


Figure 3.7.4.1

Among male, 73% (1244) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 71% (311) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 24% (415), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 28%, comprising 123 individuals. Furthermore, 40 entries, including 35 males (2%) and 5 females (1%), have an undefined fitness status and are therefore labeled as null.

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.7.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

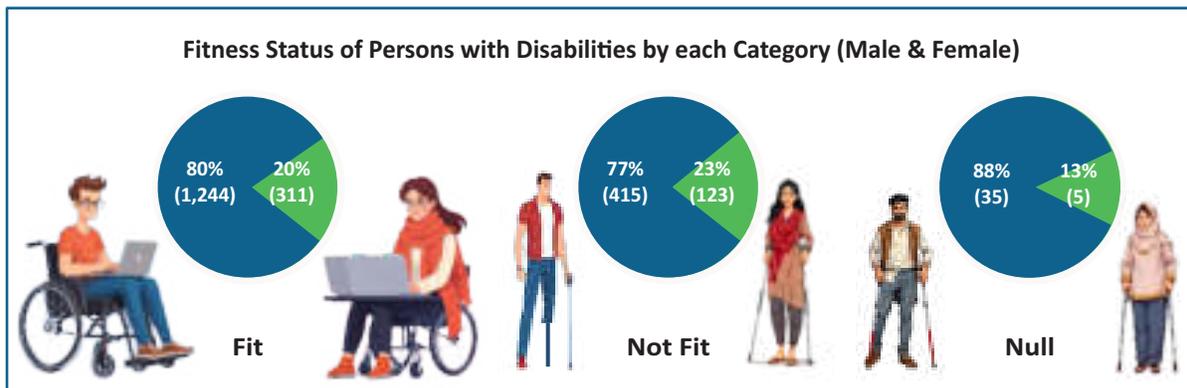


Figure 3.7.4.2

Figure 3.7.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 2133 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (80%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (20%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (77%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (23%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unrecorded data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (88%) are present compared to female (13%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.7.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.7.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.7.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.7.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit to work Female

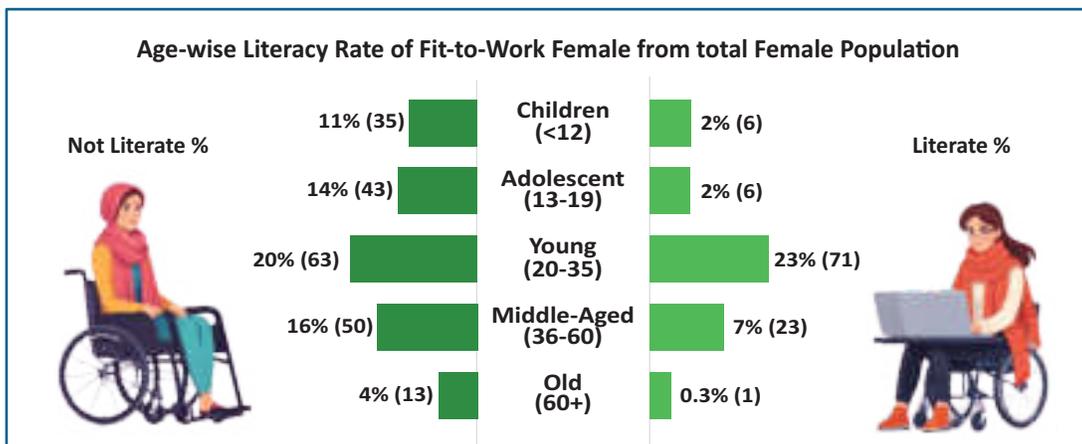


Figure 3.7.5.1

Figure 3.7.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 23% (71) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 20% (63) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 311.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 2% (6), while literacy rate is 11% (35) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (6), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (43). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 7% (23), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 16% (50).

3.7.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

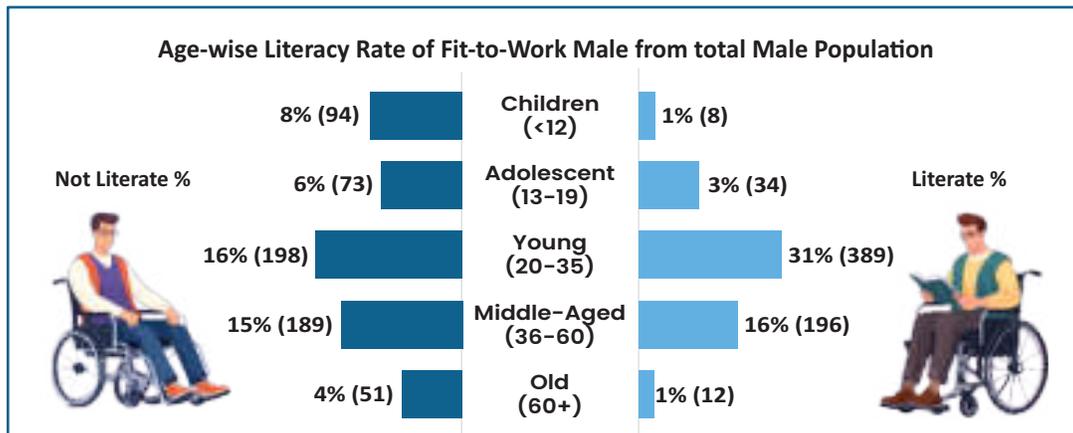


Figure 3.7.5.2

Figure 3.7.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 31% (389) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 16% (198) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1244.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (8), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 8% (94). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (34), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 6% (73). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 16% (196), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 15% (189).

3.7.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

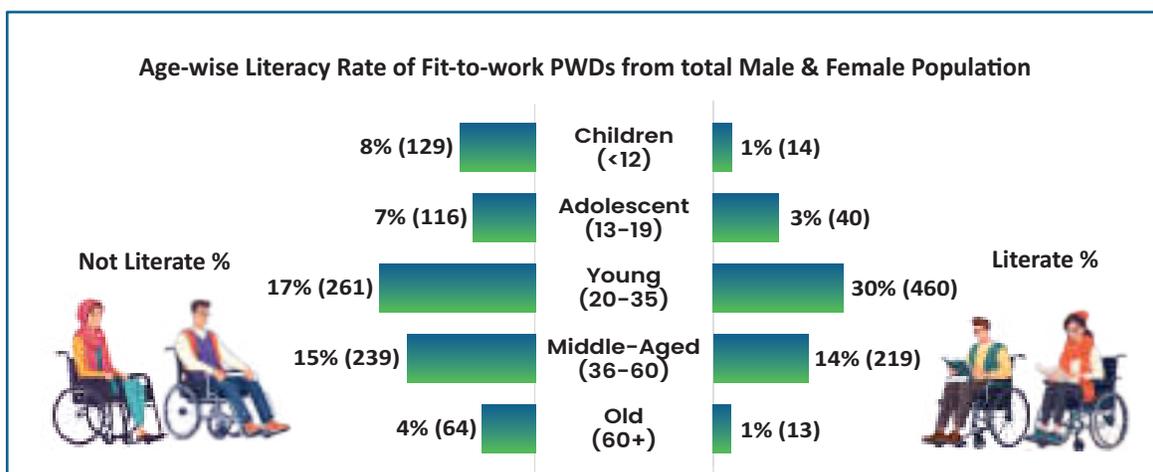


Figure 3.7.5.3

Figure 3.7.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 30% (460) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 17% (261) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 1555.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (14), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 8% (129). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (40), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 7% (116). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 14% (219), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 15% (239).

3.7.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

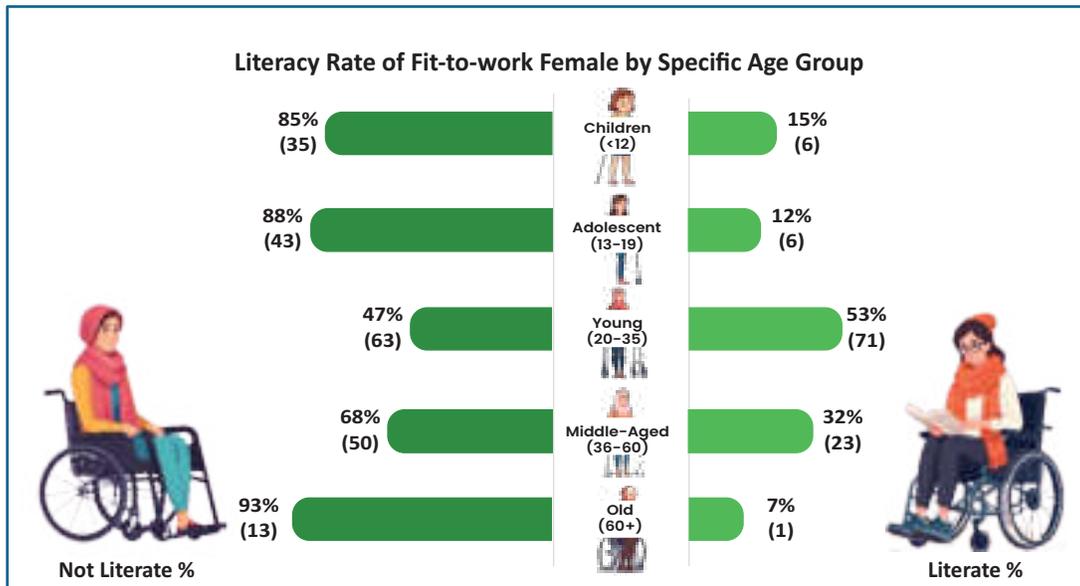


Figure 3.7.5.4

Figure 3.7.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 53% (71) from respective age group total i.e. 134. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 88% (43) from respective age group total i.e. 49.

3.7.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

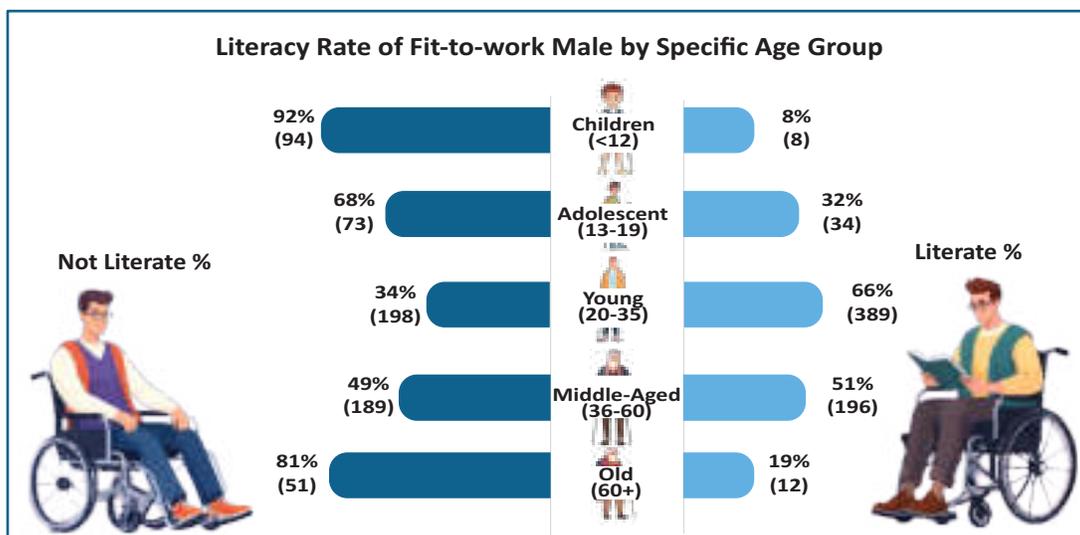


Figure 3.7.5.5

Figure 3.7.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 66% (389) from respective age group total i.e. 587. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 92% (94) from respective age group total i.e. 102.

3.7.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

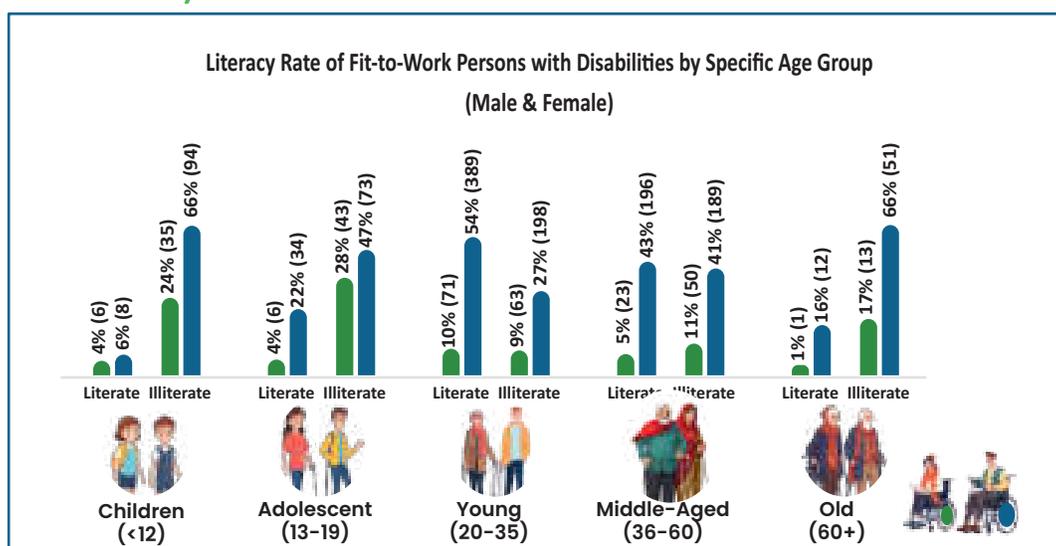


Figure 3.7.5.6

Figure 3.7.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Hafizabad.

The data reveals that a total of 143 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 94 (66%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 35 (24%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 8 (6%) are literate male, while 6 (4%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 156 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 73 (47%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 43 (28%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 34 (22%) are literate & fit to work male and 6 (4%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 721 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 198 (27%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 63 (9%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 389 (54%) are literate & fit to work male and 71 (10%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 458 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 189 (41%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 50 (11%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 196 (43%) are literate & fit to work male and 23 (5%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 77 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 51 (66%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 13 (17%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 12 (16%) are literate male, while 1 (1%) are literate female & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

3.7.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.7.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

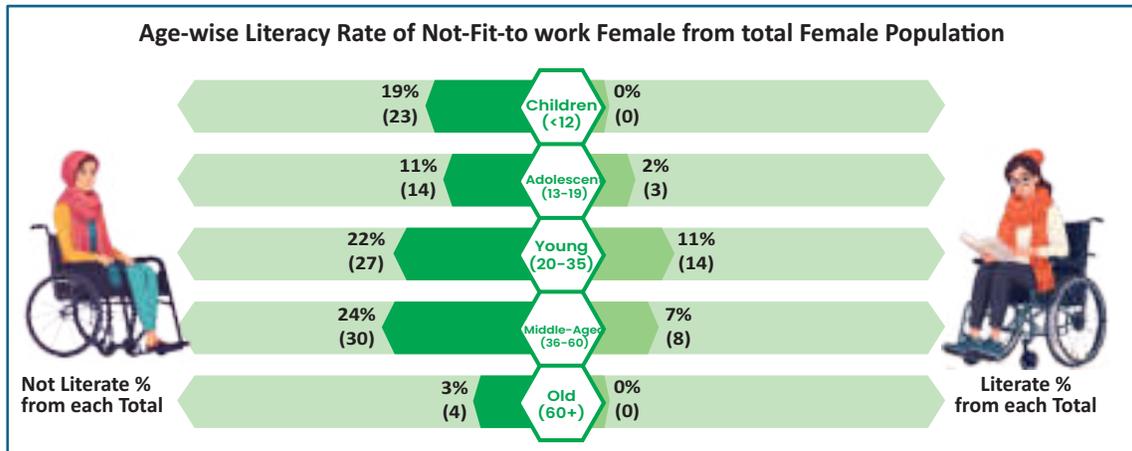


Figure 3.7.6.1

Figure 3.7.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 11% (14) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age of 36-60 accounting for 24% (30) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 123.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 19% (23). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (3), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (14). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 7% (8), while the non-literacy rate is 24% (30).

3.7.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

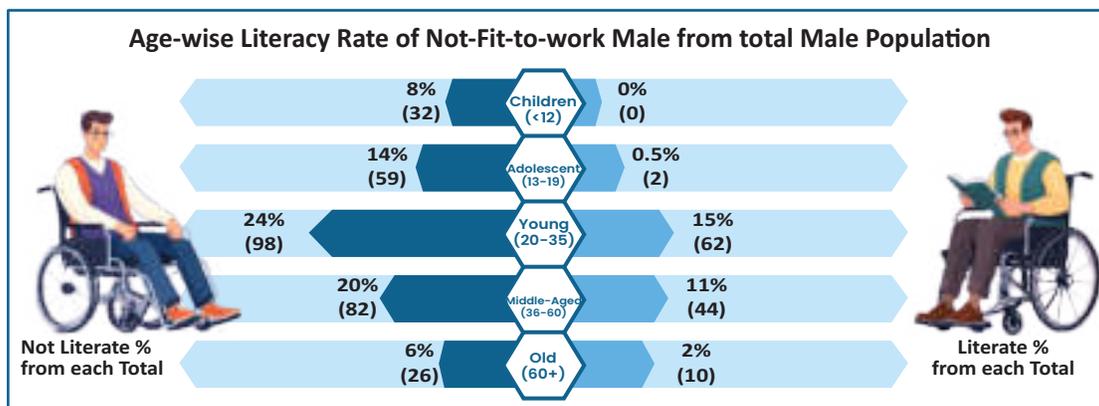


Figure 3.7.6.2

Figure 3.7.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 15% (62) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 24% (98) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 415.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 8% (32). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 0.5% (2), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (59). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 11% (44), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 20% (82).

3.7.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

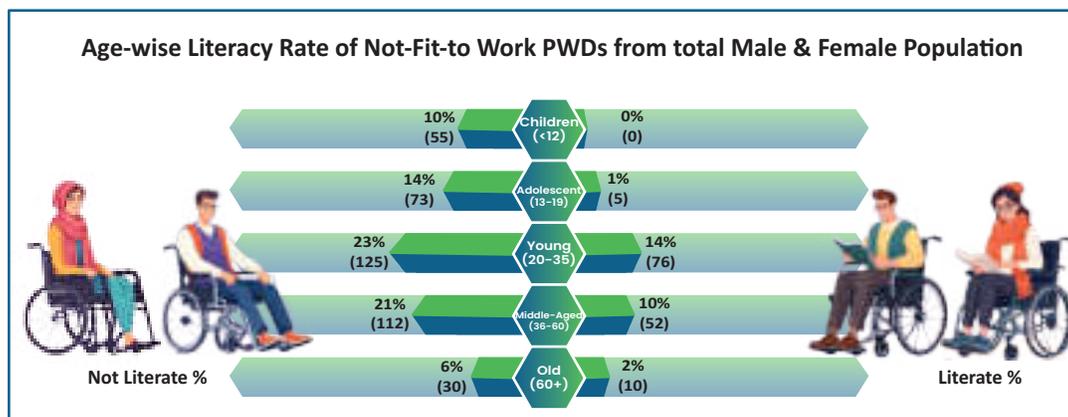


Figure 3.7.6.3

Figure 3.7.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 14% (76) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 23% (125) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 538.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 10% (55). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (5), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (73). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 10% (52), while the non-literacy rate is 21% (112).

3.7.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

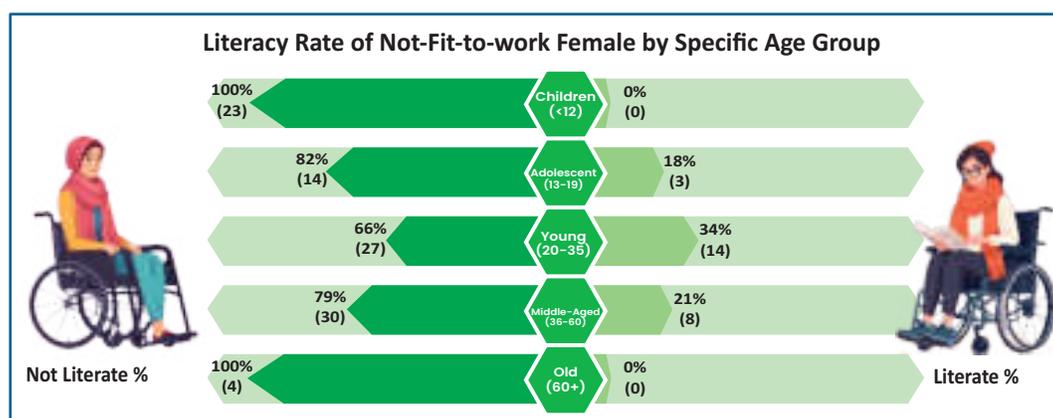


Figure 3.7.6.4

Figure 3.7.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 34% (14) from respective age group total i.e. 41. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (23) from respective age group total i.e. 23.

3.7.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

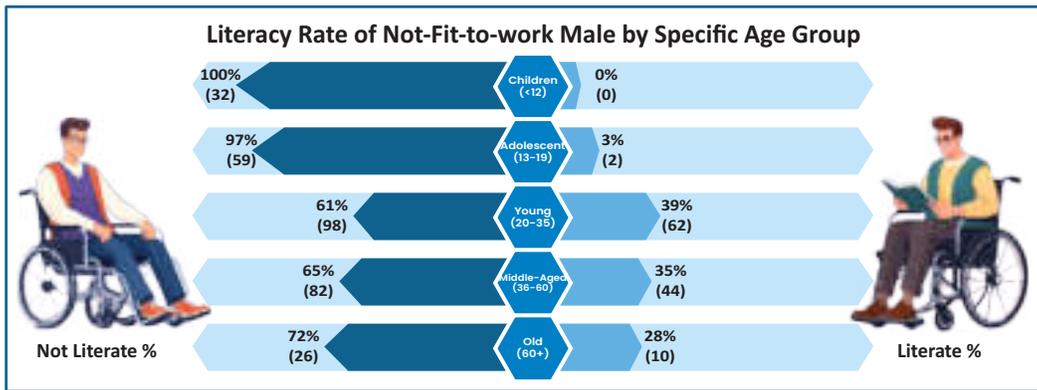


Figure 3.7.6.5

Figure 3.7.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 39% (62) from respective age group total i.e. 160. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (32) from respective age group total i.e. 32.

3.7.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

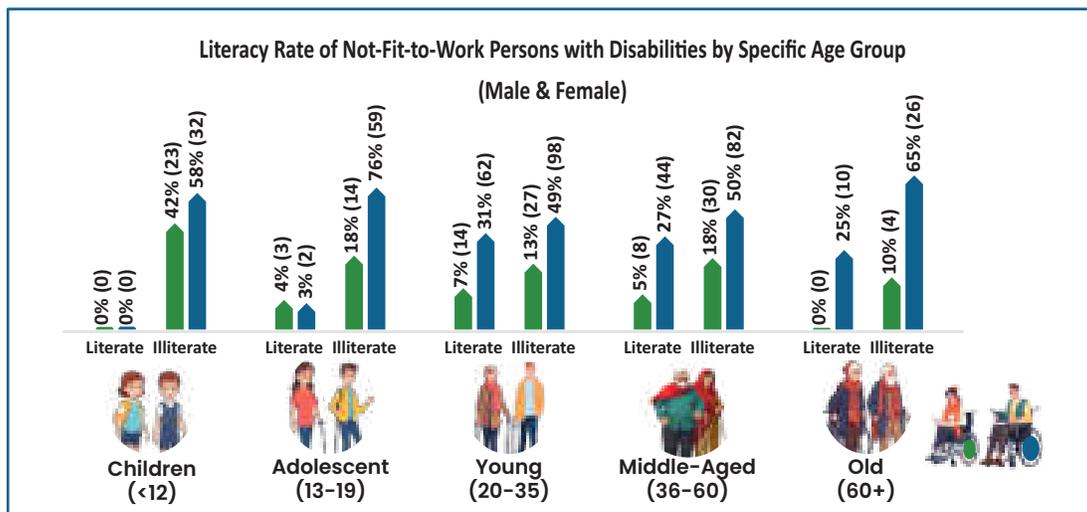


Figure 3.7.6.6

Figure 3.7.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Hafizabad.

The data reveals that a total of 55 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 32 (58%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 23 (42%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 78 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 59 (76%) are illiterate male, while 2 (3%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 14 (18%) are illiterate female, while 3 (4%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 201 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 98 (49%) are illiterate male, while 62 (31%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 27 (13%) are illiterate female, while 14 (7%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 164 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 82 (50%) are illiterate

male, while 44 (27%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 30 (18%) are illiterate female, while 8 (5%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 40 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 26 (65%) are illiterate male, while 10 (25%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 4 (10%) are illiterate not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 1244 and females are 311.
- Total not fit to work males are 415 and females are 123.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 597 and females are 115.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 503 and females are 94.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 80 and females are 20.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 419 and females are 151.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis underscores significant disparities in both employment and literacy rates among individuals aged 0-40 with disabilities. In terms of employment, there is a noticeable discrepancy between fit-to-work males (1244) and females (311), as well as among those not fit to work (415 males vs. 123 females), highlighting gender imbalances in workforce participation. Similarly, regarding literacy rates, there are 597 literate males compared to only 115 literate females, indicating potential barriers for female access to education. Despite literacy, challenges persist for females in securing employment, with fewer numbers of literate females fit to work (94) compared to males (503). Additionally, disparities exist even among those literate but not fit to work, with significantly fewer females (20) compared to males (80). Conversely, among the illiterate but fit to work, the number of females (151) exceeds that of males (419), indicating complexities in workforce participation irrespective of literacy status. These findings underscore the urgency for targeted interventions and gender-sensitive policies to address gender disparities and promote inclusivity for individuals with disabilities, ensuring equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender or literacy status.



DISTRICT
MANDI BAHAUDDIN

3.8. District Mandi Bahauddin



Demographic Overview



3.8.1. Gender Profile



3.8.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.8.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.8.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.8.1. Gender Profile

3.8.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

The registered PWDs in District Mandi Bahauddin was calculated, yielding the following results for male & female;

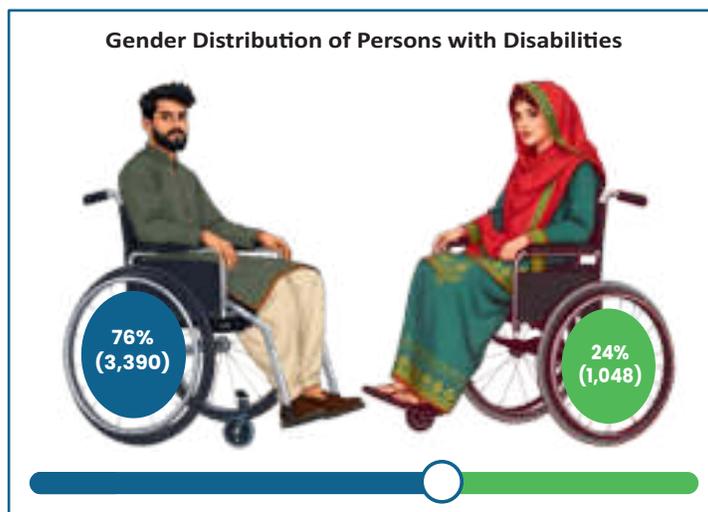


Figure 3.8.1.1

Figure 3.8.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Mandi Bahauddin as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 4438 individuals, 3390 are male, comprising of 76% of the total, whereas 1048 are female, constituting 24% of the total registered PWDs in the Mandi Bahauddin district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Mandi Bahauddin.

3.8.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

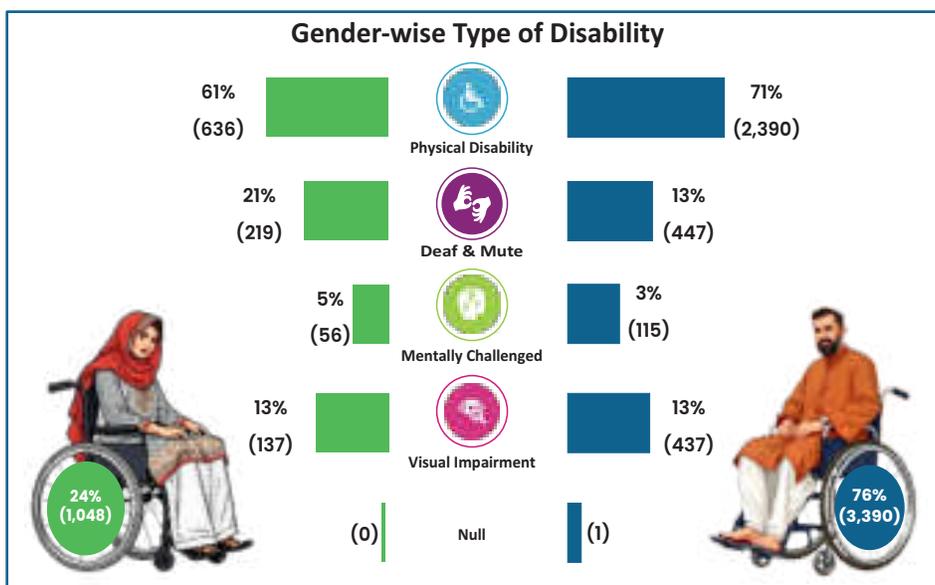


Figure 3.8.1.2

Figure 3.8.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Mandi Bahauddin.

The data reveals that a total of 1048 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 636 female have physical disabilities, constituting 61% of total female population. Similarly, 3390 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 2390 male have physical disabilities, constituting 71% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 219 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 21% of total female population. Same as, a total of 447 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 13% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 56 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 5% of total female population. Same as, a total of 115 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 3% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 137 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 13% of total female population. Same as, a total of 437 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 13% of total male population.

Moreover, the type of disability of 1 male is not defined thus included in the null category.

3.8.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

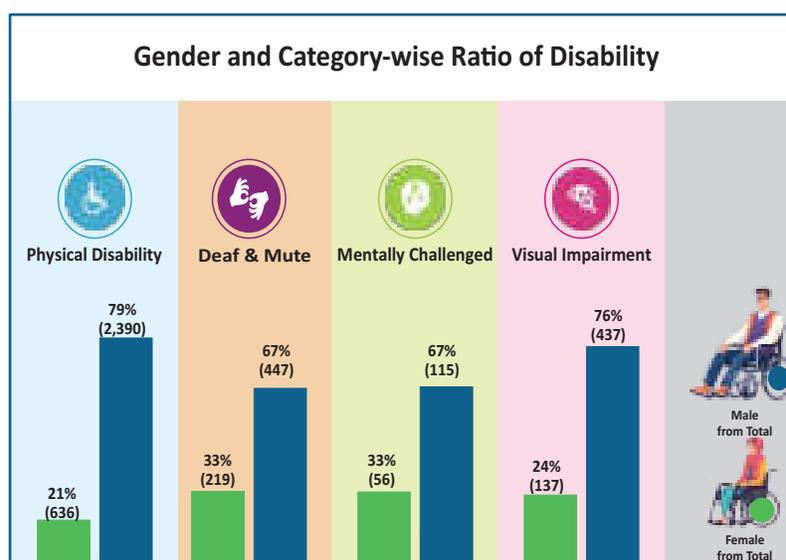


Figure 3.8.1.3

Figure 3.8.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Mandi Bahauddin.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 3026 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 79%, while female represent 21%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 666 individuals, with male accounting for 67% of the population and female for 33%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 171 individuals, male represent 67% of the population, while female account for 33%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 574 individuals, male constitute 76% of the population, while female represent 24%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.8.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Person with Disabilities

Figure 3.8.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

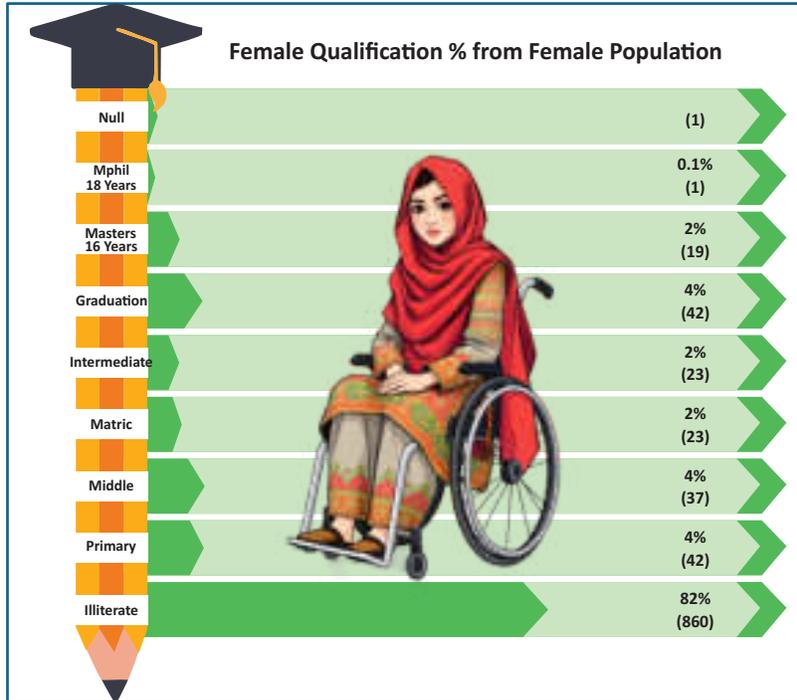


Figure 3.8.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data shows that out of a total female population of 1,048, 82% (860 females) are not literate. A small proportion, 4% (42 females), with disabilities, have attained primary level education, while another 4% (37 females) have reached middle level education. Only 2% (23 females) have completed matriculation, and another 2% (23 females) have achieved intermediate level education. Additionally, 4% (42 females) have obtained a graduation degree, 2% (19 females) have earned a Master's degree (16 years of education), and just 0.1% (1 female) has reached the MPhil level (18 years of education).

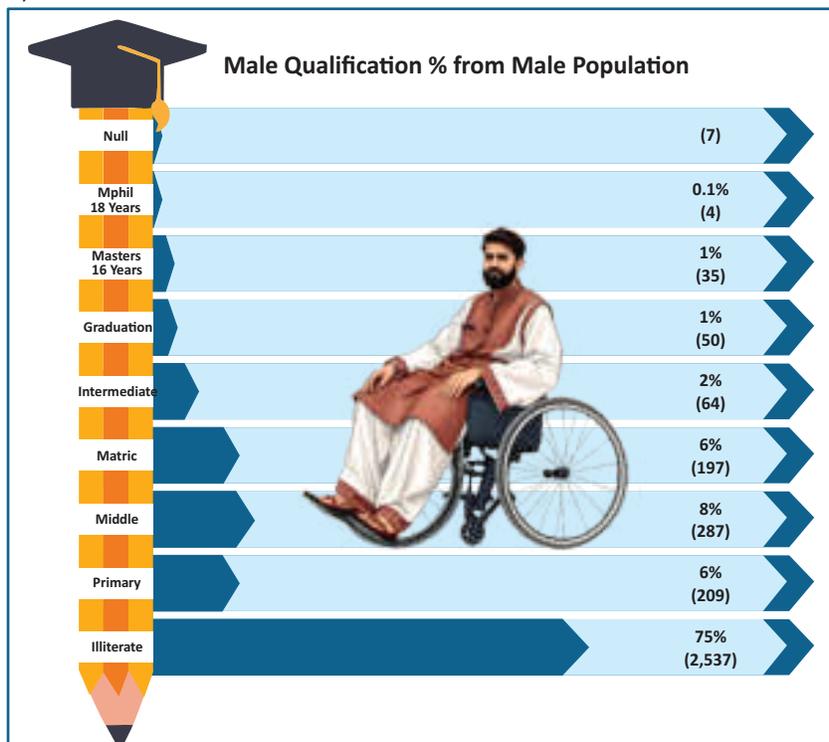


Figure 3.8.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 2537 male are not literate accounting to 75%, 209 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 6%, 287 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 8%, 197 male have matric level education consisting of 6%, 64 male have intermediate level consisting 2%, 50 male have graduation level accounting to 1%, 35 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1%, while 4 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total male population i.e. 3390.

Moreover, the qualification status of 08 entries (1 Female and 7 Males) is not defined or clear, so they have been included in the "Null" category.

3.8.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.8.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The percentages are calculated based on the respective totals, and the cumulative ratio is then computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

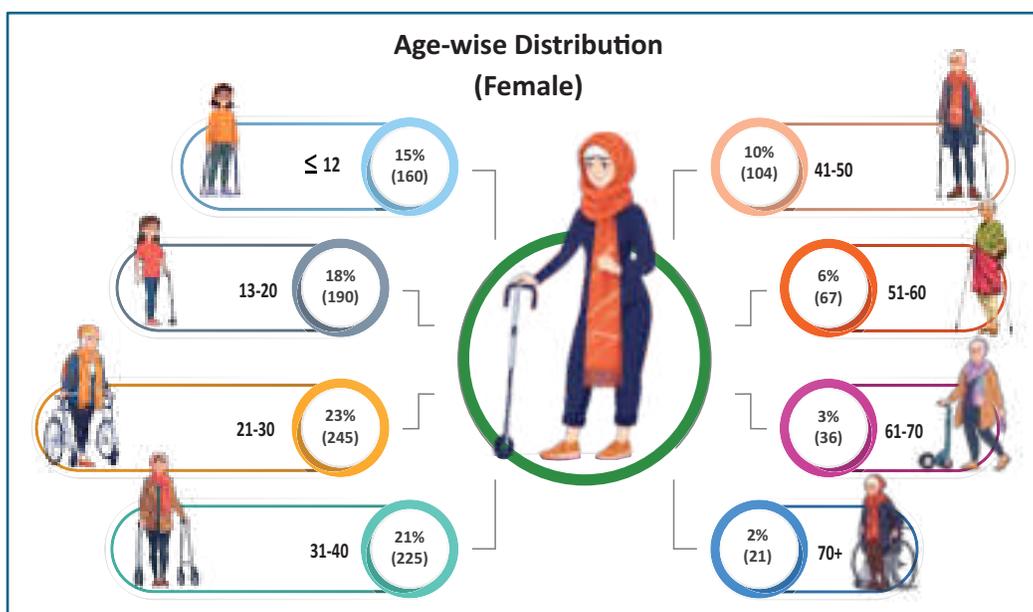


Figure 3.8.2.1 (a)

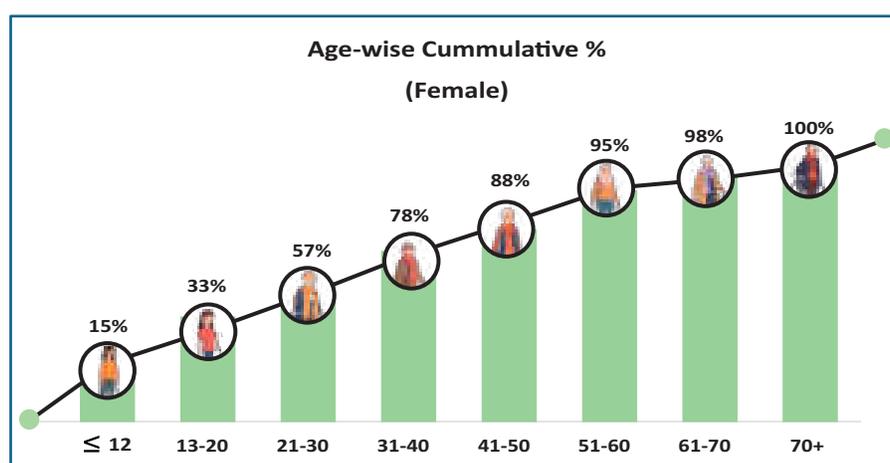


Figure 3.8.2.1 (b)

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

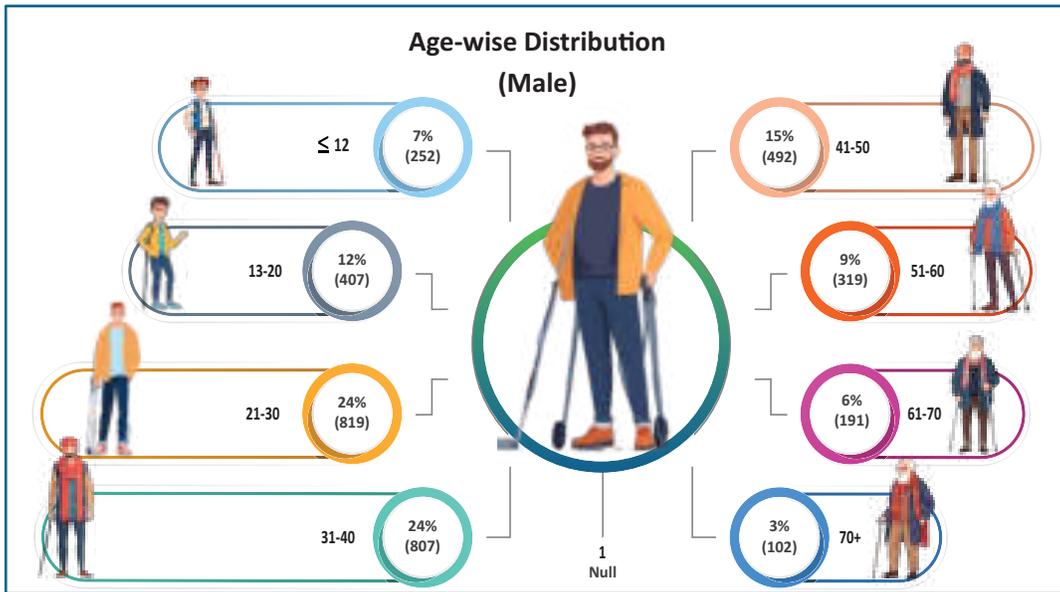


Figure 3.8.2.1 (c)

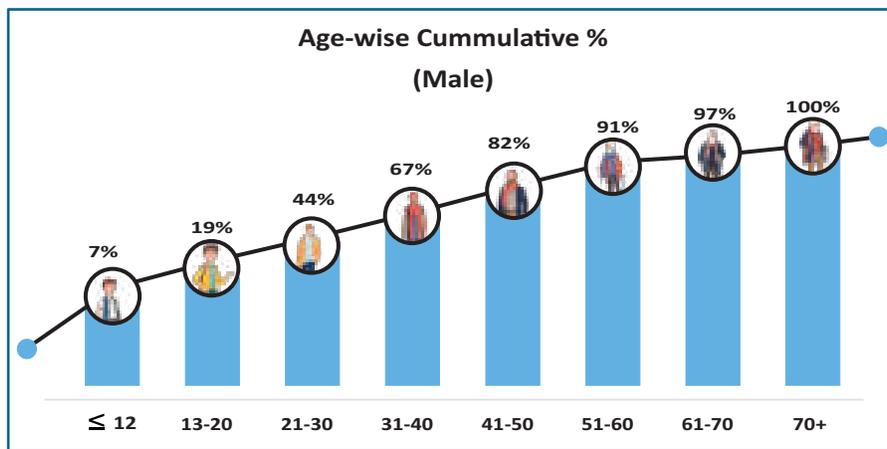


Figure 3.8.2.1 (d)

Below are the graphical representations of the age-wise distribution of persons with disabilities (PWDs) for both males and females, along with their cumulative ratios.

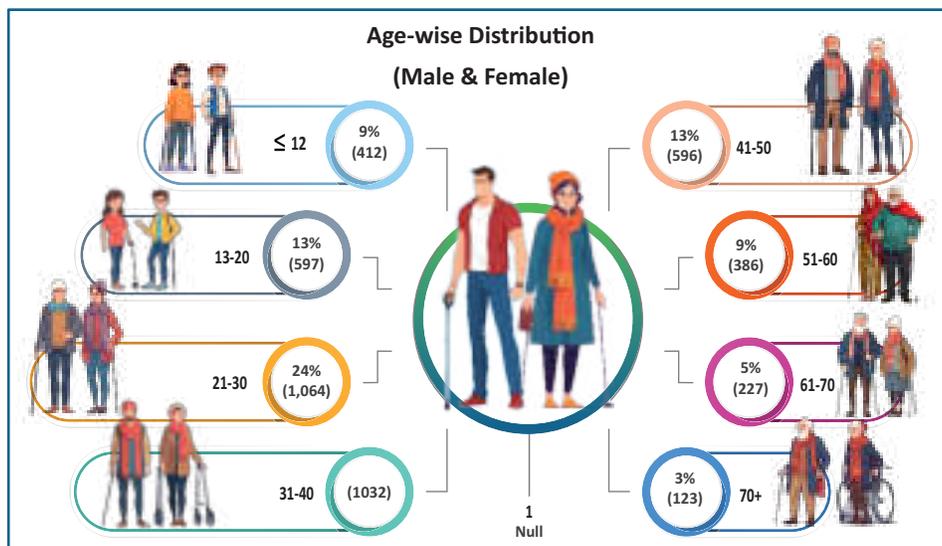


Figure 3.8.2.1 (e)

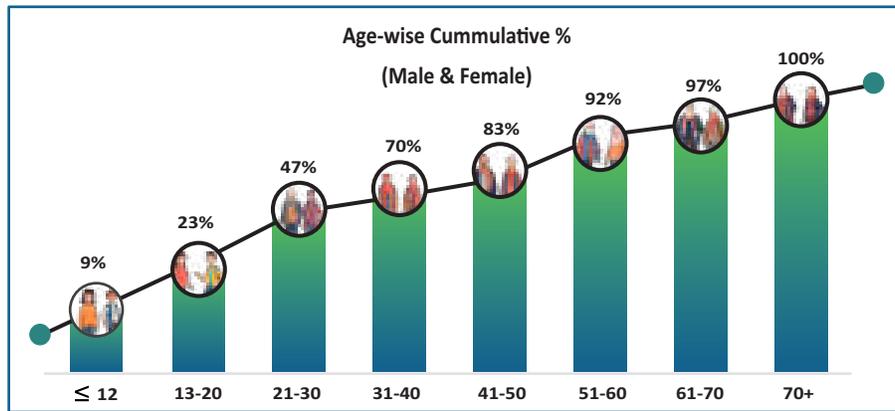


Figure 3.8.2.1 (f)

The findings indicate a significant prevalence of disability among females aged 21-30, accounting for 23% of the total population of females with disabilities, which stands at 1,048.

Similarly, the results reveal that males also have a high disability ratio within the 21-30 age group, representing 24% of the total population of males with disabilities, which totals 3,390.

Furthermore, the cumulative data shows a notable disability ratio among individuals aged 31-40. The cumulative ratio for this age group is 78% among females and 67% among males with disabilities.

Furthermore, the age of 1 Male with Disabilities is not mentioned thus included in the null category.

3.8.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

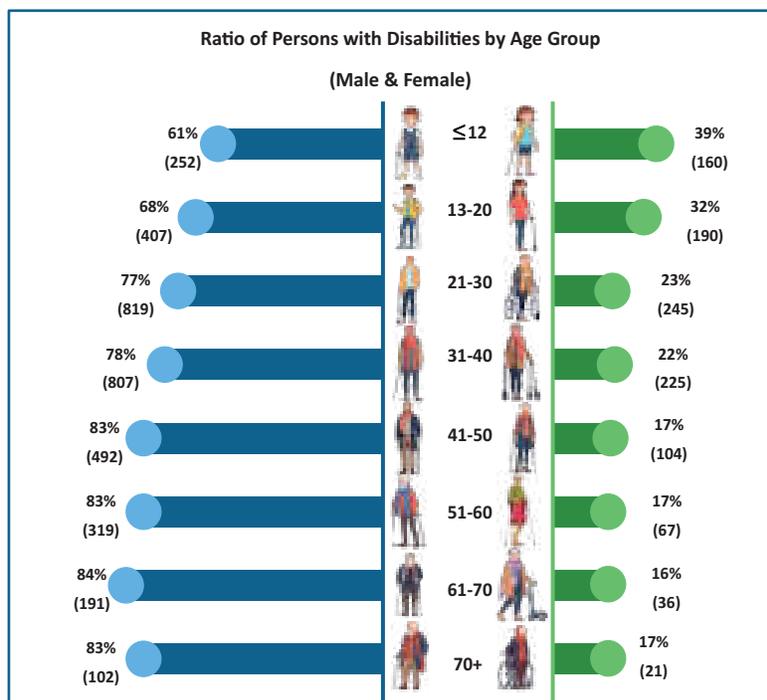


Figure 3.8.2.2

Figure 3.8.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 39% of respective total i.e. 412. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 61-70 accounting to 84% of respective total i.e. 227.

3.8.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.8.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

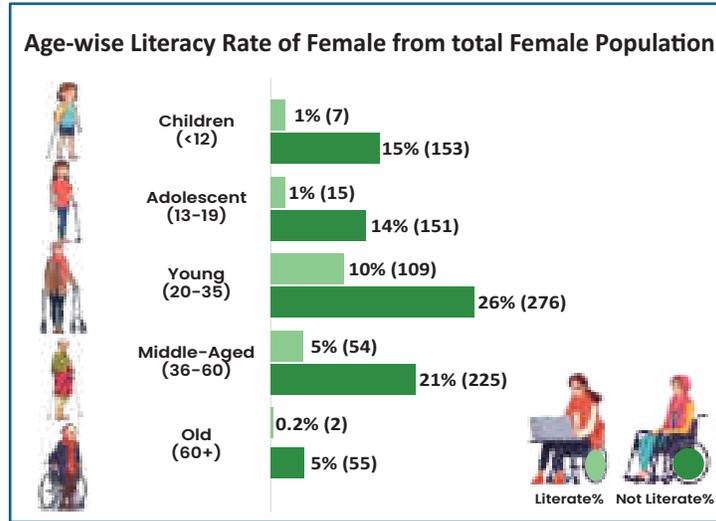


Figure 3.8.3.1

Figure 3.8.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Mandi Bahauddin.

The data reveals that a total of 160 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 153 (15%) are illiterate female, while 7 (1%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 166 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 151 (14%) are illiterate female, while 15 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 385 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 276 (26%) are illiterate female, while 109 (10%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 279 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 225 (21%) are illiterate female, while 54 (5%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 57 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 55 (5%) are illiterate female, while 2 (0.2%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.8.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

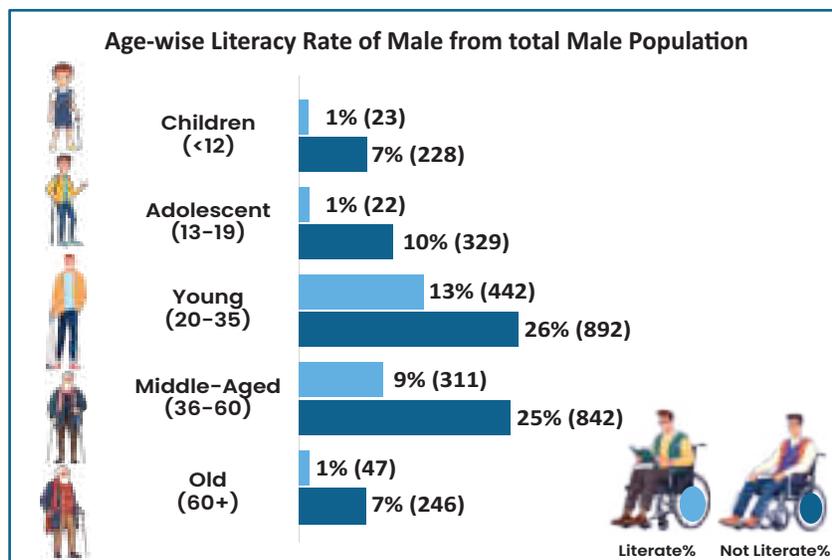


Figure 3.8.3.2

Figure 3.8.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Mandi Bahauddin.

The data reveals that a total of 251 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 228 (7%) are illiterate male, while 23 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 351 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 329 (10%) are illiterate male, while 22 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1334 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 892 (26%) are illiterate male, while 442 (13%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 1153 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 842 (25%) are illiterate male, while 311 (9%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 293 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 246 (7%) are illiterate male, while 47 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.8.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

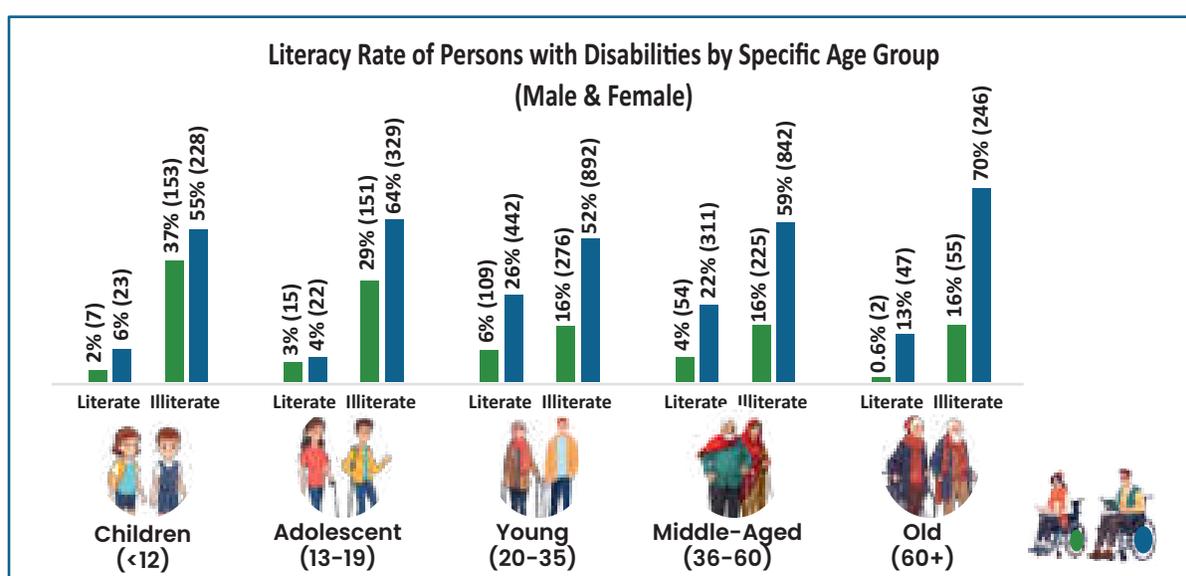


Figure 3.8.3.3

Figure 3.8.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Mandi Bahauddin.

The data reveals that a total of 411 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 228 (55%) are illiterate male, while 23 (6%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 153 (37%) are illiterate female, while 7 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 517 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 329 (64%) are illiterate male, while 22 (4%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 151 (29%) are illiterate female, while 15 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 1719 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 892 (52%) are illiterate male, while 442 (26%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 276 (16%) are illiterate female, while 109 (6%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 1432 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 842 (59%) are illiterate male, while 311 (22%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 225 (16%) are illiterate female, while 54 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 350 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 246 (70%) are illiterate male, while 47 (13%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 55 (16%) are illiterate female, while 2 (0.6%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

3.8.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

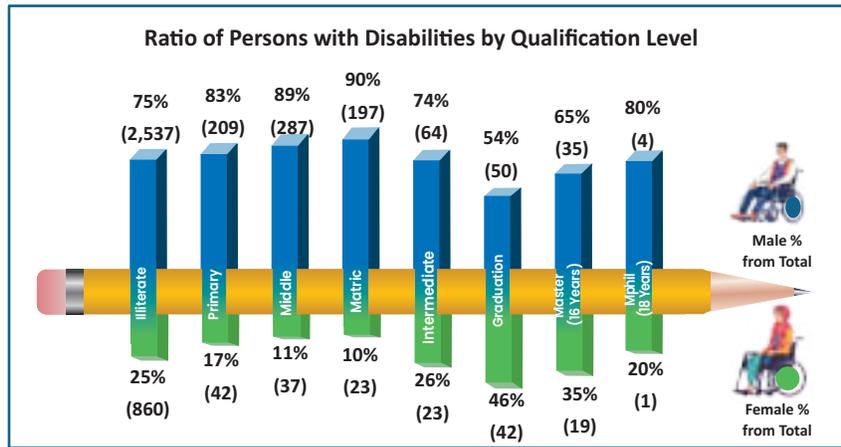


Figure 3.8.3.4

Figure 3.8.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Mandi Bahauddin.

The data reveals that a total of 3397 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 2537 are male with 75%, while 860 are female 25% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 251 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 209 with 83% while female with disabilities contribute 42 with 17% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 324 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 287 are male with 89% while female with disabilities contribute 37 with 11% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 220 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 197 are male with 90% while female with disabilities contribute 23 with 10% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 87 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 64 are male with 74% while female with disabilities contribute 23 with 26% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 92 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 50 are male with 54% while female with disabilities contribute 42 with 46% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 54 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 35 are male with 65% while female with disabilities contribute 19 with 35% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 5 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 4 are male with 80% while female with disabilities contribute 1 with 20% education at this level.

3.8.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.8.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

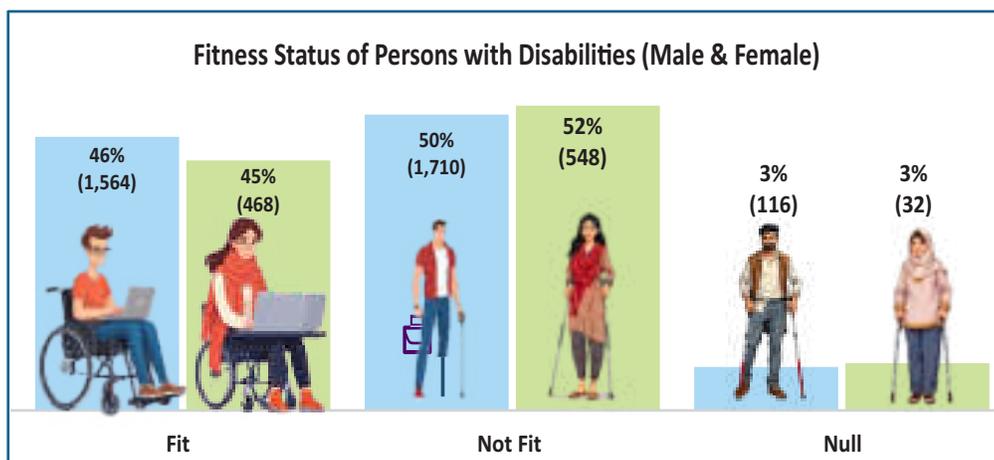


Figure 3.8.4.1

Figure 3.8.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 46% (1564) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 45% (468) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 50% (1710), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 52%, comprising 548 individuals. Furthermore, the fitness status of 3% of male (116) and 3% of female (32) is not defined.

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.8.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

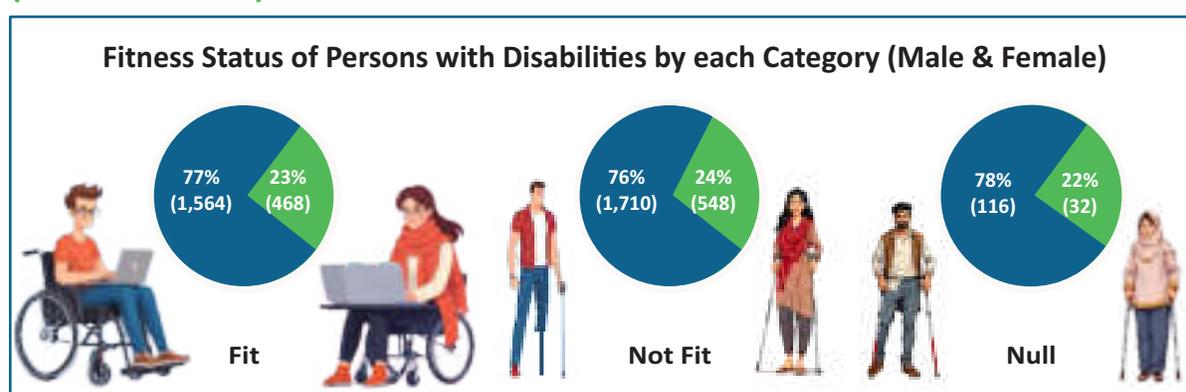


Figure 3.8.4.2

Figure 3.8.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 4438 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (77%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (23%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (76%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (24%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unrecorded data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (78%) are present compared to female (22%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.8.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.8.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.8.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.8.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

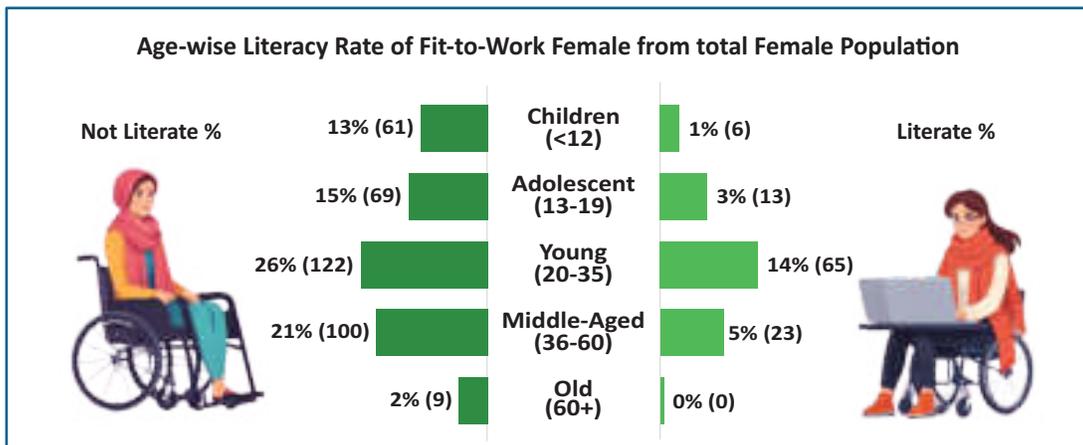


Figure 3.8.5.1

Figure 3.8.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 14% (65) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 26% (122) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 468.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 13% (61), while literacy rate is 1% (6) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (13), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 15% (69). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 5% (23), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 21% (100).

3.8.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

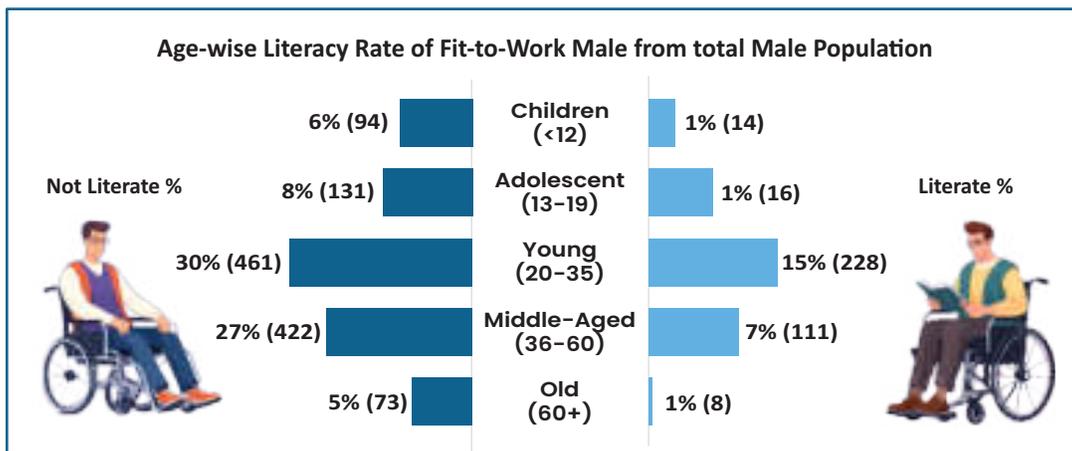


Figure 3.8.5.2

Figure 3.8.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 15% (228) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 30% (461) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1558.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (14), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 6% (94). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (16), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (131). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 7% (111), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 27% (422).

3.8.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

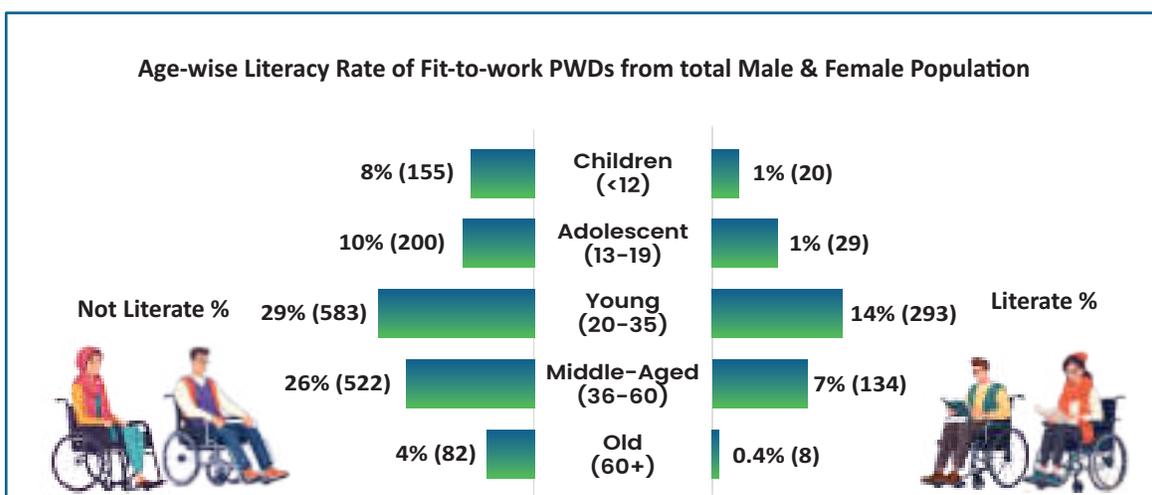


Figure 3.8.5.3

Figure 3.8.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 14% (293) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 29% (583) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 2026.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (20), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 8% (155). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 10% (200), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 1% (29). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 7% (134), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 26% (522).

3.8.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

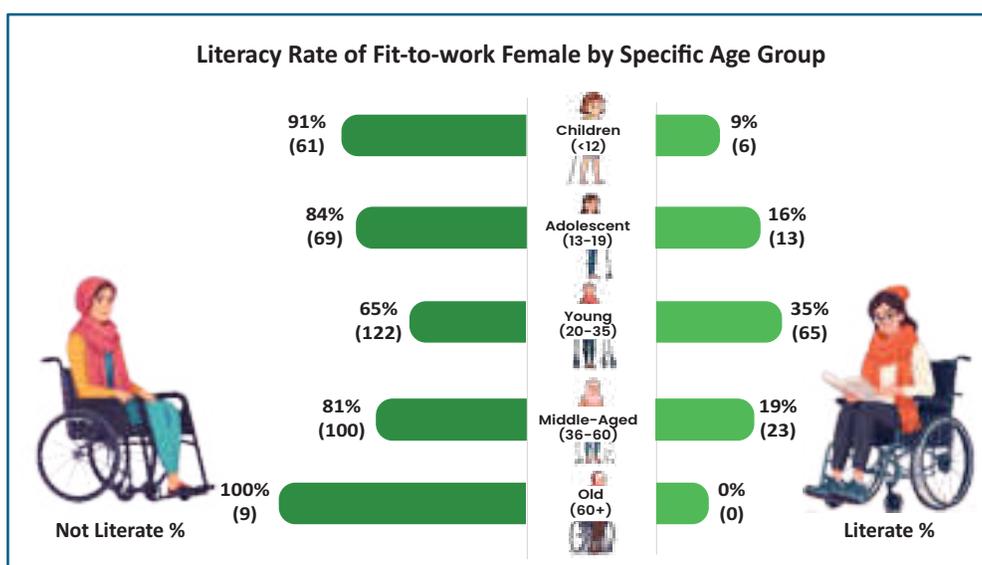


Figure 3.8.5.4

Figure 3.8.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 35% (65) from respective age group total i.e. 187. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 91% (61) from respective age group total i.e. 67.

3.8.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

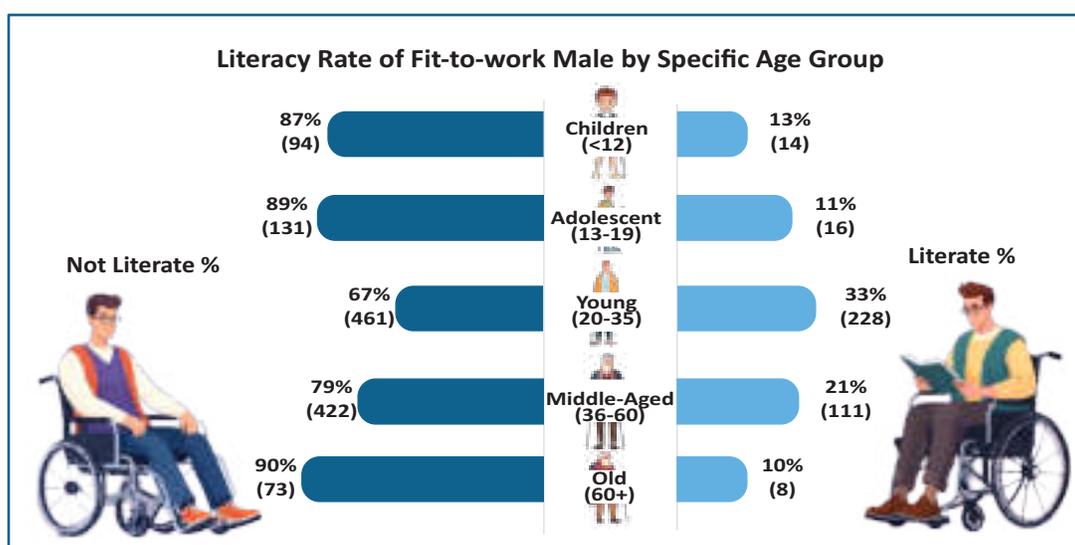


Figure 3.8.5.5

Figure 3.8.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 33% (228) from respective age group total i.e. 689. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 89% (131) from respective age group total i.e. 147.

3.8.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

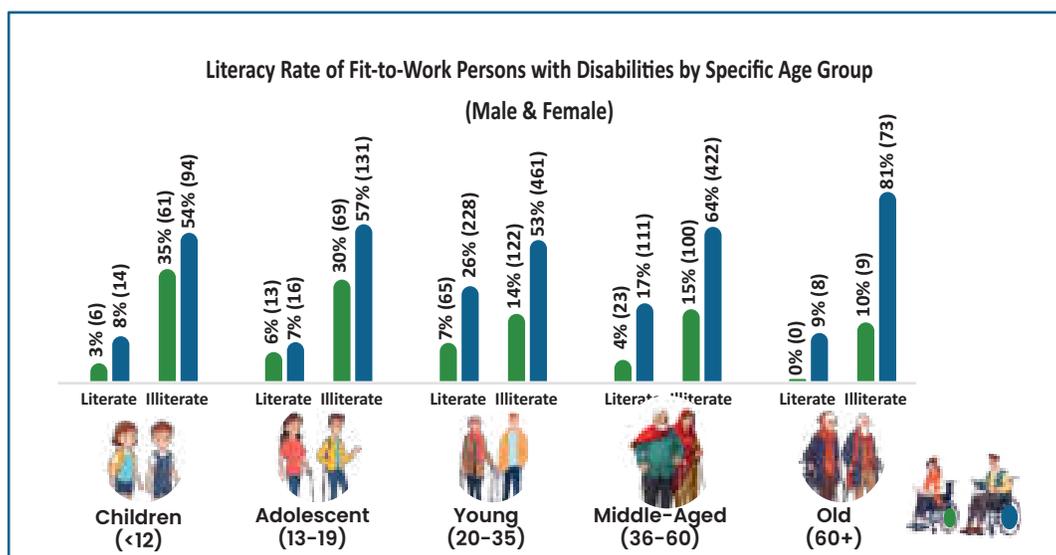


Figure 3.8.5.6

Figure 3.8.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Mandi Bahauddin.

The data reveals that a total of 175 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 94 (54%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 61 (35%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 14 (8%) are literate male, while 6 (3%) literate female & fit to work in the above mentioned age group. The data depicts that a total of 229 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 131 (57%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 69 (30%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 16 (7%) are literate & fit to work male and 13 (6%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 876 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 461 (53%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 122 (14%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 228 (26%) are literate & fit to work male and 65 (7%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 656 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 422 (64%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 100 (15%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 111 (17%) are literate & fit to work male and 23 (4%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 90 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 73 (81%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 9 (10%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 8 (9%) are literate & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

3.8.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.8.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

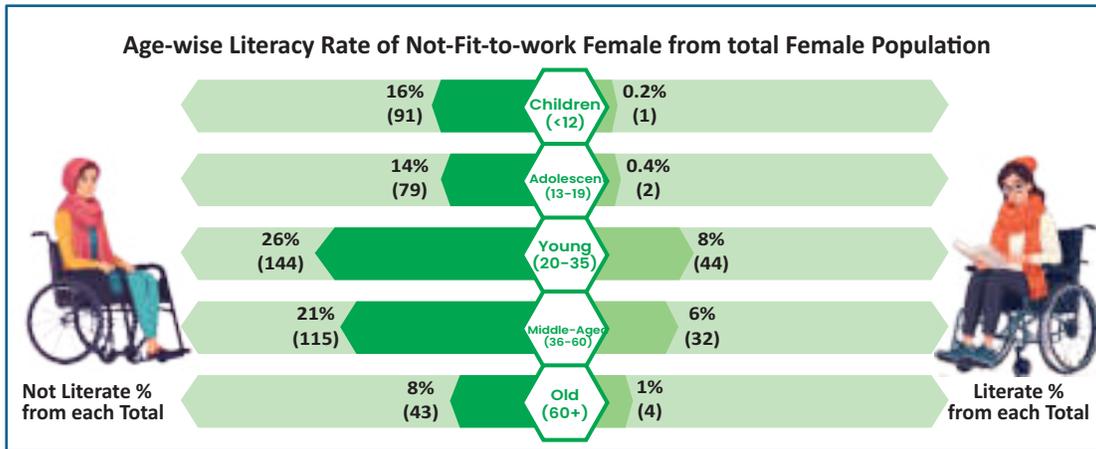


Figure 3.8.6.1

Figure 3.8.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 8% (44) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 26% (144) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 555.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (1), while the non-literacy rate is 16% (91). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 0.4% (2), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (79). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (32), while the non-literacy rate is 21% (115).

3.8.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

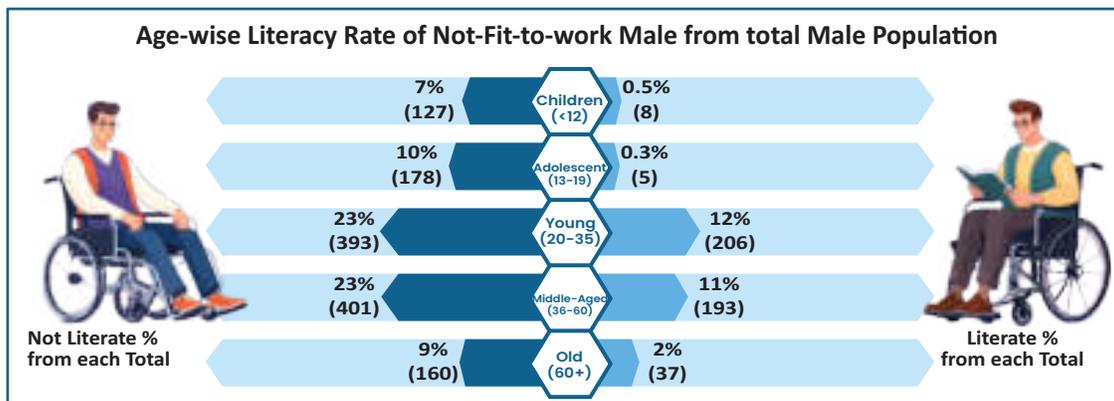


Figure 3.8.6.2

Figure 3.8.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 12% (206) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 20-35 accounting for 23% (393) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 1708.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.5% (8), while the non-literacy rate is 7% (127). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 0.3% (5), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 10% (178). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 11% (193), while the non-literacy rate is 23% (401).

3.8.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

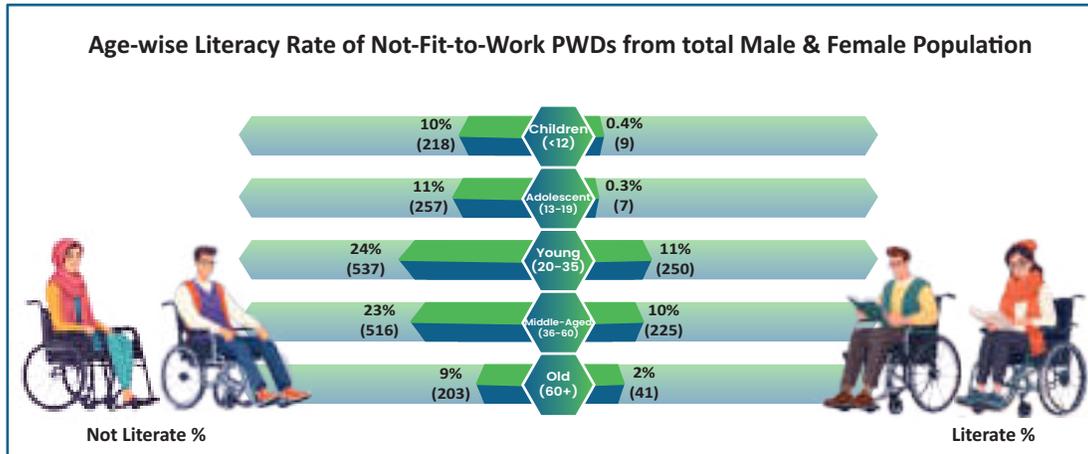


Figure 3.8.6.3

Figure 3.8.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 11% (250) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 24% (537) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 2263.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.4% (9), while the non-literacy rate is 10% (218). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 0.3% (7), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 11% (257). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 10% (225), while the non-literacy rate is 23% (516).

3.8.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

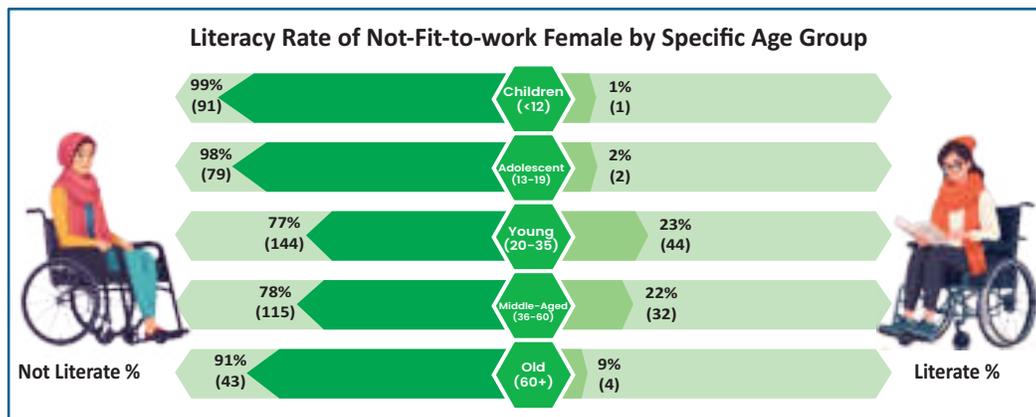


Figure 3.8.6.4

Figure 3.8.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 23% (44) from respective age group total i.e. 188. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 99% (91) from respective age group total i.e. 92.

3.8.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

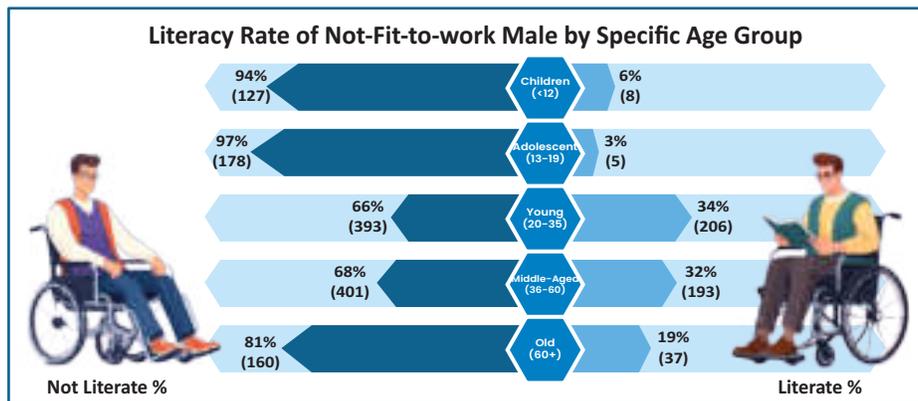


Figure 3.8.6.5

Figure 3.8.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 34% (206) from respective age group total i.e. 599. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 13-19, accounting for 97% (178) from respective age group total i.e. 183.

3.8.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

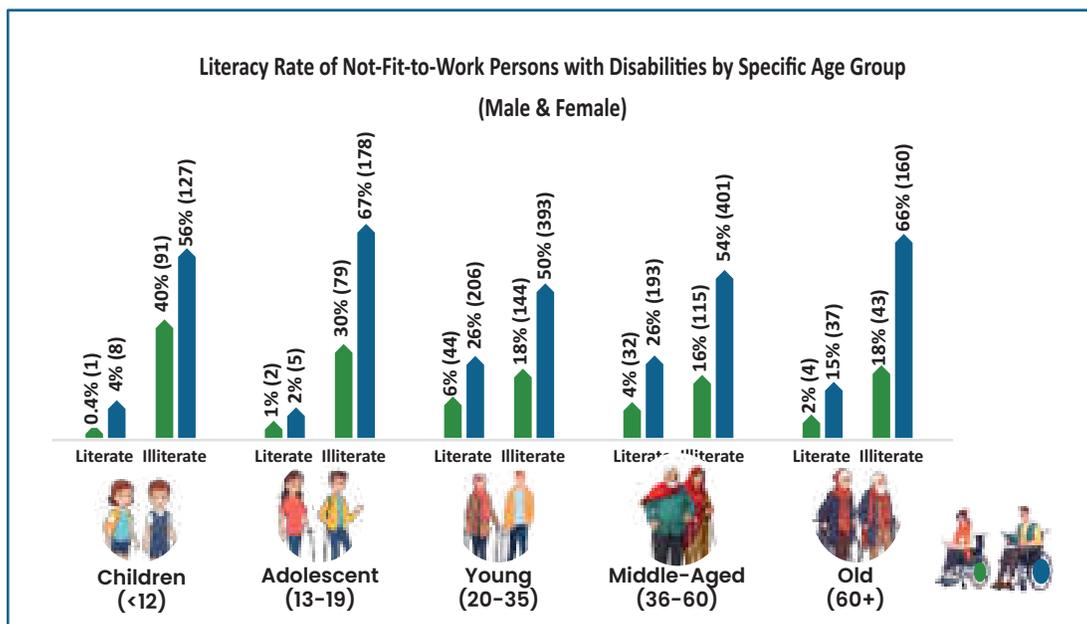


Figure 3.8.6.6

Figure 3.8.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Mandi Bahauddin.

The data reveals that a total of 227 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 127 (56%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 8 (4%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 91 (40%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 1 (0.4%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 264 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 178 (67%) are illiterate male, while 5 (2%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 79 (30%) are illiterate female, while 2 (1%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 787 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 393 (50%) are illiterate male, while 206 (26%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 144 (18%) are illiterate female, while 44 (6%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 741 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 401 (54%) are illiterate male, while 193 (26%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 115 (16%) are illiterate female, while 32 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 244 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 160 (66%) are illiterate male, while 37 (15%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 43 (18%) are illiterate female, while 4 (2%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 1564 and females are 468.
- Total not fit to work males are 1710 and females are 548.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 586 and females are 155.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 289 and females are 97.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 285 and females are 53.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 815 and females are 290.

CONCLUSION

The analysis reveals significant gender disparities in both employment and literacy rates among individuals aged 0-40 with disabilities. In terms of employment, there is a notable gap between fit-to-work males (1564) and females (468), as well as among those not fit to work (1710 males vs. 548 females), highlighting gender imbalances in workforce participation. Similarly, in literacy rates, there are 586 literate males compared to 155 literate females, indicating potential barriers for female access to education. Despite literacy, challenges persist for females in securing employment, as seen in the fewer numbers of literate females fit to work (97) compared to males (289). Additionally, disparities exist even among those literate but not fit to work, with significantly fewer females (53) compared to males (285). Conversely, among the illiterate but fit to work, the number of females (290) exceeds that of males (815), suggesting complexities in workforce participation irrespective of literacy status. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions and gender-sensitive policies to address gender disparities and promote inclusivity for individuals with disabilities, ensuring equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender or literacy status.



**DISTRICT
NAROWAL**

3.9. District Narowal



Demographic Overview



3.9.1. Gender Profile



3.9.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.9.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.9.4. Fitness Status of PWD's



3.9.1. Gender Profile

3.9.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

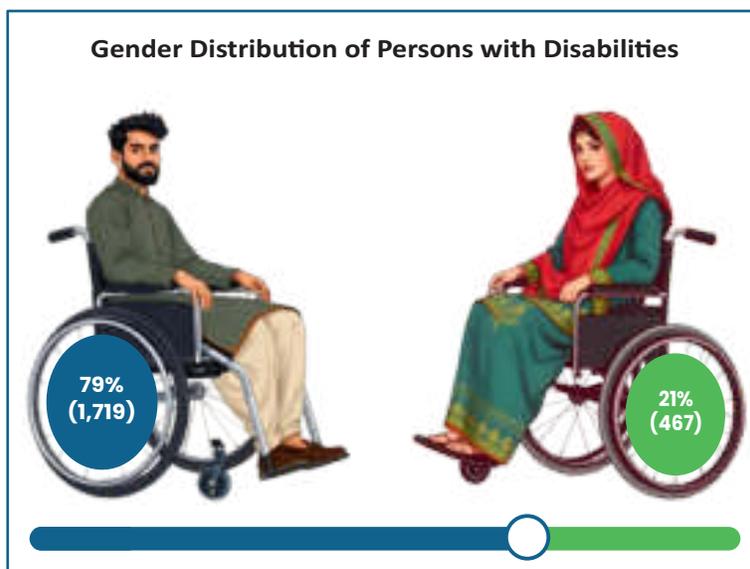


Figure 3.9.1.1

Figure 3.9.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Narowal as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 2186 individuals, 1719 are male, comprising of 79% of the total, whereas 467 are female, constituting 21% of the total registered PWDs in the Narowal district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Narowal.

3.9.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

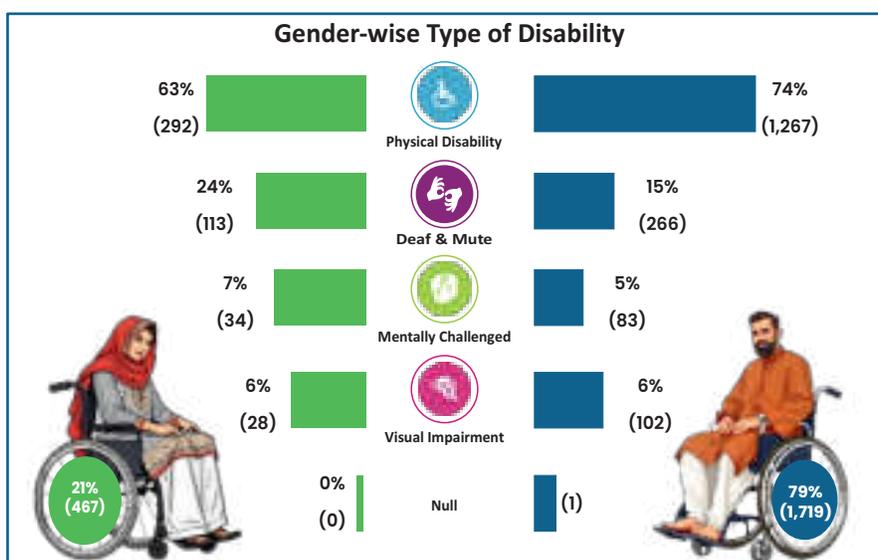


Figure 3.9.1.2

Figure 3.9.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Narowal.

The data reveals that a total of 467 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 292 female have physical disabilities, constituting 63% of total female population. Similarly, 1719 are registered male with disabilities.

Among them 1267 male have physical disabilities, constituting 74% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 113 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 24% of total female population. Same as, a total of 266 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 15% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 34 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 7% of total female population. Same as, a total of 83 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 5% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 28 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 6% of total female population. Same as, a total of 102 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 6% of total male population.

Moreover, the type of disability of 1 Male is not defined thus labelled as "Null".

3.9.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

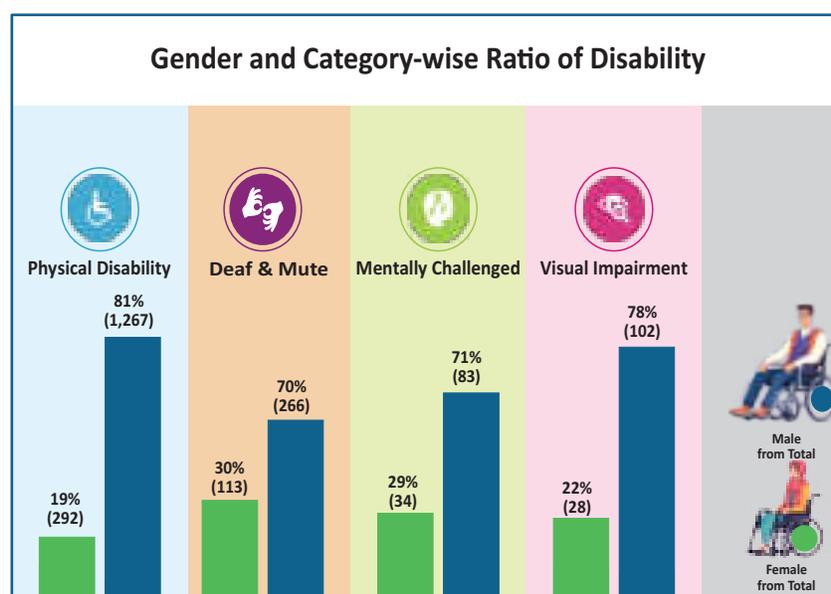


Figure 3.9.1.3

Figure 3.9.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Narowal.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 1559 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 81%, while female represent 19%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 379 individuals, with male accounting for 70% of the population and female for 30%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 117 individuals, male represent 71% of the population, while female account for 29%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 130 individuals, male constitute 78% of the population, while female represent 22%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.9.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Person with Disabilities

Figure 3.9.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

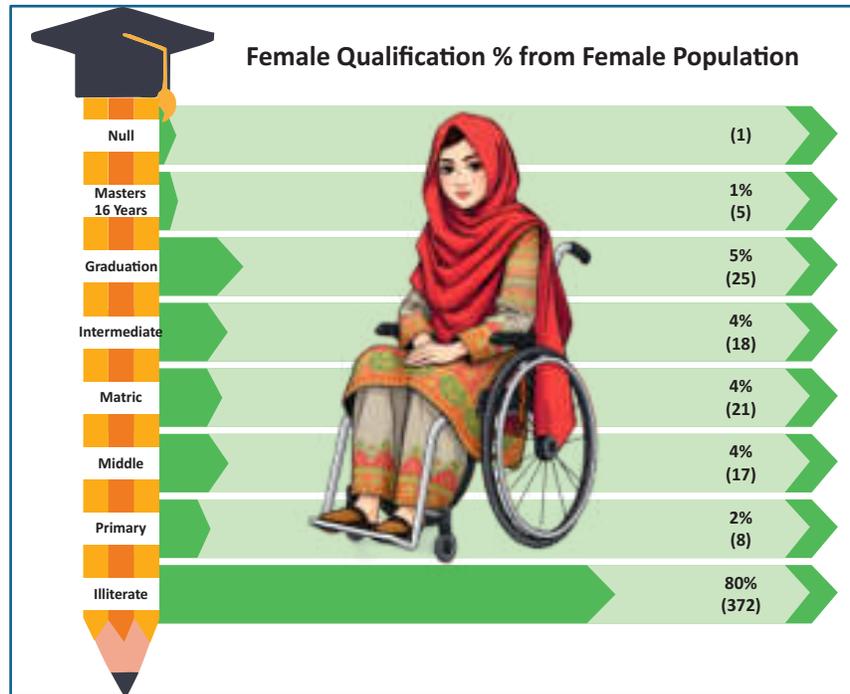


Figure 3.9.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 372 females are not literate, accounting for 80%. Additionally, 8 females with disabilities have a primary level education, accounting for 2%, while 17 females with disabilities have a middle level education, making up 4%. Furthermore, 21 females have completed matric level education (4%), 18 females have attained intermediate level education (4%), and 25 females have a graduation level education, accounting for 5%. Only 5 females have a Master's degree (16 years of education), which represents 1% of the total female population of 467.

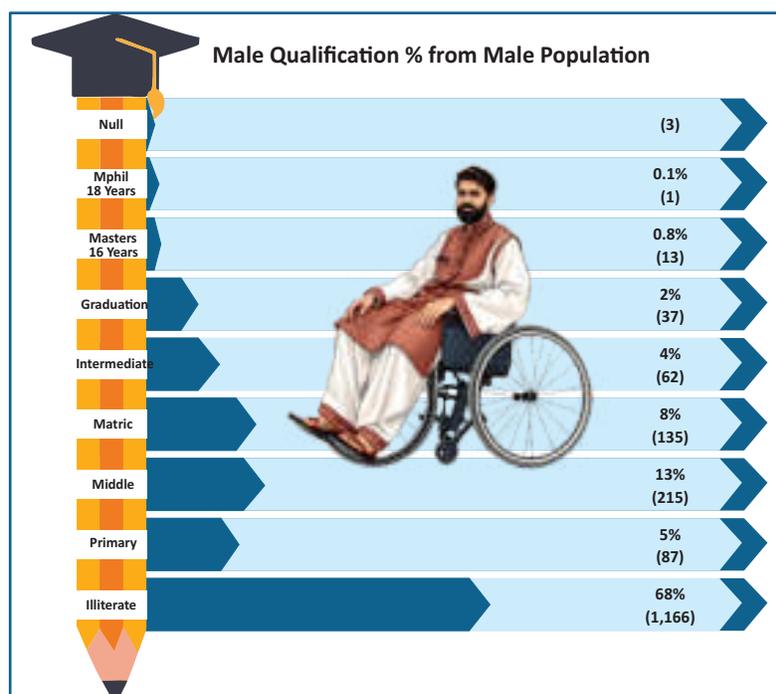


Figure 3.9.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 1,166 males are not literate, accounting for 68%. Additionally, 87 males with disabilities have a primary level education, making up 5%, while 215 males with disabilities have a middle level education, accounting for 13%. Furthermore, 135 males have completed matric level education (8%), 62 males have attained intermediate level education (4%), and 37 males have a graduation degree, representing 2%. Only 13 males have a Master's degree (16 years of education), which accounts for 0.8%, and 1 male with disabilities has an MPhil degree (18 years of education), making up 0.1% of the total male population of 1719.

Furthermore, the qualification level of 04 entries 03 male and 01 female is not defined thus labeled as Null.

3.9.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.9.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

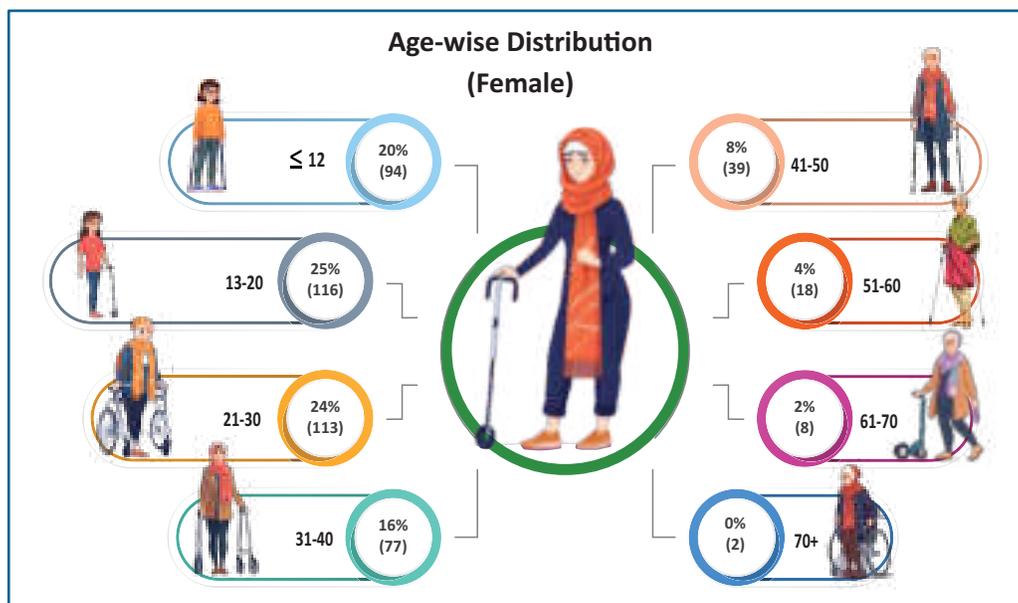


Figure 3.9.2.1 (a)

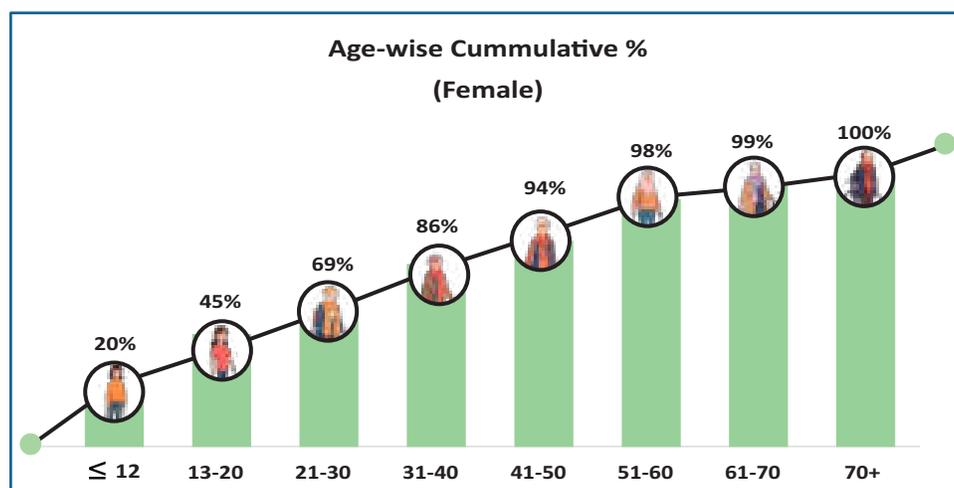


Figure 3.9.2.1 (b)

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

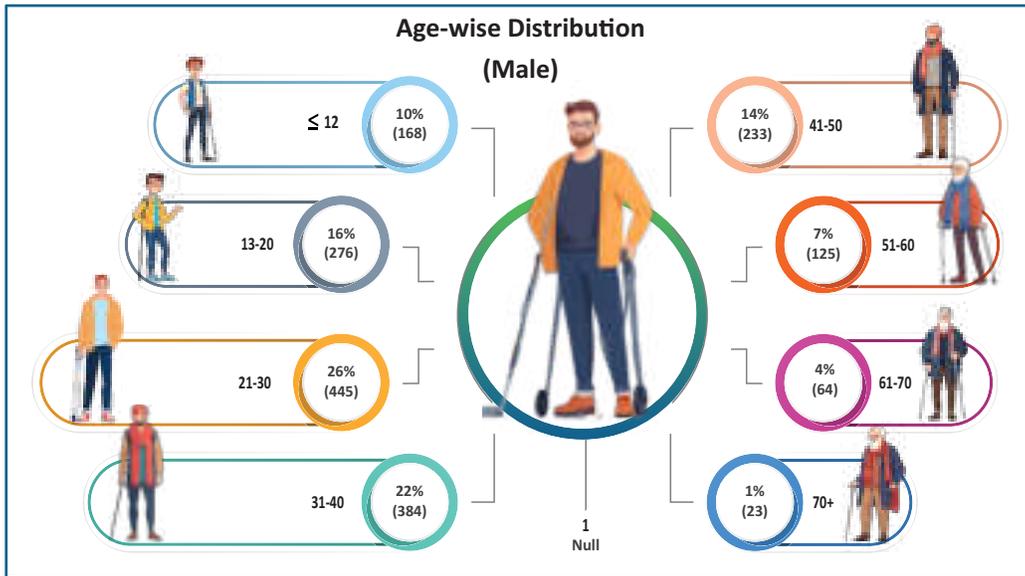


Figure 3.9.2.1 (c)

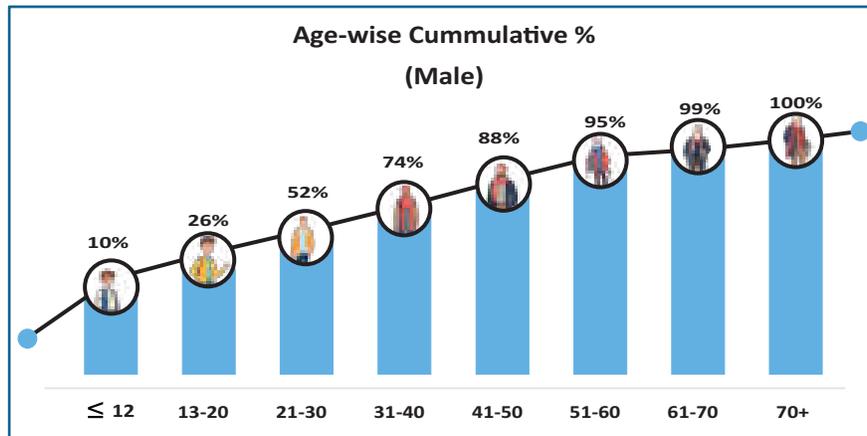


Figure 3.9.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

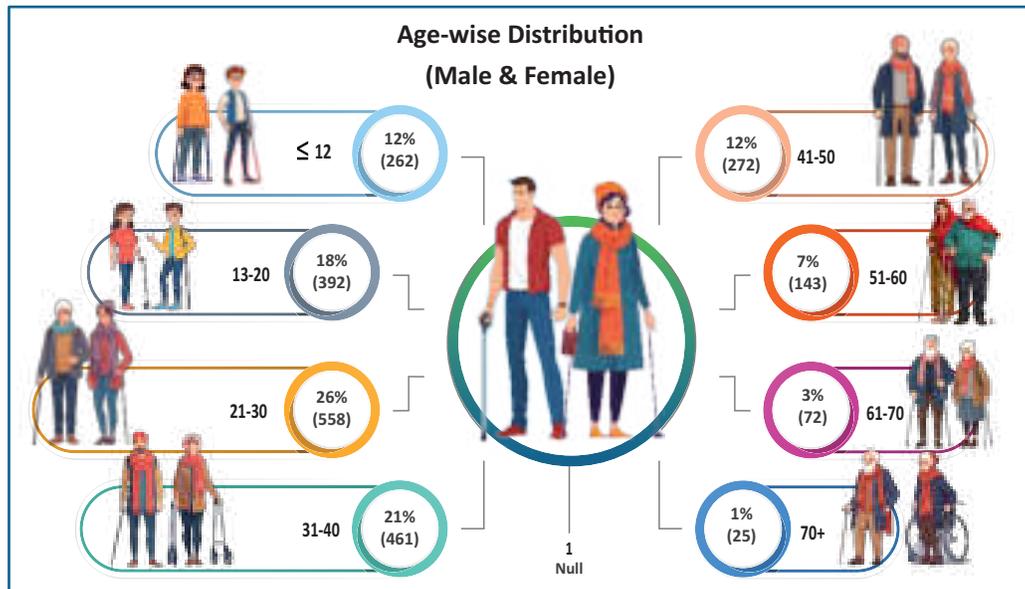


Figure 3.9.2.1 (e)

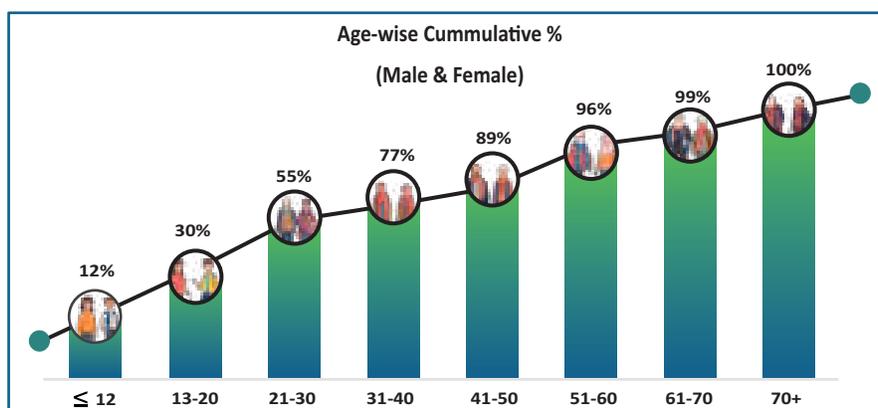


Figure 3.9.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 13-20, accounting for 25% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 467. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 26% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 1719.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 31-40. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 86% in female and 74% in male with disabilities.

3.9.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

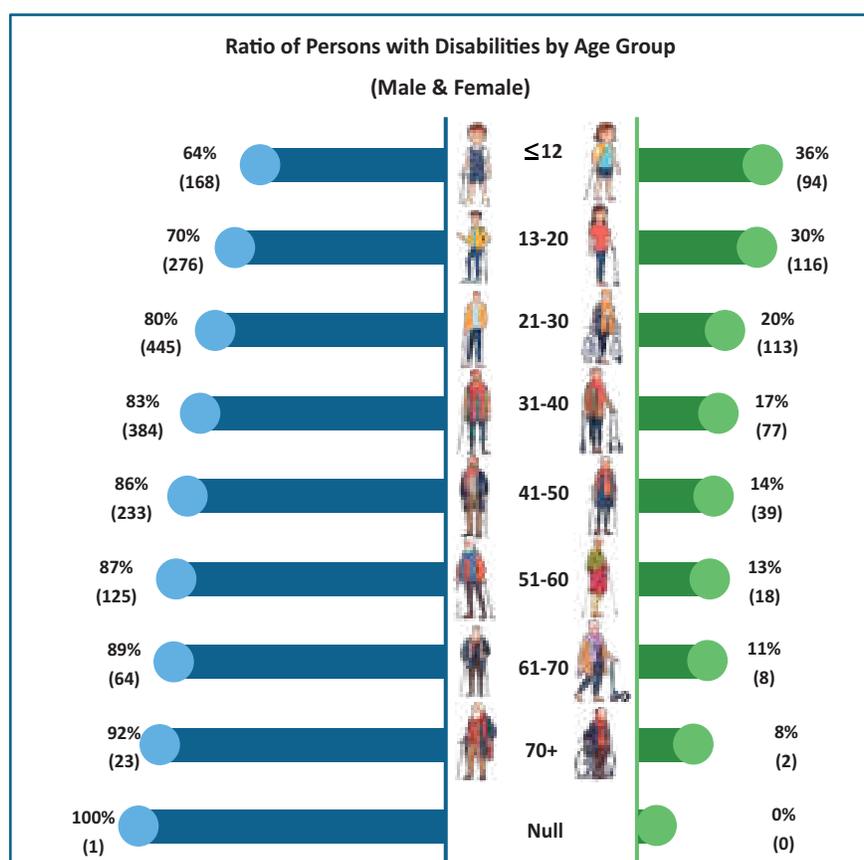


Figure 3.9.2.2

Figure 3.9.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveals that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 36% of respective total i.e. 262. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 41-50 accounting to 86% of respective total i.e. 272.

3.9.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.9.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

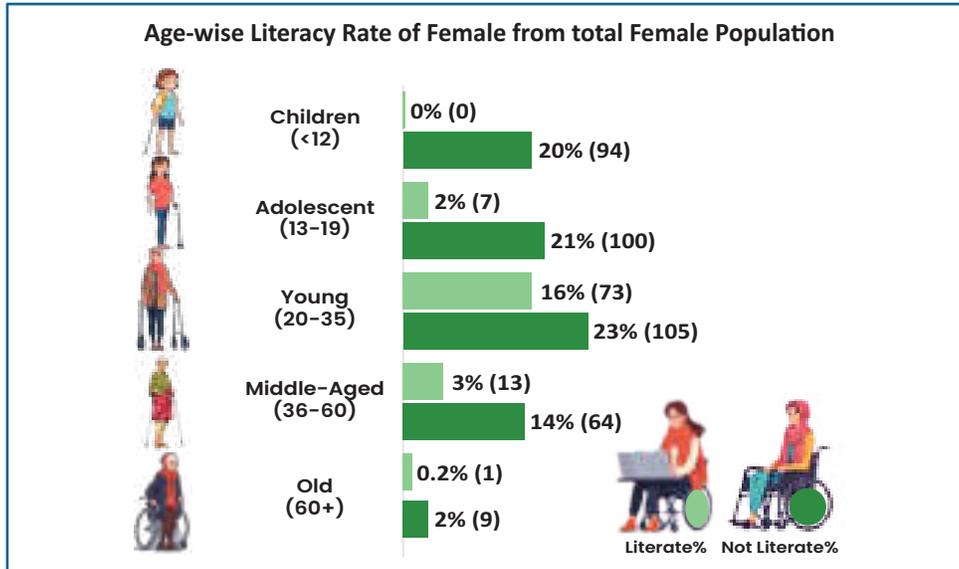


Figure 3.9.3.1

Figure 3.9.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Narowal.

The data reveals that a total of 94 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 94 (20%) are illiterate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 107 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 100 (21%) are illiterate female, while 7 (2%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 178 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 105 (23%) are illiterate female, while 73 (16%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 77 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 64 (14%) are illiterate female, while 13 (3%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 10 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 9 (2%) are illiterate female from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.8.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

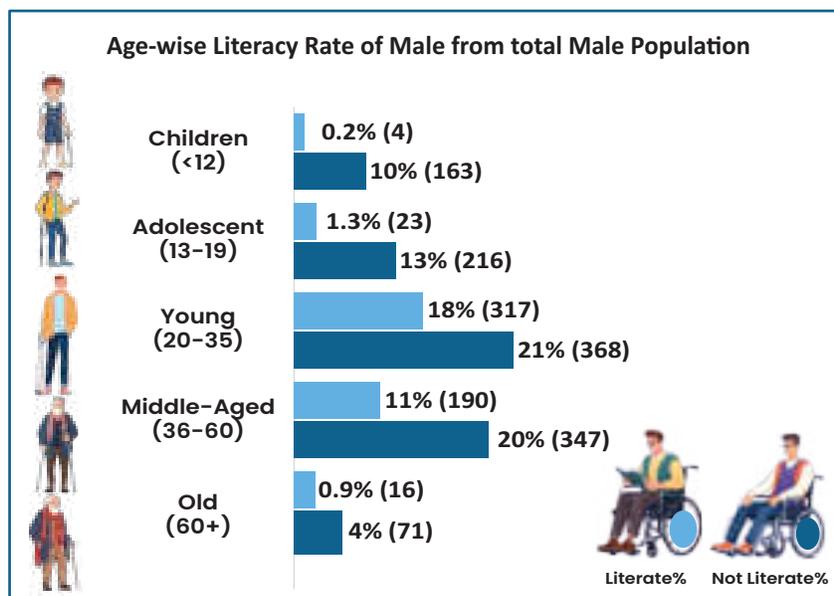


Figure 3.9.3.2

Figure 3.9.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Narowal.

The data reveals that a total of 167 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 163 (10%) are illiterate male, while 4 (0.2%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 239 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 216 (13%) are illiterate male, while 23 (1.3%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 685 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 368 (21%) are illiterate male, while 317 (18%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 537 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 347 (20%) are illiterate male, while 190 (11%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 87 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 71 (4%) are illiterate male, while 16 (0.9%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.9.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

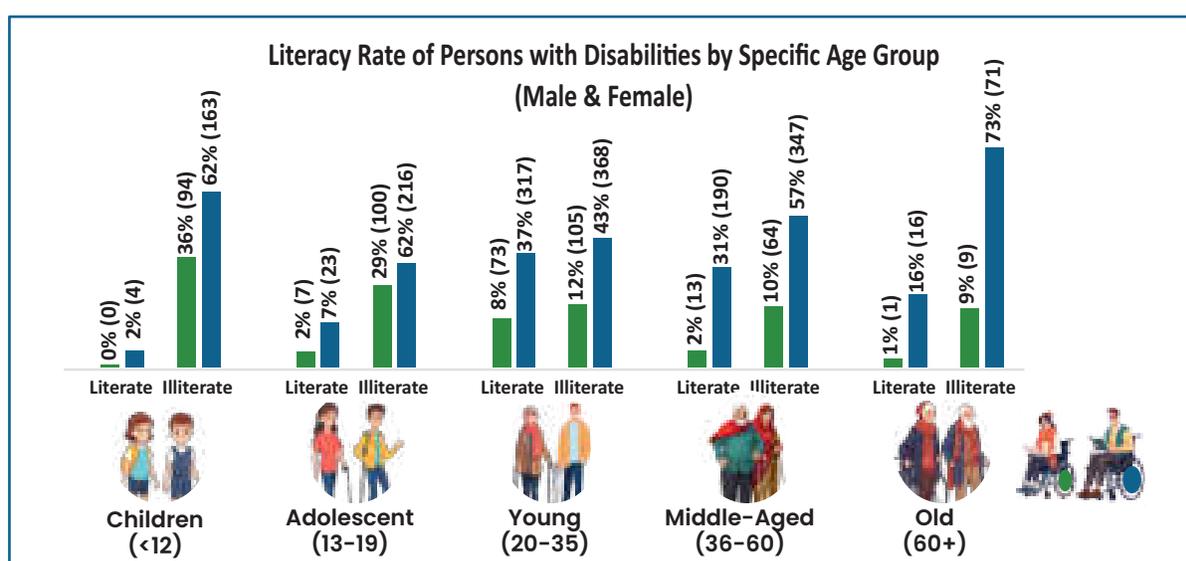


Figure 3.9.3.3

Figure 3.9.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Narowal.

The data reveals that a total of 261 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 163 (62%) are illiterate male, while 4 (2%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 94 (36%) are illiterate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 346 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 216 (62%) are illiterate male, while 23 (7%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 100 (29%) are illiterate female, while 7 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 863 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 368 (43%) are illiterate male, while 317 (37%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 105 (12%) are illiterate female, while 73 (8%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 614 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 347 (57%) are illiterate male, while 190 (31%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 64 (10%) are illiterate female, while 13 (2%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 97 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 71 (73%) are illiterate male, while 16 (16%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 9 (9%) are illiterate female from total population of this age group.

3.9.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

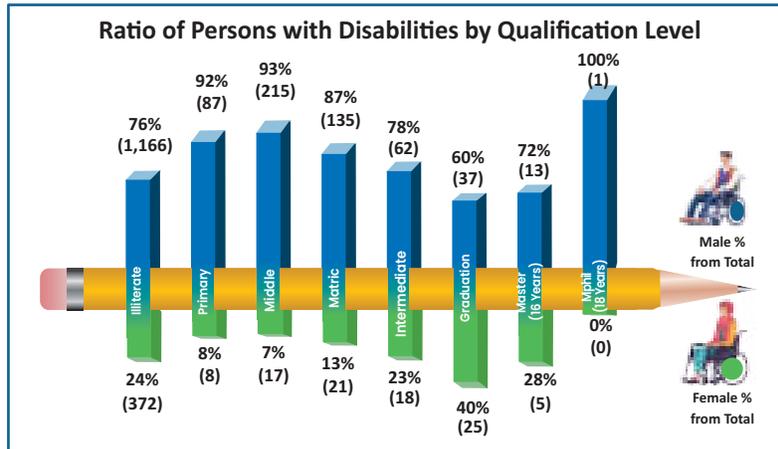


Figure 3.9.3.4

Figure 3.9.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Narowal.

The data reveals that a total of 1538 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 1166 are male with 76%, while 372 are female 24% from illiterate population.

It can be seen that a total of 95 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 87 with 92% while female with disabilities contribute 8 with 8% from primary pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, total of 232 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 215 are male with 93% while female with disabilities contribute 17 with 7% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 156 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 135 are male with 87% while female with disabilities contribute 21 with 13% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 80 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 62 are male with 78% while female with disabilities contribute 18 with 23% from intermediate pass population of PWDs.

The data indicates that a total of 62 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 37 are male with 60% while female with disabilities contribute 25 with 40% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 18 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 13 are male with 72% while female with disabilities contribute 5 with 28% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs.

Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 1 PWDs consisting male category have education till MPhil (18 Years) with 100%. Furthermore, 4 entries (female: 1 & male: 3) is not defined thus labelled as "Null".

3.9.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.9.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

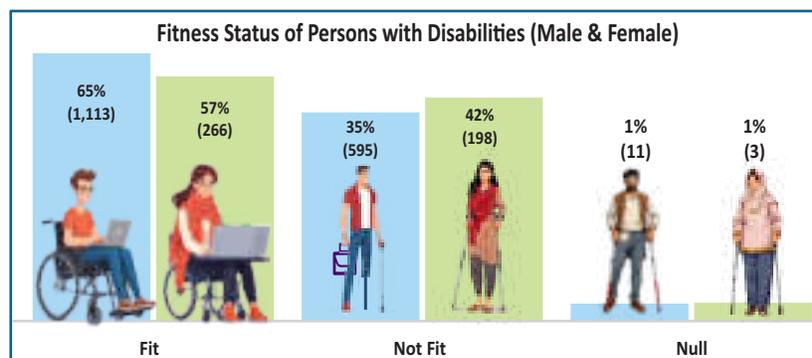


Figure 3.9.4.1

Figure 3.9.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 65% (1113) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 57% (266) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 35% (595), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 42%, comprising 198 individuals. Furthermore, the fitness status of 1% of male (11) and 1% of female (3) is not defined thus labelled as null.

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of female categorized as "Not Fit" compared to male. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or incomplete information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.9.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

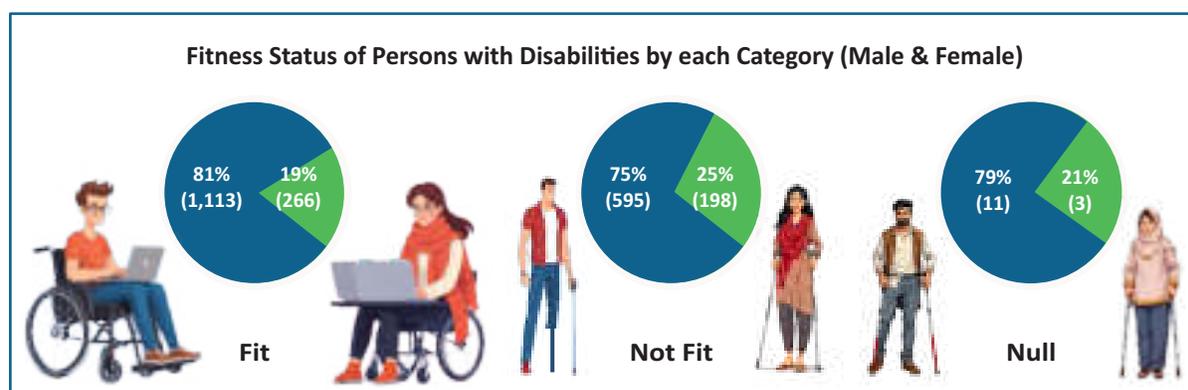


Figure 3.9.4.2

Figure 3.9.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender.

Among the total population of 2186 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (81%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (19%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (75%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (25%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or incomplete data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (79%) are present compared to female (21%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.9.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.9.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.9.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.9.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

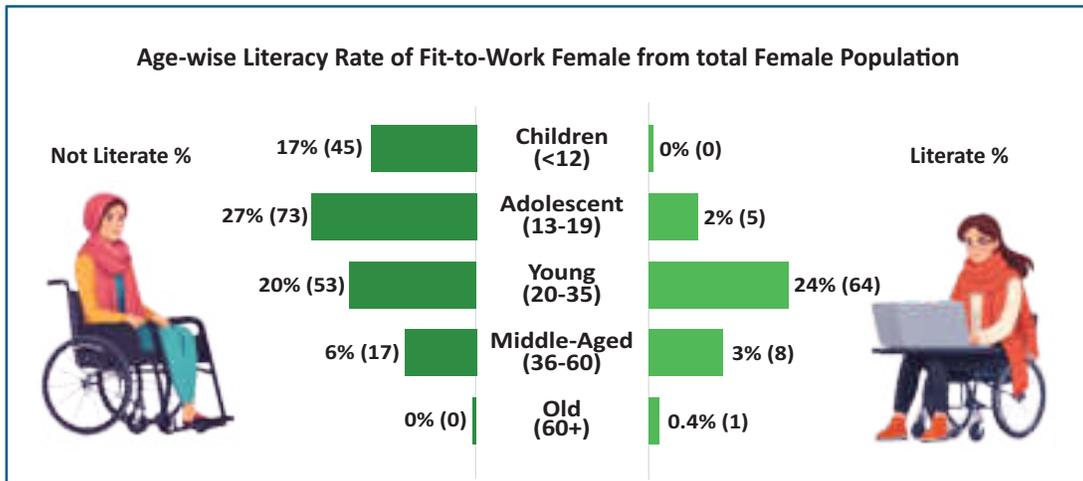


Figure 3.9.5.1

Figure 3.9.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 24% (64) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the group of 13-19 accounting for 27% (73) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 266.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female in is 17% (45). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (5), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 27% (73). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (17), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 3% (8).

3.9.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

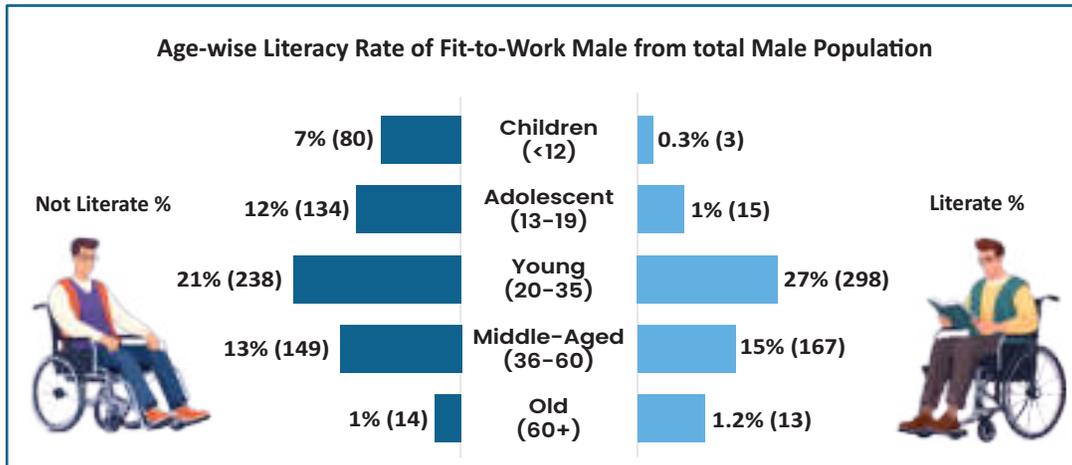


Figure 3.9.5.2

Figure 3.9.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 27% (298) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 21% (238) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 1111.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 0.3% (3), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 7% (80). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (15), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 12% (134). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 15% (167), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 13% (149).

3.9.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

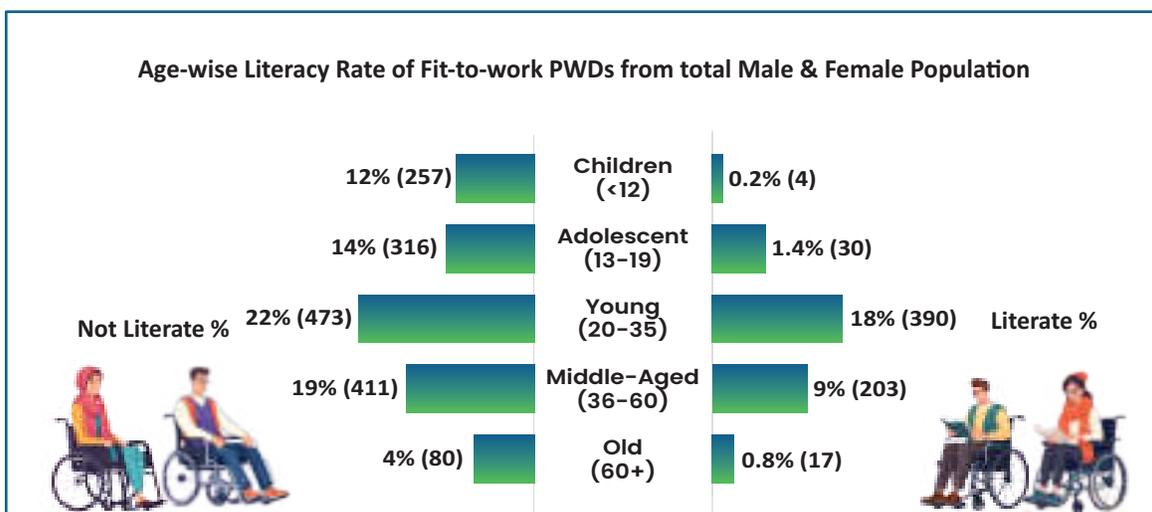


Figure 3.9.5.3

Figure 3.9.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 18% (390) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the same age group accounting for 22% (473) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 2181.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 0.2% (4), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 12% (257). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1.4% (30), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 14% (316). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 9% (203), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 4% (80).

3.9.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

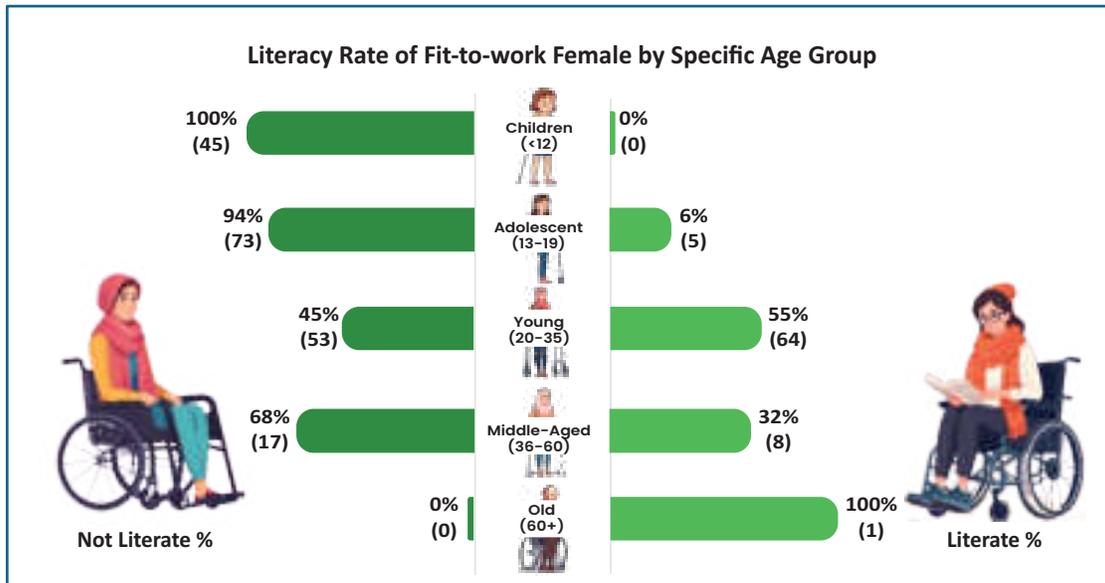


Figure 3.9.5.4

Figure 3.9.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 55% (64) from respective age group total i.e. 117. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (45) from respective age group total i.e. 45.

3.9.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

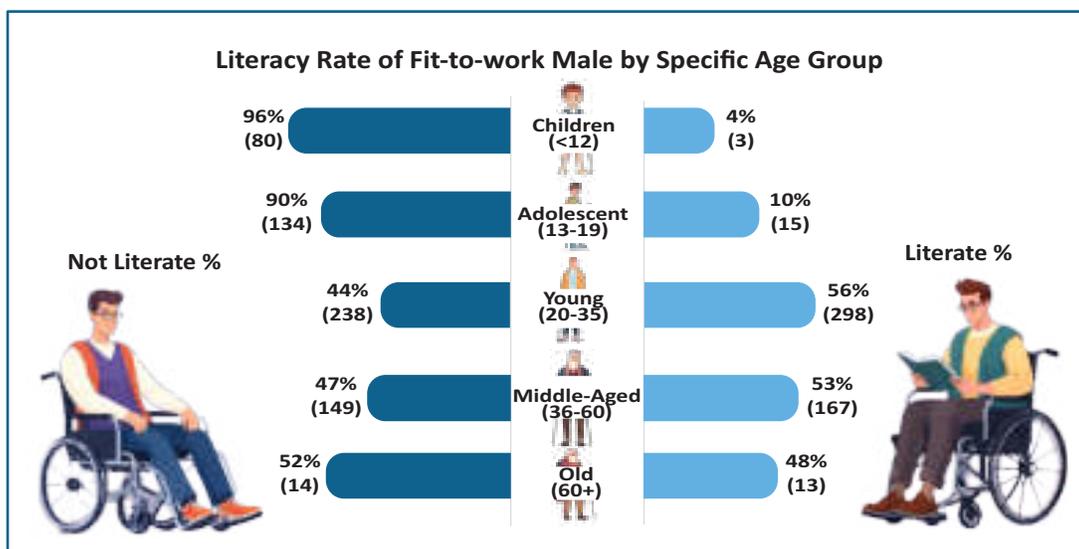


Figure 3.9.5.5

Figure 3.9.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 56% (298) from respective age group total i.e. 536. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 96% (3) from respective age group total i.e. 83.

3.9.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

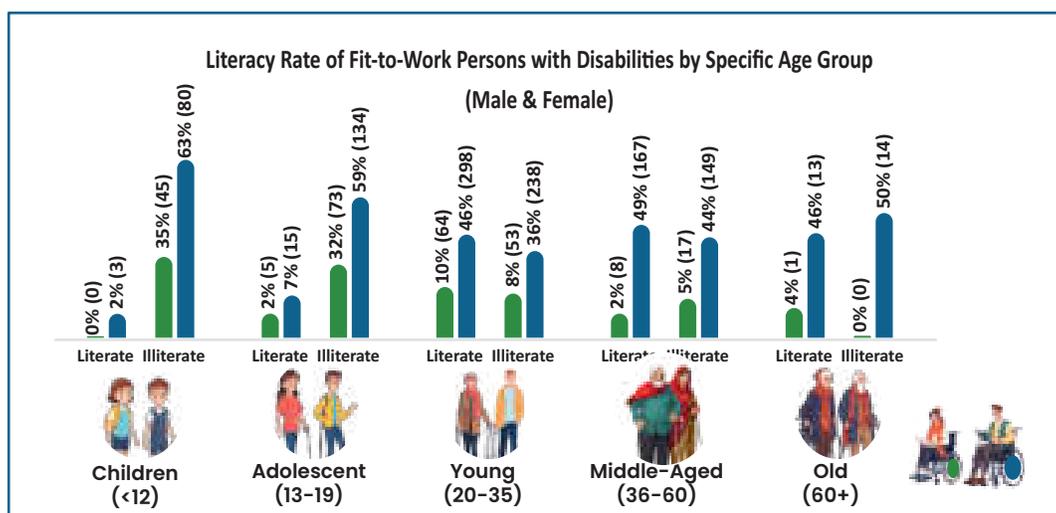


Figure 3.9.5.6

Figure 3.9.5.6 defines the age-wise ratio of literate & fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Narawal.

The data reveals that a total of 128 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 80 (63%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 45 (35%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly, 3 (2%) are literate & fit to work male in the above mentioned age group.

The data depicts that a total of 227 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 134 (59%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 73 (32%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 15 (7%) are literate & fit to work male and 5 (2%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group. Similarly, a total of 653 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 238 (36%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 53 (8%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 298 (46%) are literate & fit to work male and 64(10%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

The result reveals that a total of 341 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 149 (44%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group while 17 (5%) are illiterate female and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 167 (49%) are literate & fit to work male and 8 (2%) are literate & fit to work female in the above mentioned age group.

Similarly, a total of 28 PWDs are registered under the age of 60+. Among them, 14 (50%) are illiterate male and fit to work from total population of this age group. Similarly 13 (46%) are literate & fit to work male and 1(4%) literate female in the above mentioned age group.

3.9.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.9.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

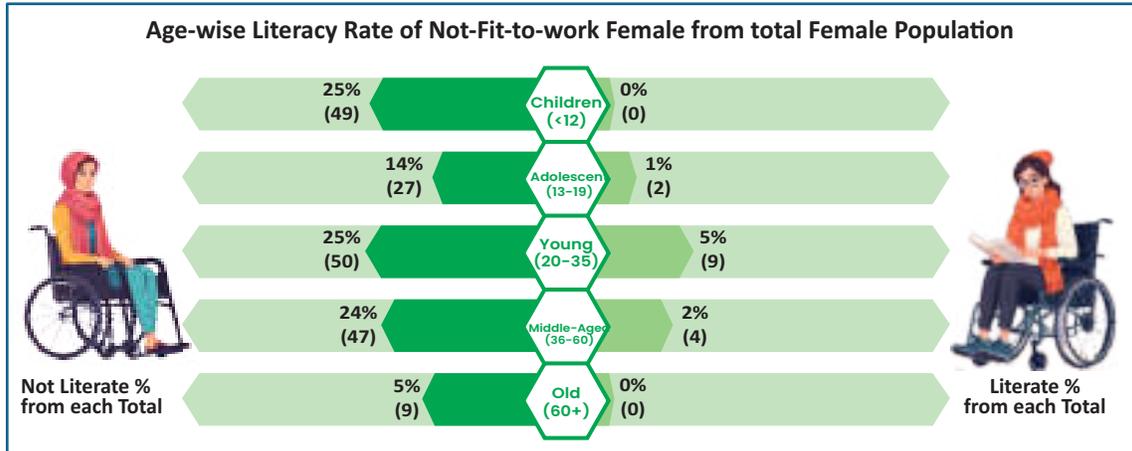


Figure 3.9.6.1

Figure 3.9.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 5% (9) while the non-literacy rate is high at the age group of 20-35 accounting for 25% (50) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 197.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 25% (49). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (2), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (27). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 2% (4), while the non-literacy rate is 24% (47).

3.9.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

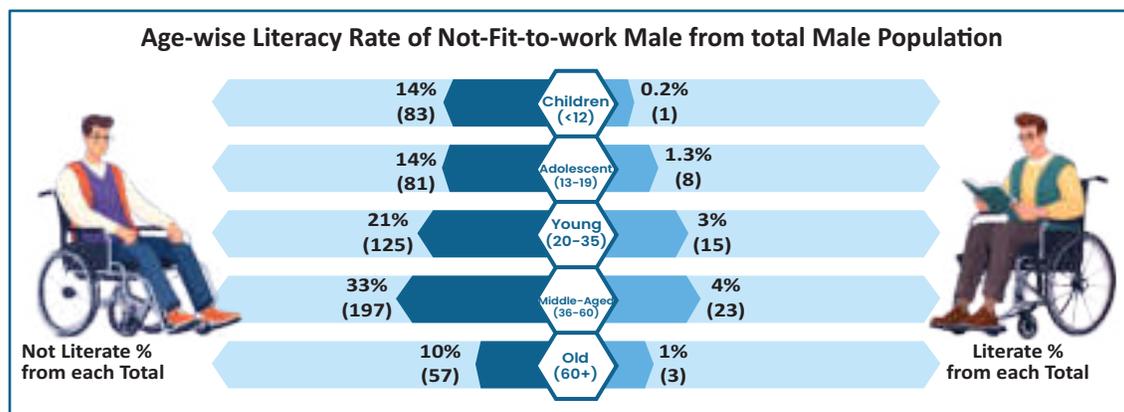


Figure 3.9.6.2

Figure 3.9.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 4% (23) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 33% (197) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 593.

The data reveals that, the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 14% (83). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 1.3% (8), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (81). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 20-35 is 3% (15), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 21% (125).

3.9.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

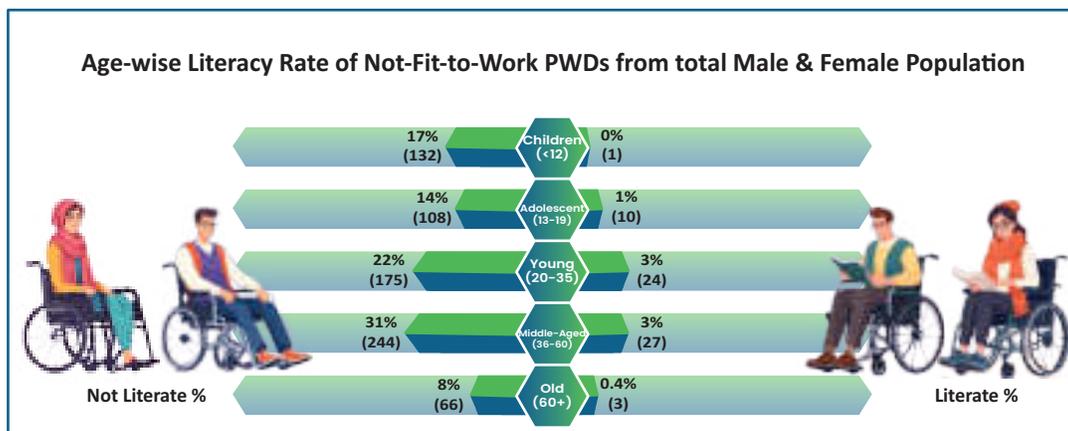


Figure 3.9.6.3

Figure 3.9.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 3% (27) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 31% (244) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 790.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate is 17% (132). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (10), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 14% (108). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 3% (27), while the non-literacy rate at the age of 20-35 is 22% (175).

3.9.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

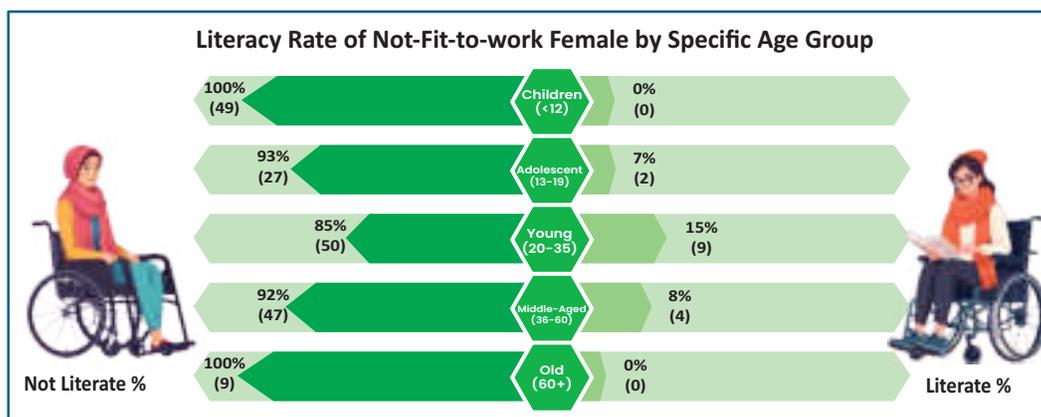


Figure 3.9.6.4

Figure 3.9.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 15% (9) from respective age group total i.e. 59. Similarly, the ratio of non-literacy & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 100% (49) from respective age group total i.e. 49.

3.9.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

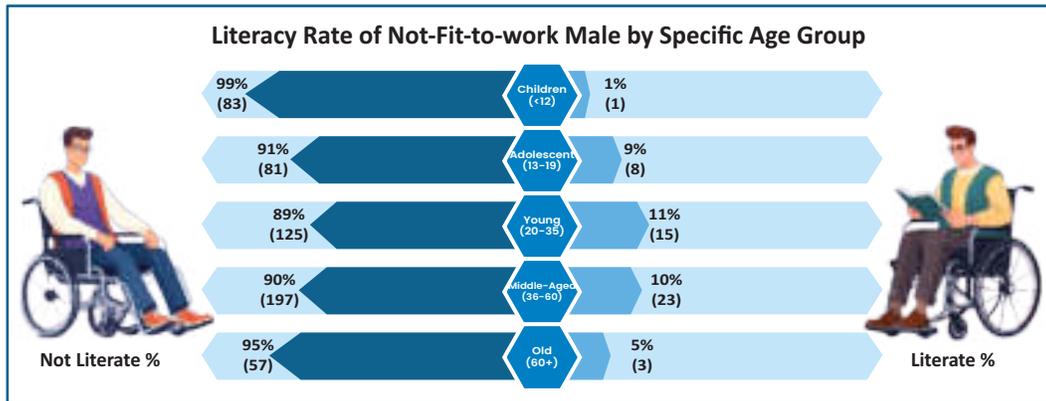


Figure 3.9.6.5

Figure 3.9.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 11% (15) from respective age group total i.e. 220. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 99% (83) from respective age group total i.e. 84.

3.9.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

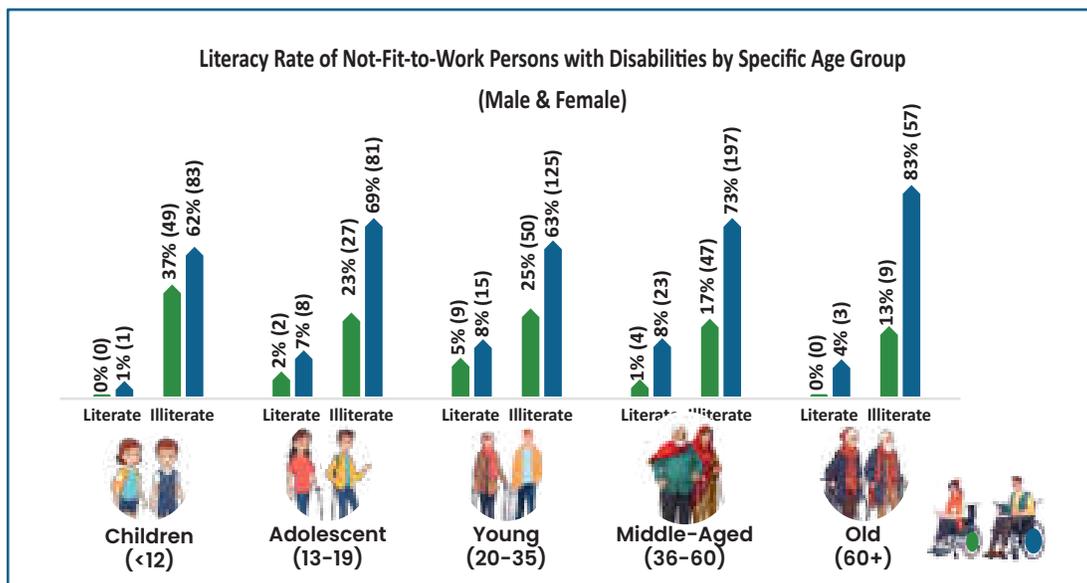


Figure 3.9.6.6

Figure 3.9.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Narowal.

The data reveals that a total of 133 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 83 (62%) are illiterate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 49 (37%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 118 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 81 (69%) are illiterate male, while 8 (7%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 27 (23%) are illiterate female, while 2 (2%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 199 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 125 (63%) are illiterate male,

while 15 (8%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 50 (25%) are illiterate female, while 9 (5%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 271 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 197 (73%) are illiterate male, while 23 (8%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 47 (17%) are illiterate female, while 4 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 69 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 57 (83%) are illiterate male, while 3 (4%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 9 (13%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 1113 and females are 266.
- Total not fit to work males are 595 and females are 198.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 420 and females are 88.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 384 and females are 74.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 32 and females are 13.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 505 and females are 176.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis reveals significant disparities in both employment and literacy rates among individuals aged 0-40 with disabilities. In terms of employment, there is a notable gap between fit-to-work males (1113) and females (266), as well as among those not fit to work (595 males vs. 198 females), indicating gender imbalances in workforce participation. Similarly, in literacy rates, there are 420 literate males compared to only 88 literate females, suggesting potential barriers for female access to education. Despite literacy, challenges persist for females in securing employment, with fewer numbers of literate females fit to work (74) compared to males (384). Additionally, disparities exist even among those literate but not fit to work, with significantly fewer females (13) compared to males (32). Conversely, among the illiterate but fit to work, the number of females (176) exceeds that of males (505), indicating complexities in workforce participation irrespective of literacy status. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions and gender-sensitive policies to address gender disparities and promote inclusivity for individuals with disabilities, ensuring equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender or literacy status.



**DISTRICT
SIALKOT**

3.10. District Sialkot



Demographic Overview



3.10.1. Gender Profile



3.10.2. Age-wise Distribution of PWD's



3.10.3. Literacy Rate of PWD's



3.10.4. Fitness Status of PWD's

3.10.1. Gender Profile

3.10.1.1. Gender Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

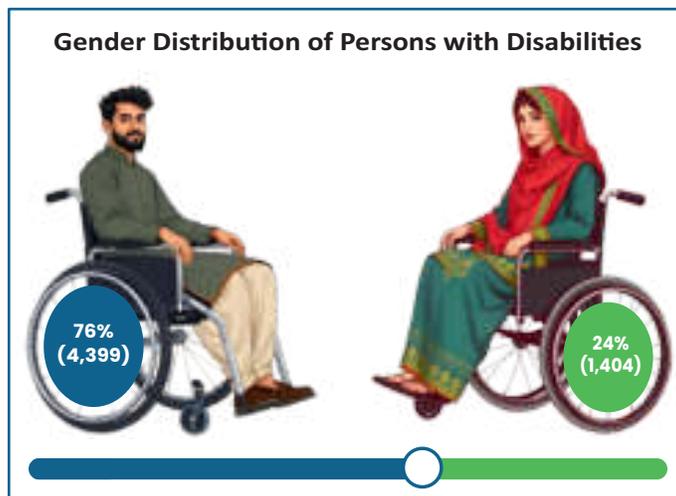


Figure 3.10.1.1

Figure 3.10.1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the gender distribution among registered Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in district Sialkot as of August 22, 2023. The data shows that out of the total registered PWDs accounting to 5803 individuals, 4399 are male, comprising of 76% of the total, whereas 1404 are female, constituting 24% of the total registered PWDs in the Sialkot district. This distribution provides insight into the gender composition within the registered PWDs community, indicating a higher representation of male compared to female in Sialkot.

3.10.1.2. Gender-wise Type of Disability

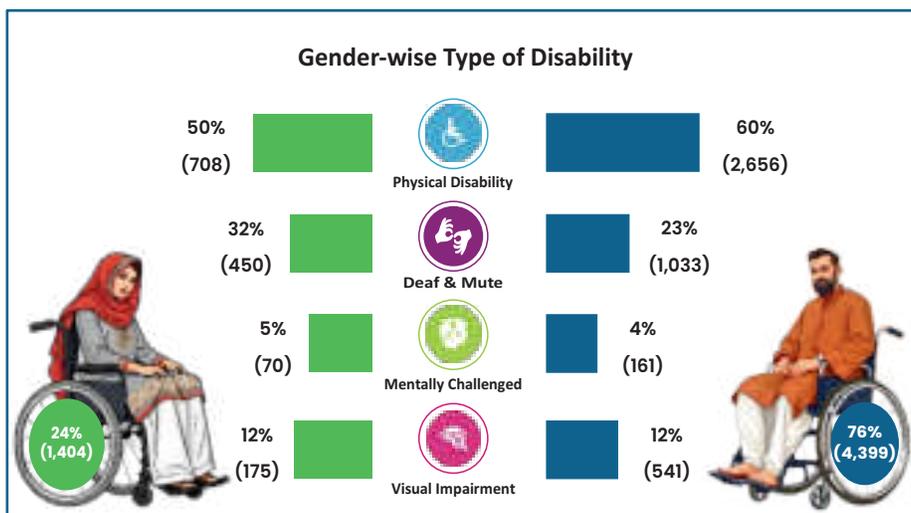


Figure 3.10.1.2

Figure 3.10.1.2 describes the gender-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Sialkot.

The data reveals that a total of 1404 are registered female with disabilities. Among them, 708 female have physical disabilities, constituting 50% of total female population. Similarly, 4399 are registered male with disabilities. Among them 2656 male have physical disabilities, constituting 60% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 450 female are registered as deaf & mute constituting 32% of total female population. Same as, a total of 1033 male are registered as deaf & mute constituting 23% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 70 female are registered as mentally challenged constituting 5% of total female population. Same as, a total of 161 male are registered as mentally challenged constituting 4% of total male population.

The results depicts that a total of 175 female are registered as visually impaired constituting 12% of total female population. Same as, a total of 541 male are registered as visually impaired constituting 12% of total male population.

Additionally, the type of disability of Nine entries (one females and eight males with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.10.1.3. Gender and Category-wise Ratio of Disability

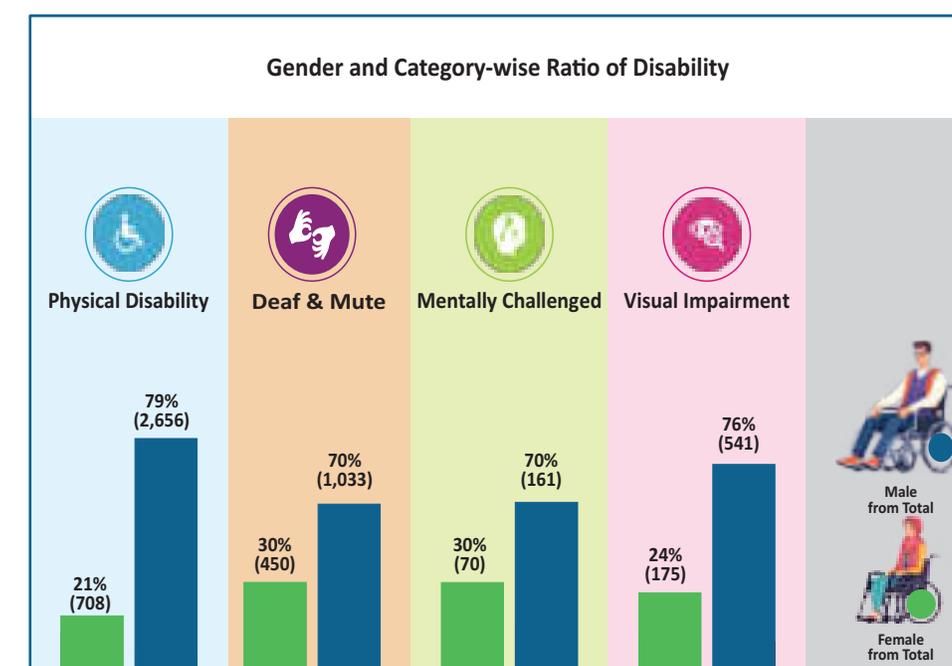


Figure 3.10.1.3

Figure 3.10.1.3 describes the category-wise types of disability among registered PWDs of DHQ Sialkot.

The data reveals distinctive trends in the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female. Among the 3364 individuals classified as physically impaired, male constitute the majority at 79%, while female represent 21%. This substantial difference suggests a higher prevalence of physical impairments among male within the registered PWDs population. This trend continues in the deaf & mute category, which comprises 1483 individuals, with male accounting for 70% of the population and female for 30%. This disparity highlights a higher proportion of male experiencing significant hearing impairment or speech limitations compared to female.

Furthermore, within the mentally challenged category, consisting of 231 individuals, male represent 70% of the population, while female account for 30%. This finding suggests a higher prevalence of intellectual disabilities among male within the registered PWDs population. Similarly, in the visually impaired category, which includes 716 individuals, male constitute 76% of the population, while female represent 24%. This indicates a higher proportion of male experiencing vision loss or blindness compared to female.

Overall, the data underscores the significance of considering gender distribution within specific disability categories to tailor interventions effectively and address the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities in the community. These insights into the prevalence of different types of disabilities among male and female highlight the importance of implementing gender-sensitive approaches to provide equitable support and services to all individuals with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility within the community.

3.10.1.4. Gender-wise Qualification of Person with Disabilities

Figure 3.10.1.4 (a) & (b) shows the complete picture of literacy rate of male and female with disabilities within the respective population.

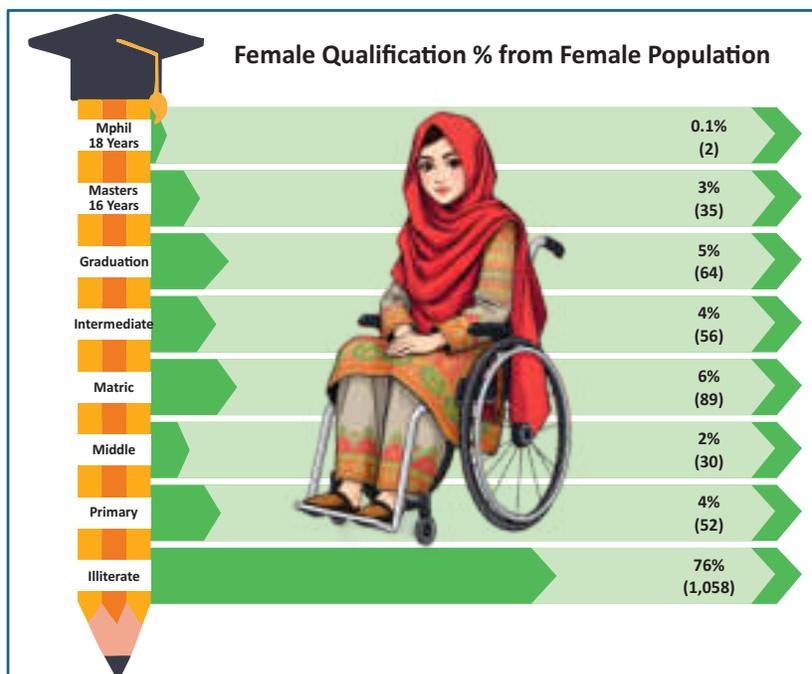


Figure 3.10.1.4 (a)

Results shows that the non-literacy rate in female is very high with in the female population. The data reveals that 1058 female are not literate accounting to 76%, 52 female with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 4%, 30 female with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 2%, 89 female have matric level education consisting of 6%, 56 female have intermediate level consisting 4%, 64 female have graduation level accounting to 5%, 35 female have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 3% and 2 female have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.1% of the total female population i.e. 1386.

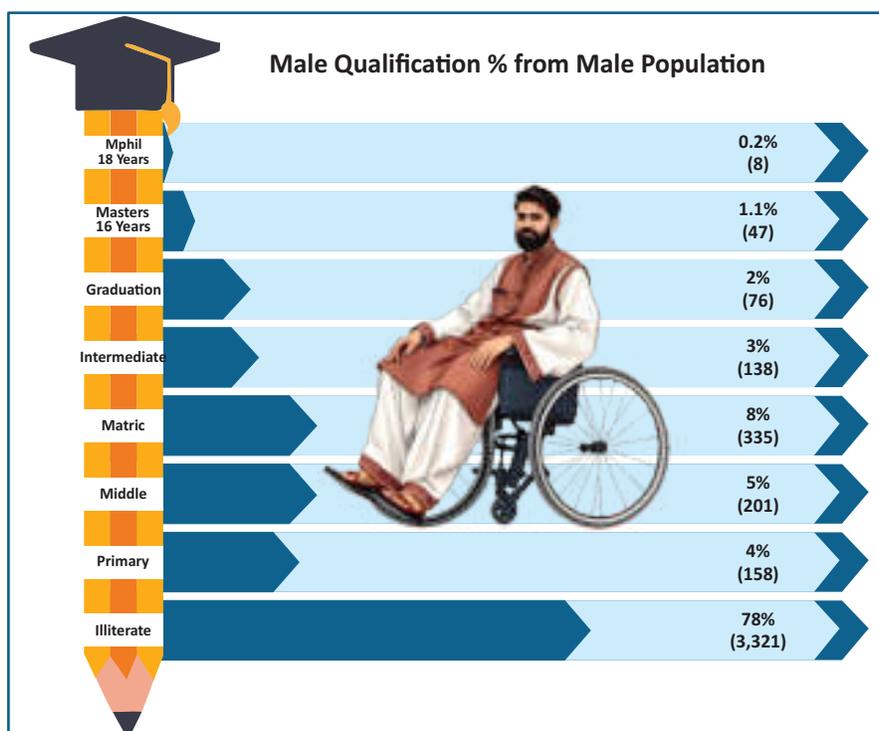


Figure 3.10.1.4 (b)

Similarly, data depicts that the non-literacy rate in male is also very high with in the male population. The data reveals that 3321 male are not literate accounting to 78%, 158 male with disabilities have primary level education accounting to 4%, 201 male with disabilities have middle level education accounting to 5%, 335 male have matric level education consisting of 8%, 138 male have intermediate level consisting 3%, 76 male have graduation level accounting to 2%, 47 male have Masters (16 Years) education consisting of 1.1%, while 8 male with disabilities have MPhil (18 Years) education consisting of 0.2% of the total male population i.e. 4284.

Additionally, the qualification status of 133 entries (18 females and 115 males with disabilities is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.10.2. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities

3.10.2.1. Age-wise Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

Figure's below illustrates the age distribution of men and women with disabilities. The below mentioned ratio is derived using the respective total. Following that, the cumulative ratio is computed for each age group.

Followings are the individual graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of Female with disabilities along with their cumulative;

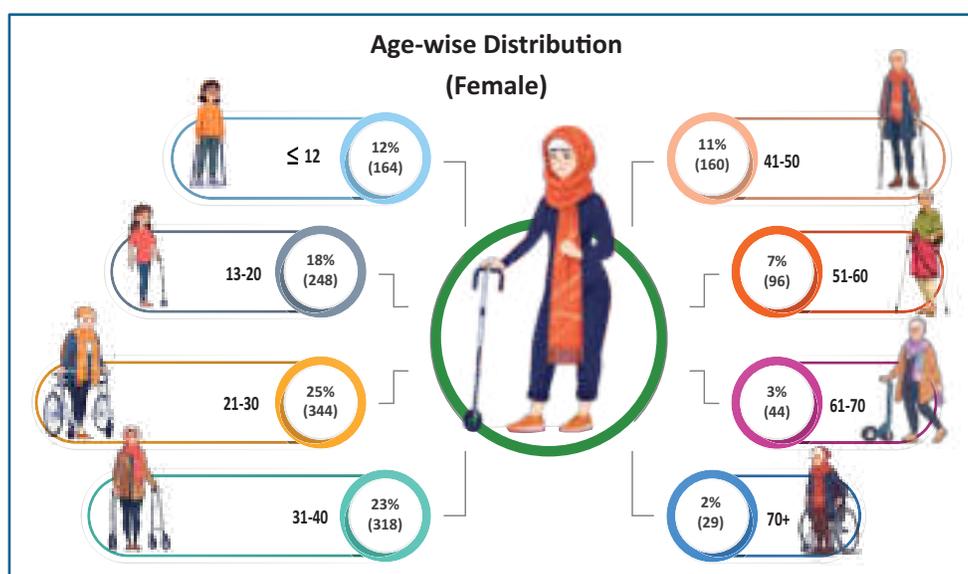


Figure 3.10.2.1 (a)

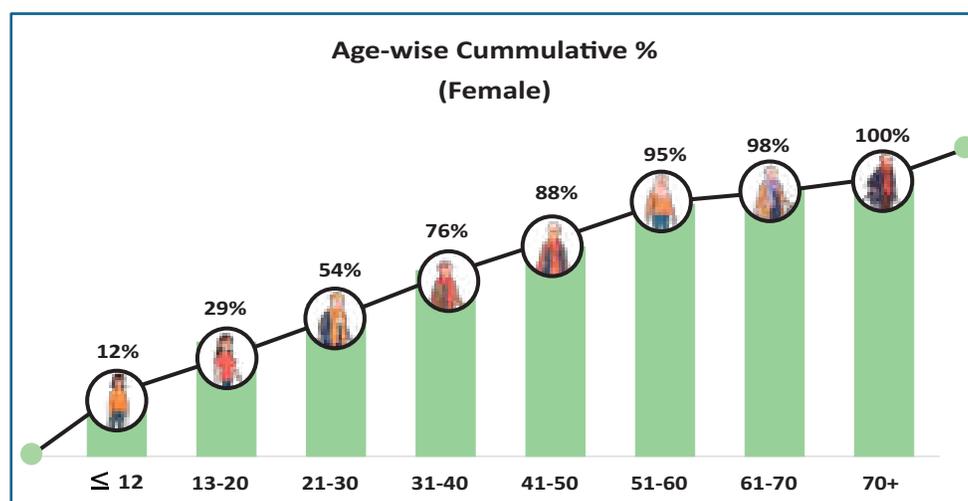


Figure 3.10.2.1 (b)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of male with disabilities along with their cumulative;

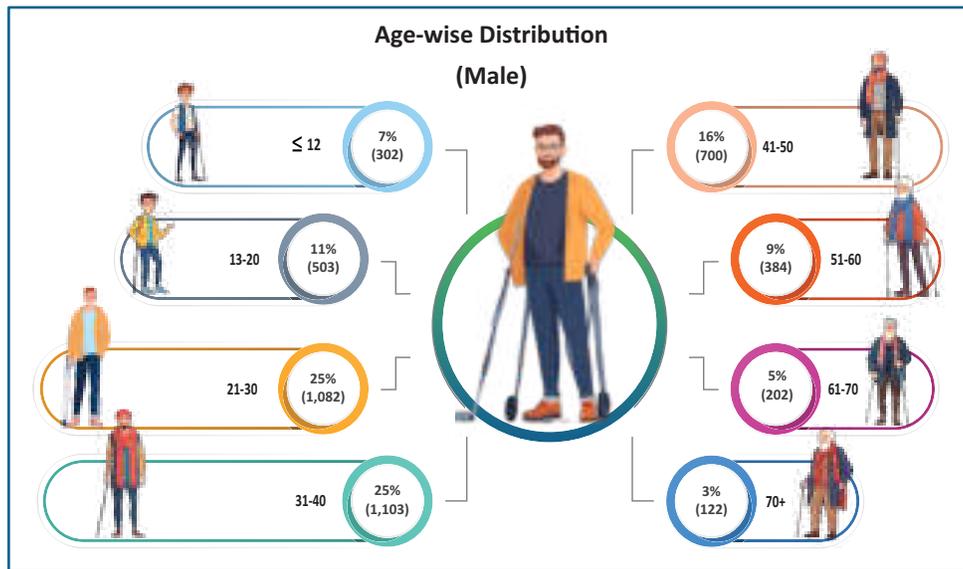


Figure 3.10.2.1 (c)

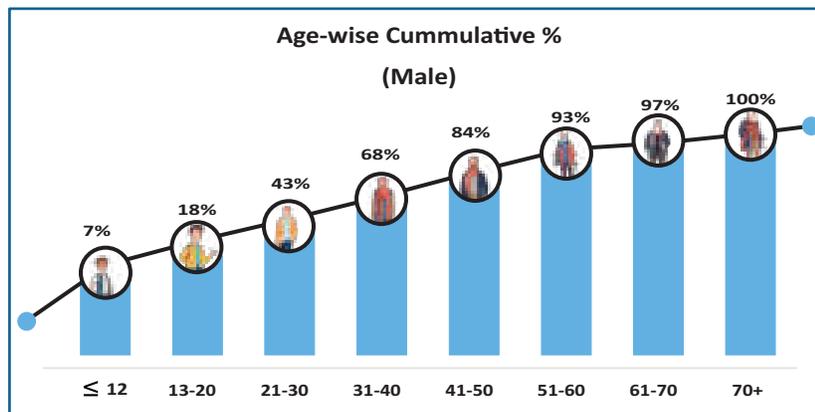


Figure 3.10.2.1 (d)

Followings are the graphical representations of Age-wise Distribution of PWDs (Male & Female) along with their cumulative;

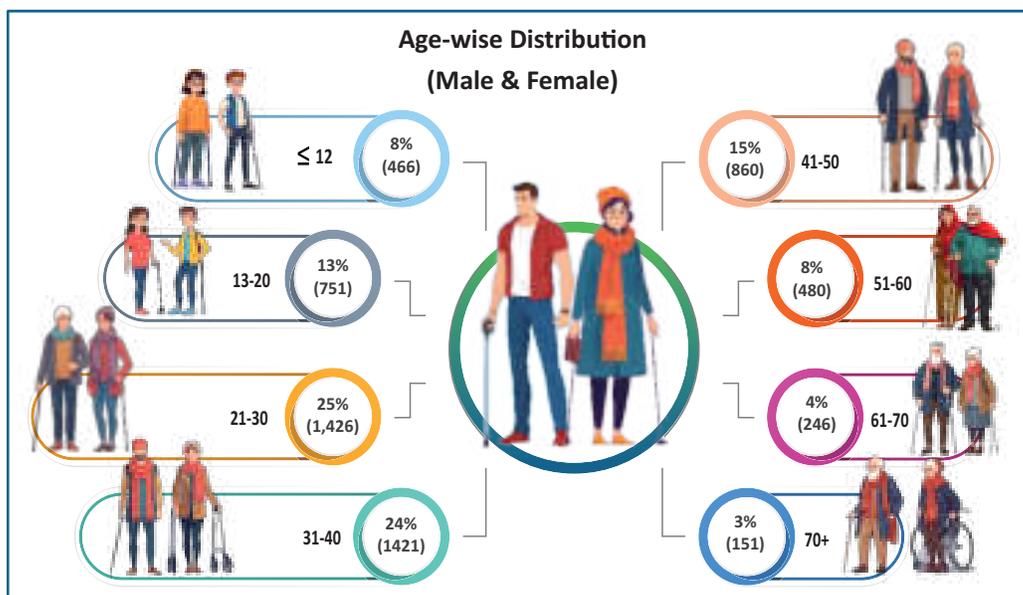


Figure 3.10.2.1 (e)

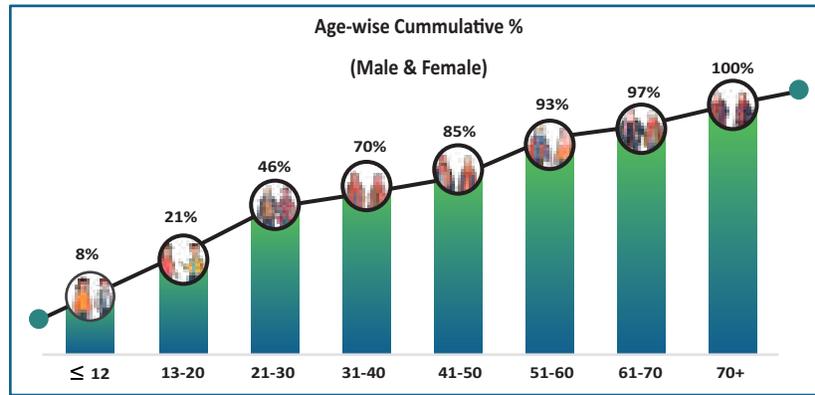


Figure 3.10.2.1 (f)

The findings indicated that female had a significant prevalence of disability between the ages of 21-30, accounting for 25% of the entire population of female with disabilities i.e. 1404. Similarly, the results revealed that male had high ratio of disability between the ages of 21-40, accounting for 25% of the entire population of male with disabilities i.e. 4399.

Furthermore, the cumulative data reveals a significant disability ratio among those aged 41-50. It can be shown that the cumulative ratio in the indicated age group is 88% in female and 84% in male with disabilities.

Additionally, the Age of 2 entries (1 female and 1 male with disabilities) is not mentioned and is thus categorized as null.

3.10.2.2. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

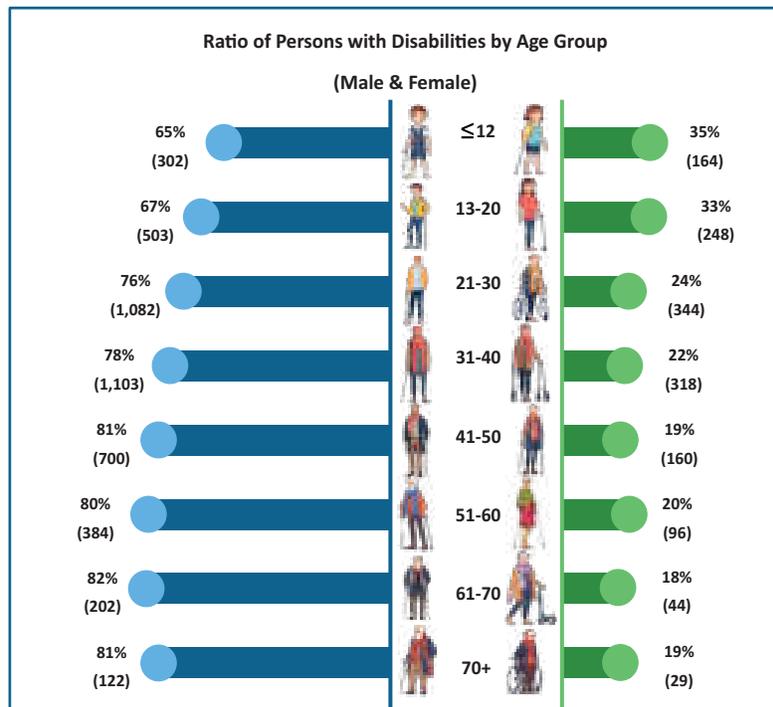


Figure 3.10.2.2

Figure 3.10.2.2 shows the disability ratios by age group. The calculation is carried out by dividing each individual age group population (male and female) by the respective age group total.

The results reveal that female with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 41-50 accounting to 81% of respective total i.e. 860. Similarly, male with disabilities have high ratio of disability at the age group 0-12 accounting to 35% of respective total i.e. 466.

3.10.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities

3.10.3.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Female

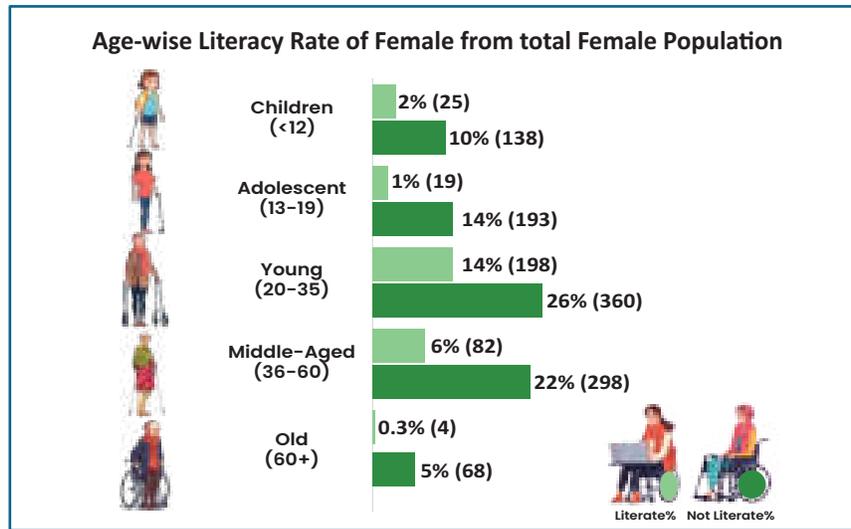


Figure 3.10.3.1

Figure 3.10.3.1 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered female with disabilities of DHQ Sialkot.

The data reveals that a total of 163 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 138 (10%) are illiterate female, while 25 (2%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 212 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 193 (14%) are illiterate female, while 19 (1%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 558 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 360 (26%) are illiterate female, while 198 (14%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. The result reveals that a total of 380 female with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 298 (22%) are illiterate female, while 82 (6%) are literate female from total population of registered female with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 72 female with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 68 (5%) are illiterate female, while 4 (0.3%) female are literate from total population of registered female with disabilities.

3.10.3.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Male

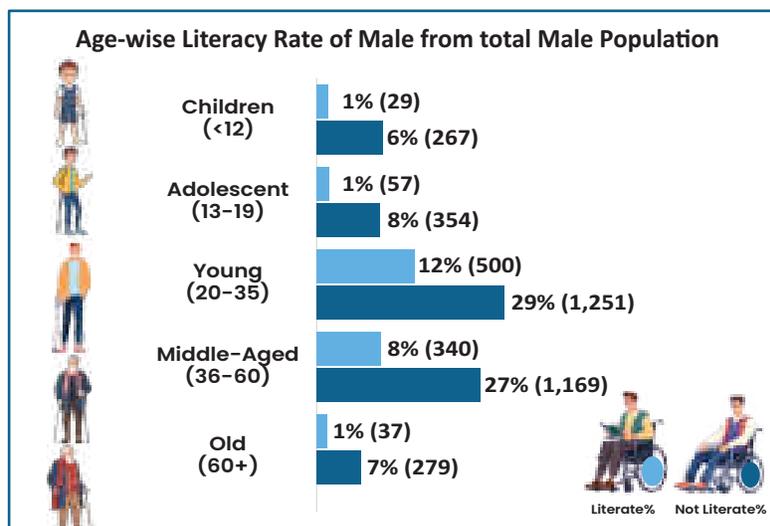


Figure 3.10.3.2

3.10.3.2 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered male with disabilities of DHQ Sialkot.

The data reveals that a total of 296 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 267 (6%) are illiterate male, while 29 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. The data depicts that a total of 411 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 354 (8%) are illiterate male, while 57 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 1751 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1251 (29%) are illiterate male, while 500 (12%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

The result reveals that a total of 1509 male with disabilities are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1169 (27%) are illiterate male, while 340 (8%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities. Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 316 male with disabilities are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 279 (7%) are illiterate male, while 37 (1%) are literate male from total population of registered male with disabilities.

3.10.3.3. Literacy Rate of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

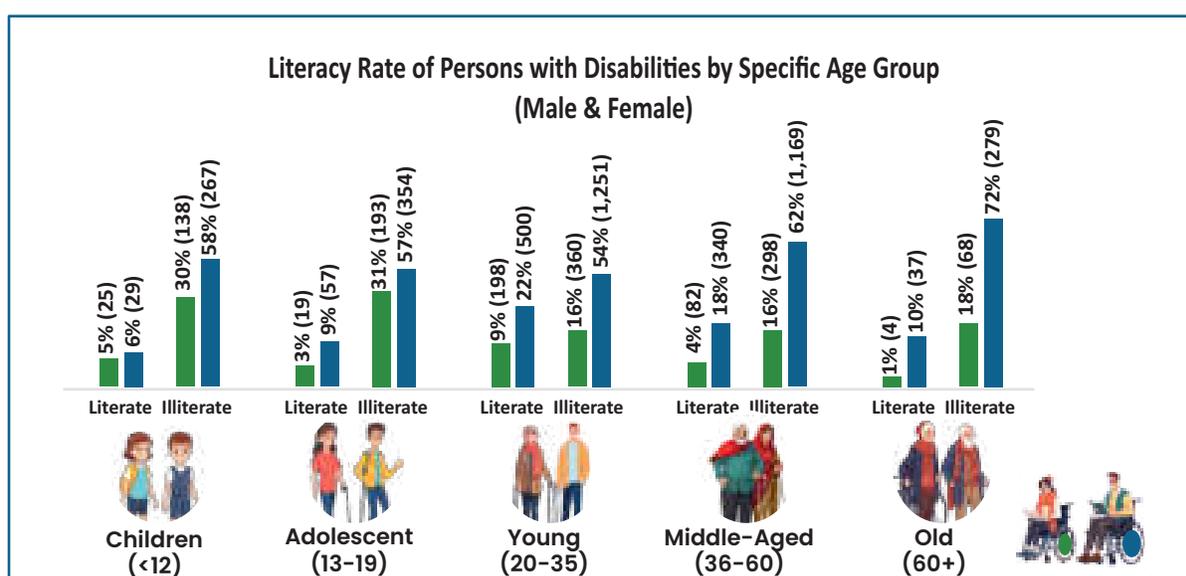


Figure 3.10.3.3

Figure 3.10.3.3 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of registered PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Sialkot.

The data reveals that a total of 459 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 267 (58%) are illiterate male, while 29 (6%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 138 (30%) are illiterate female, while 25 (5%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 623 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 354 (57%) are illiterate male, while 57 (9%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 193 (31%) are illiterate female, while 19 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 2309 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 1251 (54%) are illiterate male, while 500 (22%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 360 (16%) are illiterate female, while 198 (9%) are literate female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 1889 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 1169 (62%) are illiterate male, while 340 (18%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 298 (16%) are illiterate female, while 82 (4%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 388 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 279 (72%) are illiterate male, while 37 (10%) are literate male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 68 (18%) are illiterate female, while 4 (1%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

3.10.3.4. Ratio of Persons with Disabilities by Qualification Level

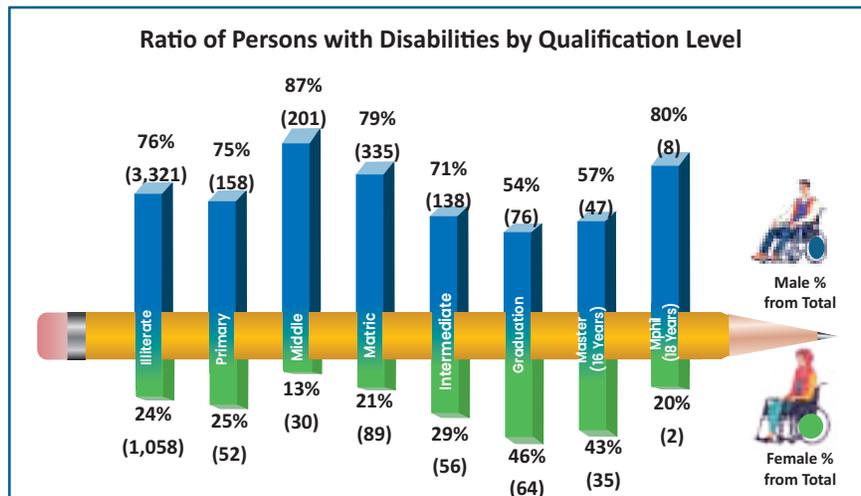


Figure 3.10.3.4

Figure 3.10.3.4 defines the qualification-wise ratio of registered PWDs of DHQ Sialkot.

The data reveals that a total of 4379 PWDs are illiterate. Among them, 3321 are male with 76%, while 1058 are female 24% from illiterate population. It can be seen that a total of 210 PWDs have primary education. Male with disabilities contribute 158 with 75% while female with disabilities contribute 52 with 25% from primary pass population of PWDs. Moreover, total of 231 PWDs have middle education. Among them, 201 are male with 87% while female with disabilities contribute 30 with 13% from middle pass population of PWDs.

Results shows that a total of 424 PWDs have education till matric. Among them, 335 are male with 79% while female with disabilities contribute 89 with 21% from matric pass population of PWDs. Results indicates that a total of 194 PWDs have education till intermediate. Among them, 138 are male with 71% while female with disabilities contribute 56 with 29% from intermediate pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 140 PWDs have education till graduation. Among them, 76 are male with 54% while female with disabilities contribute 64 with 46% from graduation pass population of PWDs. The data indicates that a total of 82 PWDs have education till Masters (16 Years). Among them, 47 are male with 57% while female with disabilities contribute 35 with 43% from master (16 years) pass population of PWDs. Moreover, the data indicates that a total of 10 PWDs have education till MPhil (18 Years). Among them, 8 are male with 80% while female with disabilities contribute 2 with 20% education at this level.

3.10.4. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

3.10.4.1. Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities

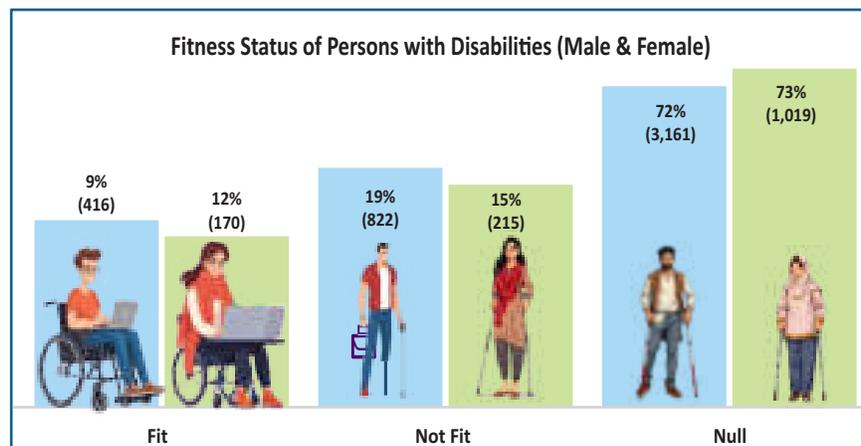


Figure 3.10.4.1

Figure 3.10.4.1 illustrates the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, segmented by gender, along with the corresponding percentages relative to the total population.

Among male, 9% (416) are categorized as "Fit," while among female, 12% (170) fall into this category. Similarly, male exhibit a "Not Fit" status at a rate of 19% (822), whereas female show a slightly higher percentage at 15%, comprising 215 individuals. Furthermore, the "Null" status, indicating missing or unrecorded data, accounts for 72% of male (3161) and 73% of female (1019).

The analysis highlights a slightly higher proportion of male categorized as "Not Fit" compared to female. Additionally, a notable portion of the data falls under the "Null" category, suggesting some missing or unrecorded information. Overall, understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support services to enhance their overall well-being and functioning ability.

3.10.4.2. Ratio of Fitness Status of Persons with Disabilities by each Category (Male & Female)

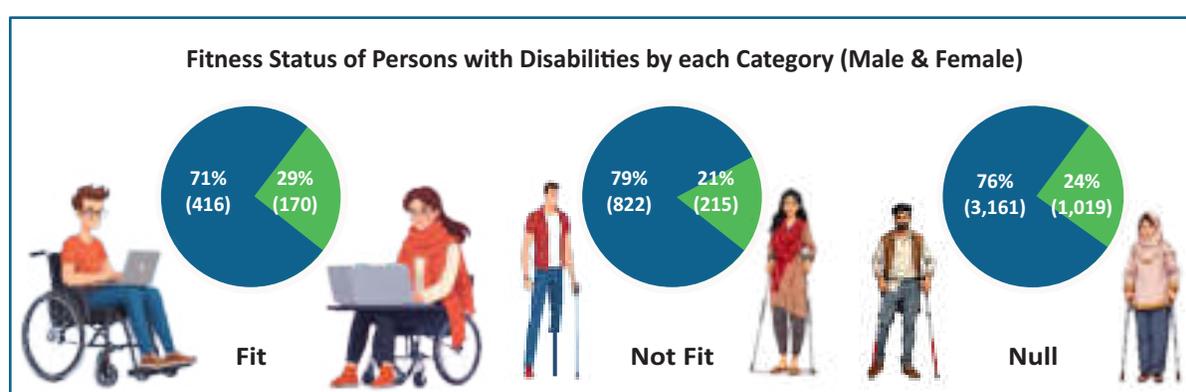


Figure 3.10.4.2

Figure 3.10.4.2 highlighted the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, categorized by gender. Among the total population of 5803 PWDs, a higher proportion of male (71%) are reported as "Fit" compared to female (29%). Conversely, a high percentage of male (79%) are observed "Not Fit" as compared to female (21%). Interestingly, the data also reveals a "Null" category, which indicates missing or unrecorded data. Within this category, a higher proportion of male (76%) are present compared to female (24%). Overall, these findings underscore the importance of comprehensive data collection and analysis in understanding the fitness status of individuals with disabilities, which in turn informs the development of tailored interventions and support services to address the diverse needs of this population.



Category-wise Fit-to-Work and Not-Fit-to-Work PWD's



3.10.5. Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)



3.10.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)

3.10.5. Fit-to-Work Persons With Disabilities (Male & Female)

3.10.5.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female

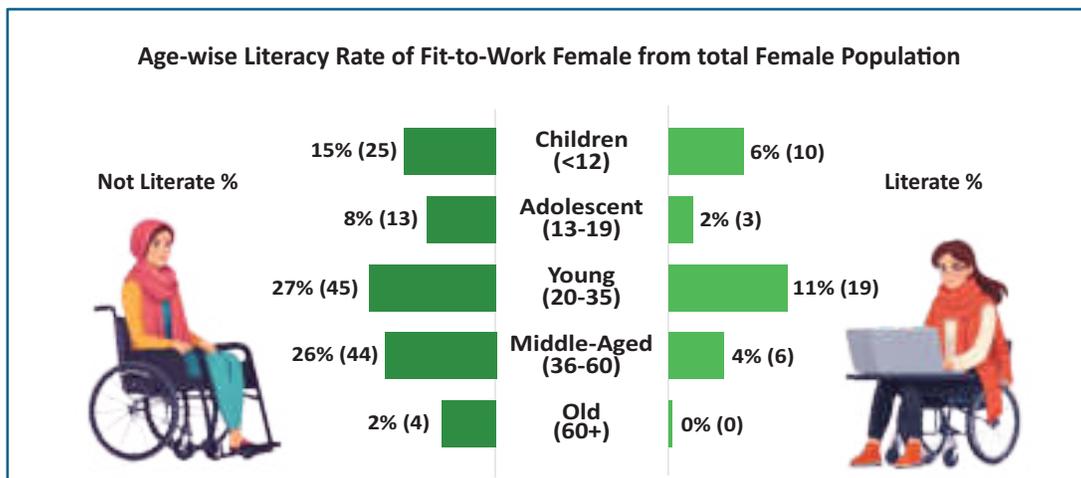


Figure 3.10.5.1

Figure 3.10.5.1 shows the literacy rate of fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 11% (19) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work female with disabilities is high at the same age group of accounting for 27% (45) from total population of fit to work female i.e. 169.

The data reveals that, at the age group of 0-12, the non-literacy rate of fit to work female is 15% (25), while literacy rate is 6% (10) in this age group. Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 2% (3), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (13). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 4% (6).

3.10.5.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male

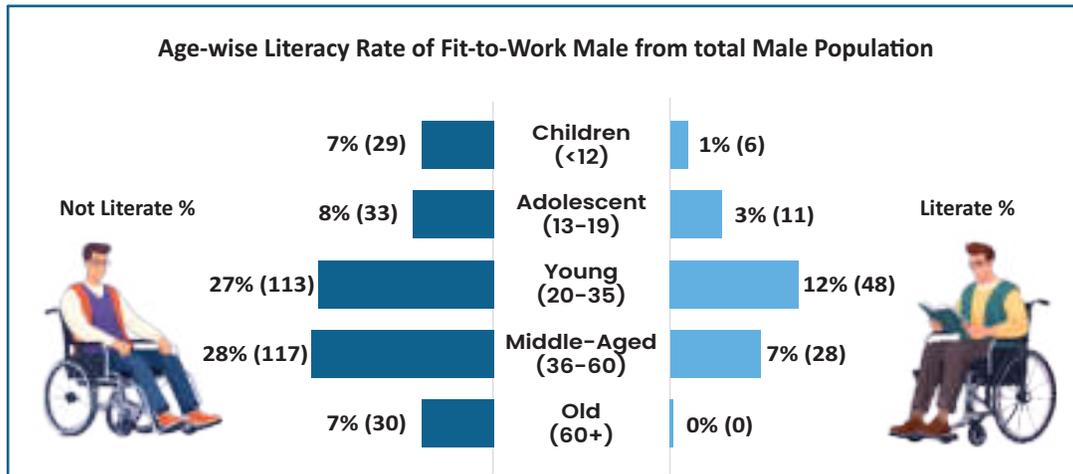


Figure 3.10.5.2

Figure 3.10.5.2 shows the literacy rate of fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 12% (48) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 27% (113) from total population of fit to work male i.e. 161.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (6), while the non-literacy rate in the same age group is 7% (29). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 3% (11), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 8% (33). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work male at the age group of 36-60 is 7% (28), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 28% (117).

3.10.5.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

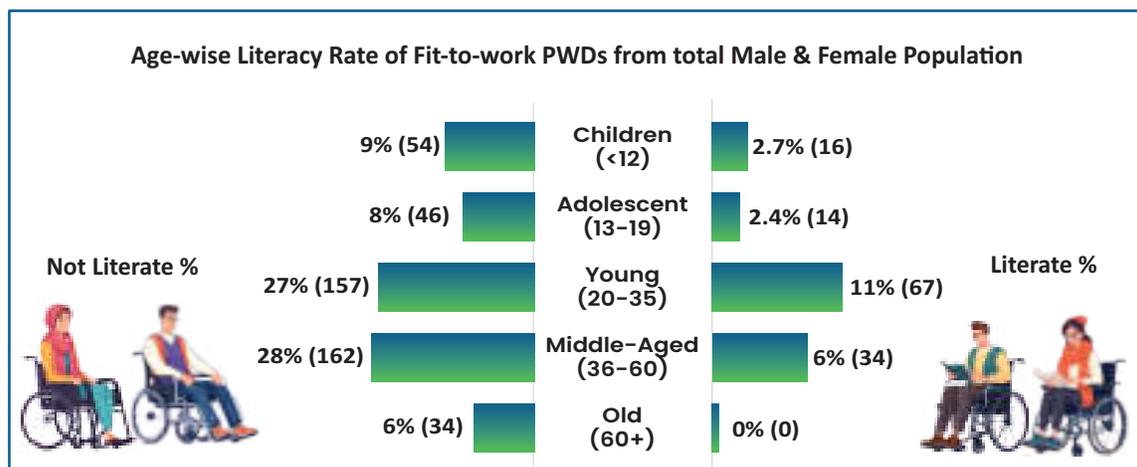


Figure 3.10.5.3

Figure 3.10.5.3 shows the literacy rate of fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 11% (67) while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 28% (162) from total population of fit to work PWDs i.e. 584.

The data reveals that literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 2.7% (16), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs is 9% (54). Similarly, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 2.4% (14), while the non-literacy rate of fit to work PWDs in this age group is 8% (46). Furthermore, literacy rate of fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (34).

3.10.5.4. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

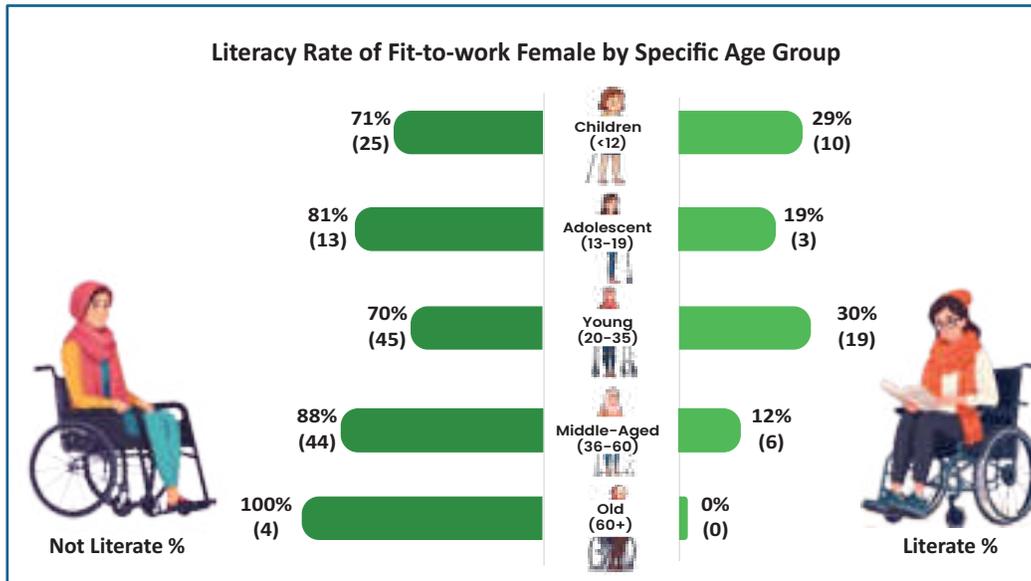


Figure 3.10.5.4

Figure 3.10.5.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 30% (19) from respective age group total i.e. 64. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work female is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 88% (44) from respective age group total i.e. 50.

3.10.5.5. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

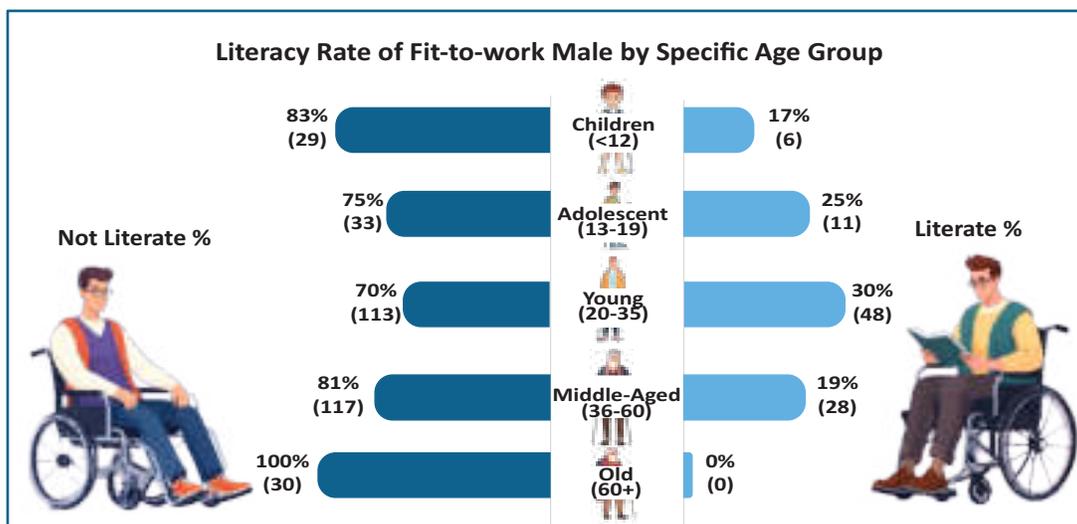


Figure 3.10.5.5

Figure 3.10.5.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 30% (48) from respective age group total i.e. 161. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 83% (29) from respective age group total i.e. 35.

3.10.5.6. Literacy Rate of Fit-to-work Persons With Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

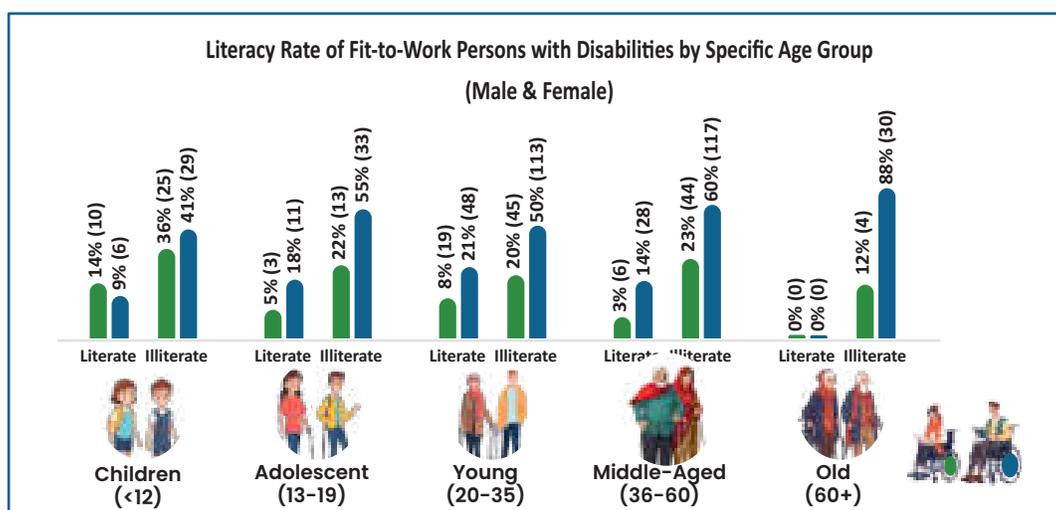


Figure 3.10.5.6

Figure 3.10.5.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Sialkot.

The data reveals that a total of 70 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-12. Among them, 29 (41%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 25 (36%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. Similarly, 6 (9%) are literate & not fit to work male, while 10 (14%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 60 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 33 (55%) are illiterate male, while 11 (18%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 13 (22%) are illiterate female, while 3 (5%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 225 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 113 (50%) are illiterate male, while 48 (21%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 45 (20%) are illiterate female, while 19 (8%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 195 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 117 (60%) are illiterate male, while 28 (14%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 44 (23%) are illiterate female, while 6 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 34 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 30 (88%) are illiterate male, while 4 (12%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

3.10.6. Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities

3.10.6.1. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female with Disabilities

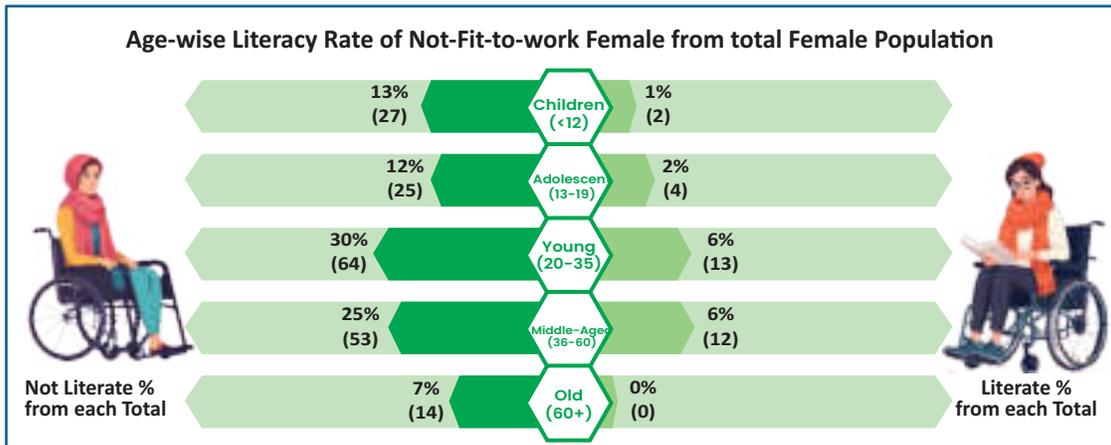


Figure 3.10.6.1

Figure 3.10.6.1 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 6% (13) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 30% (64) from total population of not fit to work female i.e. 214.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (2), while the non-literacy rate is 13% (27). Similarly, the non-literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 13-19 is 12% (25). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work female at the age group of 36-60 is 6% (12), while the non-literacy rate is 25% (53).

3.10.6.2. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male with Disabilities

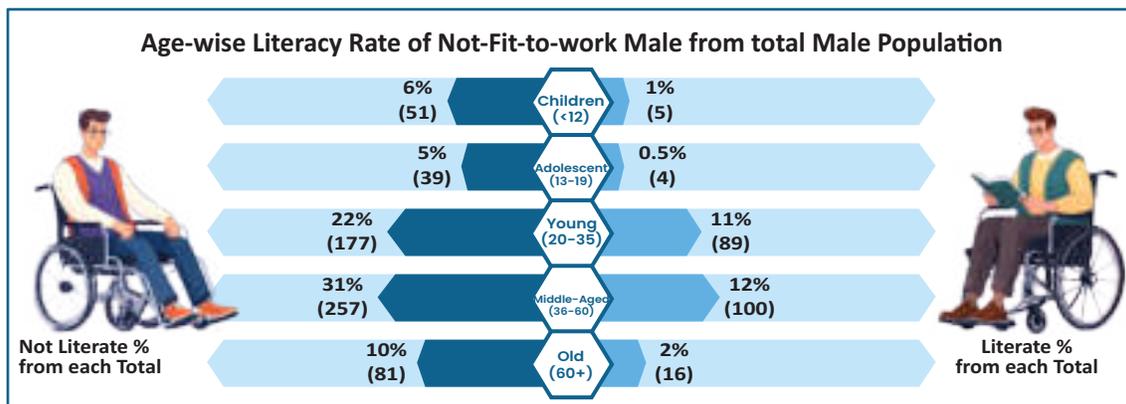


Figure 3.10.6.2

Figure 3.10.6.2 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 12% (100) while the non-literacy rate is high at the same age group accounting for 31% (257) from total population of not fit to work male i.e. 819.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (5), while the non-literacy rate is 6% (51). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 13-19 is 0.5% (4), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 5% (39). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work male at the age group of 20-35 is 11% (89), while the non-literacy rate at the same age group is 22% (177).

3.10.6.3. Age-wise Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Persons with Disabilities (Male & Female)

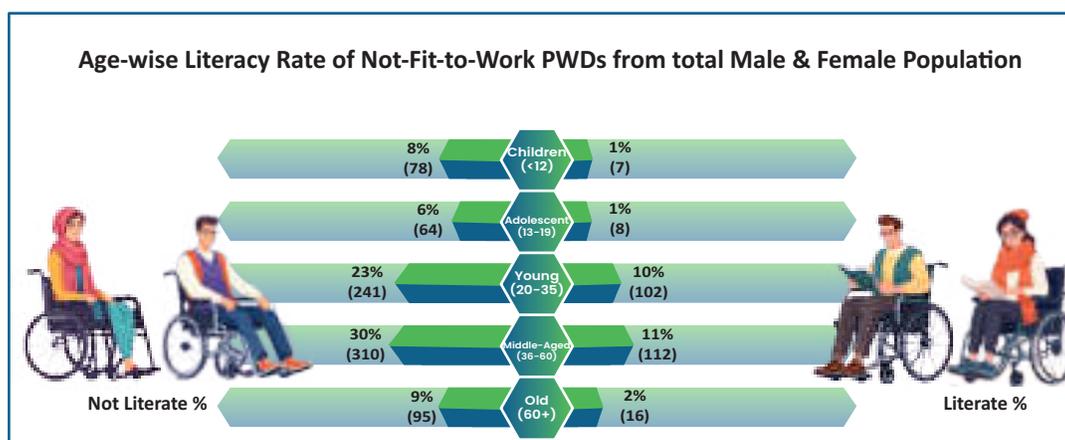


Figure 3.10.6.3

Figure 3.10.6.3 shows the literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs considering the age groups. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 10% (102) while the non-literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs is high at the age group of 36-60 accounting for 30% (310) from total population of not fit to work PWDs i.e. 1033.

The data reveals that literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 0-12 is 1% (7), while the non-literacy rate is 8% (78). Similarly, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 13-19 is 1% (8), while the non-literacy rate in this age group is 6% (64). Furthermore, literacy rate of not fit to work PWDs at the age group of 36-60 is 11% (112), while the non-literacy rate is 30% (310).

3.10.6.4. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Female by Age Group

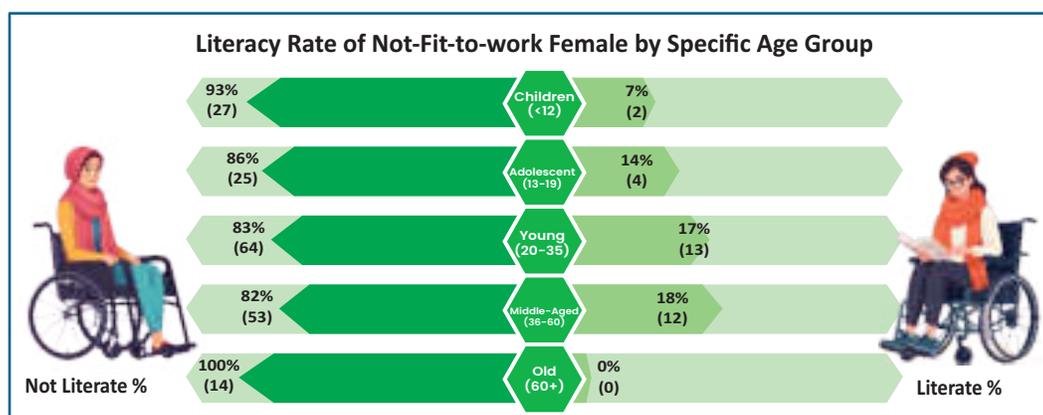


Figure 3.10.6.4

Figure 3.10.6.4 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work female considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work female is high at the age group of 36-60, accounting for 18% (12) from respective age group total i.e. 65. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work female is high at the age group of 60+, accounting for 100% (14) from respective age group total i.e. 14.

3.10.6.5. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-work Male by Age Group

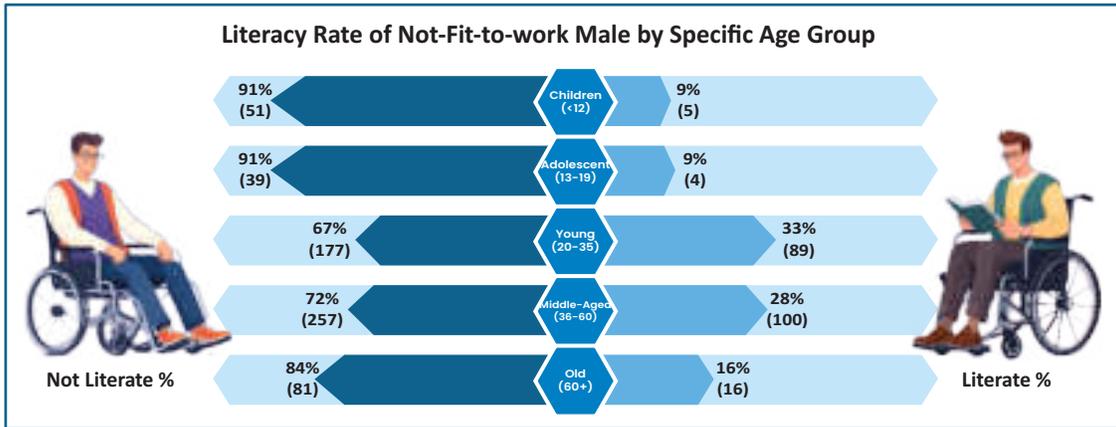


Figure 3.10.6.5

Figure 3.10.6.5 shows the age-wise literacy rate of not fit to work male considering the respective age groups total. It is noted that literacy rate of not fit to work male is high at the age group of 20-35, accounting for 33% (89) from respective age group total i.e. 266. Similarly, the ratio of non-literate & not fit to work male is high at the age group of 0-12, accounting for 91% (51) from respective age group total i.e. 56

3.10.6.6. Literacy Rate of Not-Fit-to-Work Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (Male & Female)

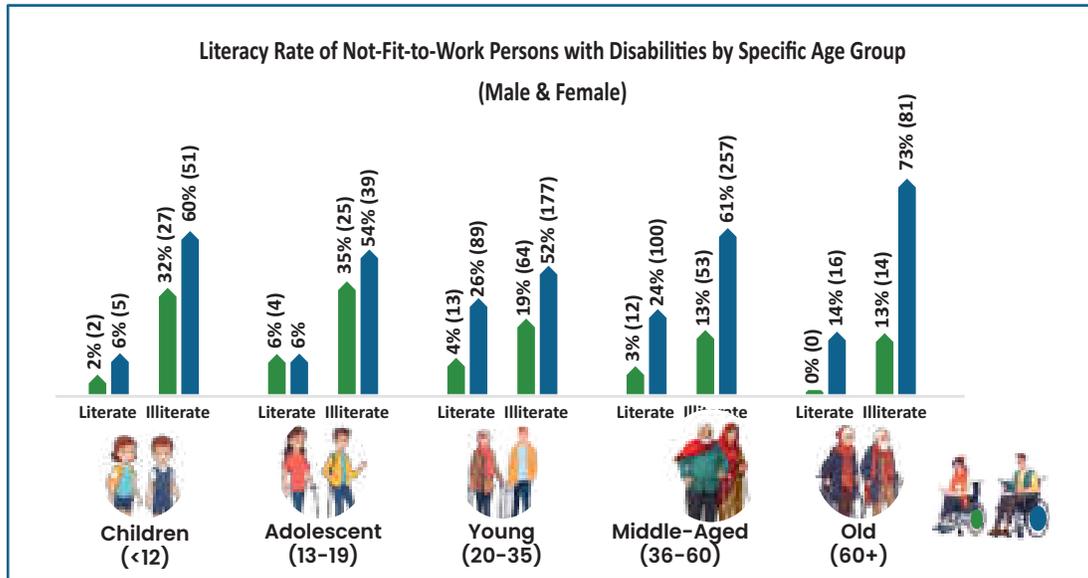


Figure 3.10.6.6

Figure 3.10.6.6 defines the age-wise literacy ratio of not fit to work PWDs (female & male) of DHQ Sialkot.

The data reveals that a total of 85 PWDs are registered under the age of 0-≤12. Among them, 51 (60%) are illiterate & not fit to work male, while 5 (6%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 27 (32%) are illiterate & not fit to work female, while 2 (2%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The data depicts that a total of 72 PWDs are registered under the age of 13-19. Among them, 39 (54%) are illiterate male, while 4 (6%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 25 (35%) are illiterate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group.

Similarly, a total of 343 PWDs are registered under the age of 20-35. Among them, 177 (52%) are illiterate male, while 89 (26%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 64 (19%) are illiterate female, while 13 (4%) are literate & not fit to work female from total population of this age group. The result reveals that a total of 422 PWDs are registered under the age of 36-60. Among them, 257 (61%) are illiterate male, while 100 (24%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 53 (13%) are illiterate female, while 12 (3%) are literate female from total population of this age group.

Moreover, the data reveals that a total of 111 PWDs are registered at the age of old 60+. Among them, 81 (73%) are illiterate male, while 16 (14%) are literate & not fit to work male from total population of this age group. Similarly, 14 (13%) are illiterate female.

MAIN FINDINGS

After the detailed analysis following are the main findings;

- Total fit to work males are 416 and females are 170.
- Total not fit to work males are 822 and females are 215.
- Literate males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 718 and females are 286.
- Literate and fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 70 and females are 32.
- Literate but not fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 137 and females are 24.
- Illiterate but fit to work males from the targeted age bracket 0-40 are 209 and females are 101.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis reveals significant disparities in both employment and literacy rates among individuals aged 0-40 with disabilities. In terms of employment, there is a notable gap between fit-to-work males (416) and females (170), as well as among those not fit to work (822 males vs. 215 females), highlighting gender imbalances in workforce participation. Similarly, concerning literacy rates, there are 718 literate males compared to only 286 literate females, suggesting potential barriers for female access to education. Despite literacy, challenges persist for females in securing employment, with fewer numbers of literate females fit to work (32) compared to males (70). Additionally, disparities exist even among those literate but not fit to work, with significantly fewer females (24) compared to males (137). Conversely, among the illiterate but fit to work, the number of females (101) exceeds that of males (209), indicating complexities in workforce participation irrespective of literacy status. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions and gender-sensitive policies to address gender disparities and promote inclusivity for individuals with disabilities, ensuring equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender or literacy status.



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