2.0 PAKISTAN (1947 onward)


Based on interviews with 50 blind and partially sighted adults and children.


inappropriate on many items in a survey of 24 rural Pakistanis (16 women, 8 men) who suffered impairments after a stroke.

ALLAMA IQBAL Open Univ. (1986) [Documents for the First National Workshop on Special Education & Distance Learning. Islamabad.]


ARORA RB (ed) (1987) *Development of Unani Drugs from Herbal Sources and the Role of Elements in their Mechanism of Action*. Hamdard Natl Foundation Monograph 1985, republished as *Hamdard Medicus* XXX (no.s 1-2, Jan-Jun 1987), Karachi. xi + 256 pp. Section 4, pp. 211-226, comprise three papers on 'Herbal Drugs for Mental Subnormality'. (See SAXENA, and BOHRA & ARORA. Many disabled children in Pakistan are prescribed Unani treatments).


ASKARI SH (1957) Medicine and hospitals in Muslim India. *J. Bihar Research Socy* 43 (I & II) 7-21.

Association for Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled (1993) *Directory of Special Education Centres, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) Working with Disabilities in NWFP*. Peshawar: ARPD. 45 pp. Approx. 65 special schools, centres and organisations (including Parent-Teacher Associations at schools) with contact details and types of services, in North-West Frontier Province.


CDC [Centers for Disease Control & Prevention] (1999) Progress toward poliomyelitis eradication --


*Children: Development Trends in Pakistan*. Islamabad: UNICEF. Serial, of which 11 issues were published, 1982-86.


CHOWDHRI S (1985) *Report of an experimental project for the study of drop-outs through innovative inputs in rural primary schools, Islamabad*. Islamabad: NIP.


CHOWDHRI S (1990) A study of teachers' content knowledge in the Primary School subjects. Annex to *BUDE U* (1990) (q.v.) pp. 195-204. Comparing knowledge and understanding among teachers trained in ordinary college courses, and in the field-based teacher development programme. Results suggest that the field-based training was superior for Urdu, but not for science and maths.


Details of 23 organisations providing medical, educational or vocational rehab. services.


*DURRANI, Muhammad Akhtar* (1963) Islamic teachings pertaining to blindness. In: Grant (ed) (q.v.) 77-80.


Maulana Edhi has been Pakistan's best known front-line social worker, serving and strengthening the poor, the injured, the mentally ill and the downtrodden, while denouncing bureaucrats and resisting attempts by powerful people and organisations to co-opt his work or incorporate him in their empires. As a boy in the 1930s, in a small town near Bombay, he learnt to be charitable toward those who were handicapped or destitute, and to defend mentally disturbed people against street bullies (pp. 27-29). One of his ambitions was to "build a village for the handicapped" (p. 34). Years later, living in Karachi, Edhi and his wife Bilquise ran a kind of asylum for mentally distressed or handicapped people, among many other activities (pp. 222-28, 237-38).


Summary by ex Director General of Spec. Educ.
FATIMA, Munawar (1997) [Adaptation of Portage Home based programme in Pakistan.] Islamabad [DGSE]
Portage materials have been produced in Urdu and field tested over some years, by M. Fatima. (Exact title unclear)


Detailed, perceptive comments by a British teacher trainer, after visits to nine schools and discussions at local and national level. "In all schools visited speech and lip-reading were the practised mode of communication whilst we were in the classroom. ... Discussions are under way to establish some sort of standardized signing system. This seems to be being done without reference to the adult deaf community. ... R.B. established links with an association of deaf men in Rawalpindi and together we met two of these people. It was very evident that a thriving and dynamic sign language existed and that it was unlikely to be influenced by any committee invented codes..." (p.13)


Chapter on 'Integration in Pasrur' by Dr Grant, pp. 74-76, tells of several years' success in integrating 7 blind children among 600 in an ordinary school.

Detailed accounts of how Pakhtun women conceptualise and manage adversity.


At Pakistan's first major conference on disability, this speaker gave his "Fundamental Principles", which began: "1. All the Deaf & Dumb children cannot learn speech." [But speech should be taught to those who could learn it.] "2. Sign Language must be taught to all those students who fail to learn speech even after very best efforts. 3. Students who pick up speech and learn language should not be allowed gesticulations." Though given a very subordinate and regretted place, this was one of the earliest published declarations in Pakistan that Sign Language must have some place in education of deaf children.


Useful observations on child-rearing and play in rural Pakistan, and proposals for practical adaptation of ordinary activities to teach mentally handicapped persons. (Haider's base was the rural town of Gujrat, Punjab). The thesis was ahead of its time, and unfortunately was unknown in Pakistan during the 1980s.


Brief notes on services for lepers, blind and physically disabled people (pp. 15-17, 47-49, 136-39) and relevant legislation (pp. 178-89). Registered social welfare organisations are listed, with details, in an Appendix of 61 pp.


Pakistan's first major research on mental retardation. Largely biomedical, but reports studies of rehab.
activities (pp.94-108), social competence measurements (pp.129-36), service planning (pp.143-51) and the curriculum of a day-centre (Appendix B, pp.1-11).


HASSAN IN (1979) Planning, organisation and implementation of guidance services in fifty schools of Federal area of Islamabad and vicinity. Islamabad: NIP.

Study of 82 pupils with problems. Discusses need for guidance & counselling services in Pakistan.


Overview of five years' work on Piagetian stages in Pakistani children. Shows gaps between cognitive demands of school books and children's abilities.


Substantial collection of well-referenced modern chapters on mental illness, with contributions on religion and historical topics (Al-Issa, pp. 3-70); Forensic psychiatry and Islamic law (K Chaleby, 71-98); Algeria (Al-Issa, 101-119); Kuwait & Qatar (MF El-Islam, 121-37); Iran (F Mehrabi et al, 139-61); Malaysia (MZ Azhar & SL Varma, 163-86); Pakistan (Mubbashar, 187-203); Saudi Arabia (A Al-Subaie & A Alhamad, 205-233); and various types of illness and their treatments in Arab and Muslim cultures.


Household heads interviewed in a random sample of 1,480 households having 9,593 members, reported 187 persons having mental illness, among whom 46 (0.48%) were considered mentally handicapped.


Based on 7 days' field work at Peshawar & in outreach camps in Swabi & Malakand Agency.


JAVED, Farzana (1994) Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) in Pakistan - an overview. CBR Frontline Digest 1 (1) 33-35. (Bangalore)


EL JILANI, SM (1978) An Introduction to Quranic Psychology. Lahore: Quranic Research Inst. 38 pp. + appendix. Claims (pp. 26-34) the successful treatment of cases of mental retardation and epilepsy, using Quranic therapy.


KARIM, Razia F (1965) Attitudes of Pakistani women towards traditional and developmental child rearing practices. J. Rural Development #. (Pakistan Academy of Rural Development, Peshawar)


Scholarly exposition of the neglect of ethnic / cultural factors in the education system.


Account of sexual abuse of a 7 year old girl by older brother and another local boy. Poor and apparently dysfunctional family, at Lahore. Mother was aware of the abuse, but afraid to discuss it with anybody.


Disability services comprised 3 schools for "deaf and dumb" at Peshawar and Abbottabad (p. 29), and one welfare NGO at Dera Ismail Khan (p. 81).


Polemic against child-rearing practices in the purdah household (pp. 102-46), based on general observation and historical rather than social research.


Studies of 1714 disabled children attending 49 special schools.


LOEWE, Armin (1993) Personal experiences in the early identification, early diagnosis, and early


MILES C (1988) Speech, Language and Communication with the Special Child. Peshawar: MHC. 55 pp. (This booklet was later incorporated in the revised edition of MILES C, 1986, Special Education etc q.v.)


MILES C (2000) Imran's Djinn. EPICADEC News (Epilepsy Care Developing Countries) No.16, 9-10.
Working with a Pakistani family holding traditional views about their child's epilepsy.


Notes on a local survey based on key informants.


Data and discussion from door-to-door survey of disability in 1,340 children & young adults (aged 0-20) in c. 40,000 households in rural towns.


MILES M (1985) *Children with Disabilities in Ordinary Schools. An action study of non-designed educational integration in Pakistan*. Peshawar: MHC, for Natl Cncl Soc. Welf., GoP. 85 pp. (Also: ERIC ED 265711). Teachers reported disabilities in 825 (1.9%) among 43,416 pupils in 103 ordinary schools, to the fieldworker, Mr Sibghat-ur-Rehman in 1982, who personally verified the cases. These 825 children were interviewed and followed up in 1983-1984, by Ms Yasmin Fazal, and Mr Munir Akhtar Qureshi, working under the Socy for Integrated Educ. for Handicapped Children.


MILES M (1986) *Rehabilitation Broadcasts for Rural Areas*. Peshawar: MHC & Brussels: Intl League of Societies for Persons with Mental Handicap. 48 pp. 14 scripts of 12 minutes each, on disability topics, which were broadcast in Pushto to Afghanistan and North-West Pakistan.


Vicissitudes of disability service policy development during the 1980s.


Sentinel surveillance, using cerebral palsy as a surrogate indicator of attendance at a physical disability clinic in Peshawar.


Analysis and discussion of data from 16 leaders in the mental handicap service field, from a mailed questionnaire survey; some comparison with earlier survey results (see MILES & AURET, 1983).


Historical study of a shrine at Gujrat in the Punjab, following a visit in 1992. Families used to bring children with microcephaly and leave them at the shrine, where they were cared for, but were also used for begging. The shrine was taken over in 1969 by the Waqf [Auqaf] Dept, GoP, and no longer receives microcephalic children. (See also in historical section, under BEG; EWENS; GRAY; JOHNSTON; LODGE PATCH; MILES.)

Reviews literature on child abuse, sex education and child sexual abuse in Pakistan. Describes applications to mentally retarded children.


Reflects on the development of non-government organisations, particularly those set up to assist children with mental retardation, in Pakistan and Bangladesh from the 1960s to 1990s. The pattern of development differed in these two large Asian Muslim countries, but each route had some benefits and disadvantages, and neither is clearly superior.


Revised and extended version, titled “Disabling conditions in South Asia: the hidden factors, with implications for leprosy”, at: http://www.disabilityworld.org/09-10_03/news/southasia.shtml


Report on mailed opinion survey among leaders in the mental handicap field. (See further survey report, MILES, 1991)


Detailed overview of educational provisions for disabled children in Pakistan from the 1950s to 1990s, and conflicts arising from the import of strategies based on fundamentally different western concepts. Shows some of the indigenous concepts and resources on which Pakistan could build.


Detailed account of rural children and child rearing in the adjoining region, having many points of similarity with rural Pakistan in the 1980s.


NAJAM, Najma & SHAHNAZ, Akhter (1990) A comparative study of forced right handers with natural right handers and natural left handers. In: Mubbashar & Syed (eds) Mental Health for All (q.v.) 69-74. Comparing 20 naturally left handed children forced by family and social pressures to use their right hands, with 40 other right and left handed children, on various measured tasks.

NAQI, Muhammad (1975) Impact of existing services in the field of handicapped. Proceedings of First Conf. (q.v.) 140-45.


The published policy of GoP on spec. educ. and ancillary services.


Describes training of staff for a project to add disability prevention and services to existing rural primary health care activities.

Disab. training for PHC workers in Punjab.

"Education of Handicapped Children" appears on pp. 251-53.


Listed under 4 disab. categories, then by Province. Name, address, date of establishment, clientele, services offered.

Largely descriptive report of a tour which preceded formulation of the Natl Policy for Educ. & Rehab. of the Disabled.


Includes a brief consideration (pp. 41-42) of cultural norms affecting child-rearing and handicap.

Outline of six day course covering British behavioural teaching strategies and curriculum development.


Based on 5,638 nationwide sample of households reporting a disabled member. Tabulated by area, nature of disability, gender, reason of disability, treatment received, skill training received, sources of livelihood, labour force participation, unemployment. (See also AFZAL M, 1992; AHMED T, 1995).

Education of disabled people appears on pp. 28-29.

New curriculum, giving some emphasis to less didactic method of teaching and to child development, individual differences, and counselling.


Includes bibliography of 62 newspaper items published in the Intl Year of the Child, mostly concerning disabilities.


Gives district-wise guesstimates and population census figures.


Based on 1989, this well-presented report describes the development, achievements and plans of Federal Govt disability services.


PAKISTAN. Plng Commis. The First Five Year Plan, 1955-60 (1957). Karachi: GoP. Govt unable to provide for spec. educ. needs until its basic educ. programme is better established (p. 587).


The Pakistan Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled. Annual Report. Lahore. Founded in 1957, the PSRD has for many years produced a detailed annual report giving statistics and some analysis and comment on its work, mainly with people having physical disabilities, based in Lahore.

The Pakistan Society for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children [c. 1993] Introductory brochure. Lahore. 40 pp. Founded in 1961. For many years the main activity was the school, Amin Maktab, at Lahore. In the 1990s, activities expanded considerably with a CBR and training programme.

Pakistan J. Psychology. 1965 - #.

Pakistan J. Psychological Research. 1986 - #. Islamabad: NIP. Founded in 1986 with Prof. Z.A. Ansari as editor.


Proceedings of the Educational Conference held at Karachi on the 4th and 5th December, 1951 to discuss the six-year National Plan of Educational Development for Pakistan (1956) Karachi: GoP.


Substantial picture of service activities and attitudes towards disabled persons, mainly in Karachi but with some national participation. (Several of the papers appeared unchanged, in: Pakistan, Min. Hlth & Soc. Welf., 1979, Report of Natl Workshop ... Handicapped Child, q.v.)


Outlines the start of Chambelli School in 1970 under a registered society, and reorganisation in Dec. 1979. (This was Pakistan's third school for mentally handicapped children, following schools in Karachi and Lahore).


Notes on disabled children (pp. 138-60), curiously based on European ideas from the 1930s to 1970s.


Chapters titled "Child Welfare", "Defective", and "Blind", discuss delinquency, begging, feeble-mindedness, handicap, blindness or deafness (pp. 240-93), combining the author’s views with those of Western writers up to a century back. Assertions by Goddard in 1914, on the level of mental defect among criminals (p. 267), follow a consideration of "idiots", about whomQuddus believes the issue is raised, "Would it not be better quietly to put them out of their misery?" (p. 266). Some account appears of other, more enlightened, activities with disabled people in Pakistan.


RAHMAN F (2004) [name transliterated 'Rahman' in this publication. See below: REHMAN F (2004)]


RAUF A (1975) *Dynamic Educational Psychology*, 3rd Edn. Lahore: Ferozsons. 490 pp. (1st edn 1958) Reflects influence of Western developments. Chapters on Child Development (pp. 29-32), Influence of family (131-54), Role of culture (155-74), give an idealised, prescriptive view. Some notes from Rauf's own studies on educational backwardness, delinquency and child guidance (see e.g. RAUF 1952-56)


Balanced approach between various schools of thought on education for deaf children.


Detailed analysis of contents and evaluation of utility of research.


SHEIKH RA (1985) The situation of the under-privileged deaf children in Pakistan and the role of National


SULMAN N & ZUBERI, Sadaf [2002] Pakistan Sign Language -- a synopsis. Karachi: IUCN Pakistan. pp. 16-22 give details of studies on sign language in different areas of Pakistan by four organisations (ABSA, NISE, Pakistan Assoc. Deaf, and Sir Syed Deaf Association), and lists their publications of about 14 sign dictionaries and booklets. At:


THORBURN M & MARFO K (eds) *Practical Approaches to Childhood Disability in Developing Countries: Insights from Experience and Research*. St John's, Canada: Project SEREDEC, Memorial Univ. Newfoundland.


WERNER, David (1989) Disabled Village Children. Palo Alto: Hesperian Foundation. 654 pp. [Urdu version (12 booklets) has been produced by DGSE, Islamabad; also Nirali Kitaben, Lahore.]


YAZDANI, Salima (1963) Methodology on the teaching of blind children. In: Grant (ed) (q.v.) 39-#.
The IDP scale was used in Urdu transl. with 591 non-disabled Pakistani people, to test its validity for assessing attitudes and level of discomfort felt toward disabled people in Pakistan.


Portrays some of the daily life and struggle of women.

Public service provision (health, welfare, education) is dominated by needs of a small elite, while unavailable or inappropriate to needs of the masses (pp. 123-33).

Editorial contribution by an ENT specialist, warning of many dangers of excessive noise in Pakistan's urban environment, linked with the following listed item, measuring noise in Karachi.


Some experienced Pakistani physicians and surgeons discuss modern issues of medical ethics, in an Islamic context. Relevance to disability issues occurs e.g. in issues of embryos, deformity and abortion, pp. 45-46 (MB Azami); 113-114, 241-43, 246-48 (SH Zaidi). The possibility is contemplated, with much doubt, of aborting a foetus with abnormality because of anticipated maternal trauma on bearing an impaired baby, or of family distress in raising such a child.


Structural and grammatical analysis of many hours of video recordings in field work at Karachi from 1994 onward and more recently in Delhi. Demonstrates that sign language varieties in both cities in fact
"constitute the same language and have identical grammars" (p. 1). The signs, morphology and syntax of this single IPSL (Indo-Pak Sign Language) are described and explained in an accessible way.