

COVERAGE REPORT

PRESS RELEASE

Doctors-scarce Pakistan Has 35% Female Doctors Jobless

CLIENT



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Survey reveals alarming unemployment among women doctors

By Our Staff Reporter

LAHORE: Up to 35 per cent of women doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, as revealed by a research by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country.

Basing their research on the Labour Force Survey of 2020-21, the survey analysed Pakistan Bureau of Statistics' data on the labour market, especially women medical graduates.

This survey collected data from 99,900 households across Pakistan and gave district-level representative results for the first time.

The country is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors, with more than 36,000 women doctors either jobless or opting to remain out of the labour force for various reasons. The survey shows that 104,974 women medical graduates are residing in Pakistan. Of them, 68,209 or 65% are working at various private and state-owned medical facilities.

The country, however, has 15,619 or 14.9% women doctors without any job, while 21,146, constituting 20.1% of the total number,

are out of the labour force, the survey shows.

According to the Pakistan Medical and Dental Council, since its inception in 1947, Pakistan has produced about 200,000 doctors, half of them being women.

The data from the Bureau of Emigration shows that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970, and on average, almost 1,000 are going to settle abroad every year.

Majority of these doctors studied in public universities where the government provides subsidized education.

At a time when an average private university charges medical students more than Rs5 million, the government imparts the same education to them for less than Rs1 million. This taxpayers' money goes to waste as one in three of these women doctors are not working, the survey shows.

Almost 50,000 women doctors, on whom Rs200 billion is spent in current value, is wasted, reads the report.

PRIDE's representative Dr Shahid Naeem says that a majority of the 'out of labor force' women medi-

cal graduates are married. The findings of the survey support the phenomenon of 'doctor brides' as widely discussed and reported in Pakistan's context and stipulates that many families prefer their women to have medical education, as it enables them to find a more suitable match for their marriage.

The survey found that about 28 percent and 72 per cent of medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas.

In rural regions, 52pc or more than half of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed and 31pc are jobless. The proportion of the medical graduates who prefer to remain out of the labor force in rural areas stands lower, 17pc, than the national average of 20pc.

Urban centre data reveals that about 70pc of the graduates are employed, while less than 9pc are unemployed. The proportion of the medical graduates who choose to remain out of the labour force in Pakistan's urban areas is more than 21pc.

The region-wise comparison shows that employment opportunities for women graduates are significantly higher, 78pc, in

urban areas as compared to 22pc in rural areas.

Conversely, the proportion of the jobless is significantly higher in rural areas, 57pc, compared to 43pc in cities, according to the survey.

Regarding break-up by region, of 21,146 women medical graduates who opted to remain out of the labour force, their share in cities stands much higher at 76.6pc compared to their 23.4pc share in rural areas.

Around 76pc of those medical graduates who opted to remain out of the labour force were married.

By age group, the most frequent occurrence of women medical graduates (54pc) belongs to the 25-34 years of age.

"The analysis of the data underlines the importance of targeted policy efforts to improve employment opportunities for medical graduates, especially in rural areas where unemployment rates are higher," says the survey.

The women medical graduates surveyed include persons who had passed the MBBS, BDS, MS/M.Sc., M.Phil. or Ph.D. degrees in any field of medicine.

BUSINESS RECORDER

Founded by M.A. Zuber

As many as 35pc female medical doctors unemployed in Pakistan: PBS

Mohammad Bilal Tahir Published about 6 hours ago



KARACHI: A large number of female doctors are out of job in Pakistan despite the fact that the world's fifth most populous country badly needs qualified medical practitioners.

Ironically, this is happening in a country where the resource-constrained government is spending billions of rupees on subsidizing medical education in public sector universities.

As many as 35% female medical doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country. Basing their research on Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analyzed Pakistan Bureau of Statistics' (PBS) data on labour market especially female medical graduates and disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles.

"The crises-hit country while is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors more than 36,000 female doctors are either jobless or opt to remain out of the labour force for various reasons. Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, an executive director at Gallup Pakistan.

The survey shows that presently 104,974 female medical graduates are residing in Pakistan. Of the total, 68,209 or 65% are working at various private and state-owned medical facilities. The country, however, has 15,619 or 14.9% female doctors without any job while 21,146, constituting 20.1% of the total number, are completely out of labour force, the survey shows.

According to Pakistan Medical & Dental Council (PMDC), since its inception in 1947 Pakistan has produced about 200,000 doctors, half of them being females. The data from Bureau of Emigration show that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970 and on average almost 1,000 are going to settle abroad every year. Among females, a major issue is qualified female doctors are not working, viewed Gilani.

Majority of these doctors studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidize education. An average private university whereas charges the medical students with more than Rs5 million the government one imparts the same education for less than Rs1 million. Thus the government has to give at least Rs4 million subsidies to produce a medical doctor.

This taxpayers money goes to waste as one in three of these female doctors are not working, the survey shows. Almost 50,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least 200 billion in current value is wasted, it said.

"We need to rethink about both the costs to taxpayers of these not working doctors but also the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani.

Further, Dr Shahid Naeem, director policy research at PRIDE, said one in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of labour force. Majority of these 'out of labour force' female medical graduates are married, he said.

"This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money.

The issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labour force after completing medical education is a serious concern that warrants further exploration, he said. The findings of this survey support the phenomenon of 'doctor brides' as widely discussed and reported in Pakistan's context and stipulates that many families prefer their daughters to have medical education, as it enables them to find a more suitable match for their marriage.

The survey also addresses the regional break-up of the employment pattern of these doctors and found that about 28% and 72% of Pakistan's total medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas, respectively.

In the rural region, 52% or more than half of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed and 31% are jobless. The proportion of the medical graduates who prefer to remain out of the labour force in rural areas stands lower, 17%, than the national average of 20%. A close analysis of the data from urban centers reveals that about 70% of the medical graduates were employed while less than 9% were unemployed.

The proportion of the medical graduates who choose to remain out of labour force in Pakistan's urban areas is more than 21%. The region-wise comparison shows that employment opportunities for the female graduates are significantly higher, 78%, in urban areas as compared to 22% in rural areas.

Conversely, the proportion of the jobless is significantly higher in rural areas, 57%, compared to 43% in cities, according to the survey. When we look at the break-up, by region, of 21,146 female medical graduates who opted to remain out of labour force, it is found that their share in cities stands much higher at 76.6% compared to their 23.4% share in rural areas.

It is pertinent to mention here that around 76% of those medical graduates who opted to remain out of labour force were married. By age group, the most frequent occurrence of female medical graduates (54%) belong to the 25-34 years of age.

"The analysis of the data underlines the importance of targeted policy efforts to improve employment opportunities for medical graduates, especially in rural areas where unemployment rates are higher," concluded the survey.

The female medical graduates surveyed include persons who had passed the MBBS, BDS, MS/MSc, MPhil or PhD degrees in any field of medicine. This survey collected data from close to 99,900 households across Pakistan and gave district level representative results for the first time.

INTERNATIONAL
THE NEWS
Tuesday
September 12, 2023

35pc lady doctors jobless or not practising: survey

By our correspondent

LAHORE: A whopping 35 percent of female doctors in Pakistan are either jobless or not practicing at will, which is a waste of billions of taxpayers' money going in subsidy on their education at public sector institutions, revealed a Gallup Pakistan survey.

This puts the people of Pakistan in a double whammy as it costs taxpayers heavily on one hand, and inflicts a huge loss in terms of health outcomes on the other. While Pakistan being the world's 5th most populous country badly needs qualified medical practitioners, resource-constrained governments, ironically, are spending billions of rupees on subsidizing medical education in public sector universities to produce female doctors only to inflict a loss on the country. This survey, jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE, collected data from close to 99,900 households across Pakistan and produced district level representative results for the first time. The female medical graduates surveyed include persons who had MBBS, BDS, MS/M.Sc., M.Phil or Ph.D. degrees in any field of medicine. Basing their research on the Labour Force Survey 2020-21, research scientists analyzed Pakistan Bureau of Statistics' data on labour market especially female medical graduates and disseminated it to the country's wider policy circles. While the crises-hit country is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors, more than 36,000 female doctors are either jobless or opted to remain out of the labor force for various reasons. "Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, executive director at Gallup Pakistan.

The survey shows that there 104,974 female medical graduates in Pakistan. Of the total, 68,209 or 65% are working at various private and state-owned medical facilities. The country, however, has 15,619 or 14.9% female doctors without any job while 21,146, constituting 20.1% of the total number, are completely out of

the labour force, the survey shows. According to the Pakistan Medical & Dental Council (PMDC), since its inception in 1947 Pakistan has produced about 200,000 doctors, half of them being females. The data from the Bureau of Emigration shows that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970 and on average almost 1,000 are going to settle abroad every year. "Among females, a major issue is qualified female doctors are not working," viewed Gilani.

A majority of these doctors studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidize education. An average private university charges medical students more than Rs 5 million and a government institution imparts the education for less than Rs1 million. Thus, the government has to give at least a Rs 4 million subsidy to produce a medical doctor. This taxpayers' money goes to waste as one in three of these female doctors are not working, the survey shows. "Almost 50,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least Rs200 billion in current value is wasted," reveals the survey. "We need to rethink about both, the costs to taxpayers of these not working doctors and also the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani.

Further, Dr. Shahid Naeem, director policy research at PRIDE, said one in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of the labour force. The majority of these 'out of labour force' female medical graduates are married, he said. "This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr. Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money. The issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labour force after completing medical education is a serious concern that warrants further exploration, he said.

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vey support the phenomenon of 'doctor brides' as widely discussed and reported in Pakistan's context and stipulates that many families prefer their daughters to have medical education, as it enables them to find a more suitable match for their marriage. The survey also addresses the regional breakdown of the employment pattern of these doctors and found that about 28% and 72% of Pakistan's total medical graduates live in rural and urban areas, respectively. In the rural region, 52% or more than half of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed and 31% are jobless. The proportion of the medical graduates who prefer to remain out of the labour force in rural areas stands lower, 17% than the national average of 20%. A close analysis of the data from urban centers reveals that about 70% of the medical graduates were employed while less than 9% were unemployed. The proportion of the medical graduates who choose to remain out of the labour force in Pakistan's urban areas is more than 21%. The region-wise comparison shows that employment opportunities for the female graduates are significantly higher, 78%, in urban areas as compared to 22% in rural areas. Conversely, the proportion of the jobless is significantly higher in rural areas, 57%, compared to 43% in cities, according to the survey. When we look at the breakdown, by region, of 21,146 female medical graduates who opted to remain out of the labour force, it is found that their share in cities stands much higher at 76.6% compared to their 23.4% share in rural areas. Around 76% of those medical graduates who opted to remain out of the labour force were married. By age group, the most frequent occurrence of female medical graduates (54%) belong to the 25-34 years of age. "The analysis of the data underlines the importance of targeted policy efforts to improve employment opportunities for medical graduates, especially in rural areas where unemployment rates are higher," concluded the survey.

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TRIBUNE Tuesday
SEPTEMBER 12, 2023

35% female doctors don't practice

Survey highlights 'waste of taxpayers' money', prevalent phenomena of 'doctor-wives'

OUR CORRESPONDENT
KARACHI

A large number of female doctors are out of a job in Pakistan despite the fact that the World's fifth most populous country badly needs qualified medical practitioners, it was reported on Monday.

As many as 35% of female medical doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country.

Ironically, this is happening in a country where the resource-constrained government is spending billions of rupees on subsidising medical education in public sector universities.

Basing their research on the Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analysed Pakistan Bureau of Statistics data on the labour market, especially focused on female medical graduates and disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles.

The crisis-hit country is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors. "Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, executive director at Gallup Pakistan.

The survey depicted that 104,974 female medical graduates reside in the country. Of the total, 68,209 or 65% are working at various private and state-owned medical facilities.

The country, however, has 15,619 or 14.9% unemployed female doctors while 21,146, constituting 20.1% of the total number, are entirely out of the labour force.

According to Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC), Pakistan has produced about 200,000 doctors, ever since its inception in 1946, and "half of them are females." Data from the Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment stated that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970 and, on average, around 1,000 doctors settle abroad every year. Gilani stated that a major issue in Pakistan's medical labour force is the lack of qualified female doctors. "Majority of them studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidise education," he highlighted in his report.

"An average private university charges medical students more than Rs5 million, while the government imparts the same educa-

tion for less than Rs1 million," he said, adding that the government gives at least Rs4 million subsidy for one medical doctor.

Gilani stated that the survey depicts how taxpayers' money goes to waste every year since one in three female doctors opt out of the labour force.

Almost 50,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least Rs200 billion in current value is wasted, the survey reported.

"We need to rethink about both - the loss of taxpayers and of the health industry - which these female doctors cause each year," stated Gilani.

'Doctor-wives'

Dr Shahid Naeem, director of policy research at PRIDE, said: "One in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of the labour force." The majority of these 'out of labour force' female medical graduates are married, he said.

"This is indicative of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats, at least in the public sector medical col-

leges, to ensure value for money.

The issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labour force after completing medical education is a "serious concern that warrants further exploration", he said.

The findings of this survey support the phenomenon of 'doctor brides' as widely discussed and reported in Pakistan's context and stipulate that many families prefer their daughters to have medical education, as it enables them to find a more suitable match for their marriage.

The survey also addresses the regional breakup of the employment pattern of doctors. Findings reveal that about 28% and 72% of Pakistan's total medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas, respectively. In the rural region, 52% of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed while 31% are jobless.

The proportion of medical graduates who prefer to remain out of the labour force in rural areas stands at 17% lower than the national average of 20%.

Urban centres, on the other hand, have about 70% employed medical graduates while less than 9% are unemployed. However, the proportion of 'out of labour' doctors is more than 21% in urban areas.

The region-wise comparison shows that employment oppor-

tunities for female graduates are significantly higher - 78% in urban areas.

GREENER PASTURES

1,000

doctors settle abroad every year

The regional analysis reveals that there are more unemployed female doctors in cities than in rural areas. It is pertinent to mention that around 76% of such doctors are married. By age group, the most frequent occurrence of female medical graduates (54%) belongs to the 25-34 years of age.

"The analysis of the data underlines the importance of targeted policy efforts to improve employment opportunities for medical graduates, especially in rural areas where unemployment rates are higher," concluded the survey.

The female medical graduates surveyed include persons who had passed the MBBS, BDS, MS/MSc, MPhil or PhD degrees in any field of medicine. This survey collected data from close to 99,900 households across Pakistan and gave district-level representative results for the first time.

The Nation
Tuesday, September 12, 2023

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PRESS RELEASE
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As many as 35 percent female medical doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country. Basing their research on Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analysed Pakistan Bureau of Statistics' data on labour market specially female medical graduates and disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles. The crises-hit country while is fac-

ing a serious shortage of qualified doctors more than 36,000 female doctors are either jobless or opt to remain out of the labour force for various reasons. "Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, an executive director at Gallup Pakistan. "Among females, a major issue is qualified female doctors are not working," viewed Gilani. "We need to rethink about both the costs to taxpayers of these not working doctors but also the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani. The survey shows that presently 104,974 female medical graduates are residing in Pakistan. Of the total, 68,209 or 65 percent are working at various private and state-owned medical facilities.

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The data from Bureau of Emigration show that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970 and on average almost 1,000 are going to settle abroad every year. Majority of these doctors studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidise education. An average private university charges the medical students with more than Rs5 million. Whereas, the government one imparts the same education for less than Rs1 million. Thus the government has to give at least a Rs4 million subsidy to produce a medical doctor.

This taxpayers money goes to waste as one in three of these female doctors are not working, the survey shows. Almost 50,000

female doctors on whom an investment of at least 200 billion in current value is wasted, it said.

Further, Dr Shahid Naeem, director policy research at PRIDE, said one in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of labour force. Majority of these 'out of labour force' female medical graduates are married, he said.

"This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money. The issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labour force after completing medical education is a serious concern that warrants further exploration, he said.

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The survey also addresses the regional breakup of the employment pattern of these doctors and found that about 28 percent and 72 percent of Pakistan's total medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas, respectively.

In the rural region, 52 percent or more than half of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed and 31 percent are jobless. The proportion of the medical graduates who prefer to remain out of the labour force in rural areas stands lower, 17 percent, than the national average of 20 percent. A close analysis of the data from urban centres reveals that about 70 percent of the medical graduates were employed while less than 9 percent were unemployed.

The proportion of the medical graduates who choose to remain

out of labour force in Pakistan's urban areas is more than 21 percent. The region-wise comparison shows that employment opportunities for the female graduates are significantly higher, 78 percent, in urban areas as compared to 22 percent in rural areas. Conversely, the proportion of the jobless is significantly higher in rural areas, 57 percent, compared to 43 percent in cities, according to the survey. When we look at the break-up, by region, of 21,146 female medical graduates who opted to remain out of labour force, it is found that their share in cities stands much higher at 76.6 percent compared to their 23.4 percent share in rural areas. It is pertinent to mention here that around 76 percent of those medical graduates who opted to remain out of labour force were married. By age group, the most frequent occurrence of female medical graduates (54 percent) belong to the 25-34 years of age.

OBSEVER Tuesday, September 12, 2023

Doctors-scarce Pakistan has 35% lady doctors jobless

IJAZ KAKAKHEL

ISLAMABAD

A large number of lady doctors are out of job in Pakistan despite the fact that the world's fifth most populous country badly needs qualified medical practitioners.

Ironically, this is happening in a country where the resource-constrained government is spending billions of rupees on subsidizing medical education in public sector universities. As many as 35% lady doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan

and PRIDE across the country.

Basing their research on Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analyzed Pakistan Bureau of Statistics' data on labour market specially female medical graduates and disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles. The crises-hit country while is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors more than 36,000 lady doctors are either jobless or opt to remain out of the labor force for various reasons. "Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, an executive director at Gallup

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The survey shows that presently 104,974 lady medical graduates are residing in Pakistan. Of the total, 68,209 or 65% are working at various private and state-

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Thus the government has to give at least a Rs 4 million subsidy to produce a medical doctor.

This taxpayers money goes to waste as one in three of these female doctors are not working, the survey shows. Almost 50,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least 200 billion in current value is wasted, it said. "We need to rethink about both the costs to taxpayers of these not working doctors, but

also the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani. Further, Dr. Shahid Naeem, director policy research at PRIDE, said one in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of labour force. Majority of these 'out of labour force' lady medical graduates are married, he said. "This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr. Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money.



Sindh health department is recruiting 4,000 doctors to be posted in rural Sindh to benefit residents of remote areas as they are facing shortage of doctors.

Daily City News, Karachi 12.09.2023

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■ DNA ISLAMABAD

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Daily
The NEWS LARK

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Doctors-scarce Pakistan has 35% unemployed female doctors

KARACHI: A large number of female doctors are out of a job in Pakistan despite the fact that the World's fifth most populous country badly needs qualified medical practitioners, it was reported on Monday. As many as 35% of female medical doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country. Ironically, this is happening in a country where the resource-constrained government is spending billions of rupees on subsidising medical education in public sector universities.

Basing their research on the Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analysed Pakistan Bureau of Statistics data on the labour market, especially

focused on female medical graduates and disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles.

The crisis-hit country is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors. "Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, executive director at Gallup Pakistan. The survey depicted that 104,974 female medical graduates reside in the country. According to Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC), Pakistan has produced about 200,000 doctors, ever since its inception in 1946, and "half of them are females." Data from the Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment stated that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970 and, on average,



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35 فیصد خواتین میڈیکل ڈاکٹرز ملازمت نہیں کرتیں، گیلیپ پاکستان

104974 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے 15619 کا نہیں کر رہیں، سروے نتائج

حکومت میڈیکل کالجز میں سٹیجس مختص کرنے کی پالیسی پر نظر ثانی کرے، ڈاکٹر شاہد نعیم
کراچی (اسٹاف رپورٹر) آبادی کے لحاظ سے حکومت پبلک سیکٹر کی یونیورسٹیوں میں میڈیکل کی تعلیم دینے کے پانچویں بڑے ملک پاکستان میں طبی پروفیشنلز کی کمی کی کمی کے باوجود خواتین ڈاکٹرز کی ایک بڑی تعداد پاکستان اور پرائیویٹ کی جانب سے مشیر کے رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان میں ملازمت نہیں کرتی حالانکہ وسائل سے محروم ملک میں

35 فیصد خواتین میڈیکل ڈاکٹرز ملازمت نہیں کرتیں، گیلیپ پاکستان اور پرائیویٹ نے پاکستان پیسڈو آف اسٹڈیز کے لیبر مارکیٹ اور خاص طور پر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے ڈیٹا کا تجزیہ کیا اور اسے ملک کے پالیسی معلقوں کو فراہم کیا گیا ہے ایک طرف پاکستان میں اس وقت تھل ڈاکٹرز کی خفہ کی ہے جبکہ دوسری طرف 36 ہزار سے زائد خواتین ڈاکٹرز یا تو بے روزگار ہیں یا وہ مختلف وجوہات کی بنیاد پر لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کر رہی ہیں۔ گیلیپ پاکستان کے ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر بلال گیلانی نے اس ضمن میں کہا کہ پاکستان میں تربیت یافتہ طبی ڈاکٹرز کی کمی ہے اور تھل خواتین ڈاکٹرز کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے، انھوں نے کہا کہ خدمات انجام نہ دینے والے ڈاکٹرز پر ہونے والے اخراجات سے ملکس دہندگان کے قیمتی پیسے ضیاع اور ان ڈاکٹرز کی عدم موجودگی سے صحت کے نتائج پر مرتب ہونے والے نقصانات کے بارے میں سوچنا ہوگا۔ سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق اس وقت پاکستان میں 104974 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس موجود ہیں، جن میں سے 68209 (65 فیصد) مختلف طبی اور سرکاری اداروں میں طبی خدمات فراہم کر رہی ہیں جبکہ 15619 (14.9 فیصد) خواتین ڈاکٹرز کام نہیں کر رہی ہیں اور مجموعی تعداد کا 20.1 فیصد 21146 خواتین ڈاکٹرز ملے طور پر لیبر فورس سے باہر ہیں۔ ڈائریکٹر پالیسی ریسرچ پرائیویٹ ڈاکٹر شاہد نعیم کے مطابق 5 میں سے ایک میڈیکل گریجویٹ لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کرتا ہے اور لیبر فورس سے باہر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے زیادہ تر شادی شدہ ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر شاہد نعیم نے کہا کہ حکومت قیمتی ذریعہ ہائے تعلیم پبلک سیکٹر کے میڈیکل کالجز میں سٹیجس مختص کرنے کی پالیسی پر نظر ثانی کرے۔ شہری مراکز کے علاوہ دیگر کے مطابق تقریباً 70 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس ملازم ہیں جبکہ 9 فیصد سے بھی کم بے روزگار ہیں جبکہ شہری علاقوں میں لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کرنے والے میڈیکل گریجویٹس کا تناسب 21 فیصد سے زیادہ ہے، اسی طرح شہری اور دیہی علاقوں کا موازنہ کیا جائے تو خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے لیے شہری علاقوں میں 78 فیصد اور دیہی علاقوں میں صرف 22 فیصد کیلئے روزگار کے مواقع ہیں۔ اس سروے کے نتائج "ڈاکٹر برائیز" کے رتھان کی تائید کرتے ہیں جیسا کہ پاکستان میں اس پر بڑے پیمانے پر بحث اور پورٹ کی گئی ہے کہ بہت سے خاندان اپنی بیٹیوں کو میڈیکل کی تعلیم حاصل کرنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں کیونکہ اس سے انہیں شادی کے لیے مناسب بھتیجی تلاش کرنے میں آسانی ہوتی ہے۔

12 ستمبر 2023

عمی بات

پاکستان میں لڑائی کی دہائیوں میں خواتین کی طاقتور اور اثر پذیر رہنمائی

ہر سال ایک ہزار ڈاکٹر ملک سے باہر جا رہے ہیں، 50 ہزار خواتین ڈاکٹر پر 200 ارب روپے کی سرمایہ کاری ضائع
حکومت ایک ڈاکٹر پر 40 لاکھ روپے سے زائد کی سبسڈی دیتی ہے، 1970 سے اب تک 30 ہزار ڈاکٹر پاکستان چھوڑ گئے
کراچی (کامرس رپورٹر) آج کے لکھنے والے کی کہانی خواتین ڈاکٹروں کی بڑی تعداد
دنیا کے پانچویں بڑے ملک پاکستان میں بھی ملازمت نہیں کرتی۔ جلاوطنی کے عرصہ میں ملک میں

فرام کر رہی ہے گلیپ پاکستان اور پرائیڈ (PRIDE) کی جانب سے مشترکہ تحقیقاتی رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان میں 35 لاکھ خواتین میڈیکل ڈاکٹر ملازمت نہیں کرتیں۔ لیبر فورس 2020-21 کی اپنی تحقیق کی بنیاد پر گلیپ پاکستان اور پرائیڈ نے پاکستان پورٹ آف انکس کے لیبر مارکیٹ اور خاص طور پر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے ڈیٹا کا تجزیہ کیا اور اسے ملک کے پانچویں نمبر پر فراہم کیا گیا۔ ایک طرف پاکستان میں اس وقت قابل ڈاکٹر کی شدید کمی ہے جبکہ دوسری طرف 36 ہزار سے زائد خواتین ڈاکٹر یا تو بے روزگار ہیں یا مختلف وجوہات کی بنیاد پر لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کر رہی ہیں۔ گلیپ پاکستان کے ایکٹیو ڈائریکٹر جلال کھانی نے رپورٹ پر تبصرہ کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ پاکستان میں تربیت یافتہ طبی ڈاکٹر کی کمی ہے اور قابل خواتین ڈاکٹر کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ان کام نہ کرنے والے ڈاکٹر کے اوپر ہونے والے اخراجات سے ان کے دماغ کے قیمتی پیرے کے بیٹے اور ان ڈاکٹر کی عدم موجودگی سے صحت کے نتائج پر مرتب ہونے والے نقصانات کے بارے میں سوچنا ہوگا۔ سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق اس وقت پاکستان میں 104974 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس موجود ہیں جن میں 68209 (65 فیصد) مختلف طبی اور سرکاری اداروں میں طبی خدمات فراہم کر رہی ہیں جبکہ 15619 (14.9 فیصد) خواتین ڈاکٹر کام نہیں کر رہی ہیں اور 20146 (20 فیصد) خواتین ڈاکٹر مکمل طور پر لیبر فورس سے باہر ہیں۔ پاکستان میڈیکل اینڈ ڈینٹل کونسل (P M D C) کے مطابق 1947 میں اپنے قیام کے بعد سے پاکستان نے تقریباً 2 لاکھ ڈاکٹر پیدا کئے ہیں جن میں سے نصف خواتین ہیں، لیبر فورس کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 1970 سے اب تک تقریباً 30 ہزار ڈاکٹر پاکستان چھوڑ چکے ہیں اور اسے تقریباً ہر سال ایک ہزار ڈاکٹر ملک سے باہر جا رہے ہیں۔ ان میں سے اکثر ڈاکٹر نے ملک چھوڑنے کے بعد یونیورسٹیوں میں تعلیم حاصل کی جہاں حکومت تعلیم پر سبسڈی دیتے ہوئے ایس او ایس او فرج کر رہی ہے۔ ایک اوسط پرائیڈ یونیورسٹی میں میڈیکل کے طلباء سے 50 لاکھ روپے سے زائد فیس وصول کی جاتی ہے جبکہ حکومت 10 لاکھ روپے سے بھی کم دی تعلیم فراہم کرتی ہے۔ اس طرح ایک میڈیکل ڈاکٹر بنانے کیلئے حکومت کو کم از کم 40 لاکھ روپے سے زائد کی سبسڈی دینا پڑ رہی ہے۔ سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق ایس او ایس او پرائیڈ کے مطابق صحت کے شعبہ کے لیے حکومت کی جانب سے آئی بڑی سبسڈی کے بعد ہر 3 سال سے ایک خاتون ڈاکٹر کام نہیں کر رہی۔

موجودہ حالت کے مطابق تقریباً 50 ہزار خواتین ڈاکٹر پر کم از کم 200 ارب روپے کی سرمایہ کاری ضائع ہوئی ہے۔ ڈائریکٹر پرائیڈ ریسرچ پرائیڈ ڈائریکٹر جیم کے مطابق ہر 5 سال سے ایک میڈیکل گریجویٹ لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کرتا ہے اور لیبر فورس سے باہر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے زیادہ تر شادی شدہ ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر جیم نے زور دیتے ہوئے کہا کہ حکومت قیمتی سرمایہ بھرتے ہوئے کیلئے ملک بھر کے میڈیکل کالجوں میں پیشگی فیس کی پالیسی پر نظر ثانی کرے۔ میڈیکل کی تعلیم مکمل کرنے کے بعد خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس یا ڈاکٹر کا لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنا ایک سنگین مسئلہ ہے اور اس پر مزید تحقیق کی ضرورت ہے۔ سروے میں علاقائی فیملیوں پر ڈاکٹر کے روزگار کے فرق کا بھی پتہ چلا ہے۔ پاکستان کے مجموعی گریجویٹس میں سے 72 فیصد شہری اور 28 فیصد ڈاکٹر دیہاتوں میں مقیم ہیں۔ دیہاتوں میں نصف سے زائد 52 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس ملازم ہیں اور 31 فیصد بے روزگار ہیں جبکہ دیہاتوں میں 20 فیصد کی قومی اوسط سے 17 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔ شہری مراکز کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق تقریباً 70 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس ملازم ہیں جبکہ 9 فیصد سے بھی کم بے روزگار ہیں جبکہ شہری علاقوں میں لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کرنے والے میڈیکل گریجویٹس کا تناسب 21 فیصد سے زیادہ ہے۔ اسی طرح شہری اور دیہاتوں کا موازنہ کیا جائے تو خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کیلئے شہری علاقوں میں 78 فیصد اور دیہاتوں میں صرف 22 فیصد بے روزگار کے مواقع ہیں۔ اس کے برعکس 57 فیصد کے ساتھ دیہاتوں میں بے روزگاری کا تناسب زیادہ ہے جبکہ شہروں میں بے روزگاری کا تناسب 34 فیصد ہے۔ لیبر فورس سے باہر 21146 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے شہری علاقوں کا تناسب 76.6 فیصد اور دیہاتوں کا 23.4 فیصد ہے۔ یہاں یہ بات قابل ذکر ہے کہ لیبر فورس سے باہر 21146 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے 76 فیصد شادی شدہ ہیں جبکہ سروے کے 25 سے 34 سال کی خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کا تناسب سے زیادہ 54 فیصد ہے۔ سروے میں اعداد و شمار کا تجزیہ میڈیکل گریجویٹس کیلئے روزگار کے مواقع بہتر بنانے کیلئے مارکٹ پالیسی کی کوششوں کی اہمیت کو اجاگر کرتا ہے خاص طور پر دیہاتوں میں جہاں بے روزگاری کی شرح زیادہ ہے۔ اس سروے کے نتائج ڈاکٹر پرائیڈ کے راقان کی تائید کرتے ہیں جیسا کہ پاکستان میں اس پر پتہ چلتا ہے بحوث اور رپورٹ کی گئی ہے کہ بہت سے خاتون اپنی بیویوں کو میڈیکل کی تعلیم حاصل کرنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں کیونکہ اس سے انہیں شادی کیلئے مناسب حق حاصل کرنے میں آسانی ہوتی ہے۔ سروے میں ان خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کو شامل کیا گیا تھا جنہوں نے لی ڈی ایس، ایم بی بی ایس، ایم بی بی ایس یا ایم بی بی ایس کے کسی بھی شعبہ میں لی ایچ ڈی ڈگری حاصل کی ہو۔ سروے میں پاکستان بھر سے تقریباً 99900 کھڑا ڈیٹا جمع کیا گیا اور یہی مجموعی نتائج کے ساتھ فراہم کیے گئے۔

ملک میں 35 فیصد خواتین ڈاکٹر یا توبہ دہندگان ہیں

قابل خواتین ڈاکٹر کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ، 36 ہزار سے زائد خواتین ڈاکٹر یا توبہ دہندگان ہیں۔ لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کر رہی ہیں

وسائل سے محروم ملک میں حکومت پبلک سیکٹر کی یونیورسٹیوں میں میڈیکل کی تعلیم پر اربوں روپے کی سبسڈی فراہم کر رہی ہے، گیلیپ سروے

لیکچر حکومت کی جانب سے آئی بڑی سبسڈی کے بعد ہر 3 میں سے ایک خاتون ڈاکٹر کام نہیں کر رہی۔ مجموعی بات کے مطابق تقریباً 50 ہزار خواتین ڈاکٹر زیر کم از کم 200 روپے کی سربامی ضائع ہوئی ہے۔ ڈاکٹر کیلبر پاکستانی ریسرچ پرائیڈ ڈاکٹر شاپم کے مطابق ہر 5 میں سے ایک میڈیکل کالج میں لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کرتا ہے اور لیبر فورس سے باہر خاتون میڈیکل کالج میں سے زیادہ تر خواتین شہر ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر شاپم کے زور ہے ہونے لگا کہ حکومت جتنی زور ملا جائے کیلئے پبلک سیکٹر کے میڈیکل کالجوں میں جتنی بھی کرسی کی پالیسی پر نظر ڈالی گئی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ میڈیکل کی تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے بعد خواتین میڈیکل کالج میں ڈاکٹر کا لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنا ایک سنگین مسئلہ ہے اور اس پر مزید تحقیق کی ضرورت ہے۔ سروے میں علاقائی بنیادوں پر ڈاکٹر کے روزگار کے لگ بھگ کا بھی پتہ چلا ہے۔ پاکستان کے مجموعی کالج میں سے 72 فیصد شہری اور 28 فیصد ڈاکٹر دیہاتی علاقوں میں مقیم ہیں۔ دیہاتی علاقوں میں نصف سے زائد 52 فیصد میڈیکل کالجوں میں ملازم ہیں اور 31 فیصد دیہاتی علاقوں میں جبکہ دیہاتی علاقوں میں 20 فیصد کی کوئی اوسط سے 17 فیصد میڈیکل کالج میں لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔ شہری مراکز کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق تقریباً 70 فیصد میڈیکل کالج میں کالج میں 9 فیصد سے کم کے روزگار ہیں جبکہ دیہاتی علاقوں میں لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کرنے والے میڈیکل کالجوں کا تناسب 21 فیصد سے زیادہ ہے۔ اس طرح شہری اور دیہاتی علاقوں کا موازنہ کیا جائے تو خواتین میڈیکل کالجوں میں صرف 22 فیصد لیبر فورس کے مواقع ہیں۔ ان کے برعکس 57 فیصد کے ساتھ دیہاتی علاقوں میں بے روزگاری کا تناسب زیادہ ہے جبکہ شہریوں میں بے روزگاری کا تناسب 43 فیصد ہے۔ لیبر فورس سے باہر 21146 خواتین میڈیکل کالج میں سے شہری علاقوں کا تناسب 76 فیصد اور دیہاتی علاقوں کا 23.4 فیصد ہے۔ یہاں یہ بات قابل ذکر ہے کہ لیبر فورس سے باہر 21146 خواتین میڈیکل کالج میں سے 76 فیصد شہری شہر ہیں

میں سے اکثر ڈاکٹر نے پبلک یونیورسٹیوں میں تعلیم حاصل کی جہاں حکومت تعلیم پر سبسڈی دینے کیلئے اربوں روپے خرچ کر رہی ہے۔ ایک اوسط پرائیویٹ یونیورسٹی میں میڈیکل کی طلبہ سے 50 لاکھ روپے سے زائد فیس وصول کی جاتی ہے جبکہ حکومت 10 لاکھ روپے سے بھی کم میں دیہی تعلیم فراہم کرتی ہے۔ اس طرح ایک میڈیکل ڈاکٹر بنانے کیلئے حکومت کو کم از کم 40 لاکھ روپے کی سبسڈی دینا پڑ رہی ہے۔ سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق کچھ دیہاتوں کا یہ پتہ ضائع ہو رہا ہے

جبکہ 15619 (14.9 فیصد) خواتین ڈاکٹر کام نہیں کر رہی اور مجموعی تعداد کا 20.1 فیصد 21146 خواتین ڈاکٹر مکمل طور پر لیبر فورس سے باہر ہیں۔ پاکستان میڈیکل ایجوکیشن کونسل (PMDC) کے مطابق 1947 میں اپنے قیام کے بعد سے پاکستان نے تقریباً 2 لاکھ ڈاکٹر پیدا کیے ہیں جن میں سے نصف خواتین ہیں۔ لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 1970 سے اب تک تقریباً 30 ہزار ڈاکٹر پاکستان چھوڑ چکے ہیں اور اوسطاً تقریباً ہر سال ایک ہزار ڈاکٹر ملک سے باہر جا رہے ہیں۔ ان

کی کمی ہے اور قابل خواتین ڈاکٹر کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ان کام نہ کرنے والے ڈاکٹر کے اوپر ہونے والے اخراجات نے کچھ دیہاتوں کے شہری حصے کے ضیاع اور ان ڈاکٹر کی عدم موجودگی سے صحت کے نتائج پر مہم جو ہونے والے نقصانات کے بارے میں سوچنا ہوگا۔ سروے کی نتائج کے مطابق اس وقت پاکستان میں 104974 خواتین میڈیکل کالج میں موجود ہیں جن میں سے 68209 (65 فیصد) مختلف نجی اور سرکاری اداروں میں شہر خدمات فراہم کر رہی ہیں

پاکستان اور پرائیڈ نے پاکستان لیبر فورس کے لیے مارکیٹ اور خاص طور پر خواتین میڈیکل کالجوں کے ڈیٹا کا تجزیہ کیا اور اسے ملک کے پالیسی سازوں کو فراہم کیا گیا ہے۔ ایک طرف پاکستان میں اس وقت قابل ڈاکٹر کی شدید کمی ہے جبکہ دوسری طرف 36 ہزار سے زائد خواتین ڈاکٹر یا تو بے روزگار ہیں یا مختلف وجوہات کی بنیاد پر لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کر رہی ہیں۔ گیلیپ پاکستان کے ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر بلال گیلانی نے رپورٹ پر تبصرہ کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ پاکستان میں تربیت یافتہ ڈاکٹر

کراچی (ایٹنا رپورٹر) آبادی کے لحاظ سے دنیا کے پانچویں بڑے ملک پاکستان میں بھی پروفیشنل کی کمی کے باوجود خواتین ڈاکٹر کی ایک بڑی تعداد ملازمت نہیں کرتی۔ حالانکہ وسائل کی عدم موجودگی میں حکومت پبلک سیکٹر کی یونیورسٹیوں میں میڈیکل کی تعلیم پر اربوں روپے کی سبسڈی فراہم کر رہی ہے۔ گیلیپ پاکستان اور پرائیڈ (PRIDE) کی جانب سے مشترکہ تحقیقاتی رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان میں 35 فیصد خواتین میڈیکل ڈاکٹر ملازمت نہیں کرتیں۔ لیبر فورس 2020-21 کی اپنی تحقیق کی بنیاد پر گیلیپ



پاکستان میں 35 فیصد خواتین ڈاکٹرز ملازمت نہیں کریں، گلیپ سروے

کراچی: پاکستان میں جی پے ریسرچ کی نئی رپورٹ ڈاکٹری ایک رپورٹ ملازمت نہیں کرتی عائد کیا۔ حکومت ہلکے سیکڑ کی حالت میں میڈیکل کی تعلیم پر اہل روپے کی سہولت فراہم کر رہی ہے۔ لیور فورس 2020-21 کی اپنی تحقیق کی بنیاد پر گلیپ پاکستان اور پرائیوٹ نے پاکستان پریوآٹ اسٹریٹجس کے لیور مارکیٹ اور خاص طور پر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے ذریعہ کا تجربہ کیا اور رپورٹ مرتب کی۔ سروے میں پاکستان بھر سے تقریباً 99900 کھراؤوں کا ڈیٹا جمع کیا تھا اور پمپل منیہ منطقی سطح کے نتائج بھی فراہم کیے گئے۔

سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق ایک طرف پاکستان میں قابل ڈاکٹری حیدر گئی ہے جبکہ دوسری طرف 36 ہزار سے زائد خواتین ڈاکٹرز باقی رہے اور کاروں یا جو مختلف وجوہات کی بنیاد پر لیور فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کر رہی ہیں۔ گلیپ پاکستان کے ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر پول کیوٹی نے کہا ہے کہ پاکستان میں تربیت یافتہ جی ڈاکٹری گئی ہے اور قابل خواتین ڈاکٹرز کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے، خدمات انجام نہ دینے والے ڈاکٹرز ہوتے والے اخراجات سے لگس دھماکان کا نتیجہ ہیں۔ جی حلقہ ہوا ہے جبکہ صحت کے اہل خدمات۔

سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق اس وقت پاکستان میں 104974 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس موجود ہیں جن میں سے 68289 (65 فیصد) مختلف نجی اور سرکاری اداروں میں نجی خدمات فراہم کر رہی ہیں جبکہ 15619 (9.9 فیصد) خواتین ڈاکٹرز کام نہیں کر رہی ہیں اور مجموعی تعداد 14.20 فیصد 21146 خواتین ڈاکٹرز شامل طور پر لیور فورس سے باہر ہیں۔ پاکستان میڈیکل ایسوسی ایشن کونسل کے مطابق 1947ء میں اپنے قیام کے بعد سے پاکستان نے تقریباً 2 لاکھ ڈاکٹرز پیدا کیے ہیں جن میں سے نصف خواتین ہیں، پریوآٹ امیگریشن کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 1970ء سے اب تک تقریباً 30 ہزار ڈاکٹرز پاکستان پہنچ چکے ہیں اور اس تقریباً ہر سال ایک ہزار ڈاکٹرز جرمین ملک ہارے ہیں، ان میں سے اکثر ڈاکٹرز نے ہلکے پیئر میں تعلیم حاصل کی جہاں حکومت تعلیم پر سہولت کی مد میں اہل روپے فریج کر رہی ہے۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق ایک اوڈیٹ ریسرچ میں میڈیکل کے طلباء سے 50 لاکھ روپے سے زائد فیس وصول کی جاتی ہے جبکہ حکومت 10 لاکھ روپے سے بھی کم دی تعلیم فراہم کرتی ہے، اس طرح ایک ڈاکٹر بنانے کے لیے حکومت کو کم از کم 140 لاکھ روپے سے زائد کی سہولت دینا پڑ رہی ہے، بعد ہی سہولت کے بعد ہر 3 میں سے ایک قانون ڈاکٹر کام نہیں کر رہی، موجودہ مالیت کے مطابق تقریباً 50 ہزار خواتین ڈاکٹرز ہوتے والے کم از کم 200 لاکھ روپے کی سرمایہ کاری حلقہ ہو چکی ہے۔ ڈائریکٹر پالیسی ریسرچ پرائیو ڈاکٹر حامد کلیم کے مطابق ہر 5 میں سے ایک میڈیکل گریجویٹ لیور فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کرتا ہے اور لیور فورس سے باہر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے زیادہ تر ہادی ہوں، حکومت تحقیق زرمبادلہ چلنے کیلئے ہلکے سیکڑ کے میڈیکل کالجوں میں سہولتیں پیش کرنے کی پالیسی پر نظر ثانی کرے۔ میڈیکل کی تعلیم مکمل کرنے کے بعد خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس یا ڈاکٹرز کا لیور فورس سے باہر رہنا ایک سنگین مسئلہ ہے اور اس پر مزید تحقیق کی ضرورت ہے۔ سروے کے نتائج میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ پاکستان کے مجموعی گریجویٹس میں سے 72 فیصد شہری ہیں اور 28 فیصد ڈاکٹرز دیہی علاقوں میں مقیم ہیں، دیہی علاقوں میں صحت سے زائد 52 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس حازم میں اور 31 فیصد بے روزگار ہیں جبکہ دیہی علاقوں میں 20 فیصد کی قومی اوسط سے کم 17 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس لیور فورس سے باہر رہنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح شہری مرد کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق تقریباً 70 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس حازم میں جبکہ 9 فیصد سے بھی کم بے روزگار ہیں جبکہ شہری علاقوں میں لیور فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کرنے والے میڈیکل گریجویٹس کا تناسب 21 فیصد سے زیادہ ہے۔ شہری اور دیہی علاقوں کا موازنہ کیا جائے تو خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے لیے شہری علاقوں میں 78 فیصد اور دیہی علاقوں میں صحت 22 فیصد کیلئے روزگار کے مواقع ہیں۔ اس کے برعکس 57 فیصد کے ساتھ دیہی علاقوں میں بے روزگاری کا تناسب زیادہ ہے جبکہ جہوں میں بے روزگاری کا تناسب 43 فیصد ہے۔ لیور فورس سے باہر 21146 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے شہری علاقوں کا تناسب 76.6 فیصد اور دیہی علاقوں کا 23.4 فیصد ہے۔ یہاں یہ بات قابل ذکر ہے کہ لیور فورس سے باہر 21146 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے 76 فیصد ہادی ہوں جبکہ عمر کے لحاظ سے 25 سے 34 سال کی خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کا تناسب سے زیادہ 64 فیصد ہے۔ سروے میں یہ بھی بتایا گیا ہے کہ بہت سے خاندان اپنی طلبہ کو میڈیکل کی تعلیم حاصل کرنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں کیونکہ اس سے انہیں ہادی کیلئے مناسب رشتہ جوڑنے میں آسانی ہوتی ہے۔ سروے میں ان خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کو حامل کیا گیا تھا جنہوں نے جی ڈی ایس، ایم بی بی ایس، ایم ایف، ایم ایس یا ایم ایس ہی یا طب کے کسی بھی شعبے میں جی ڈی ڈی کی ڈگری حاصل کی ہو۔



بیویا

12 ستمبر 2023

پاکستان میں ڈاکٹرز کی کمی، 35 فیصد خواتین ڈاکٹرز ملازمت نہیں کرتیں

پاکستان میں تربیت یافتہ ڈاکٹرز کی کمی ہے اور قابل خواتین ڈاکٹرز کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے، گلیپ سروے کراچی (کامرس رپورٹر) آبادی کے لحاظ سے دنیا کے پانچویں بڑے ملک پاکستان میں طبی پروفیشنل کی کمی کے باوجود خواتین ڈاکٹرز کی ایک بڑی تعداد ملازمت نہیں کرتی۔ حالانکہ وسائل سے محروم ملک میں حکومت پبلک سیکٹر کی یونیورسٹیوں میں میڈیکل کی تعلیم پر اربوں روپے کی سبسڈی فراہم کر رہی ہے۔ گلیپ پاکستان اور پرائیڈ (PRIDE) کی جانب سے مشترکہ تحقیقاتی رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان میں 35 فیصد خواتین میڈیکل ڈاکٹرز ملازمت

نہیں کرتیں۔ لیبر فورس 2020-21 کی اپنی تحقیق کی بنیاد پر گلیپ پاکستان اور پرائیڈ نے پاکستان پیورو آف اسٹیتسٹکس کے لیبر مارکیٹ اور خاص طور پر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے ڈیٹا کا تجزیہ کیا اور اسے ملک کے پانسی حلقوں کو فراہم کیا گیا ہے۔ ایک طرف پاکستان میں اس وقت قابل ڈاکٹرز کی شدید کمی ہے جبکہ دوسری طرف 36 ہزار سے زائد خواتین ڈاکٹرز یا تو بے روزگار ہیں یا مختلف وجوہات کی بنیاد پر لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کر رہی ہیں۔ گلیپ پاکستان کے ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر بلال گیلانی نے رپورٹ پر تبصرہ کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ پاکستان میں تربیت یافتہ طبی ڈاکٹرز کی کمی ہے اور قابل خواتین ڈاکٹرز کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ان کام نہ کرنے والے ڈاکٹرز کے اوپر ہونے والے اخراجات سے کس دہندگان کے قیمتی پیسے کے ضیاع اور ان ڈاکٹرز کی عدم موجودگی سے صحت کے نتائج پر مرتب ہونے والے نقصانات کے بارے میں سوچنا ہوگا۔ سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق اس وقت پاکستان میں 104974 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس موجود ہیں جن میں سے 68209 (65 فیصد) مختلف طبی اور سرکاری اداروں میں طبی خدمات فراہم کر رہی ہیں جبکہ 15619 (14.9 فیصد) خواتین ڈاکٹرز کام نہیں کر رہی ہیں اور مجموعی تعداد کا 20.1 فیصد 21146 خواتین ڈاکٹرز مکمل طور پر لیبر فورس سے باہر ہیں۔ پاکستان میڈیکل اینڈ ڈینٹل کونسل (PMDc) کے مطابق 1947 میں اپنے قیام کے بعد سے پاکستان نے تقریباً 2 لاکھ ڈاکٹرز پیدا کیے ہیں جن میں سے نصف خواتین ہیں۔ پیورو آف ایگریگیشن کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق

1970 سے اب تک تقریباً 30 ہزار ڈاکٹرز پاکستان چھوڑ چکے ہیں اور اوسطاً تقریباً ہر سال ایک ہزار ڈاکٹرز ملک سے باہر چارے ہیں۔ ان میں سے اکثر ڈاکٹرز نے پبلک یونیورسٹیوں میں تعلیم حاصل کی جہاں حکومت تعلیم پر سبسڈی دینے کیلئے اربوں روپے خرچ کر رہی ہے۔ ایک اوسط پرائیویٹ یونیورسٹی میں میڈیکل کے طلباء سے 50 لاکھ روپے سے زائد تیس وصول کی جاتی ہے جبکہ حکومت 10 لاکھ روپے سے بھی کم میں وہی تعلیم فراہم کرتی ہے۔ اس طرح ایک میڈیکل ڈاکٹر بنانے کیلئے حکومت کو کم از کم 40 لاکھ روپے سے زائد کی سبسڈی دینا پڑ رہی ہے۔ سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق کس دہندگان کا یہ پیسہ ضائع ہو رہا ہے کیونکہ حکومت کی جانب سے اتنی بڑی سبسڈی کے بعد ہر 3 میں سے ایک خاتون ڈاکٹر کام نہیں کر رہی۔ موجودہ مالیات کے مطابق تقریباً 50 ہزار خواتین ڈاکٹرز پر کم از کم 200 ارب روپے کی سرمایہ کاری ضائع ہو گئی ہے۔ ڈائریکٹر پانسی ریسرچ پرائیڈ ڈاکٹر شاد فہیم کے مطابق ہر 5 میں سے ایک میڈیکل گریجویٹ لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کرتا ہے اور لیبر فورس سے باہر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے زیادہ تر شادی شدہ ہیں۔

Web Link: <https://propakistani.pk/2023/09/11/35-of-female-doctors-are-unemployed-in-pakistan/>



35% of Female Doctors Are Unemployed in Pakistan

By ProPK Staff | Published Sep 11, 2023 | 3:28 pm



A large number of female doctors are out of work in Pakistan despite the fact that the world's fifth most populous country badly needs qualified medical practitioners. Ironically, this is happening in a country where the resource-constrained government is spending billions of rupees on subsidizing medical education in public sector universities.

As many as 35 percent of female medical doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country. Basing their research on the Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analyzed the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics' data on labor market specially female medical graduates and disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles.

The crisis-hit country is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors. More than 36,000 female doctors are either jobless or opt to remain out of the labor force for various reasons. "Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, an executive director at Gallup Pakistan.

The survey shows that presently 104,974 female medical graduates are residing in Pakistan. Of the total, 68,209 or 65 percent are working at various private and state-owned medical facilities. The country, however, has 15,619 or 14.9 percent female doctors without any job while 21,146, constituting 20.1 percent of the total number, are completely out of labor force, the survey shows.

According to Pakistan Medical & Dental Council (PMDC), since its inception in 1947 Pakistan has produced about 200,000 doctors, half of them being females. The data from the Bureau of Emigration show that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970 and on average almost 1,000 are going to settle abroad every year.

"Among females, a major issue is qualified female doctors are not working," viewed Gilani. Majority of these doctors studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidize education.

An average private university charges the medical students with more than Rs. 5 million the government one imparts the same education for less than Rs. 1 million. Thus the government has to give at least a Rs. 4 million subsidy to produce a medical doctor. This taxpayers money goes to waste as one in three of these female doctors are not working, the survey shows.

Almost 50,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least 200 billion in current value is wasted, it said. "We need to rethink about both the costs to taxpayers of these not working doctors but also the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani.

Further, Dr. Shahid Naeem, director policy research at PRIDE, said one in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of the labour force. Majority of these 'out of labor force' female medical graduates are married, he said.

"This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr. Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money. The issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labor force after completing medical education is a serious concern that warrants further exploration, he said.

The findings of this survey support the phenomenon of 'doctor brides' as widely discussed and reported in Pakistan's context and stipulates that many families prefer their daughters to have medical education, as it enables them to find a more suitable match for their marriage. The survey also addresses the regional breakup of the employment pattern of these doctors and found that about 28 percent and 72 percent of Pakistan's total medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas, respectively.

In the rural region, 52 percent or more than half of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed and 31 percent are jobless. The proportion of the medical graduates who prefer to remain out of the labor force in rural areas stands lower, 17 percent, than the national average of 20 percent.

A close analysis of the data from urban centers reveals that about 70 percent of the medical graduates were employed while less than 9 percent were unemployed. The proportion of medical graduates who choose to remain out of labor force in Pakistan's urban areas is more than 21 percent.

The region-wise comparison shows that employment opportunities for female graduates are significantly higher, 78 percent, in urban areas as compared to 22, percent in rural areas. Conversely, the proportion of the jobless is significantly higher in rural areas, 57 percent, compared to 43 percent in cities, according to the survey.

When we look at the break-up, by region, of 21,146 female medical graduates who opted to remain out of the labour force, it is found that their share in cities stands much higher at 76.6 percent compared to their 23.4 percent share in rural areas. It is pertinent to mention here that around 76 percent of those medical graduates who opted to remain out of the labor force were married. By age group, the most frequent occurrence of female medical graduates (54 percent) belong to the 25-34 years of age.

"The analysis of the data underlines the importance of targeted policy efforts to improve employment opportunities for medical graduates, especially in rural areas where unemployment rates are higher," concluded the survey. The female medical graduates surveyed include persons who had passed the MBBS, BDS, MS/M.Sc., M.Phil. or Ph.D. degrees in any field of medicine.

This survey collected data from close to 99,900 households across Pakistan and gave district level representative results for the first time.

Web Link: <https://www.samaa.tv/20873440-35-of-women-medical-graduates-in-pakistan-are-without-jobs-35-of-women-medical-graduates-in-pakistan-are-without-jobs>



35% of women medical graduates in Pakistan are without jobs

Bureau of Immigration says around 30,000 doctors migrated from Pakistan since 1970 with nearly 1,000 annually

HAMIDUR REHMAN
Sep 11, 2023



female doctors in pakistan

In Pakistan, a substantial number of women doctors are currently unemployed, despite the world's fifth most populous nation's dire need for qualified medical professionals.

Ironically, this predicament unfolds in a nation where the financially constrained government invests significant resources in subsidizing medical education at public universities.

Stunning statistics have revealed that approximately 35% of women medical doctors in Pakistan are without jobs, according to a nationwide research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE.

This research draws its basis from the Labour Force Survey 2020-21 and scrutinizes data from the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics concerning the labor market, particularly focusing on women medical graduates, disseminating its findings to inform the country's policymaking circles.

The crisis-ridden country currently grapples with a severe shortage of qualified doctors, while paradoxically more than 36,000 women doctors find themselves either jobless or opting to abstain from the labor force for various reasons.

Bilal Gilani, the executive director at Gallup Pakistan, highlights the gravity of the situation. "Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors."

The survey underscores that there are currently 104,974 women medical graduates in Pakistan. Among these, 68,209, or 65%, are actively employed within private and state-owned medical facilities.

However, the nation also has 15,619, comprising 14.9% of women doctors, who are without any job, while 21,146, constituting 20.1% of the total number, remain completely outside the labor force, as per the survey.

The Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC) reports that since its establishment in 1947, Pakistan has produced approximately 200,000 doctors -- half of them being women. Alarming, data from the Bureau of Immigration reveals that around 30,000 doctors have migrated from Pakistan since 1970, with nearly 1,000 leaving the country annually.

Gilani emphasizes a significant issue among women doctors. "Qualified female doctors are not working," he observes.

A majority of these doctors have received their education at public sector universities, where the government subsidizes their education with billions of rupees. Notably, while private universities charge medical students more than Rs5 million, government institutions offer the same education for less than Rs1 million.

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This taxpayer-funded investment appears to go to waste, given that one in three women doctors is not actively practicing, according to the survey. This results in an approximate waste of Rs200 billion in current value, given the investment in almost 50,000 women doctors.

Dr Shahid Naeem, iirector of policy research at PRIDE, points out that one in every five medical graduates chooses to remain outside the labor force. The majority of these "out of labor force" women medical graduates are married, indicating a societal trend of pursuing medical education to secure advantageous marriages.

Dr Naeem calls upon the government to reconsider its policy of seat allocation, particularly in public sector medical colleges, to ensure a return on investment.

The survey findings align with the notion of 'doctor brides', a prevalent phenomenon in Pakistan, where families encourage their daughters to pursue medical education to enhance their marriage prospects.

The survey also provides a regional breakdown of employment patterns among these doctors, revealing that approximately 28% and 72% of Pakistan's total medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas, respectively.

In rural regions, over half of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed, with a lower proportion choosing to remain outside the labor force compared to the national average.

In urban centers, around 70% of medical graduates are employed, with a limited percentage unemployed. However, the proportion of those choosing to remain outside the labor force is notably higher in urban areas.

When examining the 21,146 women medical graduates who opt out of the labor force, data indicates that a significant majority, 76.6%, are in urban areas, with only 23.4% in rural regions. Notably, around 76% of these graduates who opt out of the labor force are married.

The survey's age breakdown indicates that the majority of women medical graduates fall within the 25-34 age group.

Concludingly, the survey emphasizes the need for targeted policy efforts to enhance employment opportunities for medical graduates, particularly in rural areas where unemployment rates are elevated. This research encompasses women medical graduates with MBBS, BDS, MS/MSc, MPhil, or PhD degrees in any medical field and is based on data collected from nearly 99,900 households across Pakistan, providing district-level representative results for the first time.

Web Link: <https://theazb.com/doctors-scarce-pakistan-has-35-female-doctors-jobless/>



September 11, 2023 9 Minutes Read

Doctors-scarce Pakistan Has 35% Female Doctors Jobless.



Pakistan – A large number of female doctors are out of job in Pakistan despite the fact that the world's fifth most populous country badly needs qualified medical practitioners.

Ironically, this is happening in a country where the resource-constrained government is spending billions of rupees on subsidizing medical education in public sector universities.

As many as 35% female medical doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country.



Basing their research on Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analyzed Pakistan Bureau of Statistics' data on labour market specially female medical graduates and disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles.

The crises-hit country while is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors more than 36,000 female doctors are either jobless or opt to remain out of the labor force for various reasons.

"Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, an executive director at Gallup Pakistan.

The survey shows that presently 104,974 female medical graduates are residing in Pakistan. Of the total, 68,209 or 65% are working at various private and state-owned medical facilities.

The country, however, has 15,619 or 14.9% female doctors without any job while 21,146, constituting 20.1% of the total number, are completely out of labour force, the survey shows.

According to Pakistan Medical & Dental Council (PMDC), since its inception in 1947 Pakistan has produced about 200,000 doctors, half of them being females.

The data from Bureau of Emigration show that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970 and on average almost 1,000 are going to settle abroad every year.

"Among females, a major issue is qualified female doctors are not working," viewed Gilani.

Majority of these doctors studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidize education.

An average private university whereas charges the medical students with more than Rs 5 million the government one imparts the same education for less than Rs 1 million.

Thus the government has to give at least a Rs 4 million subsidy to produce a medical doctor.

This taxpayers money goes to waste as one in three of these female doctors are not working, the survey shows.

Almost 50,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least 200 billion in current value is wasted, it said.

"We need to rethink about both the costs to taxpayers of these not working doctors but also the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani.

Further, Dr. Shahid Naeem, director policy research at PRIDE, said one in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of labour force.

Majority of these 'out of labour force' female medical graduates are married, he said.

"This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr. Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money.

The issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labour force after completing medical education is a serious concern that warrants further exploration, he said.

The findings of this survey support the phenomenon of 'doctor brides' as widely discussed and reported in Pakistan's context and stipulates that many families prefer their daughters to have medical education, as it enables them to find a more suitable match for their marriage.

The survey also addresses the regional breakup of the employment pattern of these doctors and found that about 28% and 72% of Pakistan's total medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas, respectively.

In the rural region, 52% or more than half of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed and 31% are jobless.

The proportion of the medical graduates who prefer to remain out of the labour force in rural areas stands lower, 17%, than the national average of 20%.

A close analysis of the data from urban centers reveals that about 70% of the medical graduates were employed while less than 9% were unemployed.

The proportion of the medical graduates who choose to remain out of labour force in Pakistan's urban areas is more than 21%.

The region-wise comparison shows that employment opportunities for the female graduates are significantly higher, 78%, in urban areas as compared to 22% in rural areas.

Conversely, the proportion of the jobless is significantly higher in rural areas, 57%, compared to 43% in cities, according to the survey.

When we look at the break-up, by region, of 21,146 female medical graduates who opted to remain out of labour force, it is found that their share in cities stands much higher at 76.6% compared to their 23.4% share in rural areas.

It is pertinent to mention here that around 76% of those medical graduates who opted to remain out of labour force were married. By age group, the most frequent occurrence of female medical graduates (54%) belong to the 25-34 years of age.

"The analysis of the data underlines the importance of targeted policy efforts to improve employment opportunities for medical graduates, especially in rural areas where unemployment rates are higher," concluded the survey.

The female medical graduates surveyed include persons who had passed the MBBS, BDS, MS/M.Sc., M.Phil. or Ph.D. degrees in any field of medicine.

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Web Link: <https://tradechronicle.com/doctors-scarce-pakistan-has-35-female-doctors-jobless/>

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Doctors-scarce Pakistan has 35% female doctors jobless

Posted on September 11, 2023 by Siddiqi



Many female doctors are out of jobs in Pakistan even though the world's fifth most populous country badly needs qualified medical practitioners. Ironically, this is happening in a country where the resource-constrained government is spending billions of rupees on subsidising medical education in public sector universities. As many as 35% of female medical doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country.

Basing their research on the Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analyzed the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics' data on the labour market, especially female medical graduates and disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles. The crisis-hit country is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors more than 36,000 female doctors are either jobless or opt to remain out of the labour force for various reasons.

"Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Gallup Pakistan executive director Bilal Gilani. The survey shows that presently 104,974 female medical graduates are residing in Pakistan. Of the total, 68,209 or 65% work at various private and state-owned medical facilities. The country, however, has 15,619 or 14.9% female doctors without any job while 21,146, constituting 20.1% of the total number, are completely out of labour force, the survey shows. According to Pakistan Medical & Dental Council (PMDC), since its inception in 1947 Pakistan has produced about 200,000 doctors, half of them being females.

The data from Bureau of Emigration show that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970 and on average almost 1,000 are going to settle abroad every year. "Among females, a major issue is qualified female doctors are not working," viewed Gilani. Majority of these doctors studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidize education. An average private university whereas charges the medical students with more than Rs 5 million the government one imparts the same education for less than Rs 1 million.

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Almost 50,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least 200 billion in current value is wasted, it said. "We need to rethink about both the costs to taxpayers of these not working doctors but also the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani. Further, Dr. Shahid Naeem, director policy research at PRIDE, said one in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of labour force. Majority of these 'out of labour force' female medical graduates are married, he said.

"This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr. Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money. He said that the issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labour force after completing medical education is a serious concern that warrants further exploration.

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Web Link: <https://news360.tv/en/latest/doctors-scarce-pakistan-has-35-female-doctors-jobless/>



Doctors-scarce: Pakistan Has 35% Female Doctors Jobless

Shabbir Hussain · 22 hours ago



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"This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr. Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money.

The issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labour force after completing medical education is a serious concern that warrants further exploration, he said.

The findings of this survey support the phenomenon of 'doctor brides' as widely discussed and reported in Pakistan's context and stipulates that many families prefer their daughters to have medical education, as it enables them to find a more suitable match for their marriage.

The survey also addresses the regional breakup of the employment pattern of these doctors and found that about 28% and 72% of Pakistan's total medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas, respectively.

In the rural region, 52% or more than half of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed and 31% are jobless.

The proportion of the medical graduates who prefer to remain out of the labour force in rural areas stands lower, 17%, than the national average of 20%.

A close analysis of the data from urban centers reveals that about 70% of the medical graduates were employed while less than 9% were unemployed.

The proportion of the medical graduates who choose to remain out of labour force in Pakistan's urban areas is more than 21%.

The region-wise comparison shows that employment opportunities for the female graduates are significantly higher, 78%, in urban areas as compared to 22% in rural areas.

Conversely, the proportion of the jobless is significantly higher in rural areas, 57%, compared to 43% in cities, according to the survey.

When we look at the break-up, by region, of 21,146 female medical graduates who opted to remain out of labour force, it is found that their share in cities stands much higher at 76.6% compared to their 23.4% share in rural areas.

It is pertinent to mention here that around 76% of those medical graduates who opted to remain out of labour force were married. By age group, the most frequent occurrence of female medical graduates (54%) belong to the 25-34 years of age.

"The analysis of the data underlines the importance of targeted policy efforts to improve employment opportunities for medical graduates, especially in rural areas where unemployment rates are higher," concluded the survey.

The female medical graduates surveyed include persons who had passed the MBBS, BDS, MS/M.Sc., M.Phil. or Ph.D. degrees in any field of medicine.

This survey collected data from close to 99,900 households across Pakistan and gave district level representative results for the first time.

Web Link: <https://pakistanbeat.com/doctors-scarce-pakistan-has-35-female-doctors-jobless/>



Press Release
December 27, 2021

Doctors-Scarce Pakistan Has 35% Female Doctors Jobless

Press Release · September 11, 2023 · No Comment · 18

A large number of female doctors are out of a job in Pakistan despite the fact that the world's fifth most populous country badly needs qualified medical practitioners.

Ironically, this is happening in a country where the resource-constrained government is spending billions of rupees on subsidizing medical education in public sector universities.

As many as 35% of female medical doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country.

Basing their research on the Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analyzed the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics data on the labour market, especially female medical graduates and disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles.

The crisis-hit country while is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors more than 36,000 female doctors are either jobless or opt to remain out of the labour force for various reasons.

"Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, an executive director at Gallup Pakistan.

The survey shows that presently 104,974 female medical graduates are residing in Pakistan. Of the total, 68,209 or 65% are working at various private and state-owned medical facilities.

The country, however, has 15,819 or 14.9% female doctors without any job while 21,146, constituting 20.1% of the total number, are completely out of the labour force, the survey shows.

According to the Pakistan Medical & Dental Council (PMDC), since its inception in 1947 Pakistan has produced about 200,000 doctors, half of them being females.

The data from the Bureau of Emigration show that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970 and on average almost 1,000 are going to settle abroad every year.

"Among females, a major issue is qualified female doctors are not working," viewed Gilani.

The majority of these doctors studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidize education.

An average private university charges medical students more than Rs 5 million the government one imparts the same education for less than Rs 1 million.

Thus the government has to give at least a Rs 4 million subsidy to produce a medical doctor.

This taxpayer's money goes to waste as one in three of these female doctors are not working, the survey shows.

Almost 50,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least 200 billion in current value is wasted, it said.

"We need to rethink about both the costs to taxpayers of these not working doctors but also the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani.

Further, Dr. Shahid Naeem, director of policy research at PRIDE, said one in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of the labour force.

The majority of these 'out of labour force' female medical graduates are married, he said.

"This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr. Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money.

The issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labour force after completing medical education is a serious concern that warrants further exploration, he said.

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When we look at the break-up, by region, of 21,146 female medical graduates who opted to remain out of the labour force, it is found that their share in cities stands much higher at 76.6% compared to their 23.4% share in rural areas.

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"The analysis of the data underlines the importance of targeted policy efforts to improve employment opportunities for medical graduates, especially in rural areas where unemployment rates are higher," concluded the survey.

The female medical graduates surveyed include persons who had passed the MBBS, BDS, MS/M.Sc., M.Phil. or PhD degrees in any field of medicine.

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Web Link: <https://en.wenews.pk/doctors-scarce-pakistan-has-35-per-cent-female-doctors-jobless/>



Doctors-Scarce Pakistan Has 35 Per Cent Female Doctors Jobless

Mon Sep 11 2023

Asma Kundi



ISLAMABAD: Despite the urgent demand for qualified medical practitioners in Pakistan, a substantial number of female doctors are unemployed, even though it ranks as the world's fifth most populous nation.

Paradoxically, this situation is unfolding in a nation where the financially limited government allocates significant funds to subsidize medical education within public sector universities, amounting to billions of rupees.

As many as 35 per cent female medical doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country.

Based on the Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analyzed the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics data on the labor market, especially female medical graduates. It disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles.

Amid ongoing crises, Pakistan grapples with a severe scarcity of qualified doctors, with over 26,000 female physicians either unemployed or choosing to stay out of the workforce for diverse reasons.

Bilal Gilani, an Executive Director at Gallup Pakistan, remarked, "Pakistan faces a significant shortage of adequately trained medical practitioners."

The survey shows that 104,974 female medical graduates reside in Pakistan. Of the total, 68,209, or 65 per cent work at private and state-owned medical facilities.

The country, however, has 15,619 or 14.9 per cent female doctors without any job, while 21,146, constituting 20.1 per cent of the total number, are completely out of labor force, the survey shows.

As per the Pakistan Medical & Dental Council (PMDC), since its establishment in 1947, Pakistan has produced approximately 200,000 doctors, with females comprising half of this medical workforce.

The data from the Bureau of Emigration show that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970, and on average, almost 1,000 will settle abroad yearly.

"Among females, a major issue is qualified female doctors are not working," viewed Gilani.

Most of these doctors studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidize education.

An average private university charges medical student more than Rs 5 million, and the government one imparts the same education for less than Rs 1 million.

Hence, the government is required to provide a subsidy of at least Rs 4 million to produce a medical doctor. This allocation of taxpayers' funds appears to be in vain, as the survey reveals that one in three of these female doctors is not actively practicing.

It said almost 30,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least 200 billion in current value is wasted. "We need to rethink both the costs to taxpayers of these not working doctors and the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani.

Furthermore, one in five medical graduates choose not to work, according to Dr. Shahid Naem, director of policy research at PRIDE. He said most of these 'out of labor force' female medical graduates are married.

Dr. Naem suggested that the government reassess its approach to allocating seats, at least in the public sector medical colleges, to ensure value for money. "This indicates the presence of a social trend of getting medical education to secure a better spouse," he said.

He said that the issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labor force after completing medical education is a serious concern that warrants further exploration.

The survey's results confirm the 'doctor brides' phenomenon that has been frequently discussed and covered in Pakistani society, and they also show that many families want their daughters to pursue medical degrees since it makes it easier for them to find a more compatible spouse.

The survey also addresses the regional breakup of the employment pattern of these doctors and found that about 28 per cent and 72 per cent of Pakistan's total medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas, respectively.

In the rural region, 32 per cent or more than half of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed, and 31 per cent are jobless.

The proportion of medical graduates who prefer to remain out of the labor force in rural areas stands lower, 17 per cent, than the national average of 20 per cent. A close analysis of the data from urban centers reveals that about 70 per cent of the medical graduates were employed while less than 9 per cent were unemployed.

The proportion of medical graduates who choose to remain out of labor force in Pakistan's urban areas is more than 21 per cent.

The region-wise comparison shows that employment opportunities for female graduates are significantly higher, 78 per cent, in urban areas compared to 22 per cent in rural areas. Conversely, the proportion of the jobless is significantly higher in rural areas, 57 per cent, compared to 43 per cent in cities, according to the survey.

A significant disparity emerges when analyzing the regional distribution of the 21,146 female medical graduates who have chosen to abstain from the labor force. Their representation is notably higher in urban areas, accounting for 76.6 per cent, while in rural regions, their presence is comparatively lower at 23.4 per cent.

It is pertinent to mention that around 76 per cent of those medical graduates who opted to remain out of labor force were married. By age group, the most frequent occurrence of female medical graduates (54 per cent) belongs to the 25-34 years of age.

"The data analysis underlines the importance of targeted policy efforts to improve employment opportunities for medical graduates, especially in rural areas where unemployment rates are higher," concluded the survey.

The female medical graduates surveyed include persons who had passed the MBBS, BDS, MS/M.Sc., M.Phil., or Ph.D. degrees in any field of medicine.

This survey provided Pakistan's first district-level representative results, gathering information from around 99,900 households.

Web Link: <https://thetruthinternational.com/national/survey-reveals-that-pakistan-has-35-unemployed-female-doctors/>



NATIONAL

Survey Reveals That Pakistan Has 35% Unemployed Female Doctors

By Ghayal Wali Published 23 hours ago

In Pakistan, there are a considerable number of unemployed female doctors, despite the urgent demand for qualified medical professionals in the world's fifth most populous nation.

Startling statistics have unveiled that roughly 35% of female medical graduates in Pakistan currently lack employment, as revealed by a nationwide study conducted jointly by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE, drawing its foundation from the 2020-21 Labour Force Survey and scrutinizing data from the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. This study specifically focuses on female medical graduates and aims to inform policymaking in the country.

Interestingly, this predicament unfolds in a country where the financially challenged government allocates substantial resources to subsidize medical education at public universities.



Pakistan is currently facing a severe shortage of qualified doctors, yet paradoxically, over 36,000 female doctors either find themselves jobless or choose to stay out of the workforce for various reasons.

Bilal Gilani, the executive director at Gallup Pakistan, highlights the seriousness of the situation, stating, "Pakistan is in dire need of trained medical professionals."

The survey underscores that there are presently 104,974 female medical graduates in Pakistan. Private and government medical institutions actively employ 68,209 people, which is equivalent to 65% of them.

However, the nation also grapples with 15,619 unemployed female doctors, making up 14.9% of the total, and 21,146, constituting 20.1% of the total, who are completely outside the labor force, as per the survey.

Wasted Potential

The Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC) reports that since its establishment in 1947, Pakistan has produced approximately 200,000 doctors, with half of them being women. Alarming, data from the Bureau of Immigration reveals that around 30,000 doctors have emigrated from Pakistan since 1970, with nearly 1,000 leaving the country annually.

Gilani emphasizes a significant issue among female doctors, "Qualified female doctors are not actively practicing," he observes.

A majority of these doctors have received their education at public sector universities, where the government subsidizes their education with billions of rupees. Notably, while private universities charge medical students more than Rs5 million, government institutions offer the same education for less than Rs1 million.

This taxpayer-funded investment appears to go to waste, given that one in three female doctors is not actively practicing, according to the survey. This results in an approximate waste of Rs200 billion in current value, given the investment in almost 50,000 female doctors.

Dr. Shahid Naeem, director of policy research at PRIDE, points out that one in every five medical graduates chooses to remain outside the labor force. Married females constitute the majority of "out of labor force" medical graduates, indicating a societal trend of pursuing medical education to secure advantageous marriages.

Dr. Naeem calls upon the government to reconsider its policy of seat allocation, particularly in public-sector medical colleges, to ensure a return on investment.

The survey findings align with the notion of 'doctor brides', a prevalent phenomenon in Pakistan, where families encourage their daughters to pursue medical education to enhance their marriage prospects.

Rural vs. Urban Medical Graduate Employment in Pakistan

The survey also provides a regional breakdown of employment patterns among these doctors, revealing that approximately 28% and 72% of Pakistan's total medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas, respectively.

In rural regions of Pakistan, employment engages over half of the medical graduates, and they choose to remain outside the labor force in a lower proportion compared to the national average.

In urban centers, around 70% of medical graduates are employed, with a limited percentage unemployed. However, the proportion of those choosing to remain outside the labor force is notably higher in urban areas.

When examining the 21,146 female medical graduates who opt out of the labor force, data indicates that a significant majority, 76.6%, are in urban areas, with only 23.4% in rural regions. Notably, around 76% of these graduates who opt out of the labor force are married.

The survey's age breakdown indicates that the majority of female medical graduates fall within the 25-34 age group.

In conclusion, the survey underscores the necessity for targeted policy measures to enhance employment opportunities for female medical graduates, particularly in rural areas where unemployment rates are elevated. This research encompasses female medical graduates with MBBS, BDS, MS/MSc, MPhil, or PhD degrees in any medical field and is based on data collected from nearly 99,900 households across Pakistan, providing district-level representative results for the first time.

Web Link: <https://customnews.pk/2023/09/11/doctors-scarce-pakistan-has-35-female-doctors-jobless/>

CustomsNews.pk Daily
Pakistan Customs, Tax, Shipping & Business News Resource

Doctors-scarce Pakistan Has 35% Female Doctors Jobless

By **Kazim Raza Rizvi**
SEP 11, 2023 #35% Female Doctors, #Doctors-scarce, #Jobless, #labour force, #Pakistan, #PMDC

A large number of female doctors are out of job in Pakistan despite the fact that the world's fifth most populous country badly needs qualified medical practitioners. Ironically, this is happening in a country where the resource-constrained government is spending billions of rupees on subsidizing medical education in public sector universities. As many as 35% female medical doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country. Basing their research on Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analyzed Pakistan Bureau of Statistics' data on labour market specially female medical graduates and disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles. The crises-hit country while is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors more than 36,000 female doctors are either jobless or opt to remain out of the labor force for various reasons. "Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, an executive director at Gallup Pakistan. The survey shows that presently 104,974 female medical graduates are residing in Pakistan. Of the total, 68,209 or 65% are working at various private and state-owned medical facilities. The country, however, has 15,619 or 14.9% female doctors without any job while 21,146, constituting 20.1% of the total number, are completely out of labour force, the survey shows. According to Pakistan Medical & Dental Council (PMDC), since its inception in 1947 Pakistan has produced about 200,000 doctors, half of them being females. The data from Bureau of Emigration show that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970 and on average almost 1,000 are going to settle abroad every year. "Among females, a major issue is qualified female doctors are not working," viewed Gilani. Majority of these doctors studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidize education. An average private university whereas charges the medical students with more than Rs 5 million the government one imparts the same education for less than Rs 1 million. Thus the government has to give at least a Rs 4 million subsidy to produce a medical doctor. This taxpayers money goes to waste as one in three of these female doctors are not working, the survey shows. Almost 50,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least 200 billion in current value is wasted, it said. "We need to rethink about both the costs to taxpayers of these not working doctors but also the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani. Further, Dr. Shahid Naeem, director policy research at PRIDE, said one in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of labour force. Majority of these 'out of labour force' female medical graduates are married, he said. "This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr. Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money. The issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labour force after completing medical education is a serious concern that warrants further exploration, he said. The findings of this survey support the phenomenon of 'doctor brides' as widely discussed and reported in Pakistan's context and stipulates that many families prefer their daughters to have medical education, as it enables them to find a more suitable match for their marriage. The survey also addresses the regional breakup of the employment pattern of these doctors and found that about 26% and 72% of Pakistan's total medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas, respectively. In the rural region, 52% or more than half of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed and 31% are jobless. The proportion of the medical graduates who prefer to remain out of the labour force in rural areas stands lower, 17%, than the national average of 20%. A close analysis of the data from urban centers reveals that about 70% of the medical graduates were employed while less than 9% were unemployed. The proportion of the medical graduates who choose to remain out of labour force in Pakistan's urban areas is more than 21%. The region-wise comparison shows that employment opportunities for the female graduates are significantly higher, 78%, in urban areas as compared to 22% in rural areas. Conversely, the proportion of the jobless is significantly higher in rural areas, 57%, compared to 43% in cities, according to the survey. When we look at the break-up, by region, of 21,146 female medical graduates who opted to remain out of labour force, it is found that their share in cities stands much higher at 76.6% compared to their 23.4% share in rural areas. It is pertinent to mention here that around 76% of those medical graduates who opted to remain out of labour force were married. By age group, the most frequent occurrence of female medical graduates (54%) belong to the 25-34 years of age. "The analysis of the data underlines the importance of targeted policy efforts to improve employment opportunities for medical graduates, especially in rural areas where unemployment rates are higher," concluded the survey. The female medical graduates surveyed include persons who had passed the MBBS, BDS, MS/M.Sc., M.Phil. or Ph.D. degrees in any field of medicine. 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Web Link: <https://newsupdatetimes.com/doctors-scarce-pakistan-has-35-female-doctors-jobless/>



Doctors-scarce Pakistan Has 35% Female Doctors Jobless

By Admin - September 11, 2023



Pakistan (Muhammad Yasir)

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This taxpayers money goes to waste as one in three of these female doctors are not working, the survey shows.

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"We need to rethink about both the costs to taxpayers of these not working doctors but also the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani.

Further, Dr. Shahid Naeem, director policy research at PRIDE, said one in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of labour force.

Majority of these 'out of labour force' female medical graduates are married, he said.

"This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr. Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money.

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Web Link: <https://techx.pk/doctors-scarce-pakistan-has-35-female-doctors-jobless/>



Hai Khawab? To Radio Pakistan!

Doctors-scarce Pakistan Has 35% Female Doctors Jobless


 Muhammad Kamal
 September 12, 2023
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Female doctors are out of job

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104,974 female medical graduates

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According to PMDC

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200 billion in current value

Almost 58,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least 200 billion in current value is wasted, it said.

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Pakistan's Context and Stipulates

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28% and 72% of Pakistan's Total Medical Graduates

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21,146 Female Medical Graduates

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Web Link: <https://www.telecoalert.com/2023/09/11/doctors-scarce-pakistan-has-35-female-doctors-jobless/>



Doctors-scarce Pakistan has 35% Female Doctors Jobless

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ON: SEPTEMBER 11, 2023 / IN: BREAKING NEWS / TAGGED: 104974 FEMALE MEDICAL GRADUATES, GALLUP PAKISTAN, PMDC, PRIDE

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"Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, an executive director at Gallup Pakistan.

KARACHI (Web News)

A large number of female doctors are out of job in Pakistan despite the fact that the world's fifth most populous country badly needs qualified medical practitioners.

Ironically, this is happening in a country where the resource-constrained government is spending billions of rupees on subsidizing medical education in public sector universities.

As many as 35% female medical doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country.

Basing their research on Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analyzed Pakistan Bureau of Statistics' data on labour market specially female medical graduates and disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles.

The crises-hit country while is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors more than 38,000 female doctors are either jobless or opt to remain out of the labor force for various reasons.

"Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, an executive director at Gallup Pakistan.

The survey shows that presently 104,974 female medical graduates are residing in Pakistan. Of the total, 68,209 or 65% are working at various private and state-owned medical facilities.

The country, however, has 15,619 or 14.9% female doctors without any job while 21,148, constituting 20.1% of the total number, are completely out of labour force, the survey shows.

According to Pakistan Medical & Dental Council (PMDC), since its inception in 1947 Pakistan has produced about 200,000 doctors, half of them being females.

The data from Bureau of Emigration show that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970 and on average almost 1,000 are going to settle abroad every year.

"Among females, a major issue is qualified female doctors are not working," viewed Gilani.

Majority of these doctors studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidize education.

An average private university whereas charges the medical students with more than Rs 5 million the government one imparts the same education for less than Rs 1 million.

Thus the government has to give at least a Rs 4 million subsidy to produce a medical doctor.

This taxpayers money goes to waste as one in three of these female doctors are not working, the survey shows.

Almost 50,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least 200 billion in current value is wasted, it said.

"We need to rethink about both the costs to taxpayers of these not working doctors but also the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani.

Further, Dr. Shahid Naeem, director policy research at PRIDE, said one in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of labour force.

Majority of these 'out of labour force' female medical graduates are married, he said.

"This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr. Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money.

The issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labour force after completing medical education is a serious concern that warrants further exploration, he said.

The findings of this survey support the phenomenon of 'doctor brides' as widely discussed and reported in Pakistan's context and stipulates that many families prefer their daughters to have medical education, as it enables them to find a more suitable match for their marriage.

The survey also addresses the regional breakup of the employment pattern of these doctors and found that about 28% and 72% of Pakistan's total medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas, respectively.

In the rural region, 52% or more than half of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed and 31% are jobless.

The proportion of the medical graduates who prefer to remain out of the labour force in rural areas stands lower, 17%, than the national average of 20%.

A close analysis of the data from urban centers reveals that about 70% of the medical graduates were employed while less than 9% were unemployed.

The proportion of the medical graduates who choose to remain out of labour force in Pakistan's urban areas is more than 21%.

The region-wise comparison shows that employment opportunities for the female graduates are significantly higher, 78%, in urban areas as compared to 22% in rural areas.

Conversely, the proportion of the jobless is significantly higher in rural areas, 57%, compared to 43% in cities, according to the survey.

When we look at the break-up, by region, of 21,148 female medical graduates who opted to remain out of labour force, it is found that their share in cities stands much higher at 78.6% compared to their 23.4% share in rural areas.

It is pertinent to mention here that around 78% of those medical graduates who opted to remain out of labour force were married. By age group, the most frequent occurrence of female medical graduates (54%) belong to the 25-34 years of age.

"The analysis of the data underlines the importance of targeted policy efforts to improve employment opportunities for medical graduates, especially in rural areas where unemployment rates are higher," concluded the survey.

The female medical graduates surveyed include persons who had passed the MBBS, BDS, MS/M.Sc., M.Phil. or Ph.D. degrees in any field of medicine.

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Web Link: <https://technbiz.com.pk/news/doctors-scarce-pakistan-has-35-female-doctors-jobless/>



Doctors-Scarce Pakistan Has 35% Female Doctors Jobless

by TechnBiz | 11/9/23 | 0 comments



A large number of female doctors are out of a job in Pakistan despite the fact that the world's fifth most populous country badly needs qualified medical practitioners.

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As many as 35% of female medical doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country.

Based on their research on the Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analyzed the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics data on the labour market, especially female medical graduates and disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles.

The crisis-hit country while is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors more than 36,000 female doctors are either jobless or opt to remain out of the labour force for various reasons.

"Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, an executive director at Gallup Pakistan.

The survey shows that presently 104,974 female medical graduates are residing in Pakistan. Of the total, 68,209 or 65% are working at various private and state-owned medical facilities.

The country, however, has 15,619 or 14.9% female doctors without any job while 21,146, constituting 20.1% of the total number, are completely out of the labour force, the survey shows.

According to the Pakistan Medical & Dental Council (PMDC), since its inception in 1967 Pakistan has produced about 200,000 doctors, half of them being females.

The data from the Bureau of Emigration show that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970 and on average almost 5,000 are going to rejoin abroad every year.

"Among females, a major issue is qualified female doctors are not working," observed Gilani.

The majority of these doctors studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidize education.

An average private university charges medical students more than Rs 5 million the government one imparts the same education for less than Rs 1 million.

"Thus the government has to give at least a Rs 4 million subsidy to produce a medical doctor."

This taxpayer's money goes to waste as one in three of these female doctors are not working, the survey shows.

Almost 50,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least 200 billion in current value is wasted, it said.

"We need to rethink about both the costs to taxpayers of time not working doctors but also the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani.

Further, Dr. Shahid Naveen, director of policy research at PRIDE, said one in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of the labour force.

The majority of these 'out of labour force' female medical graduates are married, he said.

"This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr. Naveen opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money.

The issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labour force after completing medical education is a serious concern that warrants further exploration, he said.

The findings of this survey support the phenomenon of doctor bride as widely discussed and reported in Pakistan's context and divulge that many families prefer their daughters to have medical education, as it enables them to find a more suitable match for their marriage.

The survey also addresses the regional breakup of the employment pattern of these doctors and found that about 28% and 77% of Pakistan's total medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas, respectively.

In the rural region, 52% or more than half of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed and 31% are jobless.

The proportion of medical graduates who prefer to remain out of the labour force in rural areas stands lower, 17%, than the national average of 20%.

A close analysis of the data from urban centres reveals that about 70% of the medical graduates were employed while less than 9% were unemployed.

The proportion of medical graduates who choose to remain out of the labour force in Pakistan's urban areas is more than 21%.

The region-wise comparison shows that employment opportunities for female graduates are significantly higher, 78%, in urban areas as compared to 32.1% in rural areas.

Conversely, the proportion of the jobless is significantly higher in rural areas, 57%, compared to 43% in cities, according to the survey.

When we look at the break-up, by region, of 21,146 female medical graduates who opted to remain out of the labour force, it is found that their share in cities stands much higher at 76.6% compared to their 23.4% share in rural areas.

It is pertinent to mention here that around 70% of those medical graduates who opted to remain out of the labour force were married. By age group, the most frequent occurrence of female medical graduates (54%) belongs to the 25-34 years of age.

"The analysis of the data underlines the importance of targeted policy efforts to improve employment opportunities for medical graduates, especially in rural areas where unemployment rates are higher," concluded the survey.

The female medical graduates surveyed include persons who had passed the MBBS, BDS, MSN, Sc., MPhil. or PhD degrees in any field of medicine.

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Web Link: <https://paktvshows.com/2023/09/11/doctors-scarce-pakistan-has-35-unemployed-female-doctors/>



Doctors-scarce Pakistan has 35% unemployed female doctors

4 hours ago • 1 min • 0 Comments

KARACHI:

A large number of female doctors are out of a job in Pakistan despite the fact that the World's fifth most populous country badly needs qualified medical practitioners, it was reported on Monday.

As many as 35% of female medical doctors are unemployed in Pakistan, revealed a research jointly conducted by Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE across the country.

Ironically, this is happening in a country where the resource-constrained government is spending billions of rupees on subsidising medical education in public sector universities.

Basing their research on the Labour Force Survey 2020-21, Gallup Pakistan and PRIDE analysed Pakistan Bureau of Statistics data on the labour market, especially focused on female medical graduates and disseminated the same for the country's wider policy circles.

The crisis-hit country is facing a serious shortage of qualified doctors. "Pakistan has a dearth of trained medical doctors," said Bilal Gilani, executive director at Gallup Pakistan.

The survey depicted that 104,974 female medical graduates reside in the country. Of the total, 68,209 or 65% are working at various private and state-owned medical facilities.

The country, however, has 15,619 or 14.9% unemployed female doctors while 21,146, constituting 20.1% of the total number, are entirely out of the labour force.

According to Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC), Pakistan has produced about 200,000 doctors, ever since its inception in 1948, and "half of them are females."

Data from the Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment stated that around 30,000 doctors have left Pakistan since 1970 and, on average, around 1,000 doctors settle abroad every year.

Gilani stated that a major issue in Pakistan's medical labour force is the lack of qualified female doctors. "Majority of them studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidise education," he highlighted in his report.

"An average private university charges medical students more than Rs5 million, while the government imparts the same education for less than Rs1 million," he said, adding that the government gives at least Rs4 million subsidy for one medical doctor.

Gilani stated that the survey depicts how taxpayers' money goes to waste every year since one in three female doctors opt out of the labour force.

Almost 50,000 female doctors on whom an investment of at least Rs200 billion in current value is wasted, the survey reported.

"We need to rethink about both – the loss of taxpayers and of the health industry – which these female doctors cause each year," stated Gilani.

'Doctor wives'

Dr Shahid Naeem, director of policy research at PRIDE, said: "One in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of the labour force." The majority of these out of labour force female medical graduates are married, he said.

"This is indicative of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats, at least in the public sector medical colleges, to ensure value for money.

The issue of female medical graduates or doctors who remain out of the labour force after completing medical education is a "serious concern that warrants further exploration", he said.

The findings of this survey support the phenomenon of 'doctor brides' as widely discussed and reported in Pakistan's context and stipulate that many families prefer their daughters to have medical education, as it enables them to find a more suitable match for their marriage.

Read More How Pakistan's Healthcare Is Failing Its Female Doctors

The survey also addresses the regional breakup of the employment pattern of doctors. Findings reveal that about 28% and 72% of Pakistan's total medical graduates reside in rural and urban areas, respectively. In the rural region, 52% of Pakistan's medical graduates are employed while 31% are jobless.

The proportion of medical graduates who prefer to remain out of the labour force in rural areas stands at 17% lower than the national average of 20%.

Urban centres, on the other hand, have about 70% employed medical graduates while less than 9% are unemployed. However, the proportion of 'out of labour' doctors is more than 21% in urban areas.

The region-wise comparison shows that employment opportunities for female graduates are significantly higher – 78% in urban areas.

The regional analysis reveals that there are more unemployed female doctors in cities than in rural areas. It is pertinent to mention that around 76% of such doctors are married. By age group, the most frequent occurrence of female medical graduates (54%) belongs to the 25-34 years of age.

"The analysis of the data underlines the importance of targeted policy efforts to improve employment opportunities for medical graduates, especially in rural areas where unemployment rates are higher," concluded the survey.

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Web Link: <https://nbianews.com/doctors-scarce-pakistan-has-35-female-doctors-jobless/>



Doctors-scarce Pakistan Has 35% Female Doctors Jobless

by NBIA Desk — September 11, 2023 in HEALTH



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"Among females, a major issue is qualified female doctors are not working," viewed Gilani.

Majority of these doctors studied at public sector universities where the government spends billions of rupees to subsidize education.

An average private university whereas charges the medical students with more than Rs 5 million the government one imparts the same education for less than Rs 1 million.

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"We need to rethink about both the costs to taxpayers of these not working doctors but also the loss in terms of health outcomes which their absence is causing," observed Gilani.

Further, Dr. Shahid Naeem, director policy research at PRIDE, said one in every five medical graduates opt to remain out of labour force.

Majority of these 'out of labour force' female medical graduates are married, he said.

"This is indicative of the presence of a social trend of getting medical education in order to secure a better spouse," Dr. Naeem opined urging the government to review its policy of allocation of seats at least in the public sector medical colleges to ensure value for money.

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Web Link: <https://technologyplus.pk/2023/09/11/doctors-scarce-pakistan-has-35-female-doctors-jobless/>

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بست سے غاندان بیٹھوں کے اچھے رشتے کیلئے بھی انہیں ڈاکٹر جاتے ہیں، کچھ غائبین کو روزگار نہیں مل پاتا، رپورٹ (غلو: فاضل)

Web Link: <https://urdu.arynews.tv/despite-the-shortage-of-doctors-35-percent-of-female-doctors-are-not-employed/>



ڈاکٹرز کی کمی کے باوجود 35 فیصد خواتین ڈاکٹرز ملازمت نہیں کرتیں



ستمبر 11، 2023 | انور خان

پاکستان میڈیکل اینڈ ڈینٹل کونسل (PMDC) کے مطابق 1947 میں اپنے قیام کے بعد سے پاکستان نے تقریباً 2 لاکھ ڈاکٹرز پیدا کیے ہیں جن میں سے نصف خواتین ہیں۔

بیورو آف امیگریشن کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 1970 سے اب تک تقریباً 30 ہزار ڈاکٹرز پاکستان چھوڑ چکے ہیں اور اوسطاً تقریباً ہر سال ایک ہزار ڈاکٹر ملک سے باہر جاری ہیں۔ ان میں سے اکثر ڈاکٹرز نے پبلک یونیورسٹیوں میں تعلیم حاصل کی جہاں حکومت تعلیم پر سبسڈی دینے کیلئے اربوں روپے خرچ کر رہی ہے۔

ایک اوسط پرائیویٹ یونیورسٹی میں میڈیکل کے طلباء سے 50 لاکھ روپے سے زائد فیس وصول کی جاتی ہے جبکہ حکومت 10 لاکھ روپے سے بھی کم میں وہی تعلیم فراہم کرتی ہے۔ اس طرح ایک میڈیکل ڈاکٹر بنانے کیلئے حکومت کو کم از کم 40 لاکھ روپے سے زائد کی سبسڈی دینا پڑ رہی ہے۔ سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق ٹیکس دہندگان کا یہ پیسہ ضائع ہو رہا ہے کیونکہ حکومت کی جانب سے اتنی بڑی سبسڈی کے بعد ہر 3 میں سے ایک خاتون ڈاکٹر کام نہیں کر رہی۔ موجودہ مالیت کے مطابق تقریباً 50 ہزار خواتین ڈاکٹرز ہر کم از کم 200 روپے کی سرمایہ کاری ضائع ہو گئی ہے۔

ڈائریکٹر پالیسی ریسرچ پرائیڈ ڈاکٹر شاہد نعیم کے مطابق ہر 5 میں سے ایک میڈیکل گریجویٹ لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کرتا ہے اور لیبر فورس سے باہر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے زیادہ تر شادی شدہ ہیں۔

ڈاکٹر شاہد نعیم نے زور دیتے ہوئے کہا کہ حکومت قیمتی زر مبادلہ بچانے کیلئے پبلک سیکٹر کے میڈیکل کالجز میں سینیٹس مختص کرنے کی پالیسی پر نظر ثانی کرے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ میڈیکل کی تعلیم مکمل کرنے کے بعد خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس یا ڈاکٹرز کا لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنا ایک سنگین مسئلہ ہے اور اس پر مزید تحقیق کی ضرورت ہے۔

سروے میں علاقائی بنیادوں پر ڈاکٹرز کے روزگار کے فرق کا بھی پتہ چلتا ہے۔ پاکستان کے مجموعی گریجویٹس میں سے 72 فیصد شہری اور 28 فیصد ڈاکٹرز دیہی علاقوں میں مقیم ہیں۔ دیہی علاقوں میں نصف سے زائد 52 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس ملازم ہیں اور 31 فیصد بے روزگار ہیں جبکہ دیہی علاقوں میں 20 فیصد کی قومی اوسط سے کم 17 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔ شہری مراکز کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق تقریباً 70 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس ملازم ہیں جبکہ 9 فیصد سے بھی کم بے روزگار ہیں جبکہ شہری علاقوں میں لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کرنے والے میڈیکل گریجویٹس کا تناسب 21 فیصد سے زیادہ ہے۔

اسی طرح شہری اور دیہی علاقوں کا موازنہ کیا جائے تو خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے لیے شہری علاقوں میں 78 فیصد اور دیہی علاقوں میں صرف 22 فیصد کیلئے روزگار کے مواقع ہیں۔ اس کے برعکس 57 فیصد کے ساتھ دیہی علاقوں میں بے روزگاری کا تناسب زیادہ ہے جبکہ شہروں میں بے روزگاری کا تناسب 43 فیصد ہے۔

لیبر فورس سے باہر 21146 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے شہری علاقوں کا تناسب 76.6 فیصد اور دیہی علاقوں کا 23.4 فیصد ہے۔ یہاں یہ بات قابل ذکر ہے کہ لیبر فورس سے باہر 21146 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے 76 فیصد شادی شدہ ہیں جبکہ عمر کے لحاظ سے 25 سے 34 سال کی خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کا تناسب سے زیادہ 54 فیصد ہے۔

سروے میں اعداد و شمار کا تجزیہ میڈیکل گریجویٹس کیلئے روزگار کے مواقع بہتر بنانے کیلئے ٹارگٹڈ پالیسی کی کوششوں کی اہمیت کو اجاگر کرتا ہے خاص طور پر دیہی علاقوں میں جہاں بے روزگاری کی شرح زیادہ ہے۔

اس سروے کے نتائج 'ڈاکٹر پرائیڈ' کے رجحان کی تائید کرتے ہیں جیسا کہ پاکستان میں اس پر بڑے پیمانے پر بحث اور رپورٹ کی گئی ہے کہ بہت سے خاندان اپنی بیٹیوں کو میڈیکل کی تعلیم حاصل کرنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں کیونکہ اس سے انہیں شادی کیلئے مناسب میچ تلاش کرنے میں آسانی ہوتی ہے۔

سروے میں ان خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کو شامل کیا گیا تھا جنہوں نے بی ڈی ایس، ایم بی بی ایس، ایم فل ایم ایس یا ایم ایس سی یا طب کے کسی بھی شعبہ میں پی ایچ ڈی ڈگری حاصل کی ہو۔

سروے میں پاکستان بھر سے تقریباً 99900 گھرانوں کا ڈیٹا جمع کیا گیا تھا اور پہلی مرتبہ ضلعی سطح کے نتائج بھی فراہم کیے گئے۔

کراچی: ابادی کے لحاظ سے دنیا کے پانچویں بڑے ملک پاکستان میں طبی پروفیشنلز کی کمی کے باوجود خواتین ڈاکٹرز کی ایک بڑی تعداد ملازمت نہیں کرتی حالانکہ وسائل سے محروم ملک میں حکومت پبلک سیکٹر کی یونیورسٹیوں میں میڈیکل کی تعلیم پر اربوں روپے کی سبسڈی فراہم کر رہی ہے۔

گیلپ پاکستان اور پرائیڈ (PRIDE) کی جانب سے مشترکہ تحقیقاتی رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان میں 35 فیصد خواتین میڈیکل ڈاکٹرز ملازمت نہیں کرتیں۔

لیبر فورس 2020-21 کی اپنی تحقیق کی بنیاد پر گیلپ پاکستان اور پرائیڈ نے پاکستان بیورو آف اسٹیتسٹکس کے لیبر مارکیٹ اور خاص طور پر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے ڈیٹا کا تجزیہ کیا اور اسے ملک کے پالیسی حلقوں کو فراہم کیا گیا ہے۔

ایک طرف پاکستان میں اس وقت قابل ڈاکٹرز کی شدید کمی ہے جبکہ دوسری طرف 36 ہزار سے زائد خواتین ڈاکٹرز یا تو بے روزگار ہیں یا مختلف وجوہات کی بنیاد پر لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کر رہی ہیں۔

گیلپ پاکستان کے ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر بلال گیلانی نے رپورٹ پر تبصرہ کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ پاکستان میں تربیت یافتہ طبی ڈاکٹرز کی کمی ہے اور قابل خواتین ڈاکٹرز کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ان کام نہ کرنے والے ڈاکٹرز کے اوپر ہونے والے اخراجات سے ٹیکس دہندگان کے قیمتی پیسے کے ضیاع اور ان ڈاکٹرز کی عدم موجودگی سے صحت کے نتائج پر مرتب ہونے والے نقصانات کے بارے میں سوچنا ہوگا۔

سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق اس وقت پاکستان میں 104974 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس موجود ہیں جن میں سے 68209 (65 فیصد) مختلف نجی اور سرکاری اداروں میں طبی خدمات فراہم کر رہی ہیں جبکہ 15619 (14.9 فیصد) خواتین ڈاکٹرز کام نہیں کر رہی ہیں اور مجموعی تعداد کا 20.1 فیصد 21146 خواتین ڈاکٹرز مکمل طور پر لیبر فورس سے باہر ہیں۔

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سماا
SAMAA

ڈاکٹرز کی شدید قلت لیکن 35 فیصد خواتین ڈاکٹرز عملی زندگی سے دور

مجموعی طور پر 21 ہزار 146 خواتین ڈاکٹرز لیبر فورس سے باہر ہیں، رپورٹ

FARHAN ADIL | HAMID UR REHMAN
Sep 11, 2023



WOMEN DOCTORS

آبادی کے لحاظ سے دنیا کے پانچویں بڑے ملک پاکستان میں طبی پروفیشنلز کی کمی کے باوجود خواتین ڈاکٹرز کی ایک بڑی تعداد ملازمت نہیں کرتی، حالانکہ وسائل سے محروم ملک میں حکومت پبلک سیکٹر کی ہونیورسٹیوں میں میڈیکل کی تعلیم پر اربوں روپے کی سبسڈی فراہم کر رہی ہے۔

گیلپ پاکستان اور پرائیوٹ کی جانب سے جاری مشترکہ تحقیقاتی رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان میں 35 فیصد خواتین ڈاکٹرز ملازمت نہیں کریں۔

لیبر فورس 2020-21ء کی تحقیق کی بنیاد پر گیلپ پاکستان اور پرائیوٹ نے پاکستان ہیورو آف اسٹڈیز کے لیبر مارکیٹ اور خاص طور پر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے ڈیٹا کا تجزیہ کیا اور اسے ملک کے پالیسی حلقوں کو فراہم کیا ہے۔

رپورٹ میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ پاکستان میں اس وقت قابل ڈاکٹرز کی شدید کمی ہے جبکہ دوسری طرف 36 ہزار سے زائد خواتین ڈاکٹرز یا تو بے روزگار ہیں یا مختلف وجوہات کی بناء پر عملی زندگی سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کر رہی ہیں۔

گیلپ پاکستان کے ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر ہلال گیلانی نے رپورٹ پر تبصرہ کرتے ہوئے کہا ہے کہ پاکستان میں تربیت یافتہ طبی ڈاکٹرز کی کمی ہے اور قابل خواتین ڈاکٹرز کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے، کام نہ کرنے والے ڈاکٹرز کے اوپر ہونیوالے اخراجات سے ٹیکس بینڈنگ کا قیمتی پیسہ ضائع اور ان ڈاکٹرز کی عدم موجودگی سے صحت کے نتائج پر مرکب ہونیوالے نقصانات کے بارے میں سوچنا ہوگا۔

سرورے کے نتائج کے مطابق اس وقت پاکستان میں ایک لاکھ 4 ہزار 974 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس ہیں، جن میں سے 68 ہزار 209 (65 فیصد) مختلف نجی اور سرکاری اداروں میں طبی خدمات فراہم کر رہی ہیں جبکہ 15 ہزار 619 (14.9 فیصد) خواتین ڈاکٹرز کام نہیں کر رہیں اور مجموعی تعداد کا 20.1 فیصد 21 ہزار 146 خواتین ڈاکٹرز مکمل طور پر لیبر فورس سے باہر ہیں۔

پاکستان میڈیکل اینڈ ڈینٹل کونسل (پی ایم ڈی سی) کے مطابق قیام پاکستان 1947ء کے بعد سے ملک نے تقریباً 2 لاکھ ڈاکٹرز پیدا کئے ہیں، جن میں سے نصف خواتین ہیں۔

ہیورو آف امیگریشن کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 1970ء سے اب تک تقریباً 30 ہزار ڈاکٹرز پاکستان چھوڑ چکے ہیں اور اوسطاً تقریباً ہر سال ایک ہزار ڈاکٹرز ملک سے باہر جا رہے ہیں، ان میں سے اکثر ڈاکٹرز نے پبلک ہونیورسٹیوں میں تعلیم حاصل کی جہاں حکومت تعلیم پر سبسڈی کی مد میں اربوں روپے خرچ کر رہی ہے۔

رپورٹ میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ ایک اوسط پرائیویٹ ہونیورسٹی میں میڈیکل کے طلباء سے 50 لاکھ روپے سے زائد فیس وصول کی جاتی ہے جبکہ حکومت 10 لاکھ روپے سے بھی کم میں وہی تعلیم فراہم کرتی ہے، اس حساب سے ڈاکٹرز بنائے گیلے حکومت کو 40 لاکھ روپے سے زائد کی سبسڈی دینا پڑ رہی ہے۔

سرورے کے نتائج کے مطابق ٹیکس بینڈنگ کا یہ پیسہ ضائع ہو رہا ہے کیونکہ حکومت کی جانب سے اہلی بڑی سبسڈی کے بعد ہر 3 میں سے ایک خاتون ڈاکٹر کام نہیں کر رہی، موجودہ مالیت کے مطابق تقریباً 50 ہزار خواتین ڈاکٹرز پر کم از کم 200 ارب روپے کی سرمایہ کاری ضائع ہو گئی ہے۔

ڈائریکٹر پالیسی ریسرچ پرائیوٹ ڈاکٹرز شاپنہ نعیم کے مطابق ہر 5 میں سے ایک میڈیکل گریجویٹ لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کرتا ہے اور لیبر فورس سے باہر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے زیادہ تر شادی شدہ ہیں۔

ڈاکٹر شاپنہ نعیم نے زور دیتے ہوئے کہا کہ حکومت قیمتی زر مبادلہ بچانے کیلئے پبلک سیکٹر کے میڈیکل کالجوں میں سیٹیں مختص کرنے کی پالیسی پر نظر ڈالنی کرے، میڈیکل کی تعلیم مکمل کرنے کے بعد خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس یا ڈاکٹرز کا لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنا ایک سنگین مسئلہ ہے۔

سرورے سے علاقائی بنیادوں پر ڈاکٹرز کے روزگار کے فرق کا بھی پتہ چلتا ہے۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان کے مجموعی گریجویٹس میں سے 72 فیصد شہری اور 28 فیصد ڈاکٹرز دیہی علاقوں میں مقیم ہیں، دیہی علاقوں میں نصف سے زائد 52 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس ملازم ہیں اور 31 فیصد بے روزگار ہیں جبکہ دیہی علاقوں میں 20 فیصد کی قومی اوسط سے کم 17 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔

شہری مراکز کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق تقریباً 70 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس ملازم ہیں جبکہ 9 فیصد سے بھی کم بیروزگار ہیں جبکہ شہری علاقوں میں لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کرنے والے میڈیکل گریجویٹس کا تناسب 21 فیصد سے زیادہ ہے۔

رپورٹ میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ شہری اور دیہی علاقوں کا موازنہ کیا جائے تو خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کیلئے شہری علاقوں میں 78 فیصد اور دیہی علاقوں میں صرف 22 فیصد روزگار کے مواقع ہیں، اس کے برعکس 57 فیصد کے ساتھ دیہی علاقوں میں بیروزگاری کا تناسب زیادہ ہے جبکہ شہروں میں بیروزگاری کا تناسب 43 فیصد ہے۔

سرورے رپورٹ کے مطابق لیبر فورس سے باہر 21 ہزار 146 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے شہری علاقوں کا تناسب 76.6 فیصد اور دیہی علاقوں کا 23.4 فیصد ہے، بہاں یہ بات قابل ذکر ہے کہ لیبر فورس سے باہر 21 ہزار 146 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے 76 فیصد شادی شدہ ہیں جبکہ عمر کے لحاظ سے 25 سے 34 سال کی خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کا تناسب سب سے زیادہ 54 فیصد ہے۔

سرورے کے نتائج 'ڈاکٹر پرائیوٹ' کے رجحان کی تائید کرتے ہیں، پاکستان میں بہت سے خاندان اپنی بیٹیوں کو میڈیکل کی تعلیم حاصل دلوانے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں کیونکہ اس سے انہیں شادی کیلئے مناسب رشتہ تلاش کرنے میں آسانی ہوتی ہے۔

سرورے میں ان خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کو شامل کیا گیا تھا جنہوں نے بی ڈی ایس، ایم بی بی ایس، ایم فل ایم ایس یا ایم ایس سی یا طب کے کسی بھی شعبہ میں پی ایچ ڈی ڈگری حاصل کی ہو۔

سرورے میں پاکستان بھر سے تقریباً 99 ہزار 900 گھرانوں کا ڈیٹا جمع کیا گیا تھا اور اس میں پہلی مرتبہ ضلعی سطح کے نتائج بھی شامل کئے گئے ہیں۔

Web Link: <https://www.urdupoint.com/pakistan/news/karachi/national-news/live-news-3723843.html>

اردو پوائنٹ

کے الیکٹرک غلے پر تشدد کا کیس، تاجر رہنما شرجیل گوپلانی کی ضمانت میں توسیع

پولیس نے مقررہ وقت گزرنے کے باوجود چالان جمع نہیں کرایا ایسے کوئی شواہد موجود ہی نہیں کہ تشدد ہوا، وکیل کا موقف

20:37 11 ستمبر 2023

کراچی (اردو پوائنٹ اخبار تازہ ترین - این این آئی - 11 ستمبر 2023ء) سیشن عدالت نے کلے الیکٹرک غلے پر تشدد کی خلاف مقدمے میں تاجر رہنما شرجیل گوپلانی کی عبوری ضمانت میں توسیع کر دی۔ تفصیلات کے مطابق سیشن عدالت میں کے الیکٹرک غلے پر تشدد کی خلاف مقدمے کی سماعت ہوئی، تاجر رہنما شرجیل گوپلانی و دیگر رہنما عدالت میں پیش ہوئے۔

وکیل کے الیکٹرک نے کہا کہ شرجیل گوپلانی کی درخواست ضمانت مسترد کی جائے، شرجیل گوپلانی اور ان کے ساتھیوں نے غلے پر تشدد کیا، جس پر وکیل شرجیل گوپلانی کا کہنا تھا کہ پولیس نے مقررہ وقت گزرنے کے باوجود چالان جمع نہیں کرایا ایسے کوئی شواہد موجود ہی نہیں کہ تشدد ہوا۔

شرجیل گوپلانی نے عدالت کو بتایا کہ تاجر رہنما اور ان کے ساتھیوں نے تو کے الیکٹرک کی ٹیم کو مچایا، درخواست ضمانت پر وکلا نے دلائل مکمل کر لئے، جس کے بعد عدالت نے فیصلہ محفوظ کر لیا۔ عدالت نے صدر ٹمبر مارکیٹ شرجیل گوپلانی کی عبوری ضمانت میں توسیع کر دی اور کہا درخواست ضمانت پر فیصلہ 18 ستمبر کو سنایا جائے گا، ملزم شرجیل گوپلانی کے خلاف نیپہرہ تھانے میں مقدمہ درج ہے۔

HEAD TOPICS

ڈاکٹرز کی کمی کے باوجود 35 فیصد خواتین ڈاکٹرز ملازمت نہیں کرتیں

PM 5:59 11/09/2023



مزید پڑھیں کراچی: آبادی کے لحاظ سے دنیا کے پانچویں بڑے ملک پاکستان میں طبی پروفیشنلز کی کمی کے باوجود خواتین ڈاکٹرز کی ایک بڑی تعداد ملازمت نہیں کرتی حالانکہ وسائل سے محروم ملک میں حکومت پبلک سیکٹر کی یونیورسٹیوں میں میڈیکل کی تعلیم پر اربوں روپے کی سبسڈی...

کراچی: آبادی کے لحاظ سے دنیا کے پانچویں بڑے ملک پاکستان میں طبی پروفیشنلز کی کمی کے باوجود خواتین ڈاکٹرز کی ایک بڑی تعداد ملازمت نہیں کرتی حالانکہ وسائل سے محروم ملک میں حکومت پبلک سیکٹر کی یونیورسٹیوں میں میڈیکل کی تعلیم پر اربوں روپے کی سبسڈی فراہم کر رہی ہے۔

گیلپ پاکستان اور پرائیڈ (PRIDE) کی جانب سے مشترکہ تحقیقاتی رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان میں 35 فیصد خواتین میڈیکل ڈاکٹرز ملازمت نہیں کرتیں۔ لیبر فورس 2020-21 کی اپنی تحقیق کی بنیاد پر گیلپ پاکستان اور پرائیڈ نے پاکستان بیورو آف اسٹیٹسٹکس کے لیبر مارکیٹ اور خاص طور پر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے ڈیٹا کا تجزیہ کیا اور اسے ملک کے پالیسی حلقوں کو فراہم کیا گیا ہے۔

ایک طرف پاکستان میں اس وقت قابل ڈاکٹرز کی شدید کمی ہے جبکہ دوسری طرف 36 ہزار سے زائد خواتین ڈاکٹرز یا تو بے روزگار ہیں یا مختلف وجوہات کی بنیاد پر لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کر رہی ہیں۔ گیلپ پاکستان کے ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر ہائل گیلائی نے رپورٹ پر تبصرہ کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ پاکستان میں تربیت یافتہ طبی ڈاکٹرز کی کمی ہے اور قابل خواتین ڈاکٹرز کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے۔۔۔

Web Link: <https://lahorenews.tv/index.php/news/73705/>



پاکستان میں کتنے فیصد خواتین ڈاکٹرز نوکری نہیں کرتیں؟ جانئے



11 Sep 2023

(ویب ڈیسک) ماہرین نے کہا ہے کہ پاکستان میں 35 فیصد خواتین ڈاکٹرز ملازمت نہیں کرتیں۔

گلیپ پاکستان اور پرائیڈ نے پاکستان ہیرو آف سٹینڈنگس کے لیبر مارکیٹ اور خاص طور پر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے ڈیٹا کا تجزیہ کیا اور رپورٹ مرتب کی۔ سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق ایک طرف پاکستان میں قابل ڈاکٹرز کی شدید کمی ہے جبکہ دوسری طرف 36 ہزار سے زائد خواتین ڈاکٹرز یا تو بے روزگار ہیں یا وہ مختلف وجوہات کی بنیاد پر لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنے کا انتخاب کر رہی ہیں۔

گلیپ پاکستان کے ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر بلال گیلانی نے کہا ہے کہ پاکستان میں تربیت یافتہ طبی ڈاکٹرز کی کمی ہے اور قابل خواتین ڈاکٹرز کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے، خدمات انجام نہ دینے والے ڈاکٹرز پر ہونے والے اخراجات سے ٹیکس دہندگان کا قیمتی پیسہ بھی ضائع ہو رہا ہے جب کہ صحت کے نقصانات علیحدہ ہیں۔

سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق اس وقت پاکستان میں 104974 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس موجود ہیں جن میں سے 65 فیصد مختلف نجی اور سرکاری اداروں میں طبی خدمات فراہم کر رہی ہیں جبکہ 14 فیصد خواتین ڈاکٹرز کام نہیں کر رہی ہیں اور مجموعی تعداد کا 20-21 فیصد خواتین ڈاکٹرز کا عملہ مکمل طور پر لیبر فورس سے باہر ہے۔

Web Link: <https://grandlines.pk/archives/27591>

GrandLines
News



پاکستان میں 35 فیصد غائبین ڈاکٹرز ملازمت نہیں کرتیں، گلیپ سروے - ایکسپریس اردو

Q

2023-11-11 Grand Lines PK

ہست سے خاندان عطیوں کے ایسے رشتے کیلئے بھی انہیں ڈاکٹر بناتے ہیں، کچھ غائبین کو روزگار نہیں مل پاتا، رپورٹ (غوفو: فائن)

گواہی: پاکستان میں طبی پروفیشنل کی کمی کے باوجود غائبین ڈاکٹرز کی ایک بڑی تعداد ملازمت نہیں کرتی مگر حکومت چیلنج سیکڑی جامعات میں میڈیکل کی تعلیم پر ایسے روپے کی سہڈی فراہم کر رہی ہے۔

لیور فورس 2020-21 کی اپنی تحقیق کی بنیاد پر گلیپ پاکستان اور پرائیڈ نے پاکستان بیورو آف اسٹینڈنگس کے لیبر مارکیٹ اور عام طور پر غائبین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے ڈیٹا کا تجزیہ کیا اور رپورٹ مرتب کی۔ سروے میں پاکستان بھر سے تقریباً 99900 گھرانوں کا ڈیٹا جمع کیا گیا تھا اور ملٹی مرحلہ کی سطح کے نتائج بھی فراہم کیے گئے۔

سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق ایک طرف پاکستان میں قابل ڈاکٹرز کی کمی ہے جبکہ دوسری طرف 36 ہزار سے زائد غائبین ڈاکٹرز یا تو بے روزگار ہیں یا وہ مختلف وجوہات کی بنیاد پر لیور فورس سے باہر بسنے کا انتخاب کر رہی ہیں۔

گلیپ پاکستان کے ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر پال گیلانی نے کہا ہے کہ پاکستان میں تربیت یافتہ طبی ڈاکٹرز کی کمی ہے اور قابل غائبین ڈاکٹرز کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے، خدمات انجام نہ دینے والے ڈاکٹرز بونے والے اخراجات سے نیکل دہندگان کا قیمتی پیسہ بھی ضائع ہو رہا ہے جب کہ صحت کے نقصانات طے ہو رہے ہیں۔

سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق اس وقت پاکستان میں 104974 غائبین میڈیکل گریجویٹس مجموعہ میں جن میں سے 68209 (65 فیصد) مختلف نجی اور سرکاری اداروں میں طبی خدمات فراہم کر رہی ہیں جبکہ 15619 (9-14 فیصد) غائبین ڈاکٹرز کام نہیں کر رہی ہیں اور مجموعی تعداد کا 1-20 فیصد 21146 غائبین ڈاکٹرز مکمل طور پر لیور فورس سے باہر ہیں۔

پاکستان میڈیکل ایسوسی ایشن کوئٹہ کے مطابق 1947ء میں اپنے قیام کے بعد سے پاکستان نے تقریباً 12 لاکھ ڈاکٹرز ایجے میں جن میں سے نصف غائبین ہیں، بیورو آف اسٹینڈنگس کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 1970ء سے اب تک تقریباً 30 ہزار ڈاکٹرز پاکستان چھوڑ چکے ہیں اور اوسطاً تقریباً ہر سال ایک ہزار ڈاکٹرز بیرون ملک جا رہے ہیں، ان میں سے اکثر ڈاکٹرز نے چیلنج یافتہ شعبوں میں تعلیم حاصل کی جہاں حکومت تعلیم پر سہڈی کی مد میں ایسے روپے خرچ کر رہی ہے۔

پاکستان میں 35 فیصد لیڈی ڈاکٹر ملازمت نہیں کر رہیں، گلیپ سروے رپورٹ



سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق نیکس دہہ کان کا یہ پیرہہ خلیج ہو رہا ہے کیونکہ حکومت کی جانب سے ہماری مالیت کی سہولت کے بعد ہر 3 میں سے ایک قانون ڈاکٹر کام نہیں کر رہی ہے۔ مجموعہ مالیت کے مطابق تقریباً 50 ہزار خواتین ڈاکٹر ہوتے والی کم از کم 200 روپے کی سرمایہ کاری خلیج ہو گئی ہے۔

ڈاکٹر پالیسی دہرے پرائیڈ ڈاکٹر شاہد نعیم کے مطابق ہر 6 میں سے ایک میڈیکل گریجویٹ لیبر فورس سے باہر رستہ کا انتخاب کرتا ہے اور لیبر فورس سے باہر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے زیادہ تر شادی شدہ ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر شاہد نعیم نے کہا کہ حکومت قیاتی زر مبادلہ بچانے کیلئے ہنگامہ کیلئے میڈیکل کالجوں میں سٹیبیل شخص کرنے کی پالیسی پر نظر ثانی کرے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ میڈیکل کی تعلیم مکمل کرنے کے بعد خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس یا ڈاکٹر کا لیبر فورس سے باہر رہنا ایک سنگین مسئلہ ہے اور اس پر مزید تحقیق کی ضرورت ہے۔

سروے میں علاقائی بنیادوں پر ڈاکٹر کے روزگار کے فرق کا بھی پتہ چلتا ہے۔ پاکستان کے مجموعی گریجویٹس میں سے 72 فیصد شہری اور 28 فیصد ڈاکٹر دہری علاقوں میں مقیم ہیں۔ دہری علاقوں میں نسبت سے زائد 52 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس ملازم ہیں اور 31 فیصد بے روزگار ہیں جبکہ دہری علاقوں میں 20 فیصد کی قومی اوسط سے کم 17 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس لیبر فورس سے باہر رستہ کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔

شہری مراکز کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق تقریباً 70 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس ملازم ہیں جبکہ 9 فیصد سے بھی کم بے روزگار ہیں جبکہ شہری علاقوں میں لیبر فورس سے باہر رستہ کا انتخاب کرنے والے میڈیکل گریجویٹس کا تناسب 21 فیصد سے زیادہ ہے۔ اسی طرح شہری اور دہری علاقوں کا موازنہ کیا جائے تو خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے لیے شہری علاقوں میں 78 فیصد اور دہری علاقوں میں صرف 22 فیصد کیلئے روزگار کے مواقع ہیں۔

اس کے برعکس 57 فیصد سے سادہ دہری علاقوں میں بے روزگاری کا تناسب زیادہ ہے جبکہ شہروں میں بے روزگاری کا تناسب 43 فیصد ہے۔ لیبر فورس سے باہر 21146 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے شہری علاقوں کا تناسب 6۔76 فیصد اور دہری علاقوں کا 4۔23 فیصد ہے۔

یہاں یہ بات قابل ذکر ہے کہ لیبر فورس سے باہر 21146 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے 76 فیصد شادی شدہ ہیں جبکہ عمر کے لحاظ سے 25 سے 34 سال کی خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کا تناسب سے زیادہ 54 فیصد ہے۔

سروے میں اعداد و شمار کا تجزیہ میڈیکل گریجویٹس کیلئے روزگار کے مواقع بہتر بنانے کیلئے ناگزیر پالیسی کی کوٹھنوں کی اہمیت کو اجاگر کرتا ہے خاص طور پر دہری علاقوں میں جہاں بے روزگاری کی شرح زیادہ ہے۔

اس سروے کے نتائج ڈاکٹر برائڈز (دہن ڈاکٹر) کے دھان کی تمیہ کرتے ہیں جہاں کہ پاکستان میں اس پر بے پناہ بحث اور رپورٹ کی گئی ہے کہ بہت سے خاندان اپنی عیالوں کی تعلیم حاصل کرنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں کیونکہ اس سے انہیں شادی کیلئے مناسب رستے میں آسانی ملتی ہے۔

سروے میں ان خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کو شامل کیا گیا تھا جنہوں نے پی ڈی ایس، ایم بی بی ایس، ایم فل ایس یا ایم ایس سی یا طب کے کسی بھی شعبہ میں پی ایچ ڈی ڈگری حاصل کی ہو۔ سروے میں پاکستان بھر سے تقریباً 99900 گھروں کا ڈیٹا جمع کیا گیا تھا اور پمٹی مرتبہ مشعلی سطح کے نتائج بھی فراہم کیے گئے۔

کراچی، آبادی کے لحاظ سے دنیا کے پانچویں بڑے ملک پاکستان میں طبی پروفیشنل کی کمی کے باوجود خواتین ڈاکٹر کی ایک بڑی تعداد ملازمت نہیں کرتی حالانکہ وسائل سے محروم ملک میں حکومت ہنگامہ کیلئے لیبر فورس میں میڈیکل کی تعلیم پر اہل روپے کی سہولت فراہم کر رہی ہے۔

گلیپ پاکستان اور پالیسی بنانے کے مشن کے رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان میں 35 فیصد خواتین میڈیکل ڈاکٹر ملازمت نہیں کرتیں۔ لیبر فورس 2020-21 کی اپنی تحقیق کی بنیاد پر گلیپ پاکستان اور پالیسی بنانے کے مشن کے رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان بھر میں وقت اسٹینڈنگس کے لیے ماریکٹ اور خاص طور پر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے ڈیٹا کا تجزیہ کیا اور اسے ملک کے پالیسی ساز محققین کو فراہم کیا گیا ہے۔

ایک طرف پاکستان میں اس وقت قابل ڈاکٹر کی کمی ہے جبکہ دوسری طرف 36 ہزار سے زائد خواتین ڈاکٹر یا تو بے روزگار ہیں یا وہ مختلف وجوہات کی بنیاد پر لیبر فورس سے باہر رستہ کا انتخاب کر رہی ہیں۔ گلیپ پاکستان کے اگلیسٹ ڈاکٹر ڈیٹا کی بنیاد پر اس ضمن میں کہا کہ پاکستان میں تربیت یافتہ طبی ڈاکٹر کی کمی ہے اور قابل خواتین ڈاکٹر کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ خدمات انجام دینے والے ڈاکٹر ہوتے والے افراتبات سے نیکس دہن کان کے نتیجے میں بڑے زیاں اور ان ڈاکٹر کی عدم موجودگی سے صحت کے نتائج پر مرتب ہونے والے افسانہ کے بارے میں سوچنا ہوگا۔ سروے کے نتائج کے مطابق اس وقت پاکستان میں 104974 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس موجود ہیں جن میں سے 68209 (65 فیصد) مختلف طبی اور سرکاری اداروں میں طبی خدمات فراہم کر رہی ہیں جبکہ 15619 (9-14 فیصد) خواتین ڈاکٹر کام نہیں کر رہی ہیں اور مجموعی تعداد 120۔20 فیصد 21146 خواتین ڈاکٹر مکمل طور پر لیبر فورس سے باہر ہیں۔

پاکستان میڈیکل لیڈ ڈیٹا کونسل کے مطابق 1947 میں اس وقت قیام کے بعد سے پاکستان نے تقریباً 2 لاکھ ڈاکٹر پیدا کیے ہیں جن میں سے نسبت خواتین ہیں۔ بیرو آف امیڈیٹس کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 1970 سے اب تک تقریباً 30 ہزار ڈاکٹر پاکستان بھر کیے ہیں اور اوسطاً تقریباً ہر سال ایک ہزار ڈاکٹر بیروان ملک جاسکتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے اکثر ڈاکٹر نے ہنگامہ بنیادیں لیبر فورس میں تعلیم حاصل کی جہاں حکومت تعلیم پر سہولت دیتے کیلئے اہل روپے فرج کر رہی ہے۔

ایک اوسط پینت پینت میں میڈیکل کے طلباء 50 لاکھ روپے سے زائد نہیں وصول کی جاتی ہے جبکہ حکومت 10 لاکھ روپے سے بھی کم میں طبی تعلیم فراہم کرتی ہے۔ اس طرح ایک میڈیکل ڈاکٹر بنانے کیلئے حکومت کو کم از کم 40 لاکھ روپے سے زائد کی سہولت دینا پڑی ہے۔

Web Link: <https://aitadal.com.pk/news/?p=278366>



پاکستان میں 35 فیصد لیڈی ڈاکٹرز ملازمت نہیں کر رہیں، گلیپ سروے رپورٹ - ایتکے پیس اردو

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سروس کے نتائج کے مطابق نیکیس دہندگان کا یہ حصہ خالص ہو رہا ہے کیونکہ حکومت کی جانب سے ہماری مالیت کی سہولتی کے بعد ہر 3 میں سے ایک قانون ڈاکٹر کام نہیں کر رہی ہے۔ موجودہ مالیت کے مطابق تقریباً 50 ہزار خواتین ڈاکٹرز پر ہونے والی کم از کم 200 اسب روپے کی سربایہ کاری خالص ہو چکی ہے۔

ڈاکٹر کی پالیسی صریح پرائیڈ ڈاکٹر شاہد نعیم کے مطابق ہر 5 میں سے ایک میڈیکل گریجویٹ لیئر فرس سے باہر رستے کا انتخاب کرتا ہے اور لیئر فرس سے باہر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے زیادہ تر شادی شدہ ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر شاہد نعیم نے کہا کہ حکومت قیمتی سرمایہ کو بے جا خرچ کرنے کی بجائے پبلک سیکٹر کے میڈیکل کالجوں میں تعلیم کو ترجیح دینا چاہیے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ میڈیکل کی تعلیم مکمل کرنے کے بعد خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس یا ڈاکٹرز کا لیئر فرس سے باہر رہنا ایک سنگین مسئلہ ہے اور اس پر مزید تحقیق کی ضرورت ہے۔

سروس کے مطابق بنیادوں پر ڈاکٹرز کے روزگار کے فرق کا بھی پتہ چلتا ہے۔ پاکستان کے مجموعی گریجویٹس میں سے 72 فیصد شہری اور 28 فیصد ڈاکٹرز دیہی علاقوں میں مقیم ہیں۔ دیہی علاقوں میں صحت سے زیادہ 52 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس ملازم ہیں اور 31 فیصد بے روزگار ہیں جبکہ دیہی علاقوں میں 20 فیصد کی قومی اوسط سے کم 17 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس لیئر فرس سے باہر رستے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔

ڈاکٹر ملان

شہری مراکز کے امداد شدہ کے مطابق تقریباً 70 فیصد میڈیکل گریجویٹس ملازم ہیں جبکہ 9 فیصد سے بھی کم بے روزگار ہیں جبکہ شہری علاقوں میں لیئر فرس سے باہر رستے کا انتخاب کرنے والے میڈیکل گریجویٹس کا تناسب 21 فیصد سے زیادہ ہے۔ اسی طرح شہری اور دیہی علاقوں کا موازنہ کیا جائے تو خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے لیے شہری علاقوں میں 78 فیصد اور دیہی علاقوں میں صرف 22 فیصد کیلئے روزگار کے مواقع ہیں۔

اس کے برعکس 57 فیصد کے ساتھ دیہی علاقوں میں بے روزگاری کا تناسب زیادہ ہے جبکہ شہریوں میں بے روزگاری کا تناسب 43 فیصد ہے۔ لیئر فرس سے باہر 21146 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے شہری علاقوں کا تناسب 76۔6 فیصد اور دیہی علاقوں کا 4۔4 فیصد ہے۔

یہاں یہ بات قابل ذکر ہے کہ لیئر فرس سے باہر 21146 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس میں سے 76 فیصد شادی شدہ ہیں جبکہ عمر کے لحاظ سے 25 سے 34 سال کی خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کا تناسب سے زیادہ 54 فیصد ہے۔

سروس کے مطابق امداد شدہ کا تجزیہ میڈیکل گریجویٹس کیلئے روزگار کے مواقع پر کرتے ہوئے کیلئے مارکٹ پالیسی کی کوشش کی اہمیت کو اجاگر کرتے ہوئے خاص طور پر دیہی علاقوں میں رہا ہے۔ روزگاری کی شرح زیادہ ہے۔

اس سروس کے نتائج 'ڈاکٹر برائڈز' (دبان ڈاکٹر) کے رجحان کی تائید کرتے ہیں جیسا کہ پاکستان میں اس پر پورے پیمانے پر بحث اور رپورٹ کی گئی ہے کہ بہت سے خاندان اپنی تعلیم کو میڈیکل کی تعلیم حاصل کرنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں کیونکہ اس سے انہیں شادی کیلئے مناسب رستے میں آسانی ہوتی ہے۔

سروس کے مطابق ان خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کو شامل کیا گیا تھا جنہوں نے بی بی ای، ایم بی بی ای، ایم فل ایم ایس یا ایم ایس سی یا طب کے کسی بھی شعبہ میں بی ایچ ڈی گری حاصل کی ہو۔ سروس کے مطابق پاکستان بھر سے تقریباً 99900 گھرانوں کا ڈیٹا جمع کیا گیا اور ملٹی مرتبہ ضلعی سطح کے نتائج بھی فراہم کیے گئے۔



پاکستان میں لیڈی ڈاکٹرز کی 35 فیصد تعداد خواتین سے باہر ہے جس سے اعلیٰ روپے سالانہ خالص ہو رہے ہیں۔ قومی ایتکے پیس نوٹیشن

گراچی، آبادی کے لحاظ سے دنیا کے پانچویں بڑے ملک پاکستان میں طبی پروفیشنل کی کمی کے باوجود خواتین ڈاکٹر کی ایک بڑی تعداد ملازمت نہیں کرتی حالانکہ وہاں سے محروم ملک میں حکومت پبلک سیکٹر کی پیوریٹی میں میڈیکل کی تعلیم پر اعلیٰ روپے کی سہولتی فراہم کر رہی ہے۔

گلیپ پاکستان اور پرائیویٹ باہر سے منجھکر رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان میں 35 فیصد خواتین میڈیکل ڈاکٹرز ملازمت نہیں کرتیں۔ لیئر فرس 2020-21 کی اپنی تحقیق کی بنیاد پر گلیپ پاکستان اور پرائیویٹ پاکستان یورو آف اسٹیفنڈس کے لیے مارکیٹ اور خاص طور پر خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس کے ذہن کا تجزیہ کیا اور اسے ملک کے پالیسی ساز متعلق کو فراہم کیا گیا ہے۔

ایک طرف پاکستان میں اس وقت قابل ڈاکٹر کی شدید کمی ہے جبکہ دوسری طرف 36 ہزار سے زیادہ خواتین ڈاکٹر یا قریب روزگار ہیں یا وہ مختلف مقامات کی بنیاد پر لیئر فرس سے باہر رستے کا انتخاب کر رہی ہیں۔ گلیپ پاکستان کے لکچرنگ ڈاکٹر یا قابل گیلانی نے اس ضمن میں کہا کہ پاکستان میں تربیت یافتہ طبی ڈاکٹر کی کمی ہے اور قابل خواتین ڈاکٹر کا کام نہ کرنا ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ خدمات انجام نہ دینے والے ڈاکٹر پر ہونے والے الزامات سے نیکیس دہندگان کے قیمتی پیسے سروسے نہیں اور ان ڈاکٹر کی عدم موجودگی سے صحت کے نتائج پر مہرب ہونے والے اقدامات کے باوجود میں ہوتا ہوگا۔ سروسے کے نتائج کے مطابق اس وقت پاکستان میں 104974 خواتین میڈیکل گریجویٹس موجود ہیں جن میں سے 68209 (65 فیصد) مختلف نجی اور سرکاری اداروں میں طبی خدمات فراہم کر رہی ہیں جبکہ 15619 (9-14 فیصد) خواتین ڈاکٹر کام نہیں کر رہی ہیں اور مجموعی تعداد کا 20۔2 فیصد 21146 خواتین ڈاکٹر مکمل طور پر لیئر فرس سے باہر ہیں۔

پاکستان میڈیکل لیڈیشنل کونسل کے مطابق 1947 میں اپنے قیام کے بعد سے پاکستان نے تقریباً 2 لاکھ ڈاکٹر پیدا کیے ہیں جن میں سے نصف خواتین ہیں۔ یورو آف اسٹیفنڈس کے امداد شدہ کے مطابق 1970 سے اب تک تقریباً 30 ہزار ڈاکٹر پاکستان چھوڑ چکے ہیں اور اوسطاً تقریباً ہر سال ایک ہزار ڈاکٹر بیرون ملک جا رہے ہیں۔ ان میں سے اکثر ڈاکٹر نے پبلک پیوریٹی میں تعلیم حاصل کی جہاں حکومت تعلیم پر سہولتی دینے کیلئے اعلیٰ روپے خرچ کر رہی ہے۔

اعلیٰ کی سہولتی کا ڈیٹا

ایک اوسط پر انعام پیوریٹی میں میڈیکل کے طلباء 50 لاکھ روپے سے زیادہ فیس وصول کی جاتی ہے جبکہ حکومت 10 لاکھ روپے سے بھی کم میں دی تعلیم فراہم کرتی ہے۔ اس طرح ایک میڈیکل ڈاکٹر بننے کیلئے حکومت کو کم از کم 40 لاکھ روپے سے زیادہ کی سہولتی دینا پڑ رہی ہے۔