

About Disability Attitude and Knowledge among the Teachers of Primary School Level in Dhaka City

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Abstract

BACKGROUND AND AIM: For decades disability is a term that is being largely avoided by communities and consideration has not been given to educating people with disabilities. The purpose of this study knowledge and attitude about disability in order to teacher in primary school level of Dhaka city in order to take the required tread when there is discovering so.

METHODOLOGY: A quantitative cross sectional research study in the form of a prospective type survey design is conceded out in this cram. Conveniently 50 participants among the teacher of primary school level were collected from different school in Dhaka city, Bangladesh. The instruments used included direct interview, a standard questionnaire and Lekert scale Data were numerically coded and captured using an SPSS 22.0 version program.

RESULTS: The findings of the study provide a baseline of information about knowledge and attitude about disability. In this study, age of the participant was 45.80 years ($SD \pm 8.278$). The respondents age of participant minimum 28 years and maximum 58 years, the participants female were about 82% ($n=41$) and rest of the participant were male that was about 18% ($n=9$). Education status were that master degree passed participants were highest rate that was 86% ($n=43$). Bachelor passed participant were below rate that was 14% ($n=7$).

CONCLUSION: From this study it was identified that teachers do not know they have the proper knowledge about disability. Therefore, it is very important to increase teachers knowledge by providing more workshops and training programs.

Keywords: Disability, attitude, knowledge, teacher

INTRODUCTION

Disability is a vital issue in worldwide. One billion people or 15% of the world population are experiencing different forms of disability [1]. According to UNCRPD (2006), if a person torment commencing enduring physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments and if these impairments hamper his/her active

involvement in civilization, the person can be referred to as persons with disabilities (UNCRPD, 2006) [2]. In May 2019, the UN working group on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities requested Bangladesh indicates measures envisaged to collect better data on persons with disabilities [3]. The knowledge about prevalence rate of disability it is better to follow a

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standard measurement procedure delineates by the International Classification of Functioning (ICF) [22], implemented by the UN's Washington group on Disability ratio. Government of Bangladesh elucidated how the facts of people with disabilities are now comprehensive on the Government's Disability in sequence structure website1 [3]. According to DIS [4], 1,810,821 people in Bangladesh have a disability (1,108,859 men, 699,473 women, and 2,489 who are described as third gender. Bangladesh has been developed in reducing poverty, maternal mortality, child mortality, and malnutrition since the last few decades as a part of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) [5]. Disability are those who have psychological retardation, hearing impairment, speech and language impairment, visual impairment, grim arousing fracas, musculoskeletal disabilities, autism, distressing brain injury, other wellbeing impairment [10], other types learning disability, deaf-blindness, or numerous disabilities and they have need of particular learning and correlated tune [6]. Very low percentages of total persons with disabilities are concerned in income-generating tricks [7]. While, squat and focus revenue countries (LMICs) bear the gigantic load of disability, furthermore, disability associated ghettoized data augment besides brave for these countries [8]. Conversely, Africa incidents more prevalence of disability in equally male and female assemblies [9]. According to the medical sculpt disability or deviance is precise by contrast the restraint with the hale and hearty circumstances. This sculpt encourage the institutionalization of disability and exceedingly counsel the participation of connoisseur personnel in verdict to care for people with disabilities. . It is not apposite in reserve deficient set of contacts, and at the same time, allegation of this replica desires supplementary wealth (workforce, money, tactic, etc.) [11-15]. Knowledge about disability acts of Bangladesh such as security of people with Neurodevelopment Disability Trust Act, 2013 anticipated task of the trust achieve such added germane functions as bound for by the administration and the Advisory Council from time of appraise[16]. In the Asia and Pacific region, has

been estimated to around 690 million and it may rise in near future due to many factors including climate change related disasters, population aging trends, accidents, long term ill health conditions etc. [17]. The respondents in the study opined that disables need special training programme, micro credit, and specialized programmes for the women with disability, rehabilitation services, and establishment of quota for the persons with disabilities in government employment[18]. The attitude regarding disability for the government safety-net programs have been considered as an important social security services for poor vulnerable people like PWD in Bangladesh. But the coverage of the safety net programs is very low among the extreme poor with disability [19]. In addition, PWD also face some barriers in accessing to other basic services and the challenges include lack of washroom facility, communication technology, less friendly social environment etc. [20]. Attitude can be enlarging of disability concern so far teacher require to training more in disability with hottest in sequence integrated and also teachers' knowledge construct up about disabilities focus. According to Ralejoe M (2021) [21], exclusive of a resonance plan for teacher training in the scholastic requirements of peoples with disabilities.

METHODOLOGY

Study Objectives

General Objective:

To assess the about Disability attitude and knowledge among the teachers of primary School Level in Dhaka city.

Specific Objective:

- To explore the social-demographic (Age, gender, marital status, family type, living area, educational status) of primary school teachers.
- To identify problem of attitude and knowledge for the teachers about disability.

Study Design:

Cross-sectional

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Target Population and Sample Population

Government and Non Government primary school teachers living in Dhaka city. Primary level school teachers living in Dhaka city, Bangladesh between January, 2019 to June, 2019.

Study Site and Area:

The study had conducted at different Primary school in Dhaka city like as government and non government school.

Study Period

January, 2019 to June, 2019.

Sample Size:

The actual sample size for this study was calculated as 384, but as the study performed as a part of academic research project and there were some limitation, so that 50 samples (9 male and 41 female) was taken as the sample of this study from government and non government primary school at Dhaka.

Inclusion Criteria

- Male and female teachers.
- Age ranges from 28-58 years old.
- Enthusiastically attended.

Exclusion Criteria

- Mentally ill.
- Traumatic injury.

Sampling Technique

Used convenience sampling technique.

Data Collection Tools

Socio-demographic chart were used as data collection. In that time some other necessary materials were used like Papers, Pen, Pencil, file, Computer and pen drive.

Data Management and Analysis Plan

Data collected through questionnaire. Data analysis was done by SPSS version 22 and quantitative statistics and calculated as percentages and presented by using

table, bar graph, pie charts, area, scatter etc. Questions were asked according to the English format. Face to face interviews were also effective to describe characteristics of a population.

Quality Control and Quality Assurance

The data enumerators were trained and tools were field tested for ensuring the consistency of data. For quality assurance 10% of the total samples were cross checked by the supervisor.

Limitation of the Study

Expected sample size was more than 384 for this study but due to resource constrain just 50 samples was taken which is very small to generalize the result for the wider population. With regard to the questionnaires used and lengthy questionnaire led to researcher using a single items measurement procedure that placed limitation on this finding. The questionnaires took approximately 10 minutes to complete its interviewing.

QUESTIONNAIRES

Two structured standardized questionnaire has used for collecting data. One is for Likert knowledge and attitude scale questionnaire and another is for measuring the participation of the Socio-demographic information.

ETHICAL CONCERNS

- Ethical endorsement was acquired from the University Review Board (URB) of National University Gazipur, Bangladesh.
- Informed written consent was obtained from primary School teacher of participants.

RESULTS

Age of the Participants

In this research, researcher shows that the age of the participant was mean 45.80 years (SD+ 8.278). The participants age minimum 28 years and maximum 58 years. (Figure-1).

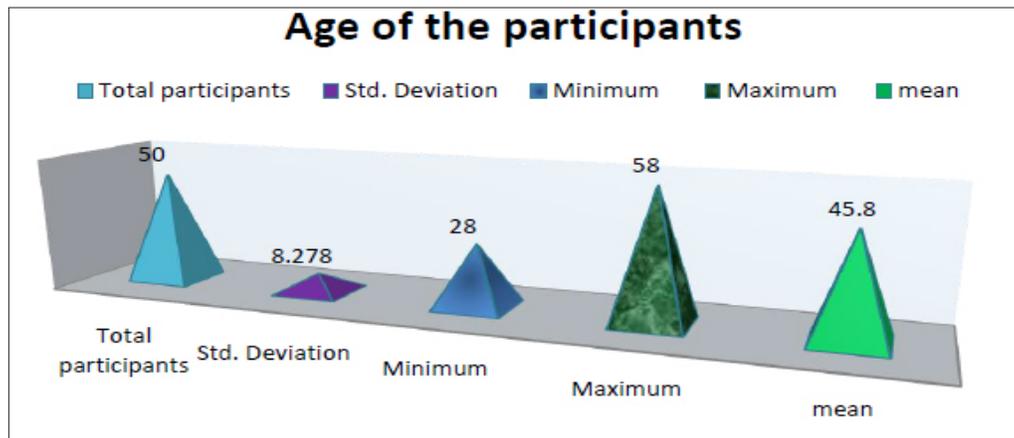


Fig1. Age of participants

Education Category

This figure showed that master degree passed participants were highest rate that was 86%

(n=43). Bachelor passed participant were below rate that was 14% (n=7). (Fig: 2)

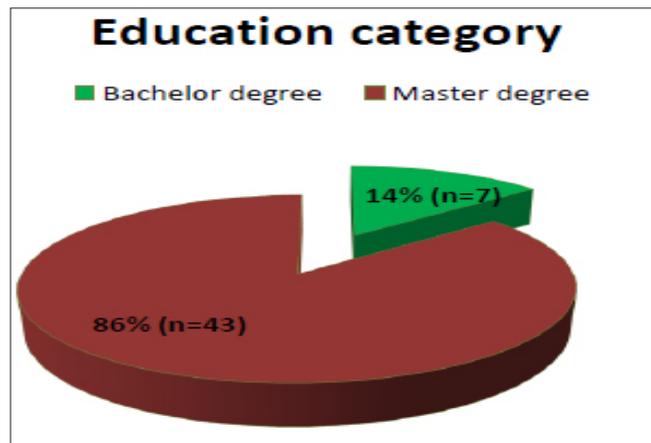


Fig2. Education categories of participants

Gender of the participant

This figure showed that among the participants female

were about 82% (n=41) and rest of the participant were male that was about 18% (n=9). (Fig: 3)

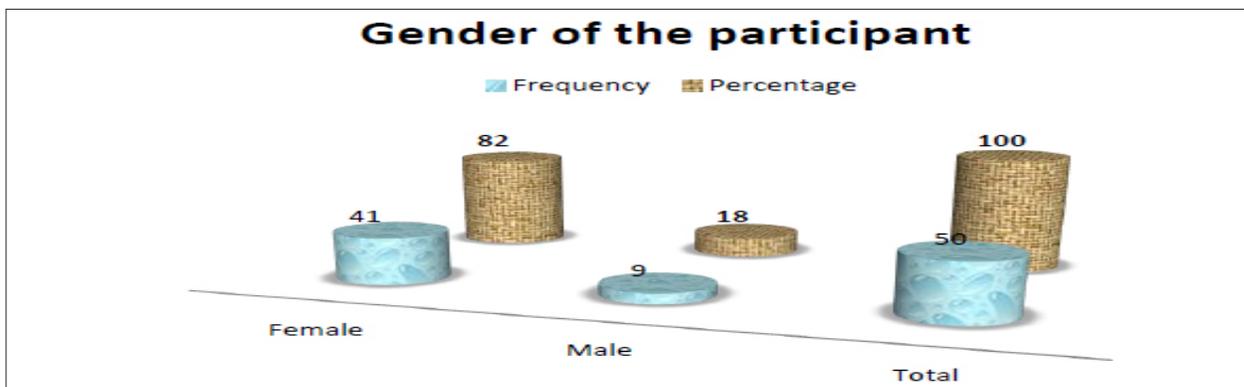


Fig3. Gender of the participant

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Servicing Years Status of Participant

This figure: 4 showed that 21-30 years of serving participants were highest rate that was 48% (n=24).

1-10 years of serving participants were second highest rate that was 28% (n=14). 11-20 years of serving Participants were lowest rate that was 24% (n=12).

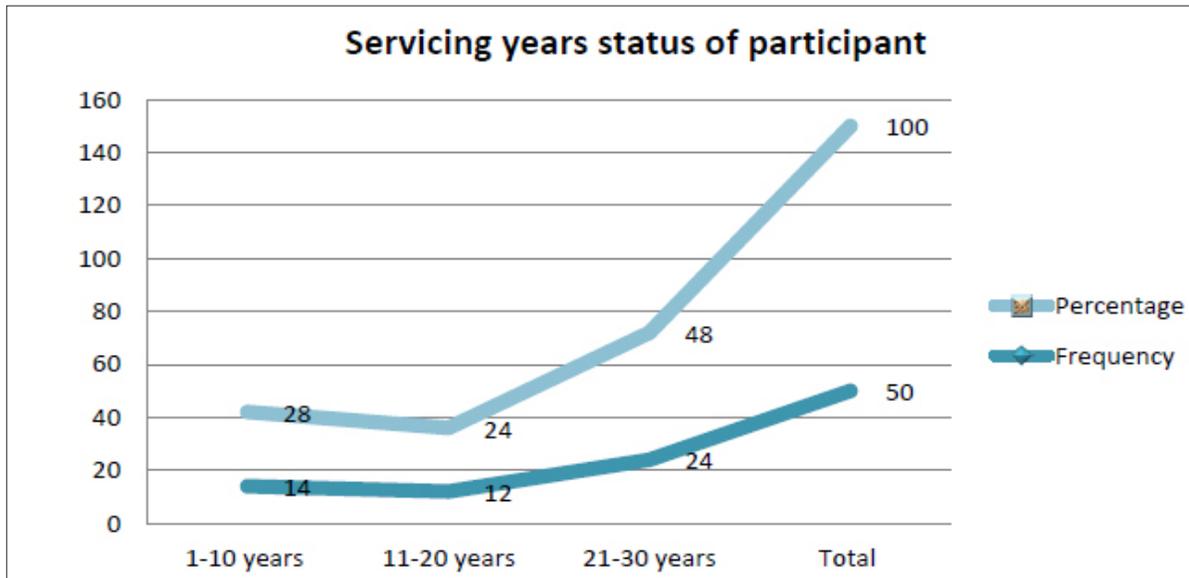


Fig 4. Servicing years of the participants

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DISABILITY

Familiar With the Word Disabled of Participant Ratio

This figure: 5 showed that 49 participants were highest rate that was 98% (n=49) were told known's about the disability word rather than 2% (n=1) participant were don't know about that word.

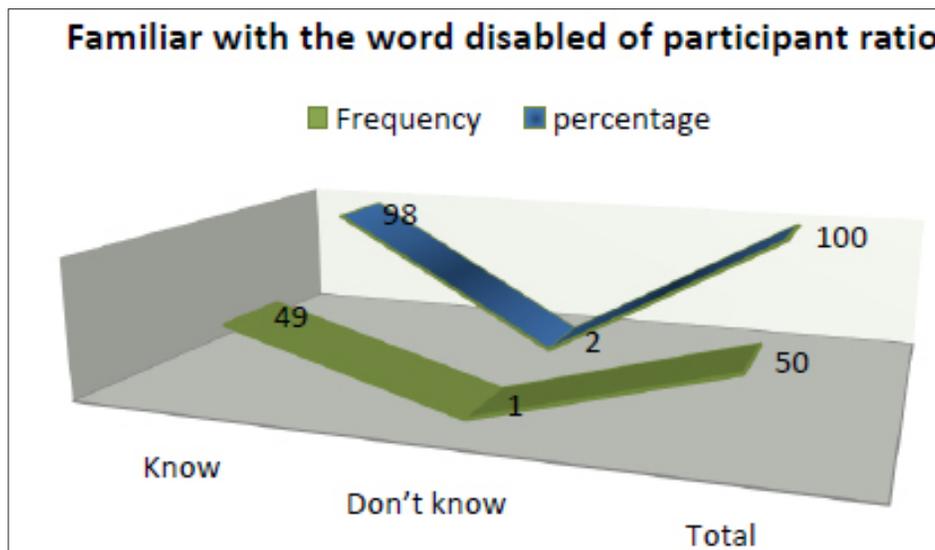


Fig5. Familiar with the word disabled of participant ratio

Causes of Disability of Participant Ratio

Study found that majority cases 36% participants

were known of cause in congenital and 64% respondents were known social causes. (Figure: 6)

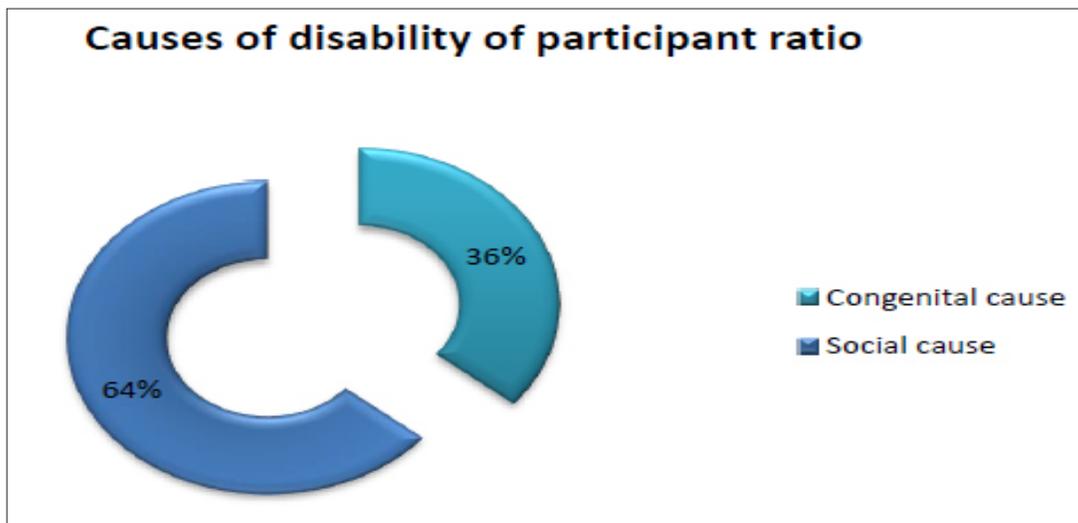


Fig: 6: causes of disability of participant ratio

Raise Awareness About Students with Disabilities

Study show that, 38% (n=19) were highest scoring of financial support for the disabled person and

develop social status of the participants were 38% (n=19) then 24% (n=12) of participant decides to Govt. step, in the study. (Table: 1).

Table1. raise awareness about students with disabilities

	Frequency	percentage
Financial support for disabled person	19	38.0
Govt. step	12	24.0
Develop social status	19	38.0
Total	50	100.0

ATTITUDE (LIKERT SCALE)

Need Special Teacher

	Frequency	percentage
Agree	20	40.0
Strongly Agree	16	32.0
Uncertain	7	14.0
Disagree	7	14.0
Total	50	100.0

This table showed that agree participants were highest rate that was 56% (n=28). Full agree

participants were that was 44% (n=22) (Tab: 2).

Table2. Need special teacher

Need special school teacher		Frequency	Percentage
Agree		28	56.0
Fully agree		22	44.0
Total		50	100.0

Special Skill Teacher

This table showed that fully agree participants were

highest rate that was 54% (n=27). Agree participants were that was 46% (n=23) (Figure: 7)

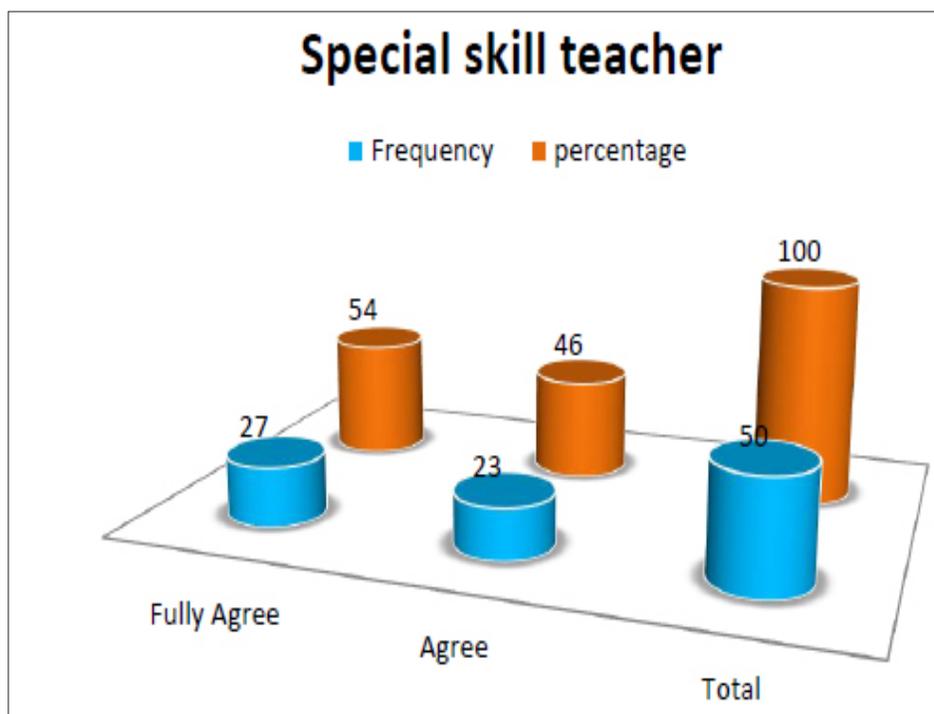


Fig7. Special skill teacher

Practical Development is Possible Through Training

This table showed that strongly agree participants were highest rate that was 40% (n=20). Second

highest Agree participants were that was 36% (n=18). Disagree participants were 14% (n=7) and uncertain participants were 10% (n=5). (Tab: 3)

Table3. Practical development is possible through training

	Frequency	percentage
Agree	18	36.0
Strongly Agree	20	40.0
Uncertain	5	10.0
Disagree	7	14.0
Total	50	100.0

The Syllabus of A Student with Disabilities Needs to be Shorter Than the Average Student

This table showed that agree participants were highest rate that was 40% (n=20). Second

highest strongly Agree participants were that was 32% (n=16). Disagree participants were 14% (n=7) and uncertain participants were 7% (n=14). (Tab: 4)

Table4. The syllabus of a student with disabilities needs to be shorter than the average student

	Frequency	percentage
Agree	20	40.0
Strongly Agree	16	32.0
Uncertain	7	14.0
Disagree	7	14.0
Total	50	100.0

OUTCOMES MEASURES

The data was analyzed by using SPSS 22 package to reduce statistical error which is valid software. Likert scale and socio-demographic was used in this study and both are standardized valid questionnaire to measure respectively knowledge and attitude of primary school level teacher. A field test was completed to ensure the appropriateness of the language. Researcher was used 2 sets of questionnaire Likert scale with the demographic and knowledge about disability information sheet. This questionnaire was in the English version. After checking and rechecking this way the formulation of final questionnaire was completed. A field test of the questionnaire was also conducted to check the tools in the actual fields.

DISCUSSION

This was cross sectional type of survey on 50 participants who were knowledge and attitude about disability. The study found that mean age of the participant was 45.80 (\pm 8.278) years and most of the youngest participants in this study were 28 years old and oldest participants were 58 years old. Educational category master degree passed participants were highest rate that was 86% (n=43). Bachelor passed participant were below rate that was 14% (n=7). Gender of the participant female were about 82% (n=41) and rest of the participant were male that was about 18% (n=9). Servicing years status of participant 21-30 years of serving participants were highest rate that was 48% (n=24). 1-10 years of serving participants were second highest rate that was 28% (n=14). 11-20 years of serving Participants were lowest rate that was 24% (n=12). Familiar with the word disabled of participant ratio 49 participants were highest rate that was 98% (n=49) were told known's about the disability word rather than 2% (n=1) participant were don't know about that word. Causes of disability of participant ratio Study found that majority cases 36% participants were known of cause in congenital and 8% respondents were known social causes. Raise awareness about students with disabilities 38% (n=19) were highest scoring of financial support for the disabled person and develop social status of the participants were 38% (n=19)

then 24% (n=12) of participant decides to Govt. step. Need special teacher agree participants were highest rate that was 56% (n=28). Full agree participants were that was 44% (n=22). Special skill teacher fully agree participants were highest rate that was 54% (n=27). Agree participants were that was 46% (n=23). Practical development is possible through training strongly agree participants were highest rate that was 40% (n=20). Second highest Agree participants were that was 36% (n=18). Disagree participants were 14% (n=7) and uncertain participants were 10% (n=5). The syllabus of a student with disabilities needs to be shorter than the average student that agree participants were highest rate that was 40% (n=20). Second highest strongly Agree participants were that was 32% (n=16). Disagree participants were 14% (n=7) and uncertain participants were 7% (n=14). A study was they found that special education teachers retain more positive attitude than the subject or class teachers [23]. A study in Ghana explored for the intention of secondary school teachers towards practicing inclusive education [24]. Another study found that preschool and primary school teachers have more positive attitude towards the inclusive education in Slovenian school teachers [25].

CONCLUSION

The study illustrate that there is an entail of knowledge about disability. They don't distinguish types and how much concerning disabilities. It is mysterious at this time what he/she will do after departure the post. Besides, they don't have much idea about their attitude. Only a diminutive quantity of teachers has been able to give apposite answers in this regards. Consequently, required steps should be taken to increase their knowledge and attitude in this considers.

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AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS

In cooperation authors made extensive contribution to the commencement, intend, analysis and elucidation of data

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