

CHAPTER-II

**REVIEW OF
RELATED
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2.1.0 OVERVIEW

The Review of related literature is essential for the successful completion of research. A careful review of literature is one of the major stages or steps in any research study. The researcher must try to become familiar with his/her problem by going through the studies. It helps the researcher to lay a sound foundation for his/her investigation. Though, it is time consuming, it is a fruitful phase as it helps the researcher to find out what is already known or hidden.

Over a past 2 decade a considerable amount of researches have been conducted and many policies are framed for the protection of disabled rights and awareness about these policies.

2.1.1 PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AWARENESS ON PWD ACT 1995 AND INCLUSION OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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The present study indicates that there are higher percentage of subjects who do not have information of the full form of the terms PWD Act, 1995. Even they are well informed about PWD Act, 1995 only without knowing it.

The present study investigated the attitude of the Government and private schools primary teachers about PWD Act, 1995. The present study has its implications for Government administration, teachers, health organizations, rehabilitation centres and voluntary organization that are already doing a very good and noble job but there is a need of doing much work in this area because of its less awareness. The challenges of having severe physical disabilities are serious enough. Ironically, the community hardly plays constructive role to support the persons with special need. That's why the awareness towards the new legislative provisions for the disabled is very necessary and PWD Act, 1995 was passed by the parliament to help such type of persons. Awareness of this act is also necessary for the teachers of such persons as teacher can guide a student towards his/her right future and best inclusion practices and fill the gap between the disabled and non-disabled. Because of the awareness a teacher can tell about the rights of disabled persons and implement the concept in a proper way in the society. With the help of it

they can get employment and stand on their own feet and mainstreamed in the society. By the knowledge of such provisions they can fully participate in their socio-Economic life.

An Analysis of PWD Act 1995, Awareness among Disable People in District Doda

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From the present study it was found that persons with disability act 1995 are not much successful in district Doda. PWD People are still unaware about its provisions and benefits. Disabilities are still unrecognised in the said region. People who are facing challenges of disability are mostly from lower income groups. Maximum people with disabilities are children and adults. Educational institutes and community-based programmes are not much effective to reap the benefits of these programmes for the needy people who need early identification and prevention as well as full participation in public domain. Therefore, need of the hour is to empower institutions and public offices. So, that they could reach disable able people. Hence therefore they should be provided equal rights to live a normal life in a competitive world with ease and comfort.

Batra (1981) made an attempt to study awareness in general public in a study entitled, "Social integration of the Blind." The main areas selected for studying the awareness are: opinion of causative factors of blindness, views on limitations imposed by blindness, education, vocational training, mobility, marriage and employment. The sample from the general public comprised 54% male and 64% female.

Madhavan et al., (1990) conducted a study entitled, "Mental retardation awareness in the Community." The awareness of various groups of persons in a community about mental retardation was studied in a rural area near Hyderabad. A case vignette was used to study the awareness and attitudes of 247 parents, 67 teachers and 43 Communities health volunteers and 310 auxiliary nurse midwife trainees. The study shows that there is awareness to some extent in the community about the presence of mental retardation (**Desai, 1990**). The method of referred and management were towards the doctors and hospital in a majority of cases.

Various studies have been conducted on Disability awareness and attitudes of young children in an integrated environment (Kobe and Mulik, 1995; Sherman et al, 1996; Mostert and Crockett, 1999-2000). A naturalistic inquiry even used in the context of a case study. The unit of analysis was a children centre. The primary information was the normally developing children aged 3 through 6, enrolled in the centre. Participant observation and openended interviewing were the primary data collection techniques (Kobe and Mulik, 1995; Kennett, 2007). Non-participants observation and analysis of school record were also used upon completion of the field study, the data analysed and interpreted according to accepted procedures in the naturalistic research tradition. Data consisted of comprehensive field notes and interviews transcripts derived from participant's observation, formal interview and document analysis (Holland et al., 2002). The participants expressed early awareness of sensory and physical disabilities but virtually no awareness of intellectual disabilities.

Wolfson, (1984) conducted a study, "Historical Perspective on Mental Retardation:." The study reviews research on Mental Retardation (MR) from a historical perspective with special focus on its definition assessment, prevention and amelioration. Mental Retardation and its amelioration are highly culture bound especially when problems in adaptive behaviours are considered as indicative of mental retardations. The method of assessment of intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviours the prevalence rate of mental retardation, the prevention and amelioration of mental retardation have been discussed historically with special emphasis on recent advances made in the field.

Verplanken et al., (1994) conducted a study entitled, "Emotions and Cognition: Attitudes towards persons who are visually impaired". They surveyed 263 health care workers (aged 21-24 years) about the emotional and cognitive components of attitudes. Myths regarding the causes still continue to be held by the illiterate section of the society and where the educational level is low. This revealed that there is lack of awareness in the community regarding causes of various disabilities.

PWD Act: Awareness Among Beneficiaries and Members of Rehabilitation Team

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Estimated 70 million people are disabled in India (~7% of population). "The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1995" (PWD Act) is a landmark legislation for the disabled in India. Certification of orthopaedic and neurologic disability is a part of a spectrum of activities conducted by a rehabilitation team. It decides whether a person comes under the preview of PWD Act or not. The effective utilization of various provisions of this Act plays an integral part in ultimate socio-vocational rehabilitation of its beneficiary. This is possible only if the concerned person is aware of his rights and knows how to go about it. Therefore it is necessary to frequently assess the awareness of any program among its beneficiaries, implementers and any contact persons to assess the success of effectiveness of it. Here, an attempt is made to assess the level of awareness of PWD Act beneficiaries through a short survey. Rehabilitation Team Members are also surveyed, who are frequent contact personnel for people with these special needs. Though many people are aware of educational and employment benefits under the Act, very few know the details and how to avail them. Everyone knows about Travel concessions in public transport system but none is aware of the facilities to be provided in it. Some suggestions are pointed which are applicable at department or hospital.

Gandhi & Jadhav (2013) undertook a study entitled "Study of Awareness among Primary School Teacher's Towards Right to Education Act, 2009" to analyse the awareness among primary schools teachers towards RTE Act, 2009. A sample of 100 primary schools teachers was selected by the researchers from 4 blocks of Gurgaon District of Gujarat. Out of 100 teachers, 42 government and 58 were private school teachers. The self-made questionnaire - "Right to Education Awareness Questionnaire for the Teachers" was used as a data collecting tool. The study revealed that there is significant difference in awareness of male and female primary school teachers working both in government and private schools towards Right to Education Act, 2009. Again there is no significant difference in awareness of teachers working in government and private schools towards Right to Education Act, 2009.

Kumar & Sharma (2011) have conducted a study on “A Study of Parents and Teachers Awareness towards Right to Education Act 2009” to assess the level of awareness of teachers and parents of primary to upper primary level students towards the RTE Act, 2009. The findings of the study reveal that the teachers are more significantly aware than that of parents. They have conducted the study on 320 parents and teachers of primary to upper primary level at Sardarshahar town in the Churu district of Rajasthan to assess their awareness towards RTE Act. The study revealed that teachers are significantly more aware than that of parents. Among the teachers 72.12%, 11% and 13% were found moderately, high and low aware of the RTE Act.