Attitude of the Neighbours of Mental Retarded Children towards Mental Retardation of Bhiwani District

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ABSTRACT

Our aim is to find the attitude or awareness among neighbours of mental retarded person living at Bhiwani regarding with meaning/concept of M.R. Education and training of mental retarded the condition of M.R. in Society. The finding of the study will also help us to understand the level of awareness in community. Now at the age of awareness and perception, the intention of public is increasing towards disabled included Mental Regarded person as they are 2% of total population. But it is to a very limited extend. Parents, teachers, society include neighbours should have good attitudes towards mental retarded person. Through the present study, we get the opinion of the neighbours of M.R., living at in Bhiwani District towards mental retardation. This also enables us to know what the neighbours have attitude towards mental retardation and how they can help in development of programmes for M.R. person. Neighbours can play a significant role in the development of mental retarded person according to his capacity and capability. There is a great need to change neighbours negative thinking towards mental retardation. So the present study has been planned.

INTRODUCTION

India is a country that endeavours to provide welfare to his entire citizen i.e. in the field of Political, Social, and Economical. These objectives can be achieved only through education. Article 45 says that “state will provide free and compulsory education for all children until the age of 14 years. Here, the term “All Children” included disabled children also PWD Act (person with disability) promises to provide equal opportunity, right to protection, full participation for the disabled. Thus all children have opportunity to learn according to their capacity and capability whether they are disabled. We call these people exceptional or special and we have constructed a domain of education of education to satisfy their learning requirements and a special philosophy to justify if (Laura and Ashman, 1985). The domain is called “Special Education” is the individually planned and equipment, teaching procedures and other interventions designed to help the exceptional children achieve greatest possible self- sufficiently and academic success.

(Heward and Orlasnsky, 1984) Special Education is discussed as one of the essential input to ensure the quality of an individual. That is, fulfilling the responsibilities of adult life. It is relatively recent addition to the multidisciplinary approach in the case of children with special needs. While various professional look at a special child from a therapeutic angle, a special teacher views him primarily a student, and one who is unable to benefit from the regular education and if for reason of either sensory, motor or intellectual impairment. Kirk and Gallagher (1979) defined special education as “Those additional services, over and above the regular school programmes that are provided for exceptional children.

According to black hurst and berdine (1981) special education is an instruction designed to respond to the characteristics of children who have needs that cannot be met by the standard school curriculum.”

The curriculum in the special education depends on the child’s potentialities and limitation. Liberman (1985) reported that “in regular education, school system dictates the curriculum but in special education individual need of the child dictate the curriculum.” The methods of teaching are modified according to the individuals needs.

It was in May 1986 that a national policy of education was decided and adopted by government of India. Education of disabled did not receive adequate attention from the framers of the NPE in early stages of its formulation as is evident from the first document “challenge of education: policy perspective” MHRD (1985).

National policy on education (NPE) 1986, declare that the objectives of education integrate the physically and mentally handicapped with the normal community to prepare them for normal growth, and to enable them to face life with courage and confidence. In a democratic country like India, every child has the right to education, to develop skills in their capacity and capability. So it becomes the duty of nation, society included neighbours, parents that they should be provided special education and rehabilitation to their children according to their abilities and potentialities.

Even in the age of information and awareness revolution, we think that all neighbours of mental retarded person know about mental retardation in the society. But all of them don’t know about it is reality. Many neighbours even
now think that mental retarded person can be cured after marriage. ‘They are because of wrong deeds of past life’; ‘There is no use to provide them education’. Traditional healer can cure it, but it’s not reality. So they don’t know many things. If they don’t know then how we can get ultimate goal of normalization. So we have to make them aware. The present study helps us in finding out awareness of neighbours of mental retarded person towards mental retardation and will be helpful to prevent the negative approach towards M.R. and indirectly, it will enables us to know how the neighbours can help a disabled particular mental retarded person.

NEED OF THE STUDY

The person study provides us the attitude of the neighbours of Mental Retarded person towards mental retardation at Bhiwani District.

Our aim is to find the attitude or awareness among neighbours of mental retarded person living at Bhiwani regarding with meaning/concept of M.R. Education and training of mental retarded the condition of M.R. in Society.

The finding of the study will also help us to understand the level of awareness in community.

Now at the age of awareness and perception, the intention of public is increasing towards disabled included Mental Regarded person as they are 2% of total population. But it is to a very limited extend. Parents, teachers, society include neighbours should have good attitudes towards mental retarded person.

Through the present study, we get the opinion of the neighbours of M.R., living at Charkhi Dadri Block, in Bhiwani District towards mental retardation. This also enables us to know what the neighbours have attitude towards mental retardation and how they can help in development of programmes for M.R. person. Neighbours can play a significant role in the development of mental retarded person according to his capacity and capability. There is a great need to change neighbours negative thinking towards mental retardation. So the present study has been planned.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To ascertain awareness level in Bhiwani District about meaning and concept, misconceptions, causes training and education of Mental Retarded person.
2. To motivate the remote area person to do work towards mental retarded person’s development.
3. Increasing awareness among parents, society including neighbours for the welfare to the Mental Retarded Children.
4. Try to change the neighbour’s negative approach towards mentally challenged children.

METHODOLOGY

In present study, the survey method is an organised attempt to analyses, interpret and report the present status of a social institution, a group of area.

SAMPLE

In the present study the investigator collected the data for considering the importance and nature of sample. The sample is taken of 100 persons (neighbours of the mental retarded people) in Bhiwani District. The sample was drawn purposively.

TOOLS USED

In order to develop the objectives of the studies one questionnaire was taken. The questionnaire has 30 questions regarding perception towards mental retarded population and were selected and grouped into six categories.

COLLECTION OF DATA

After having prepared the final draft the investigator administered it to the selected sample of 100 neighbours of mental retarded children at Bhiwani district. As the sample was drawn from neighbours, no difficulty was faced.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

After collecting the data it was given statistically as follows. The different kinds of data were classified in different categories. The data was organized in a tabular form. The frequencies and percentages of different categories of responses were calculated in the tables accordingly. It was analyzed with the help of statistically techniques like percentage.

MAIN FINDINGS

The present study has provided us the attitude of the neighbours of mental retarded children towards mental retardation at charka Dadri Block in Bhiwani District. On the basis of data the following findings have been drawn:

1. Results show that there is positive response among the neighbours of Mental Retarded person. Mostly neighbours don’t know deeply about mental retardation. Only a few neighbours are aware of it.
2. Mostly neighbours think that Mental Retardation is found not only among children but also in all age person.
3. Most of the neighbour perceived the PWD act 1995 is related to Mental Retardation.
4. Most of the neighbours of Mental Retarded person at Charkhi Dadri Block in Bhiwani District are not positive towards that mental retardation is a type of disease. But in reality it is condition not diseases.

5. All mostly neighbours are aware to the part fifth that misconceptions about mental retardation. Some neighbours have positive response towards mental retardation but some have negative. They are not agree with the following items:
   a. Mental retardation can be cured as the age passes.
   b. It is a sin of wrong deeds of past life.
   c. Traditional healer can cure it.
   d. It can be cured after marriage.

6. The results to reveal also that the neighbours among Ch. Dadri city have more knowledge of characteristics of Mental Retardation than Makarana and Mankawas neighbours of Mental Retarded children.

7. There is a significant difference of attitudes of neighbours of Mental Retadad person in Charkhi Dadri city, Makarana and Mankawas at Charkhi Dadri block in Bhiwani District.

CONCLUSION

The study points out that there is no significant difference among the Neighbours of Mental Retarded person at Charkhi Dadri block included Makarana, Mankawas, Charkhi Dadri city in Bhiwani District towards mental retardation.

They all have nearby attitude towards it. After the study, we reach at the conclusion that even now at the age knowledge and awareness, most of the people are not aware about Mental Retardation. Mostly neighbours know about the Mental Retardation is not a diseases but a condition. They also knot know that there is not a clarity of language among Mental Retarded persons. All six parts indicates that mostly neighbours are aware at mostly items. Exception is found everywhere. If we comparatively the neighbours of Mental Retarded at Makarana are aware than Mankawas and Charkhi Dadri.

If we see the study the attitudes of the Neighbours at educational training for mental retarded persons. We conclude that mostly neighbours are in favour of providing special school, special education, special training programme, special love and affection while teaching M.R. person.

We conclude the conclusion that mostly neighbours attitude is positive towards mental retardation at Charkhi Dadri included Makrana, Mankawas, Charkhi Dadri city in Bhiwani District.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. There is 2% of total population of mental retarded person in our country. So we have to knowledge of causes, characteristics, misconceptions, education/training of Mental Retardation. So that we can help them to develop according to their capacity and capability.

2. Advocacy and awareness programmes may be organized for creating awareness among the masses about mental retardation.

3. We can prevent mental retardation to increase it crucial condition at some particular situations.

SUGGESTIONS

Every study has some scope for improvement. The present study is not an exception of it. The following suggestions are given below to conduct research in the field related to the present study.

1. It is limited only to Mental Retardation disability. Other types of study i.e. Visually impaired, Hearing impaired, Emotional disturbed, slow learner can be conducted also in.

2. The study can be conducted on the other parts of society i.e. parents of Mental Retarded children. Relatives of Mental Retarded children, Siblings of Mental Retarded Children also.

3. Similar study can be conducted in other places at district level, at state level at country level also.

4. Similar study can be conducted on a bigger sample.

REFERENCES


