A Comparative Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding the ADHD between the Private School and Government School Teachers at Selected School of Rohtas District

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Abstract: *Background of study: Education is one of the most important aspects of human resource development. The inability to successfully navigate the educational system can cause serious problems for children and their parents. There are many reasons for children to underperform at school such as, medical problems, below average intelligence, specific learning disability, attention deficit hyper ADHD, emotional problems, psychiatric problems, poor home environment etc. Method: Due permission from authority was taken, obtained consent from participants, anonymity of participants was ensured, freedom to withdraw from study any time was assured, non -experimental Quantitative research design; comparative Retrospective Design; area of the study was school of Rohtas District; target population was the private school and government school teachers; setting of the study was Sasaram and Akhorigola; Purposive sampling technique; sample size was 60; the structured self-questionnaire comprised of two sections: SECTION A: Socio Demographic Data, SECTION B: Questionnaire on Knowledge Regarding ADHD Among Private School and Government School Teachers; Along with the tool developed by the researcher, the objective, hypothesis, operational definition scoring key, and evaluation criteria on the basis of knowledge score was submitted to 5 experts to establish content validity; Pilot study was conducted at Sasaram and Akhorigola date 04-02-2023 to 05- 02-2023 to find out the feasibility for the main study; The reliability of tool was 0.9 for ADHD among private and government school teacher; The data collection was schedule date from 06-02-2023 to 09-02-2023 before the data collection the investigator obtained the formal permission from the principals of various schools. The investigator selected 30 private and 30 government school teacher meeting inclusion criteria for data collection using purposive sampling technique.*

Result: Majority of the sample at 37% were in the category of 26-35 years.Majority of the sample at 65% were Male. Majority of the sample at 65% were the Graduate qualified. Majority of the sample at 43.30% were in the category of less than 20,000.Majority of the sample at 70% were married.Majority of the sample at 65% were in the category of 6-8 class.Majority of the sample at 61.70% were in the category of rural area. Majority of the sample were equally divided into Government and Private at 50%.Majority of the sample at 35% were in the category of 2 child. P value and statistical significance: The two-tailed P value equals 0.7412, by conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be not statistically significant.

Keywords: Assess, knowledge, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, private teacher, government teacher, school

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the most important aspects of human resource development. The inability to successfully navigate the educational system can cause serious problems for children and their parents. There are many reasons for children to underperform at school such as, medical problems, below average intelligence, specific learning disability, attention

deficit hyper ADHD, emotional problems, psychiatric problems, poor home environment etc.In India Attention deficit hyper activity disorder affects nearly about 3 % of school children; boys are 6-8 times more often affected. The onset occurs before the age of 7 years and a large majority of children exhibits symptoms by the fourth year of their age.Among this study many authors did not constraint on knowledge regarding ADFHD. Which propelled the investigator do conduct a study, A study to assess the knowledge of private school teacher and government school teacher regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in selected school at Rohtas Dist.

1.1 Objectives:
1. To assess the knowledge of private school teachers regarding ADHD.
2. To assess the knowledge of government school teacher regarding ADHD.
3. To compare the knowledge regarding ADHD between private school and government school teachers.
4. To find out the association between the knowledge of two groups with selected demographic variables.

1.2 Hypothesis:
H1: - Private school teacher will have above average knowledge regarding ADHD.
H2: - Government school teacher will have poor knowledge regarding ADHD.
H3: - There will be statistical significance between the knowledge regarding ADHD private and government school teachers.
H4: -There will be association between socio demographic variable and knowledge of two groups.

II. METHDOLOGY

In this study Non -experimental Quantitative research design and Comparative Retrospective Design was selected by the researchers. Area of the study was School of Rohtas District. Target population wasthe entire set of units for which the survey data are to be used to make inferences in the private school and government school teachers.Setting of the study was Sasaram and Akhorigola. Purposive sampling technique will we used to select the samples. The sample size consists at 30 private school teacher and 30 government school teachers. The investigator developed a self-structured questionnaire of ADHD among private and government school teachers age between 22-60 years. The structured self questionnaire comprised of two sections: Section A: Socio Demographic Data consisting of total 9-items related to socio-demographic profile of the subjects and includes Age, Gander, Education, Monthly income, Marital status, take class from, Area of residence, Type of job and teacher having how much child. Section B: Questionnaire on Knowledge Regarding ADHD among Private school and Government school teachers. The reliability of tool was 0.9 for ADHD among private and government school teacher. before the data collection the investigator obtained the formal permission from the principals of various schools. Coding was done for each item. In master sheet coded data were entered. They were again entered in master sheet with key for coding. Frequency and percentage distribution for socio-demographic characteristics of sample was done. Analysis of private and government school teacher was done.

III. RESULTS

Table 1: Socio Demographic Variable Frequency Distribution

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
Below 25year	10	16.7%
26-35year	22	36.7%
36-45year	11	18.3%
More than 45	17	28.3%
Gender		
Male	39	65%
Female	21	35%
Education		

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B.Ed	19	31.7%
Graduation	39	65%
PHD	2	3.3%
Monthly Income		
Less than 20000	26	43.3%
20001-30000	4	6.7%
30001-40000	19	31.7%
More than 40000	11	18.3%
Marital status		
Married	42	70%
Unmarried	18	30%
Divorce	0	0%
Widow	0	0%
Take class from		
1-3 class	4	6.7%
4-5 class	17	28.3%
6-8 class	39	65%
Area of residence		
Rural	37	61.7%
Urban	23	38.3%
Type of job		
Government	30	50%
Contract based	0	0%
Private	30	50%
Teacher having how much child		
1	13	21.7%
2	21	35%
3	7	11.7%
0	19	31.6%

Table 2: Likert scale of awareness for private school teachers

Category	Class	frequency	Percentage
Very unaware	0-4	3	10%
Unaware	5-8	18	60%
Neither aware nor unaware	9-12	9	30%
Aware	13-16	0	0%
Very aware	17-20	0	0%

Table 3: Likert scale of awareness for Government school teachers

Category	Class	Frequency	Percentage
Very unaware	0-4	4	13.35%
Unaware	5-8	12	40%
Neither aware nor unaware	9-12	14	46.65%
Aware	13-16	0	0%
Very aware	17-20	0	0%

Table 4: Student t test

Group	Private	Government
Mean	7.6	7.8
SD	2.34	2.33
SEM	0.43	0.42
N	30	30

IV. DISCUSSION:

Majority of the sample at 37% were in the category of 26-35 years. Next majority of the sample at 28% lied in the category of more than 45 years. About 18% of the collected data were from the category 36-45 years and ultimately the remaining minorities at 17% were in the category of below 25 years of age.Majority of the sample at 65% were Male. The rest of the sample at 35%were Female. Majority of the sample at 65% were the Graduate qualified. Next majority of the sample at 31.70% were the BED qualified. The rest of the sample at 3.30% were in the category of PHD.Majority of the sample at 43.30% were in the category of less than 20,000. Next majority of the sample at 31.70% lied in the category of 30,001-40,000. About 18.30% of the collected data were from the category of more than 40,000 and ultimately the remaining minorities at 6.70% were in the category of 20,001-30,000.Majority of the sample at 70% were married. The rest of the sample at 30% were in the category of unmarried. Majority of the sample at 65% were in the category of 6-8 class. Next majority of the sample at 28.30% lied in the category of 4-5 class and ultimately the remaining minorities at 6.70% were in the category of 1-3 class.The majority of the sample at 61.70% were in the category of rural area. The minority of sample were in the category of urban area at 38.30%.The majority of the sample were equally divided into Government and Private at 50%. Majority of the sample at 35% were in the category of 2 child. Next majority of the sample at 31% lied in the category of 0 child. About 22% of the collected data were from the category of 1 child and ultimately the remaining minorities at 12% were in the category of 3 child. Majority of the sample for private school teachers lied in the category were in the unaware category at 60% in awareness scale whereas as among the government school teachers were in niether aware nor unaware category at 46.65% in level of awareness. Regarding student t test, P value and statistical significance: the two-tailed P value equals 0.7412 by conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be not statistically significant.Confidence interval: the mean of Private minus Government equals -0.20, 95% confidence interval of this difference: From -1.41 to 1.01. Intermediate values used in calculations:$t = 0.3319$df $= 58$, standard error of difference $= 0.603$

V. CONCLUSION:

Majority of the sample at 37% were in the category of 26-35 years; majority of the sample at 65% were Male; majority of the sample at 65% were the Graduate qualified; majority of the sample at 43.30% were in the category of less than 20,000; majority of the sample at 70% were married; majority of the sample at 65% were in the category of 6-8 class; majority of the sample at 61.70% were in the category of rural area; Majority of the sample were equally divided into Government and Private at 50%; Majority of the sample at 35% were in the category of 2 child.In this study, the researcher focuses on strengthening the skills and clinical expertise of the current and future nurses to tackle the serious available problem, i.e., ADHD and its prevention to provide the optimal care to the client and patients. The nurses must focus on providing health care based on patient's preferences such as, needs, culture, language, society, and race, to provide the optimum and holistic care needed.This research is consciously and systematically planned and implemented through instruction and aims the harmonious and skilful development of the practical and theoretical knowledge for the nurses.

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