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ORGAN DONATION INCLUSIVE OF EDUCATION FROM SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL: NEP 2020

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ABSTRACT

The study looked at cadaver donation awareness at a few schools in Hyderabad, Telangana State. The paper used a qualitative approach to offer a hypothesis about how awareness of awareness of the impact of cadaver donation and inclusive education are being interpreted, as well as the views of educators, parents, and students. The study outlined how teachers and students collaborated to alter and change the educational system and its surroundings in order to develop and implement a strategy for comprehending the significance of organ donation education. Teachers (5), students (10) and parents (5) from the educational sector make up the research's respondents. Results demonstrate that parents, teachers, and students all agreed that the humane, context-sensitive, and person-centered nature of the organ donation and inclusive education processes is what really matters when it comes to the lack of knowledge regarding cadaver donation. The involvement of the individual, the community, and the school is crucial in building a bridge for causes like organ donation.

KEYWORDS : NEP, organ donation, WHO, cadaver donation

INTRODUCTION

The Indian government created the country wide National Policy on Education (NPE) program to encourage education among the citizens. This program (NEP) covers both urban and rural India primary and secondary education through Schools and colleges. In 1968 Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi issued the country's first NPE program then in 1986 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi also issued the second NEP and in 2020 Prime Minister Narendra Modi issued the third NEP program. The World Health Organization estimates that in India, only 0.01 percent of persons donate their organs after passing away. Some of the reasons for this poor performance are a lack of public awareness, individual superstitions or religious beliefs, and severe regulations. Tamil Nadu has been declared the greatest state in the nation for organ donation for the sixth year in a row. Of the states in India, 8,245 organs have already been removed from 1,392 donors. Despite the introduction of government policies and programmes at the Central and State levels, there is still a scarcity of organs and many people are waiting.

Telangana State

Since the start of the Jeevandan organ donation programme in 2013, 414 dead organ donors have donated 1075 organs. The Jeevandan organ donation programme has set a new high since its start with 127 contributions this year. On National Organ Donation Day 2017, the National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO), Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare named the state-run Jeevandan organ donation programme as the best-performing organ donation drive in the nation. The state is at the forefront of organ donation on a national level.

Myths and Facts on organ Donation

The lack of donors in India is primarily due to the widespread misconceptions and myths surrounding the issue, especially among those who have never interacted with transplant recipients or donor families. Due to this misconception, people are deterred from becoming donors. Organ transplantation can save many lives, but there are far too few donors in our nation.

Importance of Cadaver Donation

Any organ that is transplanted into another person must first be removed from another person, which is the fundamental issue with this course of treatment. The only supply of human organs and tissues is organ and tissue donation. Every transplant recipient needs a donor or source, who may be a deceased person or a living individual. The ethical and social concerns surrounding transplantation are linked with the issues of donor source, organ allocation, and organ retrieval procedures.

Role of Education

A donation to Cadaver Education creates new opportunities. It opens up fresh opportunities. By presenting a novel interpretation of the time, location, and method of becoming a donor, it deconstructs clichés about organ donation as a person destined to remain inside and maintain the home. Their perspectives will be expanded by learning about organ donors, and they will be seen as experts and knowledgeable individuals in the workplace.

Cadaver The ideas that the public has about itself and their roles in society are defined and shaped by donation sensitization inclusive education. Through it, the general public is taught to read it again and comprehend how organ donation came about. It teaches children how to handle difficult situations with grace by balancing firmness and generosity.

Need of the study

With multidisciplinary universities and colleges being constructed in or close to every district and student curricula, pedagogy, evaluation, and support being redesigned for an improved student experience, the new education policy makes some important modifications to the existing system. Knowledge of cadaver donation and its significance should be taught in all levels of education, from high school to higher education, given the current situation. There are various obstacles to organ donation, particularly cadaver donation after brain death, in India. These obstacles include ones related to culture, religion, and lack of understanding.

Research Methodology

The study uses qualitative research to learn more about cadaver donation and its effects on society from the perspectives of high school students, parents, and teachers at particular schools. Through inclusive education, the level of awareness and readiness is determined. In qualitative research, the researcher made reference to the occurrences or pinpointed the findings through counselling. It makes clear the notion that individuals act and have an impact on others based on what they perceive, hear, and read. Students learn about classroom lectures, existential meanings, and the intricacy of the cadaver donation experience in education through this study.

Research Design

No presumptions about where the data should or could go were made; instead, the information acquired for this study was evaluated on its own merits (Charmaz, 2014). The study's units of analysis were chosen without using any preconceived ideas or hypotheses. Cadaver donation as a result of data analysis and inquiries about related topics has increased the data collection (2015

Corbin & Strauss,). The unit of examination was open to the data emerging fully and instantly. They are the most fundamental and

significant factors that came out of the study as a result of the opinions of the participants.

Data Collection

The participants of the research are ten (10) high school students from the selected Govt. schools, parents (5) and teachers (10) from the teachers association in Hyderabad, Telangana District.

Tool for Data Collection

primary Questions:-

1. Where is the respondent coming from?
2. How many years the respondent been into teaching (Teacher)/ How many children(Parents)/ in which class (students)?
3. What is organ donation? Middle Questions:-
4. Can you tell about your understanding of cadaver donation?
5. What is the importance of the cadaver donation in society?
6. Inclusive of cadaver donation in curriculum will help to understand more about it?
7. What is the effect of value education system as a stake holder?
8. How do you incorporate the organ donation culture into the teaching and learning process school?

Finishing Questions

1. How will you promote the comprehensive education based on your approval of organ donation?
2. Do you have the same opinion in changing values towards organ donation? Why?
3. Any remarks or suggestions?

Data Analysis

The study used coding and Memoing to compare and evaluate promising cadaver donation and their characteristics counseling in classrooms, in accordance with the sample principles. They provided points, references, and clarity for the final stages of the writing process as well as aided reflection on the subjects. Observations made using an Excel spreadsheet

CONCLUSION

Based on the issues raised in the difficulties' presentation, the paper's conclusions are as follows: Technology is currently essential in India's medical industry, whether for therapeutic or

diagnostic purposes, to extend life expectancy, boost population health, or increase immunization rates. On the other hand, the failure of the government is evident in the lack of information regarding organ donation among medical personnel, the general public, and hospitals. Implementing awareness campaigns on cadaver organ donation and delivering clear messages through curriculum inclusion from high school to higher education levels are the best ways to address the organ shortage.

- Teachers, parents, and students think that educating

people about the value of cadaver donation will usher in a new era of society. Education acknowledges that social issues related to organ donation define and form the intricate social structure.

- Teachers think that human promotion involves educating kids about the value of organ donation. Being different and the role of organ donation do not minimize or reduce the possibilities of making a positive contribution to the community.
- The idea of organ donation is presented by students in the classroom once they have established their identity and self-worth.
- Most of the respondents confess that the approach springs from the cultural barriers, religious perspectives and have undergone within their environment. Awareness on cadaver donation to be a choice that human create or convert into part of the existing system they find in the group

Lack of awareness cannot be dissociated from proper social conduct. When someone comes with open and declares his or her actual want, there will be continually ready to simply accept and admire the view on organ donation

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