

## **Can Bangladesh Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) without Addressing Disability Issues**

Brig Gen Engr. Mohammed Sharafat Hossain  
(Retd) NDC, PSC, PENG

---

**Abstract:** SDGs set up a unique bind of desires for the world body. Setting under an one umbrella the UN officials, states and concern people spherical few main improvement concerns, the SDGs inspire global motion to address urgent improvement problems that have an impact on lives of the bad and marginalized sections of society through lowering poverty, enhancing health and addressing academic and environmental concerns. In Bangladesh due to various reasons issues of disability remain at the bottom of the development. Disability is viewed as a curse and a source of family disgrace by the general public. People in general regard infirmity as a curse and a source of family disgrace. Regrettably, not in any place in the SDGs are human beings with non-abilities specially referred to. This lack of pastime to PWDs is a striking oversight, particularly in moderate of the World Bank's findings that whilst PWDs make up 10% of the world's population, they make up 20% of the world's poor. Even if PWDs are now not explicitly stated in the SDGs, they are implicitly blanketed in each of the Goals and the accompanying Targets and Indicators. Yet lack of categorical inclusion in the SDGs, and the growing physique of monitoring and evaluation equipment that have been designed to gauge the growth closer to these goals, is a neglected opportunity. Such collaboration are expected from individual to state level and such campaigns enhance the inter-group relation promoting trustworthy environment.

**Keyword:** Disability; Sustainable Development Goals, Bangladesh.

---

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Disability is a universal phenomenon from which none is immune. It has severe consequences on the family, the society and the country in general. Due to a number of factors incapacity issues commonly stays in backside improvement menu. These back position may also be expressed in open desire due to the reality of the political weak point of individuals with incapacity (PWD) and by means of the use of the immoderate perceived financial charges and low perceived benefits. Many humans in Bangladesh regard incapacity as a misfortune and a source of household humiliation. At home, it has been exclusively some orderly works to uplift attention about incapacity at the neighbourhood level. Female with disabilities are greater exposed to social harassment and overlook than extraordinary women. PWDs are normally separated in existing day from state and non-state improvement events. This forget about prevents PWDs from participating in plain financial, social and political things to do within the communities, groups also in schools, amongst different things. The wide variety of employed PWDs is assumed to be a good deal less than 1%. Data on particular wants is very limited and is a long way from expressing the real one. Without mainstreaming PWDs, it will be hard for Bangladesh to accumulate her development objectives.

### **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

In early 90s, the lives of most PWDs were dominated by way of the ignorance, fear and superstition held by others. The direct give up end output of trust has been the "neglect" of PWDs. These forget manifests itself via the relative invisibility of PWDs; exclusion from mainstream economic, social and political things to do in their households and communities. Unfortunately this situation is still unchanged for the majority of PWDs living in Bangladesh. PWDs are generally left out of improvement due to a lack of consciousness among the people who plan and manipulate developmental programs. They are frequently not aware of the severe difficulties faced by using PWDs and most do not have get right of entry to achieve the skills and expertise that would allow them to consist of PWDs and their households in development programs. The overlook that effects from this lack of know-how reinforces and multiplies the consequences of the negative attitudes that already exist within households and communities. Most of the time, it is no longer the incapacity that causes a PWD's exclusion from society, but as an alternative the attitudes and environmental variables that he or she faces in daily life. Disability grew to become an improvement agenda in the international context as an end result of the declaration of United Nations Standard Rules in 1993, the Global Decade of Disability which used to be strengthened with the aid of statement of the UN ESCAP Decade on Disability (1993-2002). All of these declarations, conventions, charters etc. name for an inclusive society, where the rights of all people, including PWDs, will be upheld barring discrimination. Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated international

areas in the world. Financially, Nation has a low incomes in the glove, has a perfect share of human beings dwelling in poverty.

### **RESEARCH OBJECTIVE**

- ❖ To identify the pitfalls to satisfy Goals of SDGs with the climate of human beings with incapacity in Bangladesh
- ❖ To find out the major factors that affect in fulfilling SDGs Goals for PWD in Bangladesh

### **RATIONALE OF THE STUDY**

PWDs have constantly been discriminated and kept isolated, invisible from the view of the society. No such awesome initiative has been in area in the context of Bangladesh. Interventions based on charity and welfare will no longer be of any use in bringing them into the mainstream of society and making sure their full participation in society. In 2007 March, the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities or Special Needs (UNCRPD) used to be signed, and on May 3, 2008, it grew to be international law. Bangladesh grew to become the eighth to sign and ratify the UN CRPD, in the hopes that it would enter into pressure as soon as feasible. Here, social exclusion-inclusion is defined as a psychological state, economic, political, and social phenomenon. Social inclusion requires conducive environment, climate, or situation at external, industry level, and internal environment (e.g. Jauch & Glueck, 1988). Therefore, the state of social inclusion can be the source of all the possible wellbeing, empowerment, or mainstreaming of the PWD.

In March 2007, the UNCRPD signed on May 3, 2008, it grew to become world law. Human rights are meaningless except they are put into practice. Many current programs that goal MDG troubles can be prolonged to PWDs with little or no change, it is becoming obvious. In different circumstances, tiny modifications in program planning at the start or simple, low cost variants can be applied into ongoing policies and packages to make sure that poverty-eradication efforts acquire many greater PWDs. Finally, in some cases, small subgroups of guys and women with particular varieties of disabilities may also favor disability-specific variations – the Deaf regional for example, will commonly choose sign language interpretation to take full gain of offerings and programs to the everyday population, humans who are blind will frequently acquire from elements made on hand in Braille. Even in this case, such changes are pretty low fee and can be predicted and deliberate for as insurance policies and packages are developed.

### **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

Fundamental research question is "Are people with disabilities socially excluded, and can they be mainstreamed into the development?" Some of the specific research questions are as follows:

1. What are the existing systems, structure, activities, and climate of PWD in Bangladesh in line of SDGs attainment?
2. What can be the viable action plans for mainstreaming PWD in Bangladesh for making SDGs meaningful?

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

A national study conducted in 2001-2002 found a primary school enrolment rate of only 4% for children with disabilities. Over the last decade and a half, significant measures have been taken, but the enrolment rate cannot be estimated over 20% as yet. In 2014, UNICEF published situation analysis of children with disabilities in Bangladesh, where they quoted data from the Bangladesh Primary Education Annual Sector Performance Report-2013 in this regard. Both reports give enrolment figures of children with disabilities in absolute numbers. The 2014 report estimates total number of children with disabilities within the age group of 3-14 at almost 200,000 and calculates the enrolment rate at 59.4%, whereas the 2002 study had estimated the total number of children at approximately 1.6 million.

Truly speaking, a great deal review of literature could not be made due to paucity of time and non-availability of reading materials in our libraries. Library indexes of Bangladesh University Professionals, 'National Defense College' and 'Defense Services Command and Staff College' reveal that no study made before on this subject. In various central libraries of Armed Forces at Dhaka, no books or literatures on this issue could be tracked down. However, there are numerous materials available in Internet, reports, seminars paper, lectures, publications, journals, and many incident-wise write up published in our daily newspapers, periodicals.

The writers also stated that condition of kids with special nature in Bangladesh is pathetic. Today the NGOs as an alternative than authorities are taking the incapacity movement forward in Bangladesh. As such PWDs social reputation in their households in communities has changed. In the writer's learn about disability is defined as a complicated structure of deprivation with social exclusion. Within the prevailing physiological,

social, and cultural circumstances, PWDs are observed to have reduced capability and self-confidence. The writers also opined that poverty creates disability and disability creates poverty and PWDs are often among the poorest of poor. There is no disagreement with that. None of the writers disagree with the crucial state of PWDs. There is no option open without mainstreaming PWDs in the development policy with social inclusion and process for at least making SDGs based national development meaningful. But writers could ascertain measures need to be taken for Bangladesh to ensure mainstreaming PWDs. It also needs to have a look on to the commitment made by Bangladesh Government on this issue and its state of implementation.

### **RESEARCH FRAMEWORK**

There have been no tries to behavior everyday national PWDs incidence survey with the aid of the use of a extensive statistical agency. The WHO's global estimate predicts about 10% of all human beings have a disability of one shape or another. This is also proper in Bangladesh, in accordance to high quality sources, with an improved incapacity charge in rural Bangladesh. Bangladesh is thinking to have an immoderate incidence of handicap due to overcrowding, immoderate poverty, no educated, short of consciousness and most importantly, a short of scientific treatment and uplifting. Almost all human beings in Nation, get believed with the aid of the unknown believe, reputedly go through shortage of perception about disability. Furthermore, stigma, ignorance, and impairment-based classifications all have an impact on huge public perceptions of disability. Moreover, documents referring to particular needs is lack on common mass. Indicative evidence on poverty and incapacity is even found in some places on the other hand complete seem up on the linkages are now not on hand as indicated in SDGs. The lack of comprehensive records on the poverty of PWDs is every one-of-a-kind indicator of their marginalized and invisible repute in their societies. An exceptional majority of the populace is unaware of the integral motives that motive disability. This is due to the mindset of set up human beings in the direction of PWDs which at its wonderful length is based totally absolutely sincerely on prejudices.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The report has been prepared primarily based on desk assessment of existing literatures, internet sources and input from stakeholders in Bangladesh. This used to be observed by using discipline visits to one-of-a-kind corporations working with disability, intervention centres, meeting with end-users/disabled youngsters and adults and series of conferences with key stake holders. Existing archives have been reviewed and interviews supplied up to date information.

### **LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

Basic limitation of present research can be viewed from theoretical and methodological perspectives. As there is lack of previous literature and theorization in the areas of exclusion-inclusion the researcher discussed the findings using theories of inter-group relations to understand the dynamics of exclusion-inclusion in the PWD sector. Thus, the approach pursued by the researcher might have some limitations.

Multi-methods used in the research might have created some complexities to understand the methodological aspect of the present research. The researcher mostly relied on secondary data and literature as such many conclusions could not be explicitly supported by findings.

### **FINDING OF THE STUDY**

#### **General**

The facts on prevalence of incapacity has been a take into account of serious debate: vary of origin imparting doubt in mind. The WHO's world counting says about 10% of all humans have a incapacity in an any kinds. These were what seen to be proper in Home with few man saying a greater incapacity price in village of home in plea of crowded men, excessive poorness, under education, short of knowledge, moreover, short of scientific need and openness. Action Aid-Bangladesh and Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV) marked the non-able men at 8.8% of the complete mass. Bangladesh Protibandhi Kalayan Samiti data 7.8%, while in some other survey Action Aid Bangladesh (1996) records 14.04% men discomfort from a structure disabilities. In other side of coin, the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) counts in 1982, 1986 and 1998 counted a country large existing price of incapacity at 0.64%, 0.5% and 1.60% respectively. It used to be no longer inside the purview of the research to lift out a survey on the occurrence of disability. National Census 2010 should no longer verify the kinds of PWDs in proper sense due to lack of training of the facts collector. But in the FY 2010-2011 has an allocation of fund for a PWDs survey amounting Tk. 5.76 core. As such facts and figures are taken from the most elaborate study conducted by Unnayan Onneshan in 2005. According to the survey conducted, 5.6% People in Bangladesh suffer from a vary of

disabilities. Hearing impairments account for 18.6% of PWDs, even as visual impairments account for 32.2 percent, vocal 3.9 %, bodily 27.8 %, mental 6.7 share and a couple of (multipurpose type) 10.7%.

Under the micro-finance scheme, which was initiated more than ten years back, DSS used to provide a loan amounting BDT 10,000 to acid survivors and people with disabilities. A decade later, the loan amount is still BDT 10,000. This is not justified and due to inflation, the economic value of the same amount has gone down significantly. The social safety net schemes for persons with disabilities currently in operation are as follows:

	Social safety net scheme	Budget 2016-17		Budget 2017-18	
		Persons	Allocation	Persons	Allocation
	<b>Direct Services</b>				
1	Allowance for insolvent persons with disabilities	750,000	5,400,000,000	825,000	6,930,000,000
2	Monthly education stipend for students with disabilities	70,000	478,800,000	80,000	545,000,000
3	Grants for schools of children with disabilities	25,000	125,000,000	35,000	229,600,000
4	Micro-credit for acid survivors & persons with disabilities	30,000	30,000,000	15,000	15,000,000
5	One-stop Service Centers	307,000	530,800,000	376,000	650,000,000
6	Institute of Pediatric Neuro Disorder	2,000	54,400,000	4,000	144,500,000
7	Establishment of hostels for visually impaired children	1,000	78,900,000	3,000	181,200,000
	<b>Total Direct Services</b>	<b>1,185,000</b>	<b>6,736,900,000</b>	<b>1,338,000</b>	<b>8,695,300,000</b>
	<b>Indirect Services</b>				
1	Neuro-developmental disability protection trust		105,000,000		105,000,000
2	Physical disability protection trust		50,000,000		100,000,000
3	Establishment of Autism Academy		600,000,000		600,000,000
	<b>Total Indirect Services</b>		<b>755,000,000</b>		<b>805,000,000</b>
	<b>Total Allocation on Disability in Year</b>		<b>7,563,600,000</b>		<b>9,500,300,000</b>
	National Social safetynet budget for the year		452,300,000.00		542,060,000.00
			0		
	<b>Percentage of total safetynet budget in Disability</b>		<b>1.65%</b>		<b>1.75%</b>

Disability cuts across all different sections of a country’s population. As such, within people living in geographically vulnerable areas, or within vulnerable groups because of their ethnicity, religion, place of birth, socio-economic status, or family profession whatsoever, a considerable portion of the population also lives with disability, and thus further aggravates their poverty.

The SDGs, additionally acknowledged as the Global Goals, had been adopted with the useful resource of the United Nations in 2015 as a common identify to movement to supply up poverty, defend the planet, and make sure that by means of the utilization of 2030 all human beings experience peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are integrated—they apprehend that motion in one neighborhood will have a have an impact on penalties in others, and that development have to stability social, financial and environmental sustainability. Countries have agreed to emphasize improvement for these who are the most disadvantaged. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination closer to girls and girls. The creativity, knowhow, science and economic assets from all of society is critical to reap the SDGs in every context.

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS

At the midpoint in SDG timeline, great improvement has already been made. Reducing absolute poverty with the aid of half of is inside attain for the world as a whole. With the exception of Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, crucial university enrolment is at least ninety percent. Malaria prevention is expanding, with exquisite sized will increase in insecticide-treated bed-net use amongst youngsters under 5 in sub-Saharan Africa. In sixteen out of 20 countries, use has at least tripled due to the fact round 2000. Since 1990, 1.6 billion human beings have had access to included consuming water.

Alongside The successes embody a range of goals and targets that are perhaps to be not mentioned until greater on the spot action is taken about one quarter of all younger human beings in growing global areas are considered to be underweight and are at hazard of long-term results of undernourishment; greater than 500,000 possible mothers in growing international places die annually in childbirth or of troubles from pregnancy; in Sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of human beings living on simply over a dollar a day is no longer going to be reduce in half. Additionally, in center earnings countries like Mexico, Brazil, Romania, Macedonia, and Indonesia, inequality has additionally led to ‘pockets of poverty’ – socially-excluded corporations that will want distinctive hobby if their world locations are to achieve the SDGs.

The world financial disaster moreover threatens to destabilize progress, as a better future for the world’s most inclined human beings have to fall sufferer to contraction of trade, remittances, capital flows and donor support. Donor states are being cautioned to renew on the other hand than resign their dedication to achieving the SDGs at a time when it is expanded integral than ever to preserve social stability, security, and prosperity.

State level interventions can bring about very effective PWD mainstreaming initiatives. Government not only provides social security's to the PWD but also initiates some non-discrimination strategies and affirmative actions. There are ample opportunities to offer education and employment to the PWD. Prevention and early detection of disabilities with the basic health support is also a very important role state can play.

Present government has given focus on reviewing and reforming policies, creating disabled friendly infrastructures, developing social and economic infrastructure and opportunities, adopting policies to mainstream the rights and concerns in sartorial policies and programmes, initiating special programmes for rehabilitation, coordinating among development agencies, and launching programmes to prevent disabilities. Public identities of the PWD can be created and altered with the aid of tax policy of the government. The government budgeting and fiscal policy-making have emerged as considerable processes through which incapacity can be politically recognized, administratively regulated, judicially mediated and financially supported.

### **SDGS AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN BANGLADESH:**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set up a unifying set of desires for the global community. Bringing at the same time United Nations agencies, governments and civil society around eight key enhancement issues, the SDGs inspire collaborative action to deal with pressing development troubles that have an effect on lives of the bad and marginalized sections of society with the aid of lowering poverty, bettering health and addressing instructional and environmental concerns.

Regrettably, not in any place in the SDGs are individuals with disabilities explicitly cited. This missing of attention to of us with disabilities is a placing oversight, mostly in mild of the World Bank's findings that while people with disabilities make up 10% of the world's population, they make up 20% of the world's poor.

Even if guys and women with not in able are no longer explicitly referred to in the SDGs, they are completely blanketed in every of the 17 Goals and the accompanying Targets and Indicators. Yet lack of unique inclusion in the SDGs, and the developing physique of monitoring and distinction gear that have been designed to gauge the boom toward these goals, is a ignored opportunity. In past, human beings with disabilities have been regularly misunderstood as people whose lives were determined by using scientific and rehabilitation needs. (the scientific model) or as people who are recipients of social and monetary helps (the charity model). In fact, whilst some individuals with disabilities – like all distinct sections of society – do have scientific issues and choose social supports, the most urgent subject is poverty. A creating physique of search for suggests the interrelation between people with disabilities and poverty. This poverty is due to a lack of education, social marginalization, and obstacles to employment. It is moreover due to a lack of expertise about incapacity problems among selection makers, who simply do now no longer apprehend that people with disabilities prefer the equal possibilities for poverty-reduction reachable to all different members of society.

The UN CRPD, that has been ratified, speaks without a doubt to this, genuinely defining the rights of men and female with disabilities as an trouble of human rights and calling upon the world local to make sure these human rights. Whereas the UNCRPD is a fundamental tool for human beings with disabilities to be trying to find equitable treatment, the lack of chances and entitlements poses a extensive concern. Human rights are meaningless unless they are put into practice.

It is already clearer that many present day applications that tackle SDG troubles can be prolonged to individuals with disabilities with little or no change needed. In different cases, small adjustments in planning at the outset of the software or simple, affordable variations can be built-in into on-going policies and applications to insure that outreach efforts to eradicate poverty attain many higher humans with disabilities. Finally, in some cases, small subgroups of people with specific types of disabilities might also moreover favor disability-specific variations – the Deaf neighborhood for example, will frequently want sign language interpretation to take full acquire of offerings and programs supplied to the frequent population, humans who are blind will many times gain from components made on hand in Braille. Even here, such variations are exceptionally inexpensive and can be expected and deliberate for every time insurance policies and programmers are being designed.

The key to ensuring that persons with incapacity benefit from the SDGs is to systematically end up aware of the factors that currently block their inclusion in applications and policies based on the SDGs. Simply counting the volume of disabled people in want of offerings is a excellent vicinity to start. Governments for the duration of the world are now starting to determine how many people with disabilities stay in their cities as a end result of the UN's Washington City Group's current work. An instance of the benefits of such principal records series is the developing Inclusive Education action – with the identification of thousands of lots of disabled children who are no longer in schools, educators have begun to lift them into the community lecture room.

Part of the hassle is that improvement actors frequently suppose the desires of disabled humans will be taken care of with the aid of some incapacity unique team or program. Not entirely does this now no longer consistently happen, then again it is now obvious that mainstreaming human beings with disabilities is the most efficient, cost-effective, and least stigmatizing manner of meeting their needs. This lack of inclusion with the resource of trendy improvement actors regularly is because it is incorrectly believed that distinct competencies are wished to deal with disabilities troubles and it therefore be left to “experts”. While technical assist may be

needed in some particular situations to make positive inclusion of individuals with disability, most frequently enhancement programmers imparting things like vocational training, water and sanitation, economic guide and microcredit can effortlessly include most disabled people with very little adaptation. Furthermore, the trust that such programs, by and large when there is a need for specialized interventions, are steeply-priced and tricky to run is additionally determined regularly, even although an developing amount of lookup shows that no longer only are disability-inclusive packages cost-effective, however that inclusion of people with disabilities in such programs is a approaches greater affordable than the fees that will be incurred over their lifetimes by using way of beside them from educational, career training, social integration, and civic participation programs.

Perhaps the fine barrier to mainstreaming then again is stigma and prejudice. Long hooked up negative beliefs about what explanations of incapacity and the barriers of human beings with disabilities, are regularly firmly held and challenging to dispel, even amongst these who work in international improvement or fitness circles. Such stigma regularly ability that non-disabled people of the community are reluctant to take section in the identical development programmers as humans with disabilities. Persons with disabilities on the one of a kind hand are typically reluctant to take phase as they worry bullying and rejection. Many social personnel are hesitant to encompass people with disabilities in their packages due to the truth they lack sufficient consciousness of how to do so.

The SDGs replicate the movements and ambitions contained in the Sustainable Declaration that used to be adopted through way of 189 international locations all thru the UN Summit in September 2015. Bangladesh has made noteworthy boom in the attainment of SDGs all via 2015-2030. Bangladesh's improvement nearer to the SDGs is visible in human development, such as gender parity in principal and secondary college enrollment.

Mid-way through to the 2030 goal of SDGs attainment, Bangladesh has covered sizeable grounds and can safely be referred to be on tune in relation to most of the targets. A midterm assessment of development at the mixture stage suggests that Bangladesh is making modern strides in lowering poverty, already bringing down the poverty gap ratio to 9 in opposition to 2015 intention of eight with the price of poverty reduction being 1.34 share in relation to the required fee of 1.23 percent. With regard to ambitions such as expansion of quintessential and secondary education, little one and toddler mortality rate, containing the unfold and fatality of malaria and tuberculosis, mainly in town areas, reforestation, get entry to properly ingesting water, and sanitation latrines, Bangladesh has carried out remarkably and may also additionally properly achieve numerous of these needs before the stipulated time. The United States of America has already completed gender parity in integral and secondary training and in the wage employment in the non-agriculture sector.

However, amongst the difficulties that Nation encounter, vaccination of COVID 19 to all, enhancing maternal health is a necessary concern. Despite the reality that maternal mortality is at current on track, greater interest prefer to be paid to it, in particular in light of the company new worldwide pandemic. The USA is also fighting in phrases of keeping protected areas, in particular the moist lands, for biological changes. Pure consuming water and proper toilets, extensively speaking in village regions, is each other challenge that need attention. Yet each and each one of a kind mission that Nation encounter is in solving positive marked place of poorness those were behind a approaches at the back of with admire to the United States large normal and where the profits of SDGs fulfillment desire to be in special goals. This locality encompass the city slums, the hilly areas, sea shore areas and notable green inclined areas.

### **GENERAL CLIMATE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN BANGLADESH:**

Access of youngsters with disabilities to training is extraordinarily limited. An unequal instructional system, a rigorous and unfriendly schooling curriculum, parental lack of know-how and lack of awareness, blended with insufficient teacher competence and an unfavorable local weather in most institutions, In Bangladesh, little has been achieved to promote the schooling of disabled children. The authorities runs thirteen important colleges for disabled younger human beings and seven colleges for listening to impaired youngsters in phrases of distinctive education, 5 for eye disabilities kids, and a school for these with mental disabilities. Private voluntary businesses are also involved in institutional based educational rehabilitation thru 5 colleges for humans with hearing impairment, two for those with visible impairment, and three faculties for these with mental disabilities, alongside with their branches in exclusive districts. At the high faculty level, the Government is jogging 64 built-in applications attached to normal schools, while voluntary development companies are operating a number of faculties each for these with visible and hearing disabilities.

While the country has an estimated 1.6 million youngsters with disabilities inside the predominant school-going age, the whole variety of youngsters enrolled in different and integrated education packages is estimated to be some distance under 5,000. In phrases of manpower in one of a kind education, 15 post-graduate teachers are trained every 12 months thru the Department of Special Education underneath Dhaka University. Several different instructors training applications are additionally being offered by means of different private/voluntary organizations. The Government has additionally developed a National Center for Special

Education, and it is likely that there will be a vast amplify in the numbers of instructors skilled in distinct education. With all these efforts combined, only 4% of the teenagers with disabilities inside the major school-going age have so far been enrolled in education.

Bangladesh has two impartial ministries catering for coaching – Education Ministry and the Primary and Mass Education Ministry – which are pushing to fulfill the intention of “Education for all by means of way of 2015”. Yet the schooling of the teenagers with disabilities is below the capabilities of the Social Welfare Ministry. Which performs no section to obtain the standard goal. A giant chunk (70%) of the startling ninety six percentage of youth who are still out of school might have been enrolled in the everyday national education program with very little effort. This may want to be integrated into a future Inclusive Education Program. The ultimate 30% ought to be enrolled under Integrated and Special Education Programs. Yet this has no longer occurred as yet. The 2d section of the national Primary Education Development Program (PEDP-II) has only covered the difficulty upon insistence of pressure groups.

Special Education used to be suggested for adolescents with disabilities in the National Education Policy 2010. In Chapter-18 section-a, of the Education Policy, 13 strategies had been recognized to ensure the schooling of adolescents with disabilities. Salient points of these strategies are identification and survey of children with disabilities to investigate their quantity and nature and diploma of their disability. The built-in applications in some schools with non-disabled young people to overcome troubles with reformation of present built-in schooling software will be starting soon. The comparable application for listening to impaired, speech impaired, intellectually disabled and bodily impaired newcomers can be initiated as integrated software at main level. The reformation of government and non-government major colleges to address the want of kids with disabilities will be done. The institution of colleges/institutions for instructors of kids with disabilities will be made. The incorporation of incapacity difficulty in the curricula from important level; flexible curriculum for teens with disabilities is underway by means of gorgeous authority. The schooling substances at low or no fee will be provided. The curriculum of teachers’ coaching university have to encompass the challenge things for find out about or education concerning to kids with disabilities. The faculties presenting integrated programs have to have at least one trainer skilled in exceptional education.

Along with the formal education program, Bangladesh has a very strong and sizeable non-formal education structure, usually operated with the aid of the NGOs. The greatest stakeholder in this area is a NGO popularly known as BRAC which operates 35,000 colleges itself, and additionally helps an estimated 25,000 more operated by using different distinctive NGOs, following a curriculum developed with the aid of BRAC. BRAC these days made a coverage choice to consist of at least three impaired college students in every of their 35,000 schools, which is a current improvement in this field. The number will progressively be increased. This one decision by myself will make certain access of 105,000 youngsters with disabilities into education, and if all the other colleges supported by way of BRAC also follow the same, some other 75,000 young people will obtain access to education besides tons hindrance. This ought to then be accompanied up with different NGOs running non-formal schooling programs across the country.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- Steps will be taken to distribute education materials free or at a low cost for the challenged children.
- PTIs will arrange training for teachers of the school for disabled children about the integrated education program and for the teachers delivering special education. Steps will be taken to establish training colleges/institutes.
- In order to initiate the proposed integrated education program in the general schools, the teachers training colleges will include lessons relevant to special education for the challenged children. This will encourage teachers to admit such children in the general class.
- Issues related to handicapped children can be incorporated in the syllabus from primary level in order to increase knowledge and create awareness among the people.
- Eligible handicapped candidates will enjoy equal opportunity in the job market.

### **CONCLUSION**

The new Document expressly specifies that human beings with disabilities can't be relegated to the backside of a long checklist of crucial social concerns, with the presumption that their needs would be addressed as soon as distinct improvement troubles have been resolved. It is now clear that unless we tackle the wishes of the world's 650 million humans with disability, none of the SDGs will be efficiently met. Inclusion of human beings with disabilities in any and all development efforts is therefore an act of enlightened self-interest on the segment of all who work on global, country wide and local diploma improvement initiatives and fitness efforts.

It be referred to that UN bodies, states and civilian folk, do now not have to undertake the inclusion of human beings with disabilities on their self. A sturdy and incoming incapacity rights movement has given upward thrust to a large variety of local, USA large and global disabled peoples' organizations (DPOs) run for and via capacity of people with disabilities. These are on hand to provide training and collaborative assist to enhancement professionals and health experts at all levels.

In Geneva, the UN Social and Economic Affairs Department and the World Health Organization performed a modern Expert Meeting, is wedding ceremony calls for the inclusion of folks with disabilities from Disability Rights advocates and corporations that assist male and female in non-abilities with professionals in United Nations specially charged with modern and future work on the SDGs. The ensuing listing of pointers from the Expert Committee for inclusion in monitoring and contrast in present day SDG work and large inclusion as the SGDs are planned in 2015 and a full spherical of SDGs are planned for 2030, will be watched with fantastic anticipation via skill of the international incapacity community.

#### REFERENCES:

- [1]. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/disability>
- [2]. Elwan A. 1999. Poverty and Disability: A Survey of the Literature. Washington: The World Bank, Social Protection Unit, Human Development Network
- [3]. Hoogeveen, J. G. (2005). Measuring welfare for small but vulnerable groups: Poverty and disability in Uganda. *Journal of African Economies*, 14(4), 603–631.
- [4]. Mitra S. and Sambamoorthi U (2008). Disability and the Rural Labor Market in India: Evidence for Males in Tamil Nadu. *World Development*, 36(5), pp. 934–952
- [5]. Filmer D. (2008) Disability, Poverty, and Schooling in Developing Countries: Results from 14 Household Surveys. *World Bank Econ Rev*, 22, pp. 141 – 163.
- [6]. Lang R. (2009). The United Nations Convention on the right and dignities for persons with disability: A panacea for ending disability discrimination? *ALTER*, 3(3): 266-285.
- [7]. UNESCO, (2005) Contributing to a More Sustainable Future: Quality Education, Life Skills and Education for Sustainable Development (Paris: UNESCO).
- [8]. Eleweke, C. J. and Rodda, M. (2002) 'The challenge of enhancing inclusive education in developing countries', *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 6(2): 113 – 126
- [9]. Peters S.J. (2003), Inclusive Education: Achieving Education For All by Including those with Disabilities and Special Education Needs, Prepared for the Disability Group, The World Bank, Washington DC: World Bank.
- [10]. Murphy, R. 1987. *The Body Silent*. New York: Henry Holt.
- [11]. Shakespeare, Tom, 1994, 'Cultural Representations of Disabled People: Dustbins for Disavowal' *Disability and Society*. 9(3): 283-301.
- [12]. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/disability>