

Job Content in Female Secondary School Teachers of Selected Schools in Dhaka, Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Role of a teacher is very significant in society. Teachers help build a strong foundation for individuals. Studies show that a content teacher will perform best. The current study looked into the psychological demands, decision latitude, social support, physical demands, and job insecurity among female secondary school teachers of selected schools in Dhaka, Bangladesh. In addition, it also studied if demographic variables such as age, education, marital status, number of children, family type and the roles in the school were correlated with perceived work stress. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional study with face to face interview was conducted in November 2018 through a questionnaire adapted from the Job Content Questionnaire. **RESULTS:** Among 150 respondents, 54% was very clear about work directions, 35% received high support from co-workers, 32% received high support from supervisor, 15% faced general job insecurity, 6.25% felt that their skill is obsolete, almost 62% had mother or mother-in-law's support and about 27% felt that their job is tolerable. Only 11% of the teachers thought that they were part of decision-making. The study showed that level of education, number of children and marital status did not directly affect job content. Teachers with higher participation in decision making showed higher job content. Lower support from colleagues showed lower job content. **DISCUSSION:** Findings will help in developing materials for having more satisfied teachers in the job. Tailor-made mental wellbeing and counselling program can be developed. Future research can be recommended.

KEYWORDS: teacher, job content

Knowledge and Attitude On Infant-Vaccination Among Staff in Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor

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ABSTRACT

Vaccination is important to stimulate the body's immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease. Recently, there are reported cases where parents refuse to complete their children's vaccination. Seeing that the childhood vaccination is not made compulsory in Malaysia, it leaves the options open for parents to reject vaccination for their children. Thus, in 2016, Ministry of Health of Malaysia identified almost 1600 unvaccinated children, an increase from about 1500 in 2015. Due to that, this study was conducted to determine the level of knowledge and attitude regarding infant-vaccination among staff in science-based and non-science based faculties in Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). Science-based faculty consist of Faculty of Biotechnology and Science Biomolecule and Faculty of Science, while for non-science based were Faculty of Economics and Management and Faculty of Language and Communication. A cross-sectional study was used in this study. Total of 97 respondents were involved. The level of knowledge was high which is 80.4% (74) while the level of attitude was moderate which was 50.5% (49). There were significant association between educational level and the knowledge ($p < 0.05$, $p = 0.019$). Meanwhile, there was no significant association between sociodemographic and the attitude. On the other hand, there was no association between knowledge and attitude among two different type of faculty ($p > 0.05$, $p = 0.256$, $p = 0.597$). However, there were four respondents who refuse the infant-vaccination where three of them comes from non-science-based faculty. The main factors for the refusal was because of time constraints and poor quality of information. Therefore, the educational level plays an important role for the decision of immunization among parents for their children.

KEYWORDS: Infant-vaccination, knowledge, attitude, UPM staff