Inclusiveness

Prepared By : Mathyas M.

Course Description

- It is obvious that people with disabilities are the large stand most disadvantaged minority in the world.
- They are about 15 percent of the global population (about one billion people), and 17.6 million in Ethiopia, with most extended families including someone with a disability (World Health Organization and World Bank and 2011).
- An exclusion practice of this large number of persons with disabilities in Ethiopia is an indicator of violating fundamental human rights that undermines their potential/ability to contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth within their household, their community and the country .
- It is clear that it is not impairment, but, the exclusion practices that has contributed for insecurity (conflict), poverty aggravation for persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities, that has highly demanding inclusive practices.

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- **Inclusiveness promotes effective developments through full participation of all members of a population, people with disabilities and vulnerabilities, where all are equal contributors of development and equitable beneficiaries.**
- **Genuine inclusion of people with disabilities and vulnerabilities allow of them to actively participate in development processes and eliminate dependence syndrome**
- **Identification and removal/management of environmental barriers would find a crucial place in the course.**
- **The students learn how to give more attention and support for persons with; hearing impairments, visual impairment, deaf-Blind, autism, physical and health impairments, intellectually challenged, emotional and behavior disorders, learning difficulty, communication disorders, vulnerable persons including gifted and talented, and those at risk due to different reason**

Course objective and Expected Learning outcomes

- The objective of this course is to develop knowledge, skill and attitude of the learners so that they can provide appropriate services, the tools and strategies that help to create a convenient inclusive environment.
- Towards the completion of the course, the students will be able to:

- ✓ Identify the needs and potentials of persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities.
- ✓ Identify environmental and social barriers that hinder the needs, potentials and full participations, in all aspects of life of persons disabilities and vulnerabilities
- ✓ Demonstrate desirable inclusive attitude towards all persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities in full participations

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- Apply various assessment strategies for service provisions for evidence-based planning and implementation to meet the needs of persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities
- Adapt environments and services according to the need and potential of the persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities
- Utilize appropriate assistive technology and other support mechanisms that address the needs of persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities
- Respect and advocate for the right of persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities
- Collaboratively work with special needs experts and significant others for the life success of all persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities
- Create and maintain successful inclusive environment for persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities
- Promote the process of building inclusive society

Chapter 1: Understanding Disabilities and Vulnerabilities

Chapter objectives

At the end of completing this chapter, the students will be able to:

- ✓ **Define disability and vulnerability**
- ✓ **List different types of disabilities and vulnerabilities**
- ✓ **Explain brief causes of disability and vulnerability**
- ✓ **Describe the brief historical movements from segregation to inclusion**
- ✓ **Describe the effect of attitude on the move towards inclusion**
- ✓ **Discuss models of disability**

1.1 Definitions of Basic Terms (Impairment, Disability and Handicap)

- **Impairment:-Impairment means a lack/abnormality of an anatomic, physiological or psychological structure or function or deviation on a person.**
- **Disability :-The term disability is ambiguous as there is no single agreement on the concept (Mitra, 2006)**
- **It is not synonymous with AKAL-GUDATENGA (የአካል ጉዳተኛ) meaning impairment**
- **The concept of disability is complex, dynamic, multidimensional, and contested (WHO and World Bank, 2011).**

The full inclusion of people with impairments in society can be inhibited by:

1. **Attitudinal (societal barriers, such as stigma)**
2. **Physical barriers (environmental barriers, such as absence of stairs), and**
3. **Policy barriers (systemic barriers),**

What is disability?

1. Medical Approach

- **Disability is pathology (physiological, biological and intellectual).**
- **Disability means functional limitations due to physical, intellectual or psychic impairment, health or psychic disorders on a person (WHO,1996).**

The social definition of disability:

- ✓ **Disability is a highly varied and complex condition with a range of implications for social identity and behavior.**
- ✓ **Disability largely depends on the context and is a consequence of discrimination, prejudice and exclusion.**
- ✓ **Emphasizes the shortcomings in the environment and in many organized activities in society, for example on information, communication and education, which prevent persons with disabilities from participating on equal terms.**

Causes of disability

What do you think is the causes of disability?

- **Some people, especially in the past times, wrongly believe that disability is a punishment from God.**
- **There are some who still believe that disability is a form of personal punishment for individual with disability, a kind of karma for their past mistakes, which is totally unacceptable now days.**

Disability can be caused by the following factors.

- ✓ **Genetic Causes :- abnormalities in genes and genetic inheritance can cause intellectual disability in children.**
- ✓ **In some countries, Down syndrome is the most common genetic condition. Sometimes, diseases, illnesses, and over-exposure to x-rays can cause a genetic disorder.**

Environmental

- ➢ **Poverty and malnutrition in pregnant mothers can cause a deficiency in vital minerals and result in deformation issues in the unborn child.**

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- **The use of drugs, alcohol, tobacco, the exposure to certain toxic chemicals and illnesses, toxoplasmosis, cytomegalovirus, rubella and syphilis by a pregnant mother can cause intellectual disability to the child.**
- **Childhood diseases such as a whooping cough, measles, and chicken pox may lead to meningitis and encephalitis**
- **Toxic material such as lead and mercury can damage t he brain too.**
- **Unfortunate life events such as drowning, automobile accidents, falls and so on can result in people losing their sight, hearing, limbs and other vital parts of their body and cause disability.**

<u>Unknown Causes</u>

- ✓ **The human body is a phenomenal thing. Scientists have still not figured out what and how some things in the body, cells, brain, and genes come about.**
- ✓ **Humans have still not found all the answers to all the defects in the human body**

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Inaccessible environments

- **Sometimes society makes it difficult for people with some impairment to function freely.**
- **When society develops infrastructure such as houses, roads, parks and other public places without consideration to people with impairment, the basically make it impossible for them to take care of themselves.**
- **Lack of education, support services, health and opportunities for people with impairment can cause additional disability to people with disabilities and even people with no disability.**

Type of disabilities

- We have some nine major types of disabilities to mention:

1. Visual impairment

- ✓ Visual impairment in general designates two sub- classifications. These are blindness and low vision.

2. Hearing Impairment

- ✓ Hard of Hearing: This term can also be used to describe persons with enough (usually with hearing aids) as a primary modality of acquisition of language and in communication with others.
- ✓ Deaf: Those who have difficulty understanding speech, even with hearing aids but can successfully communicate in sign language.

3. Specific learning disability:- means a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself in the imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations.

Types of Specific Learning Disabilities

Auditory Processing Disorder (APD)

- ✓ **Individuals with APD do not recognize subtle differences between sounds in words, even when the sounds are loud and clear enough to be heard.**

A. **Dyscalculia :- is a specific learning disability that affects a person‘s ability to understand numbers and learn math.**

B. **Dysgraphia :- is a specific learning disability that affects a person‘s handwriting ability and fine motor skills.**

C. **Dyslexia:- is a specific learning disability that affects reading and related language-based processing skills.**

D. **Language Processing Disorder:-LPD can affect expressive language and/or receptive language.**

E. **Non-Verbal Learning Disabilities:-has trouble interpreting nonverbal cues like facial expressions or body language, and may have poor coordination.**

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F. Visual Perceptual/Visual Motor Deficit

- ✓ **Visual Perceptual/Visual Motor Deficit is a disorder that affects the understanding of information that a person sees, or the ability to draw or copy.**

4. Speech and Language Impairments :-Speech and language impairment means a communication disorder such as stuttering, impaired articulation, language impairment, or a voice impairment that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

Speech Impairments

- ➢ **There are three basic types of speech impairments: articulation disorders, fluency disorders, and voice disorders.**

These disorders include:

- ✓ **Omissions: (bo for boat)**
- ✓ **Substitutions: (wabbit for rabbit)**
- ✓ **Distortions: (shlip for sip)**

Common fluency disorders include:

- **Stuttering:** rapid-fire repetitions of consonant or vowel sounds especially at the beginning of words, prolongations, hesitations, interjections, and complete verbal blocks
- **Cluttering:** excessively fast and jerky speech

Language Impairments

- ✓ There are five basic areas of language impairments: phonological disorders, morphological disorders, semantic disorders, syntactical deficits, and pragmatic difficulties.
- ✓ **Phonological** disorders are defined as the abnormal organization of the phonological system, A child with a phonological disorder may be described as hard to understand or as not saying the sounds correctly.
- ✓ **Morphological** disorders are defined as difficulties with morphological inflections (inflections on nouns, verbs, and adjectives that signal different kinds of meanings).

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- **Semantic** disorders are characterized by poor vocabulary development, inappropriate use of word meanings, and/or inability to comprehend word meanings
- **Syntactic** deficits are characterized by difficulty in acquiring the rules that govern word order and others aspects of grammar such as subject-verb agreement.
- **Pragmatic** difficulties are characterized as problems in understanding and using language in different social contexts.

5. **Autism**

- ✓ **Autism means a developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age three that adversely affects a child‘s educational performance.**
- ✓ **Autism is a neurodevelopment disorder defined by impairments in social and communication development, accompanied by stereotyped patterns of behavior and interest**

6. Emotional and Behavioral Disorders

- **According to Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the term Emotional and**
- **Behavioral Disorders means a condition exhibiting one or more of the following**
- **characteristics over a long period of time and to a marked degree that adversely affects educational performance**

1) **An inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors;**
2) **An inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers;**
3) **Inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances;**
4) **A general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression; or,**
5) **A tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems.**

Classification of behavioral and emotional disorders

- ✓ **Conduct disorder:** individuals may seek attention, are disruptive and act out.
- ✓ **Socialized aggression:** individuals join subculture group of peers who are openly disrespectful to their peers, teachers, and parents.
- ✓ **Attention problems-** These individuals may have attention deficit, are easily destructible and have poor concentration.
- ✓ **Anxiety/Withdrawn-** These individuals are self-conscious, reserved, and unsure of themselves.
- ✓ **Psychotic behavior:** These individuals show more bizarre behavior.
- ✓ **Motor excess:** These students are hyperactive. They cannot sit nor listen to others nor keep their attention focused.

Kauffman (1993) conclude that emotion or behavioral disorders fall into two broad classifications:

1) **Externalizing Behavior:** also called under controlled disorder, include such problems disobedience, disruptiveness, fighting, tempers tantrums, irresponsibility, jealous, anger, attention seeking etc…
2) **Internalizing Behavior:** also known as over controlled disorders, include such problems anxiety, immaturity, shyness, social withdrawal, feeling of inadequacy (inferiority), guilt, depression and worries a great deal

Causes of behavioral and emotional disorders

- **Behavioral and emotion disorders result from many causes, these includes the following.**

1. **Biological-** includes genetic disorders, brain damage, and malnutrition, allergies, temperament and damage to the central nervous system.
2. **Family factors-** include family interactions, family influence, child abuse, neglect, and poor disciplinary practices at home.
3. **Cultural factors-** include some traditional and cultural negative practices, for example watching violence and sexually oriented movies and TV programs.
4. **Environmental factors-** include peer pressure, living in impoverished areas, and schooling practices that are unresponsive to individual needs.

7.Intellectual Disability

- Intellectual disability is a disability characterized by significant limitations in both intellectual functioning and in adaptive behavior, which covers many everyday social and practical skills
- This disability originates before the age of 18.
- People with intellectual disabilities academic learning can be showen in the following headings

✓ **General Cognition:** **Learning and Memory:**

✓ **Attention:** **Adaptive Skills:**

✓ **Speech and Language:** **Motivation:**

✓ **Academic Achievement:** **Physical characteristics**:

Levels of support for individuals with intellectual disabilities

- Levels of support range from intermittent (just occasional or —as needed‖ for specific activities) to pervasive (continuous in all realms of living).

8. Physical disability/Orthopedic Impairment and Health impairment

- Physical disability is a condition that interferes with the individual‘s ability to use his or her body

Classification and Characteristics

Physical disabilities:- based on the impact of physical disability on mobility and motor skills, it is divided into three. These are:-

A. **Mild physical disability**:- these individuals are able to walk without aids and may make normal developmental progress.

B. **Moderate physical disability:-** individuals can walk with braces and crutches and may have difficulty with fine-motor skills and speech production.

C. **Severe physical disability:-**these are individuals who are wheel-chair dependent and may need special help to achieve regular development.

The physical disability could be broadly classified in to two

I. The **neurological** system (the brain ,spinal cord & nerve) related problems.

II. **Musculo skeletal** system (the muscles, bones and joints) are deficient due to various causes.

I. **Neurological system:-**With the spinal cord injury or deformity, the path ways between the brain and the muscles are interrupted, so messages are transmitted but never received.

- ✓ **Epilepsy**:-is disorder that occurs when the brain cells are not working properly and is often called a seizure disorder.
- ✓ **Spinal bifida and spinal cord injury**:- damage to the spinal cord leads to paralysis and loss of sensation in the affected areas of the body.

II. Musculoskeletal system:

- It includes the muscles and their supporting framework and the skeleton.

1. **Progressive muscle weakness (muscular dystrophy);**
2. **Inflammation of the joints (arthritis), or**
3. **Loss of various parts of the body (amputation)**

The list of the impairment and associated with musculoskeletal malformation are the following:

A. **Muscular dystrophy**:- is an inherited condition accruing mainly in males, in which the muscles weaken and deteriorate.

B. **Arthritis**:-is an inflammation of the joints.

C. Amputation:- a small number of children have missing limbs because of congenital abnormalities or injuiry or disease

D. Marfan syndrome is a genetic disorder in which the muscles are poorly developed and the spine is curved

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E. **Achondroplasis**:- is a genetic disorder that affects 1 in 10,000 births.A common form of short limb dwarfism

- ✓ **Polio:-** is viral disease that invade the brain and cause severe paralysis of the total body system
- ✓ **Club foot**:- is a major orthopedic problem affecting about 9,000 infants each year. This term is used to describe various ankle or foot deformities
- ✓ **Cleft lip and cleft palate**:- are openings in the lip or roof of the mouth, respectively, that fail to close before birth, the cause is unknown.

Health Impairments

- Any disease that interferes with learning can make students eligible for special services. These disease caused problems are as follow.

- ✓ **Heart disease**
- ✓ **Cystic fibrosis**:- is a hereditary disease that affects the lungs and pancreas.
- ✓ **Hemophilia**:- is a hereditary disease in which the blood clots very slowly or not all
- ✓ **Leukemia**: Disease characterized by excessive production of white blood Cell
- ✓ **Rheumatic** fever Disease characterized by painful swelling and inflammation of the joints that can spread to the hear and central nervous system. etc

9. Vulnerability

- **Vulnerable** means being at risk of being harmed. Everyone can be harmed, so being vulnerable is part of being human.
- Based on the existing literature, vulnerability can be generally defined as a complex phenomenon that refers to the following dimensions:

1. **Economic** difficulties/lack of financial
2. **Resources Social exclusion**: limited access to facilities such as transportation, schools,
3. **Lack of social** support from social networks:
4. **Stigmatization**: being a victim of stereotypes, being devalued,
5. **Health difficulties**: disadvantages resulting from poor mental health, physical health or disabilities;
6. **Being a victim of crime**: in family context especially of violence.

Causes of Vulnerability

- Vulnerability may be causes by rapid population growth, poverty and hunger, poor health, low levels of education, gender inequality, fragile and hazardous location, and lack of access to resources and services, including knowledge and technological means, disintegration of social patterns (social vulnerability).
- **Characteristics of Vulnerable People**
- The following are thought to be characteristics of vulnerable people (with examples of groups of potentially vulnerable people):

1. **Less physically or mentally capable** (infants, older adults, people with disabilities)
2. **Fewer material and/or financial resources** (low-income households, homeless)
3. **Less knowledge or experience**
4. **Restricted by society to grow** and develop according to their needs and potentials

Vulnerable People

A. Women

B. Children

C. Minorities

D. Poverty:

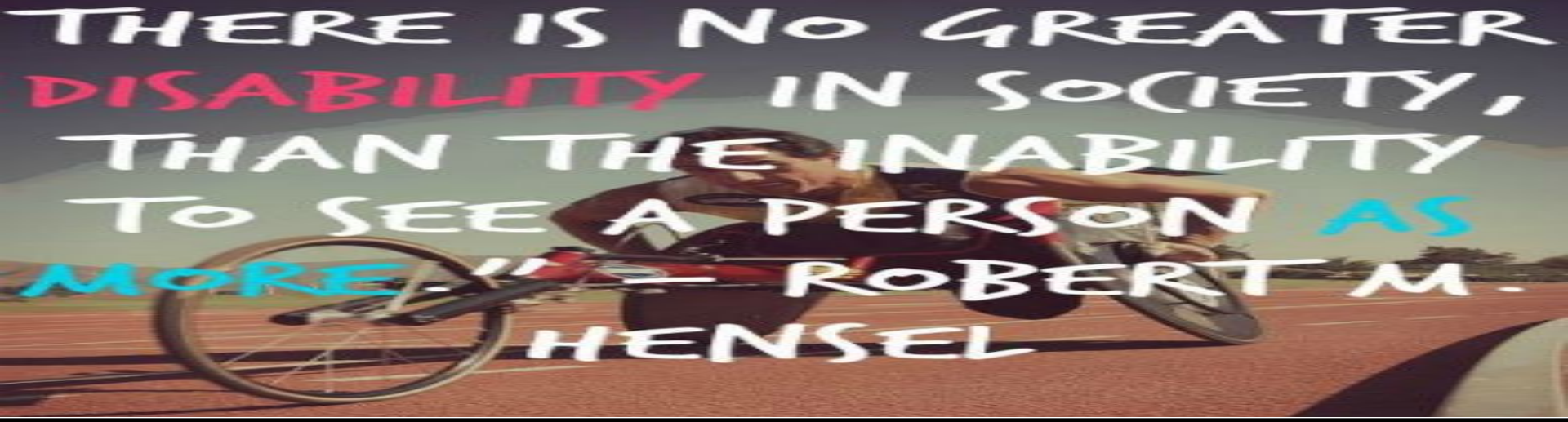
E. Disabilities

F. Age

G.Illiteracy and less education

H.H. Sickness

I. I. Gifted and Talentedness



THE ONLY
disability
IN LIFE
is a bad
attitude.
Scott Hamilton


thank
you