

Inclusiveness

Chapter I: Understanding Disabilities and Vulnerabilities

Alemayehu Teklemariam, PhD
Associate Professor of SNE/IE
Addis Ababa University

1. Impairment or Disability

Impairment/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 imppairment

- The concept of disability is **complex, dynamic, multidimensional, and contested** (WHO and World Bank, 2011).

Impairment/Disability

- It is conceptualized as episodic or long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory **impairments** which **in interaction** with **various barriers** may hinder persons with disabilities' full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others (UNCRPD, 2006).
 - ✓ **Impairment**
 - ✓ **Functional Limitation**
 - ✓ **Environmental Restrictions**

Impairment/Disability

- Impairment is **losing or damages of body organ** that may or may not create disability
- Impairments **may limit** an individual's personal or social functioning in the absence of **alternative channel of development** that is expected to be provided and organized by the society or by a system

Impairment/Disability

- 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),

* Where all together can create a disabling effect and inhibit disability inclusive development. They are a disabling factors
If these problems addressed, **impairment may not lead to disability**

Impairment/Disability

Where all together can create a disabling effect and inhibit disability inclusive development.

Societal, environmental, and systemic barriers are the most popular disabling factors:

- ✓ A disabled persons
- ✓ Persons with disability

Impairment/Disability

What is disability?

1. Medical Approach

Disability is a 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).

Impairment/Disability

- The medical definition has given rise to the idea that people are individual objects to be “treated”, “changed” or “improved” and made more “normal”.
- The medical definition views the disabled person as needing to “fit in ”rather than thinking about how society itself should change
- This medical definition does not adequately explain the interaction between societal conditions or expectations and unique

Impairment/Disability

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.

Impairment/Disability

- 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.

Impairment/Disability

Medical model:	Social model:
Child is faulty	Child is valued
Diagnosis and labeling	Strengths and needs identified
Impairment is focus of attention	Barriers identified and solutions developed

Impairment/Disability

Medical model:	Social model:
Segregation and alternative services	Resources made available
Re-entry if normal enough or permanent exclusion	Diversity welcomed; child is welcomed
Society remains unchanged	Society evolves

2. Prevalence of Disability?

Prevalence...

Worldwide

- Over one billion persons with disabilities live in the world
- Half of these are school age children
- 80% of them live in developing countries with little or no access to services.
- 90% of children who are out of school have disabilities in the world and 96 % in Ethiopia

Prevalence...

Ethiopia

- About 2.95% IER (AAU), 1995
- About 1% CSA, 2007

Prevalence of persons with disabilities is large in Ethiopia.

- 10% (WHO, 1980)
- 17.6% people with disabilities are living in Ethiopia (WHO and World Bank, 2011)
- The World is 15%; it about 2 Million approximately for SS

Prevalence...

- This means there are more than 17.6 million persons with disability in Ethiopia.
- These citizens are excluded from most walks of life in all sectors, including education, employment and other social services

3. Causes of Impairment

Causes of Impairment

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: Trisomy.
- Sometimes, diseases, illnesses, and over-exposure to x rays can cause a genetic disorder.

■

Causes of Impairment

1. Unscientific

- God's Displeasure, punishment
- Evil spirit

2. Scientific

- Poverty,
- Civil conflict
- Disease
- Drought
- Harmful traditional practices,
and
- Unknown causes

4. Types of Impairment

4.1. Visual Impairment

Some type of disabilities

1. Visual impairment

Visual impairment in general designates two sub-classifications.

These are blindness and low vision.

- ✓ **Blindness**, total or partial inability to see because of disease or disorder of the eye, optic nerve, or brain.
- ✓ The term blindness typically refers to vision loss that is not correctable with eyeglasses or contact lenses. Blindness may not mean a total absence of sight, however.

1. Visual impairment

✓ The term **low vision** is used for moderately impaired vision. People with low vision may have a visual impairment that affects only central vision—the area directly in front of the eyes—or peripheral vision—the area to either side of and slightly behind the eye

4.2. Hearing Impairment

4.2. Hearing impairment

Hearing impairment is a generic term indicating a continuum of hearing loss from mild to profound, which includes the sub-classifications of the hard of hearing and deaf.

- ✓ **Hard of Hearing:** "A hearing impairment, whether permanent or fluctuating, which adversely affects a child's educational performance but which is not included under the definition of 'deaf. 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. Cultural definitions of deafness, on the other hand, emphasize an individual's various abilities, use of sign

4.3. Specific Learning disability

4.3. Specific Learning difficulties

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**

- ✓ Dyscalculia
- ✓ Dysgraphia
- ✓ Dyslexia
- ✓ Language Processing Disorder
- ✓ Non-Verbal Learning Disabilities
- ✓ Visual Perceptual/Visual Motor Deficit

4.4. Speech and Language Impairment

4.4. 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. It is disorder that adversely affects the child's ability to talk, understand, read, and write.
- ✓ This disability category can be divided into two groups: speech impairments and language impairment

4.4. Speech and Language Impairments

Speech Impairments

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

- **Articulation disorders** are errors in the production of speech sounds that may be related to anatomical or physiological limitations in the skeletal, muscular, or neuromuscular support for speech production. These disorders include:

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

4.4. Speech and Language Impairments

▪ **Fluency disorders** are difficulties with the rhythm and timing of speech characterized by hesitations, repetitions, or prolongations of sounds, syllables, words, or phrases. 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

Voice disorders are problems with the quality or use of one's voice resulting from disorders in the larynx. Voice disorders are characterized by abnormal production

and/or absences of vocal quality, pitch, loudness

4.4. Speech and Language Impairments

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, or a significant deficit in speech production or perception

A child with a phonological disorder may be described as hard to understand or as not saying the sounds correctly. **Apraxia** of speech is a specific phonological disorder where the student may want to speak but has difficulty planning what to say and the motor

4.4. Speech and Language Impairments

Language Impairments

▪ **Morphological** disorders are defined as difficulties with morphological inflections (inflections on nouns, verbs, and adjectives that signal different kinds of meanings).

▪ **Semantic** disorders are characterized by poor vocabulary development, inappropriate use of word meanings, and/or inability to comprehend word meanings.

These students will demonstrate restrictions in word meanings, difficulty with multiple word meanings, excessive use of nonspecific terms (e.g., thing and stuff) and indefinite references (e.g., that and there)

4.4. Speech and Language Impairments

Language Impairments

▪ **Syntactic** deficits are characterized by difficulty in acquiring the rules that govern word order and others aspects of grammar such as subject-verb agreement. Typically, these students produce shorter and less elaborate sentences with fewer cohesive conjunctions than their peers.

▪ **Pragmatic difficulties** are characterized as problems in understanding and using language in different social contexts. These students may lack an understanding of the rules for making eye contact, respecting personal space, requesting information, and introducing topics.

4.5. Autism

5.5. Autism

- **Autism** is a neurodevelopment disorder defined by impairments in social and communication development, accompanied by stereotyped patterns of behavior and interest
- **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
- **Repetitive** activities and stereotyped movements, resistance to environmental change or change in daily routines, and unusual responses to sensory experiences.

5.5. Autism

- Autism is pervasive developmental disorder characterized by lack of normal sociability, impaired communication and repetitive obsessive behavior such as politeness, turn-taking
- Communication difficult may leave a lasting mark of social delays on the child.
- The link, between social skills and language is made evident by the often spontaneous appearance of affectionate and dependent behavior in these children after they have been trained to speak

4.6. Emotional and Behavioral Disorder

4.6. Emotional and Behavioral Disorders

▪ 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

4.6. Emotional and Behavioral Disorders

A tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems.

- Conduct disorder
- Socialized aggression
- Attention problems
- Anxiety/Withdrawn
- Psychotic behavior
- Motor excess

4.6. Emotional and Behavioral Disorders

Externalizing Behavior: also called under controlled disorder, include such problems disobedience, disruptiveness, fighting, tempers tantrums, irresponsibility, jealous, anger, attention seeking etc.

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

4.7. Intellectual Disability

4.7. Intellectual Disability

1. **Sub average intellectual functioning:** It refers to general mental capacity, such as learning, reasoning, problem solving, and so on. One way to measure intellectual functioning is an IQ test. Generally, an IQ test score of around 70 or as high as 75 indicates a limitation in intellectual functioning.

2. **Significant limitations** exist in two or more adaptive skill areas: It is the collection of conceptual, social, and practical skills that are learned and performed by people in their everyday lives.

4.7. Intellectual Disability

Conceptual skills—language and literacy; money, time, and number concepts; and self-direction.

Social skills—interpersonal skills, social responsibility, self-esteem, gullibility, innocence (i.e., suspicion), social problem solving, and the ability to follow rules/obey laws and to avoid being victimized.

Practical skills—activities of daily living (personal care), occupational skills, healthcare, travel/transportation, schedules/routines, safety, use of money, use of the telephone.

4.7. Intellectual Disability

General Cognition: People with intellectual disabilities vary physically and emotionally, as well as by personality, disposition, and beliefs. Their apparent slowness in learning may be related to the delayed rate of intellectual development

▪ **Learning and Memory:** The learning and memory capabilities of people with intellectual disabilities are significantly below average in comparison to peers without disabilities. Children with intellectual disabilities may not spontaneously use appropriate learning or memory retention strategies and may have difficulty in realizing the conditions or actions that aid learning and

4.7. Intellectual Disability

▪ **Attention:** To acquire information, children must attend to the learning task for the required length of time and control distractions. Children with intellectual disabilities may have difficulty distinguishing and attending to relevant questions in both learning and social situations

▪ **Adaptive Skills:** The adaptive skills of people with intellectual disabilities are often not comparable to those of their peers without disabilities. A child with intellectual disabilities may have difficulty in both learning and applying skills for a number of reasons,

including a higher level of distractibility, inattentiveness,

4.7. Intellectual Disability

- **Speech and Language:** People with intellectual disabilities may have delayed speech, language comprehension and formulation difficulties. Language problems are generally associated with delays in language development rather than with a bizarre use of language
- **Motivation:** People with intellectual disabilities are often described as lacking motivation, or outer-directed behavior
- **Academic Achievement:** The cognitive difficulties of children with mild to moderate intellectual disabilities lead to persistent problems in academic achievement

4.7. Intellectual Disability

▪ **Physical characteristics:** Children with intellectual disabilities with differing biological etiologies, may exhibit coexisting problems, such as physical, motor, orthopedic, visual and auditory impairments, and health problems

Levels of support for individuals with intellectual disabilities

Intermittent support only as needed

Limited support as needed, but sometimes continuing

Extensive support usually continuing

Pervasive support may be lifelong

4.8. Physical disability/Orthopedic Impairment and Health

4.8. 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
- Orthopedic impairment generally refers to conditions of muscular or skeletal system and sometimes to physical disabling conditions of the nervous system
- Health impairment is a condition that requires ongoing medical attention. It includes asthma, heart defects, cancer, diabetes, hemophilia

4.8. Physical disability/Orthopedic Impairment and Health impairment

Classification and Characteristics

- Physical disabilities:- based on the impact of physical disability on mobility and motor skills, it is divided into three. These are:-
 - ✓ Mild physical disability:- these individuals are able to walk without aids and may make normal developmental progress.
 - ✓ Moderate physical disability:- individuals can walk with braces and crutches and may have difficulty with fine-motor skills and speech production.
 - ✓ Severe physical disability:-these are individuals who are wheel-chair dependent and

4.8. Physical disability/Orthopedic Impairment and Health impairment

The physical disability could be broadly classified in to two

- ✓ The neurological system (the brain ,spinal cord & nerve) related problems.
- ✓ Musculo skeletal system (the muscles, bones and joints) are deficient due to various causes.

4.8. Physical disability/Orthopedic Impairment and Health impairment

Neurological system:-with a neurological condition like cerebral palsy or a traumatic brain injury, the brain either sends the wrong instructions or interprets feedback incorrectly.

- **Epilepsy** is disorder that occurs when the brain cells are not working properly and is often called a seizure disorder

- ✓ Petit mal seizures

- ✓ Grand mal

- **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. The spinal bifida is a

4.8. Physical disability/Orthopedic Impairment and Health impairment

Musculoskeletal system: - it includes the muscles and their supporting framework and the skeleton.

- ✓ **Muscular dystrophy:-** is an inherited condition accruing mainly in males, in which the muscles weaken and deteriorate.
- ✓ **Arthritis:-** is an inflammation of the joints. Symptoms include swollen and stiff joints, fever, and pain in the joints during acute periods. Prolonged inflammation can lead joint deformities that can eventually affect mobility
- ✓ **Amputation:-** a small number of children have missing limbs because of congenital abnormalities or injury or disease (malignant bone tumors in the lim

4.8. Physical disability/Orthopedic Impairment and Health impairment

- ✓ Marfan syndrome is a genetic disorder in which the muscles are poorly developed and the spine is curved
- ✓ Achondroplasia:- is a genetic disorder that affects 1 in 10,000 births. Children with this disorder usually develop a normal torso but have a straight upper back and a curved lower back (sway back).
- **Polio** is viral disease that invade the brain and cause severe paralysis of the total body system

4.8. Physical disability/Orthopedic Impairment and Health impairment

- **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, i.e twisting inward (equino varus), the most severe form Sharply angled at the heel (calcaneal valgus), most common
The front part of the foot turned inward.

4.8. Physical disability/Orthopedic Impairment and Health impairment

Health Impairments

▪ **Heart disease:-** It is caused by improper circulation of blood by the heart some of the disorders are congenital (present at birth); others are the product of inflammatory heart disease.

▪ **Cystic fibrosis:-** is a hereditary disease that affects the lungs and pancreas. It leads to recurrent respiratory and digestive problems including abnormal amounts of thick mucus, sweat and saliva. The disease is so progressive and few who have it survive beyond age 20. Children with such disease often spend significant timeout of school

4.8. Physical disability/Orthopedic Impairment and Health impairment

Health Impairments

▪ **Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS):-** is a very severe disease caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and transmitted primarily through exchange of bodily fluids in transfusions or unprotected sex, and by contaminated needles in addictive drug use.

4.8. Physical disability/Orthopedic Impairment and Health impairment

Health Impairments

- ✓ **Hemophilia**:- is a hereditary disease in which the blood clots very slowly or not at all. The disorder is transmitted by sex-linked recessive gene and nearly always occurs in males.
- ✓ **Asthma**: is a chronic respiratory condition characterized by breathing difficulties especially while exhaling.
- ✓ **Diabetes**: Developmental or hereditary disorder characterized by inadequate secretion or use of insulin
- ✓ **Nephrosis & Nephritis**: Kidney disorders or diseases

4.8. Physical disability/Orthopedic Impairment and Health impairment

Health Impairments

▪ **Diabetes:** Developmental or hereditary disorder characterized by inadequate secretion or use of insulin

Nephrosis & Nephritis Kidney disorders or diseases caused by infections, poisoning, burns, accidents or other diseases

Sickle-cell anemia Hereditary and chronic blood disease (occurring primarily in African Americans) characterized by red blood cells that are distorted and that do not circulate properly

4.8. Physical disability/Orthopedic Impairment and Health impairment

Health Impairments

- **Leukemia:** Disease characterized by excessive production of white blood Cells
- **Lead poisoning Disorder** caused by ingesting lead-based paint chips or other substances containing lead
- **Rheumatic fever Disease** characterized by painful swelling and inflammation of the joints that can spread to the heart and central nervous system.
- **Tuberculosis Infectious** disease that commonly affects the lungs and may affect other tissues of the body.
- **Cancer** Abnormal growth of cells that can affect any organ system

4.9. Vulnerability

4.9. Vulnerability

Vulnerable means being at risk of being harm. In principle, everyone is vulnerable to some adverse event or circumstance, but some people are more vulnerable than others

- ✓ **Economic difficulties/lack** of financial resources: poverty, low living standards, housing problems (e.g. too damp, too expensive, too cold or difficult to heat) etc
- ✓ **Social exclusion**: limited access to facilities such as transportation, schools, libraries or medical services
- ✓ **Lack of social support** from social networks: no assistance from family members, friends, neighbors or colleagues /referring to practical help as well as

4.9. Vulnerability

- ✓ Stigmatization: being a victim of stereotypes, being devalued, confronted with disgraceful behavior because of belonging to a particular social or ethnic group;
- ✓ **Health difficulties**: disadvantages resulting from poor mental health, physical health or disabilities;
- ✓ Being a victim of crime: in family context especially of violence

4.9. Vulnerability

Causes of Vulnerability

- ✓ Rapid population growth,
- ✓ poverty and hunger,
- ✓ poor health,
- ✓ low levels of education,
- ✓ gender inequality,
- ✓ fragile and hazardous location,

4.9. Vulnerability

Causes of Vulnerability

- ✓ lack of access to resources and services, including knowledge and technological means,
- ✓ disintegration of social patterns (social vulnerability).
- ✓ Lack of access to information and knowledge,
- ✓ lack of public awareness,
- ✓ limited access to political power and
- ✓ representation (political vulnerability)

4.9. Vulnerability

- ✓ When people are socially disadvantaged or lack political voice, their vulnerability is exacerbated further.
- ✓ The economic vulnerability is related to a number of interacting elements, including its importance in the overall national economy, trade and foreign-exchange earnings, aid and investments, international prices of commodities and inputs, and production and consumption patterns.
- ✓ Environmental vulnerability concerns land degradation, earthquake, flood, hurricane, drought, storms (Monsoon rain El Niño) water scarcity

4.9. Vulnerability

Characteristics of Vulnerable People

The following are thought to be characteristics of vulnerable people (with examples of groups of potentially vulnerable people):

- Less physically or mentally capable (infants, older adults, people with disabilities)
- Fewer material and/or financial resources (low-income households, homeless)
- Less knowledge or experience (children, illiterate, foreigners, tourists)
- Restricted by society to grow and develop according to their needs and potentials

4.9. Vulnerability

Characteristics of Vulnerable People

Children: Significant number of children are vulnerable and at risk for development

- illegally working children,
- children who are pregnant or become mothers,
- children born out of marriage,
- children from a single-parent,
- delinquent children,
- homeless children,
- HIV-infected children,
- uneducated children,

4.9. Vulnerability

Characteristics of Vulnerable People Children

- ✓ institutionalized children,
- ✓ married children,
- ✓ mentally ill children,
- ✓ migrant children,
- ✓ orphans, sexually exploited children,
- ✓ street children,
- ✓ war-affected children...etc.

Minorities: some people are vulnerable due to their minority background.

- ✓ ethnic (cultural and linguistic minority),
- ✓ religious minority.

4.9. Vulnerability

Characteristics of Vulnerable People

Poverty: People are vulnerable for many undesirable phenomena due to poverty.

- ✓ poor households and large households,
- ✓ inequality,
- ✓ absences of access to health services,
- ✓ important resources for life,
- ✓ lack of access to education,
- ✓ information,
- ✓ financial and natural resources and lack of social
- ✓ **Age:** Old people or very young children are vulnerable for all kinds evils

4.9. Vulnerab

Characteristics of Vulnerable People

- **Illiteracy and less education:**

- ✓ People with high rates of illiteracy and lack quality educational opportunities are vulnerable for absence all kinds of developments

- **Sickness:** Uncured health problems for example people living with HIV/AIDS are much vulnerable for psychosocial problems, poverty and health

4.9. Vulnerab

Characteristics of Vulnerable People

- **Gifted and Talentedness:** Gifted and talented children are vulnerable for socio-emotional developments. Due to lack of psychological support they may feel isolation as they are pulled from their regular classrooms and given instruction in separate settings and due to myths and expectations of themselves and the public

Inclusiveness!!!



Thanks