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# **PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES**

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# THEORETICAL PART



- **Persons with disabilities, their specifics, characteristics, needs**
- **Types of disabilities - mental, physical, sensory and severe.**
- **Context of age - children, adults and seniors - changing perspectives due to age.**
- **Family of person with disability (parental resilience), disadvantages, challenges, risks.**
- **Inclusion - social and pedagogical, definitions and key issues in today's society.**
- **Ethical issues, attitudes and approaches (principles of a gentle teaching approach).**
- **Programmes, services and benefits for people with disabilities - practical part (this part could be about volunteering).**

# WHAT IS DISABILITY?



- There are a lot of definitions to describe disability:

Most of the definitions making reference that disability is a **pathology** (physiological, biological and intellectual). These were medical definitions - medical answers:

- ✓ ... have given rise to the idea that people are individual objects to be “treated”, “changed” or “improved” and made more “normal”.
- ✓ ... view the disabled person as needing to “fit in” rather than thinking about how society itself should change.
- ✓ ... don’t adequately explain the interaction between societal conditions or expectations and unique circumstances of an individual. (Rieserand, Mason, 1992)

# WHO (1996) International Classification Of Impairments, Disabilities And Handicaps

In this „classification“ system we could find **wider** explanation of disability (3 meanings):

...Impairment refers to a physical or mental defect at the level of a body system or organ.

...Disability refers to a person-level limitations in physical and psycho-cognitive activities,

...Handicap refers to social abilities or relation between the individual and the society. (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.

# COMPARING THE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL MODELS:

## MEDICAL MODEL:

- Person is faulty
- Diagnosis and labelling
- The focus is on disability
- Segregation and alternative services
- Resocialization if normal enough or permanent exclusion off society
- Society remains unchanged

## SOCIAL MODEL:

- Child is valued
- Strengths and needs are identified
- Barriers are identified and solutions are developed
- Resources are made available and visible
- Diversity is welcomed and person is welcomed by society
- Society evolves

# CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



From December 2006 (OUN):

...Recognizing that **disability** is an evolving concept and that disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others...

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-persons-disabilities>

# **ACT ON SOCIAL SERVICES AND CARE NO. 108/2006 COLL., AS AMENDED**

This Act regulates the conditions for the provision of assistance and support to persons in an unfavourable social situation through social services and care allowance, the conditions for the issuance of authorisations for the provision of social services, the performance of public administration in the field of social services, the inspection of the provision of social services and the prerequisites for the performance of activities in social services.



# PRIMARY DISABILITY VERSUS SECONDARY CONSEQUENCES OF DISABILITY

What does it mean „secondary consequences of the disability“

- The failure of the integrity of a person with a disability is not only a failure towards his or her social environment, but also towards him or herself,
- Secondary consequences are associated with an inadequate or inappropriate response to the reality of a disability that is not directly related to its type or degree. not every defect (disability) must cause secondary consequences

# SYMPTOMS OF SECONDARY CONSEQUENCES OF DISABILITY

SC cause changes in:

- the ability of correct self-assessment;
- self-fulfilment (the meaning of life!);
- disruption of the sense of self-identity
- adequate perception of reality
- personal needs and value system
- social adaptation and inclusion.