

# **Mechanisms of equalizing of chances of people with disabilities**

*Hitryuk V. V.,  
Director of the Institute of inclusive education  
BSPU of M. Tanka,  
Doctor of Pedagogy*

# Equalizing of chances

- Who? – subjects
- Based on what document(s)? – normative act
- How? – mechanisms
- In what areas? – priorities
- ...

- Universal Declaration of human rights (UN, 1948)
- Declaration of the rights of the child (UN, 1959)
- Convention against discrimination in education (UNESCO, 1960)
- Declaration of social progress and development (UN, 1969)
- Declaration on the rights of mentally retarded persons (UN, 1971)
- Declaration on the rights of persons with disabilities (UN, 1975)
- Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (UN, 1979)
- Sanberg Declaration (UNESCO, Torremolinos, Spain, 1981)
- World programm of action concerning disabled persons (UN, 1982 )

- Convention on the rights of the child (UN, 1989)
- World Declaration on education for all-meeting basic educational needs (world conference on education for all, Jomtien, Thailand, 1990))
- UN standard rules for the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities (UN, 1993)
- Salamanca Declaration on principles, policies and practices for the education of persons with special needs (world conference on the education of persons with special needs, Salamanca, Spain, 1994)
- Hamburg Declaration on adult education (V international conference on adult education, Hamburg, Germany, 1997)
- Dakar Framework for action. Education for all: fulfilling our common commitments (world education forum, Dakar, Senegal, 2000)
- Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UN, 2006)

# Let's talk about concepts

EQUALITY - possession (possession, actual use) of the same, equal rights.

EQUALITY - the position of people in society, ensuring their equal political rights, equality before the law, etc.

JUSTICE - method of substantiation and distribution between people of benefits and burdens of their joint existence within a single social space

CHANCE – condition (a likely possibility), which can ensure success, good luck



# Disability

- **Disability** - the evolving concept is also result of interaction which happens between the people having violations of health and relational and environmental barriers and which stirs them to the complete and efficient participation in life of society on an equal basis with others.
- The international classification of functioning, restrictions of activity and health (WHO, 2001) MKF builds experience of consideration of disability to one orderly line, considering it not as the mark given on social minority and as the universal human experience.

- Marginalization
- Isolation/exception
- Segregation

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ БГПУ



## ***Marginalization***

1. the process of losing previous social ties with incomplete assimilation of cultural and ethical values of the new social environment
2. the erosion of a clear social, cultural, etc., landmarks, traditions, marginalization of consciousness.

Among the specific properties of a marginal person usually indicate the following qualities:

- \* heightened reflection and self-awareness
- \* critical, skeptical, sometimes cynical attitude to the world
  - \* invaluable worldview
  - \* aloofness, psychological alienation
  - \* isolation, loneliness

- **Exeption** - does not mean a gradation of inequality, but it is a mechanism that separates groups of people from the main social flow.
- **Segregation** — a type of discrimination-is a restriction on the rights of a group of people.

**The principle of participation and social inclusion** aims to involve persons with disabilities in society and to involve them in decision-making processes that affect their interests, and to encourage their active participation in their lives and in society. Social inclusion is a two-way process: people who do not have a disability must recognize that persons with disabilities have a right to participate.

# **Social integration-the purpose and means of social development of society**

- **The goal** is to create a "society for all" in which each individual, with his or her rights and responsibilities, plays an active role.
- **Means:** reflects the ability of society to develop "on the principles of non-discrimination, tolerance, respect for diversity, equality of opportunity, solidarity, security and participation of the entire population, including disadvantaged groups and individuals, vulnerable groups and individuals»

## **Problem of social integration**

- ensuring the protection and full integration of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and individuals into economic and social life, including through universal and equal access to education, information, technology

- The term "equal opportunities" refers to the process by which different systems of society and the environment, such as services, work and information, are made available to all, especially people with disabilities. Once persons with disabilities have achieved equal rights, they should also have equal responsibilities. As part of the equal opportunities process, it is necessary to create conditions to assist people with disabilities so that they can fully discharge their responsibilities as members of society.

**(Standard rules for the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities. Adopted by General Assembly resolution 48/96 of 20 December 1993)**

- The basic principle of a holistic approach is **the principle of accessibility**, (General Assembly Resolution 52/82 of 12 December 1997) as a priority to promote equal opportunities for persons with disabilities
- Accessibility as a universal concept is the availability of choice and the ability to make a choice. **The focus shifts to the availability of opportunities in society.**

- Accessibility is not a concern for a particular social group, but an essential prerequisite for the advancement of all.
- Access is not an act or a state, but **a freedom of choice** to enter, move in, communicate with, or take advantage of a situation.

# The criteria for universality of access should take into account:

- a) social context
- b) a specific situation in which any person can be
- c) age and cultural factors
- d) results of the analysis of interaction between the person and environment



# Criteria for estimation the degree for accessibility of the environment:

- a) orientation: do you have the necessary information? b) independence (what): do you choose what you want to do?
- c) mobility (where): can you go where you want?
- d) pastime (when): can you do something whenever you want?
- e) social integration (with whom): do others accept you?
- f) financial self-sufficiency (what): do you have the necessary funds?
- g) transition (change): are you ready for change?

The above criteria determine the target indicators of equal opportunities for people with disabilities

## **Employment-education-social integration**

Precondition to achieve this goal – education and training of people with disabilities. The realization of the educational potential of people with disabilities in the labor market can act as a criterion for the effectiveness of the whole SPOI

Education – it is the bridge leading to employment