

ECNAIS Seminar Berlin November 19, 2016

Inclusion in society

Eric Bloemkolk

Presentation

SOFT tulip!?

Exclusion



Inclusion

Inclusion: What does it mean?

Quality of Life (Schalock)

Human rights, Rights of the child / of people with
disabilities

Exclusion, perceptions, approaches

“Exclusion can be connected to a person's social class, race, skin color, educational status, childhood relationships, living standards, or personal choices in fashion. Such forms of discrimination may also apply to people with a disability, minorities, LGBT people, drug users, institutional care leavers, the elderly and the young. Anyone who appears to deviate in any way from perceived norms of a population may thereby become subject to coarse or subtle forms of exclusion.” (Wikipedia)



Exclusion!?



Inclusion: What does it mean?

(Social/economical/political)

All people should be valued for their *unique abilities* and included as *essential members of society*

Inclusion is not a place or practice: *it is a way of thinking*

Inclusion means embracing *diversity*



Inclusion: What does it mean?

The idea that everyone should be able to use the same facilities, take part in the same activities, and enjoy the same experiences, including people who have a disability or other disadvantage

Gaining conceptual clarity to inform the task of enabling social inclusion

Ill defined concept

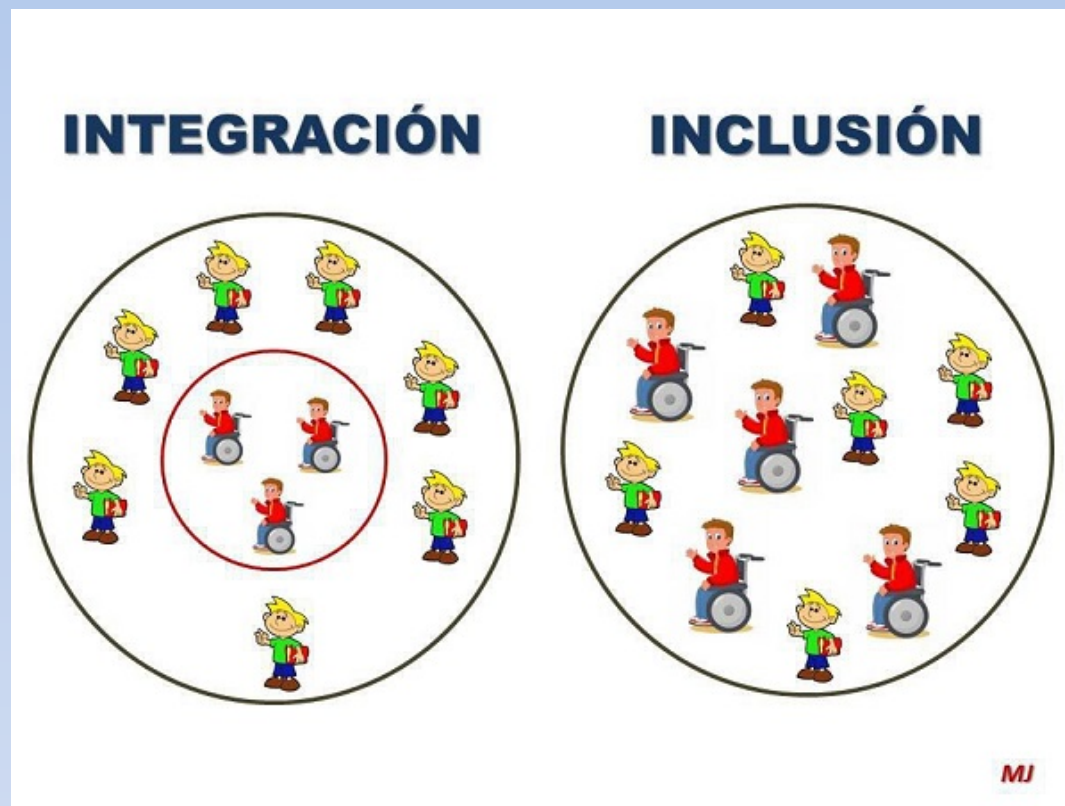
Social interaction and relationships

Broad spectrum –

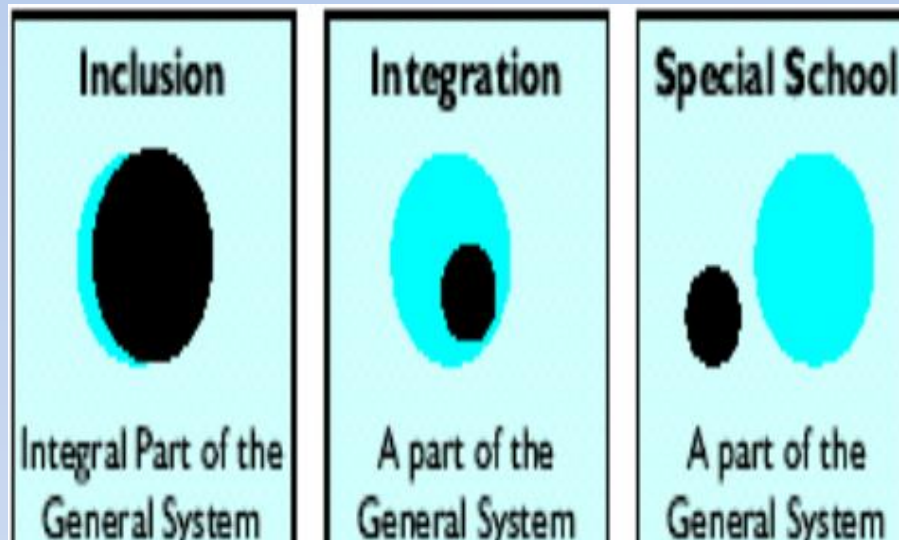
- Being recognised as a legitimate community member - acknowledged
- Encounters with strangers
- Becoming known as an individual by others
- Forging acquaintances
- Actively participating with shared purpose with other community members
- Forming friendships
- Not necessarily a linear process but one might lead to another at times



Integration ↔ inclusion



Inclusion and the education system

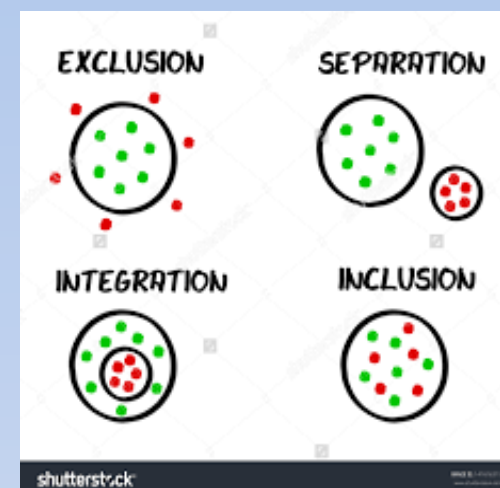


Different approaches towards integration and inclusion

From exclusion to integration/participation

Main approaches (focused on individual capacities)

1. Training / support *to be able to participate in society*
2. Technological adaptations



From exclusion to inclusion

Main approaches (focused on society)

1. *Changing society/environment* (i.g. school, housing, transport, workplace) to make inclusion happen
2. Training / capacity building to be able to be included in society
3. Technological adaptations

It is about wellbeing!

For all!

**8 domains of Quality of Life (QoL)
(Schalock)**

Personal rights based

- ◆ The same basic *protections and guarantees* afforded to *all citizens*
- ◆ Includes *personal freedoms* and to make *choices* throughout the day
 - ◆ Each person has his/her own definition of QoL
- ◆ Includes responsibilities and respecting the rights of others

Quality of Life Framework

Factor	Domain	Exemplary Indicators
Independence	Personal Development	✓ Personal skills / adaptive behaviour
	Self-Determination	✓ Choices / decisions / autonomy / control
Social Participation	Interpersonal Relationships	✓ Social networks ✓ Friendships ✓ Social activities
	Social Inclusion	✓ Involvement in community ✓ Community roles
	Rights	✓ Equal opportunities ✓ Respectful treatment ✓ Legal access and due process
Well-being	Emotional Well-being	✓ Safety and security ✓ Positive experiences /success
	Physical Well-being	✓ Health and nutritional status ✓ Recreation / physical exertion
	Material Well-being	✓ Income ✓ Possessions

It is about human rights

The UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has clearly defined *inclusive education* as a

*Fundamental human right of **all persons**, including persons with disabilities*



It is all about personal rights

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9gaSx44pEvk>

(3:46 min.)

Q&A

e.bloemkolk@socires.nl

www.softtulip.nl