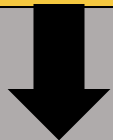




The history behind the Social Model of Disability

- Developed by people with Disabilities
- Established in 1970/1980
- Came as a reaction to the Medical Disability
- The Social Model raises awareness, exclusion and prejudice
- Highlights society as the issue.



Medical VS Social

The Medical Model insinuates that to be a part of society, one must be able bodied to participate. The Social model, however, argues that it is not the disability that's the issue, its people's attitudes and inability to include a disabled person in basic day to day living and therefore causes exclusion.



What is the Social Model of Disability?

"Curricula should be adapted to childrens needs, not vice versa."
- **The Salamanca Statement (1940)**

"Every child has a right to an education."
- **Article 28, UNCRC**

"Within inclusive schools, children with special educational needs should receive whatever extra support they may require to ensure their effective Education." - **The Salamanca Statement (1940)**

"Education must Develop every childs Personality, talents, And abilities to the Full." - **Article 29, UNCRC**

How did we respond to disability as a society?

Due to not having information, people as a whole become ignorant to disability. This causes exclusion, herd reaction and prejudice. With the correct knowledge, understanding and programming in place eg, sign language, society would be more understanding towards the needs of a disability.

The ALN Reform

The reform has been in transition since 2016, spanning over 5 years to be fully implemented. Its main goals are to have a unified system in place, increased participation from learners, and an age guide of 0-25. It's a simpler system, with more coverage of a range of ALNs, all under one roof.



Reason for Reform?

- Identifying needs early, with importance status.
- Old system being replaced by one solid act, that can cater for all.
- New guidance plan for a higher age group



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