Access to Higher Education in Ukraine

Students with Special Needs

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2009

Ukraine ratified Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities

2014

2 053 000 students in higher education Less than 13 000 students with special needs among them

TERMINOLOGY

 Kalika (cripple), chrometz (lame person), slipetz (blind), nem (deaf)

18th century: invalid borrowed from French



ATTITUDE

 "Disability (leads to) inability to work (leads to) social deficiency" (Diachenko)

 For decades, the inherent problems faced by children with disabilities were recognized only by their families and those professionals charged with determining the course of their lives" (Malofeyev)

TRANSFORMATION of TERMINOLOGY

- 1991 child-invalid
- 1996 children who need correction of mental or physical development
- 2001 children with limited abilities
- 2013 children with invalidity (disability), children with special needs
- 2014 children with special educational needs is first defined in the Law on Education

LEGISLATION

 1999 - Concept on Special Education State Standards for Children with Special Needs

 2011-2014 - 20 different regulations concerned inclusive schooling in the general school setting

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Secondary education – compulsory
 Higher education – selective

 Higher education institutions are not ready to admit students with special needs

Russian annexation and aggression posed additional challenges

SPECIAL ED.STRUCTURE

- General boarding schools for children who need social care (orphans, children from at risk families etc.)
- Special schools (boarding schools) for children who need 'correction' of mental and/or physical development
- General education sanatorium schools (boarding schools) for children with poor health who need long term medical treatment

SPECIAL ED. SUPERVISION

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE:

- 396 special schools (60 000 children)
- 40 rehab centers
- 142 special kindergartens
- 1200 special education groups in mainstream preschools (45 000 children)

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL POLICY

- 298 rehab centers of which:
- 208 for young children with developmental disabilities
- 90 for medical, social and professional rehabilitation

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

centers focused on health issues



HIGHER EDUCATION

- The Open International University of Human Development UKRAINE: full support for students with special needs
- Ukrainian universities: variable services or none at all
- Inability to get higher education makes prestigious work unreachable for disabled people (Karpachova, 2010).

STATISTICS

 Almost 15% of school age children have special needs

 Vocational school students: 1% with special needs

Higher education students: less than 0.5% with special needs

ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE

 2006: Order #504 "On Enrollment and Education of Students with Restricted Physical Abilities"

 2012: Order #512 "Experiment regarding the organization of integrated education for persons with special educational needs in the higher education institutions with I-IV levels of accreditation"

SUMMARY

- To reform the special education system and make inclusion a reality, the law has to be economically sustained and have community support
- Coordination of all related Ministries required (Education, Health and Social Policy)
- Positive changes in higher education are impossible without successful reform of the special education system

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