

Strengthening inclusive education in Poland

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http://edulaweu.eu





Content

Introduction



Legislative framework



THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND OF 2nd APRIL, 1997

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

on the application by the Republic of Poland to become a member of the European Union (AA-AFNS 1-6 — C
0122/2003 — 2003/0901G(AVC))

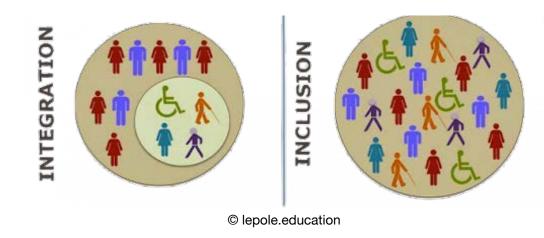
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Dz.U. 2017 poz. 1591

<u>Dziennik Ustaw</u> / <u>2017</u> / poz. 1591

Rozporządzenie Ministra Edukacji Narodowej z dnia 9 sierpnia 2017 r. w sprawie zasad organizacji i udzielania pomocy psychologicznopedagogicznej w publicznych przedszkolach, szkołach i placówkach

From integration to inclusion



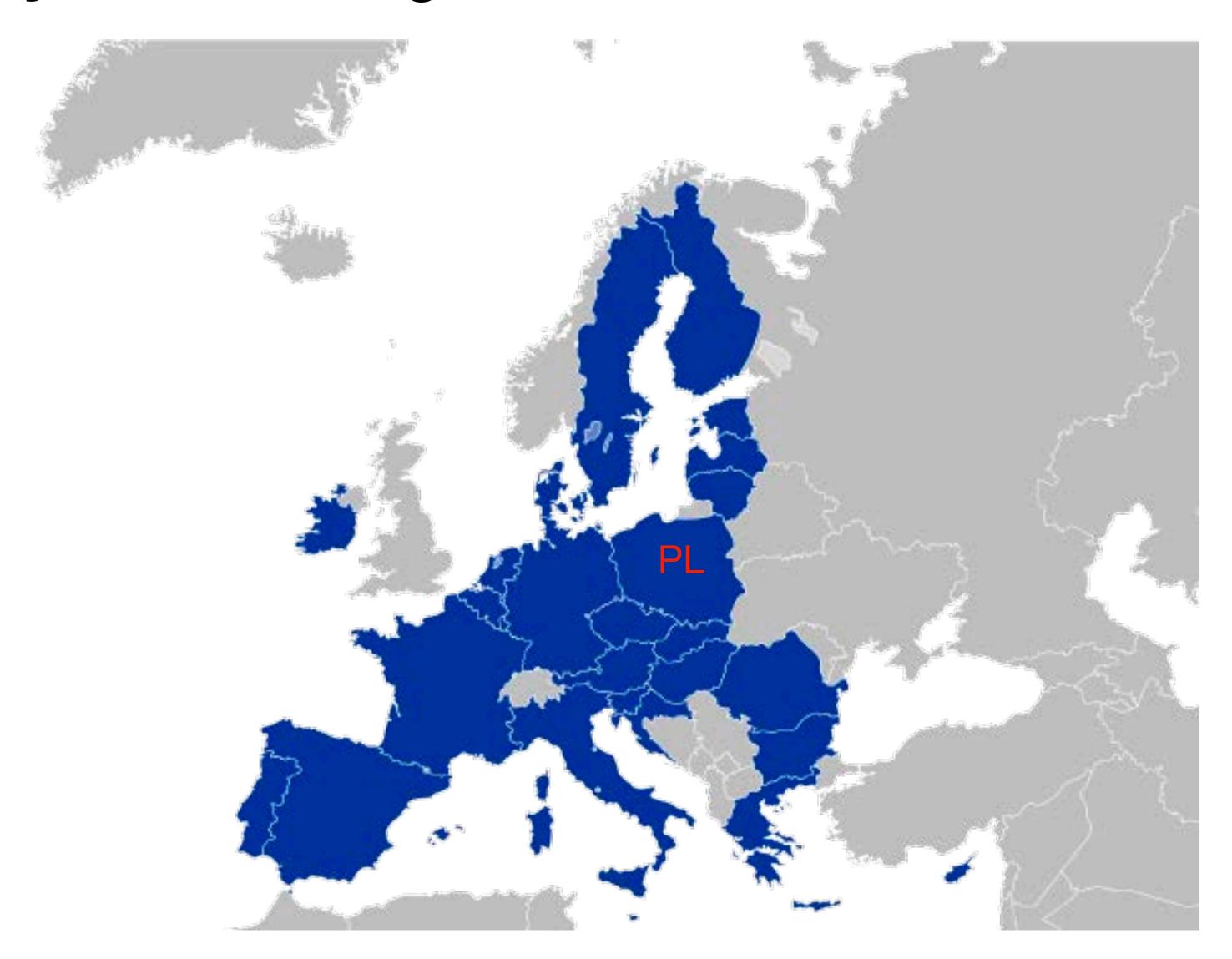


Changes needed









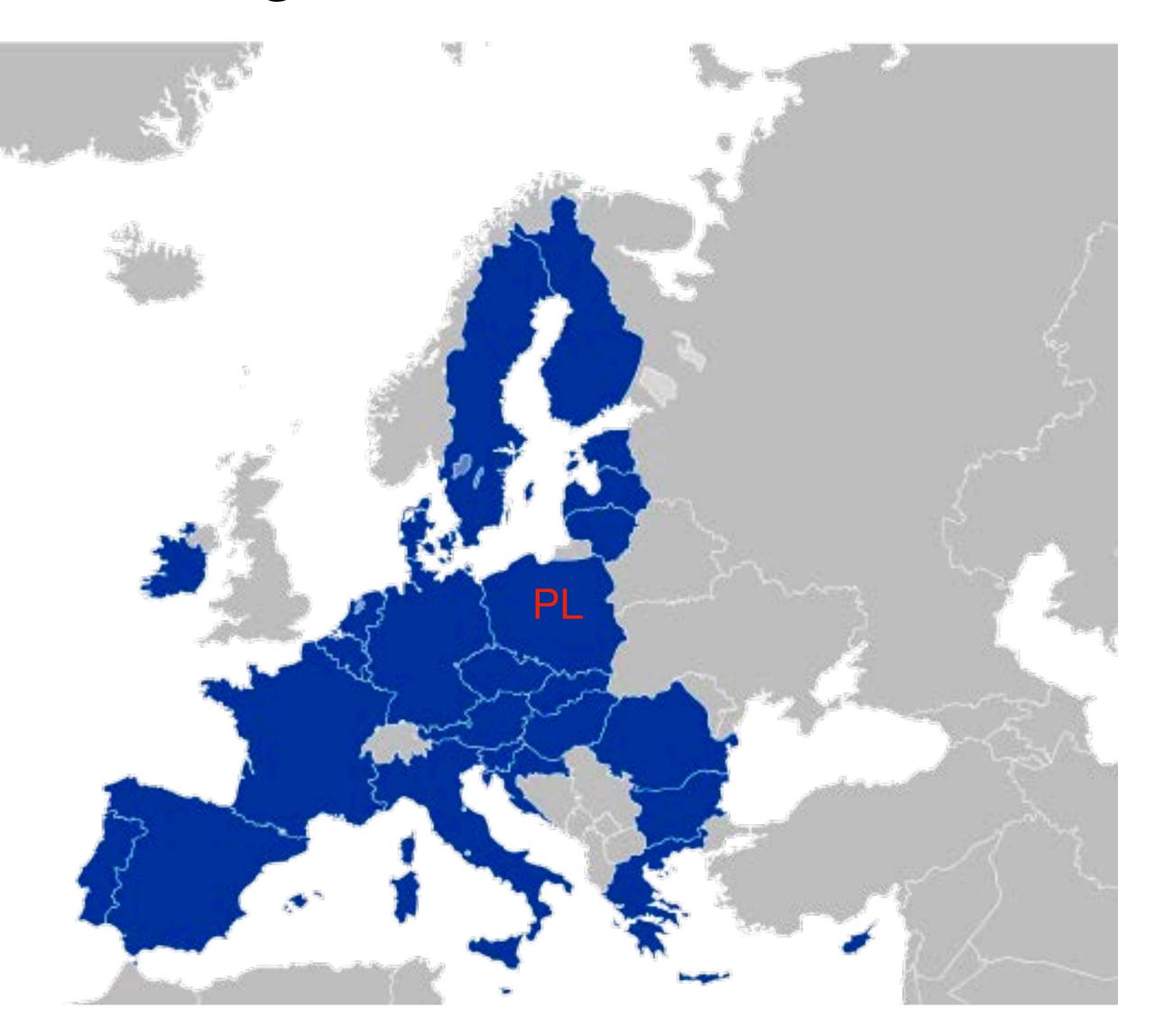
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND OF 2nd APRIL, 1997



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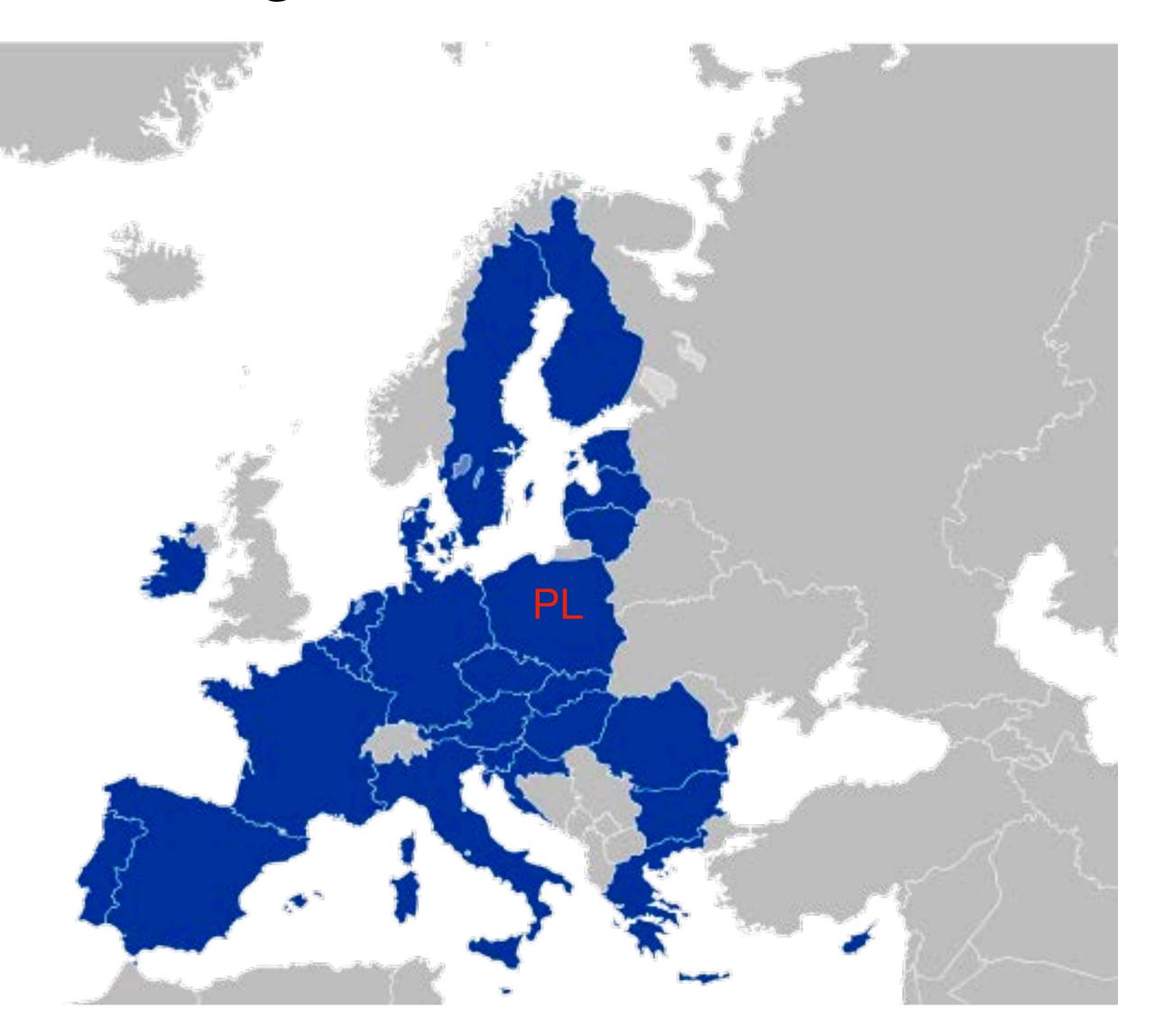


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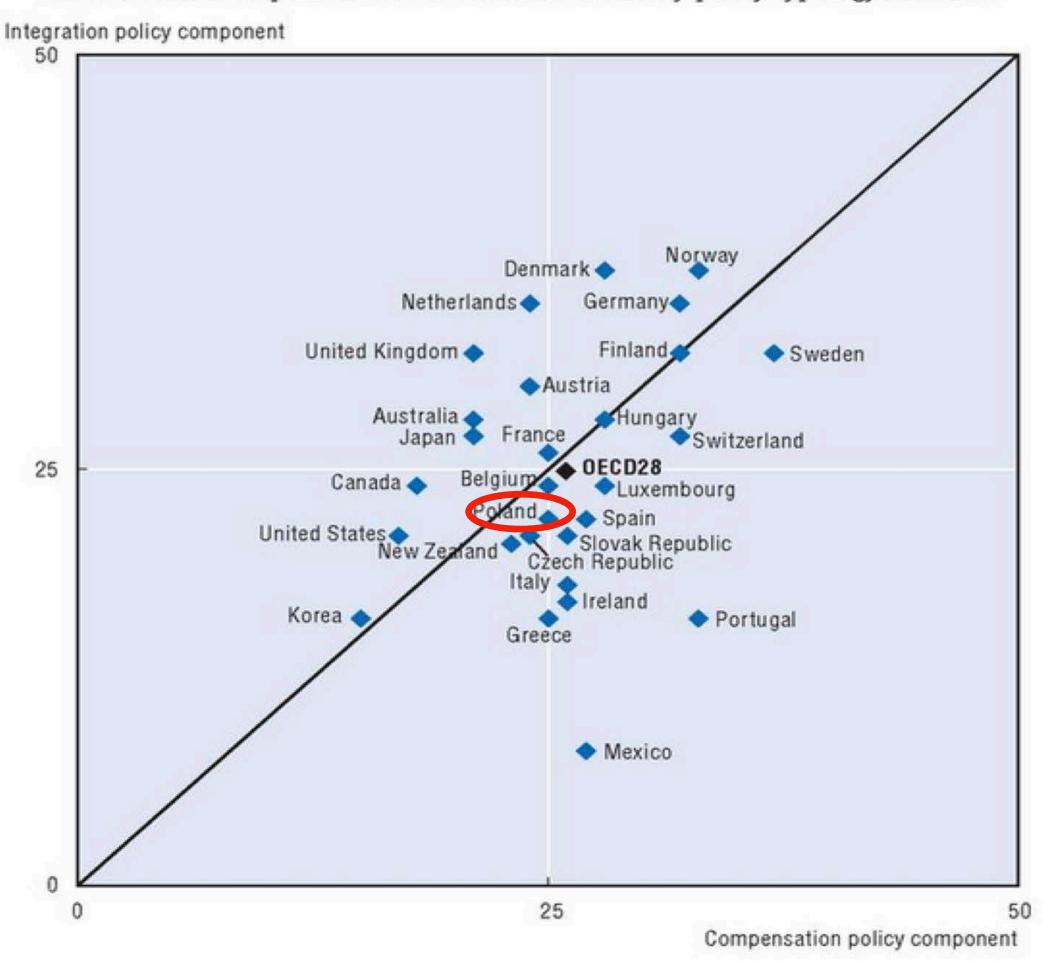
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities



Variation in Disability Policy Orientation Among OECD Members

Figure 3.1. Large variation in disability policy orientation across the OECD

Compensation (X axis) and integration (Y axis) policy codes in 2007 for 28 OECD countries, country values on the two ordinal 50-point scales of the OECD disability policy typology indicator



POLICY ORIENTATION

OECD compares countries on 2 dimensions:

- Compensation (sickness benefits easily available)
- Integration (availability of special employment programmes, in-work benefits)
- 1990-2007: move to: less compensation, more integration (modest effect)
- Much remains to be done...

Content

Introduction





From integration to inclusion





Changes needed





Article 70 of the 1997 Constitution of the Republic of Poland



THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND OF 2nd APRIL, 1997

As published in Dziennik Ustaw No. 78, item 483

Article 70

- 1. Everyone shall have the right to education. Education to 18 years of age shall be compulsory. The manner of fulfilment of schooling obligations shall be specified by statute.
- 2. Education in public schools shall be without payment. Statutes may allow for payments for certain services provided by public institutions of higher education.
- 3. Parents shall have the right to choose schools other than public for their children. Citizens and institutions shall have the right to establish primary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education and educational development institutions. The conditions for establishing and operating non-public schools, the participation of public authorities in their financing, as well as the principles of educational supervision of such schools and educational development institutions, shall be specified by statute.
- 4. Public authorities shall ensure universal and equal access to education for citizens. To this end, they shall establish and support systems for individual financial and organizational assistance to pupils and students. The conditions for providing of such assistance shall be specified by statute.
- 5. The autonomy of the institutions of higher education shall be ensured in accordance with principles specified by statute.

Polish Educational Law



Main Acts concerning school education from pre-primary to post-secondary non-tertiary

Law on School Education and Provisions introducing the Law on School Education of 2016

USTAWA

z dnia 14 grudnia 2016 r.

Przepisy wprowadzające ustawę – Prawo oświatowe¹⁾

Opracowano na podstawie Dz. U. z 2017 r. poz. 60, 949, 2203, 2245, z 2019 r. poz. 1287.

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Opracowano na podstawie t.j. Dz. U. z 2020 r. poz. 1327, z 2021 r. poz. 4, 1237.

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Teachers' Charter of 1982

USTAWA

z dnia 26 stycznia 1982 r.

Karta Nauczyciela

Opracowano na podstawie: t.j. Dz. U. z 2021 r. poz. 1762.

Who do special educational needs apply to?



- Students with a special education certificate:
 - with disabilities (specific types of disability)
 - at risk of social maladjustment and socially maladjusted

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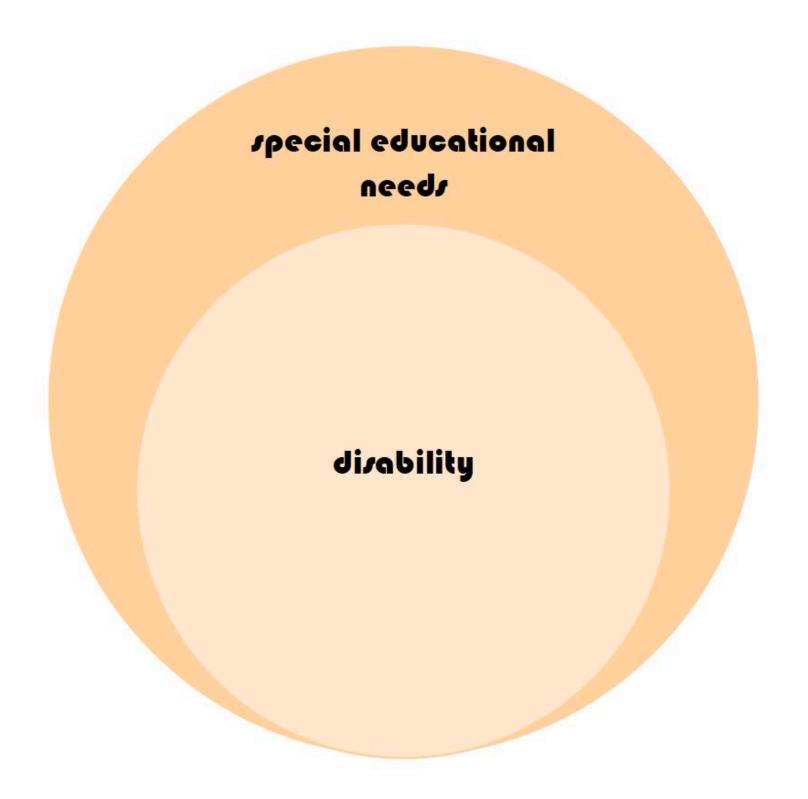
- Students with a special education certificate:
 - with disabilities (specific types of disability)
 - at risk of social maladjustment and socially maladjusted
- Students with a certificate of the need for individual education, for whom their health condition makes it difficult or impossible to attend school
- Students with special needs but without a special education certificate:
 - specially gifted
 - chronically ill
 - in a crisis or traumatic situation
 - having educational failures behind them
 - from neglected environments
 - adapting to the new environment

Special Educational Needs (SEN)



,SEN' is used both in relation to:

- children who need special conditions during learning, corresponding to their individual abilities and limitations
- highly gifted students and their needs that differ from those of children with developmental disabilities



Regulation of 9.8.2017

Dz.U. 2017 poz. 1591

Dziennik Ustaw / 2017 / poz. 1591

Rozporządzenie Ministra Edukacji Narodowej z dnia 9 sierpnia 2017 r. w sprawie zasad organizacji i udzielania pomocy psychologicznopedagogicznej w publicznych przedszkolach, szkołach i placówkach

ADD OCD

Audistic Spectrum Disorder

SPECIFIC LEARNING Anxiety
Processing

Sensory Integration Disorder

Gifted

Developmental Co-ordination Disorder

ODD

The need to cover the student with psychological and pedagogical assistance in the kindergarten, school and institution results in particular from:

- disability
- social maladjustment
- risk of social maladjustment
- behavioural or emotional disorders
- special talents
- specific learning difficulties
- competence deficits and language impairments
- a chronic illness
- crisis or traumatic situations
- experienced educational failure
- environmental negligence related to the living situation of the pupil and his/her family, leisure activities and community contacts
- adaptation difficulties related to cultural differences or to a change of educational environment, including those related to previous education abroad

Counselling and Guidance Centres (CGCs)

Dz.U. 2017 poz. 1591

Dziennik Ustaw / 2017 / poz. 159

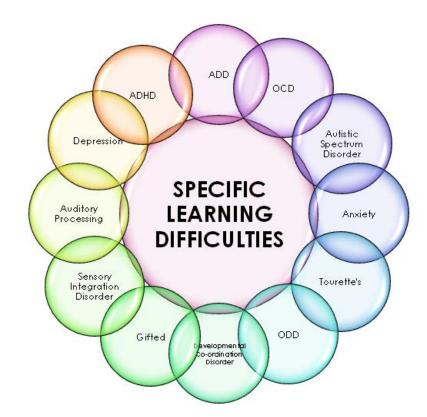
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helping teachers to identify learners' individual needs and abilities

providing support for teachers in solving learners' educational and behavioural problems

activities to prevent addictions and other problems for children and young people



mental health education for children and young people, parents and teachers

 providing support for teachers in co-operation with teacher training institutions and pedagogical libraries

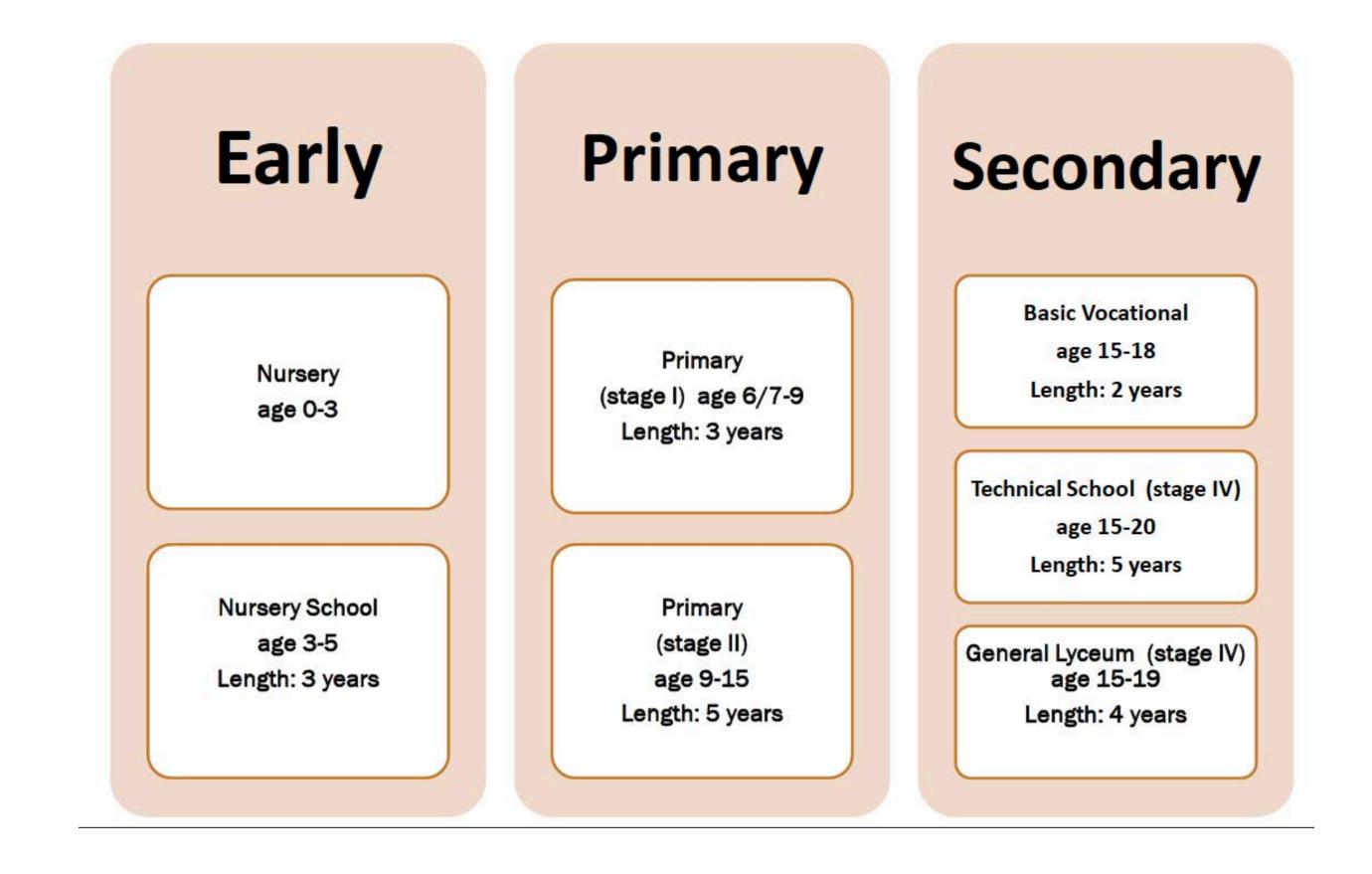
Primary and Secondary Education in Poland

Dz.U. 2017 poz. 1591

Dziennik Ustaw / 2017 / poz. 1591

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- ► Typical population: compulsory from ages 5-18, 19, or 20
- Children with SEN: compulsory from age 7, available up to age 24 with ID



Psychological and educational support

Dz.U. 2017 poz. 1591

Dziennik Ustaw / 2017 / poz. 159

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classes to develop aptitudes, learning skills or emotional and social competences

corrective and compensatory or remedial classes

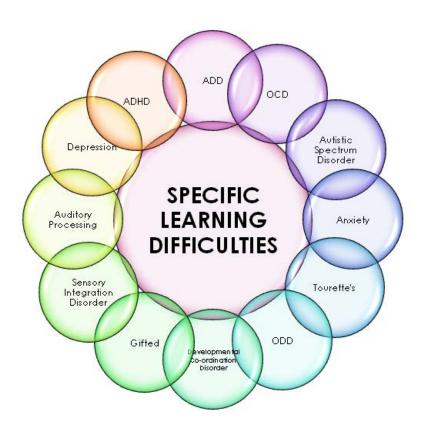
speech therapy classes

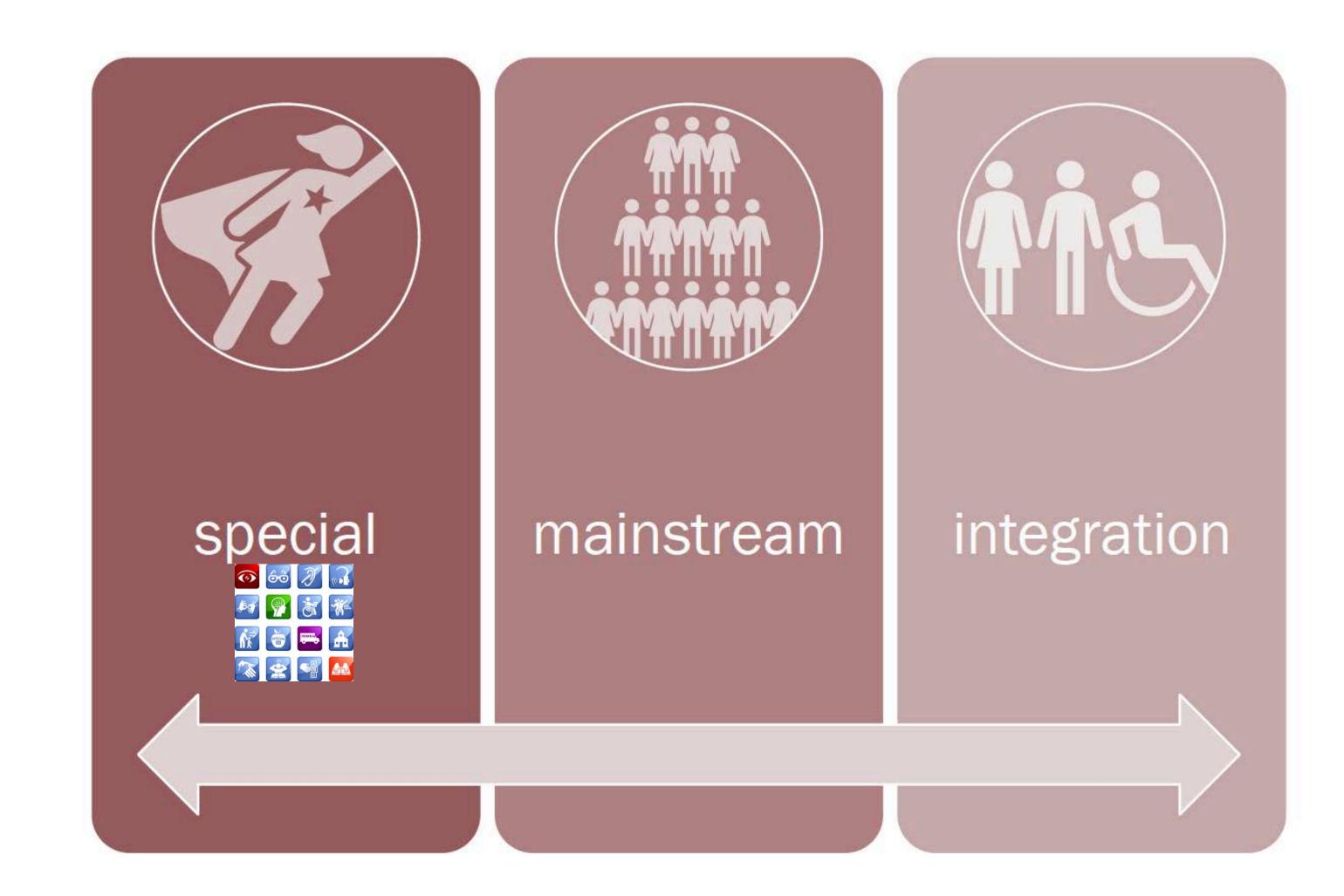
 individualised learning paths or programmes or individual teaching at home for learners who cannot attend school due to their health

Dz.U. 2017 poz. 1591

Dziennik Ustaw / 2017 / poz. 1591

Rozporządzenie Ministra Edukacji Narodowej z dnia 9 sierpnia 2017 r. w sprawie zasad organizacji i udzielania pomocy psychologicznopedagogicznej w publicznych przedszkolach, szkołach i placówkach





Special education

Dz.U. 2017 poz. 1591

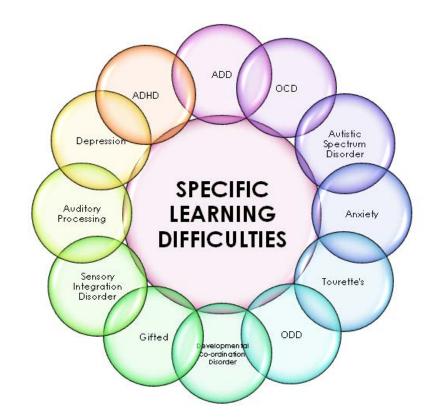
Dziennik I Istaw / 2017 / poz 1591

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based on a decision on special education (SE certificate) issued by a counselling and guidance centre and provided to:

learners with disabilities, including mild, moderate and severe intellectual disabilities;
 deafness or hearing impairment; blindness or visual impairment; motor disability, including aphasia; autism, including Asperger's syndrome; multiple disabilities





learners at risk of social disadvantage

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Changes needed





Education for All



In **inclusive** settings, the curriculum is adapted to respond to student diversity, e.g., Universal Design for Learning (UDL)

► The idea of "education for all" first emerged during the formation of UNESCO in 1945

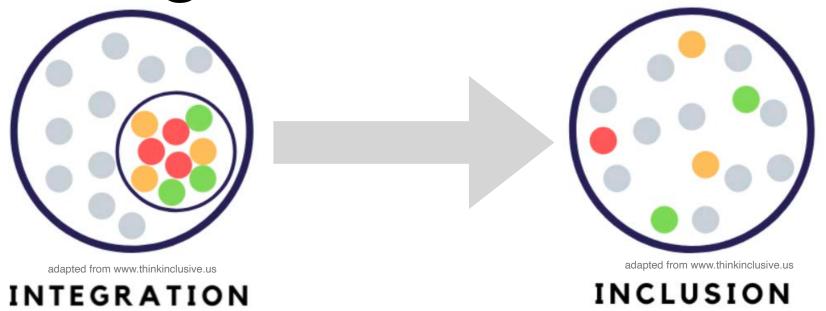


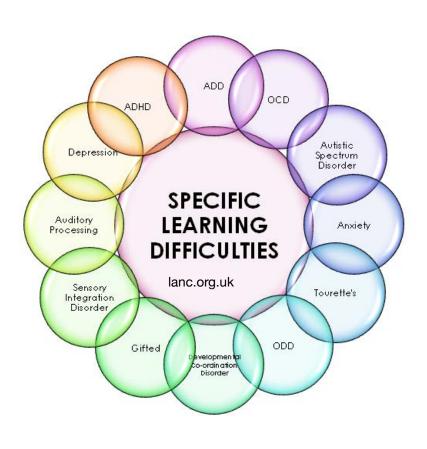
 Inclusive education is central to the "Education For All" (EFA) and European Union agenda for change

► EFA does not suggest the inclusion of children with intellectual disability

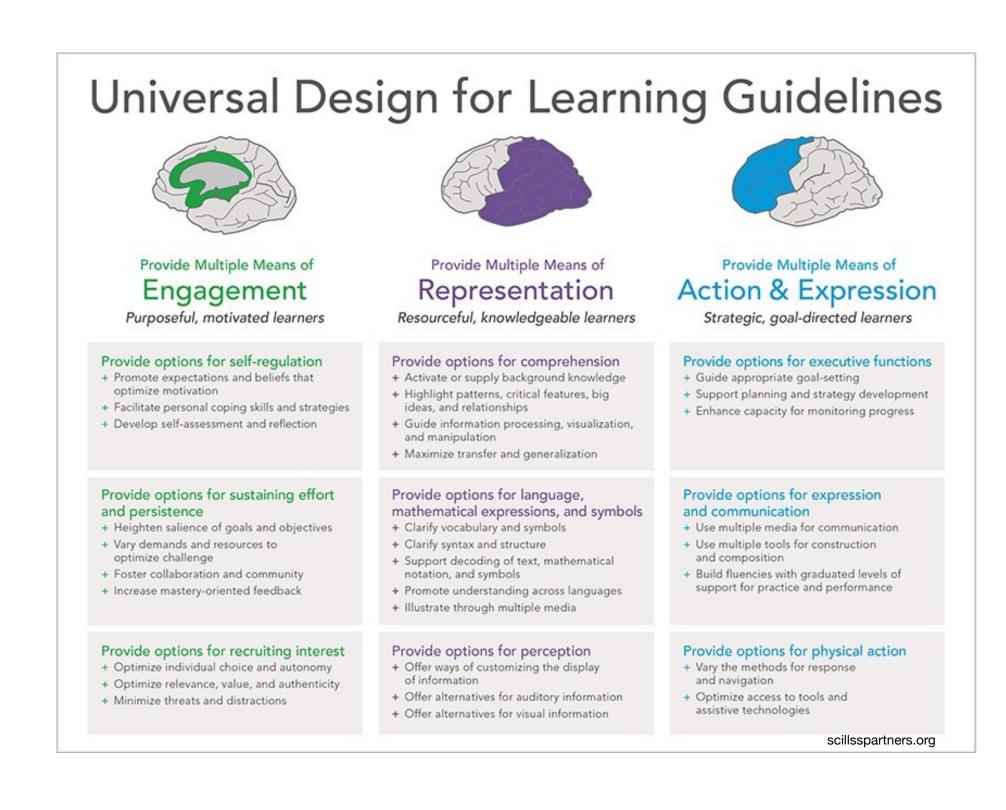
Beyond Integration

- Integration allows students with disabilities to study in mainstream environments
- Inclusion gives students the right to a high quality education





- In integrated settings, students need to adapt to the existing curriculum and are at risk for marginalization if they cannot adapt
- In inclusive settings, the curriculum is adapted to respond to student diversity, e.g., Universal Design for Learning (UDL)

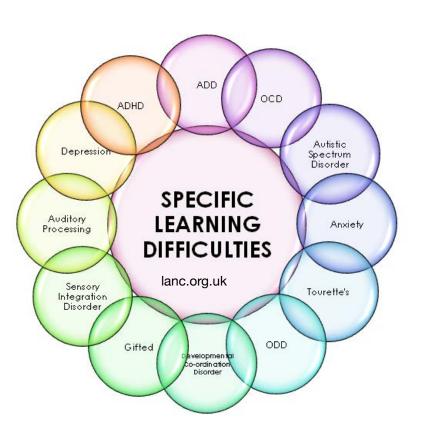


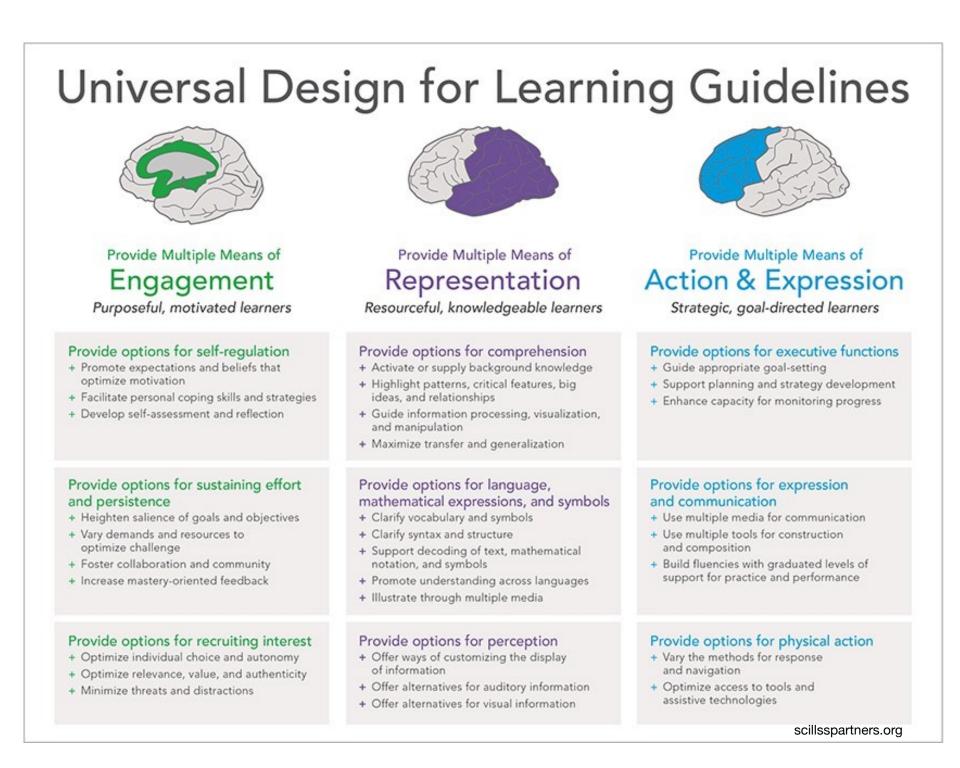
What is Universal Design for Learning (UDL)?

UDL views learning differences as variabilities rather than disabilities

- Multiple means of engagement to appeal to different learning-styles and motivational preferences of students
- Multiple means of representation to optimize understanding for all students
- Multiple means of expression to allow students to demonstrate what they know

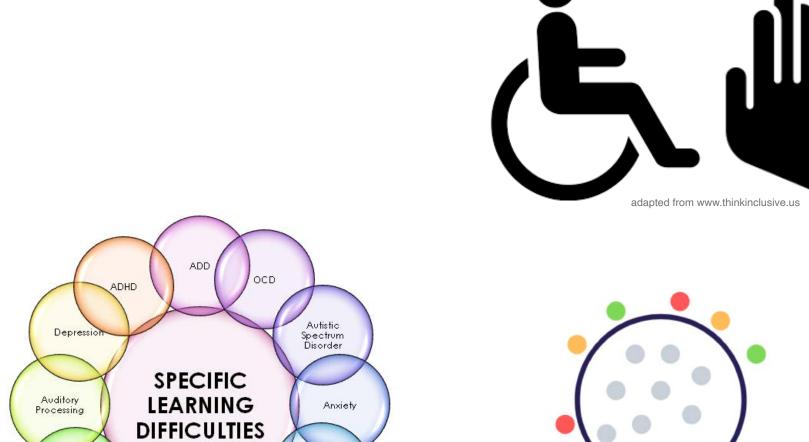
(Adapted from CAST, 2012)





Meeting the Needs of All Students

 Progressing from an integrated to an inclusive education system for students with disabilities requires a transformation of special education from a mainstreaming or integration concept to an inclusive concept

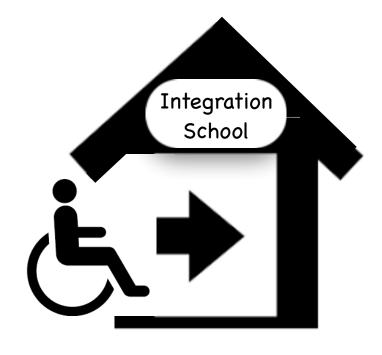


EXCLUSION

lanc.org.uk







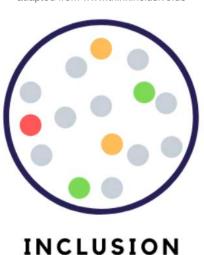






Toward Inclusion





Its revolutionary idea lies in the fact that - in contrast to the concept of segregation, firmly rooted in the mentality and the current practice that students with disabilities require a separate stream of education in special schools - inclusive education implies a fundamental reform of the current system of education. It involves allowing students with disabilities to learn with peers with the ordinary public schools, for valuing and supporting all students (and not only those with disabilities, but also the so-called difficult, the pathological, ethnic minority, etc.) and adapting schools to students with diverse needs, not vice versa."

Firkowska-Mankiewicz, A. [2013]. Inclusive Education: Road to the Future.

Available: http://www.abcd.edu.pl/

Summary





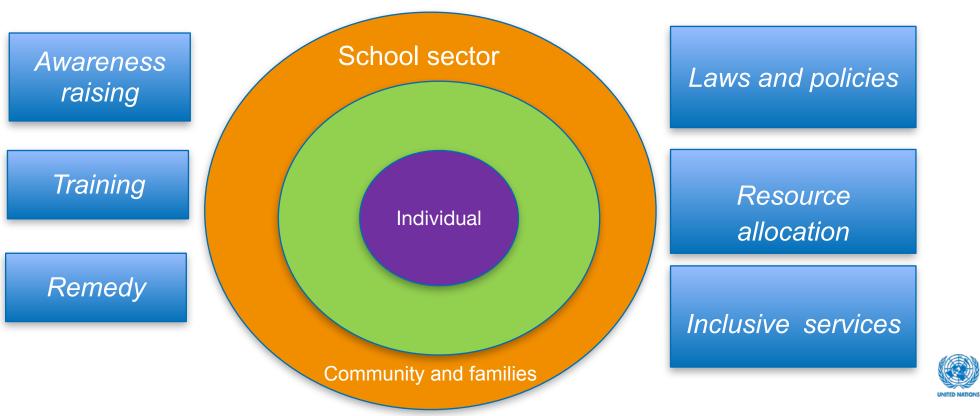
- Special Education serves as an auxiliary and is applicable in those situations in which persons with disabilities cannot attend public schools
- Special educators refer to types and degrees of disability, as well as other variables to determine the functioning of the student
- Special education is designed for pupils with moderate and severe intellectual disabilities and those with profound and multiple disabilities – also those with mental illness and with aggressive behaviour
- Most educators share the opinion, that the possibility of integration is also determined by other personal factors such as level of physical, emotional development, level of psychological resilience, cognitive abilities, motivation.

Education for all



- Strengthening the role of psychological-educational counselling centres and special schools
- Comprehensive assistance for each child and student especially with disabilities and their families
- A new, better formula of support developed by experts and practitioners
- Defined standards for the employment of a psychologist in schools and institutions
- A defined standard of employing a psychologist, special educator, vocational counsellor and speech therapist in schools and institutions.







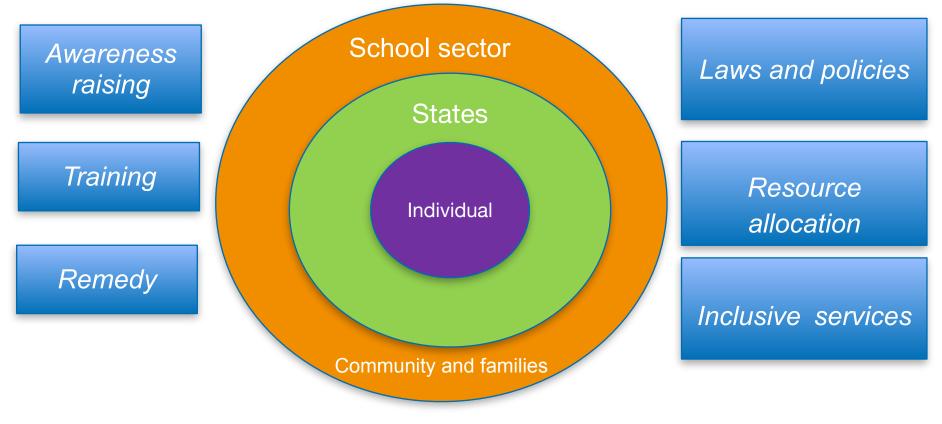
Specialised Inclusive Education Centres

- Pilot activities from September 2021 16 centres across Poland, at special schools
- Supporting schools in better organisation of inclusive education
- Providing training and counselling for teachers and parents
- Supporting teachers in choosing methods of working with students with special educational needs
- Providing specialised activities with children using resources of special schools
- Supporting a pupil in obtaining adapted textbooks, learning materials and equipment adapted to their needs

 For parents, opportunities for consultation, counselling, support groups and even thorapoutic classes

therapeutic classes.







Why does Poland need further changes?

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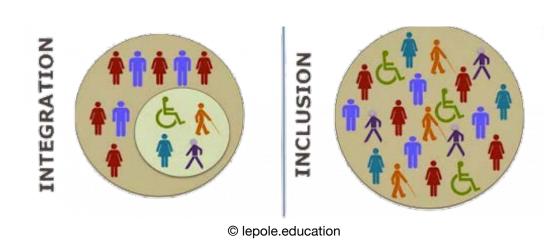
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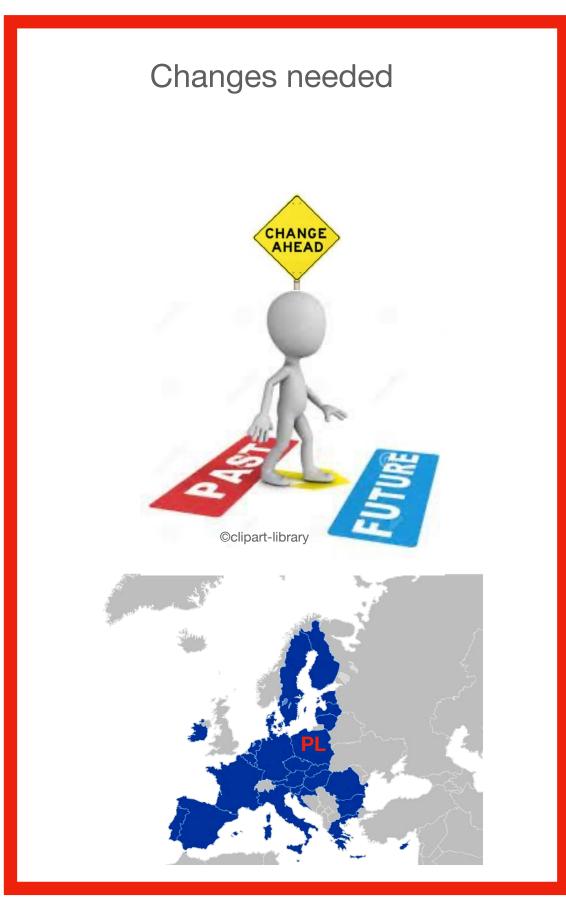
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Why do we need change?

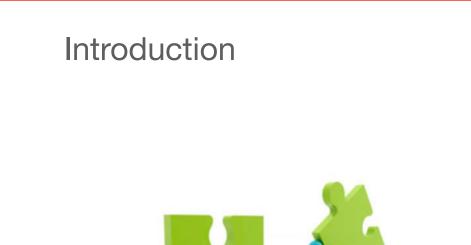


 over 2 million pupils (approximately 34%) are covered by psychological and pedagogical assistance

 every year the number of pupils diagnosed with the need for special education is increasing every year (currently it is over 200,000, i.e. almost 4% of the school population)

▶ 80% of persons with autism examined by the Polish Supreme Audit Office (NIK) do not find employment

need to ensure better preparation for work and independent living





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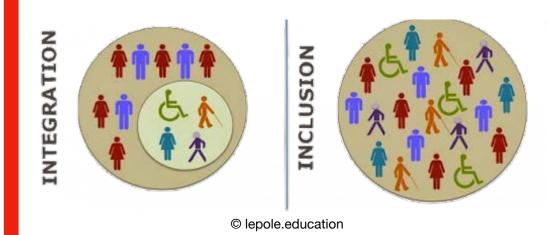
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