**Interactive Note-Taking Name: Dessa Shapiro**

| **Title - Guiding Question**  What is childhood and what do children need in order to become happy and healthy adults? | |
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| **Make Notes**  How to the surrounding people treat people with disabilities  Are children with disabilities treated differently by their peers  What types of facilities do parents put their children in  The czech Republic has one of the highest disability rates in the surrounding area  Do parents have access to further help for dissables children  Where are dissabled people mistreated the most within the czeck republic  Has the leader of the czech republic made any comments about new or reformed laws  What jobs to a lot of dissabled people have access to and is their access limited in any way  What were the results of this case study  Are other kids taught about disabled people and do they treat them differently | **Take Notes**  According to the Czech Statistical Office, there were 563,000 people receiving disability pensions in 2004 (Czech Statistical Office, 2005). "The Report on the Situation of the Disabled" submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic in 1992 (Governmental Board for People with Disabilities, 1992) estimates that there are approximately:   * 60,000 visually impaired persons, including 17,000 blind persons; * 300,000 hearing impaired persons, including 15,000 profoundly deaf; * 60,000 persons with speech disorders; * 1,500 deafblind persons; * 300,000 mentally ill persons (in institutions or hospitals); * 300,000 persons with locomotor impairments; * 530,000 diabetics; * 150,000 persons affected by vascular and cerebral incidences; * 140,000 epileptics; and * 200,000 psychiatric patients (those in need of psychiatric therapy but not institutionalized).   Czech Republic still does not have a comprehensive disability discrimination law based on a social model. The Czech disability law has not fully reformed and relies on outdated law in many areas of life. During the communist history of the country (1945 - 1989), disability issues were not fully recognized as problematic. Civil society and social movement, including a disability rights movement, were almost nonexistent. The communist government did not place a high priority on ensuring access for people with disabilities.  The first and only disability discrimination case that has taken place in the Czech Republic since 1989 is Alena Skalova versus the Czech Republic (Czech Constitutional Court, February 2004). The remaining disability cases in the Czech Republic involve reductions in social benefits. The Skalova case is described here as an insight into the current state of disability law and its interpretation in the Czech Republic. This case is examined as a human rights issue and it is used to argue that the transition from a medical model and welfare law to a civil and human rights law has not yet been completed in the Czech Republic. To support this view and for comparison purposes, the case is also analyzed under the European, U.S. and the United Nations laws, especially under the emergent Convention on Disability. |
| **Summary & Reflection**  There are many dissables children in the czeck republic and there are not very clear laws that cover disrimination and because of this the majority of they are being placed into special homes and treated badly by their peers and parents.  I think that the czeck republic needs to look into this situation and start to make new and more clarifying laws. I think that the case study done on the treatment od dissabled children was not clear because they did not state any of the results of explaining what they did to test this.  I have a few questions about how home life differs if you have a dissabled child and how the children are treated when they get older and if they are given the opportunity. | |
| **Source (APA format)**  Jitka Sinecká. (2016). Disability Law in the Czech Republic: A Case Study. *Disability Studies Quarterly*, *27*(1/2). Retrieved from https://dsq-sds.org/article/view/14/14 | |

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**Interactive Note-Taking Name: Dessa Shapiro**

| **Title - Guiding Question**  What is childhood and what do children need in order to become happy and healthy adults? | |
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| **Make Notes**  Where did this discrimination come from and why did it stay through the regime  Families with less money can’t afford to care for their dissables children  Do parents purposely not get their children helped to get more financial aid from the government  Has the government said anything about changing of changing this law and if not has there been any protests or rallies.  How does this exclusion make the children feel and do they act differently according.  How can we as a people help to inform people about the treatment of these kids  Why did they decide to put these institutions in roma is it different than other places | **Take Notes**  Even before 1989, under the Communist regime, (physically and mentally) disabled people were victims of discrimination, placed in “care” centres in peripheral areas and completely cut off from the rest of the population.  Since the end of this regime, not much has changed in this respect and disabled people, including children, are largely neglected by society.  The social benefits system is problematic. Benefits are paid to families according to the degree of the child’s disability and their health. However, this strongly encourages some parents to allow the health of their child to deteriorate in order to receive more aid.  Since 2004, the law on education enables schools to refuse admission to handicapped children, on the sole basis that the establishment has insufficient material resources. Furthermore, in state schools that are free to attend, families are sometimes asked to contribute to the additional cost.  As a result, these children are often excluded from the ordinary school system. By not ensuring that technical and financial resources are made available, the State is not fulfilling its obligations.  Despite the ruling by the European Court of Human Rights, which established that discrimination was being practised against Roma children with regard to the right of education, the situation does not seem to be improving.  This is reflected in the rates of enrolment in ordinary schools, which remain low because these children are mainly placed in schools for the mentally handicapped (80% of children in these institutions are Roma) |
| **Summary & Reflection**  There is a lot of disscrimation of children with disabilities and this can affect how they see themselves and how they act. There are laws that allow schools to exclude children with disabilities and they are put into special schools and isolated from the rest of society. The parents of children with disability have also mistreated their children by using them to get money from the government.  I think that this fits in with how children are treated because a lot of the dissabled children are alinanized and ignored or discriminated against and in order to become happy healthy adults they need to grow up in a supportive environment and be able to feel as if they belong. | |
| **Source (APA format)**  Children of Czech Republic - Humanium. (2012). Retrieved January 24, 2020, from Humanium website: https://www.humanium.org/en/czech-republic/ | |

**Interactive Note-Taking Name:**

| **Title - Guiding Question**  *What is childhood and what do children need in order to become happy and healthy adults?* | |
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| **Make Notes**  Who put this regulation in order and why did they decide to do this  Are the children with disabilities treated better or worse in special school rather than normal public schools  Was there a vote of which schools people want their children to go to  Is this decided by the main leaders of the country or could it be decided with a vote  Are disabled children treated differently based on what part of the chech republic they live in | **Take Notes**  The amendment of regulation no. 27/2016 Coll. is scheduled to come into effect in October this year. It removes an obligation to prefer the placement of children with disabilities into mainstream schools over special schools. It also significantly limits the access to support teachers for children with disabilities in mainstream schools, only allowing one support teacher and two regular teachers to be present in classes. The same limit does not, however, apply for special schools or classes prioritising therefore higher levels of support in special educational settings.  The regulation was adopted in the face of strong dissent from civil society, the Ombudsperson and the Ministry of Social Affairs. Validity calls on the Czech Republic to uphold its commitment to inclusive education and remain consistent in their educational policies. Children in mainstream schools must be provided the appropriate level of support. It is not acceptable to prioritise special schools by allocating more support there. The Ministry of Education should consider retracting the amendment before comes into effect.  Most people in the Czech Republic (53 %) are not against including children living with disabilities into mainstream classes as long as certain conditions are fulfilled. The groups of people who have extreme opinions about inclusion - whether against it or for it - are smaller.  Roughly 32 % of those surveyed are extremely opposed to inclusion, while those who are 100 % in favor of it comprise about 15 % of those surveyed. This most recent survey was performed by the EDUin, Median and Socialbareks groups.  It might seem from general surveys asking "What is your stance on inclusion?" that the vast majority of Czech society takes an extreme stance against educating all children together, but surveys that involve more detail demonstrate that the situation is not so unequivocal. A negative position toward inclusion is influenced mainly by fear, according to this most recent analysis. |
| **Summary & Reflection**  There were a few case studies done to reasurce how much and why people in the czech republic are treating disabled kids differently and there was also a survey to find out what percentage of adults wanted to allow dissables children to go to public school and to get the correct materials. I think that this information was not clear on the final outcome. I'm also confused by the contradiction of this sight and different sources in the different sources they are talking about seperate places but the results of the studies are different | |
| **Source (APA format)**  Czech survey finds most people not opposed to inclusion, but children living with disabilities or Romani children raise concerns - Romea.cz. (2020). Retrieved January 27, 2020, from romea.cz website: http://www.romea.cz/en/news/czech/czech-survey-finds-most-people-not-opposed-to-inclusion-but-children-living-with-disabilities-or-romani-children-raise | |