



## Contribution



### Villeurbanne : PS 2020 conference

(First signatories at the end of this text)

#### **Contribution "Dare to talk about disability and school".**

Introduction.

The idea is more aimed at helping people with disabilities, who, at the risk of being reminded of it, are the people furthest away from employment, and therefore necessarily the poorest in society .

The method :

It would be enough to change the school system for them and, frankly, it would be for their greatest benefit .

Moreover, such a system could be extended to non-disabled students as well and increase their competence, along with their knowledge (another figure of speech) and thus make them employable ... and thus full citizens. We could no longer be accused of enjoying the benefits of society (editor's note: the nauseating term used by part of the political class - rather in the extreme right but also left for some...).

It would be enough to allow them to extend their studies over several years, taking into account the particular situation of the disabled student . Everything starts from the principle never contradicted, nor verified besides, that everyone can succeed according to his capacities, provided that he is given the necessary time to do so.

A testimony: "I also base myself on my own experience. If I have been able to follow higher education more or less brilliantly, it is above all thanks to the fact that I have been able to spread my studies over several years... (via a procedure of extension of studies in the Superior). But if I was able to reach the baccalaureate, I think it was thanks to a family and school environment that was favorable, regardless of my personal situation. Indeed, I suffer from an orphan disease since my birth. I should have

be oriented in a specialized system without the support of my parents, who preferred to Putting me in the private system on a settlement contract, it helped me a lot . I know that most disabled children are referred to the specialized system. This system, if you look at the result, does not seem efficient, because the level of the students in an class in the specialized system is significantly lower than that of students in a regular classroom of equivalent level. »

In Scandinavian countries, for example, they manage to do better than we do... It would be appropriate to question the methods used abroad...

Don't you think the same thing can be done in the Superior, in the classes preceding the baccalaureate? That is to say, to allow children with disabilities to be able to extend their school years over 2 or 3 calendar years, for example, depending on their pathology? This would allow children in a handicapped situation to be able to take care of themselves, which is necessary for their health development, and to be able to follow studies, and hope to be able to carry out a professional activity at the end in the most normal conditions possible.

This would also require a drastic change in teacher training... because teachers are too often destitute when they find themselves having to teach one or more disabled children. Teacher training should include the obligation to do one or more periods of internship in an adapted environment or in classes with one or more pupils with disabilities, possibly even in neighbouring EU states (such as Sweden or Denmark for example) where they could observe the methods used to teach children with special educational needs (= "children with disabilities and/or gifted children" because they should not be forgotten either). Of course, this would incidentally require partnerships with these countries (but that is another subject, and incidental if that is all that is missing). The Scandinavian countries are not the only ones known in terms of methods of helping handicapped children that deserve to be looked at, notably the Italian example .

Let us add then that one can oppose certain policies which would imply that following studies is conceivable only to work ...

Returning to students with disabilities, we could start by abolishing the special education system (which is only used in France, with the results we know about). I don't think that the Finnish children, the Swedish children, or the Italian children who are disabled have worse results than in France. Quite the contrary! The figures show it, France has the donkey's cap when it comes to the schooling of handicapped students! It is high time that this changed!

Conclusion :

And how do we finance this,...

Well, if the purpose of education is to find a job, or to avoid becoming intellectually impoverished, and thus to enrich society, I think that the cost of education should be borne by the nation in its entirety? Because it allows us to train the children who tomorrow will become workers for the vast majority. And with the system described above, it would allow people with disabilities to be "useful" to society... Whether it is on a manual level (yes, a lot of people in a situation where they have a disability can be useful to society) or on a more manual level (yes, a lot of people in a situation where they are not

of intellectual disability are excellent manuals... So they could replace the able-bodied in manual work for example, no job is humiliating, it's all about being able to work according to one's means, via skills.

First signatories contributors PS:

Jacques Gruat La Forme fédé 69,

**Sylvain Dolphens-Hurez civil society 59**

Aniami Mchangama,

federated 95 Etienne

Trentesaux, federated 13

Martine Charpy, federated

69 Patrick Kineider,

federated 69 Dacia

Mutulescu, federated 75

Yves Livenais, federated 17

Marie-France Koro federated French people abroad

Élie Robert CN member member of the BF d'ille et vilaine 35

Brigitte Nabet Girard Socialist activist Vayres section -Izon federated 33

Céline Cammas BNA-CN federated 81

Christophe Fragny federated 58 mayor,

Tiffany Ermenault federal council of 94,

Jacqueline Moulard federated 24.

Signatory contributors civil society :

Mylène Canevet federated 49, Danielle Le Coq civil society

22, Anne Laveret civil society 38,

Françoise Gruat société civile 69,