Whither (Wither?) Services for Children with Disability in Malaysia

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Introduction

- o Brief history of disability services for children (Malaysia)
- o Based on 30 years of experience:
 - Listening to & learning from parents/children with disabilities (primary source)
 - · Health services
 - Working with NGOs & various government departments
 - Establishing and sustaining services
 - · The title is intentionally proactive
- o Hope:
 - · Key issues identified
 - Suggest ways we can meet the needs of children with disability in Malaysia

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The Early Days (Pre 1970s)

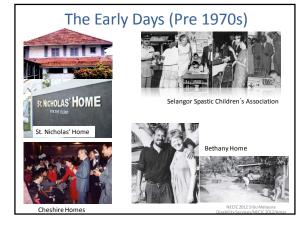
- o Services began as charity models in 1960s/70s
 - Extension of compassion of religious groups (mainly Christian)
 - Many were residential homes for physically disabled
 - Often expatriate initiated & run by voluntary groups
 - Most were managed based on public donations
 - Visits to them by society were viewed as "social concern" for the less fortunate

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The Early Days (Pre 1970s)

- \circ The earliest service St. Nicholas' Home for the blind in 1926
- Other examples (not comprehensive)
 - Cheshire Homes for the disabled (Johore 1960, Selangor, 1963, Sarawak 1969)
 - Selangor Spastic Children's Association (1960)
 - Bethany Home for children with epilepsy and disability (1966)

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Some Light Emerging & Early Government Involvement (1970-1990)

- o Growth was slow
- Services primary focused on cerebral palsy, severe intellectual handicap or visual/hearing impairment
- o Largely led by NGOs
 - NGOs emerged to meet felt needs
 - Many were focused on EIP service provision
 - Majority were provider, rather than parent led

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Some Light Emerging & Early Government Involvement (1970-1990)

- One notable expectation was Peter Young
 - Helped to start Malaysian Care
 - Models he develop were empowering & advocacy based
 - One of the earliest voices of advocacy for the disabled in the country
 - Pioneered a "model" special needs people home in 1981 (Rumah Rahmat)
 - Malaysian Care involved in setting up EIPs since 1988



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Some Light Emerging & Early Government Involvement (1970-1990)

- o Improvements in health care
- o Disability become more important & on the national agenda
- Beginning of services led by government agencies
 - Cabinet Committee Report (1979) recommended that government should be main provider of education for children with special educational needs

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Some Light Emerging & Early Government Involvement (1970-1990)

- o Ministry of Health
 - 1986 (Family Health Development Division) moved from detecting children & hospital rehabilitation to training Nurses in rehabilitation
 - Provision of rehabilitation services at health centres for children began in 1996
- o Ministry of Education
 - Established a Special Education Unit in 1964
 - Deaf/blind catered since 1970s
 - Inter-Ministerial Committee on Special Education (Welfare, Health, Education) formed 1981
 - Education for learning disabled only considered in the late 1980s (parents met Minister of Education)
 - Growth of school special education services was slow until the 1990s
- Welfare Department
 - Long been involved in offering residential care for the severely disabled
 - Community Based Resources (CBR) model adopted 1983
 - Growth of EIPs in many rural settings by 1995

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Advocacy & Organisation (1990-2000)

- 1990s saw advocacy to recognise enormous burden of learning disability especially ADHD, Autism, Dyslexia
- $\,\circ\,$ Some moved from a charity model to a social model
- o NGOs
 - National & collaborated
 - Advocacy being firmly on the agenda
 - Grew in the scope of services
 - Moved from residential care/EIPs to transition to school, employment training, job placement, group homes for young adults, respite care, etc.
- $\circ \ \, \text{Government}$
 - Formal organisation by MOH, Welfare, MOE
 - Expansion of routine services of children with disabilities

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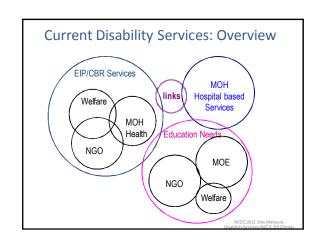
Example: Education Department

Year	All Areas (Total Primary School)		
	Students	Teachers	Classes
1998	5321	847	1249
2008	18429	4199	3103

Special Education classes in Perak

- 5 in 1988
- 496 in 2008
- Primary growth in children with learning problems
- Recent training of new teachers

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Explosion, Policy, Greed (2000-Current)

- o Enormous growth of policies/services nationally
- But implementation still an issue
 - · Vulnerable segments have limited access to services
- Rural communities no services (Orang Asli, Interior of Sabah & Sarawak, the Poor)
- National agencies
 - Despite growing recognition & some concerted national plans, critical importance of early intervention remains limited
 - · Continue to stigmatise and segregate children with disability
 - Despite written policy, a charity, rather than an integrated social model, is still in the mind sets of service providers of the Health, Welfare & Education Departments
 - Empowerment/Involvement of parents in decision making of services in these agencies (and even among some NGOs) is very limited

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Explosion, Policy, Greed (2000-Current)

- MOE developed pre-school services for the disabled but NGOs still offering the larger preschool services, especially in quality
- Serious need to address the limited uniformity in the basic quality of services provided in the Health, Welfare & Education Departments

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Explosion, Policy, Greed (2000-Current)

o Ministry of Health

- Young doctors qualifying have very limited knowledge and skills to evaluated children with disabilities (universities continue to remain out of date)
- Growth in medical rehabilitation manpower but the delivery of services is still institutional based
- · Quality of services not uniform & "concrete"

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Explosion, Policy, Greed (2000-Current)

Welfare Department

- CBRs continue to struggle to grow in professional quality
- · Staff remain poorly paid
- Administration is authoritarian
- Respect from other service providers lacking (esp.NGOs)
- Some Welfare CBRs have "lost" the EPI focus
 - Many children grown up with & stayed with the CBR
 - Currently 428 CBRs catering for 18,932 children (Oct 2010 data) but many are school aged children or young adults

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Explosion, Policy, Greed (2000-Current)

Ministry of Education

- Enormous growth in services
- But not able to offer a uniform service
- Ouality of teachers/services varies enormously
- Some teachers choose special education for monetary reasons
- Children still stigmatised by law as "uneducable"
- Recent literacy KPIs linked to career advancements has resulted in teachers in the main stream education system "unloading" (getting rid of) children with mild learning problems to special education
- Registering children as disabled currently appears to victimise than rather than support them

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Explosion, Policy, Greed (2000-Current)

o NGOs & Professionals

- Remain "one step ahead" of government agencies
- Growth of services, changing with the needs of the children & parents
- But significant unhealthy rise in commercial-base (financially motivated) professionals who run private practices and organisations
- These individuals/organisation feed into the fear of parents for their child's future and charge exorbitant sums for assessment and therapy

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Key Challenges for Services for Children with Disability

- 1. Continued charity model with lack of respect for children & parents opinion in service provision
- 2. Lack of uniform professional & quality services by Health, Welfare & Education Departments
- 3. Growth of poorly trained professional manpower
- 4. Lack of integration between various sectors
- 5. Unhealthy rise in financially motivated services
- 6. Vulnerable segments of the population still have limited access to services

The Way Forward

- In this new millennium we must address these challenges vigorously in a strong partnership of parents, practitioners and policy makers
- We must embody the UNCRC 1989:
- all children with disability have the right that "education be directed to the development of the child's personality, talents, mental and physical abilities to her or his fullest potential"
- o We must fulfil the UNESCAP Biwako Millennium Framework for Action (2003) target:
 - "all infants and young children (0-4 years) will have access to and receive community based early intervention services by 2012"
- o We need to keep our focus on Memorandum on Early Childhood Intervention adopted by delegates to first NECIC 2006:

 "Parents, carers and families should be recognized, and empowered, as
 - positive partners in all aspects of screening, diagnosis, assessment and intervention."

The Way Forward

o Detailed Suggestions are embodied in the "Memorandum on Early Childhood Intervention" (NECIC 2006) and will not be repeated here

The Way Forward

- o As services grow we are at many crossroads, choices that will define us as a nation
- o Government agencies, professionals and therapists need to have a paradigm shift
- o We require the will to relinquish "control" and distance ourselves from the "politics" of disability
- o We need instead to see children with disability and their family as partners and offer them care in a way which dignifies, best meets the needs of the person with disability and takes into account his or her cultural and spiritual needs

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Acknowledgement

- o Ms Aina Khor
- Special tribute
- o In the footsteps of Peter Young

