

How inclusive education is understood by principals of independent schools

by

Jennifer Gous

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

Philosophiae Doctor

at the

Department of Education Management and Policy Studies Faculty of Education University of Pretoria

Supervisor:

Professor Dr Irma Eloff

PRETORIA 2009

© University of Pretoria



For my mother and father

Catherine and Monty Gous

and my aunt

Des Oldfield



By focusing on the ruins of history and the fragmentation of agreed upon meaning, we move against a victory narrative couched in the very conquering optimism that has lost its credibility, and toward some sense of what it means to use the now-time of a crisis of otherness to struggle toward a more just society.

Patti Lather



Acknowledgements

A thesis might be one's own work with many hours spent at a desk but without the support and encouragement of those around one, the task would be that much more difficult. For this reason I wish to say a heartfelt and warm thank you to the following people for supporting me through this process. To the following:

- My friends, family and colleagues who have supported me throughout the writing of this thesis. Their continuous interest in my research has been an indication of their care and love for me.
- The School Council and staff at The Key School for Specialised Education (Autism) for being generous in granting me study leave when I needed it most.
- The friends who proofread sections of my thesis to make sure that it was coherent and comprehensible – Liz Spann, Heather Drage and Jane Bird.
- My supervisor Prof Irma Eloff, a truly sanctified 'mensch' whose depth of wisdom, welcoming spirit, refreshing sense of humour, deep academic insight, valued guidance, and gracious support sustained me through the years of writing this thesis. I could not have wished for a better mentor.
- Professor Juan Bornman and Dr Suzanne Bester for being the critical readers of my proposal.
- o Professor Jonathan Jansen, Dr Chaya Herman and Dr Venitha Pillay who gave me the opportunity to study as a PhD student at the University of Pretoria.
- The librarians and especially Clarisse Venter at the University of Pretoria who gave me endlessly efficient and willing help with sourcing materials, articles, books and journals.
- The Oppenheimer Memorial Trust for their generous grant of R50 000 to make this study possible.
- My kitty Muffin who kept me company at my desk for many hours and who occasionally made her own contribution by walking across my keyboard.
- Liz who accommodated my days in my study and who developed and illustrated the quilt design for my major findings.
- Jane who gave me insight into quilts.
- Adrie van Dyk for being my expert technical reader and thesis 'designer'.
- The Rabbi with whom I had an enlightening conversation on community.



- The informal discussion I had with Dr Melody Hougaard regarding the inclusive process in South Africa.
- My examiners who gave me unexpected and caring support in their thoughtful analyses and comments.
- My participants whose knowledge and experiences were readily and generously shared with me. This study would not have been possible without their input and I am deeply grateful to them for being willing participants and co-authors.
- O To the One who has been beside me throughout the process, who took me to depths where I found the unsearchable and where I learnt a little more about who I am, I thank you.



Declaration

I declare that the thesis which I hereby submit for the degree Philosophiae Doctor in Education Policy and Management Studies at the University of Pretoria, is my own work and has not previously been submitted by me for a degree at this or any other tertiary institution

Jennifer Gous		

Signed on the _____ day of _____ 2010
Johannesburg
South Africa

---000---





In recognition that every child matters, inclusive education has become a practice that has been adopted by many schools across the globe and most usually in first world countries. As a whole-school system it occurs less frequently in developing countries including South Africa which, unlike many developing countries, has a sound infrastructure and many excellent schools in both the state and the independent sectors. 'Education White Paper 6: Special education: Building an inclusive education and training system' was published in 2001 with the express intention of developing an inclusive education system in South Africa. Some independent schools have successfully implemented exemplary forms of inclusion in their schools and this is the phenomenon that has been studied by focusing on the understandings and experiences of the principals. As the researcher I interviewed eight principals who are practicing inclusive education as the norm in their schools. This study reveals various aspects of the inclusive process including the pivotal role that principals play in the transformation process of which inclusive education is the harbinger. It also analyses why principals choose to embrace a paradigm that on the surface is uncomfortable and not an easy option. I used biographical narrative research as methodology for this qualitative research and crystallisation as quality strategy in order to study the phenomenon that is the understandings of principals of independent schools of inclusive education. The basic tenet was that inclusion leads to belonging and excellence in education. The major findings and implications for action are of interest not only to principals, but to anyone who is seriously interested in innovative and more humane forms of anti-oppressive education.





biographical narrative research

children with disabilities

cognitive disability

crystallisation

disability

exclusion

inclusion

inclusive education

inclusivity

integration

mainstream

segregation

social justice

special needs

Words used singly or in combination in electronic searches

attitudes marginalisation

disability othering

exclusion perceptions

feminism principals

gender queer theory

hidden science

inclusion silence

inclusive education special needs independent schools special schools

leadership voice



Acronyms

ASD Autistic Spectrum Disorders

CAAC Centre for Alternative and Augmentative Communication,

University of Pretoria

DoE Department of Education

ECD Early Childhood Development

EFA Education for All

EWP6 Education White Paper 6 on Special Needs Education: Building an

Inclusive Education and Training System

FET Further Education and Training

GETC General Education Training Certificate

IE Inclusive Education

IEP Individual Education Plan/Programme

ISASA Independent Schools Association of South Africa

MVA Motor Vehicle Accident

SAALED South African Association for Learning and Educational Difficulties

SENCO Special Educational Needs Coordinator

TEFL Teaching English as a Foreign Language

WP6 Education White Paper 6 on Special Needs Education: Building an

Inclusive Education and Training System



Table of Contents

		Page
Abstrac	t	i
Key ter	ms	ii
Words	used singly or in combination in electronic searches	ii
Acrony	ms	iii
Chapte Introd	er 1 uction and orientation	
1.1	INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY	1
1.2	INTRODUCTION TO THE RESEARCH PROBLEM AND PURPOSE	2
1.3	GENERAL AREA UNDER STUDY	5
1.4	PROBLEM STATEMENT	6
1.5	MY SPECIFIC STUDY	8
1.6	PURPOSE OF THE STUDY	8
1.7	WHY INCLUSIVE EDUCATION?	9
1.8	WHY THE FOCUS ON PRINCIPALS?	11
1.9	WHY THE FOCUS ON INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS?	13
1.10	INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS	15
1.11	HOW I CAME TO DO THIS STUDY?	16
1.12	PURPOSE STATEMENT	21
1.13	RESEARCH QUESTIONS	21
1 14	CONCLUSION	21





Chapter 2 The literature review

2.1	INTRODUCTION	23
2.2	THE CHALLENGE OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	23
2.3	TYPES OF INCLUSION	27
2.4	INTERROGATING THE KNOWLEDGE BASE ON INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	33
2.4.1	DEFINITION OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	33
2.4.2	Inclusion as a broader social issue	38
2.4.3	LOCATION OF THE PROBLEM	39
2.4.4	IDENTITY AND LEARNING	43
2.4.5	Problematising normalisation and deviation	43
2.4.6	VOICES FALLING ON DEAF EARS	45
2.4.7	Exploring otherness	48
2.4.8	Principals as agents of change	50
2.4.9	THE BIAS OF THE EDUCATIONAL CHANGE LITERATURE	53
2.4.10	FEMINIST RESEARCH	54
2.5	SUMMARISING THE LITERATURE ON INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	57





Chapter 3 Explaining the methodology

3.1	INTRODUCTION	58
3.2	CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	58
3.3	RESEARCH DESIGN	62
3.3.1	RESEARCH AIM	62
3.3.2	RESEARCH PARADIGM	62
3.3.3	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	64
3.3.4	Data collection methods	68
3.3.5	Individual interviews	69
3.3.6	Direct observation	71
3.3.7	Taking field notes	71
3.3.8	DOCUMENT ANALYSIS	72
3.3.9	APPROACH TO COLLECTION OF DATA	72
3.3.10	Bringing the data sources together	73
3.3.11	RESEARCH DIARY	73
3.3.12	Data analysis	74
3.3.13	VALIDATION STRATEGIES	75
	3.3.13.1 Crystallisation	75
	3.3.13.2 Participant validation	76
	3.3.13.3 Peer review	76
	3.3.13.4 Rich (thick) description 3.3.13.5 Interpretive explanation	76 77
3.3.14	LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	
3.3.15		
	STRENGTHS OF THE STUDY	
2 2 16	FTHICAL CONSIDERATIONS	72





Chapter 4 Presenting the data

4.1	INTRODUCTION	80
4.2	THE PARTICIPANTS	80
4.2.1	DEMOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF PARTICIPANTS	81
4.2.2	THE SETTINGS	83
4.3	EMBRACING AN ARTISTIC GENRE	86
4.4	HOW IT ALL BEGAN	88
4.5	TYPES OF DISABILITIES ACCOMMODATED IN SCHOOLS	90
4.6	MAJOR FINDINGS AS DERIVED FROM THE THEMES	92
4.6.1	Inclusion is personal	93
4.6.2	It's about taking action	110
4.6.3	It's pragmatic	122
4.6.4	It's about our humanity	163
4.6.5	It's about emotion	181
4.7	CAVEATS TO INCLUSION	187
4.7.1	GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT	187
4.7.2	TIMING	188
4.7.3	HARD WORK AND EFFORT	190
4.7.4	Funding issues	191





Chapter 5 Overview, Findings and Recommendations

5.1	INTRODUCTION	197
5.2	SUMMARY OF THE STUDY	197
5.3	OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM	200
5.3.1	Purpose statement and research questions	
5.3.2	REVIEW OF THE METHODOLOGY	201
5.3.3	CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	202
5.4	FINDINGS RELATED TO THE LITERATURE	211
5.4.1	Policy	211
5.4.2	TYPES OF INCLUSION PRACTICED	212
5.4.3	INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS LEADING THE WAY	214
5.4.4	RESTRUCTURING A SCHOOL SYSTEM	216
5.4.5	CHECKING WEBSITES AGAINST THE DATA	225
5.5	SURPRISES	227
5.6	CONCLUSIONS	232
5.6.1	IMPLICATIONS FOR ACTION	232
5.6.2	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	233
5.7	CONCLUDING REMARKS	233
Endnot	tes	236
	nces	
Additional References		



List of Graphics

Graphic 1	Traditional teaching method	
Graphic 2	Accelerated learning as a result of a sense of belonging	32
	List of	Figures
Figure 1	Matrix One: Curricular and assessment specifications	59
Figure 2	Matrix Two: Curricular expectations	
Figure 3	Matrix Three	
	List of Tables, Map and D	iagram
Table 1	Personal details of participants	82
Table 2	Length of interviews	85
Table 3	How the concept of inclusive education is defined by the principals	88
Table 4	Types of disabilities and amount of support needed in the schools	91
Table 5	Details regarding number of paid support staff	137
Table 6	Types of adaptations	142
Table 7	Degree of inclusion taking place in each school	143
Table 8	Types of inclusion (as harvested from the literature) being practiced	212
Map 1	The Provinces of South Africa	64
Diagram 1	Bird's eye view of major findings	92



List of Appendices

APPENDIX A Excerpts from the Salamanca and Dakar Statements	260
APPENDIX B Maslow's 'hierarchy of needs'	261
APPENDIX C Excerpt from White Paper 6	263
APPENDIX D How the interview questions were formulated	264
APPENDIX E Excerpt from research diary	266
APPENDIX F Ethical clearance certificate	268
APPENDIX G Round Square Schools	269
APPENDIX H The Klingenstein Centre	270
APPENDIX I Excerpts from websites	271