

Critical Analysis Community Mental Health Issue: The Effects of Autism spectrum on young
adult with Disabilities

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Abstract

The community mental health support people living in the community who have complex or serious mental health problems. My critical analysis of community mental health issues looks into the effects of autism spectrum disorder on young adult with disabilities. It is an approach to patient-centered therapy in which mental, physical, and behavioral require different needs. People see community mental health as evil and often makes them unwelcome. Throughout this paper, different aspects of therapy, method, and intervention for these young adults with disabilities is discussed. The order of operations in this case is to identify situations that the patient is dissatisfied with or specific symptoms/ conditions the patient wants to overcome, help the patient set goals relating to these situations, and teach the patient the necessary skills to achieve the set goals.

Statement of Purpose

People with autism spectrum disorder often suffer in many ways due to society's negative attitude about disability. People with autism are often failed by the systems. Parents don't have experience battling autism in the education system. Social worker will help implement goals and skills such as communication, social/ relationship skills, dealing with stress or frustration, managing anger, and many more. Mental disorder is usually associated with significant distress or disability in social, occupational, or other important activities. As social worker our role is to advocate for those young adults, the stigma society places on them.

Literature Review

Autism refers to a broad range of conditions characterized by challenges with social skills, repetitive behaviors, speech and nonverbal communication. People who have an autism are perceived with shame, and discomfort. Their mental and physical states reflect a poor quality of life for young adults and their families. This negative attitude is constructed by society, how the value the possess. This negative attitude follows people with autism through life and often perceived with pity. Autism is the intentional discrimination of individuals with disabilities. It is a form of prejudice that is common in community but is often overlooked why people with disabilities have difficulties to find their place in society. In United States people with disabilities have experienced discrimination. They are often seeing to be possessed by the demoniac. They are rejected by community and often left in the street. It has direct impact on their academic success. The isolation that occurs as a result of autism from their family members, which are empirically linked to the sense of personal accomplishment of a young adult with a disability. It is increased psychological stress for those being prejudiced against. It can result in decreased attainment of employment. They often receive inappropriate instruction that exacerbates their disabilities. To fully immerse students with disabilities, teachers must make concerted efforts to extinguish autism by nondisabled students (Ellman & Clearing, 2012). Students with autism (39.7%), intellectual disability (16.9%), and multiple disabilities (13.7%) are placed in general education classrooms (80% or more of the day) less than those with other health impairments (66.6%), specific learning disabilities (71.4%), and 87.4% for speech/language impairments (Giangreco, 2020). Advocating is considered one of the principles means of achieving goals as well as improving their life by connecting them to resource human. The United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities still remain largely invisible (Stafford,

2017). Majority of parents stated that their children had been excluded from participating in school activities because of social skills deficits. As social worker, we need to set goals to break that barrier that was reported by the parents on school activities.

Theoretical Framework

The psychoeducational model says that disability is caused by the way school is organized rather than by an individual's impairment, included prejudice, labelling, lack of family support, and lack of resource. Using psychoeducational model of disability as a theory can improve the social life and well-being. In general, people with learning disabilities are a heterogeneous that require well-planned intervention. Therefore, educators should look beyond single areas of achievement such as reading or arithmetic. Although learning disabilities usually interfere with school performance, interfere with certain social activities as well as occupational pursuits. In many instances, they impact on mental health and self-esteem. Learning disabled individuals may have comorbid conditions such as attention deficit disorder, depression, and neurologic problems. Children may first be identified because of language comprehension problems but later have reading or mathematics difficulty. With intervention, oral expressive problems may be alleviated but may be manifested later in written language. Using psychoeducational model of disability, there should be no limitation on what people with learning disabilities can achieve. The most important is finding the family support which enable them to achieve their goals.

According to Adler's theory of personality, human beings are social and that they are motivated to find their place in society and belong to a group and to each other. The way society treat people with disabilities can be explained the choice and responsibility that people have to each other. That's explains the true feelings, emotions, and thoughts of people with disabilities. Adlerian Psychology focuses on trying to help people focus their efforts on compensating for

their self- perceived inferiority in relation to others. These feelings of inferiority might be derived from one's position in the family constellation in regards to their birth order, particularly if early childhood experiences were unpleasant. This can also be attributed to an individual who suffered from a physical condition or defect as a child or experienced a lack of social feeling or empathy at a young age. It can be utilized to educate and provide society as whole with information on what disability is and what people can achieve despite physical condition.

Critical Analysis of the Problem

Medical model of disability is being applied to individual with disability in order to challenge society. It has been widely applied to substance abuse, social problems to combat poverty, crime, problems of the aged, school systems, relation and business (Corey,2012, p.120). It includes helping the individual to look back at their pasts, recognize patterns of behavior, uncover possible resentments and issues that are being held onto in the present. It encourages the individual to be more self-aware of themselves and look within themselves in a new and more evolved way. In order to help the individual with the disability, the psychoeducational was developed. The psychoeducational model offered to people with disabilities and family members teaches problem-solving and communication skills and provides education and resources in an empathetic and supportive environment. Results from studies indicate psychoeducation improves family well-being, lowers rates of relapse and improves recovery. Psychoeducation, the goal of which is to help people better understand and become accustomed to living with mental health conditions, is a humanistic approach to change the behavior patterns, values, interpretation of events, and life outlook of individuals who are not adjusting well to their environment (home, school, workplace). The purpose of patient education/ teaching is to increase patient's knowledge and understanding of their illness and treatment. It is supposed that increased knowledge enables

people with autism to cope more effectively with their illness. It teaches patients and their families about the nature of the illness, its treatment, coping and management strategies, and skills needed to avoid relapse.

Medical

People with disabilities have certain rights. Some are guaranteed by federal law, such as the right to get a copy of medical records/ and the right to keep them private. Many states have additional laws protecting people with disabilities, and healthcare facilities often have a patient bill of rights. Failure to respect these people rights may have severe penalties imposed on those individuals, health agencies that violate patient rights. Article 25 of the United Nation's 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services.

Three federal laws protect the rights of people with disabilities, which can include people with learning and attention issues. These laws are the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. people with disabilities have the right to education without discrimination and on the basis of equality of opportunity. People with disabilities, barriers can be more frequent and have greater impact. Disabilities affect the entire family. Meeting the complex needs of a person with a disability can put families under a great deal of stress, emotional, financial, and sometimes even physical. However, finding resources, knowing what to expect, and planning for the future can greatly improve overall quality of life.

Education

People with disabilities continue to face negative attitudes and stereotypes in the education system. Lack of knowledge about and sensitivity to disability issues on the part of some educator, staff and students can make it difficult for people with disabilities to access educational services equally. Having access to education is one of the most important things people can have in their lives. It is an opportunity for people to learn from others, about other's cultures.

United Nations said that non-discrimination and reasonable accommodation in education requires that education be accessible to all persons, including the most vulnerable persons with disabilities, without discrimination on the basis of disability. Unfortunately, even though these laws are going into place, there is no guarantee that the stigmatization of disabled children will or will not occur. It is quite sad to see that "disabled people are currently only half as likely to attend further or higher education as non-disabled people, and are twice as likely to leave school with no formal qualifications" (Russell, 2003, p. 220,221). It is important to integrate the classrooms with various students both culturally diverse, and developmentally diverse. Article 24, education – "persons with disabilities are not excluded from the general education system on the basis of disability, and that children with disabilities are not excluded from free and compulsory primary education, or from secondary education, on the basic of disability". If this the case, so many school districts and administrations need to sit down and reconsider the various ways that could be used to help benefit all people with disabilities. People with disabilities will be less stigmatized upon, and would have opportunity to have friends, interact with others without any barriers. Parents need to teach their children at home about disabilities, so that they can learn about different disorders and how they function.

Storey (2007, p.234) argued that education is designed to help students learn about attitudes and that the culture impacts their education. People with disabilities are able to see that others with

disabilities are able to achieve goals in life, while giving them self-confidence to believe in themselves.

Legislation

The Mental capacity act 2005 is a law that protects vulnerable people over the age of 16 around decision-making. It says that every adult, whatever their disability, has the right to make their own decisions what ever possible. A person with a learning disability may lack the capacity to make major decisions, but this does not necessary mean that they cannot decide what to eat, wear and do each day. Legislation is one of the most important instruments of government in organizing society and protecting people. By interacting with others, people with disabilities have a positive sense of the environment they are part of, and learn about diversity, similarities, and differences of other people in their community. Often, people with disabilities experience mistreatment and neglect from family members.

Social Action Plan

A social action project prepares people with disabilities to identify, plan and carry out solutions to problems within their school, community and beyond. It helps people develop a level of social awareness, a sense of belonging and will all strengthen people's social bonds within their community. Benefits associated with social action plan are:

- Improvement of the living conditions of the communities.
- Improvement of the economy of the communities.
- Labor integration for people at risk of social exclusion.
- Access to education.

The key theories of the social action model include empowerment theory, ecosystem, social support, and social network perspectives. It also a theory of social work practice. The social action model is a key to sociopolitical empowerment for work with oppressed groups, communities, and organizations. The model guides social workers on how to take action by using empowerment-based practice, collaboration and partnership, and development and action plans. Having people with disabilities Teacher In-service schools, so they may be able to show personal life experiences (Storey, 2007, p. 57). Schools should incorporate books and learning tools that display disability themes encouraging student's tolerance and respect for others; also, creating book clubs and reading groups that include disabilities, (Storey, 2007, p. 57). Benefits associated with Storey improvement of the living conditions of the communities. Improvement of the economy of the communities. Creation of local employment and fostering local self-employment via labor integration for people at risk of social exclusion.

Through the past people with disability have been victimized and discriminated against through autism. To build awareness, community should develop an inclusive curriculum to help educate and prevent non-disabled people from discriminating against people with disabilities.

We should treat people with disabilities with respect and dignity by using first language, values their cultures. Offering to shake hands. By treating them the same way you would treat any other person who is not physical disabled improve the level of disability.

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