

Introduction to SEN for Madressahs

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What are Special Educational Needs?

- ▶ A child has special educational needs if they have a learning problem or disability that make it more difficult for them to learn than most children their age. They may have problems with schoolwork, communication or behaviour.

- ▶ Aim: To identify and introduce different special educational needs and discuss some methods to cater for them in a madressah/maktab setting
- ▶ To discuss methods/experiences in managing SEN in a madressah/Maktab setting

**What Special Educational Needs
have we come across ?**

Why Should We cater for SEN?

Why Should We cater for SEN?

- ▶ To follow the example of the Prophet SAW– he catered for all in his community e.g. Promoting Abdullah bin Maktum RA blind sahabi to being a Mu'adhin, Bilal al-Habashi RA had a speech impediment as did Musa AS
- ▶ Individuals with SEN are often neglected within our community.
- ▶ Large number of cases of born Muslims with SEN Leaving Islam as their needs have not been met.
- ▶ Challenging yet Rewarding! Ultimate Reward, is with Allah SWT.

Listening – Activity

- Split into two large groups
- Listen to the story read to you

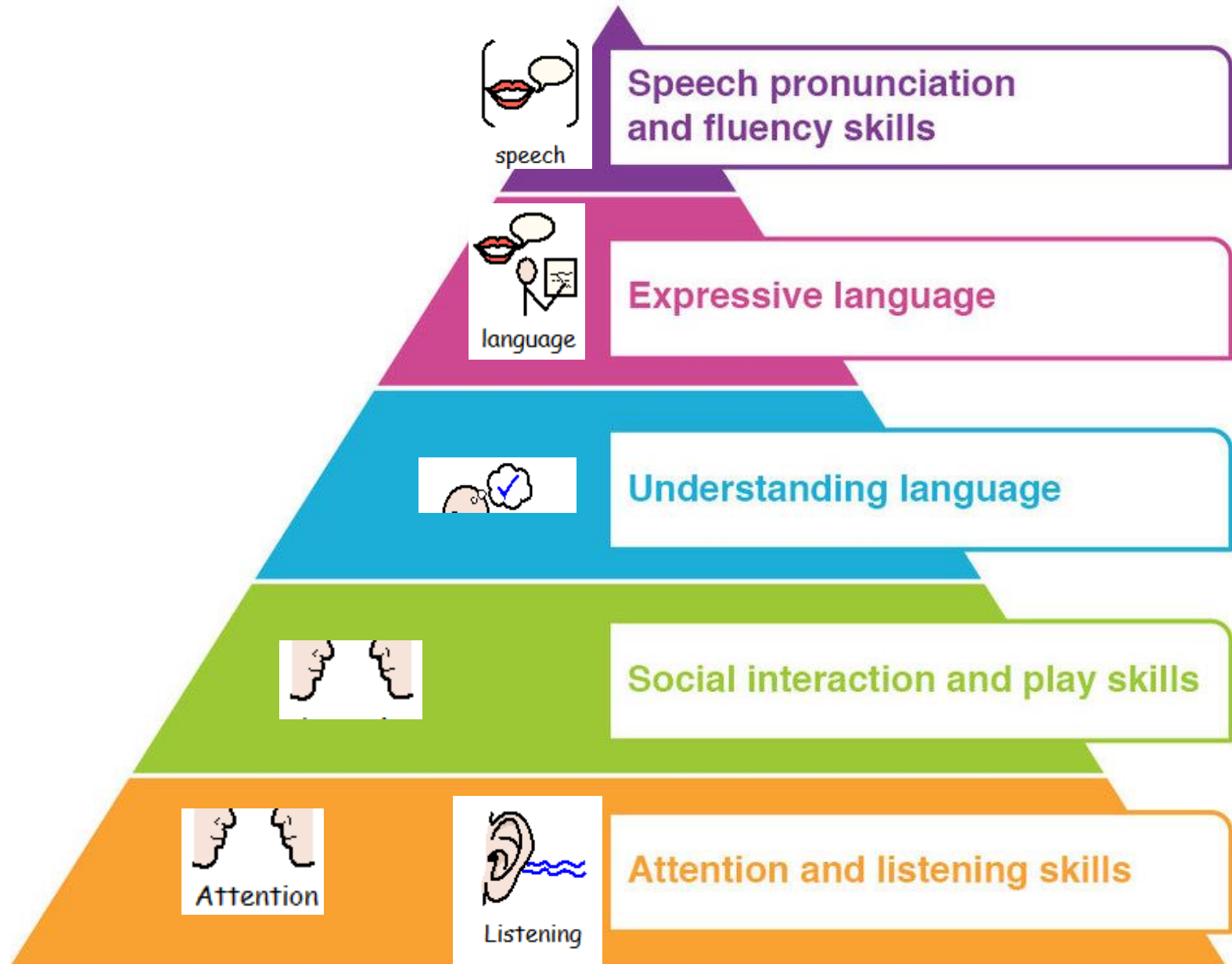
– *Speech, language, Communication Needs :
SLCN*

Speech refers to speaking with a clear voice, in a way that makes speech sound interesting and meaningful. Speaking without hesitating too much or without repeating words or sounds and being able to make sounds like 't' and 'k' clearly so people can understand what you say.

Language refers to talking and understanding, joining words together into sentences, stories and conversations. It's knowing the right words to explain what you mean and making sense of what people say.

Communication refers to how we interact with others, using language or gestures in different ways, for example to have a conversation or give directions. It's also being able to understand other people's points of view and understanding and using body language and facial expressions.

The Speech and Language Pyramid of Skills



Impact on Social, Emotional Development and Behaviour

Impact on social, emotional development and behaviour ¹¹

- Children with SLCN feel they are less able or popular than their peers
- Children with SLCN are more likely to be bullied
- Those with early language impairment are at a higher risk of mental health problems



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There's strong evidence that many children and young people who have Social, Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties (SEBD) have SLCN which have never been recognised. Studies show this to be between 55% and 100% of pupils with SEBD

- Two thirds of 7-14 year olds with serious behaviour problems had a language impairment
- At least 60% of young people in young offender's institutions have communication difficulties

15%

Growth and impact of **prison** conversions

In the **United Kingdom**, for instance, the country's total **Muslim population** exceeded over 3 million in 2016, though that constituted only around 4.8% of the general **UK population**. Nevertheless, the **proportion** of **UK prisoners** who were **Muslims** in 2016 was 15%.

to June 2002. The proportion of Muslim prisoners has increased from 8% in 2002 to 16% in 2018. The proportion of prisoners with no religion in 2019 (30%) was down slightly from 31.5% in 2002.

RELIGION OF PRISONERS AND GENERAL POPULATION, 2019				
England and Wales		% point		
	Number	Prison population	change on 2002	General population
Christian	39,515	48%	-10.2	61%
Muslim	13,008	16%	8.0	4%
Hindu	343	0%	0.0	2%
Sikh	611	1%	0.1	1%
Buddhist	1,619	2%	1.0	1%
Jewish	477	1%	0.3	1%
No religion	25,034	30%	-1.2	24%
Other	1,883	2%	1.7	1%
recorded	144	0%	0.2	7%
Total	82,634	100%	..	100%

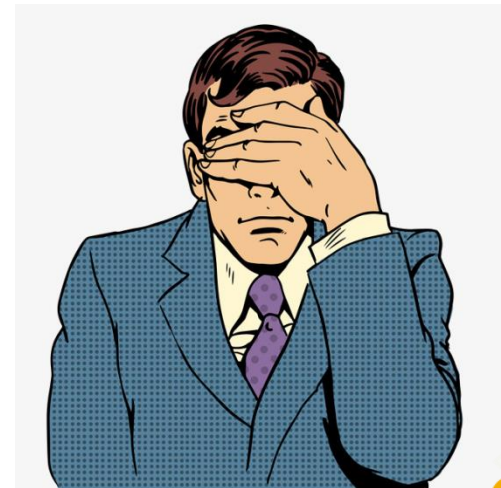
Source: MoJ [Offender Management Statistics Quarterly, October to December 2018](#), table 1.5; NOMIS, Census 2011.

ADHD

- ▶ **Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a behavioural disorder that includes symptoms such as inattentiveness, hyperactivity and impulsiveness.**
- ▶ Symptoms of ADHD tend to be noticed at an early age and may become more noticeable when a child's circumstances change, such as when they start school.
- ▶ Most cases are diagnosed when children are 6 to 12 years old.
- ▶ The symptoms of ADHD usually improve with age, but many adults who were diagnosed with the condition at a young age continue to experience problems.
- ▶ People with ADHD may also have additional problems, such as sleep and anxiety disorders.

Task

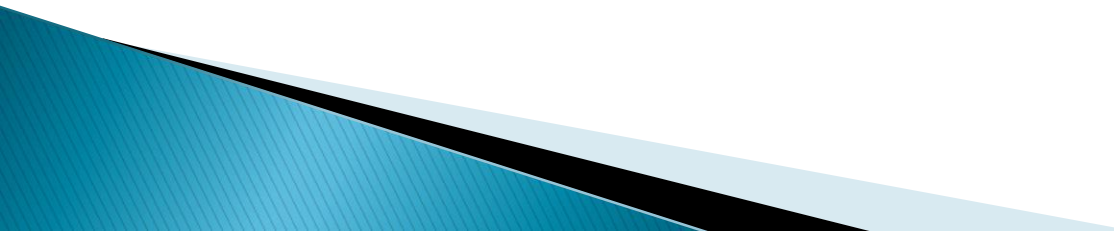
- ▶ In pairs, have a conversation about what you will do over weekend/holidays for 2 mins.
- ▶ This time, you must sit back to back/ or cover your eyes whilst you are talking.



ASD

- ▶ Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a condition that affects social interaction, communication, interests and behaviour.
- ▶ In children with ASD, the symptoms are present before three years of age, although a diagnosis can sometimes be made after the age of three.
- ▶ It's estimated that about 1 in every 100 people in the UK has ASD. More boys are diagnosed with the condition than girls.

Hearing Impairment

- ▶ Hearing loss, also known as hearing impairment, is a partial or total inability to hear. A deaf person has little to no hearing. Hearing loss may occur in one or both ears. In children hearing problems can affect the ability to learn spoken language and in adults it can cause work related difficulties.
 - ▶ Different levels/severities of deafness
 - ▶ Students may have different aids, have a cochlea implant etc
 - ▶ May affect speech, therefore Qaida and Tajweed may be affected
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SEMH / LAC

- ▶ **Social, emotional and mental health (SEMH)** needs are a type of special educational needs in which children/young people have severe difficulties in managing their emotions and behaviour. They often show inappropriate responses and feelings to situations.
- ▶ **LAC**
- ▶ A child who has been in the care of their local authority for more than 24 hours is known as a looked after child. Looked after children are also often referred to as children in care, a term which many children and young people prefer.
- ▶ Each UK nation has a slightly different definition of a looked after child and follows its own legislation, policy and guidance. But in general, looked after children are:
 - ▶ living with foster parents
 - ▶ living in a residential children's home or
 - ▶ living in residential settings like schools or secure units.

Discussion

- ▶ What are some of your experiences in working with SEN?
- ▶ Positives / Difficulties ?

