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## UGDYMO MODELI , TENKINANT MOKINI SPECIALIUOSIUS POREIKIUS, REALIZAVIMAS LIETUVOJE

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Siekiant atskleisti speciali j ugdymosi poreiki turin i mokini ugdymo modelius Lietuvoje buvo atliktas pedagog ir specialist (N = 1518), teikian i pedagogin , speciali j pedagogin pagalb , nuomoni ir patir i tyrimas.

Straipsnyje pristatomi pedagog anketin s apklausos rezultatai, atskleidžiantys vairius ugdymo modeli , realizuojam per vairias ugdymo(si) formas (visiškos integracijos / inkliuzijos, dalin s integracijos, ugdymosi specialiojoje mokykloje ir ugdymosi namuose), socialin s ir edukacin s charakteristikos.

**Esminiai žodžiai:** *ugdymo modeliai, speciali j ugdymosi poreiki turin i mokini ugdymo(si) formos; socialin s, edukacin s charakteristikos.*

### vadas

LR Švietimo strategin se nuostatose (2003–2013 m.) pabr žiama, kad švietimas turi pad ti Lietuvos valstybei ir visuomenei siekti strategini tiksl , vienas iš kuri – sumažinti socialin atskirt , kitaip tariant, didinti visuomen s sanglaud . Iki 2012 m. užsibr žta užtikrinti švietimo prieinamum , t stinum ir socialin teisingum suteikiant lygias mokymosi galimybes, sukuriant šeim pedagoginio informavimo ir konsultavimo sistem , teikiant krypting pedagogin , kult rin param visoms vaikus auginan ioms socialin s rizikos šeimoms, užtikrinant socialiai teisingas mokymosi ir studij s lygas, kai visi speciali j poreiki vaikai ir jaunimas turi galimyb mokytis vis tip mokyklose jiems palankioje ugdymo(si) aplinkoje pagal formaliojo ir neformaliojo švietimo programas. Po Lietuvos nepriklausomyb s atk rimo kuriant švietimo sistem ir ieškant geriausi galimybi efektyviai ugdysi vairi geb jim ir poreiki vaikus, Lietuva pasirinko daugelio galimybi / keli (angl. *multi-track*) ugdymo sistem , kuri si lo daugyb vairi b d , ugdymo form , institucij speciali j ugdymosi poreiki turintiems asmenims ugdysi (Aidukien , Labinien , 2003).

Bendrojo lavinimo ir specialiojo ugdymo sistemos sandar , speciali j poreiki asmen ugdymo organizavimo nuo ankstyvojo amžiaus vaik iki suaugusi j švietimo teisinius pagrindus reglamentuoja Švietimo statymo pakeitimo statymas (2011) ir kiti teis s aktai, detalizuojantys vairaus lygmens institucij veikl , tenkiant besimokan i j specialiuosius ugdymosi

poreikius<sup>1</sup>. vairiuose teisiniuose dokumentuose itin pabr žiami tokie švietimo principai kaip *lygios galimyb s* (speciali j poreiki asmenims sudaromos vienodos ugdymo ir ugdymosi s lygos kaip ir kitiems vietas bendruomen s nariams), *švietimo prieinamumas* (sudaromos s lygos ugdytis visiškos, dalin s integracijos forma arba specialiojoje mokykloje, pritaikant mokyklos aplink , teikiant psichologin , speciali j pedagogin ir speciali j pagalb , apr pinant ugdymui skirta kompensacine technika ir specialiosiomis mokymo priemon mis), *integracijos* – speciali j poreiki asmen ugdymasis ir ugdymas kartu su kitais vietas bendruomen s nariais ir lygiateisis dalyvavimas jos gyvenime) ir ir kt. Lietuvos švietimo sistemoje integracija suprantama dvejopai – kaip statymais reglamentuotas specialiojo ugdymo principas ir kaip viena iš pagrindini ugdymo organizavimo form . LR švietimo statyme (2007) nurodomos trys ugdymo formos – visiška integracija, dalin integracija, ugdymas specialiojoje mokykloje. Ugdymas namuose skiriamas tik išimtiniais atvejais, d 1 vairi sveikatos ar socializacijos sutrikim negalin iam lankyt mokyklos mokinii. Mokym namuose skiria asmens sveikatos prieži ros staiga, kurioje prirašytas moksleivis. Pagal Moksleivi mokymo namuose organizavimo tvark (2000), mokym namuose organizuoja mokykla, kurioje moksleivis nuolat

<sup>1</sup> LR specialiojo ugdymo statymas, 1998; LR švietimo statymas, 2007; Asmens speciali j ugdymosi poreiki vertinimo tvarka, 2000; Speciali j poreiki asmen sutrikim ir j laipsni nustatymo ir speciali j poreiki asmen priskyrimo speciali j ugdymosi poreiki grupei tvarka, 2002; Ne galumo lygio nustatymo kriterij ir tvarkos aprašas, 2005.

mokosi. Nors formaliai mokinys, kuriam skirtas nam mokymas, priklauso mokyklai, ir jam gali būti sudaryta galimybė lankytis kai kurias pamokas mokykloje, dalyvauti papildomojo ugdymo veikloje, klasės ir mokyklos šventėse, taip iau iš esmės nam ugdymas turi ryški segregacijos požymių. Ugdymo formos parinkimas priklauso nuo mokinio specialiųjų ugdymosi poreikių (SUP) – nedideli, vidutini, dideli ar labai dideli, kuriuos teisiškai reglamentuota tvarka vertina mokyklė specialiojo ugdymo komisijos (SUK) arba pedagoginės psichologinės tarnybos (PPT) specialistai, orientuodamiesi ne tiek raidos sutrikimus, kiek jės lygotus specialiuosius ugdymosi poreikius. Tinkamos ugdymosi formos ar jė derinių parinkimas turi užtikrinti kuo efektyvesnį ugdymą.

Pastaruojuose kelet dešimtmetyje ES ir kitose šalyse vyksta specialiojo ugdymo paradigmė, teisinių švietimo nuostatų kaita. Šie procesai vyksta ir Lietuvoje – 2011 m. kovo 17 d. Seimas patvirtino naujų Švietimo statymą, kuriai nauja Švietimo strategija, kuri numatoma patvirtinti 2012 m. Numatant prioritetines švietimo raidos kryptis ir strateginius tikslus paisoma UNESCO rekomendacijas, kurios vairi šali švietimo politikos formuotojus, kurian ius nacionalinės strategijas, prioritetiškai švietimo tikslus skatinavardyti inkliuzinį ugdymą (UNESCO, 2009a). Inkliuzinis ugdymas leidžia užtikrinti ugdymo prieinamumą kiekvienam vaikui, jaunuoliui ir suaugusiajam ir skatina lygias galimybes. *Inkliuzinis ugdymas – tai nenutrūkstantis procesas, kurio pagrindinis tikslas – užtikrinti ko-kybiškį ugdymą si visiems visuomenės nariams, pripažintant ir gerbiant vairovę, atsižvelgiant kiekvieno individualius gebėjimus ir poreikius, vengiant bet kokios diskriminacijos* (UNESCO, 2009b).

Visose Europos šalyse dominuoja inkliuzinio ugdymo nuostata švietime (Avramidis, Bayliss, Burden, 2000; Meijer, 2003; European Agency for Development in Special Needs Education, 2009; Thomas, Vaughan, 2010) plėtojančios inkliuzinio ugdymo procesas. Ainscow, Booth, Dyson (2006) teigia, kad inkliuzija yra susijusi su mokinio atskirties mažinimu efektyviai pritaikant ugdymo turinį, kei iant mokyklos kultūrą, užtikrinant aktyvesnį dalyvavimą mokyklos bendruomenės gyvenime. Pabrėžiama, kad inkliuzija – tai nenutrūkstantas mokyklos kaitos ir tobulėjimo procesas, niekada nepasiekiantis tobulumo lygmens.

Lietuvoje kasmet specialiojo ugdymo staigose mažėja mokiniai, turinčių SUP, nes vis didesnė dalis šių mokiniai mokosi bendrojo lavinimo mokyklose: 2009–2010 m. m. mokyklose mokiniai 440 378 mokiniai, iš jų – 50 737

(11,6 %) mokyklinio amžiaus vaikai turi SUP<sup>2</sup>. Tendencija SUP turinčių mokinjus ugdyti bendrojo lavinimo mokykloje kartu su kitaip bendraamžiais siejama su integracija, integracijos ugdymu. Teisiniuose dokumentuose inkliuzinio ugdymo samprata nevarojama, taip iau galima aiškiai identifikuoti pasirinktą prioritetinį kryptį – inkliuzinį ugdymą, kur realizuoti siekiama laikantis lygi galimybių, lygi teisių, švietimo prieinamumo, teisingumo, švietimo kokybės ir efektyvumo principus.

Mokyklose didžiant mokiniai vairovei esminiu veiksniu užtikrinant ugdymo kokybę ir efektyvumą tampa pedagogas pasirengimas inkliuziniams ugdymui. Didele dalimi inkliuzinio ugdymo specialistai yra susijusi su resursų prieinamumu bei mokytojo gebėjimu diferencijuoti bei paskirstyti šiuos resursus mokiniam bendrojo lavinimo klasėje. Ne mažiau svarbus ir mokytojo pasirengimas (žinios, supratimas, gebėjimai, nuostatos), siekiant sukurti palankius mokinio tarpusavio santykius. Svarbios tiek mokytojo pozityvios nuostatos, tiek supratimas, kaip kurti ir skatinti mokinį santykius ir interakcijas (Meijer, 2003). Tai, kad žmogiškojo faktoriaus – mokytojo nuostatas ir vertinimai – barjerai yra vieni svarbiausi inkliuzijos plėtotei, rodo ir vairi šali moksliniai tyrimai (Ainscow, Sebba, 1996; Engelbrecht, 2006; Savolainen, 2009; Artiles and Dyson, 2005). Vairi integracijos, inkliuzijos proceso aspektai, taip pat specialistų nuostatas tyrimai vairiose šalyse (Moberg & Savolainen, 2003; Avramidis & Norwich, 2002; ir kt.), rodo, kad mokytojai, kitų specialistų vertinimai SUP turinį i mokinį atžvilgiu varijuojasi nuo negatyvių iki labai pozityvių. Tai lemia ne tik vaikus, su kuriais dirba specialistas, negalėti pobūdis, bet ir ugdymosi sunkumai, mokytojo pasirengimas tenkinti mokinį SUP kvalifikacija, kompetencija ir kt.

Gyvendinant inkliuzinio ugdymo nuostatas, kitose šalyse ir Lietuvoje atlikta nemažai tyrimai (Ališauskienė, Miltenienė, 2003; Miltenienė, 2004; O'Callaghan, 2000; UNESCO, 2009a; ir kt.<sup>3,4</sup>), analizuojant bendradarbiavimo struktūrą, galimybes bei kitus teigiamus ir neigiamus ugdymo(si) veiksnius. Tyrimo **problemi-**

<sup>2</sup> Remiantis Švietimo ir mokslo ministerijos informacijos sistemos SVIS duomenim, jei pateikta informacija.

<sup>3</sup> Ališauskas, A., Ališauskienė, S., Gerulaitis, D., Melienė, R., Miltenienė, L. (2010). *Specialiųjų poreikių asmenų ugdymo(si) formų vairovės tyrimas*. Tyrimo ataskaita. Šiaulių universitetas, Specialiosios pedagogikos ir psychologijos centras.

<sup>4</sup> Ališauskienė, S., Ališauskas, A., Melienė, R., Šapelytė, O., Miltenienė, L., Gerulaitis, D. (2007). *Psichologinės specialiosios pedagoginės ir specialiosios pagalbos bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos mokiniamų lygis*. Tyrimo ataskaita. Šiaulių universitetas, Švietimo ir mokslo ministerija.

**niai klausimai:** *kokia ugdymo form tenkinant mokini SUP taikymo praktika ir modeliai Lietuvoje? Kokios ši ugdymo modeli socioedukacin s charakteristikos? Kaip mokytojai ir kiti pedagogin , speciali j pedagogin pagalb teikiantys specialistai vertina vairias ugdymo(si) formas ir j tinkamum pagal mokini speciali j ugdymosi poreiki dyd ? Kokios ugdymo formos yra tinkamiausios ugdant mokinius, turin ius elgesio ir(ar) emocij bei autizmo spektrou sutrikim ?*

**Tyrimo tikslas** – remiantis Lietuvos pedagog apklausa, atskleisti ugdymo modeli (praktiskai gyvendinam per atskiras ugdymo formas), tenkinant specialiuosius mokini poreikius, realizavimo ypatumus, socialines ir edukacines charakteristikas.

**Tyrimo objektas** – ugdymo modeli , tenkinant specialiuosius mokini poreikius Lietuvoje, realizavimo ypatumai ir socialin s bei edukacines charakteristikos.

#### **Tyrimo uždaviniai:**

1. Taikant reprezentatyvi pedagog apklaus raštu, atskleisti Lietuvoje egzistuojan i ugdymo modeli , tenkinant mokini SUP, realizavimo ypatumus.
2. Atskleisti ugdymo modeli , realizuojam taikant atskiras ugdymo formas (ugdym namuose, specialiojoje mokykloje, bendojo lavinimo mokyklos specialiojoje klas je bei visiškai integrutoje / inkliuzin je klas je), socialines ir edukacines charakteristikas.
3. Identifikuoti prioritetinius ugdymo modelius mokiniams, turintiems elgesio ir (ar) emocij bei autizmo spektrou sutrikim .

#### **Tyrimo imtis**

Atlikta reprezentatyvi respondent apklausa (nevirsijant 5 proc. paklaidos dydžio). Tyrimo imt sudar 1518 pedagog ir specialist , dirban i pedagogin s, specialiosios pedagogin s pagalbos teikimo srityje.

Kiekybinio tyrimo respondent atrankoms buvo naudojama atsitiktin atranka. Tyrimo pradžioje, remiantis Švietimo ir mokslo ministerijos ITC švietimo valdymo informacine sistema (2008–2009 m. m. pateiktais duomenimis), buvo sudarytas vis Lietuvos gimnazij , vidurini , pagrindini , speciali j , jaunimo ir pradin mokykl , profesinio rengimo staig s rašas. Tyrimo populiacija taip pat skirstyta sluoksnius (pagal tip (pradin , pagrindin , vidurin , etc.) ir apskritis). Buvo siekta užtikrinti, kad apklaust j skai ius b t proporcingsas sluoksnio dydžiui bei apimt visas šalies apskritis, taip užtikrinant reprezentatyvi imt . Imtis

sudaryta pagal imties t r i o nustatymo formul (Kardelis, 2007).

Atliekant kiekybin tyrim , išsi sta 2050 anket . Iš j gr žo 1518 (gr žtamumas labai aukštas). Toki aukšt gr žtamumo kvot 1 m tiesioginis bendravimas su mokyklomis, sukurta bendradarbiavimo atmosfera.

Apklausoje raštu dalyvavo vis tip bendojo lavinimo staig (mokykl -darželi , pradin , pagrindini , vidurini , sanatorini mokykl , jaunimo, speciali j mokykl , vaik socializacijos centr ir gimnazij ) pedagogai, speciali j pedagogin pagalb teikiantys specialistai ir administracijos atstovai bei SUK vadovai. Respondent pasiskirstymas pagal mokyklos tip : vidurin (41,3 %), pradin (5,6 %), pagrindin (28,4 %), gimnazija (9,8 %), specialioji mokykla (7,8 %), mokykla-darželis (2,6 %), jaunimo (1 %), vakarin ((0,1 %), sanatorin (3,4 %). Respondent pasiskirstymas pagal gyvenam j viet : Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaip da, Šiauliai, Panev žys (31,8 %), kitas apskrities centras (4,8 %), rajono centras (18,6 %), miestelis (31,3 %), kaimas (13,4 %). Vis apklausoje raštu dalyvavusi mokytoj ir specialist praktik pedagoginio darbo stažo vidurkis – 20,5 met . Respondent pasiskirstymas pagal lyt : 1249 moterys (95,7 %) ir 56 vyrai (4,3 %).

#### **Tyrimo metodologija ir instrumentas**

Tyrime naudoti teorin s analiz s ir anketin s apklausos raštu metodai. Apklausa siekta išsiaiškinti, kaip pedagogai ir speciali j pedagogin pagalb teikiantys specialistai vertina atskiras ugdymosi formas: ugdym namuose, specialiojoje mokykloje, bendojo lavinimo mokykloje, specialiojoje klas je ir integrout / inkliuzin ugdym , taip pat kokios ugdymo(si) formos yra tinkamiausios mokiniams, turintiems elgesio ir(ar) emocij bei autizmo spektrou sutrikim . Anketoje atsispind jo ne tik ugdymosi form vairov s turinys, bet ir teikiamos pagalbos kryptingumas, ypatumai ir b dai.

Remiantis tyrimo objekto operacionalizacija, buvo parengta strukt ruota anketa, kurios turinje atsispind jo statymais reglamentuoti specialist (specialiojo pedagogo ir logopeda), mokytoj veiklos komponentai ir galinimo teorijos metodologin s nuostatos. Anket sudar 13 diagnostini blok ir 213 požymi .

Tyrime taikyta statistin duomen analiz – analizuojant duomenis, taikomi statistiniai metodai: aprašomoji statistika, faktorin analiz (straipsnyje pateikiam vis 4 faktori KMO – skal s tinkamumas faktorinei analizei – yra nuo 0,651 iki 0,895. Tai rodo, kad duomenys tinka faktorinei analizei atliki).

## Tyrimo rezultatai

Atsižvelgiant tai, kad Lietuvoje mokini, turin i speciali j ugdymosi poreiki, ir form, kurios gali bti taikomos ugdant šiuos vaikus, vairov gana didel, buvo atskleistas pedagog poži ris kiekvienos iš keturi form tinkamum pagal mokini speciali j ugdymosi poreiki dyd (tinkamum ugydyti nedideli, vidutini, dideli ir labai dideli speciali j ugdymosi poreiki turin ius mokinius), atskirai išskiriant autizmo spektrą ir elgesio ir (ar) emocij sutrikim turin i vaik ugdymo ypatumus. Gauti rezultatai leido identifikuoti egzistujan i ugdymo modeli vairov ir j socialines bei edukacines charakteristikas.

**Ugdymo ypatumai visiškos integracijos b du.** Apklausoje dalyvavusi j respondent vertinimais, visiškos integracijos forma yra pati tinkamiausia nedideli speciali j ugdymosi poreiki turintiems mokiniams (tokiai nuomonei pritar 81,6 % apklaust j). Beveik pus

apklaust j mano, kad visiškai integruotai s kmingai gali ugydyti taip pat ir vaikai, kuriems nustatomi vidutiniai specialieji ugdymosi poreikiai. Ši forma, kaip netinkama, nurodoma vaikams, turintiems dideli ir labai dideli speciali j ugdymosi poreiki .

Tyrimo dalyviams vertinti pateikta skal su 21 kintamuju, susijusiu su mokinio ugdymu(si) bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos bendrojoje klas je (t. y. visiškos integracijos b du). Atlikus skal s faktorin analiz buvo atskleistas ugdym visiškos integracijos b du apib dinan ios ir vykstan ius reiškinius apibendrinan ios kategorijos (nuomoni raiškos skal nuo 1 iki 4): *bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos pasirengimas tenkinti mokini specialiuosius ugdymosi poreikius* ( $M = 2,50$ ); *socialin integracija ir inkliuzija* ( $M = 2,88$ ) ir *mokytojai – pagrindiniai speciali j ugdymosi poreiki tenkintojai* ( $M = 2,97$ ) (žr. 1 lentel ).

1 lentel

## Ugdymo ypatumai visiškos integracijos b du: faktorin s analiz s rezultatai

Pirminiai teiginiai	M	SD	Testo žingsnio svoris, L	Testo žingsnio skiriamaogi geba, r/itt	Cronbach h	Faktoriaus aprašomoji sklaida, %
<b>Bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos pasirengimas tenkinti mokini specialiuosius ugdymosi poreikius</b>						
Bendrojo ugdymo staigose sudarytos palankios s lygos mokiniams pasirengti mokyties profesijos	2,26	0,65	0,690	0,572		
Bendrojo lavinimo mokyklose sudarytos palankios s lygos mokiniams gyti darbini g dži	2,29	0,68	0,563	0,517		
Nepaisant vairi problem, ugdymo bendrojo lavinimo mokykloje rezultatas b na puikus – SUP vaikai daug pasiekia, patenkinti ir t vai, ir pedagogai	2,38	0,66	0,485	0,483		
Mokytojai sulaukia reikalingos metodin s, konsultacin s pagalbos, padedan ios s kmingai tenkinti mokini specialiuosius poreikius	2,66	0,70	0,477	0,507	0,772	
Mokyklos vadovai ieško neišnaudot resurs ir siekia geresn s SUP tenkinimo kokyb s	2,77	0,62	0,419	0,480		
Mokytojai geba tenkinti mokini SUP	2,74	0,56	0,405	0,483		
Mokytojams pakanka specialiosios pedagogikos ir psichologijos žini apie SUP vaiko mokymosi ir elgesio ypatumus	2,40	0,66	0,398	0,414		
Faktoriaus vidutinis vertis:	<b>2,50</b>					
<b>Socialin integracija ir inkliuzija</b>						
Ugdymas bendrojo lavinimo mokykloje lemia s kming SUP turin i vaik socialin integracij	2,70	0,62	0,618	0,527		
Bendraklasi t vai patenkinti tuo, kad kartu su j vaikais mokosi ir SUP turintys mokiniai	2,36	0,65	0,517	0,457		
Mokiniai mokosi vairioje, skirtybes toleruojan ioje aplinkoje	3,17	0,51	0,490	0,461		
SUP turintys mokiniai turi galimyb priklausyti vairi žmoni bendruomenei ir gyti vairiapusiskos patirties	2,90	0,61	0,478	0,481	0,763	11,53
Mokiniai gyja socialini g dži mokydamiesi kasdien se nat raliose aplinkose	3,09	0,52	0,408	0,439		
T vai patenkinti savo SUP turin i vaik ugdymu bendrojo lavinimo mokykloje	2,88	0,49	0,402	0,483		
Mokyklos bendruomen empatiška, noriai padeda kitam	2,87	0,59	0,381	0,459		
T vai nori, kad j vaikai, turintys SUP, ugydt si bendrojo lavinimo mokykloje	3,14	0,53	0,377	0,398		
Faktoriaus vidutinis vertis:	<b>2,88</b>					

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<b>Mokytojai – pagrindiniai speciali j ugdymosi poreiki tenkintojai</b>					
Mokytojai individualizuoją ugdym , atsižvelgdamis kiekvieno mokinio poreikius	3,08	0,57	0,643	0,501	
Mokytojai jau iasi atsakingi už kiekvien mokin , nepriklausomai nuo j skirtybi ir individuali poreiki	3,17	0,56	0,543	0,481	
Mokyklos vadovai domisi SUP turin i mokin ir juos ugdan i pedagog problemomis	2,94	0,60	0,480	0,455	
Mokytojai išmoksta dirbt komandoje	2,90	0,60	0,428	0,537	
Mokytojai, ugdantys SUP turin ius mokinius, veikdami iš kius tobul ja, gyja ne kainojamos patirties, pl toja savo kompetencijas	2,86	0,69	0,409	0,509	
SUP turintys mokiniai sulaukia j poreikius atitinkan ios pagalbos	2,86	0,60	0,398	0,465	
Faktoriaus vidutinis vertis:	<b>2,97</b>				

Aukš iausi ver iai užfiksuoti apibendrin toje kategorijoje **mokytojai – pagrindiniai speciali j ugdymosi poreiki tenkintojai** (faktoriaus vidutinis vertis 2,97). Respondentai dažniausiai pritar teiginiu, kad bendojo lavinimo mokyklose dirbantys „*mokytojai jau iasi atsakingi už kiekvien mokin , nepriklausomai nuo j skirtybi ir individuali poreiki*“ ( $M = 3,17$ ), tik tina, jog b tent d l to *individualizuoją ugdym , atsižvelgdamis kiekvieno mokinio poreikius* ( $M = 3,08$ ). Nemažas pritarimas užfiksotas ir tokiam teiginiu kaip *mokyklos vadovai domisi SUP turin i mokin ir juos ugdan i pedagog problemomis* ( $M = 2,94$ ), tai liudija mokyklos administracijos interes teiki reikiam pagalb . Dauguma pedagog mano, kad mokytojai, ugdantys SUP turin ius mokinius *išmoksta dirbt komandoje* ( $M = 2,90$ ), o *SUP turintys mokiniai sulaukia j poreikius atitinkan ios pagalbos* ( $M = 2,86$ ). Didžiausia nuomon vairov užfiksota vertinant teigin *mokytojai, ugdantys SUP turin ius mokinius, veikdami iš kius tobul ja, gyja ne kainojamos patirties, pl toja savo kompetencijas* ( $SD = 0,69$ ), nepaisant skirtin vertnim , didesn dalis apklaust j sutinka su šiuo teiginiu ( $M = 2,86$ ).

**Socialin integracija ir inkliuzija** – pripaž stama visiškai integruoto ugdymo privalumu ( $M = 2,88$ ). Apklausoje dalyvav pedagogai pritaria nuostatai, kad visiškos integracijos b du besimokantieji *mokosi vairioje, skirtybes toleruojan ioje aplinkoje* ( $M = 3,17$ ), *mokiniai gyja socialini g dži mokydamiesi kasdien se nat raliose aplinkose* ( $M = 3,09$ ), *SUP turintys mokiniai turi galimyb priklausyti vairi žmoni bendruomenei ir gyti vairiapusiskos patirties* ( $M = 2,90$ ); *mokyklos bendruomenematiška, noriai padeda kitam* ( $M = 2,87$ ). S lygiškai mažiausiai pedagog nuomon s skyr si vertinant teigin *t vai patenkinti savo SUP turin i vaik ugdymu bendojo lavinimo mokykloje* ( $M = 2,88$ ;  $SD = 0,49$ ). Pripaž stamas

t v pasitenkinimo ugdymu ir j apsisprendimo veiksnys: *t vai nori, kad j vaikai, turintys SUP, ugdyt si bendojo lavinimo mokykloje* ( $M = 3,14$ ). Didžiausia kli timi respondentai vardijo bendraamži t v nepasitenkinim integracijos procesais bendojo lavinimo mokykloje, nes daugiau kaip pus apklaust j nepritaria teiginiu, kad *bendraklasi t vai patenkinti tuo, kad kartu su j vaikais mokosi ir SUP turintys mokiniai* ( $M = 2,36$ ).

**Bendojo lavinimo mokyklos pasirengimas tenkinti mokini specialiuosius ugdymosi poreikius** ( $M = 2,5$ ) vertintas nevienareikšniškai – fiksujamai didžiausi nuomon skirtumai. Š faktori sudarantiems teiginiams dažniau buvo nepritarta. Didžioji dauguma respondent neigiamai vertina bendojo lavinimo mokyklos pasirengim teiki kokybisk ir speciali j poreiki vaik reikmes atitinkant ikiprofesin ir darbin ugdym – dauguma atvej nepritarta tokiemis teiginiams, kaip *bendojo ugdymo staigose sudarytos palankios s lygos mokiniams pasirengti mokyti profesijos* ( $M = 2,26$ ), *bendojo lavinimo mokyklose sudarytos palankios s lygos mokiniams gyti darbini g dži* ( $M = 2,29$ ). Ir nors daugiau kaip pus mano, kad *mokytojai sulaukia reikalingos metodin s, konsultacin s pagalbos, padedan ios s kmingai tenkinti mokini specialiuosius poreikius* ( $M = 2,66$ ), o *mokyklos vadovai ieško neišnaudot resurs ir siekia geresn s SUP tenkinimo kokyb s* ( $M = 2,77$ ), didžioji dalis respondent nepritar teiginiu, kad *mokytojams pakanka specialiosios pedagogikos ir psichologijos žini apie SUP vaiko mokymosi ir elgesio ypatumus* ( $M = 2,40$ ), tokiu b du išryškindami pedagoginio personalo pasirengimo stok . Tik mažiau nei pus apklaust j mano, kad *nepaisant vairi problem , ugdymo bendojo lavinimo mokykloje rezultatas b na puikus – SUP vaikai daug pasiekia, patenkinti ir t vai, ir pedagogai* ( $M = 2,38$ ).

**Ugdymo ypatumai dalin s integracijos b du.** Dauguma apklausoje dalyvavusi j pedagog mano, kad dalin s integracijos forma labiausiai tinka vidutini (46 %) ir dideli (36 %) speciali j ugdymosi poreiki atvejais. 8 % apklaust j nurod , kad tokiu b du s kmingai ugdytis gali ir vaikai, kuriems nustatomi labai dideli specialieji ugdymosi poreikiai. Dar 15 % apklaust j link ši ugdymo form si lyti ir vaikams, turintiems nedideli speciali j ugdymosi poreiki . vertinant tai, kad nedideli SUP atveju vaik ugdymosi procesas kei iamas tik nežymiai ir n ra didelio poreikio pagalbai,

toki pozicij galima interpretuoti, kaip siek kurti homogeniškumo principu gr stas klases eliminuojant bet kokias skirtybes ir j netoleruojant.

Atlikus skal s, susijusios su mokinio ugdymu(si) bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos specialiojoje klas je (t. y. dalin s integracijos b du), faktorin analiz , buvo atskleistos šios kategorijos: *dalin integracija – veiksminga ugdymo forma* ( $M = 2,93$ ); *ikiprofesinis ir darbinis ugdymas* ( $M = 2,53$ ) ir *tinkamas vadovavimas / pagalbos koordinavimas* ( $M = 2,81$ ) (žr. 2 lentel ).

2 lentel

### Ugdymo dalin s integracijos b du ypatumai: faktorin s analiz s rezultatai

Pirminiai teiginiai	M	SD	Testo žingsnio svoris, <i>L</i>	Testo žingsnio skiriamoji geba, <i>r/itt</i>	Cronbach	Faktoriaus aprašomoji sklaida, %
<b>Dalin integracija – veiksminga ugdymo forma</b>						
Ugdymas bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos specialiojoje klas je lemia s kming SUP turin i vaik socialin integracij	2,75	0,60	0,673	0,614	0,850	23,94
SUP turin i mokini mokymas atitinka j potencialias galimybes	2,89	0,54	0,656	0,665		
SUP turintys mokiniai jau iasi lygiaver iais mokyklos bendruomen s nariais, dalyvauja bendruose renginiuose, kuria draugyst s ryšius su vairi geb jim vaikais	2,82	0,64	0,601	0,594		
SUP turintys mokiniai gauna intensyvi , j poreikius atitinkan i speciali j pedagogin pagalb	2,90	0,61	0,588	0,596		
Nepaisant vairi problem , ugdymo dalin s integracijos b du rezultatas b na puikus – SUP turintys mokiniai daug pasiekia, patenkinti ir t vai, ir pedagogai.	2,64	0,61	0,569	0,581		
SUP turintys mokiniai pl toja socialinius g džius vairiose nat raliose aplinkose	2,82	0,53	0,565	0,573		
T vai patenkinti savo SUP turin i vaik ugdymu bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos specialiojoje klas je	2,88	0,53	0,555	0,562		
Mokyklos bendruomen empatiška, noriai padeda kitam	2,80	0,55	0,512	0,531		
Faktoriaus vidutinis vertis:	<b>2,81</b>					
<b>Ikiprofesinis ir darbinis ugdymas</b>						
Bendrojo lavinimo mokyklose su specialiosiomis klas mis sudarytos palankios s lygos mokiniams gytis darbini g dži	2,53	0,63	0,852	0,703	0,763	14,66
Bendrojo lavinimo mokyklose su specialiosiomis klas mis sudarytos palankios s lygos mokiniams pasirengti mokyitis profesijos	2,52	0,64	0,793	0,691		
SUP turintys mokiniai aktyviai dalyvauja popamokin je veikloje (b reliuose, renginiuose)	2,53	0,63	0,386	0,414		
Faktoriaus vidutinis vertis:	<b>2,53</b>					
<b>Tinkamas vadovavimas / pagalbos koordinavimas</b>						
Mokyklos vadovai domisi SUP turin i mokini ir juos ugdan i pedagog problemomis	2,96	0,53	0,862	0,693	0,818	12,22
Mokyklos vadovai ieško neišnaudot resurs ir siekia geresn s SUP tenkinimo kokyb s	2,89	0,57	0,718	0,693		
Faktoriaus vidutinis vertis:	<b>2,93</b>					

Aukš iausi ver iai užfiksuoti apibendrin toje kategorijoje **tinkamas vadovavimas / pagalbos koordinavimas** ( $M = 2,93$ ). Daugumos pedagog pritarimas tokiem teiginiams, kaip mokyklos vadovai domisi SUP turin i mokini ir juos ugdan i pedagog problemomis ( $M = 2,96$ ),

mokyklos vadovai ieško neišnaudot resurs ir siekia geresn s SUP tenkinimo kokyb s ( $M = 2,89$ ), tam tikra prasme išreiškia respondent palankius vertinimus t vadov , kurie steigia bendrojo lavinimo mokyklose speciali sias klases, ieško neišnaudot resurs .

**Dalin integracij kaip veiksming ugdymo form** ( $M = 2,81$ ) pripažsta dauguma apklausoje dalyvavusi pedagog. Daugiau kaip pus apklaust j mano, kad mokydamiesi dalin s integracijos b du *SUP turintys mokiniai gauna intensyvi, j poreikius atitinkan i speciali j pedagogin pagalb* ( $M = 2,90$ ), *SUP turin i mokini mokymas atitinka j potencialias galimybes* ( $M = 2,89$ ). Pedagogai mano, kad t vai patenkinti savo *SUP turin i vaik ugdymu bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos specialiojoje klas je* ( $M = 2,88$ ), o *SUP turintys mokiniai jau iasi lygiaver iais mokyklos bendruomen s nariais, dalyvauja bendruose renginiuose, kuria draugyst s ryšius su vairi geb jim vaikais* ( $M = 2,82$ ), *mokyklos bendruomen empatiška, noriai padeda kitam* ( $M = 2,80$ ), *SUP turintys mokiniai pl toja socialinius g džius vairiose nat raliouse aplinkose* ( $M = 2,82$ ). Labiausiai pedagog nuomon s skyr si vertinant šiuos teiginius: *ugdymas bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos specialiojoje klas je lemia s kming SUP turin i vaik socialin integracij* ( $M = 2,75$ ); *nepaisant vairi problem, ugdymo dalin s integracijos b du rezultatas b na puikus – SUP turintys mokiniai daug pasiekia, patenkinti ir t vai, ir pedagogai* ( $M = 2,64$ ). Tai atspindi nevienareikšmišk respondent nuomon šios formos atžvilgiu – nors ši form jie vertina kaip itin tinkam ir veiksming ugdant speciali j poreiki

vaikus, ta iau n ra tikri d 1 galutinio ugdymo rezultato.

Ambivalentiška pozicija fiksuojama vertinant speciali j poreiki vaik **ikiprofesin ir darbin ugdym** ( $M = 2,53$ ), ugdant vaik dalin s integracijos forma. Apie pus pedagog pritaria ir tiek pat neiga nuomon , kad *bendrojo lavinimo mokyklose su specialiosiomis klas mis sudarytos palankios s lygos mokiniams gyti darbini g dži* ( $M = 2,53$ ); *bendrojo lavinimo mokyklose su specialiosiomis klas mis sudarytos palankios s lygos mokiniams pasirengti mokytis profesijos* ( $M = 2,52$ ).

**Ugdymo ypatumai specialiojoje mokykloje.** Ugdym si specialiojoje mokykloje, kaip pa i tinkamiausi form , pedagogai dažniausiai nurod tais atvejais, kai nustatomi labai dideli (70 %) arba dideli (58 %) specialieji ugdymosi poreikiai. Re iau buvo nurodyti vidutini speciali j ugdymosi poreiki atvejai ir itin retai – nedideli speciali j ugdymosi poreiki atvejai. Atlikus skal s, susijusios su mokinio ugdymu(si) specialiojoje mokykloje, faktorin analiz , atskleistos šios apibendrinamosios kategorijos: *efektyvus valdymas ir pagalba pasirengiant profesijai* ( $M = 2,99$ ); *vaiko poreikius tenkinantis ugdymas* ( $M = 3,32$ ) ir *pasitenkinimas ugdymu* ( $M = 3,19$ ) (žr. 3 lentel ).

3 lentel

#### Ugdymo specialiojoje mokykloje ypatumai: faktorin s analiz s rezultatai

Pirminiai teiginiai	M	SD	Testo žingsnio svoris, L	Testo žingsnio skiriamoji geba, r/itt	Cronbach	Faktoriaus aprašomoji sklaida, %
<b>Efektyvus valdymas ir pagalba pasirengiant profesijai</b>						
Mokyklos vadovai domisi SUP turin i mokin ir juos ugdan i pedagog problemomis	3,23	0,48	0,766	0,693	0,842	20,83
Mokyklos vadovai siekia SUP tenkinimo kokyb s	3,26	0,47	0,757	0,686		
Specialiojo ugdymo staigose sudarytos palankios s lygos mokiniams gyti darbini g dži	3,15	0,55	0,608	0,682		
Specialiojo ugdymo staigose sudarytos palankios s lygos mokiniams pasirengti mokytis profesijos	3,16	0,56	0,545	0,656		
SUP vaik mokymas atitinka j potencialias galimybes	3,22	0,53	0,484	0,574		
SUP turintys mokiniai aktyviai dalyvauja popamokin je veikloje (b reliuose, renginiuose)	3,13	0,58	0,430	0,465		
Faktoriaus vidutinis vertis:	<b>3,19</b>					
<b>Vaiko poreikius tenkinantis ugdymas</b>						
SUP turintys mokiniai gauna intensyvi, j poreikius atitinkan i specialist pagalb	3,40	0,53	0,786	0,808	0,880	19,09
Specialiosiose mokyklose ši mokini poreikiai tenkinami geriau ir visapusiai	3,30	0,60	0,758	0,772		
Specialiosios mokyklos teikia kokybiš , SUP turin i mokin poreikius atitinkant ugdym , nes turi sukaupusios daug patirties ir didaktin s medžiagos, vairios ugdemosios rangos	3,39	0,53	0,728	0,754		
Vaikai jau iasi saug s, niekas j neatstumia, neužgaulioja, neskriaudzia	3,21	0,62	0,592	0,650		
Faktoriaus vidutinis vertis:	<b>3,32</b>					

<b>Pasitenkinimas ugdymu</b>						
Ugdymas specialiojoje mokykloje lemia s kming SUP turin i vaik socialin integracij	2,75	0,69	0,773	0,673		
SUP turintys vaikai pl toja socialinius g džius ir specialiojoje mokykloje, nes organizuojamos išvykos vairias nat ralias aplinkas	3,10	0,52	0,615	0,687		
T vai patenkinti savo SUP turin i vaik ugdymu specialiojoje mokykloje	3,06	0,52	0,607	0,662	0,791	18,22
Nepaisant vairi kli i , ugdymo specialiojoje mokykloje rezultatas b na puikus – SUP turintys vaikai daug pasiekia, patenkinti ir t vai, ir pedagogai	3,03	0,57	0,594	0,651		
Faktoriaus vidutinis vertis:	<b>2,99</b>					

Aukš iausi ver iai užfiksuoti kategorijoje **vaiko poreikius tenkinantis ugdymas** ( $M = 3,32$ ). Didžioji dauguma apklaust j mano, kad specialiojoje mokykloje *SUP turintys mokiniai gauna intensyvi , j poreikius atitinkan i specialist pagalb* ( $M = 3,40$ ), nes *specialiosios mokyklos teikia kokybišk , SUP turin i mokini poreikius atitinkant ugdym , nes turi sukaupusios daug patirties ir didaktin s medžiagos, vairios ugdomosios rangos* ( $M = 3,39$ ). Dažna mokytoj pozicija – *specialiosiose mokyklose ši mokini poreikiai tenkinami geriau ir visapusiškiau* ( $M = 3,30$ ), o *vaikai jau iasi saug s, niekas j neatstumia, neužgaulioja, neskriaudžia* ( $M = 3,21$ ).

**Efektyvus valdymas ir pagalba pasirengiant profesijai** ( $M = 3,19$ ) – kitas nurodomas specialiosios mokyklos privalumas. Apklaustieji akcentavo speciali j mokykl vadov dom jim si SUP turin i mokini ir juos ugdan i pedagog problemomis ( $M = 3,23$ ) ir SUP vaik ugdymo kokyb s siek ( $M = 3,26$ ). Pedagogai mano, jog efektyvus valdymas ir siekis, kad *SUP vaik mokymas atitikt j potencialias galimybes* ( $M = 3,22$ ), leidžia specialiojo ugdymo staigose sudaryti *palankias s lygos mokiniam gyt darbini g dži* ( $M = 3,15$ ) ir *pasirengti mokyties profesijos* ( $M = 3,16$ ).

Daugeliui apklaust j vaiko ugdymas(is) specialiojoje mokykloje asocijuojasi su gerais

ugdymosi rezultatais ir susij s su **pasitenkinimu ugdymu** ( $M = 2,99$ ). Dauguma mano, kad vaiko ugdymas(is) specialiojoje mokykloje *lemia s kming SUP turin i vaik socialin integracij* ( $M = 2,75$ ). Didel dalis apklaust j pritaria teiginiai, kad *SUP turintys vaikai pl toja socialinius g džius ir specialiojoje mokykloje, nes organizuojamos išvykos vairias nat ralias aplinkas* ( $M = 3,10$ ), išryškinamas t v pasitenkinimas *SUP turin i vaik ugdymu specialiojoje mokykloje* ( $M = 3,06$ ). Taip pat didžioji dalis mokytoj mano, kad *nepaisant vairi kli i , ugdymo specialiojoje mokykloje rezultatas b na puikus – SUP turintys vaikai daug pasiekia, patenkinti ir t vai, ir pedagogai* ( $M = 3,03$ ).

**Ugdymo namuose ypatumai.** Ugdym namuose, kaip geriausi form ugdyti labai dideli speciali j ugdymosi poreiki turin ius vaikus, nurod 27,1 % dalyvavusi j apklausoje. Tik labai nedaug (1,3 %) respondent pritar šios formos taikymui esant mažesniems specialiesiems ugdymosi poreikiams.

Atlikus skal s, susijusios su mokinio ugdymu(si) namuose, teigini faktorin analiz , atskleistos šios apibendrinamosios kategorijos: *tinkamumas vaikams, turintiems elgesio ir emocij bei autizmo spektro sutrikim* ( $M = 2,72$ ); *lankstumas ir laikinumas* ( $M = 3,13$ ) ir *taikymas išimtiniais atvejais* ( $M = 3,29$ ) (žr. 4 lentel ).

**Ugdymo namuose ypatumai: faktorin s analiz s rezultatai**

Pirminiai teiginiai	M	SD	Testo žingsnio svoris, L	Testo žingsnio skiriamoji geba, r/itt	Cronbach	Faktoriaus aprašomoji skliaida, %
<b>Tinkamumas vaikams, turintiems elgesio ir emocij bei autizmo spekto sutrikim</b>						
Ugdymas namuose itin tinkamas mokiniams, turintiems elgesio ir emocij sutrikim	2,90	0,75	0,800	0,604	0,704	21,81
Ugdymas namuose itin tinkamas mokiniams, turintiems autizmo spekto sutrikim	2,95	0,75	0,719	0,538		
Ugdymas namuose – puiki SUP turin i mokini ugdymo forma ir tur t b ti taikoma dažniau, net ir ne itin sud tingais atvejais	2,30	0,77	0,549	0,429		
Faktoriaus vidutinis vertis:	<b>2,72</b>					
<b>Lankstumas ir laikinumas</b>						
Toks ugdymas turi b ti organizuojamas lanks iai, derinant su ugdymu mokykloje, tada galima tik tis neblog rezultat	3,18	0,50	0,645	0,392	0,561	12,34
Ugdymas namuose tur t b ti skiriamas laikinai, nes vaikams reikia bendraamži aplinkos	3,08	0,56	0,595	0,392		
Faktoriaus vidutinis vertis:	<b>3,13</b>					
<b>Taikymas išimtiniais atvejais</b>						
Ugdymas namuose taikomas, kai mokinys turi labai dideli SUP ir d l savo b kl s negali mokytis mokykloje (M = 3,43) ir itin retais ir išimtiniais atvejais, nes ugdymas namuose visiškai izoliuoja SUP ugdytin nuo mokyklos, „uždaro“ siaurame šeimos rate (M = 3,15). Jei ši forma taikoma, pedagogai mano, kad svarbu <b>lankstumas ir laikinumas (M = 3,13): toks ugdymas turi b ti organizuojamas lanks iai, derinant su ugdymu mokykloje, tada galima tik tis neblog rezultat (M = 3,18); ugdymas namuose tur t b ti skiriamas laikinai, nes vaikams reikia bendraamži aplinkos (M = 3,08).</b>	3,43	0,60	0,530	0,269	0,414	9,97
Taikymas išimtiniais atvejais (M = 3,29):	3,15	0,76	0,491	0,269		

Ši ugdymosi forma nesulauk pedagog didelio pritarimo ir iš esm s yra vertinama kaip galima taikyti tik **išimtiniais atvejais (M = 3,29): kai mokinys turi labai dideli SUP ir d l savo b kl s negali mokytis mokykloje (M = 3,43) ir itin retais ir išimtiniais atvejais, nes ugdymas namuose visiškai izoliuoja SUP ugdytin nuo mokyklos, „uždaro“ siaurame šeimos rate (M = 3,15).** Jei ši forma taikoma, pedagogai mano, kad svarbu **lankstumas ir laikinumas (M = 3,13): toks ugdymas turi b ti organizuojamas lanks iai, derinant su ugdymu mokykloje, tada galima tik tis neblog rezultat (M = 3,18); ugdymas namuose tur t b ti skiriamas laikinai, nes vaikams reikia bendraamži aplinkos (M = 3,08).** **Tinkamumas vaikams, turintiems elgesio ir emocij bei autizmo spekto sutrikim (M = 2,72)** – išryšk jo kaip dar viena pedagog nuomon vienijanti kategorija. Kaip itin tinkam form *mokiniams, turintiems autizmo spekto sutrikim (M = 2,95), ir mokiniams, turintiems elgesio ir emocij sutrikim (M = 2,90)*, nurod daugiau kaip pus pedagog . Nepaisant to, didesn dalis mokytoj nepritar teiginiu, kad *ugdymas namuose – puiki SUP turin i mokini ugdymo forma ir tur t b ti taikoma dažniau, net ir ne itin sud tingais atvejais (M = 2,30)*.

#### **Autizmo spekto ir elgesio ir(ar) emocij sutrikim turin i vaik ugdymo**

**ypatumai.** Vertinant pedagog poži r vaik , turin i elgesio ir(ar) emocij sutrikim , ugdymo galimybes buvo sudaryta atskira anketos dalis. Paažiš jo, kad net 77 % (N = 1173) dalyvavusi apklausoje pedagog nurod , kad jiems yra tek ugdysi mokin , turin i elgesio ir (ar) emocij sutrikim (kiti 23 % arba neatsak , arba nurod , jog neteko ugdysi tokis vaik ). Šie duomenys prieštariningi, nes pagal oficiali statistik (ŠMM pateikiamose duomen baz se) vaik , turin i elgesio ir(ar) emocij sutrikim , skai ius mokyklose labai mažas – sudaro tik 1,6 % vis vaik , turin i SUP.

Dauguma apklausoje dalyvavusi pedagog mano, kad vaikai, turintys elgesio ir (ar) emocij sutrikim , tur t b ti ugdomi atskirose arba pusiau atskirose aplinkose: 39,5 % nurod , kad geriausiai tokiems vaikams b t ugdytis specialiojoje mokykloje, kiti 27,7 % mano, kad jiems geriausia ugdymosi vieta – namuose, o 25,2 % – bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos specialiojoje klas je. Tik vos 17 % apklaust j kaip tinkamiausi elgesio ir(ar) emocij sutrikim turin i vaik ugdymo form vardijo visišk integracij / inkliuzij (visiškos integracijos forma).

Autizmo spekto sutrikim turin i vaik ugdymo patirties tur jo 65 % (N = 987) tyime dalyvavusi j pedagog (kiti klausim neatsak arba nurod , kad tokios patirties neturi – 19,7 %

(N = 243). Vertindami ugdymo form tinkamum šios grup s vaikams tyrimo dalyviai mano, kad tinkamiausios visiškai atskiro tipo ugdymosi aplinkos – ugdymas specialiojoje mokykloje (43 %) ir ugdymas namuose (38 %). Tik retais atvejais pedagogai rekomenduot ugdym bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos specialiojoje klas je (16,8 %) ir itin retais atvejais – integrerot / inkliuzin ugdym (visiškos integracijos forma) (6,4 %).

## Išvados ir diskusija

Remiantis Specialiojo ugdymo statymu ir realia ugdymosi praktika šalyje, mokiniai, turintys speciali j ugdymosi poreiki , gali bti ugdomi 4 formomis: visiška integracija, dalin integracija, ugdymas specialiojo ugdymo staigoje ir (ar) ugdymas namuose. Tyrimo metu nustatyta pedagog vertinim vairov skirting ugdymosi modeli , realizuojam skirtingomis ugdymo formomis, atžvilgiu. Didesni SUP turin i mokini ugdymas siejamas su specializuoto tipo staigomis. Siekiama segreguoto tipo aplinkose ugyti vaikus, turin ius elgesio ir (ar) emocini bei autizmo spektro sutrikim . Jei galimyb s ugyti specialiojo ugdymo staigoje nra, ieškoma kit segreguojan i priemoni – skiriamas mokymas namuose. Dauguma pedagog ugdym namuose vertina kaip vien iš tinkam form ugyti elgesio ir (ar) emocij bei autizmo spektro sutrikim turin ius vaikus, tokiu bdu juos izoliuojant nuo prast aplink ir apribojant s veikas su bendraamžiais.

Tyrimo metu identifikuotos šios ugdymo modeli socialin s ir edukacin s charakteristikos:

- Pedagogai visiškos integracijos form , kaip pa i tinkamiausi , nurodo nedideli speciali j ugdymosi poreiki turintiems mokiniams, iš dalies – vidutini speciali j ugdymosi poreiki turintiems mokiniams. Nors mokiniams, turintiems speciali j ugdymosi poreiki , taikant visiškos integracijos form dominuoja inkliuzinio ugdymo nuostatos, ta iau jos gana dažnai formalios, nes dalis pedagog atsakomyb už ši id j realizavim perduoda visuomenei (t. y. „m s visuomen dar nepasirengusi“, „keisti visuomen s nuostatas“). Atskleista tendencija, jog realizuojant visiškos integracijos ir inkliuzinio ugdymo id jas, graž s siekiai ir moderni j ugdymo krypt atspindintys tikslai diverguoja su bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos pasirengimu tenkinti mokin specialiuosius ugdymosi poreikius ir

užtikrinti vis besimokan i j ugdymo kokyb .

Šio ugdymo modelio privalumai yra susij su socialin s integracijos ir inkliuzijos proces eiga bei pl tote bendrojo lavinimo mokyklose. Skmingo modelio realizavimo resursas yra mokytojai, kaip pagrindiniai speciali j ugdymosi poreiki tenkintojai.

- Tyrimo dalyvi vertinimu tinkamiausia mokiniams, turintiems vidutini ir dideli speciali j ugdymosi poreiki , yra *dalin s integracijos* forma. Tai aiškinama tuo, kad bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos specialiosiose klas se skiriamas pakankamai laiko individualiai pagalbai SUP turin iam vaikui pamokos metu, mokiniai gauna intensyvi , j poreikius atitinkan i speciali j pagalb ir kartu turi galimyb bti lygiaver iais bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos bendruomen s nariais.
- Tyrimo dalyvi vertinimu, dalin integracija steigiant speciali sias klases bendrojo lavinimo mokyklose yra geriausia išeitis, kai visiškos integracijos atveju mokykla negali užtikrinti vaiko poreikius atitinkan ios pagalbos. Šio ugdymo modelio charakteristikos, lyginant su kitais ugdymo modeliais ir formomis, yra susijusios su geresniu ikiprofesiniu ir darbiniu ugdymu bei tinkamu SUP tenkinimo, pedagogin s ir specialiosios pedagogin s pagalbos teikimo koordinavimu. Ta iau ugdant vaikus bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos specialiojoje klas je nepakanka savaiminio buvimo bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos dalimi siekiant socialin s integracijos tiksl . Nepaisant vardijam privalum , dalis pedagog abejoja mokini ugdymo pagal toki form skmingumu. Inkliuzinio ugdymo koncepcijos šalininkai ši form vertina kaip segreguojan i ir neatitinkan i inkliuzinio ugdymo id jos.
- *Ugdym (si) specialiojoje mokykloje*, kaip tinkamiausi form , pedagogai dažniausiai nurod tais atvejais, kai nustatomi labai dideli arba dideli specialieji ugdymosi poreikiai. Nurodomi tokie specialiosios mokyklos privalumai kaip galimyb teikti vairiapus iš pagalb ir mokinio poreikius atitinkant ugdym (yra metodin baz , patyr specialistai, saugi aplinka) bei orientacija profesin rengim ir socialini g dži ugdym . Specialiojoje mokykloje mokytojo teikiamos pagalbos privalumai tai pat yra: ugdymo individualizavimas, vaiko poreiki tenkinimas, atsižvelgiant

- specialist rekomendacijas, ryši palaikymas su tais ir kitais pagalb teikian iais specialistais derinant ugdymo tikslus ir turin .
- Nors ugdymas specialiojoje mokykloje pripaž stamas kaip veiksminga forma, kita vertus, orientacija vien tik ugdymo atskirose aplinkose privalumas, ne žvelgiant ribotum , liudija apie daugumos pedagog latentines neigiamas nuostatas integruoto ugdymo atžvilgiu.
  - Kontroversiškiausiai yra vertinama *ugdymo namuose* forma. Ji traktuojama kaip tam tikra izoliacija ir atskirtis, ta iau, kita vertus, pripaž stama kaip reikalinga ir savalaik išimtiniais atvejais ir taikytina itin lanks iai, užtikrinant mokinui galimyb bet kada sitraukti bendras veiklas su bendraamžiais pamok metu. Atskleista, jog ugdymas namuose laikomas tinkamiausia ugdymo(si) forma vaikams, turintiems dideli ir labai dideli SUP, o kitais atvejais gali bti taikomas tik išimtinai. Ši forma nra vertinama kaip gera, ta iau tyrimo dalyviai jos visiškai atsisakyti nesi lo. Dauguma pedagog ugdym namuose vertina kaip vien iš tinkam form ugdysti elgesio ir (ar) emocij bei autizmo spektro sutrikim turin ius vaikus, tokiu b du juos izoliujant nuo prast aplink ir aprībojant s veikas su bendraamžiais. Kaip esminis ugdymo namuose privalumas nurodoma tai, jog taikant ši ugdymo form yra galimyb tekti vaikui reikaling individuali pagalb .

Lyginant su ankstesniais pedagog nuomoni tyrimais Lietuvoje (Ambrukaitis, Ruškus, 2002; Miltenien , 2005, 2006; Ruškus, 2000; kt.), pastebima pozityvi poky i vertinant pedagog vaidmen ir speciali j ugdymosi poreiki turin i vaik ugdym si bendrojo lavinimo mokyklose. Šiuo tyrimu nustatyta, jog Lietuvos bendrojo lavinimo mokykl pedagogai, ypa pradini klasi , prisima didesn atsakomyb už speciali j ugdymosi poreiki turin i vaik ugdym ir pripaž sta inkliuzinio ugdymo privalumas. Ta iau orientacija dalin s integracijos form ir ugdym specialiojoje mokykloje arba namuose (kai kada net nedideli speciali j ugdymosi poreiki atvejais arba esant elgesio ir (ar) emocij sutrikimams), t pateisinant mokyklos nepasirengimu tenkinti mokini specialiuosius poreikius, liudija apie priešinim si inkliuziniam ugdymui praktikoje.

Empiriškai identifikuoti ugdymo modeli požymiai labiau b dingi integruatam, bet ne inkliuziniam ugdymui. Pedagog siekis

diferencijuoti ugdymo prieinamum pagal speciali j poreiki dyd , t. y. pagal tai, kiek pats ugdytinis gali prisitaikyti prie bendrojo lavinimo mokyklos (ir ugdymosi aplinkos), liudija apie menkus sisteminius-institucinius poky ius mokykloje. Segreguoto tipo ugdymo modeli (specialioji mokykla, ugdymas namuose) pripažinimas pa iais efektyviausiais dabartin mis s lygomis rodo kai kurias negatyvias pedagog nuostatas inkliuzin ugdym . Akivaizdu, kad inkliuzinio ugdymo apraiškos, kai tiek individualiu, tiek instituciniu lygiu siekiama užtikrinti aukštos kokyb s ugdym kiekvienam, yra tik s kmingos patirties epizodai mokykl praktikoje. Siekiant pereiti nuo integracijos link inkliuzijos nepakanka pakeisti s vokas ar tam tikras politines nuostatas, b tina keisti ugdymo praktik identifikuojant ir skleidžiant ger j pedagog patirt , kuriant inkliuzin klas , inkliuzin mokykl , inkliuzin visuomen .

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## THE REALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL MODELS IN LITHUANIA, MEETING STUDENTS' SPECIAL NEEDS

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This research sought the opinions and experiences, of pedagogues and specialists ( $N = 1518$ ), who provide pedagogical and special pedagogical support to children who have special needs, and was carried out with the intention to reveal educational models appropriate to students with special educational needs in Lithuania.

The article presents the results of a survey of the practice of such pedagogues', and reveals the social and educational characteristics of different educational models, implemented through different forms of education (total integration/inclusion, partial integration, education at special school and home education).

**Keywords:** *educational models, forms of education of students with special educational needs; social, educational characteristics.*

### Introduction

The strategic focus of education in Lithuania (2003–2013) highlights the supportive role of education to the Lithuanian state and society to seek for strategic goals, one of which is – to reduce social exclusion i. e. to develop societal cohesion. The aim is to ensure access to education, continuity for ongoing education and social justice. This should provide equal opportunities for studies, setting up a system of family pedagogical awareness and consultancy, providing purposeful pedagogical and cultural support to all families considered to be at social risk. This should ensure the raising of children in conditions that ensure socially fair learning and studying conditions, when all the special needs children and young people have the right to study at all types of schools in favourable education environments in both formal and informal education up to 2012. After the restoration of the independence of Lithuania, a new system of education was devised in which the best opportunities for an efficient education system was sought. This system was to involve a multi-track educational system for children of different abilities and needs. This system offers a variety of different forms of education and alternative institutions for the education of special needs learners (Aidukienė, Labinienė, 2003). The Republic of Lithuania regulates the structure of mainstream education and special needs education, through the law and organises special needs provision from early childhood to adulthood. The Education Amendment Act of

(2011) and other legal acts, specify the activity of different level institutions in meeting the special educational needs of the learners<sup>1</sup>. These documents highlight such educational principles as *equal opportunities* (the individuals with special educational needs are provided with exactly the same conditions as the rest of society). This means *education availability* (conditions are provided for full or partial integration or at a special school. The school environment is adapted, providing psychological, special pedagogical and special support, by providing compensatory technology and special educational learning materials), and through *integration* (self-education of special needs individuals and education together with other members of the local community and equal participation in life) etc. Integration is understood in two ways within the system of education of Lithuania – as a principle of special education, regulated by law, and as one of the main forms of educational organisation. The Law on Education of the Republic of Lithuania refers to three forms of education – total integration, partial integration and education at a special school. Home education is intended only in exceptional cases where there are health or socialization disorders, that would prevent the student from studying at a school. The

<sup>1</sup> Law on special education of the Republic of Lithuania 1998; law on education of the Republic of Lithuania 2007; Order of estimate of individual's special educational needs, 2000; The order of determination of disorder and its degree of special need individuals and their inclusion into SEN group, 2002; The description of order and criteria in determining the level of disability, 2005.

request for education at home is submitted by the health care institution to which the student is enrolled. Under the Order of Home Teaching (2000), home education is organised by the school at which the student is enroled. The student, who is assigned teaching at home, formally belongs to the school and s/he may attend some lessons at school, and participate in after school activities, class and school festivals. However it has to be stated that teaching at home has some striking features of segregation. The type of education selected depends on the learner's special educational needs (SEN) – slight, moderate, severe and very significant. Following the law these are estimated by the school special education boards (SEB) or by specialists of the pedagogical psychological service (PPS). The categorisation focuses not only on development disorders, but also on the special educational needs determined by them. The form of education must be relevant and effective in meeting the educational needs of the child.

Over several decades special education paradigms and legal attitudes towards education have changed in the EU and other countries. These changes have also taken place in Lithuania. On the 17<sup>th</sup> of March 2011 the Seimas of the Lithuanian Republic confirmed a new law on education, including the design of new strategies, which is going to be confirmed in 2012. The UNESCO recommendations are taken into account when planning the priority aspects of educational development and strategic goals. They encourage education policy designers from different countries, to specify inclusive education as the priority goal of education (UNESCO, 2009a). Inclusive education aims to ensure the availability of appropriate education to every child, young person and adult and encourages equal opportunities. *Inclusive education is a non-stop process, the main goal of which is to ensure qualitative education for all the members of society, by accepting and respecting variety, taking into account every individual's abilities and needs, avoiding any discrimination* (UNESCO, 2009b).

The attitude of inclusive education dominates in all European countries (Avramidis, Bayliss, Burden, 2000. Meijer, 2003. European Agency for Development in Special Needs Education, 2009; Thomas, Vaughan, 2010); where the process of inclusive education has been developed. Ainscow, Booth, Dyson (2006) claim that inclusion is related to the reduction of students' exclusion by applying the content of education more efficiently, changing the school

culture and ensuring more active participation in the life of the school community. It is emphasized, that inclusion is a non-stop process of change and improvement in schools, always striving for a level of perfection.

Every year the number of students with SEN has been decreasing in special education institutions in Lithuania as larger numbers of these students are integrated into mainstream schools: A total number of 440378 students attended schools in Lithuania in 2009–2010. 50737 (11.6 %) of which were school aged children with SEN<sup>2</sup>. The tendency to educate SEN students in mainstream schools with other peers is related to integration, inclusive education. The conception of inclusive education is not used in legal documents, but it is easy to identify the priority direction as inclusive education, which is implemented following the principles of equal opportunities, equal rights, education availability, justice and the quality and efficiency of education.

Pedagogues' preparation for inclusive education is the vital factor in ensuring the quality and efficiency of education at schools with an increasing variety of different students. The success of inclusive education is largely related to the accessibility of the resources and the educator's ability to differentiate and distribute these resources to the students in the mainstream school class. The teacher's preparation (knowledge, perception, abilities, approach) is none the less important in trying to create favourable relationship within the students. Positive attitudes of the teacher are as important as understanding how to create and encourage students' relations and interactions (Meijer, 2003). The fact that human factors such as the teacher's attitudes and evaluation of barriers, appear to be one of the most important for the development of inclusion, are shown by research from different countries (Ainscow, Sebba, 1996; Engelbrecht, 2006; Savolainen, 2009; Artiles and Dyson, 2005). A consideration of the process of inclusion and integration in the research of specialist attitudes in different countries (Moberg & Savolainen, 2003; Avramidis & Norwich, 2002; and other) show that the assessments of teachers and other specialists towards the students with SEN vary from negative to very positive. This is determined not only by the type of the students' disability but the education difficulties this presents and the teacher's preparation to meet the learners' SEN in the form of their qualifications, competence and other factors.

<sup>2</sup> With reference to the information provided by the Ministry of Education and Science database SVIS.

In trying to implement the attitudes of inclusive education some research has been carried out in Lithuania and other countries (Ališauskienė, Miltenienė, 2003; Miltenienė, 2004; O'Callaghan, 2000; UNESCO, 2009a; and other)<sup>3,4</sup> in order to analyse the structure of collaboration, opportunities and other positive and negative factors of education.

**Problem questions:** What practices and models of education when meeting students' SEN, are applied in Lithuania? What are the socio-educational characteristics of these educational models? How do teachers and other specialists providing special pedagogical support, assess different educational strategies and their relevance in order to meet the student's special educational need? What forms of education are the most relevant for the students with behavioural and/or emotional and autistic spectrum of disorders?

**The aim of the research** is to reveal the specifics of the implementation of educational models (practically implemented through separate forms of education) in order to meet special student needs; to identify the social and educational characteristics, taking into account the survey of Lithuanian teachers.

**The object of the research** is to ascertain the nature of educational model implementation in meeting students' special needs in Lithuania and the social and educational characteristics of these models.

#### **The objectives of the research:**

1. Reveal the practicalities of implementing existing educational models for special educational needs students in Lithuania, through applying a pedagogical written survey.
2. Reveal the social and educational characteristics of educational models, through a study of applying separate forms of education (teaching at home, at special school, special class of a mainstream school and completely integrated/inclusive class).
3. Identify priority educational models for students who have behavioural and/ or emotional and autistic spectrum of disorders.

<sup>3</sup> Ališauskas, A., Ališauskienė, S., Gerulaitis, D., Mieliūnienė, R., Miltenienė, L., (2010). *Research on the variety of the forms of education of special need individuals*. Research report. Šiauliai University, The centre of special pedagogy and psychology.

<sup>4</sup> Ališauskienė, S., Ališauskas, A., Mieliūnienė, R., Šapelytė, O., Miltenienė, L., Gerlaitis, D. (2007). *The level of psychological, special pedagogical, and special support to the students of mainstream schools*. Research report. Šiauliai University. Ministry of Education and Science.

#### **The research sample**

A respondent survey has been carried out (not above 5 % error) where the sample represented 1518 pedagogues and specialists, working in the area of pedagogical and special pedagogical support provision. A random sample was selected with which to undertake a quantitative research methodology. Taking advantage of the Ministry of Education and Science ITC education management system (2008/2009 data presented) all gymnasiums in Lithuania, secondary, basic, youth and primary schools, vocational institutions were entered in the list. The survey population was also divided into sets (according to the type (primary, basic, secondary, etc.) and subdistricts). It was intended to ensure that the number of respondents was proportional to the size of the set and comprised all the subdistricts of the country, thus ensuring a representative sample. The sample was designed following the formula of sample volume determination (Kardelis, 2007).

2050 questionnaires were posted out and 1518 of them were returned (the return percentage was very high – 91.17 %). The high response level was determined by having a direct relationship with schools in order to establish an atmosphere of collaboration.

Pedagogues, specialists providing special pedagogical support, members of the administration and SEB authorities representing all types of education institutions (schools-kindergartens, primary, basic, secondary, sanatorium schools, youth, special schools, children socialization centres and gymnasiums) took part in the survey. Respondent distribution was according to the school type: secondary (41.3 %), primary (5.6 %), basic (28.4 %), gymnasium (9.8 %), special (7.8 %), school-kindergarten (2.6 %), youth (1 %), adult secondary (0.1 %) and sanatorium (3.4 %). The respondent distribution according to the place of residence was: Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, Panevėžys (31.8 %), other subdistrict centre (4.8 %), district centre (18.6 %), town (31.3 %) and county (13.4 %). The average pedagogical work experience of the teachers and specialists practitioners was 20.5 years. The respondent distribution according to the gender was: 1249 females (95.7 %), 56 males (4 %).

#### **Methodology and the research instrument**

The research instrument consisted of a quantitative questionnaire (written and returned response) with a theoretical analysis. The questionnaire aimed to find out how pedagogues

and specialists providing special pedagogical support, evaluate separate forms of education: home education, special school, mainstream school, special class and integrated/inclusive education. Which forms of education they deem are the most appropriate for the students who have behavioural and / or emotional and autistic spectrum disorders. The questionnaire reflected not only the content of a variety of forms of education, but the purposefulness of the support provided its special features and methods.

Following the operationalisation of the research object a structured survey was designed, the content of which reflected specialists' (special pedagogue and speech therapist), teachers' activity components, regulated by laws, and methodological attitudes of empowerment theory. The survey comprised 13 diagnostic blocks and 213 features.

Statistic data analysis was employed in the research and the methods applied in order to analyse the data were: descriptive statistics and factor analysis, (the relevance of all 4 factors of KMO scale to factor analysis is from 0.651 to 0.895. This shows that the data is relevant to perform a factor analysis).

### The results of the research

Taking into account that there are a large number and variety of children with special educational needs in Lithuania, the pedagogues' attitude on relevance towards each of the four forms was revealed, according to the amount of the students' special educational needs (relevance to educate the children with slight, moderate,

severe and very significant special educational needs), separating the educational requirements of children suffering from autistic spectrum and behavioural and/or emotional disorders. The results enabled the identification of variety of existing educational models and their social and educational characteristics.

### Educational requirements of total integration

According to the survey respondent opinions the form of total integration is the most appropriate for children with slight special educational needs (this opinion was supported by 81.6 % respondents). Approximately half of all the respondents thought that children who have moderate special educational needs can learn successfully through integration too. The respondents considered this form as inappropriate for children who have severe and very significant special educational needs.

The respondents were questioned according to a scale containing 21 variables referring to student's education at mainstream school in a regular class (i.e. the form of total integration). Having performed a factor analysis of the scale, categories describing and generalizing education in the form of total integration were revealed (the scale of opinion expression is from 1 to 4): *mainstream school preparation to satisfy children's special educational needs* ( $M = 2.50$ ); *social integration and inclusion* ( $M = 2.88$ ) and teachers – the main figures who satisfy special needs ( $M = 2.97$ ) (see table 1).

Table 1

### Education requirements of total integration: the results of factor analysis

Initial statements	M	SD	L	r/iitt	Cronbach	%
<b>Mainstream school preparation to satisfy children's special educational needs</b>						
Mainstream schools have favourable conditions for the students' vocational training	2.26	0.65	0.690	0.572	0.772	
Mainstream schools have favourable conditions for the students' vocational skills	2.29	0.68	0.563	0.517		
Despite different problems, the results of education at mainstream school is excellent – SEN children achieve a lot, parents and teachers are satisfied	2.38	0.66	0.485	0.483		
Teachers receive methodology, consultancy assistance, which enables them to satisfy students' special needs successfully	2.66	0.70	0.477	0.507		
School authorities look for resources and strive for better quality of SEN satisfaction	2.77	0.62	0.419	0.480		
Teachers are able to satisfy students' SEN	2.74	0.56	0.405	0.483		
Teachers have sufficient special pedagogy and psychological knowledge about SEN student learning and behaviour requirements	2.40	0.66	0.398	0.414		
Factor average assessment :	<b>2.50</b>					

## Continuation of the table 1

<b>Social integration and inclusion</b>					
Education at mainstream school determines successful SEN children's social integration	2.70	0.62	0.618	0.527	
Parents of their classmates are happy that their children study together with the SEN children	2.36	0.65	0.517	0.457	
Students learn in various, different tolerating environment	3.17	0.51	0.490	0.461	
Children with SEN have an opportunity to belong to the community of different people and acquire overall experience	2.90	0.61	0.478	0.481	
Students acquire social skills learning in an everyday natural environment	3.09	0.52	0.408	0.439	
Parents are satisfied with the education of their SEN children at mainstream school	2.88	0.49	0.402	0.483	
School community is empathic, willingly help each other	2.87	0.59	0.381	0.459	
Parents wish their SEN children to be educated at mainstream school	3.14	0.53	0.377	0.398	
Factor average assessment :	<b>2.88</b>				
<b>Teachers are the main figures who satisfy special needs</b>					
Teachers individualise education, taking into account each student's needs	3.08	0.57	0.643	0.501	
Teachers feel responsibility for each student, regardless of their differences and individual needs	3.17	0.56	0.543	0.481	
School authorities are interested in the problems of SEN students and their teachers	2.94	0.60	0.480	0.455	
Teachers learn team work	2.90	0.60	0.428	0.537	
Teachers working with SEN children meet challenges, acquire invaluable experience, develop their competencies	2.86	0.69	0.409	0.509	
SEN students get relevant support which satisfies their needs	2.86	0.60	0.398	0.465	
Factor average assessment:	<b>2.97</b>				

The highest evaluation is recorded under the overall category **teachers are the main figures who satisfy special needs** (factor average assessment 2.97). The respondents mainly approved of the statement, that the teachers working at mainstream schools *feel responsibility for each student, regardless of their differences and individual needs* ( $M = 3.17$ ). It is probable, that because of this they *individualise education, regarding every student's needs* ( $M = 3.08$ ). The statement which says that *school authorities are interested in the problems of SEN students and their teachers* ( $M = 2.94$ ), was also accepted favourably, and this testifies to school authorities' interest to provide relevant support. The majority of the pedagogues think that teachers who work with SEN children *learn to work in a team* ( $M = 2.90$ ), and *SEN students get relevant support which satisfies their needs* ( $M = 2.86$ ). The greatest variety of opinions was noticed regarding the statement *teachers working with SEN children meet challenges, acquire invaluable experience, develop their competencies* ( $SD = 0.69$ ), regardless of the different attitudes, the bigger part of the respondents approve of this statement ( $M = 2.86$ ).

**Social integration and inclusion** is an acknowledged advantage of total integration ( $M = 2.88$ ). The pedagogues who participated in the survey approve of the approach, that the learners studying through total integration *learn in various, different and tolerating environments*

( $M = 3.17$ ), *students acquire social skills learning in the everyday natural environment* ( $M = 3.09$ ), *children with SEN have an opportunity to belong to the community of different people and acquire overall experience* ( $M = 2.90$ ); *the school community is empathic, willingly help each other* ( $M = 2.87$ ); Relatively there was the least difference evaluating the statement *parents are satisfied with the education of their SEN children at mainstream school*" ( $M = 2.88$ ;  $SD = 0.49$ ). The factor of parents' appreciation of their child's education and the factor of their self-determination is recognized: *parents are satisfied with the education of their SEN children at mainstream school* ( $M = 3.14$ ). The biggest impediment, identified by the respondents was parents dissatisfaction with the process of integration in mainstream school as more than a half of the respondents did not appreciate the statement, that *parents of their classmates are happy that their children study together with the SEN children* ( $M = 2.36$ ).

**Preparation in mainstream schools to meet students' special educational needs** ( $M = 2.5$ ) was looked at ambiguously and here the biggest differences of opinion were recorded. The statements comprising this factor were more often disapproved. The vast majority of the respondents had a negative approach towards the preparation of mainstream schools in the provision of quality and relevant pre-vocational and vocational

education. In the majority of cases responses to statements; *mainstream schools have favourable conditions for the students' vocational training* ( $M = 2.26$ ), *mainstream schools have favourable conditions for the students' vocational skills* ( $M = 2.29$ ) were in the negative. More than half of the respondents thought that *teachers received methodological training, and consultancy assistance, which enables them to satisfy students' special needs successfully* ( $M = 2.66$ ), and that the *school authorities looked for resources and strive for better quality of SEN satisfaction* ( $M = 2.77$ ). Yet regardless of this the majority of all the respondents did not approve of the statement, that *teachers have sufficient special pedagogy and psychology knowledge in SEN student learning and behavioural needs* ( $M = 2.40$ ). This highlights the lack of preparation of pedagogical staff. Less than a half of the respondents have the opinion that *despite different problems, the results of education at mainstream school is excellent – SEN children achieve a lot and parents and teachers are satisfied* ( $M = 2.38$ ).

### **Education factors in partial integration**

The majority of the pedagogues who participated in the survey held the opinion that partial integration is the best where there are moderate (46 %) and severe (36 %) special educational needs. Eight percent of all respondents indicated that the children, who have statements of very significant special educational needs could be educated in such a way too. The other 15 % of the respondents were also likely to apply this form of education to the children with slight special educational needs. Taking into account the fact that the process of education of children with slight SEN is only being slightly changed and there is not much need for support, such a position can be interpreted as the aspiration to form classes based on the principle of homogeneity, by eliminating any differences and not tolerating them.

Having performed a factor analysis of the scale, related with student's education in a mainstream school special class (i. e. in the form of partial integration) such categories were revealed: partial integration – *an efficient form of education* ( $M = 2.93$ ); *prevocational and vocational training* ( $M = 2.53$ ) and appropriate management / support coordination ( $M = 2.81$ ) (see table 2).

Table 2

#### **Education peculiarities of partial integration: the results of factor analysis**

Initial statements	M	SD	L	r/itt	Cronbach	%
<b>Partial integration – efficient form of education</b>						
Education at a mainstream school special class determines the successful social integration of SEN children	2.75	0.60	0.673	0.614	0.850	23.94
Education of SEN students corresponds to their potential abilities	2.89	0.54	0.656	0.665		
SEN students feel equal members of the school community , take part in common events, make friends with children of different abilities	2.82	0.64	0.601	0.594		
SEN students receive intensive special pedagogical support satisfying their needs	2.90	0.61	0.588	0.596		
Regardless of different problems, the result of education in the form of partial integration is excellent – students having SEN achieve a lot, parents and pedagogues are satisfied	2.64	0.61	0.569	0.581		
Children with SEN develop their social skills in a different environment	2.82	0.53	0.565	0.573		
Parents are satisfied with the education of SEN children in a special class in the mainstream school	2.88	0.53	0.555	0.562		
School community is empathic, willingly help each other	2.80	0.55	0.512	0.531		
Factor average assessment:	<b>2.81</b>					
<b>Prevocational and vocational education</b>						
Favourable conditions are created for the students to acquire working skills in mainstream schools with special classes	2.53	0.63	0.852	0.703	0.763	14.66
Favourable conditions are created for the students to prepare for vocational education in mainstream schools with special classes	2.52	0.64	0.793	0.691		
SEN children take an active part in after school activity (clubs, school events)	2.53	0.63	0.386	0.414		
Factor average assessment:	<b>2.53</b>					
<b>Appropriate management/support coordination</b>						
School authorities are interested in the problems of SEN students and their teachers	2.96	0.53	0.862	0.693	0.818	12.22
School authorities look for the necessary resources and strive for better quality of SEN satisfaction	2.89	0.57	0.718	0.693		
Factor average assessment:	<b>2.93</b>					

The highest assessment was recorded in the generalizing category **appropriate management / support coordination** ( $M = 2.93$ ). The majority of the pedagogues' approval of the following statements *school authorities are interested in the problems of SEN students and their teachers* ( $M = 2.96$ ), *school authorities look for necessary resources and strive for better quality of SEN satisfaction* ( $M = 2.89$ ) in a sense expressed the respondents' favourable attitudes towards the authorities, who found special classes in mainstream schools and looked for the necessary resources.

**Partial integration as an efficient form of education** ( $M = 2.81$ ) was approved by the majority of the survey respondents. More than a half of those questioned thought that being educated through partial integration *SEN students receive intensive special pedagogical support satisfying their needs* ( $M = 2.90$ ) and *the education of SEN students corresponds to their potential abilities* ( $M = 2.89$ ). Pedagogues believed, that *parents are satisfied with the education of SEN children in special classes of the mainstream school* ( $M = 2.88$ ), and *SEN students feel they are equal members of the school community, take part in common events, make friends with children of different abilities* ( $M = 2.82$ ), that *the school community is empathic, willingly help each other* ( $M = 2.80$ ), and that *children with SEN develop their social skills in different environments* ( $M = 2.82$ ). The biggest difference in pedagogues' opinions appeared regarding the statements *education in mainstream school special classes determines the successful social integration of SEN children* ( $M = 2.75$ ); *regardless of different*

*problems, the result of education in the form of partial integration is excellent – students suffering from SEN achieve a lot, parents and pedagogues are satisfied* ( $M = 2.64$ ). This reflects an ambiguous opinion regarding partial integration - though this is thought to be extremely appropriate and efficient for the education of children with SEN, the respondents are unsure about the final results of education.

An ambivalent position has been stated when evaluating **prevocational and vocational education** ( $M = 2.53$ ) of a child in partial integration. Around a half of the pedagogues approve and the same number of them disapprove of the opinion that *favourable conditions are created for the students to acquire working skills in mainstream schools with special classes* ( $M = 2.53$ ); *favourable conditions are created for the students to prepare for vocational education in mainstream schools with special classes* ( $M = 2.52$ ).

**Education factors at special schools.** Education at special schools was indicated as the most appropriate form of education where there are very significant (70 %) or severe (58 %) special educational needs. In rare cases segregated education was also indicated for those with moderate special educational needs and in very rare cases for those with slight educational needs.

Having performed a factor analysis of the scale, related with student's education at special school, these generalising categories have been revealed: *efficient management and support to prepare for a profession* ( $M = 2.99$ ); *education is satisfying the child's needs* ( $M = 3.32$ ), *satisfaction with education* ( $M = 3.19$ ) (see table 3).

Table 3

#### Peculiarities of education in special school: the results of factor analysis

Initial statements	M	SD	L	r/itt	Cronbach	%
<b>Efficient management and assistance to prepare for profession</b>						
School authorities are interested in the problems of SEN students and their teachers	3.23	0.48	0.766	0.693		
School authorities strive for better quality of SEN satisfaction	3.26	0.47	0.757	0.686		
Special educational institutions create favourable conditions for the students to acquire working skills	3.15	0.55	0.608	0.682		
Special educational institutions create favourable conditions for the students to prepare for vocational education	3.16	0.56	0.545	0.656		
Education of SEN students corresponds to their potential abilities	3.22	0.53	0.484	0.574		
SEN children take an active part in after school activity (clubs, school events)	3.13	0.58	0.430	0.465		
Factor average assessment:	<b>3.19</b>					

<b>Education satisfying children's needs</b>						
SEN students receive intensive specialist support satisfying their needs	3.40	0.53	0.786	0.808		
Such children receive better and more comprehensive support in special schools	3.30	0.60	0.758	0.772		
Special schools provide quality, education corresponding SEN children needs	3.39	0.53	0.728	0.754		
Children feel safe, nobody turns away from them, or bullies, abuses them.	3.21	0.62	0.592	0.650		
Factor average assessment	<b>3.32</b>					
<b>Satisfaction with education</b>						
Education at special school determines the successful social integration of SEN children	2.75	0.69	0.773	0.673		
SEN children develop their social skills at special school too, because trips to the natural environment are being arranged	3.10	0.52	0.615	0.687		
Parents are satisfied with the education of their SEN children	3.06	0.52	0.607	0.662		
Regardless of different impediments the result of education at special school is excellent – SEN children achieve a lot, parents and teachers are satisfied	3.03	0.57	0.594	0.651		
Factor average assessment:	<b>2.99</b>					

The highest assessment has been recorded in the category **education is satisfying the children's needs** ( $M = 3.32$ ). The majority of the respondents think that at special school *SEN students receive intensive specialist support satisfying their needs* ( $M = 3.40$ ), as *special schools provide quality, education is provided corresponding to SEN children's needs* ( $M = 3.39$ ). A common teachers' position is that such *children receive better and more comprehensive support in special schools* ( $M = 3.30$ ), and *children feel safe, nobody turns away from them, bullies or abuses them* ( $M = 3.21$ ).

**Efficient management and assistance to prepare for profession** ( $M = 3.19$ ) is another pointed advantage of a special school. Those questioned accentuated the authorities' interest in the problems of SEN students and their teachers ( $M = 3.23$ ) and the aspiration for a quality education for SEN children ( $M = 3.26$ ). Pedagogues believed that efficient management and aspiration to make the *education of SEN students corresponding to their potential abilities* ( $M = 3.22$ ) *allow to create favourable conditions for the students to acquire working skills* ( $M = 3.15$ ) and *prepare for vocational education* ( $M = 3.16$ ).

For the majority of the respondents a child's (self)education at a special school is associated with good education results and related

to **satisfaction with education** ( $M = 2.99$ ). The majority believed that learning at special school *determines successful social integration of SEN children* ( $M = 2.75$ ). A large number of those questioned approved of the statement that *SEN children develop their social skills at special school too, because trips to the natural environment are being arranged* ( $M = 3.10$ ), highlighting the parents' satisfaction with the *education of their SEN children in special school* ( $M = 3.06$ ). Most teachers think that *regardless of different impediments the result of education at special school is excellent – SEN children achieve a lot, parents and teachers are satisfied* ( $M = 3.03$ ).

**Factors of home education.** 27.1 % of the respondents indicated home education as the best form of education for the children with very significant special educational needs. Only a small percentage (1.3 %) of those questioned approved of applying this form of education for moderate special educational needs.

Having performed a factor analysis of the scale, related with student's education at home, such generalising categories have been revealed: *suitability for the children, who have behavioural and emotional and autistic spectrum disorders* ( $M = 2.2$ ); *flexibility and temporality* ( $M = 3.13$ ) and for *application in exceptional cases* ( $M = 3.29$ ) (see table 4).

Table 4

**Peculiarities of home education: the results of factor analysis**

Initial statements	M	SD	L	r/itt	Cron-bach	%
<b>Suitability for the children, who have behavioural and emotional and autistic spectrum of disorders</b>						
Home education is especially suitable for the children who have behavioural and emotional disorders	2.90	0.75	0.800	0.604	0.704	21.81
Home education is especially suitable for the children who have autistic spectrum of disorders	2.95	0.75	0.719	0.538		
Home education is an excellent form of education for SEN children and should be applied more often, even in not very complex cases	2.30	0.77	0.549	0.429		
Factor average assessment:	<b>2.72</b>					
<b>Flexibility and temporality</b>						
Such education should be organised flexibly, combining it with education at school, only then you can expect fair results	3.18	0.50	0.645	0.392	0.561	12.34
Home education should be intended temporarily because children need the environment of their peers	3.08	0.56	0.595	0.392		
Factor average assessment:	<b>3.13</b>					
<b>Application in exceptional cases</b>						
Home education is intended for a student with very significant SEN who cannot learn at school due to his/her condition	3.43	0.60	0.530	0.269	0.414	9.97
This form can be applied only in very rare and exceptional cases, as home education isolates the SEN learner from school and “imprisons” him/her in a narrow family circle	3.15	0.76	0.491	0.269		
Factor average assessment:	<b>3.29</b>					

This form of education did not gain much acceptance and essentially is evaluated as the form to be applied only **in exceptional cases** ( $M = 3.29$ ): when *a student has very significant SEN and cannot learn at school due to his/her condition* ( $M = 3.43$ ) and only *in very rare and exceptional cases, as home education isolates the SEN learner from school and “imprisons” him/her in a narrow family circle* ( $M = 3.15$ ). If this form is being applied, the pedagogues think, that **flexibility and temporality** ( $M = 3.13$ ) is of importance: *such education should be organized flexibly, combining it with education at school, only then you can expect fair results* ( $M = 3.18$ ); *home education should be intended temporarily because children need the environment of their peers* ( $M = 3.08$ ). **Suitability for the children, who have behavioural and emotional and autistic spectrum disorders** ( $M = 2.72$ ) distinguished as the category uniting the teachers' attitude. *Home education is especially suitable for the children who have autistic spectrum disorders* ( $M = 2.95$ ) and *home education is especially suitable for the children who have behavioural and emotional disorders* ( $M = 2.90$ ) were pointed out by more than a half of all the pedagogues as an especially appropriate form. However, despite this, A larger number of teachers did not approve of the statement *home education is an excellent form of education for SEN children and should be*

*applied more often, even where the SEN is not very complex* ( $M = 2.30$ ).

#### **Educational factors of children with autistic spectrum and behavioural and/ or emotional disorders**

A separate part of the questionnaire was designed to evaluate the pedagogues' attitude towards the educational opportunities for children with behavioural and/ or emotional disorders,. It emerged that 77 % ( $N = 1173$ ) of the respondents had an opportunity to educate students with behavioural and/or emotional disorders (the other 23 % of the respondents either did not answer or stated that they had not had students with such disorders). This data is contradictory, because regarding official statistics (ŠMM released database) the number of children at schools with behavioural and/or emotional disorders is very small – the number accounts for 1.6 % of all the children having SEN.

A majority of the survey participants thought, that a child with behavioural and/or emotional disorders ought to be educated in a separate or half- separate environment: 39.5 % indicated that the best institution of education for these children could be special schools, another 27.7 % think that the best way is home education, and 25.2 % indicated a special class of a mainstream school. Only 17 % of all the respondents identified total integration/inclusion

(the form of total integration) for children with behavioural and/or emotional disorders.

Those with experience of educating children with autistic spectrum disorders were 65 % (N = 987) of all the questioned pedagogues (other respondents either did not answer or stated having not had such experience – 19.7 % (N = 243)). Assessing the appropriateness of educational forms for that group of children the participants of the research considered it to be through a separate type of educational environment - education at special school (43 %) and home education (38 %). Only in rare cases would the pedagogues recommend education in a special class at a mainstream school (16.8 %), and in exceptional cases – integrated/inclusive (form of total integration) education (6.4 %).

### **Conclusions and discussion**

Making references to the law on special education in the Republic of Lithuania and following the realistic education practice in the country, we can state that the students with special educational needs can be offered 4 modes of education: total integration, partial integration, education at a special educational institution and/or home education. The research revealed a variety of pedagogue's evaluations towards different educational models, within different forms of education. The education of students with more severe SEN are associated with special types of institutions. Children with behavioural and/or emotional disorders are seem to be better educated in segregated school environments. If education in special educational institutions is not possible, other segregated forms such as home education are sought. The majority of pedagogues consider home education to be one of the appropriate forms of education for children with behavioural and/or emotional and autistic spectrum disorders, thus isolating them from normal children's environments and restricting their interaction with peers.

The following social and educational characteristics of educational models were identified in the research:

- Pedagogues identify the mode of *total integration* as the most appropriate, for children with slight special educational needs, and a mode of partial integration, for children with moderate special educational needs. Although attitudes of inclusive education dominate the application of total integration for learners with special educational needs, they are often more a formality than a reality, as some

pedagogues have ideas where they transfer responsibility to society (i.e. "our society is not ready yet", "change society attitudes"). It was revealed that there is a tendency to realise the ideas of total integration and inclusive education, of fulfilling high aspirations and objectives that reflect the modern direction of education being divergent from mainstream school preparedness in order to satisfy special educational needs and ensure the educational quality received by all the learners.

The advantages of this model of education are related to the processes and development of social integration and inclusion in mainstream schools. The main resource of successful implementation of the model is teachers as the main satisfiers of special educational needs.

- Regarding the survey participants' attitudes, the most appropriate form for the children with moderate and severe special educational needs is the form of *partial integration*. This is explained by the fact that sufficient time is allocated for SEN children's individual assistance during the lesson in a special class of a mainstream school. Here students receive both intensive special support corresponding to their needs and opportunities to be an equal community member of a mainstream school.

According to the attitudes of the respondents, the most appropriate form of education for partial integration is to institute special classes in mainstream schools, when in the case of total integration a school cannot ensure that the child's needs will be met. Characteristics of such a model of education, in comparison with other models and forms of education, are related to better prevocational and vocational education and appropriate coordination of meeting SEN, pedagogical and special pedagogical support provision. However, educating children in a special class in a mainstream school, is not enough to achieve the objectives of social integration. Regardless of the advantages mentioned, some of the pedagogues have doubts about whether children receive a successful education using this method. The supporters of the concept of inclusive education see partial integration as segregating and contradict the idea of inclusive education.

- Where special schools are the most appropriate form of education, was found when severe or very significant special educational needs are diagnosed. The

advantages of special schools are that they can provide all-round assistance and education meeting the learner's needs (there is a methodological basis, experienced specialists and a safe environment) and focusing on vocational training and the development of social skills. There are advantages for teacher's who provide support in special school too: the individualisation of education, meeting of the child's needs, taking into account specialists' recommendations, contacts with parents and other specialists providing support, coordinating the objectives and the content of education.

Though education in special schools is acknowledged as an efficient form, there is a tendency to focus only on the advantages of education in a segregated environment. This means they do not visualise the limitations in an integrated world. This attitude by the majority of the pedagogues' testifies to a latent negative attitudes towards integrated education.

- The most controversial issue is the evaluation of *home education*. It is considered as some sense of isolation and exclusion, but on the other hand, it is acknowledged as necessary and timely in exceptional cases and to be applied especially flexibly, ensuring some integration possibilities for the student with peers at school. The research has revealed that home education is considered to be the most appropriate for children with severe and very significant SEN, and in other cases it should be applied only exceptionally. This is not to be considered good for less disabled children but the participants of the research did not consider it should be refused in every case. The majority of pedagogues consider home education as one of the appropriate forms of education of children with behavioural and/or emotional and autistic spectrum disorders, thus isolating them from the regular school environment and limiting their interaction with peers. The main advantage of home education is the possibility of individual support provision for the child.

In comparison with previous research of pedagogues' attitudes in Lithuania (Ambrukaitis, Ruškus, 2002; Miltenienė, 2005. 2006; Ruškus, 2000; and other), a positive approach that evaluates the role of the pedagogue and the education of children having special educational needs in mainstream schools, has been noted. This research identifies that pedagogues in mainstream schools in Lithuania, especially primary classes, take more responsibility for the education of children with special needs and acknowledge the advantages of inclusive education. However, the focus on partial integration and education in special schools or at home (sometimes even in the cases of slight special educational needs or behavioural and/ or emotional disorders) that is justified on the grounds of the school's lack of preparedness to satisfy learners' special needs, testifies to the resistance to inclusive education in practice. Empirically identified features of educational models more characteristic favour integrated but not inclusive education. Pedagogues' aspirations to differentiate the availability of education following the extent of the special need i.e. according to how the learner him/herself is able to adapt to mainstream school (and the educational environment) testifies to poor systemic-institutional adaptations in the school. The acknowledgement of segregated models (special school, home education) as the most efficient in the present conditions show some negative attitudes of teachers towards inclusive education. It is obvious that occurrences of inclusive education, when at both individual and institutional levels seek to ensure a quality education for everyone, and show episodes of successful practical experiences at school. Considering the underlying intention to move from integration to inclusion it is insufficient merely to change the term or political attitudes. It is imperative to change the practice of education by identifying and disseminating good pedagogical experiences initiating inclusive classes, inclusive schools, and an inclusive society.

#### **References attached to the original paper (pp. 115–116)**

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