

# **People with Special Needs Between Reality and Hope**



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**FDHRD**

**January 2023**

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Forum for Development and Human Rights  
Dialogue

Non-partisan organization – **registered No. 6337 of 2005** – non-partisan.

Non-profit and its statute is subject to Law **No. 149 of 2019** on NGOs and private foundations.

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## ❖ **Introduction:**

They are superheroes who have a strong will and ability to continue tender and break all surrounding and frustrating barriers, especially the misconceptions about them, as they are partners in this homeland, also they have the extraordinary ability of creativity and superiority and their hearts fill with love for all.

People with special needs are a group of homeland fabric who suffers from some diseases that limit their mental, physical and psychological capabilities, which affect completely their lives. So, they need a special care appropriate with their needs and requirements,

The magnitude and nature of their problems differ from society to other, according to the standard that normal people use to recognize the concept and meaning of Special needs, then searching for the appropriate means to deal with this distinctive group in a way that suits with their particular situation.

Attention to those with special needs is essential for the preservation of human rights values. Hence, all countries take care of the group of people with special needs at all levels in general.

And the level of caring people with special needs is considered as a key standard to measure the civilization and evolution of nations, and also represents one of the priorities of contemporary states and organizations, which stems from the legitimacy of their rights to equal opportunities with others in all aspects of life. As well as the history of the human society has witnessed many transformations in its view towards this group, as in ancient ages, they were seen as a source of evil, in the belief that evil spirits have entered their bodies,

that govern their behavior and that they have suffered classes of persecution to expel those spirits. And when those means did not work, their salvation from isolation or even murder was the prevailing view of those times. and by influencing the religious teachings of the Middle Ages, people with special needs were considered As a category deserving of pity and kindness, with persecution and isolation images continuing as an extension of old times At the beginning of the twentieth century, attention to people with special needs was increased through the expansion of the establishment of new institutions for the education and training of this group, providing them with health and social services in a scientific and human way.

that they were governed by their behavior, and they suffered persecution to expel them. These methods were not reformed, and their salvation was the prevailing view in isolation or even murder. In the medieval religious tradition, the disabled were seen as worthy of sympathy and compassion, with persecution and isolation continuing as a continuation of the ages at the beginning of the twentieth century there was an increase in interest for those with special needs, through the expansion of the establishment of new institutions concerned with the education and training of this group, and providing them with health and social services in a scientific and human way.

the Egyptian People with special needs are 12 million citizens, about 15% from the total population. Also, because the presence of a person with special needs in the family affects the entire family, the number of people affected by the disabilities is approximately 36 million, about 35% from the total population. So, Egypt seeks to provide all the basic requirements of life for these people, integrate them socially, as well as allocating a percentage to work in the institutions of State, and elimination of all forms of bullying, racism and discrimination against them.

**Through this report, we will review some points related to People with special needs, which represented in:**

1. Definition of People with special needs.
2. Rights of People with special needs under international Law.
3. The most important problems People with special needs face.
4. Strategies for dealing with People with special needs.
5. Egyptian models challenged disability.
6. The State's efforts to support People with special needs.
7. Recommendations.

❖ **Definition of People with special needs:**

According to the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol, people with disabilities are "all those who suffer from long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, in dealing with various barriers, which may prevent them from participating fully and effectively in society on an equal basis with others."

The term of special needs is also used in clinical diagnosis and career development to describe individuals who need assistance due to a disability,

which may be medical, mental or psychological. It is a broad term that includes any of the various difficulties (such as physical, emotional, behavioral, or learning disability or impairment) that cause an individual to seek additional or specialized services such as education and even entertainment for people with special needs.

Also, the term of people with special needs expresses a category of society, who are significantly different from ordinary individuals, and these differences appear in the body, thought or sense, whether these differences are permanent, such as those resulting from mental, genetic or physical diseases, or that occur frequently, such as epilepsy, which limits their ability to practice basic personal and social activities, and hinders the satisfaction of their needs, and the completion of their education in natural ways. Hence, their needs differ from the needs of the rest of society.

Law No. 10 of 2018 defines a person with disabilities in its second article as: "Any person who has a total or partial deficiency or defect, whether physical, mental, mental, or sensory, if this defect or deficiency is stable, which prevents him, while dealing with various obstacles, from participating fully and effectively with society and on an equal basis with others."

Thus, "people with special needs" is a term given to people with special needs in recognition and appreciation of their achievements in various fields, and they are people who have some physical or mental disabilities that hinder the process of education and some other activities, but in fact they are special people and have the ability to do many things and excel in education and exercise.

#### ❖ **Rights of People with special needs under international Law:**

Attention to the rights of people with special needs was not raised on the international stage by the United Nations during developing international human rights texts, since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the two International Covenants. Although this category applies to these rights, the existing mechanisms have effectively failed to provide adequate protection for people with special needs. So, it was necessary to have an international convention to protect and promote the rights of people with special needs, and in order for these protected rights to be in line with their special circumstances. The United Nations Efforts develop the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities in 2006, which included all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, which aims to provide protection of the rights of people with disabilities, full equality and non-

discrimination on the basis of disability that prevent their participation and integration into society.

**Perhaps the most prominent of what the states recognized during this Convention is:**

1. The United Nations affirms, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two International Covenants on Human Rights, that everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to enjoy all the rights and freedoms stipulated in those instruments.
2. Emphasizing the universal nature of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, their indivisibility, interdependence, and the need to ensure that the people with disabilities fully enjoy these rights without discrimination.
3. Disability is a concept that is still evolving and that it occurs due to the interaction between people with disabilities and the barriers in attitudes and the surrounding environments that prevent them from participating fully and effectively in their society on an equal basis with others.
4. The importance of the policy guidelines contained in the global Program of Action for People with Disabilities and in the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for People with Disabilities in promoting, formulating and evaluating policies, plans, programs and actions at the national, regional and international levels to increase equal opportunities for people with special needs.
5. Emphasize the importance of integrating the issues of people with special needs as an integral part of relevant sustainable development strategies.
6. Discrimination against any person on the basis of disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the individual.
7. Recognizing the diversity of people with special needs.
8. The need to promote and protect the human rights of all people with disabilities, including those who need more support and focus.
9. The importance of international cooperation in improving the living conditions of people with disabilities in all countries, especially in developing countries.
10. The current and potential valuable contribution of people with special needs to achieve the overall well-being and diversity of their societies, and that the promotion of their full enjoyment and participation of human rights and fundamental freedoms will lead to an increased sense of belonging and significant progress in the human, social and economic development of society and the eradication of poverty.
11. The importance of people with special needs enjoying their autonomy and self-reliance, including the freedom to make their own choices.

12. Provide an opportunity for people with disabilities to participate effectively in decision-making processes on policies and programs, including those that directly concern them.
13. Women and girls with disabilities often face a higher risk of abuse, injury or abuse, whether inside or outside the home, neglect or inappropriate treatment, abuse or exploitation.
14. The need to provide an environment in which peace and security prevail on the basis of full respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and respect for applicable human rights instruments is indispensable for the full protection of people with disabilities, in particular in situations of armed conflict and foreign occupation.
15. Accessibility to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, health, education, information and communication services is important to enable people with disabilities to fully enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms.
16. Recognize that the individual who has duties towards other individuals and the society, to which he belongs, has a responsibility to strive for the promotion and implementation of the rights enshrined in the international legitimacy of human rights.
17. The family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and deserves protection by society and the State, and people with disabilities and members of their families should receive the necessary protection and assistance to enable them to contribute to the full and equal enjoyment of the rights of people with disabilities.
18. Acknowledging a substantial contribution to redress the extreme social deprivation of people with special needs, will promote their participation in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres on the basis of equal opportunities, both in developing and developed countries.

All with a view to promoting, protecting and ensuring the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all people with special needs, and promoting respect for their inherent dignity.

❖ **The most important problems People with special needs face:**

People with special needs suffer from multiple and varied problems and harassment because there is no social incubator that accommodates them and provides them with psychological and emotional security, which makes their relationships with their communities and the surrounding environment characterized by apathy and lack of harmony and constructive interaction in most cases, which would lead to the complexity of relationships and the

emergence of problems and harassment, **perhaps the most important and prominent of which are:**

**1. Family problems:**

Families of children with disabilities face many problems, and the problems of people with special needs in the family stem mainly from the opinions of parents and siblings about children with disabilities because this is a painful view, and it may be expressed in ridicule, mockery or rejection and neglect, which will lead to a crisis in the adaptation of children to society, due to discrimination in treatment within the same family between the brothers themselves, such as providing the healthy child with all privileges and facilities, while leaving the disabled child without the slightest attention or Care, as well as the resort of one of the parents to deprive the disabled child of education and inheritance, which is a natural right granted by God like the rest of the human beings without distinction between them in degree, color, race and other such manifestations.

**2. Educational problems:**

The disabled always need special attention and care because he may need special educational resources and materials, scientific and material capabilities with assistive and compensatory devices, special training for teachers, and experts with special general education methods and professional qualifications commensurate with the condition of the disabled according to specialization, age, and mental age, in addition to that some people with disabilities and those with cerebral palsy also suffer from several problems.

**the most important of which are:**

- Lack of schools suitable for the middle-class.
- Lack of professional educators with experience in dealing with people with special needs.
- Educational curricula and pedagogical methods for these psychological groups with physical disabilities are scarce or non-existent.
- Dealing with this category in a racist manner, which psychologically affects the disabled child, making him isolated from the surrounding environment.
- Ordinary students feel intimidated when they meet a disabled colleague, which reflects the behavior of the disabled person who withdraws or fights as a form of compensation.
- Failure to take into account the abilities of people with physical needs in the design of buildings and classrooms, in accordance with their special circumstances.

- The lack of educational systems commensurate with them, and the inability to provide education and academic rehabilitation for the disabled in formal education programs, especially those with normal mental abilities.

For example, the mother of the child Sarah, a child with Down syndrome, confirms that her daughter goes to a school specialized in dealing with her condition, but the crisis is that she is not given an accredited certificate, so the mother registers her in a private school, and goes to the rehabilitation school, and exam days return to school to take tests and so on every year, noting that the private school does not bother to provide classes for the disabled because their education is expensive, and specialized experts are highly paid, and no school will bear This burden, otherwise you will ask for an imaginary amount per student.

### **3. Social problems:**

Most of the time, people with special needs suffer from a sense of helplessness, lack and weakness that causes them to fall into isolation, and distance, so they feel sadness, sorrow and hatred of themselves and those around them, or this feeling pushes them towards jealousy and hatred towards ordinary others, which may lead to the emergence of aggressive tendencies such as vandalism and abuse, and sometimes the disabled person suffers from empathy for his disability, and all of this leads to his inability to regulate his emotions properly, and **some of the social problems are:**

- A look of compassion accompanied by some phrases such as (Oh What a pity, poor him, Allah help him, Allah help his family, how will he live the rest of his life), and sometimes some people may reach the sentencing of those people to death subconsciously, such as some of them say (death is his way, Allah chooses the best, hopefully Allah compensate his family). These phrases are not felt by the self-disabled, but he may touch them daily in his private and public life, whether through family visits, or while leaving the house, which negatively affects his psychology and creates a state of weakness and negative helplessness and may often lead him to interrupt or leave people for fear of hearing their words.

**The most prominent example of this is:** the girl Amira who is physically and verbally disabled, who confirmed that she was superior in her studies, despite the magnitude of her suffering in climbing the college stands in a wheelchair, saying: "They allowed me to use the elevator, not to mention the looks of kindness of many to us, which may sometimes be harsher than bullying, as well as the look of condescension, for my superiority in the grades I was getting, and even my mother and father refused to enter the Faculty of

Pharmacy, and forced me to a literary college, under the pretext that I will not I can meet the practical training, and my father had the ability to open a pharmacy for me now instead of holding me at home in the corners of the wheelchair."

- Some families refused to marry their daughters to people with special needs, believing that this "handicapped groom" does not suit their daughter, or even does not fit the prevailing situation that the family is accustomed to, even if he possesses all the scientific and practical qualifications, but in their eyes he seems "incomplete", and this is not in line with the so-called "family prestige", which likes to boast that their son-in-law is complementary in all respects, does not lack anything, and that he is healthy.

#### **4. Health problems:**

The difficulties facing people with special needs in the field of health are prominent and clear and are manifested in impaired sensory functions such as visual impairment, hearing and speech, as well as the possibility of infected by tumors, congenital and skin malformations, heart disease, kidney failure and other diseases that cause psychological and social disorders due to his self-understanding, as it is considered a medical and therapeutic problem:

- Lack of understanding of the main causes of certain forms of cerebral palsy and movement disorders.
- The long duration of medical treatment for these conditions, the high cost of treatment, and the necessary supportive repair equipment.
- Lack of specialized and sufficient centers for the treatment of cerebral palsy, especially in remote areas of the city, such as physiotherapy, speech therapy, and occupational therapy centers.
- The therapist and technical devices cannot be used for this treatment.

#### **5. Professional problems:**

- One of the most important problems of people with special needs in developing societies, where people generally ignore them, is the difficulty to provide them with job opportunities, while society can provide them with materials, services, and all their needs, as ordinary people complain of unemployment.
- Lack of proper job preparation to Hire a person with special needs, in addition to that, employers generally believe that people with disabilities are hired because they are less productive and more vulnerable to injury and risk.

- Not giving them a chance to show their abilities, and here is done through direct marginalization of them, such as being deprived of educational and work opportunities and remaining confined to their rooms and homes without paying attention to them or even asking about them. The disabled may have opportunities and possibilities that are hardly available to healthy people, and if they are invested and worked to achieve them, their opportunities and creativity will grow, develop and multiply and become an important number within their society and homeland.
- Perhaps the most extreme type of marginalization that a disabled person receives, especially if he works within his institution by the director of the institution itself and the employees themselves if he is distinguished and creative in his work, may find obstacles by his colleagues for fear of being superior to them and being better than them.

**The most prominent example of this** is Amira's mother, who tells her suffering due to the pain of being detained at home for not providing a job opportunity, although the state allows them to work at a rate of 5%, as work will improve her psychological state, which worsens from detention inside the home.

#### ❖ **Strategies for dealing with People with special needs:**

The problems and inconveniences from which the people with special needs suffered push us to search and think about alternatives, but rather realistic and applied strategies with practical visions to deal with people with special needs, believing in the justice of their cause and that they are an integral part of the social entity and prisoners, and this is what imposes on each entity or institution a serious strategy through which it can improve the public image of people with special needs in the minds of society, as well as help them overcome barriers and obstacles in building themselves and drawing the features of their future through social integration and assimilation of them in their society and country.

**Strategies for dealing with people with special needs are divided into three sections: -**

##### **1) Family Strategy: -**

The responsibility of family is to convince of their child and accept him, regardless of the type and nature of the disability because conviction and acceptance is the basic step of any treatment plan, and in this context the family has a set of strategies, **perhaps the most important of which are: -**

- conviction of having a self-duty towards their disabled child that starts with a warm smile and protection.
- Not to be inspired by him, especially if his name is mentioned in front of people or talks about people with special needs in an attempt to change speech.
- Work on his involvement in public life, especially social life, and involve him in family events and consider him an integral part of the family environment as a whole.
- To make him feel his existence and his disability is not a way to the end of his life, and in this context, the family should do more to spread the spirit of enthusiasm, whether through foreplay or joking in order not to underestimate him and his importance as an active citizen capable of achieving his goals.

## **2) Strategy of the Ministry of Education: -**

The Ministry of Education has a national strategy in caring for people with special needs, not only in providing academic courses, but also in providing the emotional and psychological dimensions, especially since the vast majority of people with special needs study in government schools that are not designed to teach and qualify them in a way that is required to be able to be self-reliant completely.

**In this context, there is a set of strategies entrusted to the Ministry of Education, perhaps the most prominent of which are: -**

- Provide all children with the opportunity to receive quality and appropriate education.
- Rehabilitation of schools professionally and psychologically so that they are able to receive education in a way that qualifies them to rely on themselves in their private and practical lives.
- providing scholarships for them, both at school and university levels.
- Sending some of them abroad to complete their university education and employ them after completing their university studies in several relevant institutions and ministries to benefit from them and not marginalize and exclude them completely from practical life.
- Representing them in several internal and external conferences to introduce them to the community, and that they are able to innovate and that they can carry out all the duties assigned to them by the relevant authorities.

### **3) Strategy of the Ministry of Health: -**

The strategy of the Ministry of Health is no less important than the family and the Ministry of Education, as the Ministry of Health bears a great responsibility in raising health awareness of the importance of disability and it is mandatory to create a health file for every person suffering from a disability.

**In this regard, the Ministry has several strategies, the most important of which are: -**

- Community awareness of the importance of disability prevention, and the mandatory continuous vaccination of children.
- Inclusion of people with special needs in health insurance and not excluding anyone as they are just rights granted to all people.
- Holding continuous training and rehabilitation courses for people with special needs.
- Work on employing them in the health sector, involving them in practical life, and contributing, along with their employees, to carrying out the duties entrusted to them.

### **❖ Egyptian models challenged disability:**

Disability is not a reason for preventing a person from continuing his life and achieving his dreams, and from becoming a role model and inspiration to those close to him or in general, as disability may be a strong motivation for a disabled person to achieve his goal of life and overcome his circumstances and emphasize that when there is a will, nothing can break or stop you.

**Among these models:**

- **Egyptian Ibrahim Hamadtou**, who may be the most famous man with special needs in Egypt recently. Hamadtou who is in the fifth decade of his life, and lost his hands, entered the Guinness Book of Records, as the first athlete to practice table tennis without hands in the world, as he overcame his disability to achieve his sports dream, and the amputation of his hands was not stopped him, and used his mouth to hold the racket, and became empowered, until he won several competitions, whether for people with special needs or healthy, and he achieved second place in the African Table Tennis Championships, although his opponents were healthy.
- **Rahma Khaled (with Down syndrome)**, broke the norm, and challenged all disabilities, so she became a distinguished sports champion crowned with many titles and medals, then became a brilliant media, as the first presenter with Down syndrome, and considered the youngest girl in the list

of distinguished Egyptian women, as well as Rahma has a record full of coronations in the sports field, as she won national, Olympic and world titles in swimming and tennis.

- **Mohamed Shaarawy, the first blind head of accounts in the world** and founder of the General Syndicate for People with Disabilities, graduated from the Faculty of Commerce, Accounting Division in 2001, and was the youngest company manager in Hurghada, but he became blind in 2004 after suffering from diabetes, which prompted him to stay home for about 9 months, because of his suffering from severe depression. However, Shaarawy founded the first union for people with disabilities at the level of the Republic, and a campaign “Haaky” for People with Disabilities, also he worked as a computer trainer for the blind, as the first computer trainer for the blind and helped hundreds to challenge disability from training and raising morale. On the other hand, Shaarawy has political activity, as he stood behind people with special needs to demand their legal rights and contribute to amending the law and the constitution with Dr. Sayed Al-Masah and the National Council for Disability Affairs. He also contributed to hold workshops for people with disabilities at the level of the Republic and support those with disabilities to challenge, produce and raise the economy. So, Shaarawy has many effective contributions to the rights of people with special needs, and in appreciation of his achievements and efforts, a documentary film was produced under his name by the Higher Institute of Cinema.
- **Yassin Al-Zoghbi**, who lost his left leg in an accident since he was young, while swimming, but he challenged the disability with determination and strength, and refused to look at the negatives of life, then he installed a prosthetic leg after a treatment trip abroad, and started training, until he entered the first cycling challenge, and he was determined to walk towards the future and achieve his dreams. In addition to that, he participated in his school team to travel by bicycle from Cairo to Hurghada in 3 days, as he roamed his bicycle in the governorates of the Republic, in order to prove that disability is a driving force to live positively and work towards achieving dreams, and said about this matter, that he «wrapped his bicycle Egypt when he was 17 years old».
- **Reda Abdel Salam, the first president of the Holy Quran Radio** with special needs, after his many contributions to the Holy Quran Radio over 30 years, as a new glimmer of hope and a great victory for people with special needs.
- **Heba Rafat, 25 years old, the first karate champion with special needs in Assiut.** She graduated from the Petroleum Institute and lives in Assiut

Governorate, as she did not give in to her disability and atrophy in some brain cells, and she succeeded to get many championships in karate, where she won the third place twice at the level of the Republic, and won first place 8 times at the level of Assiut Governorate. Also, Heba proved herself in the field of journalism and acting, as she said, "I took a course in journalism and worked as a journalist in a newspaper, and participated in the acting team at the Palace of Culture in Assiut, and currently I am working on forming an acting team with special needs to be the first acting team at the level of the Republic".

- **Ruqayya Ibrahim**, who is with special needs «short stature» in Minya Governorate, suffered throughout her life from the bullying that she faced by winning 3 gold medals in the javelin and discus throw.
- **Weightlifter Sherif Osman**, who was infected in his childhood with polio when he was only one year old, practiced bodybuilding in addition to weightlifting before deciding to devote himself to weightlifting in which he found his dream and his way to glory, as Osman scored full of achievements and gold through a long career in which he achieved many challenges and among the most prominent achievements was winning 3 gold medals in 3 consecutive Paralympic Games, namely: Three gold medals in a row.
- **Rania Saleh Abu Heba (The Miracle Child)**, who suffers from intellectual disability, is the youngest computer programmer in the category of intellectual disability challengers in the world, where Rania designed 8 computer programs, including a program to teach the blind, and teach Arabic and English to pre-primary students "kindergarten", and other programs for people with intellectual disabilities. Rania competed with specialists in the software industry, and won many local and Arab awards, and represented her country in international conferences of the World Health Organization.
- **Mazen Hamza, the first mountaineer with disabilities**, who suffers from a disability in his right foot resulting from poor vaccination from a young age, decided to choose the most difficult degrees of challenge, thus becoming the first adventurer with a disability to climb the Alps and is still on his way to achievements.
- **Omar Hegazy, the Egyptian swimmer**, who entered history with one leg, achieving two world records in the Guinness Book of Records: the longest swimming distance with one breath at 48.56 meters, and the longest swimming distance with one breath using fins at 7.76 meters – both for the classifications of unilateral amputation above the knee.

- **Abdullah Ammar (Miracle Child)**, who is blind and 15 years old, was able to memorize the Holy Quran in Arabic, English and French in just 3 months, and won first place in the international competition for memorizing the Holy Quran and tested by the Minister of Awqaf himself, who was impressed because Ammar was able to memorize the Qur'an with the numbers of its verses, parts, and its pages, with all readings, and he memorize all the hadiths of the Prophet.

❖ **The State's efforts to support People with special needs:**

- Establishment the “National Council for People with Disability” to promote, develop and protect their rights, by Presidential Decree no. 11 of 2019, to replace the National Council for Disability Affairs that issued by Prime Minister’s Decree no. 410 of 2012, and this council aims to promote, develop and protect the rights and dignity of people with special needs, and raise awareness of them.
- Establishment of “Support Fund for People with Disability” under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, in order to contribute to the provision of protection, care and social development for people with special needs in accordance with the Law on the Rights of people with disability promulgated by Law no. 10 of 2018, and to support them in all economic, health, educational, training and other aspects, and to disburse financial assistance that determined by the provisions of this law.
- Support the rights of people with special needs within the “Sustainable Development Strategy” Egypt Vision 2030.
- Implementation of the National Plan for People with Disability in terms of health, educational and cultural aspects.
- Rehabilitation of the chambers of the House of Representatives and government buildings to deal with people with disabilities.
- Implementation of the presidential initiative “Integration... Empowerment... Participation” since 2016.
- Targeting the support of 3000 schools for special education, and the integration of technological infrastructure.
- Develop smart applications to help people with disability to recruit and grant disabled employees the right to transfer to the nearest workplace from their place of residence.
- Implementation of the right of people with disabilities to combine two pensions to which they are entitled and allocation of 1 billion pounds for education program for people with disabilities, including “Curriculum Digitization” Project.

- Providing all schools of the blind and auditory education with talking visual devices and collective hearing aids, and introducing an interactive classroom system in the first and second secondary grades in all Al-Amal schools for the Deaf.
- Acceptance of people with hearing disabilities in the Egyptian universities, and support 24 centers for them in the governmental universities.
- Granting people with disabilities a tax and customs exemption on vehicles, a 50% reduction in transportation, and allocating 5% to people with disabilities from social housing units.
- Issuing a card for all people with disabilities to grantee and ensure their access to integrated services.
- Adopting a newborn screening program to detect the intellectual disability or hearing and vision impairment, and the establishment of nurseries for children with disabilities to provide the free rehabilitation services for their care.

#### ❖ **Conclusion:**

Disability is one of the issues that requires global mobility from all public and private sectors, as it is not limited only to the individual role, but also it's a social issue, and does not need any form of marginalization and shadowing, as it's a multi-faceted issue, and has recently gained its importance because of increasing the global rates of people with special needs, which requires a great concern in gathering efforts to create a suitable environment for that marginalized group, such as: qualifying, educating and training the disabled to adapt to society, achieve a better environment, and establish the ongoing cooperation principles among those with special needs and society. Therefore, this issue requires creating an environment free of obstacles in all aspects of life, including public utilities, transports, education and other matters of utmost interest to them, in order to become appropriate for them, integrate them into society, by integrated media programs, to remove some negative thoughts stuck in society's minds towards them, and facilitate the means of their participation in natural work, like any normal member of society. Hence, we will address all these points in details.

People with special needs are a segment of society that members should take into account, protect them from all forms of abuse and discrimination, and do not treat them as a social burden, in order to guarantee their social involvement, benefit from their potential capabilities, and achieve a just and secure society, in which all its members have equal opportunities.

Finally, the issue of empowering people with special needs within any society requires tireless efforts from all people, officials, institutions and ministries to make this issue a humanitarian priority, in order to achieve mass turnout, raise the awareness of it, and removing all obstacles that may produce social misconceptions that treat the disability as a source of deficiency, which degrades its owner.

❖ **Recommendations:**

**While these tangible achievements are significant, more can be looked forward to by adopting some recommendations:**

1. Increasing the participation of people with disabilities effectively in their society and in the development plans and programs, through the global program of Action that Ministry of Health should apply, related to the disabled.
2. Raising comprehensive awareness of the health rights of the disabled,
3. Raising the awareness of disabled people and their families about all services that granted to them freely, in order to facilitate their lives.
4. Raising the awareness and consolidating the concept of equal opportunities between the disabled and healthy people, regardless of their different needs, or place of residence.
5. Urging the participation of the disabled in all development program in his society.
6. Prioritizing People with special needs in granting lands and participating in the Real Estate Development Fund.
7. Trying to provide appropriate conditions to people with special needs in buildings, through forcing the owners of such building to take into account and implement them.
8. Providing special parking for the cars of people with special needs.
9. Attempting to ensure job opportunities that suit the disabled people, and close to their homes.
10. Establishing particular files for people with special needs in the main hospitals in the cities.