

PERSPECTIVE

International Journal of PHYSICAL EDUCATION, FITNESS AND SPORTS



Advocating for and Providing Quality Adaptive Physical Education

Heather Isbell ^a, Samantha Smith ^a, Mia Calderone ^a, Samuel Madison ^a, Luis Rocha ^a, Colin G. Pennington ^{b, *}

- ^a Department of Sport Science, School of Kinesiology, Tarleton State University, Stephenville, Texas, USA
- ^b Department of Health and Human Performance, York College, The City University of New York, Jamaica, Queens, New York, USA
- *Corresponding Author E-mail: cpennington@tarleton.edu

DOI: https://doi.org/10.34256/ijpefs2235

Received: 17-07-2022; Revised: 18-09-2022; Accepted: 23-09-2022; Published: 27-09-2022

Abstract: Ideally, as put across by the Disability & Human Rights guide, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) does not give a detailed description of disability but rather gives a wide range of features that intend describe disability. The truth is, despite being incapacitated in a certain way, people living with disabilities should be given the same opportunities as those without. Our separate literature analysis discovered that different efforts had been put in place to present equal opportunities for people living with disabilities. One of these efforts is adaptive physical education. As its name suggests, adaptive physical education is a physical education that has been adapted to create equal opportunities for persons with disabilities as it is for people without disabilities. To this effect, this paper and its entirety will focus on presenting the different themes observed from the different pieces of literature separately.

Keywords: Adaptation, Physical Education, Inclusion, Disability, Sport Pedagogy

About the Authors



Colin G. Pennington (PhD) is an Assistant Professor of Kinesiology at Tarleton State University where he works with Exercise and Sport Study majors, and carries out research on physical education teacher effectiveness and other pedogogical and health-

related applications of the kinesiology sub-disciplines. His interests and research focus on teacher socialization, physical education teacher training, character development programs within physical education and sport, and health and wellness.

1. Introduction: Thematic Consistencies

Numerous publications revealed during a literature review expose different themes suggesting that adaptive physical education empowers people with disabilities to seek opportunities - just like people without disabilities [1-4]. For instance, in a personal tale, Princess Ayin's story is one of the inspiring stories of how adaptive physical education has exposed her to

great opportunities in fostering her athletic career. Through adaptive physical education, Princess has realized that her disability cannot stop her from achieving her goals, and so far, she has won different medals as well as appeared in different national live shows [2]. Kurtis Jon Siu's story also brings about the idea that adaptive physical education empowers people with disabilities to seek opportunities, just as in the case of people without disabilities [5].

2. Family

One of the themes that can be traced back in the pieces of literature is the theme of family. According to Hansen & Weaver, Special Olympics were founded back in Chicago in the year 1968 [6]. The reason behind establishing Special Olympics was to spread awareness of intellectual disabilities. Eunice Kennedy Shriver, who is the founder of Special Olympics, was inspired by her sister, who had an intellectual disability. Her inspiration was due to seeing how people treated her [6]. Eunice was concerned by how her sister was being left out of activities, something that affected her both emotionally and physically. Since 1968, Special Olympics has grown, and as of now, the initiative supports more than 6



million athletes. Kurtis is one of the people that has benefited from Special Olympics as the program inspired him to pursue his goals [6]. The truth is that Special Olympics has helped people with intellectual disabilities join the community by creating many sports-related and socially inclusive programs that bring people together. Through inclusion, the program teaches people living with disabilities alongside their families and friends how to adjust as well as learn what it means to be intellectually disabled and that having these disabilities doesn't make them any different from those without.

3. Isolation

These pieces of literature also bring about the theme of isolation. That is, the lack of adaptive physical education brought about a feeling of isolation among those living with disabilities. According to Coreen, before the adoption of adaptive physical education, students with disabilities used to be schooled in different classrooms [7]. She adds that interactions with other students were minimal. Similarly, Hassan concurs, stating that people with disabilities, including intellectual disabilities, were viewed as a subsection filled with problems and were considered not capable of participating in sporting activities [8]. Clearly, it's quite apparent that adaptive physical education liberated people living with disabilities as it created awareness regarding how people with disabilities aren't different from those without. Additionally, adaptive physical education led to the emergence of Special Olympics, which eliminated the feeling of isolation by amplifying the need for acceptance regarding people living with disabilities at all spheres of life.

4. Equity

Another observable theme that can be retrieved from these pieces of literature is equity. Coreen [7] argues that with people of color, women among other minority groups being given equal opportunities to participate in sporting events, people with disabilities have also received the same reception. From [8] contentions, it's quite apparent that one of the aspects that have increased the visibility of people living with disabilities is adaptive physical education, which has largely created a sense of equity. According to Bocu [9], many countries around the world have started to integrate as well as create programs that allow people with disabilities to participate in different recreational activities. Through these initiatives, the

different countries have managed to get rid of the preconceptions relating to people with disabilities by offering them opportunities to participate in sports at a young age. Additionally, through these initiatives, governments have created conducive and welcoming environments for people with disabilities, thus doing away with traditional beliefs and perceptions of people living with disabilities [7]. Through these efforts, society, and the world around people with disabilities have managed to create a sense of equity that fosters equal opportunities for everyone [10-15].

5. Inclusion

Additionally, it is evident in these pieces of literature is the theme of inclusion. Coreen states that the concern for people with disabilities to be involved in sports led to the formation of different institutions such as the International Paralympic Committee [7]. The very first Paralympic game was hosted in Rome in 1960. As Reismuller and Parry [16] state, the idea of Paralympic games dates way back to the 1940s as it was founded to empower people living with disabilities. Generally, Paralympics are sports that involve people with different physical disabilities, while on the other hand, Special Olympics includes those individuals with intellectual disabilities. Both of these sporting events have created a sense of inclusivity as people living with disabilities feel accepted as well as appreciated within society. Despite these sporting events being different, they are aimed at fostering inclusion. They bring communities together as well as people with disabilities across the world. Additionally, these sporting events can also be seen as a source of adaptive physical education as they teach; they create awareness across the world that we are all one people thus improving the confidence and self-belief among people with disabilities. According to Marques & Alves [17], different people living with disabilities have been able to benefit from both the Paralympics and Special Olympics. For instance, Tatyana McFadden is one of the renounced athletes worldwide who was born with a physical disability. Fortunately, McFadden has made a name for herself through adaptive physical education and programs such as Paralympics and Special Olympics. Again, through the formulation and implementation of different laws, such as the Maryland Disability Law Center Act of 1973, inclusion has been a major theme in the fight for fairness and equality for people living with disabilities [17]. The act forbids the prevention of individuals living with disabilities from taking part in government funded events [17]. These efforts assume an integral role in fostering inclusion in



all spheres of life for individuals with disabilities [18-21].

6. Consistency

The other theme that is highly evident from these pieces of literature is the theme of consistency. The creation of events such as the Paralympics and Special Olympics created a sense of consistency in that; people living with disabilities need to continuously engage themselves in training, identification, selection, and engagement [6]. This not only fosters a sense of belonging but also initiates adaptive physical education making more people around the world aware that people living with disabilities are not any different. Further, these programs have created an environment that is safe for people living with disabilities through consistency [22]. Additionally, the creation of different Special Olympics and Paralympic events has helped create a sense of consistency such that these sports are held at different intervals annually, thus recognizing people living with disabilities [23]. Again, this also creates a sense of anticipation among people as they expect these events to occur in different parts of the world as they are not restricted to a specific region or country. Additionally, through consistency, countries have been able to adopt these sporting events within their jurisdictions, which has contributed a lot to the acceptance of people living with disabilities within society. Along these lines, consistency is also evident in the creation of action groups and institutions that aim to create a much safer environment for people living with disabilities.

7. Technology

Lastly, the other theme that is highly evident in these pieces of literature is the theme of technology [24]. Different programs and initiatives have been adopted to improve the lives of people living with disabilities. Coreen [7] gives an example of a program in China called the 'Sunshine Homes' that has been created with the aim of meeting the requirements of people living with disabilities. Another technology that has been improvised, as expressed by Coreen [7], is related to gaming that aims to engage people with disabilities with gaming just like people without disabilities. Additionally, technology has played a crucial aspect in fostering adaptive physical education as people are more informed today than in decades before [25]. For instance, technology has played a crucial role in Michael Jacques's writing career despite

living with autism. As a result, today, Jacques's works can be accessed by anyone across the world [26].

8. Conclusion

Conclusively, programs such as Paralympics and Special Olympics as well as initiatives such as adaptive physical education, have played a crucial role in the acceptance and appreciation of people living with disabilities within the society. These efforts have created safe and conducive environments for people living with disabilities.

References

- [1] Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), (2015) Introduction to Disability & Human Rights, Health and Human Rights Resource Guide. https://www.hhrguide.org/2014/03/21/disability-and-human-rights/
- [2] Special Olympics, (2021) Confident and Ambitious: Meet Princess, Special Olympics.

 https://www.specialolympics.org/stories/athletes/confident-and-ambitious-meet/

 princess?locale=en
- [3] K. Brorman, C. G. Pennington, Inclusive Physical Activity and Physical Education for Children with Spina Bifida, Academia Letters, (2021) 1139.

 [DOI]
- [4] V. Gordon, C. G. Pennington, Tips for Including Individuals with Autism in Physical Education, Journal of Physical Education, Recreation & Dance, 93 (1) (2022) 58-60. [DOI]
- [5] Special Olympics, (2021) Inclusion at Work:
 Meet Kurtis, Special Olympics.

 https://www.specialolympics.org/stories/athletes/inclusion-at-work-meet-kurtis?locale=en
- [6] J. Hansen, S. Weaver, Special Olympics: Look at Us Now, Parks & Recreation, 54 (6) (2019) 18-21.
- [7] M.H.Coreen, N.S.Gary, C.P. Robin, L. David, Promoting Social Inclusion for People with Intellectual Disabilities Through Sport: Special Olympics International, Global Sports Initiatives and Strategies, Sport in Society, 14 (9) (2011) 1131-1148. [DOI]
- [8] D. Hassan, D. Sandr, M.C. Roy, M. Sabine, The Inclusion of People with Intellectual Disabilities in Team Sports: Lessons from the Youth Unified Sports Program of Special Olympics, Sport in Society, 15 (9) (2012) 1275-1290. [DOI]



- [9] T. Bocu, The Special Olympics-Paralympic Games Relationship, Palestrica of the Third Millennium Civilization & Sports, 16 (4) (2015) 299-301.
- [10] P. Jackson, C. G. Pennington, Kickball for Students with an Amputation, Curriculum and Teaching Methodology, 4 (1) (2021) 50–54.
- [11] J. Law, C. G. Pennington, Physical Activity for Individuals with Cerebral Palsy, International Journal of Physical Education, Fitness and Sports, 10 (2) (2021) 73–79. [DOI]
- [12] J. McDonald, E. Wind, C. G. Pennington, Netball as an Activity for Individuals with Hemophilia, Journal of Physical Education, Recreation & Dance, 92 (2) (2021) 46-48. [DOI]
- [13] K. Moore, C. G. Pennington, Multiple Sclerosis: Improving Quality of Life with Yoga, International Journal of Physical Education, Fitness and Sports. 10 (2) (2021) 69–72. [DOI]
- [14] C. Nelson, K. Fuchs, L. W. Pennington, C. G. Pennington, Cerebral Palsy: Enhancing Movement Opportunity with Help from the Care Team, International Journal of Physical Education, Fitness and Sports, 9 (4) (2020) 27-30. [DOI]
- [15] L. M. Webb, C. G. Pennington, Facilitating Physical Activity with Individuals with Marfan Syndrome, Journal of Physical Education, Recreation & Dance, 90 (8), (2019) 64-65.

 [DOI]
- [16] R. Reismuller, J. Parry, The Kladruby Games, The Paralympics and the Prehistory of Disability Sport, AUC Kinanthropologica, 53 (1) (2017) 79-89. [DOI]
- [17] M. P. Marques, A. C. J. Alves, Investigating Environmental Factors and Paralympic Sports: An Analytical Study, Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology, 16 (4) (2021) 414–419. [DOI] [PubMed]
- [18] C. G. Pennington, Multiple Sclerosis: Improving Quality of Life with Yoga, Journal of Yoga and Physiotherapy, 9 (1) (2021) 001–003.
- [19] C. G. Pennington, L. W. Pennington, Enhancing Physical Education for Students with Vision Impairment and Preventing Retinal Detachment, Journal of Physical Education, Recreation & Dance, 91 (3) (2020a) 53-54. [DOI]
- [20] C. G. Pennington, L. W. Pennington, Inclusive Physical Activity and Physical Education for Students with Epilepsy, Journal of Physical Education, Recreation & Dance, 91 (2) (2020b) 52-53. [DOI]

- [21] C. G. Pennington, L. W. Pennington, A Chance to Play is a Chance to Learn: Integrating Individuals with Physical Disabilities into Physical Education, Curriculum and Teaching Methodology, 3 (2) (2020c) 81-89.
- [22] A. Webb, A. Richelieu, Seeing is Believing: Special Olympics Events and the Society of the Spectacle. Event Management, 26 (3) (2021) 473-492. [DOI]
- [23] C. Stephens, (2020) Improving Access to Care for Special Olympics' Athletes, The ScholarShip East Carolina University Repository. https://thescholarship.ecu.edu/handle/10342/8653
- [24] C. Kelly, C. G. Pennington, Lower-Limb Amputees in Olympic Weightlifting, International Journal of Physical Education, Fitness and Sports, 10 (2) (2021) 64–68. [DOI]
- [25] M.E. Steven, The Times They Are a Changing: Special Olympics and the Movement Towards Valued Lives and Inclusion, Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 49 (5) (2011) 403-406. [DOI] [PubMed]
- [26] R.J. Nealon, (2021) Michael Jacques Makes Impact Writing Books About His Experience Living with Autism, Special Olympics. https://www.specialolympics.org/stories/athletes/michael-jacques-makes-impact-writing-books-about-his-experience-living-with-autism?locale=en

Acknowledgements

None

Funding Information

No funding was provided for this study

Ethics Approval

I attest that this work is acurate.

Author's contribution & Statement

The Authors developed this written work for peerreviewed publication in equal part.

Conflict of interest

No conflicts were reported by the authors.

Does this article screened for similarity?

Yes

About the License

© The Author(s) 2022. The text of this article is open access and licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

