Disability Studies Courses (DST)

This is a list of all disability studies courses. For more information, see Disability Studies.

DST:1101 Introduction to Disability Studies 3 s.h.
Introduction and overview of important topics and discussions that pertain to the experience of being disabled; contrast between medical and social construction models of disability; focus on how disability has been constructed historically, socially, and politically in an effort to distinguish myth and stigma from reality; perspective that disability is part of human experience and touches everyone; interdisciplinary with many academic areas that offer narratives about experience of disability. GE: Diversity and Inclusion.

DST:1200 Disability and Inclusion in Film and Writing Around the World 3 s.h.
Exploration of human experiences of dis/ability and exclusion/inclusion as represented in recent international film and popular writing from Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East; how these experiences contribute to and reflect awareness of the challenges of disabilities as well as public policy; strategies that filmmakers and authors deploy to contain, complicate, and challenge cultural preconceptions of the disabled body; how disability intersects with other major identity categories (i.e., sexuality, nationality, race); tools for researching history, policy, and activism. GE: Diversity and Inclusion. Same as GHS:1200, GRMN:1200, WLLC:1200.

DST:3102 Culture and Community in Human Services 2-3 s.h.
Influence of social issues (e.g., diversity, equity) on human services; values, beliefs, lifestyles, and attitudes of individuals and diverse groups found in a pluralistic society; recognition of dehumanizing biases and their impact on interpersonal relations; translation of knowledge of culture into attitudes, skills, and techniques that result in favorable experiences for human services consumers; recognition of ways in which dehumanizing biases may be reflected in everyday encounters and understanding how these interactions may influence populations served by human service practitioners.