UNIT 2: TYPES OF DISABILITIES AND INCLUSIVE INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

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A disability is a condition or function judged to be significantly impaired relative to the usual standard of an individual or group. The term is used to refer to individual functioning, including physical impairment, sensory impairment, cognitive impairment, intellectual impairment mental illness, and various types of chronic disease.

विकालान्तर म्हणजे व्यक्तीच्या शारीरिक, बोधात्मक, मानसिक, ज्ञानेन्द्रियासंबंधी किंवा या सर्वांची असणारी एकत्रित अक्षमता होय.
Disability is defined as "any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being." An impairment does not necessarily lead to a disability, for the impairment may be corrected. I am, for example, wearing eye glasses, but do not perceive that any disability arises from my impaired vision. A disability refers to the function of the individual (rather than of an organ, as with impairment).
"Disabilities is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. An impairment is a problem in body function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations. Thus disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives."
Causes of Disability

1. Prenatal (जन्मपूर्व)
   Genetic, Chromosomal (अनुवंशिक)
   Infections in mother (प्रादुर्भाव)
   Exposure to toxic substances (विषारी पदार्थांचा संपर्क)
   Thyroid deficiency (कमतरता)
   Congenital defects in the brain (मेंदूतील जन्मजात विघाड)
2. Perinatal (at the time of birth)
   - Deprivation of oxygen during birth
   - Abnormal fetal presentation
   - Difficulties during the process of labour
   - Injury to the brain & bleeding in the brain
   - Low weight baby
   - Breathing problems
   - Severe jaundice
   - Severe infection
3. Postnatal (after birth)
   - Infections of the brain
   - Iodine deficiency
   - Accidents & Head Injury → Bleeding & Hypoxia (low oxygen condition)
   - Metabolic disorders (चयापचय क्रियेत बिघाड): hypoglycemia (Low blood sugar), PKU (an inborn error of Metabolism or a rare genetic condition that causes amino acid), Malnutrition (कुपोषण)
   - Environmental causes: Lack of love, security, motivation, discipline, facilities for hygiene etc, poverty
1. Physical Effects -
- Usually the word "disability" –considered as physical disabilities.
- Many are born with physical disabilities and grow up dealing with the limitations they place on their activities and life choices.
- Others may start life as most everyone else but become disabled due to an illness or an accident.
- Physical disabilities may range from a stiff joint to major body trauma that puts the individual into a wheelchair.
- Physical disabilities vary widely but all have the effect of putting limitations on the person with the disability. Some may not be able to tie a shoe lace. Others may not be able to reach down to even put on the shoe but may learn to do so by using special dressing aids. Still others are limited to the point of needing assistance with the most basic of human needs.
2. Emotional Effects -

- Physical limitations, especially, when the individual has not always been disabled, affects a person emotionally.
- Those healing from an injury or illness, especially when it results in a lifetime impairment, deal with the emotional side of realizing that they may never be able to swing a bat, run a race, walk or even dress themselves again.
- Depression, anger and blame are all effects of disability.
- Negative emotions - must be dealt with in order to move on and to gain a foothold on healing physically as well as emotionally. (foothold= support, भक्कम पाया)
- How a person deals with the realities of the situation plays a part in living life to the fullest, even with limitations.
3. **Psychological effects** -

- Those with disabilities often feel they are no longer whole, that they are somehow "less than," because they can no longer be what they once were or do what they once could.

- Those whose lives revolved around a certain activity, such as football, in which they can no longer participate may feel life is no longer worth living.

- Disabilities affect how a person views herself and plays a part in how hard that person will work to overcome that disability or in channelling that passion in other healthy directions.
4. Community effects -

- Disabilities affect how a person is viewed by his community, his family and his friends.
- A disability may make others uncertain of how to approach or interact with the disabled person.
- Friendship and other relationships may be a casualty (दुर्घटना, संकट) for a person already struggling with learning how to live with his new limitations. This is especially true if the person with the disability remains angry and pushes others away instead of allowing them to assist and "be there" for him.
- Another more positive effect of a disability, especially one from illness or accident is when it pulls a community together in support.
Needs of children with disabilities

A. Normal needs:
   - Medical care, immunization (लसीकरण, रोग संसर्ग पासून सुरक्षितता), play, education etc.

B. Special needs:
   - Special services – physiotherapy, early intervention (हस्तक्षेप) therapy
   - Special aids – Hearing aids
   - Special equipment – Calipers, shoes, wheel-chair
   - Special Education

C. Care of the whole family
Educational Needs

- Main-stream education
- Remedial education
- Curriculum adjustment
- Changes in the examination pattern
- Concessions / Accommodations
Our Roles

- Developmental surveillance (पाषाण, लक्ष)
- Identification of abnormality
- Assessment
- Remedial plan
- Treatment
- Rehabilitation (पुनर्वसन)
- Vocational training (व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण)
THANKS

DID YOU KNOW?

MARCH
is
National Developmental and Intellectual Disabilities Awareness Month