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EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
EDUCATION FOR SPECIAL TYPE CHILDREN
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPED

INTRODUCTION

- Handicapped children are those who suffer from some serious handicap influencing their education. There are a variety of diagnoses: mentally handicapped, physically handicapped, autistic, deaf, blind, partially sighted, cerebral palsy, brain damage, and many many more.

DEFINATION

- According to WHO, the sequence of events leading to disability and handicapped conditions are as follows Injury or disease
Impairment, Disability, Handicap.

CLASSIFICATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

- Physically handicapped
- Mentally handicapped
- Social handicapped

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

- BLINDNESS:-
- According to WHO the inability to count fingers in day light from a distance of 3 meters is defined as blindness.
- PROBLEM FACED BY BLIND CHILD
- Problem of attachment
- Unable to use hand as organ of perception
- Problem on locomotion
- Dependence on parents and caregiver
- Behavioral problems
- Less social interaction
- Less playing activity

PREVENTION FOR BLINDNESS

- Provide good antenatal care
- Immunization – measles, rubella
- Genetic counseling and screening
- Prevent infection
- Prevent pre term birth and
- Provide excellent neonatal care

EDUCATION OF TOTALLY BLIND CHILDREN

- BRAILLE SYSTEM
- SPECIAL CURRICULUM
- SPECIAL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

EDUCATION OF LOW VISION CHILDREN

- LOW VISION AIDS
- CLASSROOM ADAPTATION
- PRACTICE OF REPEATING BY LISTENING
- SPECIAL LEARNING MATERIALS

DEAFNESS

- A person who is not able to hear as well as someone with normal hearing . It can affect one ear or both ears, and leads to difficulty in hearing conversational speech or loud sounds

LEVEL

- LEVELS OF HEARING IMPAIRMENT :-Mild deafness 25 to 39dB
Moderate deafness 40 to 69dB Severe deafness - 70 to 89dB.
Profound deafness - 90dB <
- IMPACT OF HEARING LOSS Functional impact Poor Academic
Performance Social and emotional impact Economic impact

MANAGEMENT

- Sign language
- Hearing devices - hearing aids, assistive listening devices and cochlear implants.
- lip-reading skills
- Speech therapy
- use of written or printed text

SPEECH HANDICAPPED

- It means an impairment of speech or sound production, fluency, voice or language which significantly affects a child's educational performance or their social, emotional or vocational development

TYPES OF SPEECH DEFECT

- Articulation disorder
- Fluency disorder –
- stuttering Voice disorder
- Aphonia Language disorder

IMPACT OF SPEECH DEFECT

- Poor Communication skill
- Less social interactions
- Behavioral problem - children may feel shame, embarrassment, frustration, anger, and depression as a result of speech impairments.
- Poor academic performance

EDUCATION AND ADJUSTMENT OF SPEECH DEFECT CHILD

- Early identification of speech impairment
- Elimination of hearing impairment
- Medical and surgical intervention for underlying causes
- Psychological counseling
- Avoid making fun of their voice or speech
- Voice or Speech therapy Physical therapy
- Cognitive rehabilitation

CONCLUSION

- It is clear that above mentioned points can help teachers to reduce problem of handicapped children.

THANK YOU