

SPECIAL EDUCATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

STUDY NOTES

- Special education means specially designed instructions for children with special needs, emerging due to physical, mental and emotional challenges. These challenges create need for special education.
- Special education caters to these challenges in all settings such as classroom, home, workplace, public places and the children homes.
- **Special education** is an approach that facilitates the learning of disabled students and allows them to participate in different activities with their special help. These children due to their multiple disabilities such as hearing impairment, visual impairment or intellectual impairment or other disabilities need special help
- Most of these children can learn together with other children in regular classrooms.
- A small group of students with whom the educator interacts on one to one basis; here the teacher who provides the education specially being expert of the field is called Special Educator.
- Children with special education needs when study together with in general classroom, it is called inclusive classroom.
- The **approach of inclusive education** includes that the students with diverse needs are placed together in age appropriate classes or groups so that these students can optimally achieve their learning potential.
- The school makes needed adjustments and modification and its curriculum, teaching methods and infrastructure to facilitate their education.
- A person who wants to be a special educator should know the different terms used in this field of education for example inclusive education, integrated education, disability, classification of disability.
- There are different and several models of special or inclusive education in which a special educator converse with children with SEN.
- The different kinds of mode available for special educator as well as children with special educational needs include exclusive school which cater with specific disabilities like intellectual impairments, cerebral palsy, visual impairment and these category require services of a special educators as these fields belong to specific disabilities.
- Inclusive education means including the children with disabilities in regular classrooms, it shows that all children with learn together even if their style, their pace is different from each other. This approach where all the SEN students can and is in a sense education for all.
- **Integrated education** emphasises on keeping the children special days in the same classroom but special educator Coordinates with regular teachers and provide them extra input for this students of special educational need.
- Education needs an effective and certain support service which should be available that children as well as the educator and children's. These may be located in the school or community vicinity. This resources material for SEN could be:
- Resource and inclusive education, Transportation for students, speech therapy, physical and occupational therapy in counselling for children, parents and educator. Medical Services and regular health check-ups. In some areas special training and higher education is required.
- Special education includes the method which can help the children tackle with the disability and acquire as much knowledge as they can so that they can attain growth and development till their full potential.
- Term "disability" has been defined by WHO, disability is an umbrella term that covers am in activity and restrictions in participation.

- Some children may develop disability when they grow up and which can limit their daily life activities and academic activities due to which they can be referred as disabled in the public they are sometimes referred to as being challenged for differently able.
- Disabilities has been classified under following head :
 - **Intellectual impairment** - it means limitation in intellectual function and adaptive skills.
 - **Visual impairments** which includes low vision and total blindness.
 - **Hearing impairment** which includes partial hearing loss and deafness speech and hand functions etc. due to brain damages.
 - **Autism** - disability affecting communication, social interaction and play behaviour.
 - **Learning disabilities** – difficulty in reading, writing and arithmetic difficulties.
- Causes of disabilities can be kept under three categories: factors that affect the child
 - (i) Before birth, both genetics and non genetics
 - (ii) At birth or soon after birth
 - (iii) During the development period.
- **Special education methods and procedures** which help a SEN teacher to teach these children enjoyably and successfully are given under:
 - Assessment of the child in indifferent areas of development and learning should be undertaken to ascertain the exact level of disability or abilities
 - Based on the assessment records an individualised education program (IEP) should be developed for a student and should be utilised during their teaching learning process.
 - Regular reevaluation of IEP should be taken up to check the fulfilment of Learning and Development goals as well as students progress.
 - During all this, access and use of support services like a counselling, speech therapy, so that the special educator can know and plan for the desirable effect.
- A person to be interested in special education should have an aptitude and willingness for the field understanding once on belief and attitude to disability, sensitivity development towards disability, knowledge about disability, or interpersonal skills, pedagogical skills.
- Enter personal space will help him being to be a good communicator as not only he has to be involved in teaching learning process of disabled children, he may need to guide the parents and children for counselling.
- Pedagogical skills will help him to teach different subjects to the children of special needs in easy manner. these will enable him to know how to break up the content, simplify the concept and make the teaching learning more increasing and learning.
- A person who wants to work with disabled children should know about the persons with disability act 1995 as the new act rights of person to disabilities act of 2016 which addresses 21 disabilities Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan has provision for 8 years of education for all children including disabilities .
- The person who wants to work in this area has to obtain educational qualifications approved by Rehabilitation Council of India (RCIN).
- RCIN is an autonomous body which facilitates special RCI through various approved Institutions for the complete.
- Certificate courses in ECCE, Graduation in SEN, offered by conventional university as well as by IGNOU and National Institute for empowerment of persons with intellectual disabilities.
- Department of child development or human development department under Faculty of Home science may sometimes offer courses related to SEN.
- Masters degree in disability studies also prepares role for role in a larger role. After degree in the field of child development Human Development psychology or social work and also support special education.
- Disposable to be selected as Head of special education program at school manager of special education.
- Other than providing a job of special education teacher this field has immense potential to grow into an entrepreneurship form, manager, supervisor, freelancer consultant, etc,

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Special education represents
 - Education of special subjects
 - Catering to needs of CWSN
 - Teaching in special way
 - Both (a) and (b)
- Special educator means :
 - Teachers trained for special teaching
 - Teachers with training for teaching children with special educational needs.
 - Teachers specialising in speech therapy
 - Both (b) and (c)
- Characteristics of inclusive education include :
 - Same classroom for all students
 - Same teachers for all students
 - Same curriculum for all students.
 - Same classroom with suitable modifications.
- Modes of special and inclusive education :
 - Exclusive schools catering with particular disability
 - Integrated school
 - Inclusive school
 - All of these
- Definition of term "disability" includes:
 - Umbrella term
 - Covers impairments, limitations in activity, restrictions in participation in all settings.
 - Substantial limitations to daily life.
 - Both (a) and (b)
- Pedagogical skills required to be a special educator:
 - Knowledge of simplification and Presentation of content.
 - Knowing ways of curriculum development
 - Able to combine different techniques and materials to make things clear and able to engage with joy.
 - Both (a) and (c)
- A child had low vision, in which kind of school he should be admitted for education?
 - Special school for vision impaired.
 - A school with Integrated approach
 - A school following inclusive approach
 - Home tutoring
- In educational context, a disabled child is also known as _____
 - Divyang child
 - Challenged child
 - Differently abled
 - Both (b) and (c)
- RPWD-16 defines disabilities in _____ categorises.
 - 16
 - 7
 - 18
 - 21
- A child having difficulty in movement, posture, speech and hand functions etc due to brain damages suffers from _____ disability.
 - Autism
 - Intellectual impairment
 - Cerebral palsy
 - Locomotor disability
- Full form of RCI
 - Rehabilitation Council of India
 - Rehabilitation Council in India
 - Rare Cases in India
 - Re-establishment of Commons in India
- Which governing body affiliates institutions training in special education?
 - MHRD
 - Ministry of Education
 - Ministry of Women and Child Welfare
 - RCI

13. Support services related to special education include:
 (a) Home tutors
 (b) Counsellors, medical professionals, services
 (c) Resource material, special educator, Transportation facilities
 (d) Both (b) and (c)
14. When did Persons Disability Act 1995 was amended?
 (a) 2001 (b) 2006 (c) 2011 (d) 2018
15. Expanded form of IEP is
 (a) Individual education process (b) Individualised Education Program
 (c) Inclusive Education Programme (d) None among these
16. Individualised education program means
 (a) Preparing educational plan for each child
 (b) Preparing plan and modifying it for individual student.
 (c) Modification in teaching-learning process as per need of CWSEN
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
17. Methods and procedures of special education to teach children with SEN
 (a) Identification through Assessment
 (b) Based on Assessment preparation of IEP
 (c) Regular evaluation and support services
 (d) All of these
18. What can be causes of disability?
 (a) Before birth factors – genetic and non-genetic
 (b) At birth during delivery, soon after birth, during developmental years
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) Only (b)
19. Write expanded form of RPWD _____
 (a) Rights of People with disability (b) Rights of Persons with disability.
 (c) Roaster of Personnel with disability (d) Repertoire of persons with disability
20. When did RPWD act came?
 (a) 2016 (b) 2019 (c) 2020 (d) 2017
21. Inclusive approach has all the characteristics of a general classroom except:
 (a) It has a special educator (b) Adapted classroom and other resources
 (c) Specially trained subject teacher (d) Only (a) and (b)
22. Benefits of inclusive education include:
 (a) bringing diversity to classroom (b) Sensitization towards children with special needs.
 (c) Maximising potential development. (d) All of these
23. Choose the integration model of education from the following statements:
 (a) Rishabh can't hear properly but his class teachers helps him sitting at first desk.
 (b) Masoom suffers from cerebral palsy and therefore they need to attend special teacher in special school.
 (c) Ayan has problem in walking therefore he sit in the classroom at ground floor, his classmates gave him all class work there only.
 (d) All of these are examples of integrate classroom.
24. Identify the disability statement.
 (a) Rehan does math at slower pace as per his developmental stage.
 (b) Aatil a student of 5th class spills his food daily.

- (c) Suhani stammers while speaking.
 (d) Meeta doesn't like to share her belongings.
25. What supportive facilities should be available for special educational needs children?
 (a) Adaptive infrastructure (b) Learning resources
 (c) Specially trained teachers (d) All these.
26. Problems in reading, writing and arithmetic belong to following category of disability?
 (a) Autism (b) Learning disability
 (c) Cerebral palsy (d) None among these
27. A child has difficulty in play behaviour and social interaction, Communication, which disability he/she might have?
 (a) Autism (b) Learning disability
 (c) Intellectual impairment (d) No disability
28. Which type of evaluation will help in identifying learning disabilities?
 (a) Formative (b) Summative
 (c) Diagnostic (d) Comprehensive and continuous
29. Remedial intervention are planned to eliminate _____ of disability.
 (a) Causes (b) Effects (c) Symptoms (d) Impact
30. Which of the following cannot be an objective of special education?
 (a) Learning till full potential (b) Better adjustment in society and in life
 (c) Preparation for exclusivity (d) Fulfilling education for all
31. Special education is needed because:
 (a) Disability hamper learning process. (b) Disable children need to learn separately
 (c) Not each student learns same way (d) Both (a) and (c)
32. A Special educator will facilitate
 (a) Modification in behaviour (b) Academic achievement
 (c) Realization of potential (d) All of these
33. Special education includes not only disabled children but also _____
 (a) outstanding sportsperson (b) Gifted and talented children
 (c) Abandoned children (d) Students from weaker backgrounds
34. A special educator needs to reflect on his/her beliefs and attitudes towards disability because of _____ prevalent in society which influence thinking patterns.
 (a) Prejudices (b) Stereotypes (c) Biases (d) None of them
35. Training in special education helps in _____
 (a) Identifying social stigma, Prevailing myths (b) Developing sensitivity
 (c) Legal rights and provisions for disabled children (d) All of these
36. Knowledge of a special educator about disabilities helps in _____
 (a) Assessment, Preparing IEP, evaluation (b) In referring for medical check ups
 (c) Counselling and providing therapy (d) Only (b) and (c)
37. Interpersonal skills a special educator should have include _____
 (a) Communication skills (b) Empathy, patience
 (c) Listening (d) All of these
38. Pedagogical skills a special educator needs to know are:
 (a) Knowledge of all subjects
 (b) Knowledge of techniques of simplyfying the concept and content
 (c) Knowledge of presenting in engaging way
 (d) (b) and (c)

39. Special educator have scope of working in _____
 (a) As special education teacher in schools, consultant in tech companies
 (b) As consultant with Governmental and non-governmental organisations, teacher, teacher trainer, researcher
 (c) Entrepreneur, technical adviser
 (d) All of these
40. SSA has provisions for _____ years of education for all children including disabled.
 (a) 6 years (b) 8 years (c) 12 years (d) 5 years
41. Persons with Disability Act 1995, revised in 2006, has increased age of free and compulsory education till _____ years of age for disabled children.
 (a) 6- 18years (b) 6-14 years (c) 6-21 years (d) 6-16 years
42. Children with disabilities are often denied _____
 (a) Right to education (b) Right to information (c) Right to health services (d) All of these

Input Text Based MCQs

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow (43 to 47).

In India, over the years, various programmes and initiatives have been initiated with a focus on making education a right for all children especially disabled children. The legal provisions include Constitutional provisions: Article 21 A, Article 45 and Article 51 A (K), Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 revised in 2016 (The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act), Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992, revised in 2000,

Right to Education Act-2009, revised in 2018, but owing to lack of required infrastructure, suitable teaching-learning material, lackadaisical attitude of implementing agencies, undeveloped infrastructure and several other factors the desired objectives of Right to Education Act (RTE) are still not been fully met especially in case of disabled children. Challenges also include attitude problems, limited appreciation and lack of commitment, funds and understanding of the needs and rights of human beings.

43. When did RCI was establish?
 (a) 1995 (b) 1992 (c) 2000 (d) 2009
44. Why is there lack of funds felt for special education?
 (a) Lack of policy (b) Lack of commitment
 (c) Lack of understanding (d) Both (b) and (c)
45. Having a ramp in school belongs to adaptation in _____
 (a) Infrastructure (b) Resource material
 (c) Sensitivity towards disability (d) None of these
46. Lack of infrastructure is also lack/denial of _____
 (a) Right to education to disabled children. (b) Right to live to disabled children
 (c) Right to Persons with disability (d) Both (a) and (c)
47. What is needed in context of special education in India..
 (a) Work on infrastructure, learning resources (b) Training of teachers in special education
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Policy making

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow (48 to 50).

Inclusive education is an new approach towards the educating child with disabilities and learning difficulties in a general classroom with support system. it brings all the students together in one classroom regardless of the differences of community, class, gender, strength, weakness or any other concern. The purpose here is to maximize the potential of all students in a setting similar to the society where students with this special needs spend their time alone side the other children as they do in the neighborhood. They are able to cope up with the challenges from the environment and don't feel alienated on the other hand children studying in general classrooms can observe and learn the social

acceptable behaviours towards children with special needs. Attending inclusive school increases the possibility of maximising potential development of both the students special needs student as well as General students as both stay in an environment which is normal to them and they understand each other and their need. The approach of inclusion values diversity where is child just like the society comes to the classroom and behaves and learn things with each other. General students can understand and empathize as well as be sensitive towards needs of their classmates. Inclusive education facilitates learning of special educational need children and allows them to participate in different activities that they may have not had access to on account of their inability to go to school. Therefore children with special needs do not have to always study in separate institutions. They learn better and benefit greatly from being educated in a general classroom with the suitable support system.

48. A child with locomotor disability studies in same school but on the ground floor classroom while his classmates are studying at first floor classroom. This is an example of _____
 (a) Inclusive classroom (b) Integrated classroom (c) Exclusive classroom (d) Special education
49. _____ approach brings all children including disabled children in one classroom, taught in same way.
 (a) Special education (b) Integrated approach (c) Inclusive approach (d) None of these
50. A child with vision impairment studies in a common classroom where smart boards are available. Does this fulfils criteria of inclusion?
 (a) Yes (b) No.
 (c) To some extent (d) Greatly helping to the child

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (c)
 11. (a) 12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (a)
 21. (d) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (c) 29. (b) 30. (c)
 31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (a) 35. (d) 36. (a) 37. (d) 38. (d) 39. (b) 40. (b)
 41. (a) 42. (a)

Input Text Based MCQs

43. (b) 44. (d) 45. (a) 46. (d) 47. (c) 48. (b) 49. (d) 50. (b)

