**REG NO:AS25/00202/21**

**UNIT NAME: PSYCHOLOGY OF PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS**

**UNIT CODE:BCPS 211**

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**1.Describe the list of development of special needs education**

Neglect

Before the 17th century people with disabilities all over the world were considered socially and physically less capable hence,they were not easily accepted and regarded as part and parcel of community.people with disabilities suffered from neglect and rejection. This iwas because families and communities had negative attitude towards disabilities . The regarded disabilities for being caused by witchcraft,curses for a punishment from God for a wrong done

Separation

In the earlier 2oth century upto 1960s as institutions was being faced out it was realised that children with special needs could not learn alongside the non disabled children due to their special needs.As a result they were segerated and placed in special programmes.

Institutialization

This practice was common in the US and Europe in the 19th century .Institution was a surface profession where a residential fercility was put in placein the house with children, with varied special needs to protect them from neglect. The original aim was to provide level of care and collective responsibility and rehabilitation with the objective of returning them to community after improvement

Integration period

Is the provision of educational services to children with special needs within regular school systems

**2.Explain the impairments in children during pre natal stages**

About 3 to 4 percent of babies are born with some type of birth defect. A birth defect is a health problem or a physical abnormality. It can be very mild or severe. Some birth defects are life-threatening, in which case a baby may only live for a few months. Birth defects are also referred to as "congenital anomalies" or "congenital abnormalities."

The most common birth defects are:

heart defects

cleft lip/palate

Down syndrome

spina bifidaMost birth defects are caused by genetic or environmental factors or a combination of the two (multifactorial birth defects). In most cases, however, the cause is unknown.

Genetic or inherited causes include:

chromosomal defects: caused by too few or too many chromosomes, or problems in the structure of the chromosomes, such as Down syndrome and extra copy of chromosome 21 and sex chromosome abnormalities

single gene defects: a mutation in one gene causes the defect

dominant inheritance: when one parent (who may or may not have the disease) passes along a single faulty gene, such as achondroplasia and Marfan syndrome

recessive inheritance: when both parents, who do not have the disease, pass along the gene for the disease to the child, such as cystic fibrosis and GM2 gangliosidosis (Tay-Sachs disease)

**3.Highlight characteristics of young people with study problems**

**Memo**ility to store and retrieve information efficiently

Extremely weak ability to hold information for Memory Skills

**Oral Language Sry Skills**

Extremely weak ab

**kills**

Inability to hear small differences between sounds, not attributable to a hearing loss, particularly vowel sounds

Difficulty articulating thoughts or ideas orally

**Mathematical Skills**

Poor mathematical fluency

Difficulty memorizing multiplication tables

Written Expression Skills

**Poor writing fluency**

Unable to compose complete, grammatical sentences

**Spelling Skills**

Phonological awareness is noticeably stronger than spelling ability

Frequent spellin

**4.Explain the study of psychology of people with different impairment**

Intellectual Development Disorder

Sometimes called intellectual disability, this type of developmental disorder originates prior to the age of 18 and is characterized by limitations in both intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviors.

Language processing disorder

A subset of auditory processing disorder, language processing disorder arises when an individual has specific challenges in processing spoken language, impacting both receptive and expressive language. According to the Learning Disabilities Association of America, in language processing disorder, “there is difficulty attaching meaning to sound groups that form words, sentences, and stories.

Communication Disorders

These disorders are those that impact the ability to use, understand, or detect language and speech. The DSM-5 identifies four different subtypes of communication disorders: language disorder, speech sound disorder, childhood-onset fluency disorder (stuttering), and social (pragmatic) communication disorder.3

Global Developmental Delay

This diagnosis is for developmental disabilities in children who are under the age of five. Such delays relate to cognition, social functioning, speech, language, and motor skills

It is generally seen as a temporary diagnosis applying to kids who are still too young to take standardized IQ tests.