

GROUPS OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

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ANNOTATION

Recently, more and more attention has been paid to the education of children with disabilities. Today, many parents of special children try not to protect their child from the outside world, but, on the contrary, to introduce him as early as possible to the same life as his peers lead. In the Russian Federation, absolutely all residents of the country have the right to receive education.

Key words: Children, plan develop, classification

Children with special needs can study in any educational institutions according to a special lesson plan developed by specialists, and when special conditions are created. The classification of children with disabilities is focused on the learning process and considers the features of their development from this point of view. With the help of educational and correctional work of educational institutions, it is possible to overcome many disorders caused by health problems.

Groups of children with disabilities

Special conditions must be created for children with disabilities to receive high-quality affordable education (the Law on Education of the Russian Federation).

Experts distinguish several groups of children with disabilities:

Visual impairment. Blind or visually impaired children.

Violation of the hearing aid. Deaf, hard-of-hearing children, as well as children with speech problems and disorders of the vestibular apparatus.

Mental retardation. Children with intellectual disability, persistent and prolonged state of emotional immaturity, as well as with a slow rate of formation of standard mental functions.

Violation of intellectual development. Children with organic brain damage and identified mental retardation.

Severe speech disorders. Children with any complex disorders of communicative functions that lead to inability to assimilate speech, difficulties in recognizing it, inability to read or stuttering. Experts also attribute various deviations at the psychophysical level to severe speech disorders.

Problems with the musculoskeletal system. Children with a violation of the central nervous system, cerebral palsy, damage to various parts of the brain responsible for movement.

Communication or behavior disorders. Children with psychological characteristics: autism spectrum disorders, difficulties communicating with peers, hyperactivity or lack of attention.

Complex violations

Complex is a combination of two or more disorders or developmental disorders in a child.

Forms of education for children with disabilities

There are different options for the forms of education of children with disabilities. They are aimed at ensuring equal access to education for all students at all levels of general and vocational education.

At school or at home?

Full—time - has the right to a non-linear schedule (alternating lessons and remedial classes in the morning); may have an additional day off, holidays.

Part-time — the distribution of the hourly workload between full-time organizational forms (lessons, classes) and correspondence (work using modern online educational resources).

Correspondence — distance education; home—based education (full curriculum) - a parent's statement is required, confirmed by the decision of the medical commission.

In case of home-based education, in accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, the educational load is determined individually. The maximum load ranges from 21 hours in the 1st grade to 37 hours in the 11th grade.

In order to obtain a quality education for students at home, a network form of educational programs and various forms of training are provided (a teacher coming to the house, distance learning, attending part of the lessons at school).

Apart from other children or together with them?

Taking into account the diversity of special educational needs and individual opportunities, children with disabilities can study:

in individual organizations that carry out educational activities (for example, in special (correctional) educational institutions);
in separate classes, groups (for example, in correctional or resource classes of general education organizations);
together with other students (in conditions of inclusion).

Parents or legal representatives who decide where to teach a child with disabilities - in a general education special (correctional) school, correctional class or inclusive in a general education school — choose an educational organization (Article 44 of FZ-273). Parents can also choose family education, that is, not in an educational organization.

A child can be enrolled in a correctional school or a correctional class only upon the application of a parent and only if there is a recommendation from the PMPC to study according to an adapted program.

Admission to an educational organization may be refused only if there are no available places in it. Exceptions are cases when special requirements are established for admission to the organization (creative or intellectual tests during competitive selection, health requirements).

Children with hearing impairment (deaf, hard of hearing, late-deaf);

- Children with visual impairment (blind, visually impaired);
- Children with speech disorders (speech therapists);
- Children with musculoskeletal disorders;
- Children with mental retardation;
- Children with behavioral and communication disorders;
- Children with mental retardation;

Children with complex disorders of psychophysical development, with so-called complex defects (deaf-blind, deaf or blind children with mental retardation).

Depending on the nature of the violation, some defects may completely overcome in the process of development, education and upbringing of the child, for example, in children of the third and sixth groups), others only smoothed out, and some only compensated.

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