



Educating children with multiple learning disabilities

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EDUCATIONAL DISABILITIES

Learning disabilities are due to neurobiological factors that alter brain function in ways that affect one or more cognitive processes associated with learning. Problems with these processes can interfere with learning basic skills such as read, write, and/or arithmetic. Many children sometimes suffer from certain topics and skills at school. If children struggle with certain skills over time and are still struggling, it can be a sign of a learning disability. Learning disabilities mean that your child has difficulty in one or more areas of teaching (Lange, 2010). The most common disability category (33%) was a specific learning disability. Schools need hard work to succeed. But for some students, even hard work may not be enough. Learning disabilities are disorders that impair the ability to process and retain information. Learning disabilities can change dramatically due to the many mental processes that affect learning. This is the most common educational disability (Noble, 2005).

Some Instructional Disabilities

Blindness: Even with corrective lenses, someone is taken into consideration legally blind if higher principal visible acuity of the attention is 6/60 (20/200) or less, or if the subject of imaginative and prescient is restricted to less.

Cerebral palsy: Cerebral palsy is frequently because of bizarre improvement of the prenatal mind that have an effect on someone's potential to transport and preserve stability and posture (Reiff, 1993).

Deafness: Deafness makes it hard to listen and apprehend the sound. This takes place while there may be a hassle with one or extra components of the ear, the nerves from the ear, or the auditory a part of the mind are immovable. However, deafness can develop slowly over the years or seem later in life, the incapacity to carry out sure activities, such as the motion of humans from region to region and the dearth of such potential because of musculoskeletal and/or anxious gadget issues

Dysgraphia: Dysgraphia is a studying incapacity characterized *via* way of means of writing problems. This is a neuropathy which can have an effect on kids and adults. Aside from writing hard-to-study words, humans with dysgraphia generally tend to apply the incorrect phrase for what they're seeking to convey.

Dyslexia: Dyslexia is probably the most well-known learning disability that impairs students' ability to read and understand texts. There are several ways in which this disorder can manifest itself. Some people have a hard time recognizing phonemes. That is, you cannot see how the words are decomposed by sound. Similar problems can occur with phonological processing, and students cannot distinguish the sounds of similar words. Other issues are generally related to fluency, spelling, comprehension, etc. When suffering from dyslexia, students may have one or more reading problems. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). There is some debate about whether ADHD is a learning disability in the most technical sense, but it is arguably a common learning disability. ADHD students are having a hard time paying attention and continuing to work. These students are easily distracted and often struggle in traditional school environments. Experts have associated ADHD with brain structure, and there is evidence that ADHD may also have a genetic component it can be successfully treated with medication and behavioral therapy (Saunders, 2003).

Autism (AU): It severely impairs linguistic and non-verbal communication and social interactions, generally manifested before the age of three, and adversely affect a child's academic performance. Other features often associated with autism include engaging in repetitive activities, stereotyped movements, resistance to changes in the environment.

Dyscalculia: Dyscalculia sometimes called dysrhythmia.it is a disability resulting in difficulty learning or comprehending arithmetic, such as difficulty in understanding numbers, learning how to manipulate numbers, performing mathematical calculations and

learning facts in mathematics. It is sometimes informally known as "math dyslexia", though this can be misleading as dyslexia is a different condition from dyscalculia (Trybus, 2019).

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