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Chapter 1 : Holdings : Vocational rehabilitation for the disadvantaged : | York University Libraries

Alternatives in rehabilitating the handicapped: a policy analysis / edited by Jeffrey Rubin with Valerie LaPorte. HD A47
Disability servitude: from peonage to poverty / Ruthie-Marie Beckwith.

These programs may fall under the authority of governmental or non-profit agencies. The subsequent successful award recipients received funding to continue with program development and enhanced services for a five year period, beginning July 1, . The following is a list of the award recipients: New York City Metropolitan Area: The Bronx Mental Health Diversion Services, operated by the Education and Assistance Corporation EAC , has been providing screening, assessment, treatment planning, placement and case management each year, since July , for or more seriously mentally ill offenders with co-occurring substance abuse disorders. The program model builds upon the current TASC model, by adding a multi-disciplinary mental health team to meet the needs of dually-diagnosed offenders and uses a special Supreme Court Mental Health Part to establish treatment diversion orders and to monitor treatment compliance. The unit includes a psychiatrist, psychologist, and specially trained forensic case managers who work together to achieve the best treatment outcomes. With the court, the treatment team determines an accurate diagnosis, performs specialized risk assessments, develops a treatment plan, and monitors and coordinates the care of the identified defendants, throughout their participation in the program. The Nathaniel Project, created by the Center for Alternative Sentencing and Employment Services CASES , began work under this project in and provides 24 months of extra-intensive supervision for felon-indicted individuals who are seriously and persistently mentally ill. The program offers comprehensive mental health and integrated substance abuse treatment, rehabilitation, case management, court advocacy and reporting, and monitored linkages to housing and social services. The project effectively links the justice and mental health systems and has a track record of services for this specialized population. The ACT team is a mobile multi-disciplinary staff including a psychiatrist and nurse in addition to social workers, a substance abuse counselor, and a peer specialist who provides intensive treatment services to participants directly in the community. The case management service links individuals with available mental health resources and in collaboration with probation, works to ensure that participants follow through with treatment. General mental health training for probation officers, as well as crisis intervention services, is also provided. This program operates as a day reporting center for those probationers in need of such services and provides intensive supervision. Areas addressed in this collaborative effort include treatment, medication, compliance, substance abuse, education, employment, homelessness and life skills. Particular emphasis is placed on working with individuals who are currently incarcerated or who are at high risk of incarceration with serious mental illnesses. The model features the utilization of a therapeutic team review of defendants at several points in criminal justice process. Intensive case planning and individualized treatment plans are conducted with all enrollees using a person centered approach. TIP is a promising evidenced-based intervention that focuses on four primary domains: Program effectiveness is enhanced by using a variety of other existing community services. The program also assists in applying for benefits with the Department of Social Services and other appropriate services such as vocational and educational services. Pretrial Services Most counties in New York State have implemented a pretrial release service, either through programs offered by the county probation department or through a community-based organization, to avoid unnecessary detention of defendants who are unable to post bail. Specialized Programs Specialized ATI programs describe a variety of different approaches to the management of offenders aimed at maintaining support within the community. Here, target populations are identified and unique supervision of such populations is accomplished. Example populations include women, juvenile offenders, and individuals with multiple needs. Community Service These programs provide the courts with a means of creating a meaningful sanction for non-violent offenders who will return, through unpaid supervised work, an established amount of service to the community, as "payment" for the harm caused by their criminal behavior

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sex offenders are excluded from any consideration for a community service alternative. The primary goals of community service involve community safety, while enforcing the court order of a specified number of community service hours. The significant contribution of the Defender-Based Advocacy service is the expanded capacity to screen defendants who could be appropriately managed within a community corrections setting, preparing a needs-based assessment and a client-specific plan for community based orders and conditions of release.

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Chapter 2 : Holdings : Alternatives in rehabilitating the handicapped : | York University Libraries

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Rehabilitation for Disabled People: Professor Barnes, from the Centre for Disability Studies, University of Leeds, England argues that the relationship between disability and rehabilitation is best explained in terms of three distinct but related definitions of disability: He concludes with a brief focus on alternative strategies generated by disabled people and their organisations. This paper argues that the relationship between disability and rehabilitation is best explained in terms of three distinct but related definitions of disability. It concludes with a brief focus on alternative strategies generated by disabled people and their organisations. Introduction When thinking about disability and rehabilitation it is important to remember that perceptions of disability are slowly changing. Since at least the s there has been a gradual but increasing realisation amongst politicians, policy makers and, later, social scientists, across the world that the problem of disability can no longer be considered in purely individualistic medical terms Barnes and Mercer, Recent estimates suggest that there are around 8. All of which has major financial, political and cultural implications for national governments and international bodies such as the European Union and the United Nations. By adopting a socio-political analysis of disability, rooted mainly in the work of British disabled activists, this paper will argue that such solutions are counter productive and only serve to perpetuate and exacerbate the problems encountered by people with perceived impairments and labelled disabled. It is divided into two main sections. The second section will address the various barriers; economic, political and cultural, to meaningful inclusion for disabled people in contemporary society. The paper will conclude by suggesting that the foundations for alternative strategies have been laid but have yet to be fully explored by social scientists working in the disability studies field. Three views of Disability and Rehabilitation The relationship between disability and rehabilitation can best be understood with regard to three distinct but related definitions of disability. The traditional Individualistic approach. Although, historically, the individualistic medical approach to disability has in one way or another dominated western culture since at least the nineteenth century Oliver, Scheer and Groce, Ingstad and Whyte, This clearly flies in the face of reality since historically humans have always moulded the environment to suit their needs rather than the other way round Barnes, Apart from the fact that this is inaccurate, it creates distinctions and barriers between people with and without accredited impairments where there need not and should be none. The limitations of such interventions have been well documented by disabled activists across the world since the s Hunt, This re-definition is a concerted attempt to bring together the traditional individualistic medical model of disability, referred to above, and the more radical socio-political interpretation discussed below; partly, as a result of its rejection by disabled people, their organisations and allies within and without the academy Driedger, In short, it has proved unacceptable to many and has not provided the clarity of meaning that was originally intended. In common with its predecessor, the ICF retains a three-fold construct. Within this framework disability remains a health rather than a political concern. In acknowledging the importance of the social and physical environment, the ICF can be said to be an improvement on its predecessor Hurst, Notwithstanding, it is unlikely to be any more successful than its antecedent in generating a universal language of disability, because transforming cultural differences in conceptualising impairment and disability is notoriously difficult to achieve Bury, The concept of participation is included but underdeveloped in the scheme and is still linked to individual circumstances rather than tied firmly to social and political inclusion. In addition, whilst the significance of context is emphasised in the ICF, strategies for its measurement are limited. Potential users are encouraged to classify environmental factors, but there are no effective tools with which to do so nor, indeed, to assess the disabling tendencies, or otherwise, of government policies and practices, physical environments and cultural contexts

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Baylies, This apparent retreat from overtly political concerns has characterised the bulk of mainstream social science since at least the nineteenth century. This has prompted assertions that such accounts serve only to re-enforce rather than undermine the struggle for inclusion Hunt, Gordon and Rosenblum, Here, the emphasis is on integrating disabled people into mainstream society. However, in some instances in order to attain a certain training objective special time limited rehabilitation courses may be organised, where appropriate, in residential form UN, Additionally, though the Standard Rules emphasise the importance of the involvement of disabled people and their organisations in the development of rehabilitation programmes, there is no clear statement that such strategies must be controlled by or accountable to them. There is therefore a tacit assumption that such services will be professionally led. This is due to, first, the on-going and relentless subjugation of national governments by trans-national corporate interests and monetary organisations, and their ensuing prioritisation of profit over people and, second, the enormity of the barriers, economic, political and cultural, encountered by disabled people in both rich and poor countries alike. In such an environment orthodox thinking on rehabilitation accords a convenient practical expedient for politicians, policy makers and professional institutions and organisations. As a result practitioners have invariably little choice but to opt for predominantly individual medical rather than collective political solutions in response to the problem of exclusion. This is the very opposite of what is needed. The radical socio political approach. Notwithstanding, there had been a groundswell of political activity amongst disabled people across the world during the 60s and 70s Scotch, Charlton, , it was left to disabled people themselves to develop a sustained critique of orthodox explanations for the various deprivations experienced by people with accredited impairments and labelled disabled. Comprised exclusively of people with physical and sensory impairments, the UPIAS manifesto entitled The Fundamental Principles of Disability contains the profound assertion that it is society that disables people with impairments. In our view it is society which disables physically impaired people. Disability emphasis added is something imposed on top of our impairments by the way we are unnecessarily isolated and excluded from full participation in society. Clearly, the medical conceptualisation of physical impairment has been retained, in contrast to the definition of disability in socio-political terms. This has caused considerable confusion outside the United Kingdom since many non-English speaking countries have no equivalent, or are unhappy, with the term impairment. The confusion is further compounded by the tendency amongst academics and professionals to ignore the theoretical and investigative implications of the UPIAS construct. This holistic approach is based on the insight that in a society geared almost exclusively to the needs of a mythical non-disabled ideal, physical, sensory and cognitive impairments are inevitably interrelated. Also labels have little meaning beyond the need for appropriate medical treatments and social supports; they are also socially and politically divisive. This approach centres on the various barriers: An inability to speak is an impairment but an inability to communicate because appropriate technical aids are not made available is a disability. For example, drawing on recent feminist and postmodernist insights, Shakespeare and Watson argue that the social model distinction between impairment and disability is untenable, impractical, and represents an outmoded dogma that should be abandoned. This leads to the assertion that intervention at the physical, psychological, environmental and socio-political levels is the key to progressive change, and that one should not be a substitute for another. Campbell and Oliver, It is a concerted attempt to politicize disability in order to provide a clear and unambiguous focus on the very real and multiple deprivations that are imposed on people whose biological conditions are deemed socially unacceptable in order to bring about radical structural and cultural change. All of which require far reaching political rather than medical solutions. It was institutionalised throughout Europe as a consequence of the economic, ideological and cultural upheavals that accompanied industrial development during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Oliver, The growing importance of economic rationality, liberal utilitarianism, and medical science during this period contributed to and compounded ancient fears and prejudices and provided the intellectual justification for more extreme measures. These included the systematic removal of large numbers of people with any form of physical or cognitive abnormality from the mainstream of every day life. It finds expression in a variety of forms, but

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probably the most significant example can be found in current debates about abortion and euthanasia. In many countries campaigns to legalise abortion explicitly reaffirm societal attitudes toward physical and cognitive abnormality. Women are often put under enormous pressure by doctors and families to abort a pregnancy once impairment is detected. This is clearly reflected in the following statement from Professor Bob Edwards delivered at the European Conference on Human Reproduction and Embryology in 1984. Despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of impairments are acquired rather than hereditary, there is little doubt that such assertions devalue the very existence of anyone with a recognised impairment and, at the same time undermines the legitimacy of their demands for meaningful change. Discrimination against disabled children is endemic to contemporary education and employment systems. Formal education is geared for two main activities. Support for separate provision comes from a variety of sources including policy makers, professionals, parents and some sections of the disabled community. Advocates maintain that segregated schooling is more efficient and effective because scarce and costly resources such as specialist teachers and equipment can be concentrated in special school environments Corbett Segregated schooling has long been the preferred option of Deaf people and their organisations as it is the only way to ensure the continuity of Deaf culture, non-aural communication systems, and that children with hearing impairments grow up with a positive self-identity and therefore able to participate effectively in a predominantly aural society. This has created a deep division between Deaf organisations and most other organisations of disabled people who argue that the special education system is deeply implicated in the oppression of people with impairments and should be abolished Corker, Critics maintain that removing disabled children from family, peers and the local community has wide-ranging negative implications Morris In special schools impairment considerations often take priority over educational ones. Lower expectations amongst educationalists and teachers often means that disabled children are exposed to a limited curriculum consequently the academic achievements of pupils in these environments is well below that of non-disabled peers. Strategies include a national curriculum, and published league tables with performance indicators of educational attainment and exam results. In this policy environment disabled pupils are perceived as a liability. Similar patterns of lower educational achievement among disabled children compared with non-disabled peers exist around the world. In Canada and Australia, this is widely documented at both secondary and university levels Gleeson In most modern societies paid work is arguably the most important criterion for categorising people in terms of class, status and power. Consequently, those on the margins of the labour market encounter a variety of economic, political and social deprivations. Although unemployment rates vary over time and place, except in times of war, this is a common experience for disabled workers. The unemployment rate for disabled Americans in the mid 1980s stood at 15.5%. The figures for Australia tell a similar story Gleeson, Disabled people are particularly under-represented in the professions and management, where there are higher earnings, job security and opportunities for promotion. Conversely, disabled people are over-represented in low skilled, poorly paid, less secure jobs. In Britain disabled men working full time earned on average 25 percent less than their non-disabled counterparts while the wages of disabled women were only two thirds that of disabled men Burchardt In Australia disabled employees earn around 30 percent less than their non-disabled equivalents Gleeson In the USA disabled workers earn only 64 percent of the average non-disabled income, often due to lower hourly wages and fewer hours worked LaPlante et al. This can be attributed to several factors. In Britain, for example, there is consistent and persuasive evidence of negative practices and attitudes towards the employment of disabled workers among both employers and workmates. Inaccessible transport and workplaces, inflexible working conditions provide significant barriers. Similar patterns have been identified across Europe and North America Thornton et al. An important outcome of this situation is that the majority of disabled people in western countries experience higher levels of poverty, and are more reliant on state welfare payments or charity for financial support. In Britain, state welfare benefits are the sole source of income for three-quarters of all disabled adults. Indeed, around 45 percent of disabled Britons live below the official poverty line Barnes and Mercer, 1990, while in the USA 30 per-cent of disabled people of working age are classified as living in poverty.

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The rate is even higher amongst specific sections of the disabled community, rising to 72 percent for disabled women with children under 6 years LaPlante et al. This is reinforced by expenditure on impairment related items such as specialised equipment, personal clothing, heating, transport and housing adaptations Berthoud,

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Chapter 3 : Library Resource Finder: Staff View for: Alternatives in rehabilitating the handi

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Improve your quality of life with the best handicap equipment. Does it fulfill my needs? How much ability does it require? Will I be able to use it? Temporary or Permanent Disability? Can I get it used , donated or free? Will it fit in my home? Can I install this? Does it meet ADA Guidelines? Is it aesthetically pleasing to look at? Questions to Consider Before Purchasing Handicapped Equipment Handicapped equipment is there to make your daily life easier. The better informed you are on the handicapped products available, the better you can perform your normal tasks. Picking the appropriate handicapped supplies Most of the time, a doctor will recommend a device for your specific uses. However, you are more familiar with how your body works and being informed about which handicapped supplies are the best, will help you develop a better routine to get from point A to B. Depending on the length of your handicap, it might be cost effective to get something installed permanently. Additionally, a lot of these products are recommended ADA adaptive equipment but some are also highly regarded and reviewed by people who actually used them. What kind of disability do I have? A temporary disability is where you are unable to perform your regular tasks due to a change in your physical or mental self, but will eventually regain that ability. Temporary disability can also be considered a time of rehabilitation because the handicap, with proper healing, will repair itself. The most common supplies used in this scenario are crutches, wraps, bandages, a wheelchair , and sometimes a temporary wheelchair ramp. A permanent disability is a condition where it will remain with you for the rest of your life. The chance of a recovery is very unlikely. In these situations, it is important to be comfortable with your surroundings. For permanent disabilities, you might be required to make modifications to your home such installing a wheelchair ramp or stair lifts. You may also need to relearn how to do your daily tasks with a handicap such as getting into your car, calling handicapped wheelchair vans or taking a shower in a wheelchair. Handicap vehicles like handicapped cars and handicap motorhomes make it possible to travel and interact with the world. As an alternative, you can always convert your vehicle or add handicap hand controls for a more independent driving approach. As you gain more experience in this, it will become second nature. About Handicapped Equipment We provide the resources for temporarily disabled or permanently disabled persons in their search for handicapped equipment and supplies. Regardless of your situation, getting the right equipment will help create a handicap accessible living area, so you can continue doing the things you used to do. We believe in maintaining an excellent quality of life wherever you go. Any questions, comments or advertising requests can be directed to our contact page. Looking For A Gift or Present?

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Chapter 6 : Rehabilitation for Disabled People: a "sick" joke? | Independent Living Institute

Rubin J (ed) () Alternatives in rehabilitating the handicapped: a policy analysis. Human Sciences Press, New York

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Chapter 7 : Alternative to Incarceration (ATI) Programs - NY DCJS

The real handicap confronting the disabled arises when myths, misconceptions, and negative attitudes, including both the public's and those of the disabled themselves, restrict their opportunities and stunt their motivation far beyond the relatively narrow limitations imposed by their disabilities.

Chapter 8 : Handicapped Equipment

In the s, disabled veterans and other people with disabilities begin the barrier-free movement. The combined efforts of the U.S. Veterans Administration, the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and the National Easter Seals Society, among others, result in the development of national standards for "barrier-free" buildings.

Chapter 9 : Sentencing Alternatives: Prison, Probation, Fines, and Community Service | calendrierdelascie

The difficulties began early last month when PRIDE (People for Rehabilitating and Integrating the Disabled through Education) agreed to join Helping Hand, a group of telephone company employes in.