

## **Book Review :**

### **Segregation Hurts voices of youth with disabilities and their families in India**

#### **Mehnaz Shafi**

Research Scholar, Department of Education, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, J&K, India

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#### **About The Author**

Dr pavan john Antony has over ten years of work experience in the field of education and is currently an Assistant professor in special education at Adelphi university new york. He was actively involved in working with adult with disabilities transitioning with them in community and their group homes. Dr Antony published several articles, and regularly present at national and international conference.

#### **Introduction of book**

Segregation of Hurts is the book that explores the stories of six families who have children with disabilities. The families who reside in south west of India shared their daily experience living with child disabilities in Indian society. These children face exclusion and denial of admission to local public school due to their disabilities and they were forced to seek admission in special school in their neighbouring community. This book provide a unique novel and unique perspective about the daily struggle of families who silently and shut out due to the short coming and oppressive nature of the education system. Individual with disabilities are treated similar to the untouchability in the nation.

Chapter 2nd “Usman and khadeeja” This story is about the child he was a problem of cerebral palsy his name was ‘Shawn’ belongs to uneducated and higher class family. Their parents say that the disabilities of their child made by the mistake of the doctor and their staffs because they hide the problem of disabilities from them. They don’t believe on karma and past deeds as their child born due to their past deed. Shawn was sent to special school where the children from the age of four to twenty four year of children are studied in the same class. By paying fee because their parents was not know about the policies and law about the special education and also not given admission in public schools due to their disability . They don’t get the opportunities to study in higher education and they ermine in the same class. Usman believe in change but does not think it will be come soon through the government he urged the need for parent association to come forward and adequate for their children rights. He also said that government officials can bring change through good programmes. He thinks the future of children with any disability can be secured if the govt support them via special investment schemes or insurance plans that will be secure their future.

Chapter 3rd “Thomas and nacy” This story is also talk about the disable child his name wwas’titi’. He was also a problem of cerebral palsy. He belongs to educated and

higher class family. Their parents noticed the problem in their child after 29 days and they start treatment. His father believe in past deeds but mother don't believed. He was attended the special school for 12 years only and stay home because he was not satisfied with the special education. He was very intelligent he know very well about the computer. He learn this skill by using internet and their parents come if they have any question about the computer. Their parents says all these change occur in him by using internet and computer not through govt because they not get any help from the govt. Govt also not helped the disable child.

Chapter 4th "krishna and Neha" This chapter talk about down syndrome child . his name was 'unique' belongs to middle class and educated parents. His parents take them abroad in Dubai for treatment. He was sent to regular school in Dubai where they learn many skills through education received from Dubai but they come back to karalla. And send unique to special school but not get the satisfied education. Krishna compare the education received by unique form Dubai to Kerela and not satisfied with special education of kerela, his father inquire about the law and policies for people with disabilities from the officer but don not get any information regarding this. The local officer are not the majority of leader are uneducated they do not care about human values. The voice of the disable doesn't heard by the people in power.

5th chapter "Amar and Amina" This chapter is about the child with intellectually disability belongs to less educated and middle class family. The name of the child was 'saad' he was required to feed. their parents noticed that their child unable to grasp things. They take the child at hospital but doctor didn't identify any problem with sad. Most people in the society believe in tradition practice without knowing the fact they have no knowledge and awareness about the children with disabilities. But their parents not believe on traditional practice. They send 'saad' to special school but teacher and govt don not give attention towards them. Many people feared to go to court for their right and forced to remove the children from special need. The teacher also poor trained in special school. they don't get the financial assistant because of laziness of govt.

Chapter 6th "Joseph and Jane" This chapter is discussed about the twin with intellectual disability. they belongs to less educated and lower class family. The name of the child was "Alas and Vilas". They getting sick very often and they were taken to doctor with a hope to cure. Doctor consulted to send their child in special school. They have a only place where children and teachers respect and accept other disabilities. Lot of change come in their child from the special education and also get help from the govt. They denied admission to local school due to their communication skill and also saying other child will be trouble "pick up negative behaviour" if they learn with the normal children. They don't get any option and send in special school by paying fees. "Alas" get award for running race. Their parents not received any advice from professional.

Chapter 7th "javed and Jasmin" This chapter also talk about the intellectually disable child belongs to uneducated and lower class family. His name 'dhas'. After one year both parents observed the problem in their child and consulted doctor continue their treatment. Doctor consulted to send the child to special school. They send their child in special school by paying fees because they don't know about the law and policies about the special school system. Joseph drink alcohol and saying his son by giving rat poison when dahas react on the situation by breaking things. Neighbour also beaten him when dhas play with thier children. They believe that change can occur in their

child if the state elect educated people, Krishna point out the several drawbacks in education system. And they also disagree with the govt that the Kerala population with literacy rate in India. If the Kerela state is literacy the disable will ermine these situation.

Chapter 8 “compiling stories “This chapter include the discussion of the various social, cultural and educational experiences and attitude to words children with disabilities from childhood to their current teen age year. In this chapter discussed that the doctor played a great role in the life of the general public in India . Usually doctor is considered to be most knowledgeable. But ten out of twelve participants share that the doctor who assisted with the delivery of the child didn’t communicate with them regarding any development delay in their new born all the participants does not know the exact diagnoses of the children’s systems. In this chapter also discussed that education is a free and compulsory for all children but the disable child are required to pay fee. All the participant were no aware about the policies and law about the Inclusive education and denied admission in public school. According to all participants that general public has not aware about the disability in children whatsoever.

### **Conclusion**

This study is focused on the social, culture and educational attitudes towards disabilities based on the personal experiences of the parents of children with disabilities. This study also helped the reader to understand the daily lives of the million the children with disability and their families in India. The parents participate in the study have made it clear that their children’s right to free and appropriate education in regular schools remind a dreams. Whether official and citizens of Kerala claim their state has eradicated the cast system and child labour but I would say children with disability are still being treated as minority to member of lower class system.

I will suggest this book to those parents who have disable children’s and those people have treat the disable child as a minority. This book is also useful for child’s care canter who care them. I will also suggest this book to special teachers who teach the disable children’s.