**INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY**

This classification is given to children with poor IQ, typically in the range of 70-75 or less. They have low adaptive behaviour or daily living skills (eating, dressing, communication and social skills). They are slower than their peers in acquiring life skills such as speech development or logic. The most common psychosocial challenges they face are blame, frustration, stigma, discrimination and social exclusion. Professional assistance is important in addressing these challenges.

Some of the different levels of intellectual disability:

* **Mild Intellectual Disability:**More than 85% of kids with the disability fall in this category and have no trouble until shortly before high school. With an IQ of around 50-69, they are sometimes unable to grasp abstract concepts but can, by and large, learn at a considerably fast rate and function independently.
* **Moderate Intellectual Disability:**Falling under the IQ range of 36-49, they constitute about 10% of the children that are afflicted with intellectual disability. These children can be integrated into society as they can pick up speech and essential life skills; however, their academic performance is likely to be dismal, and they would perform poorly in school.
* **Severe Intellectual Disability:**With an IQ of 20-35, these kids are in a minority of 3-4%. Through extensive training, kids with severe intellectual disability may be able to learn necessary life skills, but because they have an abnormal development, they would need frequent assistance.
* **Profound Intellectual Disability:**This is the most severe form of disability and is also the rarest, with only 1-2% of mentally challenged children constituting this group. They have IQ less than 20. They are severely handicapped and require extensive supervision due to poor life skills. However, with regular training and setting a routine, they may be able to pick up some essential skills.

Technology to help an intellectually disabled child include:

* Encourage the child’s independence. Let the child try new things by himself or herself by downloading the app – **MindSpace.**
* Provide guidance to the child while using this app and give positive feedback when your child does something well or masters something new.
* Get the child involved in the activities provided by the app.
* The app works just like the child’s teacher, and the parent will be able to follow his or her progress and reinforce what the child is learning through the app at home.