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Low Tech vs. High Tech Solutions

After technology emerged, it disrupted several operations; however, it developed more others to help disabled individuals cope with the learning process. Currently, technology is everywhere, and anyone can easily access and use it. There are two types of assistive technologies, the high tech and low-tech assistive technology (Erdem, 2017). High tech technology is those devices that produce service or operate while using the source of power. Similarly, low-tech assistive technology does not use any power source. Several high-tech solutions are used on college campuses, and they are based on different platforms such as personal computers, Chromebooks and mobile gadgets (Erdem, 2017). The high-tech solutions are developed based on students' type of disability. For example, those with reading problems can use text-to-speech and e-readers that provides services for reading or converting text to speech. Moreover, those with writing challenges can use speech-to-text and word prediction. At the same time, Virtual Manipulation is utilized with students with mathematics problems.

As stated earlier, low-tech assistive technologies are devices that do not need a lot of training and are less expensive and intricate. Therefore, these technologies are essential in ensuring all individuals obtain the necessary skills like other people. For example, during the coronavirus pandemic, communication used large print text to allow those with hearing problems to read and understand the coronavirus symptoms and precautions (Jadhav et al., 2020). Also, people with reading problems can use picture symbols to receive information that is intended. Mathematics students can use low tech solutions such as graph paper and number manipulative to realize the significant concept presented to other students. Similarly, those with writing problems can use other technologies such as pencil grips and raised line paper.

References

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