

Compensation for disadvantages for students with disabilities or chronic diseases

The Contact Point for Studying with Disability (KSB) advises students on their application for compensation due to disadvantages and provides support throughout the process.

Summary:

1. A consultation is recommended before applying. We can find the possible and useful compensation for disadvantages together.
2. Your informal application describes the impairment and its effects on the required study achievements. It is necessary to provide some medical or psychological information on your condition and concrete compensatory measures must be named.
3. A medical or a psychological certificate must support the application. It must include a diagnosis, how it impacts your study and recommendations for accommodations.
4. The application has to be submitted to the responsible examination secretariat.
5. The examination board decides on the application and sends a written decision.
6. Lecturers have to be informed about the granted measures to implement the compensation for disability.

Contact Point for Studying with Disability

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www.uni-saarland.de/ksb

Personal Advice

Your concerns can be clarified by phone, in writing, by e-mail or in a personal conversation.

To arrange an appointment, please write to:
ksb@uni-saarland.de

We are happy to offer consultations in English.
The office of KSB is accessible and barrier-free.



Photos: Titel: Lukas Hoffmann / innen links: Zerbor / innen Mitte: ZomeCreative / innen rechts: Johannes Hirsekom / außen links: Jörg Pütz

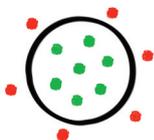
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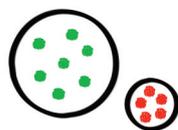
chronisch; Adjektiv - a) (Medizin) (von Krankheiten) sich langsam entwickelnd und lange dauernd; b) (umgangssprachlich) dauernd, ständig
Härtefall; Substantiv, maskulin - (bei strenger Einhaltung oder Anwendung von Vorschriften eintretender) Fall von sozialer Belastung oder Ungerechtigkeit
Inklusion; Substantiv, feminin - (Soziologie) das Miteinbezogensein; gleichberechtigte Teilhabe an etwas; Gegensatz Exklusion
Kontaktstelle; Substantiv, feminin - Stelle, an der ein Kontakt hergestellt wird oder eine Beratung erfolgt (z.B. Kontaktstelle Studium und Behinderung)
Krankheit; Substantiv, feminin - körperliche, geistige oder psychische Störung, die an bestimmten Symptomen erkennbar ist
Nachteil; Substantiv, maskulin - etwas (Umstand, Lage, Eigenschaft o.Ä.), was sich für jemanden gegenüber anderen negativ auswirkt, ihn beeinträchtigt, ihm schadet
Nachteilsausgleich; Substantiv, maskulin - das Ausgleichen von Ungleichheiten, Gegensätzlichkeiten, Nachteilen, Verschiedenheiten; Herstellung einer chancengleichen Teilhabe am Studium
Praktikum; Substantiv, Neutrum - a) im Rahmen einer Ausbildung außerhalb der (Hoch)schule abzuleistende praktische Tätigkeit; b) zur praktischen Anwendung des Erlernten eingerichtete Übung(sstunde) (besonders an naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultäten einer Hochschule)
Prüfungsausschuss; Substantiv, maskulin - Ausschuss, der etwas überwacht

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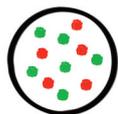
SEPARATION



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What is a compensation for disadvantages?

A compensation for disadvantages (Nachteilsausgleich – NTA) should ensure equal participation in studies and avoid discrimination on the basis of disability or chronic disease. The NTA is part of the "reasonable accommodation" as defined by the UN Convention (§24 (5) UN-BRK) on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities provided in the field of education.

The accommodations should compensate for existing limitations and disadvantages due to disability or chronic disease. This is always adjusted individually on a case-by-case basis.

The compensation for disadvantages does not mean benefits for studies or examinations. Instead, the accommodations must be designed to compensate for disadvantages, to create an equal opportunity but not any advantage. The study requirements do remain at similar levels!

Who can file a claim for compensation for disadvantages?

All students who are restricted in their studies by long-term health impairment can make an application for compensation for disadvantages. This includes not only a recognized severe disability but also chronic and mental diseases.

What types of compensation for disadvantages exist?

To arrange for the compensation for disadvantages, it is crucial to know how the impairment due to disability affects your studies. Since every disability or chronic disease has an individual course, the compensation is adjusted according to each individual case. The Contact Point for Studying with Disability (KSB) will help you to find the appropriate compensation.

The possible support for the study organization can be, for example:

- _ Barrier-free access to lectures and study events
- _ Modification of attendance requirements

The possible support for exams and tests can be, e.g.

- _ Time extension for examinations, term papers, and theses
- _ Modification of exam form
- _ Use of tools and aids
- _ Performing the tests in a separate room

Important: There is no claim to a specific form of compensation for disadvantages. The respective examination board makes the final decision!

How to apply for the compensation?

Before applying it can be helpful to consult with the appropriate counseling point, the examination secretariat and the lecturers.

In order to compensate for disadvantages for academic achievement or examinations, an informal written application must be submitted to the respective examination board. Especially concerning examinations, the application must be done well in advance of the exam.

What is an application for compensation for disadvantages?

The application must describe in detail the specific disadvantages and the desired compensatory measures. It is important to comprehensively explain in the application what is the link between the health impairment and the study situation and how this condition can be compensated.

The application must be accompanied by supporting documents, describing your condition so that the members of the examination board can understand the arguments. This can be a medical certificate, a psychological report and/or a copy of the certificate of severely disabled persons.