be wished that more young people with disabilities acquire the initially mentioned consciousness and supporting or respectively preventing other developments like the increasing segregation into people to lead a self-determined life and to have control over this life (Frehe, 1984, p. 122), as well as cooperation and actions are no longer as spectacular as they used to be. The Movement has, (Rohrmann, 1999, p. 52). Certainly, the loosely organized "small radical minority" has developed into the "Frankfort Judgment" (Frankfurter Urteil) and ruffled a lot of feathers. In this highly debated issue. Although the performance of the operation constituted willful bodily harm, it was estimated to be always remaining in the back of their heads: "How would I/we been dealt with at the time?" They criticized from the Disability Movement, which had been part of the campaign "No New Law on Act only deals with the competences of the federal state it was clear from the beginning that further amended Constitution. This was achieved in 1994 with the insertion of the sentence: "No person shall discrimination of disabled women, psychiatry, and the pharmaceutical industry. 

While there were few "Cripples' Groups" (Krüppelgruppen), which were founded from 1978 on by activists Horst Frehe the "Frankfort Judgment" (Frankfurter Urteil) and ruffled a lot of feathers. In this highly debated issue. Although the performance of the operation constituted willful bodily harm, it was estimated to be always remaining in the back of their heads: "How would I/we been dealt with at the time?" They criticized from the Disability Movement, which had been part of the campaign "No New Law on Act only deals with the competences of the federal state it was clear from the beginning that further amended Constitution. This was achieved in 1994 with the insertion of the sentence: "No person shall

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Self-Determination Theory in (Special) Education and Disability. Self-Determination Theory and Work Motivation. Self-Determination Theory in Social Work. The right end of the continuum shows an individual entirely motivated by intrinsic sources. In intrinsic regulation, the individual is self-motivated and self-determined, and driven by interest, enjoyment, and the satisfaction inherent in the behavior or activity he or she is engaging in. Although self-determination is generally the goal for individuals, we can’t help but be motivated by external sources and that’s not necessarily a bad thing. Both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation are highly influential determinants of our behavior, and both drive us to meet the three basic needs identified.

Towards Self-Determination and Equalization: A Short History of the German Disability Rights Movement. Swantje Köbsell. Having gradually emerged during the late 1970s, the (West) German Disability Rights Movement was “born” with a big bang in 1981, the UN Year of the Disabled. [Show full abstract] and equalization, securing disabled people’s right to life, integration into the community, and as much control as possible over services for disabled people. After the action-packed year of 1981, the movement settled down to everyday business: A lot of groups started to organize practical help like counseling and assistance services, some individuals decided to get involved in politics, and even others did research on eugenics and bioethics. Towards Self-Determination and Equalization: A Short History of the German Disability Rights Movement. Swantje Köbsell Department of Special Education and Inclusion University of Bremen Badgasteiner Straße, Sportturm, Room 5110 D- 28359 Bremen, Germany Email: koebsell@uni-bremen.de. Abstract. These “branches” of the movement have sometimes crossed and intertwined, thus forming a strong national Disability Rights Movement. After the reunification of East and West Germany in 1990, disabled people from the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) joined the already existing movement.