

Short Communication,

DYSLEXIA in Covid - 2019

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Dyslexia is rapidly increased during the covid - 19 pandemic due to the lockdown effect, shows that many children are at home lack peer communication and play. The children are stressed and anxious due to on line classes. However, frequency of communication among the children has reduced and no proper interactions.

Dyslexia is a developmental reading difficulty in children. Dyslexic children usually have a normal range of intelligence. They try hard to follow instructions, concentrate and be good at home in school. Yet, despite this effort he or she is unable to master school tasks and lag behind which results in embarrassing situation and school failure for him/her.

The child with dyslexia struggles to read and may start reading a word from the middle or from the end of a sentence. He / she demonstrate reading achievement that is below expected levels for the children his/ her age, education and intelligence. National Institute of Neurological disorders and stroke. {N.I.N.D.S} confirms that learning disability one in five students or 15 to 20% of language based learning disability. About 5% of the population will have severe reading disability. Less than 1/3 of the children with reading disability were receiving school services. Boys & girls appear to be equal. Dyslexia also called pure word blind, congenital word blindness, reading backward, alexia or slow learning.

Dyslexia: Gift or affliction or Neurological Deficiency.

Dyslexic children need learning support from parents and Teacher. It is important to strengthen

child self – confidence. Some top Scientists, engineers, painters and athletes' have been dyslexics – Albert Einstein, Thomas Edison, Alexander Graham Bell, Leonard Vinci, Walt Disney, Winston Churchill. Woodrow Wilson and many more.

What is dyslexia: causes and symptoms:

Dyslexia is caused by developmental delay and maturation lag, abnormalities in the left hemisphere and frontal speech regions in both hemispheres. Complication during pregnancy, Premature children, cerebral palsy and epileptic children, Abnormal testosterone level in foetal blood during developmental period, Children brought up in large families. Dyslexia is prevalent among family members. According to American study the risk that child will have dyslexia is increased from 4 to 13 times if one of the parents has dyslexia.

Errors in oral reading:

Omission, addition, distortion, substitution, slow reading and mispronunciation are common errors made by the dyslexic child. The child struggling to pronounce every word or hesitates while reading. In severe cases the problem in reading in individual letter, sentence and even a page may be seen.

Spelling changes:

Seen from early stages of learning to spell.

Behavioral changes:

Low self-esteem , shame , humiliation , demoralization , lack of motivation , sense of un happiness, dis like for reading and writing and decreased interest towards school , frustration , anxiety and depression are seen dyslexic children.

Memory:

Failure in both memory recall and sustained memory. Usually short term memory is affected and they show an inability to draw conclusion.

Reversal of words and Numbers.

A number of words and numbers are reversed by dyslexic children for example, **b with d , on with no , c with s .Numbers, 25 with 52, 12 with 21, 14 with 41, 18 with 81, 26 with 62.**

Method of Identifying:

IQ tests, Standard achievement test, standardized spelling test, picture test and sentence completion test are used to identify dyslexic children.

Overcoming dyslexia:

Educational approach and psycho social approaches are used to train the child with dyslexia. Educational approaches include , reading mastery , corrective reading , advance reading program, reciprocal teaching , perceptual skills training and occupational therapy. The psychosocial, Parental guidance and training, social skill training.

The role of dyslexia organizations:

There are many dyslexic organizations that are working for dyslexic children in all over the world. They provide vital support and advice for parents, teacher, and health professionals. Collaborative projects and conference.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, dyslexia is prevalent in our society, though not well recognized or understood. It is a life-long condition, which affect both children in school and adults in their vocational and social environments. Adults with dyslexia do exist and often are not recognized since they appear to function well in society.

Further, research needed to identify the nature of dyslexia and strategies that can be employed to achieve this goal. Individuals with dyslexia can learn to read, and with the right guidance, assistance and resources, can do so with a sense of

accomplishment, skill and confidence.

However all, Dyslexics needs lot of support and cooperation and structured Training during the Covid - 19 Pandemic ..

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