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A Study on Laws Related to Dyslexic Children

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ABSTRACT

DYSLEXIA word is small, but the children with that, suffers a lot.. Dyslexia means not only a learning disability but it also affects a child ability in the other areas of its life. Dyslexia makes a child not to listen any thing continuously for some time so the ability of listening affects the child.. Since the Dyslexia child could not learn and listen Quickly they may not come to a conclusion to give any answer to any question or to any word of others. it affects the speaking ability of Dyslexia child Primarily.. Dyslexia is passed in family lines through genes or through new genetic mutations and it is found more in boys than girls. The main aim of this study is to know how society sees dyslexia affected children. The researcher has followed an empirical research method. A total of 202 samples were collected by using a convenient sampling method. The result of what was observed from the study is how the dyslexic children feel lonely in various places & also face many difficulties and what are the ways available with us to support them. The main aim of the research report is to have a study on special laws for dyslexia children.

I. INTRODUCTION

The medical term Dyslexia refers to a condition where the individual finds it very hectic work in Reading, Writing, Reframing the words in a proper manner but it doesn't affect the general intelligence. Dyslexia is a Disease which affects people of all ages. About 5-10% of the population of the globe is experiencing this disorder.. Dyslexia is said to be derived from Greek word 'Dys' and the word 'Lexis'. Usually the symptoms of Dyslexia cannot be detected in earlier stages of life. Symptoms of Dyslexia depend from child to child. based on Neurological basis and the severity the dyslexia can vary from mild to severe. Generally dyslexia makes a child not to read Quickly like a regular child. since it is a neurological problem also automatically it affects the ability of reading. Dyslexia is generally shown by an uncommon equilibrium of various abilities. The proof which is taken from a research has shown that about 70% of the cases. The dyslexia has a hereditary reason, Yet at times birth troubles may have an ethological part. Individuals with this disease can likewise have problems in communicating

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language, even after they have been presented in good language models. They might think that it is difficult to speak plainly. The prior the youngster is evaluated, the sooner the person acquires the proper guidance. A 'Alarm' response will be very useful when these children can't adapt to certain situations. Most kids begin learning by how speech sounds make up the words. Kids with dyslexia, though, have difficulty in phonemic awareness and phonic. When a child struggles with the beginning steps in reading, comprehension may be bound to irritate & frustration likely to follow. Dyslexia is a neurologically-based repetitively familial confusion which often meddles their speaking skills. Kids with dyslexia often feel lonely & as they are not capable of doing things in an arranged manner as their peers do. So, it becomes difficult for them to cope up with. The main aim of the study is what all initiatives the government has to help children with dyslexia.

Special Provisions by Govt of India for Dyslexia Children

Current legal framework-

1. PERSONS WITH DISABILITY ACT, 2016: This act replaces the persons with disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995. It fulfills the obligations to the united national convention on the rights with disabilities. (UNCRPD) to which India is signatory. This act came into force on February 7, 1996. This act provides for both the preventive & promotional aspects of rehabilitation. Like education, employment and vocational training.

Affirmative Action

Aids & Appliances shall be made available to the people with disability.

Allotment of land shall be made at concessional rates to these people.

- House
- Business
- Special Recreational Centres
- Special Schools
- Research Schools
- Factories by entrepreneurs with disability.

2. REHABILITATION COUNCIL OF INDIA: This act came into existence in the year 2000. The RCI is considered to be a regulatory body which is responsible for standardisation of curriculum, research & development, training & manpower management, Recognition of

institutions offering various courses on the rehabilitation of the disabled, & registration of rehabilitation professionals.

3. **MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**: The national trust works towards providing opportunities for capacity development of persons with disability & their families, fulfilling their rights, facilitating & promoting the creation of an enabling kind of environment & an inclusive society.

Comparison with other Countries

Scientific studies indicate that about 23% of the school-goers in India are said to be suffering from dyslexia. Whereas, between 13 to 19 % of Americans have some type of dyslexia disease. In America the government has enacted 19 laws relating to dyslexia all over the country. But in India we have certainly only 12 laws for dyslexia currently.

Factors Affecting the Topic

1. **PHYSICAL FACTORS**: A family history of dyslexia or other learning disabilities. Individual differences in the parts of the brain that enable reading.

2. **ECONOMIC FACTORS**: As the treatment of dyslexia is very expensive, Shortage of the money is considered to be a big problem.

Objectives

1. To understand the various policies being introduced by our government for the welfare of Dyslexia children.

2. Trying to know the possibilities available in our hands for upgrading the dreams of these children with a disability.

3. To understand various problems being faced by the dyslexic children.

4. To provide emotional support to dyslexic children & help them know their strengths and weaknesses.

Literature Review

Specific learning disabilities are usually said as an heterogeneous group of conditions wherein there is a problem in processing language, A problem that puts a barrier on the ability of a person to comprehend, read, write & speak or do mathematical calculations. (Della Fina, Cera, and Palmisano 2017). Despite the reality that millions of people suffer silently from SLD. Still exists widespread confusion & false information with regard to identifications and interventions for SLD'S.(Della Fina, Cera, and Palmisano 2017; Hegarty and Alur 2002).

CBSE has made it compulsory for all CBSE recognized schools to appoint special educators. So, students with SLD can be easily assimilated with other students. The teaching methods should be easy-made for these students since they have some behavioural problems. In the oriented world, LD's are considered to be a problem in those countries which have its mother tongue as english. (Della Fina, Cera, and Palmisano 2017; Hegarty and Alur 2002; Karande, Mahajan, and Kulkarni 2009). Dropping out from school can be associated with factors like low economic status, behavioural issues, LD's or intellectual disability. There are students who are first-generation learners. Social attributes play a vital role in the overall course of illness. (S. Kirk, Gallagher, and Coleman 2014). Reading disability is the most common LD, amounting to at least 80% of all LD's. (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine et al. 2015)). Due to lack of awareness & reportedly lower incidence rates in asian countries. Researchers in the western world attributed this (Karanth and Rozario 2003) problem to the congested classrooms and backward teaching strategies. Due to this wide amount of difficulties being observed, It has been suggested that dyslexia is interlinked with domain-general learning deficit rather than a deficit which is specific to the processing of phonological material. (Nicolson and Fawcett 2011). This domain-general learning mechanism is usually referred to as statistical learning. (Nicolson and Fawcett 2011; Frost et al. 2015). Importantly, statistical learning has been put forward as a key ability involved in knowing of language and literacy skills. As it aids in the formation of new rules and regularities that are being present in spoken and written language. (Arciuli and Brock 2014). A range of studies has given us an idea that learning in SRT both in TD adults and TD children as young as 4 years of age. The comorbidity of LD with both internalizing and externalizing disorders says that there is a need for cognitive and behavioural approaches, remediation type of programmes is being offered to dyslexia children. (Sahoo, Biswas, and Padhy 2015). The authors have recommended the government of India to implement intensive and methodological training to fulfill the educational needs. Children with SLD are at an increased danger of hyperactivity. There is a strong relationship between inattentiveness and reading disabilities. (Cantwell and Baker 1991). The word disability in SLD's is a legal term as mentioned in RPWD Act, 2016(Branson and Miller 2002). Students with below average cognitive abilities who we cannot term as "slow learners". (S. A. Kirk and Chalfant 1984). Teaching methods and styles adopted by the teachers differ from school to school & also have regional differences. (Shafii 1992). In 1996, the Maharashtra government was the first in India to formally grant children with SPLD. As it benefits from availing the necessary provisions to enable them to complete their education in regular mainstream courses. (Rieser 2012). Overall writing does not communicate at the same

level as his or her other language skills.(National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine et al. 2015). Co-occurrence of major depressive disorder & LD's are studied in 100 children aged 9-12 years. (Shafii 1992). Various factors are implicated in understanding SLD. Social variables like socioeconomic stress & material education have links(Hollomon, Dobbins, and Scott 1998) with school education.(Stanton-Chapman et al. 2002). However in developmental dyscalculia & language difficulties there are no notable differences. (Cooper, Goswami, and Sahakian 2009). Genetic basis of dyslexia has also been identified.(Snowling, Muter, and Carroll 2007). Their referral is often made for reasons other than academic, (Kochhar-Bryant and Heishman 2010)

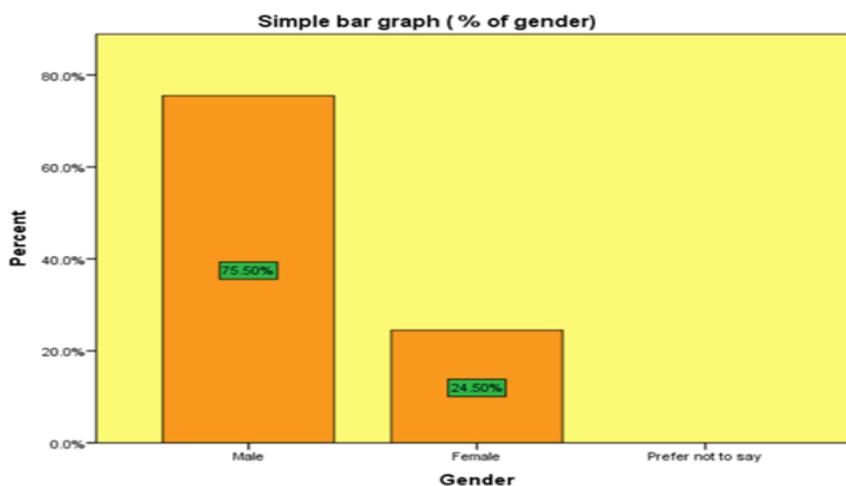
Methodology

The research method used here is empirical research. A total of 200 samples are collected. A questionnaire was prepared in Google form and it was emailed to some teachers, General public,

Parents of some dyslexic children and N.G.O's. They were also requested by the researcher to forward the link & email to their close ones. Their valuable response was collected for extensive analysis. The responses were collected from people residing inside Tamilnadu only. Opinion of the above said persons, like do they know about dyslexia disease, Are they aware of dyslexia symptoms etc. Their responses were collected by the researcher with the help of SPSS Software. The independent variables are age, Gender, Place of residence, Occupation, Monthly income & dependent variables used in this research. Did you hear about dyslexia disease, Do you know Muhammed Ali suffered from dyslexia? Are you aware of dyslexia symptoms? The tests used are simple bar graphs & multiple bar graphs.

II. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Figure 1: Comparison of male and female as respondents



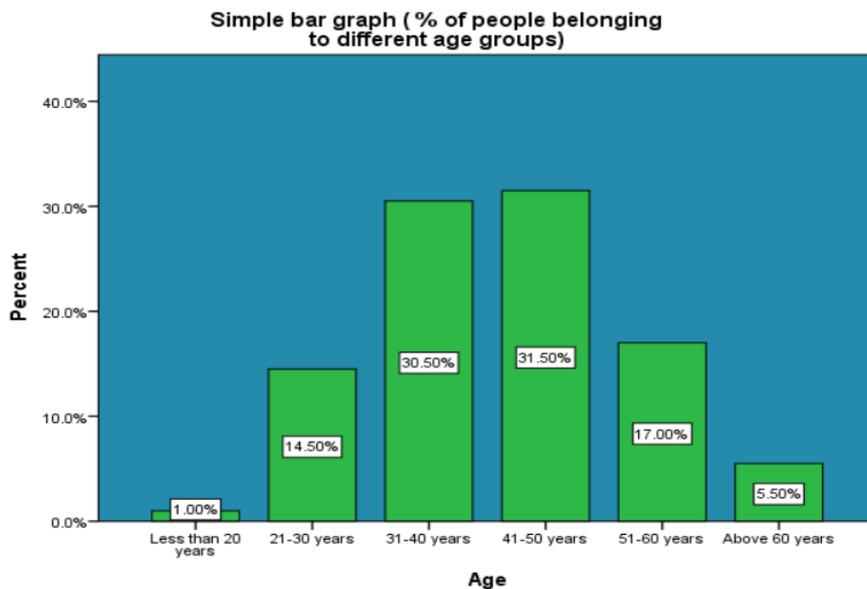
Legend:

Figure 1 represents the distribution of gender of the sample population and their percentage of the people in the total population who have responded to the questionnaire.

RESULT: The majority of the people i.e. 75.50 of people were male who responded to the questionnaire.

Note: Evaluation ratings were made during the September 2020 fall academic term

Figure 2: Comparison of age of male and female as respondents

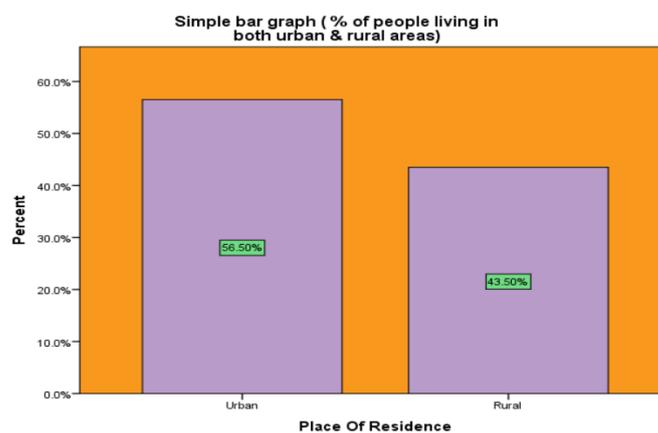


LEGEND: Figure 2 represents the distribution of age of sample population and percentage of people in the total population who have responded to the questionnaire.

RESULT: The majority of the people i.e 31.50% of the people who were between the ages of 41-50 years have responded to the questionnaire more than other age groups.

Note: Evaluation ratings were made during the September 2020 fall academic term

Figure 3: Comparison of age of male and female as respondents

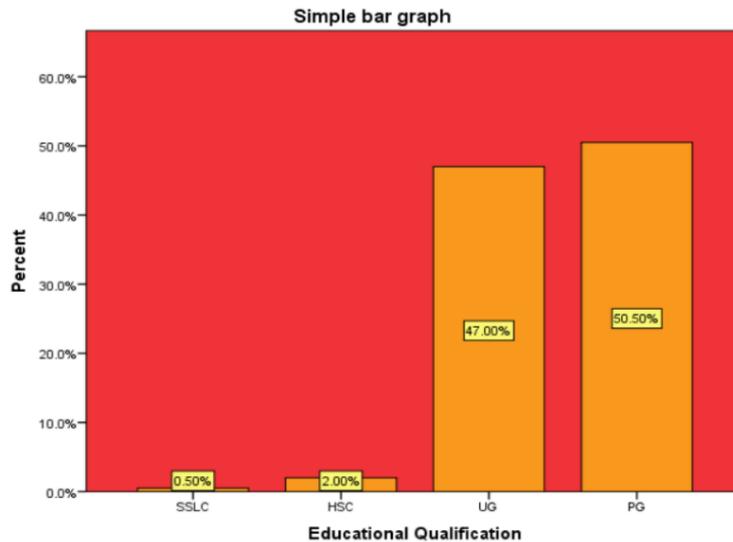


LEGEND: Figure 3 represents the place of residence of the population and percentage of the people in total population who have responded to the questionnaire.

RESULT: The majority of the people i.e. 56.50 % who were headed from urban areas have shown enthusiastic behaviour than the people from rural areas.

Note: Evaluation ratings were made during the September 2020 fall academic term

Figure 4: Comparison of educational qualifications of male and female as respondents

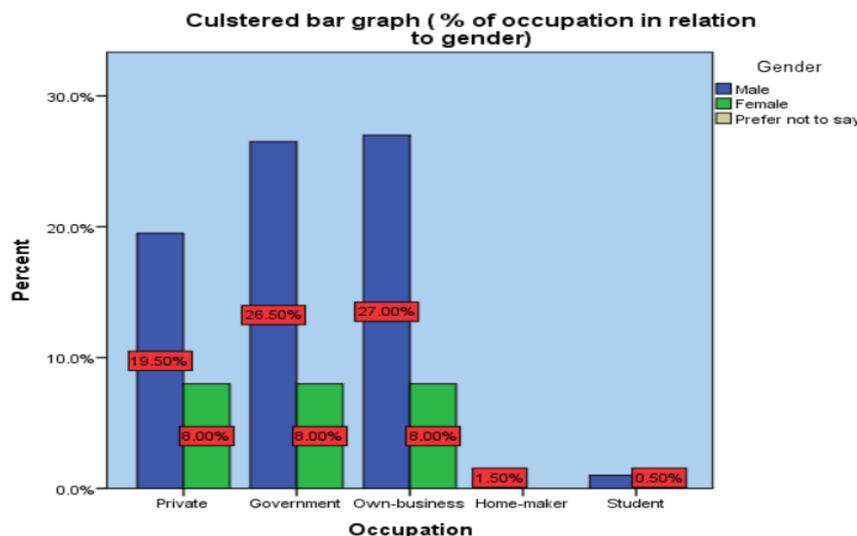


LEGEND: Figure 4 represents the educational qualifications of the population and percentage of the people who have responded to the questionnaire.

RESULTS: The majority of the people i.e. 50.50% of the people who have P.G degree have responded to the questionnaire more than other people.

Note: Evaluation ratings were made during the September 2020 fall academic term

Figure 5: Comparison of Occupation of male and female as respondents



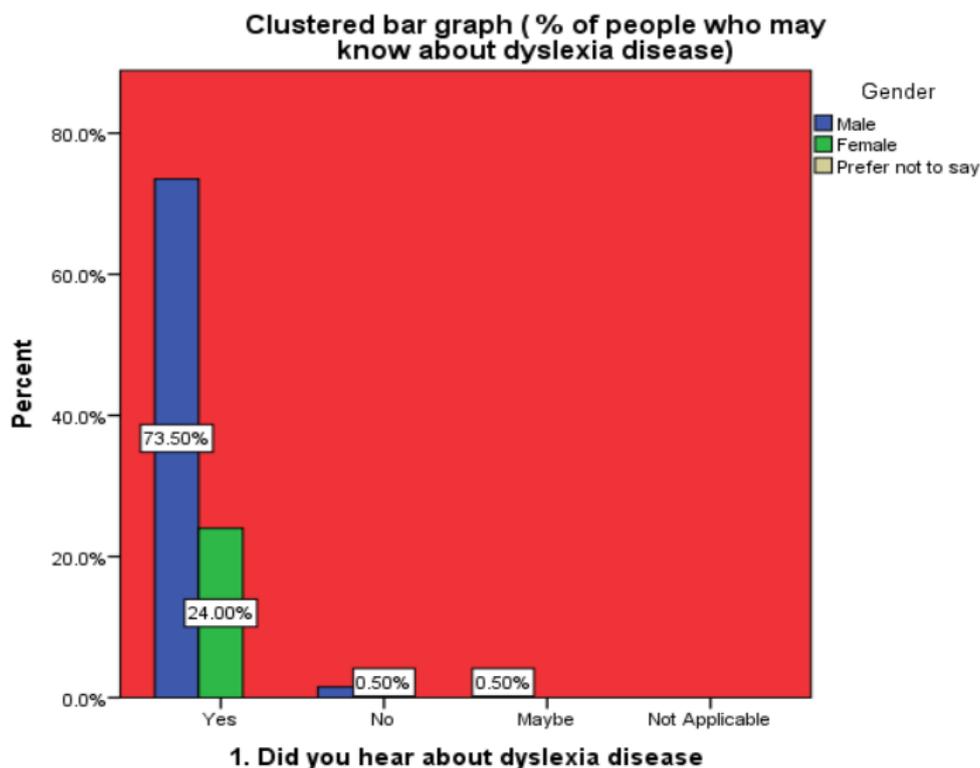
LEGEND: Figure 5 represents the percentage of the people occupation in relation to gender who have responded to the questionnaire.

RESULTS: The majority of the people from the government sector i.e 26.50% of male & 8.00% of females have responded to the questionnaire.

DISCUSSION: As the survey shows that people engage themselves in various fields of jobs in accordance with their respective gender. The people carry different ideas/ opinions over this survey.

Note: Evaluation ratings were made during the September 2020 fall academic term

Figure 6: Comparison of awareness of Dyslexia among male and female as respondents



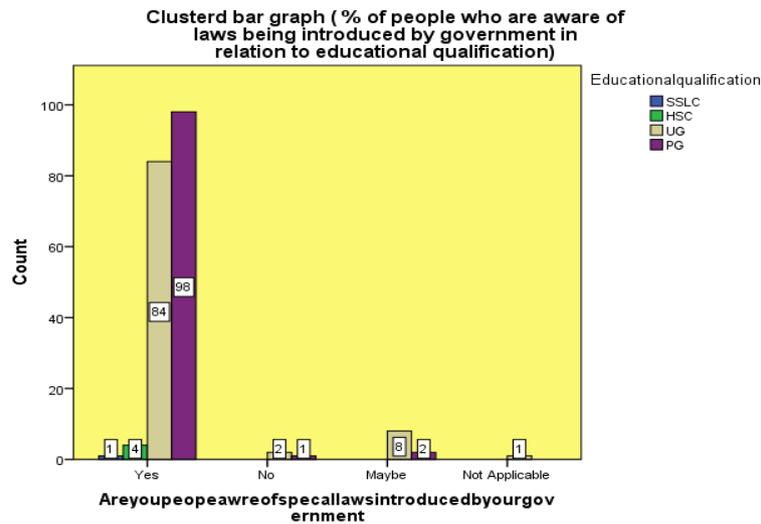
LEGEND: Figure 6 represents percentage of the people in the total population who said that they somewhat know about dyslexia children.

RESULTS: The majority of the people said yes i.e 73.50% of male and 24.00% of female have said that they heard about dyslexia disease.

DISCUSSION: As dyslexia has become a genetically common problem among children in many countries as of now. So, the % of people's responses has been increased as it would enable the people to have a better understanding of this disease.

Note: Evaluation ratings were made during the September 2020 fall academic term

Figure 7: Comparison of knowledge about dyslexia among male and female as respondents



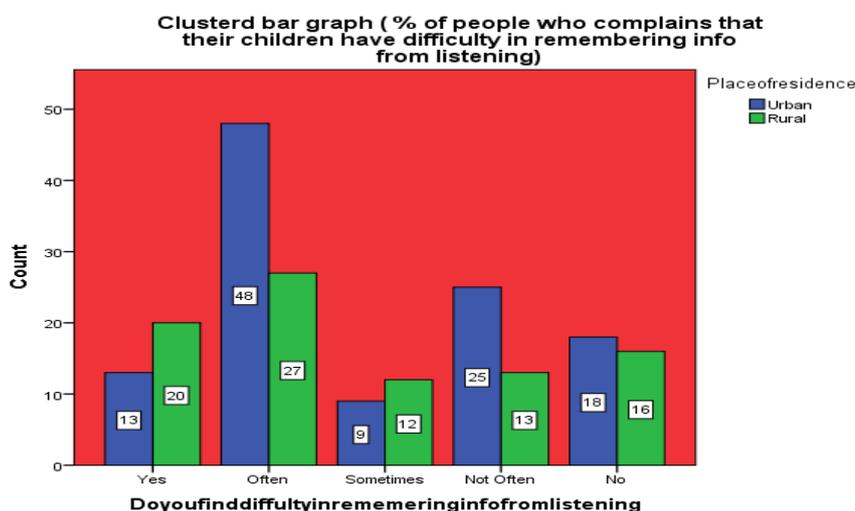
LEGEND: Figure 7 represents percentage of people in the total population who said that they were aware of laws being introduced by the government in relation to their educational qualification.

RESULTS: The majority of the people said yes about the above question and only a few of them told that they are unaware about the various governmental policies.

DISCUSSION: As the people honestly answer the above question. Since most of us are little aware about these issues because most of the people do have little knowledge about the outside world & one most important thing is what our government says but doesn't implement properly.

Note: Evaluation ratings were made during the September 2020 fall academic term

Figure 8: Comparison of parent’s knowledge about dyslexia among male and female as respondents



LEGEND: Figure 8 represents of the percentage of the people in the total population who said that their children face difficulty in remembering inform from listening in relation to their place of residence.

RESULT: The majority of the people said yes to the above question and only a few said other opinions

DISCUSSIONS: As the people truly said the above question. Since these diseases affect about 1/4th of the children in a family. It is necessary to have good knowledge to the parents to treat their children according to the severity of the disease.

Note: Evaluation ratings were made during the September 2020 fall academic term

LIMITATIONS

One of the limitations is the sample size of the reports since it is only 200 which is not enough to draw conclusions for the entire populations which is 130 crore in our country and in that survey 60% of the respondents are young, Middle Age As well as office-goers which make it difficult for the researcher for extrapolation.

III. CONCLUSION

So, as a conclusion we can say that our government is far from the other foreign countries in formulation as well as implementation of various laws relating to dyslexia. Dyslexia is a kind of learning disability that is not a disease. A comprehension of a child with this disease & their challenges, what are they meant for understudied home execution. So, these children has to be recognized by others who are all right with the help of some equality that should be shown by the other people.

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