
TECHNIQUES FOR TEACHING CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES AND EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS

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Abstract: Child psychiatrists and other mental health professionals play a key role in recognizing, diagnosing, and planning treatment for children and adolescents with learning disabilities. A review of educational issues related to diagnosis and educational interventions for the preschooler, elementary school child, and adolescent is presented.

Introduction:

When It Comes To Learning Disabilities: All children need love, encouragement, and support, and for kids with learning disabilities, such positive reinforcement can help ensure that they emerge with a strong sense of self-worth, confidence, and the determination to keep going even when things are tough.

In searching for ways to help children with learning disabilities, remember that you are looking for ways to help themselves. Your job as a parent is not to ‘cure’ the learning disability, but to give your child the social and emotional tools they needed to work through challenges. In the long run, facing and overcoming a challenge such as a learning disability can help your child grow stronger and more resilient.

Always remember that the way you behave and respond to challenges has a big impact on your child. A good attitude won’t solve the problems associated with a learning disability, but it can give your child hope and confidence that things can improve and that they will eventually succeed.

Here the most common thing is learning disability in present days. Here are five tips can help the students to avoid learning disabilities.

1. DYSLEXIA: dyslexia is perhaps the best known learning disability.
2. A.D.H.D: Attention Deficit Hyper Activity Disorder
3. DYSCALCULIA:
4. DYSGRAPHIA:
5. PROCESSING DEFICITS:

The school requires hard work in order to be successful. However, for some students, even hard work may not be enough. Some students are faced with additional challenges in the classroom due to learning disability A learning disability is a disorder that inhabits the ability to process and retain information. Because there are numerous mental processes that affect learning, learning disabilities can vary dramatically. Here are five of the most common learning disabilities in classrooms today.

1. DYSLEXIA: dyslexia is perhaps the best known learning disability. It is a learning disorder that impedes the student’s ability to read and comprehend a text. There are a variety of ways in which this disability can be manifested. Some people struggle with phonemic awareness, which means they fail to recognize the way words breakdown according to sound. Similar problems can occur with phonological processing. Where in students cannot distinguish between similar word sounds. Other issues relate generally to fluency, spelling, comprehension and more. Students may experience one reading issue or multiple issues when struggling with dyslexia.

2. **A.D.H.D:** Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder has affected more than 6.4 million children at some point. While there is some debate as to whether or not ADHD is a learning disability in the most technical sense, there is no doubt that it is a common learning impediment students who have ADHD with the structure of the brain, and there is evidence that ADHD may have genetic component as well. Unlike typical learning disabilities. Which need instructional interventions. ADHD can be successfully treated with medications and behavioural therapies.
3. **DYSCALCULIA:** Main is another major area of concern when it comes to learning disabilities. While difficulty with reading can affect a student's ability in math, some students also suffer from dyscalculia, which is a disorder that specially affects one's math capabilities. Dyscalculia can range from an inability to order numbers correctly and extend to limited strategies for problem solving. Students with math disorders may have trouble performing basic math calculations, or they may have difficulty with concepts like time, measurement or estimation.
4. **DYSGRAPHIA:** While reading disability receive the most attention, writing disabilities can be equally difficult to overcome. These disabilities are known a dysgraphia. Dysgraphia can be related to the physical act of writing. These students often con not hold a pencil correctly, and their posture maybe tense while trying to write. This leads them to tire easily, causing discouragement that further in habits progress. Dysgraphia can also refer to difficulty with written expression. With this type of disability, students have trouble organizing their thoughts coherently. Their writing maybe redundant or have obvious omissions that affect the quality and reability of the text. Dysgraphia may also cause students to struggle with basic sentence structure and grammatical awareness.
5. **PROCESSING DEFICITS:** Learning disabilities are also connected to processing deficits. When students have a processing deficit, they have trouble making sense of sensory data. This makes it hard for students to perform in a traditional classroom without instructional supports. These deficits are most often auditory or visual, and they can make it hard for students to distinguish and remember important information that is needed to succeed.

These five disabilities can manifest with varying degrees of severity, and some students may struggle with more than one. By understanding these disabilities, it is possible to find workable solutions so that every student can succeed in the classroom.

Helping Children with Learning Disabilities: Has your child been diagnosing with learning disability? With these parenting tips you can help them build self-confidence and find success at college and in life too.

Tips for dealing with your child's learning disability

Keep Things in Perspective: Remind yourself that everyone faces obstacles. It's up to you as a parent to teach your child how to deal with those obstacles without becoming discouraged or overwhelmed. Don't let the tests, school bureaucracy, and endless paperwork distracts you from what's really important—giving your child plenty of emotional and moral support.

Be an Advocate for your Child: You may have to speak up time and time again to get special help for your child. Embrace your role as a proactive parent and work on your communication skills. It may be frustrating at times, but by remaining calm and reasonable, yet firm you can make a huge difference for your child.

5 Tips for Handling Emotional Problems in an Inclusive Classrooms:

1. Keep class rules/ Activities simple and clear.
2. Reward positive behaviours.
3. Allow for mini breaks.
4. Fair treatment for all
5. More motivational strategies

Students who suffer from emotional and behaviour disorders often find it very difficult to control their behaviour and focus on their work in the classroom. Present students commonly lack the impulse control and the emotional balance that is necessary to handle social interactions with other students.

This can be challenging for as a teacher especially in inclusive classroom where only a portion of the students have emotional problem but there are ways to help all students in your classroom feel welcomed and ready to learn. This type of student behaviour can be moderated by implementing a classroom management plan this is special tailored to meet the specific needs of these students.

Here are five effective strategies you can use to help emotional problems students well in an inclusive classroom.

1. Keep Class Rules/ Activities Simple and Clear: Your emotional problematic students will most likely struggle if you impose a long list of complicated rules and demands. Try to keep your classroom guidelines broad and simple no more than 3 to 5 main rules. Let students know about them on the first day of class and post them in the classroom as well. An example list might be

- : Be on time
- : Try your best
- : Be polite
- : Respect one another

Along with simple and clear rules, there should be simple and clear teaching activities. Using activities that don't have complicated directions alone students with emotional behavioural to follow along and interact with the rest of the class. Some activity examples are:

- : Responsive cards
- : clickers
- : choral responding (unison responding)
- : Guided notes

By including clear activities in your classroom, your students will engage and interact with the lesson plan, ensuring that they learn alongside other students.

2. Reward Positive Behaviours: While you will at times, have to discipline children for improper behaviour, remember that rewarding positive behaviour is ultimately for more effective in the long run. Many students with emotional and behavioural disorder tend to make any discipline as a personal attack, and because of this, often learn very little from it.

Try to celebrate the successes of these students more than you reprimand or punish their mistakes, When they receive positive feedback and rewards, they start to see that there is a positive benefit to good behaviour. This will turn motivate them to want to behave and do well in your classroom.

3. Allow for Mini-Breaks: A lot of emotional problematic students lack the emotional balance and maturity needed to remain focused and on -task for long periods. Instead of reprimanding these students for their lapses, build in short rest periods or mini breaks in to the school day. Take time to periodically stop teaching and allow students to catch up if need to be. Give them time to finish their assignment, and allow those who have finished to stretch, get out of their seats, and move around a bit. This will allow them to burn of any excess energy that might have built up from sitting still for a long period of time.

4 .Fair Treatment for All: Student's with emotional problems. Also often don't respond very well to situations that appear unfair to them. This can trigger a cascade of negative emotions and acting-out behaviour.

To ensure that you are treating all of your students in a consistently fair manner, don't bend your established rules for any student. Allowing exceptions opens you up to accusations of being unfair.

5 .Use Motivational Strategies: Unfortunately, emotional problematic students tend to have had a lot of negative experiences in school. Therefore they often lack the desire or motivation to try to achieve the desire.

To avoid disruptive or off-task behaviours, take some extra steps to motivate these students offer them incentives for academic successes, large and small. Celebrate their hard work, and praise their good efforts consistently. This can go a long way in giving these students the motivation to excel in your class. While having emotional problematic students in your classroom can at first seem fearless, these are proven ways to help cultivate and keep a harmonious spirit of learning. More good news, many of these strategies for success can help your non-emotional problematic students as well.

Conclusion: *Focus On Strengths, Not Just Weaknesses*

Your child is not defined by their learning disability. A learning disability represents one area of weakness, but there are many more areas of strengths. Focus on your child's gifts and talents. Your child's life- and schedule- shouldn't revolve around the learning disability. The activities where they excel, and make plenty of time for them.

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