Introduction: Dyslexia is a specific learning disability that is neurobiological in origin. It is also known as reading disorder with troublesome reading despite normal intelligence with a prevalence of 1 in 10 people that is more than 700 million children and adult globally. It is characterized by difficulties with acute or fluent word recognition and by poor spelling and decoding abilities. Most learning disorders have long term consequences for a child and early detection is thus imperative. Teachers may be able to play a key role in such identification.

Objectives: To Assess the level of Knowledge and Attitude on Early Identification of Dyslexic Children among School Teachers. To Assess the Effectiveness of Information Education and Communication Package on Knowledge and Attitude on Early Identification of Dyslexic Children. To associate the level of Knowledge and Attitude on Early Identification of Dyslexic Children with selected demographic variables.

Methodology: Quantitative Research approach and Pre-Experimental design (one group pre test post test) was adopted for the study. The population of the study was primary school teachers. A total of 60 samples were selected by purposive sampling technique. Pre-test was done using structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire followed by IEC Package. After 7 days post test was conducted. Paired t-test was used to analyze the data.

Results: The result of the study showed that the mean and standard deviation value of post test level of knowledge (16.39 ± 1.706) and attitude (60.48 ± 2.693) among primary school teachers was significantly higher (p< 0.001) than the pre test.

Conclusion: The study revealed that information education and communication package is effective in enhancing the knowledge and promoting positive attitude of primary school teachers regarding early identification of dyslexia.