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Activity - 1

Visit a balwadi / NGO centres for orphans / street children homes and prepared a detailed report on the care taken by these centres.

Introduction:-

The academic year of 2019-21 as a part of B-ED Course in Rayapati Venkata Ranga Rao college of education, Guntur. One of the subject in our course in perspectives in child development, As a part of the activity. we have arrived the "Anurag child care" orphan hostel on 20/01/2020 in the Guntur city of 1st line, Ravindra nagar, pattabhipuram, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, pinCode - 522006.

The head of the institution was Prasad Garu, he was running this institution nearly 16 years, for the students Prasad Garu worked was a government teacher in Hindu High School, Guntur and will conduct the functions related to these. The main determination is.

the serve the students who are orphan in the society. He was an great person who has voluntary retirement for a government job.



In this orphanage nearly 35 children are living without parents and taking shelter. These 35 children are studying in pattabhipuram municipal cooperation school.

In this orphanage the students who are studying their aim and determination

to protect the Country and set a good and show special interest to protect our country.

Sandeep and Balakrishna are employed in the Country defence (Army) in Kashmir. Two of the students are studying in C.E.C Course at the JKC College.

In this orphanage there are 6 matron and the orphan had provided two private teachers for the tuition to the students.

Among 35 children we have investigated 22 students.

Jaya prakash

k. prasanth kumar

Tarun

Srikanth

Sai Krishna

Samba Siva kumar

Nandini

uppu. yaswanth kumar

k. prem kumar

prasanna kumar

k. praveen

Vigneshwari

Meri Bewla

Ganesh

Durga Rao

Sathish

pagudu

Koteswara Rao

Manjunadh

Raju
usha lakshmi
Manikanta



The above students are primary and secondary students. That we have collected the data

class	Name of the students
1 st class	Jaya prakash
2 nd class	prasanth kumar , Tarun , Srikanth , Sai krishna
3 rd class	Samba siva kumar , Nandini
4 th class	Yaswanth kumar , Prem kumar , Prasanna kumar , praveen , vigneshwari
5 th class	Meri Beula , Ganesh , Durga Rao
6 th class	Sathish , pagudu , Koteswara Rao
7 th class	Manjunadh , Raju , Usha lakshmi
8 th class	Manikanta

Curriculum of students

Bio-data :-

Name :- u. yaswanth kumar

class :- 4th class

Age :- 8 yrs

Goal :- Army



Firstly the name of the student I integrated U. yaswanth kumar. Her father name is venkata Rao. He working in daily wages works field work also her mother name is krupavathi. She is working in houses. The area where they live in Reddy palem, Guntur. He is also studying with her in the same hostel and the school name is patlabhipuram municipal corporation school. He was studying in 4th class in Telugu medium. The reason to join here has their parents have financial problem.

Review of the student :-

This child was happy with all the needs they do for them. They will feel happy when they provide new dresses to them they take to the movies and entertainment them.

Bio - data :-

Name :- Tarun

class :- 2nd class

Age :- 6 yrs

Goal :- Army



Firstly the name of the student I integrated Tarun. Her father name is Janardhan Rao. He working agricultural and her mother name is Siva parvathi. She is working in houses the area where they live in chebrolu, Guntur. He was studying in 2nd class in Telugu medium. The reason to join here has their parents for financial problem.

Review of the student :-

This child was very happy in hostel all one needs they do for them will feel happy when they provide new dresses to them they learning the stories and entertainment them.

Bio-data :-

Name :- U. Manjunadh

Class :- 7th class

Age :- 11 years



Firstly the name of the student I integrated U. Manjunadh her father name is Venkat Rao. He has worked in daily wages works and her mother name is Krupavathi she is working in houses. The area where they live in Reddy palem, Guntur. The reason to join here has financial reasons and other reasons in house.

Review of the student :-

This child was very happy in hostel. They her feeling so happy. They habits are playing games and entertainment them.

Bio - data :-

Name :- usha lakshmi

class :- 7th class

Age :- 11 years



Firstly the name of the student I integrated usha lakshmi. Her father name is Janardhan Rao. He working agriculture and her mother name is siva parvathi she is working in houses. The area where they live in chebrolu, Guntur. He has studying in 7th class in Telugu medium. The reason to join there he has their parents for financial problem.

Review of the student :-

The child was very happy in hostel Her feeling very happy. Her habits were playing games and entertainment them.

Conclusion :-

As a part of the activity we have

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arrived. The orphanage home. The visit of the orphanage was a fulfilling experience some valuable lesson by visiting. I understand that they needs more funds for the development of education. I would like the government to collect the funds and also donor to donate them.

Activity - 2

Description of Course I. A child with any type of disability & a child with disadvantaged section of the society.

Case 1

A child with Autism Spectrum disorder children :-

The academic year of 2019-21 as a part of B.Ed Course in Rayapati Venkata Ranga Rao College of Education, Guntur. one of the subject in our course in perspectives in child development, As a part in the activity we have arrived the "prabhatha sindhuri special school" disabilities school on in the Guntur city of 3rd line, Navabharath Nagar, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, pincode- 522006:

"prabhatha sindhuri educational society founder member Jaya lakshmi YVSS and Srinivas y are the proud parents of a special child "sindhuri" who is a microcephalus having

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problems in speech, self-care, academics
Mrs. Jaya lakshmi acquired Diploma and degree
in special education worked with various
institutions as special educator, principal and
administrator.

We have started prabhatha Sindhuri
special school (Intellectually challenged) in 2009
with 2 children within a short span the
school had 20 children. we encouraged some
of the parents to get trained in special
education to take care of their and to
support the school and then registered
prabhatha Sindhuri educational society on 11th
January 2012.

We provide rehabilitation services
to special children free of cost irrespective
of caste, creed, sex and religion age group
of starting 6 months to 25 years.

At present we have 65 special
children being taken care by special

educations and therapists supported by core takers with a decent infrastructure.



Introduction of disability children:-

Disabilities can be physical in nature (an inability to walk due to muscular or neurological dysfunction, for example), sensory (as in blindness or deafness), cognitive (as in brain damage or mental retardation), behavioural (an inability to work) or even emotional.

Introduction of Autism spectrum disorder children :-

Autism spectrum disorder is a neuro developmental condition characterised by social communication impairment, restricted interests and repetitive behaviour. It is estimated that 1 in 59 children have autism spectrum disorder. Autism spectrum disorder is about 4 times as common in males as it is in females May 2019.

Meaning of Autism spectrum disorder children

Autism is considered a spectrum disorder meaning that a wide range of symptoms are expressed by those people diagnosed on the spectrum.

- 1. Autism (ask : classic autism, early infantile autism, childhood autism, etc...)
- 2. Asperger's disorder
- 3. pervasive developmental disorder - not otherwise specified (PDD-NOS)

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4. Rett's disorder

5. childhood disintegrative disorder

Definition of Autism Spectrum disorder children:-

Autism is known as Autism Spectrum disorder (ASD) in medical terms.

It is a brain disorder mainly occurs in children with different mental challenges like social communication, repetitive. It generally found in children and the first one to notice these changes are parents.

Characteristics of Autism Spectrum disorder children:-

Problems with social interaction with others
unusual interest in objects.

Need for sameness

Great variation in abilities

under or over reaction to one or more of the five senses: sight, touch, taste, smell and hearing.

Repeated actions or body movements.

Causes of Autism Spectrum disorder children:

There is no known cause for autism Spectrum, disorder. Although, scientists have had causes for autism could be form a combination of autism risk genes and primemental factors influencing early brain development.

My observation Report Autism Spectrum disorder (ASD) children of prabhata sindhuri special school - Guntur.

Bio-data :-

Name : k. yagna

class : primary

Age : 10 yrs

parents : Nagendra Kumar (father)

Anusha (mother)

place : Gorantla

parents occupation - father Software

mother house wife



Problem : Autism

Joining years : 1 year

* way of behaviour of Autism spectrum children with teacher:-

At the first stage they don't try to mingle with teacher and later the teacher guides them to mingle with other, they don't express their ideas, feelings and emotions with peer groups and teacher.

* Before joining to the school:-

The behaviour of the Autism Spectrum disorder child before joining to the school that he is very calm and suddenly shouting with others and crawling with unusual way and he don't know how to conversation with others.

* After joining to the school:-

The behaviour of the child after joining to the school he follows the discipline and obeys to what teacher says in the class room

and talking with other childrens and learn the simple words

* I have observe the behaviour of the Autism spectrum children:-

I have observe the behaviour of Autism spectrum child is Repetitive behaviour and he does not make eye Contact / smile

- * child has irrational fear
- * high noise level - over stimulation
- * Tantrums , screaming , unable to be comfort
- * kicking objectives / hitting or throwing.
- * Self injury (beating , pinching , scratching)

* Conclusion :-

As a part of the first semester of the B.ed Course , we arrived Parabhata Sindhuvi Special school , Guntur on 30/01/2020. As my observation . I felt very sad by seeing these childhood and I suggest to care

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taker are spend much time with them.

Case II :-

A child from disadvantaged section of
the society :-

The academic year of 2019-21 as a part of B.Ed Course in RRRR College of Education, Guntur. one of the subject in our course is perspectives in child development, As a part in the activity we have visited the "Prabhata Sindhuri Special School" disabilities school in the Guntur city of 3rd line Nava Bharath Nagar, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, pincode - 522006.

Prabhata Sindhuri educational society founder member Jaya Lakshmi. YVSS and srinivas Y are the proud parents of a special child "Sindhuri" who is a microcephalus having problems in speech self care. academics. Mrs Jayalakshmi acquired Diploma and degree in special education worked with various institutions as special educator, principal and administrator.

We have started Prabhata Sindhuri

Special school in 2009 with 2 children within a short span the school had 20 children. We encouraged some of the parents to get trained in special education to take care of their children and to support the school and then registered Prabhata Sindhuri Educational Society on 11th January 2012. We provide rehabilitation services to special children free of cost irrespective of caste, creed, sex and religion age group of starting 6 months to 25 years.

At present we have 65 special children being taken care by special educators and therapists supported by care takers with a decent infrastructure.

Introduction of Down Syndrome:-

Down Syndrome is a genetic disorder that was named after John Langdon Down the doctor who first recognised it is a distinct condition. In 1886 Down Syndrome affects a baby's normal physical development.

and cause mild to moderate learning difficulties

Meaning of Down Syndrome:-

A Congenital disorder arising from a down syndrome defect, causing intellectual impairment and physical abnormalities including short stature and abnormal facial profile. It arises from a defect involving chromosome-21, usually an extra copy (trisomy-21)

Definition of Down Syndrome:-

A Congenital disorder arising from a down syndrome defect, causing intellectual impairment and physical abnormalities including short stature and abnormal facial profile. It arises from a defect involving chromosome 21 usually an extra copy (trisomy-21)

Characteristics of Down Syndrome:-

Developmental:- Delayed development learning disability, short stature, & speech, delay in a child.

Eyes:- lazy eye & spots.

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Also : Common :-

Difficulty thinking and understanding
brachycephally, upslanting palpebral fissures,
atlantoaxial instability bent little finger,
congenital heart disease, displacement of the
tongue, excess skin of the back of the neck
flaccid muscles, hearing loss, immuno
deficiency, vision disorder.

Causes of Down Syndrome :-

Agentic chromosome 21 disorder causing
developmental and intellectual delays. Down
syndrome is a genetic disorder caused when
abnormal cell division results in extra
genetic material from chromosome 21.

Bio - data :-

Name : B. Gowtham

class : primary

Age : 10 years

parents : father - venu Gopal Rao
Mother - Lakshmi



parents' occupation - Mother - teacher

father - private job

place - stambhala garuxu

problem - Down Syndrome

Speech delay

chromosomes abnormality because of family at the time of birth.

characteristics : words can not be clear

* way of behaviour of Down Syndrome children with teacher:-

Behavioural technology has contributed immensely in the training of mentally handicapped persons. Available research evidence stands testimony to the fact that an mentally handicapped children irrespective of their age, sex, severity or type or setting, i.e. whether.

* Before school:-

The primary goal of education for this group is to increase self-sufficiency by teaching functional academics and other skills needed in

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everyday life across home, Community, work and leisure domain depending on the student's abilities needs for support and school placement the educational focus and methods Collivary.

Socioeconomic level of the Community influences the quality of special education and the amount of support an individual receives in and during adult life.

* After joining school:-

* Learn about intellectual disability.

* Be patient be hopeful

* Encourage independence in your child.

* find out what skills your child is learning at school.

* find opportunities in your Community for social activities.

* I have observe the behaviour of mental retarded :-

we as individual, we are different in many ways we may look or act different than over our best friends we all learn differently

some people learn things quickly while other just need more time some of us are terrific in math while others are greatest athletes. It is important to remember that our difference doesn't make us weird they just make us individual.

Conclusion :-

As a part of the first Semester of the B-Ed Course we arrived Parabhata Sindhuri special school, Guntur on 10/01/2020 As my observation the down syndrome disorder children was calm and she is only respect to their her care taker and she is developed this social skills and I suggested to take much care about with a gentle way.

Activity - 3

Sailent features of child right act 2005 are follows

Sir William Blackstone SLKc was an English Jurist Judge and Tory politician of the eighteenth Century. He is most noted for writing the Commentaries on the laws of England.

1924 Geneva declaration:-

In 1924 Geneva declaration started that "humanity owes to the child the best that it has to give"..... The document discussed the well being of children and recognised their right to development, assistance, relief and protection

1948:-

The Universal declaration of human right states that "motherschool and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance" and describes the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society.

1950 :- November 20 declared child right.

* Every child has the right to be born well, and to be cared and raised well.

* Every child has the right to live with a family who loves, cares and teaches good morals

do him or her.

- * Every child has the right to have proper care and importance from other people.
- * Every child has the right to have the basic need of people such as food, shelter, water, clothing and health care
- * Every child has the right to have everything he or she needs for the better life.
- * Every child has the right to be educated.
- * Every child has the right to play and enjoy whenever they have opportunity.
- * Every child has the right to be protected from abuse of adult.
- * Every child has the right to live peacefully away from bad influences.
- * Every child has the right to be cared whenever their parents are not available.

The declaration of the right of the child lays

- 1) The right to equality without distinction on account of race, religion or national origin
- 2) The right to special protection for the child's physical, mental and social development.

- 3, The right to a name and a nationality
- 4, The right to adequate nutrition, housing and medical service.
- 5, the right to special education and treatment when a child is physically or mentally handicapped.
- 6, the right to understanding and live by parents and society.
- 7, The right to recreational activities and free education.
- 8, The right to be among the first to receive relief in all circumstances.
- 9, The right to protection against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation
- 10, the right to be brought up in a spirit of understanding, to brave, friendship among peoples and universal brother hood.

UNO 1959 :-

- * Survival right
- * protection right
- * Right of fortune.
- * Development right

1989 Child right Convention on the right of the child:-

United nation Organisation announced the year 1979 as a child right year

The United Nation Convention on the right of the child.

The VV general assembly adopted the Convention and opened it for signature on 20 November 1989.

It came into force on 2 September 1990 after it was ratified by the required number number of nation currently 196 Countries are party to it.

The UNCRRC was ratified by India in 1992. yet the United states and Somalia are the only two nation that belong to the United nation and have not formally signed the Convention on the CRC.

In C.R.C 54 rules and three types:-

1st type - 1 to 41

2nd type - 42 to 45

3rd type - 46 to 54

Child rights in Indian Constitution:

The Indian Constitution accords right to children as citizen of the century and in keeping with their special status the state has even enacted special laws.

Articles:-

Besides children also have right as equal citizen of India just as any other adult male or female.

Right to equality (article 14)

Right against discrimination (article 15)

Right to personal liberty and due process of law (article 21)

Article :- In 1951

Right to liberty, right to equality property rights are announced by Constitution

Child rights - Indian Constitution:-

Article 21A :- Right to free and compulsory elementary education for all

children in the 6-14 year age group.

Article 24:-

Right to be protected from any hazardous employment till the age of the 14 years.

Article 39:-

Right to equal opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and guaranteed protection of childhood and youth against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Article 45:-

Right to early childhood care and education to all children until they complete the age of 6 years.

Article 14:-

Right to equality.

Article 15:-

Right to discrimination.

Article 23:-

Right to being protected from being

trafficked and forced into bonded labour

Article 29:-

Right of minorities for protection of
of the interest.

Article 46:-

Right of weaker section of the people
to be protected from social injustice and
all forms of exploitation.

National Commission for protection of

Child Right:-

The national Commission for protection
of child rights (NCPDR) is an Indian
governmental Commission, established by an
act of parliament the Commission for
protection of child rights act. In December
2005, there is a statutory body. It was
founded in 2005.

Silent features of child right act 2006:-

1, To make sure that if any violation

has taken place then strict action was to be taken.

2, All the necessary protection was given to the children by the government

3, Each and every child had the rights to education and child labour was a criminal offence.

4, Daily reports were given to the government for process of safeguards and necessary measures were taken accordingly.

Child Right act 2005:-

This Statutory body of the national and state level has been proposed by setup under the Commission for protection of child Rights act 2005. India has ratified the united nations child rights Convention in the year 1992 And act has passed as one of the necessary steps to protect the children in the country.

The national Commission for protection of child rights was constituted this year and chaired by Dr. Shantha Sinha, a highly dedicated

Child rights activist. The Commission has been taking up various issues which were brought forth recently in the area of child abuse.

The functions and the powers of the national Commission is to

- * Examine and review the legal safeguards provided by or under dry law for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.
- * Prepare and present annual and periodic reports upon the working of these safeguards.
- * Inquire into violation of child rights and recommend initiation of proceeding in such cases.
- * Undertake periodic review of policies, programs and other activities related to child rights in reference to the treaties and other international instruments.
- * Spread awareness about child rights among various sections of society.

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* Examine and recommend appropriate remedial measures for all factors that inhibit the enjoyment of rights of children affected by terrorism Commemorial violence / riots, natural disaster, domestic violence, HIV/Aids trafficking maltreatment, torture and exploitation, pornography and prostitution.

undertake and promote research in the field of child rights.

Inspect institutions meant for juvenile / Children.

Inquire into complaints of deprivation and violation of child rights, non-implementation of laws and violation policy decisions, guidelines or instructions.

undertake other necessary functions for the promotion of child rights. The Commission has the power of civil court and all criminal cases brought to the same has to be forwarded to concerned magistrate who has jurisdiction to try the same.

The national / state Commission consists of seven members including a chair person and six members of which at least two need to be women.

The act provides for children's Courts for speedy trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights.

The act empowers the state government to notify at least a court in the state or a court of sessions in each district or a children's court, with concurrence of the chief justice of the concerned of the high court.

For every children's court the state government is required to appoint a public prosecutor or appointment an advocate who has been in practice for not less than seven years as the special public prosecutor.

Conclusion :-

As a part of the first semester of the B-Ed course as a part of the society we choose a topic in child right Act 2005 in their avisible shift from an approach of charity to that of enduring justice to children by guaranting their rights and an effective implementation ground swell support, fair Environment.