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**SUBMITTED BY: GURIYA KUMARI
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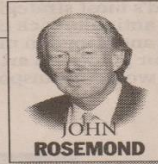


Greeting's madam

I am GURIYA KUMARI Studying B.Ed. first year. Presenting my assignment on the subject of School organization and management on the topic of timetable construction. I Would like to thank you, madam, for providing us with an open opportunity to do this assignment work at the Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University under the Institute of Vocational studies. Giving us also support and guidance made us more enthusiastic about our assignment. my presentation was about newspaper articles on the issues of parenting and childhood.



Parents act like satellites orbiting their children



When I was a child, back in the Parentocentric Era, your parents were the most important people in the family. They paid the bills, bought your clothes, prepared the food you ate, drove you to where you needed to be, tucked you in, and kissed you good night.

Your parents acted like they were bigger than you were, like they knew what they were doing and didn't need your help making decisions. When they spoke to you, they didn't bend down and ask for your cooperation. They spoke in no uncertain terms, and they thought you were smart, so they only said anything once. The rule was very simple: They told you what to do, and you did it, because they said so.

Your mom and dad paid more attention to one another than they paid to you. It was just the way it was. But looking back, you sure are glad you weren't the center of the family universe. You were a satellite, orbiting around their solid presence. They even told you, on occasion, that you were just a little fish in a big pond. You didn't understand what that meant until you got out in the big pond and began to realize that putting oneself into proper perspective greatly improves one's life.

They bought you very little, so you appreciated everything you had. You loved your mom and dad, but you left home as early as possible because you were absolutely certain you could make a better life for yourself.

Elementary school classes often held more than 40 children, most of whom came to first grade not knowing their ABCs. Your mother didn't give you much, if any, help with your homework. Yet at the end of first grade those kids

were outperforming today's kids in every subject.

Today's parents still pay the bills, buy the clothes, prepare the food, and so on, but by some strange twist, they treat their children as if they are the most important people in the family. When they talk to their children, they get down to their level, like they're petitioning the king. The rule seems very simple: Parents ask children to do things, and children take their requests under consideration.

Today's typical mom and dad pay a lot more attention to the children than they do to one another. They also talk more to them, do more for them, and take more interest in them. It would seem that today's parents are the satellites, orbiting around the children, who are big fish and getting bigger all the time. And so, today's kids leave home later, and many of them come back home, because they never learned certain fundamentals, as in don't spend more than you earn.

Sometimes people accuse me of what's called "Golden Age" thinking. I "idealize" the 1950s, they say. I disagree. I only say what is statistically verifiable: The 1950s was a better time for kids. According to mental health statistics, we were happier than today's kids, by far. The latest research finds that obedient children are much happier than disobedient children, and that kids from homes where their parents' marriages are strong do better in school, regardless of IQ. There I go again — idealizing common sense.

Family psychologist John Rosemond answers parents' questions at www.rosemond.com.

Here in the article, the issue has been raised about helicopter parenting. Helicopter parenting is an extremely involved parenting style. Helicopter moms and dads attempt to exert positive control in many areas of a child's life. As a child grows and develops, helicopter parents have difficulty letting go and maybe intrusive or controlling. Helicopter parenting is so named because a helicopter mom or dad tends to hover.

WHAT IS HELICOPTER PARENTING?

Helicopter parenting is a hyper-involved type of parenting, especially in an academic context. Parenting demands involvement and a certain degree of control. The difference with helicopter parenting is that helicopter parents exert more control than is developmentally appropriate. This can make it difficult for the child to learn to do things on their own.

Child sexual abuse: Awareness the only way to protect your children

Ritu Goyal Harish reports on a CSA awareness workshop conducted for staff and parents by The Orchid School, Baner at the start of the new academic session



A friendly neighbour, a tutor, an uncle, brother's friend, sister's boyfriend or sometimes even a parent... India's statistics for Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) show that our children are in grave danger from adults around them.

The statistics - 53% of all children are abused at some point in their lives, half of them boys (and these are reported cases) - bring home the reality of this repugnant evil and its prevalence in society.

And yet, a veil of silence and stigma dissuades parents from reporting cases of this abhorrent act that can impact children in a very grave manner (*see Box*). Worst of all, the lack of awareness of what constitutes abuse confuses children leading to feelings of anxiety, fear, anger, guilt and even self-loathing.

To break the silence around CSA, The Orchid School, Baner, conducted awareness sessions with parents, teachers and students as well as the support staff, the *akas* and the *maistis*, for the past three years. In spite of this, last year, a teacher from this school was arrested for allegedly molesting at least 22 girl students.

Lakshmi Kumar, Director, The Orchid School said, "The idea is to create an environment of awareness where we understand what is abuse,

how to recognize its signs, how to help our children and what to do (report the offender etc.)."

This year the session was conducted by Dr. Bhoshan Shukla, child and adolescent psychiatrist and psychotherapist, who was featured in *Satyameva Jayate's* episode on CSA in its first season and Mumbai-based NGO

Arpan that works in the field of CSA. According to Arpan, "any act, using a child for the sexual gratification of the more powerful person" constitutes CSA.

Members of Arpan took the parents through an extensive presentation and an interactive session. Terms like 'sexual gratification' (any act that arouses or satisfies a person sexually

either through contact (touching etc.) or non-contact (showing private body parts, photographs or videos etc.) and 'powerful person' (any adult who is in a more powerful locus than the child in age, or position) were unequivocally explained.

When a concerned parent wondered how a mere awareness session could

help, Dr. Shukla who has created an awareness video on CSA called *No Bad Touch* that can be showed to children 4 years old and above, remarked, "One cannot keep their children under lock and key to protect them from predators, but by becoming aware of what is needed to be done, we can create an environment of protection."

According to him, it is essential that an environment of trust and respect is created so that children communicate with their parents openly about what makes them uncomfortable. Parents' lack of time, energy and patience precipitates lack of trust and children lock up incidences of abuse in the recesses of their tender minds in grave consequences.

Dr. Shukla also advised parents against the one caretaker-one child concept fast gaining acceptance in nuclear families with working parents. "It is better to have multiple caretakers and multiple children, or one child and multiple children to substitute day care centres over live-in maids."

At the workshop parents were also given inputs on the recently-amended POCSO Act. It is but a small step in dealing with abusers legally.

'Let kids speak to us with confidence and trust'

The Orchid School (TOS), Pune has been making a concerted effort to keep their students at the centre of their focus. The school's director and founder, Lakshmi Kumar, spoke to Ritu Goyal Harish on the eve of the CSA workshop for 2014. "As a school we (TOS) believe that we have to stop beating about the bush and stop hiding from or negotiating with the Act (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 - POCSO)," said Lakshmi at the outset, answering a question on the role of the school in CSA awareness, reporting of incidences and the law. "We have to understand our responsibility as a child minder and must stand up for the good intent of the law," she added.

Highlighting the need for schools to step out of their selfish concerns for reputation, Lakshmi said, "We cannot do it at the cost of the child. The law (POCSO)

does not victimise you. It is the right of the child and gives a voice to the child."

Admitting that it is not possible to create a sterile environment for children even in school, she said that in a grievous case like CSA a balanced view is necessary. While the school is not responsible for all the ills, there should be no attempt at family bashing either.

She said, "The attempt to implement the law (by the school) should be genuine." According to her, awareness sessions and workshops are the only way to sensitise parents to the need to hear their children. "The voice of the child is not a Western idea. In India the role of the child was different and therefore the cultural context of a child's rights and voice were different."

Today, the only way a child would be heard is when adults silence themselves. "Let them speak to us with confidence and trust" she said.



Lakshmi Kumar

The prevention of sexual abuse aims to stop sexual assault before it has a chance to happen. It is possible to create communities and environments where everyone is treated with respect and equality. This is done through promoting safe behaviours', healthy relationships, and thoughtful policies.

Preventing child sexual abuse requires a collective effort to further understand the causes of child sexual abuse and approaches to tackle it. The CDC provides several strategies that aid in reducing or preventing sexual violence. The strategies are promoting social norms that protect against sexual violence, teaching skills to prevent sexual violence, providing opportunities to empower and support girls and women, creating protective environments, and supporting victims/survivors to less harm.

Centre drafts child protection policy

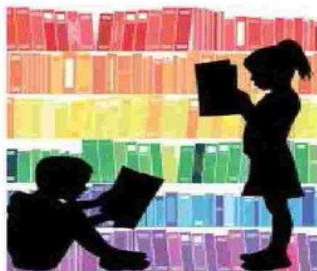
Move comes in the wake of Muzaffarpur home case

JAGRITI CHANDRA
NEW DELHI

A code of conduct for employees of all organisations and a declaration signed by them agreeing to ensure the safety of children are some of the provisions included in the Centre's draft national child protection policy, prepared on the prodding of the Supreme Court in the wake of the Muzaffarpur shelter abuse case.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has placed the draft policy on its website and invited comments from stakeholders until January 4. This will be the first policy dedicated to the protection of children, an area that until now was only a part of the broader National Child Policy, 2013.

The Supreme Court had earlier directed the CBI to investigate allegations involving 17 shelter homes for children, destitute women, beggars and senior citizens in Bihar following the case of sexual abuse of more than 30 girls in a shelter home in Muzaffarpur in the State. The Supreme Court had also asked the Centre to consider framing a national policy on



The policy will apply to all organisations, both public and private. ■ GETTY IMAGES

protection of children.

As per the draft, the policy will apply to "all institutions, and organisations (including corporate and media houses), government or private sector".

The draft policy recommends that all organisations must have a code of conduct based on "zero tolerance of child abuse and exploitation". It requires organisations to lay down that employees don't use language or behaviour that is "inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate".

Institutions should also

designate a staff member to ensure that procedures are in place to ensure the protection of children as well as to report any abuse. Any individual who suspects physical, sexual or emotional abuse must report it to the helpline number 1098, police or a child welfare committee.

Role of States

Unlike the National Child Policy, 2013, the latest document doesn't talk about children who may need special protection: including those affected by migration, communal or sectarian violence, children forced into begging or in conflict with the law, and those infected with HIV/AIDS. It also doesn't talk about the role of the State for ensuring the protection of child rights or addressing local grievances.

"We welcome the decision, but its subsequent versions will need to go into a greater detail," said Priti Mahara, Director (Policy, Advocacy and Research) CRY. "It needs to define what child protection is as well as what it means by institutions or organisations."

Here the article ... aims to identify potential risks of harm to children and young people at the Service and to implement strategies to prevent and minimize those risks.

A child protection and safeguarding policy is **the first formal commitment to keeping children safe**. ... The policy should clearly articulate the fact that the organization values the physical and emotional wellbeing of all children in its care. The policy should also explain how this will be ensured. a child protection policy **helps create a child-safe organization**. It is designed to protect children (from abuse and exploitation by staff), staff (by providing guidance and laying out a just process for handling allegations), and the organization (from damage to its reputation0)**Protecting children's rights and their best interests**. Placing the child is the priority when dealing with all identified or suspected cases of child abuse. Empowering and educating children on their rights, personal safety, and steps they can take if there is a problem.

'Anti-child labour cells need support'

Study Shows Lack Of Coordination With Govt; Activists Say They Are Helpful

Indrani Basu | TNN

New Delhi: Anti-child labour laws and their strict implementation have not been able to contain the problem of child trafficking in the city. Children are still being trafficked from states like West Bengal, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Assam to work in factories and households in inhuman conditions.

Industrial estates like Okhla, Wazirpur and Jhilmil Colony see a number of such children steadily working when they are guaranteed free education under the Right to Education Act.

While Delhi Police's anti-human trafficking cell is over a year old now, and has helped rescue child labourers, there are several areas that need to be worked upon.

Ravi Kant, Supreme Court advocate who is conducting a study on several such cells in Delhi and across the country said, "There is no convergence between the ministry of women and child welfare and these cells and both agencies are working in isolation. The ministry needs to support the work of the police." Kant's study will form the India Country Assessment Report for the



Sumet Keswani

LIVING IN SHADOW OF HARD LABOUR: Children from other states are still being trafficked into the city

KIDS SAVED

YEAR	NO. OF CASES	NO. OF CHILDREN RESCUED
2008	18	286
2009	45	793
2010	106	996
2011	135	1,144
2012*	34	149

*Up to April 30

ministry of home affairs.

"While district level sensitization is going on, the justice delivery system needs to be strengthened. The legal aid system does not properly support the victims right now as the victims have to travel between states and testify in a court. While the travel expenditure is taken care of by the court, the state does nothing to ensure their accommoda-

tion," he said. Many times, the victims and their families do not show up in court due to social stigma. "There is need to conduct these cases over video conferencing to encourage victims to testify. Right now, employers are not getting convicted in a lot of cases because of this," he added.

Activists also say that the creation of these cells have helped the process of rescue of

child labourers. Till April-end this year, 34 cases of child labour have been reported and 149 such children rescued. In 2011, 135 cases were reported and 1,144 children rescued.

Activists say that responsive nodal officers have helped them crack down on employers faster. Increase in registration of cases of missing children is a positive step in this regard. "Each of these state cells are given Rs 35 lakhs per year and a jeep to help them in raids. Video cameras have been provided by MHA for detailed recording of these rescue operations," said Rishi Kant of NGO Shakti Vahini.

Currently, the cell in each district is headed by one inspector with sufficient number of upper subordinates and supporting staff. "In case of any organized trafficking racket that comes to notice, instructions are that the probe of that case shall be transferred to Anti-Kidnapping section of the Crime Branch for further necessary action," explained a senior police officer.

While 33 persons - including 22 women - have been arrested under the immoral trafficking (prevention) act already this year, 121 such persons were arrested last year.

The Indian government has adopted several laws in the past few decades to combat child labour. These laws include the Bonded Labour (Abolishment) System Act of 1976 and the **Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill of 2016**. Anti-child labour laws and their strict implementation have not been able to contain the problem of **child trafficking** in the city. Children are still being trafficked from states like West Bengal, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Assam to work in factories and households in inhuman conditions. Industrial estates like Okhla, Wazirpur and Jhilmil Colony see several such children steadily working when they are guaranteed free education under the Act. While Delhi Police's anti-human trafficking cell is over a year old now and has helped rescue child labourers, several areas need to be worked upon.

LET'S NOT SCAR THEIR INNOCENCE	
	43 lakh child labourers, aged 4 to 15 years, in India as per 2011 census
	➤ Sarva Siksha Abhiyan has taken up a survey to identify school dropouts and count child labourers
	222 children rescued and violations detected as per district labour dept data between 2014 and 2018
	41 cases filed under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act
	181 cases filed under section 20 of AP Shops & Establishment Act, 1988
	➤ Employers of any child worker, aged below 14 years, is punishable with imprisonment term from 6 months to 2 years for repeated offence

The above article is all about child labour. Child labour is illegal employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful. The [Child Labour](#) (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986, which was amended in 2016, has posed a challenge to the government departments concerned with the incomplete elimination of child labour, even as the district is striving to be child labour free. The district child protection officials from the women and child welfare department and labour department officials with the help of NGOs have been rescuing child labourers during periodic drives and getting them admitted to schools.

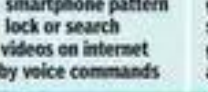


HOW A CHILD FALLS IN THE ADDICTION TRAP

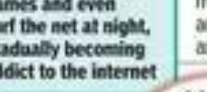
To get time for themselves, working parents often keep their kids as small as 4 or 5 years busy on smartphones and/or tablets



Parents glorify when their toddler learns to open smartphone pattern lock or search videos on internet by voice commands



Children watch online videos, play games and even surf the net at night, gradually becoming addict to the internet



Is your child an internet addict? Here are the symptoms...

- Remains glued to the smartphone even when you go out with him/her or when any guests visit your house
- Develops a rebel attitude and gets irritated when you take away the smartphone
- Academic performance is declining; There is also sleep disorders like sleep cycle reversal
- Neglects hygiene; doesn't sticks to routine plan. At times, your child also says no to going to school or coaching classes

... and the causes

- Kids suffering from mental disorders like Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are more prone to internet addiction as it satisfies their novelty-seeking behaviour
- Lack of proper communication with you may lead to their internet addiction
- Conflicts between parents is also one of the main reason which forces kids to internet addiction
- You do not spend quality time with your child

UNTANGLE YOUR KID FROM THE 'NET'

- Remember that you are the role model of your child. Find if you too are addicted to the internet. If the answer is yes, do the needful
- Encourage activities like outdoor sports. Encourage them to socialize with people. Plan outing to places like Van Vihar or the Tribal Museum with other kids.
- Enable 'parenting control' on gadgets your child use. Maintain a record of their usage.
- Understand that use of tech is a necessity today. Therefore, teach your child healthy use of the internet
- Schools can include topics like 'healthy use of technology' on their curriculum
- Expecting a child? Get counselling on parenting

BECOMES HYPERACTIVE ON SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS & PREFERS ISOLATION IN REAL LIFE



DO NOT ALLOW YOUR KID TO SURF THE INTERNET AT NIGHT AND KEEP A CHECK ON THEIR BROWSING HISTORY



The above article of the times of India shows that, over 32-50 City children and teenagers the Aim referred to psychiatrist every month for mobile de-addiction the parents are really worried mental health experts believe that internet addiction among children and teenagers is turning out to be more dangerous than drugs or substance abuse reason is socially acceptable and gives the same kick to the human mind as substance abuse here the article shows that mental health experts say that internet addiction is causing depression and loneliness among children and teenagers they remained isolated in their social media world suffering and it in meeting people face to face sleep disorders and poor eyesight have become common among children parents do not even notice when their child as young as five years get addicted to using the internet over smartphones or computer and Falls prey to various mental disorders internet addicts suffer from various medical problems like a problems pain in backbone , joints, loss of appetite ,and constipation .many already fallen victims to cyberbullying , sexting, and online extortion.

THE WAY OUT

- Never treat your child as your property 
- Promotes a relationship with your children based on willingness and choices, rather than demands and rules
- Teach children to do what is good by using positivity and patience, rather than fear or punishment
- Let kids take power naps in the afternoon

- Allow kids to help you in the kitchen or cleaning home 
- Make them busy in crafts or in their hobbies
- Develop your kids interest in reading without forcing them 
- Ensure that your kid gets ready to online classes as they get ready for school
- Learn something new yourself to encourage your kids 



Here, in the above article, it shows that parenting is a pandemic; Bond emotionally and don't be authoritative with kids say, experts.

Psychosocial support for mental health and well-being of students during the pandemic and beyond is an initiative of the ministry of education as part of art manager Bharat Abhiyan is addressing the issues faced by parents and kids during Corona here the article explains the power of naps in the afternoon are important for the overall development of kids but unfortunately it is not happening despite children remaining at home all the time getting kids involved in helping you out the kitchen or cleaning the home or car with father keep them busy and. Happy making them busy in crops are in their hobbies also helps reduce the screen time of kids regarding online classes parents should first take online classes seriously before expecting that gets to be serious parents have to ensure that those kids get ready as if they are going to school and not just sit on the bed with laptop attending the class in schools is often try to speak out correct answers to impress their teachers but the same is not seen in online classes parents need to ensure that for assignment and homework is done on time. here, in the above article, it shows that parenting is pandemic; Bond emotionally and don't be authoritative with kids say, experts.

HOOKED TO DEVICES



File photos

ABETTING ADDICTION

- **SUBSTITUTIONAL PARENTING** | Parents hand cellphones over to young children. Phones have become **tech nannies**
- **PEER PRESSURE** | Pre-teens and teenagers are driven by 'Fear of Missing Out' or FoMo. In gaming, a bid to outdo fellow gamers leads to more screen-time
- **EMULATING ADULTS** | A child will ape a parent who is always on a mobile device
- **SAFETY CONCERNS/EASY ACCESS** | Concerned about their ward's safety, parents give children cellphones at a young age. This can lead to mobile addiction

AGE GROUP PREFERENCE

14-16 GAMING, YOUTUBE VIDEOS, PORN, WEBSERIES

16-22 SOCIAL MEDIA (INSTAGRAM, WHATSAPP, FACEBOOK, YOUTUBE), SELFIES, PORNOGRAPHY

SOURCE: MANOVIKAS MANASOPCHAR & DHYAN KENDRA SURVEY

TEACH BY EXAMPLE

A

JAY DUDHANE, the chairman of the Manovikas Manasopchar & Dhyan Kendra, which is Maharashtra's first internet and cellphone de-addiction centre, provides some precautionary tips:

- **DON'T LET CHILDREN USE INTERNET AFTER THEY RETURN FROM SCHOOL**

HEALTH EFFECT

- Obesity
- Lack of concentration
- Blood sugar fluctuations
- Migraine
- Backache

“

Children need at least eight hours of sleep. Most children stay up late to play games on their devices. This causes daytime sleepiness and the children fail to concentrate in schools. Earlier, migraines were not common among children. Today they are. They are triggered by the blinking or bright lights on cellphones. Children also don't go out to play. This sedentary lifestyle leads to obesity— **Uma Alurkar** | DOCTOR

SUICIDE PREVENTION HOTLINES

- **CONNECTING** | +919922001122
- **SNEHA INDIA FOUNDATION** | +914424640050

Gadgets help us in various ways in life. But when any of us use it for more than the required time, it means we are addicted to this technology. From kids and teenagers to grown-ups, this technology has attracted a person of every age group. gadget addiction became one of the common issues in today's generation. It is affecting not just kids; even adults are developing an obsession with their devices. People think they should stay online not to miss something interesting. Whether it is games or birthday celebration posts by friends or relatives, they want to stay updated. As a result, they regularly check their devices. as result parents are responsible for the addiction to gadgets in children.

Drawbacks of technology

DRAWBACKS OF TECHNOLOGY	
➤ Study conducted in Singapore according to WHO guidelines ➤ Television was most commonly used device and associated with longest viewing time ➤ Excessive screen time in childhood linked to range of health problems	 ➤ Such children have increased risk of obesity and reduced cognitive development

“ I hardly see children on the ground as parents prefer to keep them at home or send them to activity class, rather than undertake any physical activity. Parents do not have enough time for their children due to their busy schedule; giving mobile in their hands or putting on the TV is easy for parents, as it keeps the children busy

MANISHA MAHATME | SENIOR TEACHER,
ST JOSEPH'S CONVENT JUNIOR COLLEGE

Preschool children aged 2 to 3 who spent more than three hours a day during screens such as mobile tablets television grow up to be less physically active at age 5 years according to the article which has been shown above, In the article says the study revealed that children of the same age group for screen time was less than 1 hour per day were more likely to have held their behaviour in later life one way that children viewing may influence health is by replacing time that would otherwise be spent doing something else such as physical activity and sleep.



Attitude towards teacher

A forgotten stotram

Parents must inculcate the right attitude towards a teacher in their children. Never belittle teachers in front of children says Saba Khan

'Guru Bramha, Guru Vishnu, Guru Devo Maheshwaraha'

This famous Sanskrit stotram tells us that Guru is equal to God, who generates knowledge and destroys the darkness of ignorance in a student's life. We must feel great reverence for teachers as we feel for God. According to a famous couplet by Kabir if God and guru are standing together then you ought to greet the Guru first as he imparts knowledge which is the most pious thing in the world.

Alas! These values are hardly seen in today's generation.

Most of the students just feign respect, disobey their teachers, answer back and mocking teachers is very common.

Indian Values are our perennial assets and they shouldn't change with time. In the old days though teachers were very strict yet we used to love and admire them. Respecting and obeying teachers was inculcated in us by our parents. Even if children complained about teachers parents used to scold them and it was a firm rule



that teachers did it for the sake of your betterment.

In today's scenario parents' attitude have changed. Nowadays due to nuclear and small families parents are more possessive about their wards and for small things they rush to school and confront the school staff in front of the child who is listening carefully how his parents are treating his teachers. This attitude damages the image of teachers in a

child's tender mind.

Parents feel as they are paying the fees no one has a right to reprimand their child.

This infuses the negative thought in a child that my parents are there to defend me even if I make a mistake. Many times children lie or alter their statement, make up stories just to seek their parent's attention. It is one of the common signs of attention seeking behaviour. In future these children will face lots of behavioral issues and become emotionally unstable.

Parents must support children to deal with uncomfortable situations, feelings of guilt, peer conflicts, resentment etc.

These situations make them strong emotionally. It is said that when an egg is broken from outside life inside ends but when an egg is broken from inside new life begins. So let children face all emotional trauma bravely and encourage them to accept their mistakes instead of complaining and becoming defensive.

Teachers on the other hand are

well aware about prohibition of physical punishment in school. A teacher has to be firm to foster discipline and manners among students without being harsh.

Sometimes the improper behavior of a single teacher is enough to vilify the name of a school. It is the responsibility of institutes also to train teachers before giving them charge of students.

If your child is complaining frequently about the ill treatment of teachers then you should first cross check with teachers before coming to any conclusion. And make sure to keep your child away from the scene.

Your attitude should kindle respect of teachers not demean the image of teacher in your child's heart.

Always remember a teacher is a guiding angel in every student's life. And don't forget our ancient values which teach us 'Guru is God'.

— The author is the headmistress of Sapthagiri Experimental School

A forgotten stotram

"Guru Bramha, Guru Vishnu, Guru Dev Maheshwara"

Parents must inculcate the right attitude towards the teachers in their children. Never belittle teachers in front of children says, Saba Khan. This Sanskrit stotram tells us that Guru is equal to God, who generates knowledge and destroys the darkness of ignorance in a student's life. We must feel great reverence for teachers as we feel it for God. According to a famous couplet by Kabir if God and Guru are standing together then you ought to greet Guru first as he imparts knowledge which is the most pious thing in the world. these values are hardly seen in today's generation.

The above article shows that Most of the students just feign respect, disobey their teachers, back answer and mocking teachers is very common. Indian Values are our perennial assets and they shouldn't change with time.in the old times though teachers were very strict yet we used to love and admire them. Respecting and obeying teachers was inculcated among us through our parents.

OUR CLASS DISCUSSION

Our teacher Conducted a group discussion in the class on the topic of parenting and childhood issues.

We discussed how parenting affects child development and we also discussed parenting techniques and challenging behaviours. Our teacher enlightened the gathering about the role of parents in the Holistic development of the child. The close bonding between parent and child for enhancing the child's confidence and self-esteem. In the enactment session, students role-played different life situations and energetic interactive sessions began between the teacher and students. It was an enriching experience for all of us.

Group discussion was divided into groups of students 5 in each group and my Group was group number 4. My topic of the discussion was the negative effect of parenting where I explained how the effect of Negative parenting on children.

effect of negative parenting on children. In my group, we discussed a few major topics like - Elma Siddiqui- what is parenting? Himadri- talked about overprotective parents, Himanshi on shyness and I Gudiya Kumari on negative effects of parenting last but not the least Khushi -discussed affinity towards Gadgets, and I must say it was a wonderful experience to discuss all these topics.

Coming to my point of discussion ... which is the negative effect of parenting, my explanation is as follows

Parenting is not as easy a task as it may seem. Trying to strike a balance between protection, freedom of space and the right-upbringing of a child can prove to be a tough ordeal. Therefore, it is common for some parents to make the mistake of being overprotective and refusing to let go. Overprotective parenting causes numerous negative effects, the most common being the inhibition of learning, the limitation of growth, and behavioural problems. Firstly, one of the negative effects of overprotective parenting, is that children are inhibited from learning in the early stages of their lives and, hence, do not develop some of the fundamental skills during that period. Overprotective parents can essentially make children prisoners.

Child-rearing methods (poor supervision, poor discipline, coldness and rejection, low parental involvement with the child) distinguished between three styles of parenting namely authoritarian, permissive and authoritative. Authoritarian style is the bossy parents who do not consider their children's opinion, demanding and rather could have been found to hurt the children.



To conclude

I have added the above image to show that a secure attachment with parents helps promote a child's cognitive, emotional and social behaviours. the healthy involvement of parents in their children's day to day life helps ensure that their kids can perform better socially and academically.



A teal-colored background featuring a low-angle, upward-looking perspective of several modern skyscrapers. A white double-line diamond shape is centered over the image, framing the text.

Thank you