**Project Management Plan Template**

(Group No 7)

**Project Management Plan**

Special Child Care System

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**Date 14 may 2024**

# Introduction:

Among the behaviorally described organic process brain perform problems, autism is one. There are numerous genetic and nongenetic etiologies for it, with the majority of pediatric etiologies being unknown. (Rapin, 1991). An autistic child suggests that they are autistic. "The word "autism," which was not used in our Bengali language, is now a unit term and is very frequently used as a synonym for incapacity, or "protibondhi," as we say in Bangla. Nearly 47,500 people in the nation suffer from syndrome, according to Minister of Financial Aid Nuruzzaman Ahmed. The Department of Social Services is aware of and has prepared data on one,644,000 "differentlyabled" individuals nationwide, including those who have syndrome. (2019, Ahmed). According to a recent poll, at least 17 infants out of every 10,000 in the nation have autism spectrum condition. Child care for autistic children is a setting where the child receives extra care because of their autism diagnosis. Autism is a chronic illness. An autistic person may require lifelong care, depending on their severity (Ohwovoriole, 2022). You may be unsure about what to do next if you recently learned that your loved one or kid has this illness. They can acquire those amenities here that are difficult to supply at home. They can receive treatment, special education, sign language instruction, and other services here. There are numerous kids in an autism child care facility so that the kids can talk to one other. Through our research, we hope to create a system that can meet any need that a child with autism may have, including health, education, volunteering, events, and donor services. To put it simply, they can find everything they need on a single platform. Here, we register all children, donors, schools, and volunteers via a website or mobile application. Parents that are struggling financially can find a donor for their autistic kid, as autism treatment and education can be costly. However, there are instances where donors are unable to locate the right needy child to donate to, or if they do, some dishonest people are unable to properly deliver them the gift money. Donors can immediately donate to the impoverished child by using our system. Once more, we'll have a volunteer system in place so that parents can use these facilities if they require more assistance transporting their child. We plan to organize a picnic or competition for this youngster to improve their communication skills, as they often experience lack of acceptance in social programs or when they are not with their family. Once more, parents can locate schools and doctors with ease. In addition, a special deal and discount are available for low-income parents. For our autistic child, we constantly strive to provide additional beneficial features and amenities.

# 2.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Project Overview:

The Special Child-care System project aims to develop and implement a comprehensive system to cater to the unique needs of children with special requirements. This project is vital to ensure these children receive appropriate care, support, and opportunities for growth and development.

Management Approach:

Project Team Roles and Authority:

Project Manager: Responsible for overall project planning, execution, and stakeholder management.

Technical Lead: Oversees the technical aspects of system development and implementation.

Domain Experts: Provide specialized knowledge regarding child care and special needs.

Development Team: Engineers and developers responsible for building the system.

Quality Assurance Team: Ensures the system meets high standards of performance and usability.

Stakeholders: Collaborate with the team to provide input and feedback throughout the project lifecycle.

Resource Providers:

Funding: Provided by the project sponsor or relevant governmental or non-governmental organizations.

Human Resources: Recruited from within the organization or externally, based on required expertise.

Infrastructure: Utilize existing organizational resources for development and testing.

Expertise: Access specialized knowledge and guidance from child care professionals and special education experts.

Resource Constraints:

Budgetary Limitations: Adhere to the allocated budget for the project, ensuring efficient resource utilization.

Time Constraints: Complete the project within the specified timeline to meet stakeholder expectations.

Technical Limitations: Work within the constraints of available technology and infrastructure.

Decision-Making Authority:

Project Manager: Authorized to make day-to-day decisions regarding project execution, resource allocation, and risk management.

Project Sponsor: Approves major project milestones, budget adjustments, and strategic decisions.

Steering Committee: Provides guidance on overarching project goals and resolves high-level issues impacting project direction.

Conclusion:

The success of the Special Child Care System project relies on effective collaboration, clear communication, and adherence to the defined roles and responsibilities. By following this management approach, we aim to deliver a robust system that significantly enhances the quality of care and support for children with special needs.

**3.0 PROJECT TITLE:**

Special Child Management System

# 4.0 JUSTIFICATION:

The focus of autism care centers, which include care, treatment, education, advocacy, and ongoing support, is on children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). They offer services to assist kids and their families in overcoming the unique challenges posed by ASD. It offers a warm atmosphere that prioritizes your child's growth and the identification of effective learning techniques. A large number of them use applied behavior analysis treatment, frequently referred to as ABA therapy, to understand and treat specific tendencies. Our autism-specific activities are designed to reduce disillusionment and support the children's growth from an early age. At our children's autism center, we make a great effort to foster a sense of community among the children, so they feel like they belong. In addition to the developmental programs we provide, this helps the children build a sense of belonging and lasting relationships. Given this, we are happy to offer four distinct activities at our facility that emphasize the benefits of a children's autism center.

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# 5.0 OBJECTIVES AND PROJECT SCOPES:

**Objectives:**

In order to get up-to-date information on special education students, we intend to survey various autistic schools and other educational institutions for this study. As a result, we are working to develop a framework plan and apply a few crucial decisions for our unique child care system employing software engineering algorithms. Important goals for this study are listed below-

• to provide a framework plan and use a software engineering methodology to implement a few crucial decisions.   
• to examine a hybrid technique for gathering up-to-date special needs child data.  
• The aim is to assist autistic children and give them the resources they require to become self-sufficient adults.

**Project Scopes:**

1. System Development:

* Design and development of a user-friendly web-based platform to facilitate communication, collaboration, and information sharing among stakeholders.
* Implementation of features such as appointment scheduling, progress tracking, resource libraries, and discussion forums.
* Integration with existing healthcare and educational systems to streamline data exchange and ensure continuity of care.

1. Content Management:

* Creation and curation of educational materials, therapy resources, and support tools tailored to various disabilities and developmental stages.
* Regular updates and maintenance of content to ensure relevance and accuracy.

1. User Training and Support:

* Provision of comprehensive training sessions for caregivers, educators, and healthcare professionals on system usage and best practices.
* Ongoing technical support and assistance to address user queries and concerns.

1. Quality Assurance:

* Conduct thorough testing of the system to ensure functionality, usability, and security.
* Regular monitoring and evaluation of system performance to identify and address any issues promptly.

1. Out of Scope:

* Direct provision of healthcare or educational services to children with special needs.
* Procurement or distribution of physical equipment or supplies.
* Legal or financial advisory services for stakeholders.
* Modification of existing organizational policies or regulatory frameworks.

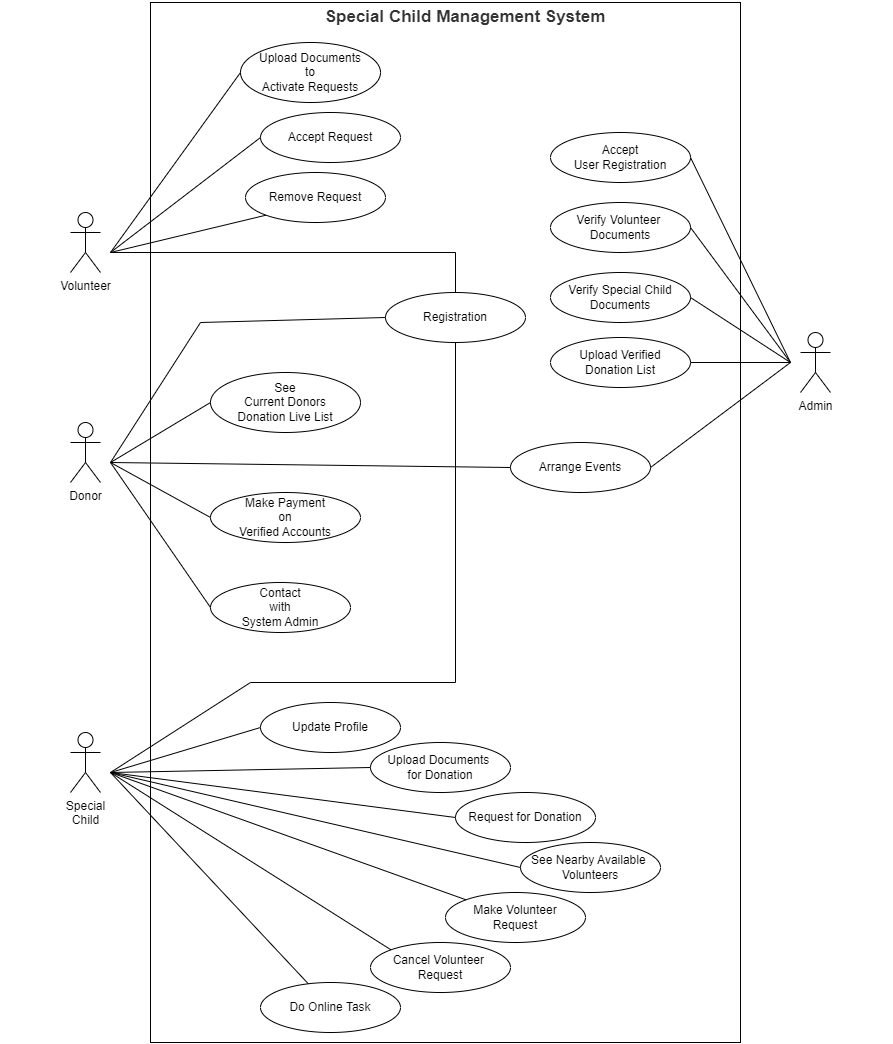
**6.0 OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT:**

The amount of time spent online has skyrocketed in the last ten years. While a lot of people use the Internet for business and information, there's an increasing trend of offering web-based treatments for different health and psychological issues. The provision of these services improves autonomy, privacy, and access while lowering expenses, managing waiting lists, and cutting down on travel time.

The goal of the "Special Child Care System" is to provide the most interactive, efficient system possible for the special kid in contemporary society. Our goal is to provide an appropriate online interface that will provide a chance for parents and special children. The architectural design phase, which contains the "Use Case" diagram, was the first stage.

Using a usecase diagram, the conceptual structure of complex software systems has been illustrated. Making a flowchart to visualize the answer is simple to understand, but the end product is just an idea. Thus, the design we have developed is essential.

Use cases are a great way to communicate the functional requirements of a system in a clear and concise way. Use case diagrams, or UCDs, are frequently used to clarify the specifications and intended functionality of software programs. Our system is explained in the UCD that is attached below.



**7.0 STAKEHODERS ANALYSIS:**

We have several stakeholder kinds in our projects. Prior to anything else, we need to identify the project's stakeholders. Stakeholders in any organizational project are all the internal individuals and groups that the project will touch or engage in. Stakeholder analysis is the process of identifying these individuals prior to the start of the project, classifying them based on their involvement, interest, and impact, and figuring out the most effective ways to involve and interact with each of these stakeholder groups during the project. A project is too big for one person to handle alone. Regardless of the project's size, a number of people and organizations are involved in carrying out duties related to the project. We refer to these people and groups as stakeholders. In order to achieve the aims and objectives of a particular project, project managers must comprehend their connection with stakeholders. As a result, a crucial component of project management is identifying the project's stakeholders. We can now see the various stakeholder categories.

**Types of Internal Stakeholders:**

• **Project Manager:** The Project Manager oversees the Special Child Care System project, ensuring it stays on track, meets objectives, and delivers value. They lead the team, manage stakeholders, mitigate risks, make decisions, and facilitate communication and collaboration.

• **Project Team:** The project team is in charge of creating the project and achieving the desired results. It is made up of multiple people with different sets of specialized expertise. When working on a project, every team member must communicate with the other members of the team. Project team members must also notify the project management of any problems pertaining to the project.

• **Management:** The higher authority that are present within the firm are referred to as management. At regular periods, higher authorities monitor the project's development. Furthermore, a project manager cannot carry out a project without the higher authorities' consent. The project manager is responsible for informing the higher authorities of every decision pertaining to the project.

**Types of External Stakeholders**

* **Special Child**
* The primary goal of this effort is to assist special children. The demands and requirements of the exceptional child serve as the foundation for this project. Special children can therefore have a direct impact on the project's success rate. Project success cannot be assessed until a Special child is satisfied with the results.
* **Donor**

Another external party involved in this initiative is the donor. They provide financial assistance for our initiatives. They have a direct bearing on our initiatives. Another term for volunteers is project sponsors.

* **Schools, Hospitals**

Hospitals and schools have an indirect impact on the project's results. As the project is being developed, the project manager must abide by all rules. Project failure results from noncompliance with the appropriate regulations.

**Volunteers**

Project sponsors are another name for volunteers. In charge of overseeing the management, project team, and other stakeholders is the project sponsor. A project cannot survive without a sponsor. We are unable to plan events or give the unique child's physical support without them.

* **Positive Stakeholders and Negative Stakeholders**

Stakeholders may be beneficial or detrimental.   
Positive stakeholders take pleasure in the project's accomplishments and recognize its advantages. These parties provide support to the project management team in order to ensure its successful completion.   
A negative stakeholder, on the other hand, is aware of the result and could suffer consequences from the project or its results. There is less chance that this kind of stakeholder will aid in the project's success.

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# 8.0 MILESTONE LIST

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Milestone | Description | Date |
| Complete SRS | Complete the comprehensive software requirements document, encompassing all system needs, both functional and non-functional. | March 2 2024 |
| Design | Start the design process by converting the requirements into database schema, system architecture, and user interface designs. | March 20 2024 |
| Complete Coding | Code the system's component parts in accordance with the specifications as you carry out the development tasks based on the completed design. | April 4 2024 |
| CompleteTesting and Debugging | Carry out comprehensive testing to find and fix any flaws or problems with the system's operation. | April 20 2024 |
| Documents – User Guides and Installation | To help with system adoption and maintenance, create thorough user manuals and installation documentation. | May 6 2024 |

**9.0 Process Model to be followed:**

We chose the "Waterfall methodology" even though our project is website-based.   
Web development projects with a well-defined scope, a set deadline for completion, and minimal iterations or modifications are often the ones that employ the waterfall process.

For our system we must follow the Waterfall structure. Those are:

1. Problem Definition/Concept Exploration  
2. Requirements Analysis Specification  
3. Design Prototyping  
4. Implementation & Unit Testing  
5. Integration & System Testing  
6. Release, Operations & Maintenance

The initial phase is crucial and calls for both the product owners and the developers to have a thorough grasp of the needs and scope of the project.

Because waterfall development is rigid, each step must be finished in its entirety before proceeding to the next. Waterfall will need a complete restart if any changes are required or if any errors are found while the project is underway. Projects managed using the Waterfall technique may therefore take a lot longer. On the other hand, because we can see the entire project scope up front, it is ideal for making sure that all deliverables fulfill expectations and makes it simple to measure progress.

The benefits of waterfall development include control and departmentalization. A product can move through the phases of the development process model one at a time, and a timetable with deadlines for each step of development can be established. Early requirement completion allows the team to establish the project scope, make a comprehensive plan, and design the full application.

**The Waterfall Model's benefits:**

1. Employs an unambiguous framework. In contrast to other approaches, Waterfall places the greatest emphasis on a precisely defined set of steps.   
   2. Establishes the final objective early.   
   3. Effectively conveys information.

To ensure quality and establish a plan for our system, we can state that the right model has been selected.

**10.0 WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Week Task** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9&10** |
| **A: Fardin** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **B: Anika** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **C: Pranto** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **D: Anika** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **E: Fardin** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **F: Pranto** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **G: Fardin** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **H: Anika** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **I: Pranto** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

A: Overall Design  
B: Specify Module1  
C: Specify Module2  
D: Specify Module3  
E: Code Module 1

F: Code Module 2  
G: Code Module3  
H: Integration and system Testing  
I: Beta Testing and Project Handover

**11.0: ESTIMATION:** {At least two estimation process should be considered}

Constructive cost model:  
project type : Organic  
Coefficient : 2.4 ;  
P=1.05; T=0.38

SLOC : 13,000  
Lines Person Months,PM ={2.4\*(13,000 /1000)1.05} = 35.47  
Dev.Time, DM =(2.5 x35.47.38 ) = 9.702 = 10months = 1672working Hours Required People,  
ST =PM/DM = 3.65 =4 people

Project type: Semi-detached

Coefficient = 3

P = 1.12

T = 0.35

SLOC (Source Line of Code): 20,000

First, let's calculate the Lines of Code (LOC) Person Months (PM) using the COCOMO formula:

PM= Coefficient \* (SLOC/1000)^p

PM= 3\*(20000/1000)^1.12

PM= 3\*(20)^1.12

PM= 3\*19.179

PM= 57.537

Next, let’s calculate the development time (DM) in months:

DM= 2.5\*(pm)^T

DM= 2.5\*(57.537) ^0.35

DM= 2.5\*3.910

DM = 9.775

The development time is approximately 10 months.

Now, let’s determine the number of required personnel.

Required People = PM/DM

Required People = 57.537/9.775

Required people = 5.89

We need approximately 6 people for this project

**12.0 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**

**13.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

Software:

* Operating System (compatible with the development environment)
* Database Management System software
* Web server software
* Development tools and software (IDE, version control, etc.)

**13.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

Hardware:

* Servers for hosting the web application
* Desktops/laptops for development and testing purposes
* Devices for user interaction (e.g., computers, tablets, smartphones)

**13.3 HUMAN RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**

Human Resources:

* Project Manager
* Project Team Members (Developers, Designers, Testers)
* Management
* Special Child
* Donors
* Schools, Hospitals
* Volunteers
* Financial Resources:
* Budget allocation for software development
* Funding from donors and sponsors

**13.0: PROJECT SCHEDULE:**

**March:**

1. Week 1-2 Requirement Gathering and analysis.

* Meet with stakeholders to gather detailed requirements for the system.
* Analyze gathered requirements to identify key functionalities and features.

1. Week 3-4: design phase

Begin designing the system architecture user interface, and database schema.

Create wireframes or prototypes to visualize the system’s layout and functionality.

**April:**

1. Week 1-2: development Kickoff

* Start the development phase, coding the system components based on the finalized design.
* Set up development environments and version control systems.

1. Week 3-4 Testing and Debugging

* Conduct unit testing to ensure individual components function correctly.
* Identify and address any bugs or issues through rigorous testing and debugging.

**May:**

1. Week 1-2 Integration and System Testing

* Integrate developed components to build the complete system.
* Perform system-level testing to ensure all modules work together seamlessly.

1. Week 3-4: documentation and Training

Prepare user guidelines, installation manuals, and technical documentation for the system.

Conduct training sessions for end users, administrators, and support staff.

**14.0 DELIVERY PLAN:**

1. Requirements Analysis:

Gather detailed requirements from stakeholders, including caregivers, educators, healthcare professionals, and parents/guardians.

Document requirements in a comprehensive Software Requirements Specification (SRS) document.

2. System Design:

Design the system architecture, including database structure, user interface layout, and functionality flow.

Create detailed design documents, such as system design documents, database schemas, and wireframes.

3. Implementation:

Begin coding the system based on the finalized design specifications.

Follow coding standards and best practices to ensure high-quality code.

Conduct code reviews to identify and address any issues or discrepancies.

4. Testing:

Perform unit testing to verify the functionality of individual system components.

Conduct integration testing to ensure that different modules of the system work together seamlessly.

Execute system testing to validate the overall system functionality and behavior.

5. Documentation:

Prepare user manuals, installation guides, and technical documentation for the system.

Ensure documentation is comprehensive, easy to understand, and accessible to end-users and administrators.

6. User Training:

Schedule and conduct training sessions for end-users on how to use the system effectively.

Provide hands-on training and support to ensure users are comfortable with the system's features and functionalities.

7. Deployment:

Prepare the system for deployment in the production environment.

Coordinate with IT personnel to install and configure the system on the necessary infrastructure.

Conduct final checks to ensure the system is ready for launch.

8. Launch:

Officially launch the Special Child Care System to stakeholders.

Communicate the launch to all relevant parties and provide instructions for accessing the system.

Monitor the system closely post-launch to address any issues or concerns that may arise.

9. Maintenance and Support:

Provide ongoing maintenance and support for the system, addressing any bugs, issues, or enhancement requests.

Establish a support mechanism for users to report problems and receive assistance as needed.

Regularly update the system to incorporate new features, improvements, and security patches.

**15.0 RISK ANALYSIS:**

Illness: Being in daycare makes it easier for babies to catch colds and other contagious illnesses because their immune systems haven't fully developed. The facility will probably ask you to keep your sick child at home, so you'll need to take the day off work or find another place to watch her until she feels better.

Less Individual Attention: Teachers at the majority of daycare facilities tend to at least three children at a time (typically more), in contrast to nannies or family members.

Waiting Lists: Reputable daycare centers frequently have a waiting list since they are overbooked and cannot accommodate your child.

Cost: Daycare programs can be rather expensive, despite being far less expensive than hiring a nanny.   
The average annual cost of a full-time, high-quality childcare program for infants and toddlers in the United States is approximately $11,000, although actual costs may differ based on location. Expenses may also go up if you pay someone else to watch your child at home while you are at work, are late picking up your child, or both.

High Turnover: This is a prevalent problem in daycare centers, particularly for young children whose growth depends on attachment to caretakers.

Quality Is Important We used the term "quality program" a lot, as you may have noticed! If you've made the decision to enroll your child in daycare or preschool, read this article to learn what constitutes a high-quality program.

**16.0 QUALITY CONTROL PLAN:**

1. Quality Objectives:

* Ensure the Special Child Care System meets or exceeds all specified quality standards and requirements.
* Minimize defects and errors in the system to enhance reliability and usability.
* Continuously improve the quality of the system based on feedback from stakeholders and users.

2. Quality Control Team:

* Quality Assurance Manager: Oversees the quality control process and ensures adherence to quality standards.
* Testing Team: Conducts various types of testing to identify and rectify defects in the system.
* Development Team: Collaborates with the testing team to address quality issues during the development process.

3. Quality Control Activities:

a. Requirements Validation:

* Review and validate requirements to ensure they are clear, complete, and aligned with stakeholder expectations.
* Conduct regular meetings with stakeholders to gather feedback and make necessary adjustments to requirements.

b. Design Reviews:

* Conduct thorough reviews of system design documents, including architecture, interface designs, and data models.
* Verify that the design meets functional requirements and is scalable, maintainable, and secure.

c. Code Reviews:

* Perform code reviews to identify coding standards violations, logic errors, and potential security vulnerabilities.
* Ensure code is well-documented and follows best practices to enhance maintainability and readability.

d. Testing:

* Conduct various types of testing, including unit testing, integration testing, system testing, and user acceptance testing.
* Develop test cases and scenarios based on requirements to validate system functionality and performance.
* Utilize automated testing tools to streamline the testing process and improve test coverage.

e. Defect Tracking and Resolution:

* Establish a centralized defect tracking system to log and prioritize reported issues.
* Assign defects to appropriate team members for resolution and track their progress until closure.
* Implement root cause analysis to identify underlying causes of defects and prevent recurrence.

4. Quality Metrics and Reporting:

* Define key quality metrics, such as defect density, test coverage, and customer satisfaction ratings.
* Regularly monitor and report on quality metrics to track project progress and identify areas for improvement.
* Conduct periodic quality reviews to assess the effectiveness of the quality control process and make necessary adjustments.

5. Continuous Improvement:

* Foster a culture of continuous improvement by encouraging feedback from stakeholders and team members.
* Implement lessons learned from past projects to enhance processes, tools, and methodologies.
* Conduct regular retrospectives to reflect on successes and challenges and identify opportunities for improvement.

6. Quality Training and Awareness:

* Provide training sessions for team members on quality control processes, tools, and techniques.
* Promote awareness of the importance of quality and its impact on project success through regular communication and training initiatives.

7. Compliance and Standards:

* Ensure compliance with relevant regulatory standards, such as HIPAA for healthcare data security and FERPA for student records confidentiality.
* Adhere to industry best practices and guidelines for software development and quality assurance.

By implementing this Quality Control Plan, the Special Child Care System can achieve high levels of quality, reliability, and user satisfaction, ultimately contributing to the well-being and support of children with special needs and their caregivers.

**17.0 BUDGET:**

Constructive cost model:  
project type : Organic  
Coefficient<Effort Factor> : 2.4 ;  
P=1.05;  
T=0.38  
SLOC : 13,000 Lines  
Person Months,PM ={2.4\*(13,000 /1000)1.05} = 35.47  
Dev.Time, DM =(2.5 x35.47.38  
) = 9.702 = 10months =  
1672working Hours

Required People, ST =PM/DM = 3.65 =4 people  
Budgeting:  
Developer Salary in 10 months : Pre Developer salary Per  
Working Hours = 700 Taka  
Total Developer salary = 700 x 1672 = 1170400Taka  
Requirement Analysis:  
Time Needed: 1month (22working Days = 176 Working Hours )  
Req Analysis Person’s Hourly wage = 350 Taka  
Total Req Analysis Expense =350 x 176 = 61,600 Taka  
Transportation Cost Estimation : 9,000 Taka  
Training & Hardware Expenses Estimation: 120,000 Taka  
Rent Expenses:  
Room per Month = 10,000 Taka  
Total in 10 Months = 100,000 Taka  
Total Utilities in 10 Months : 35,000 Taka  
Maintenance (Till 7 Months after Delivery):  
Expense Per Hour = 1000 Taka  
Total Estimated time Needed for Maintenance = 70Hours  
Total Estimated Maintenance Expense = 70 \* 1000 = 70,000 Taka  
Other Human Resources: 50,000 Taka  
Subscription fee: 15000 Taka

Total Estimated Expense: 1170400+61,600+9,000  
+120,000+100,000+35,000+70,000 +50,000+15000= 1631000  
Profit:  
35% of Total Estimated Expenses = 1631000\* 35% = 570850Taka  
Project Budget: (1,692,600+592,410) = 2201850Taka

**18.0 CONCLUSION:**

An autistic childcare center is a location where children who have autism syndrome receive extra care. Throughout the investigation, we saw a wide range of diseases, such as physical, mental, and intellectual challenges, anomalies in speech and hearing, spastic paralysis, and blindness. The severity of an individual's disease may dictate that they need lifetime care. With our initiative, we aim to develop a system that can fulfill a child's needs in one place for everything from health and education to volunteers, events, and donations. In this instance, we use a website or mobile application to enroll all children, donors, schools, and volunteers. Autism is mostly caused by abnormal brain development. The first three years of life are when symptoms of autism begin to appear. One of three primary categories of behavioral dysfunction applies to all individuals with autism. Some persons with milder, higher-functioning autism may interact with others in a quite usual way as teenagers or adults. Most of the children we targeted are of school age. Children diagnosed with autism sometimes struggle with focus and become fixated on a few things. Early nonverbal communication deficits may be a sign of autism. There are various issues with speech production nowadays. A handicap makes academic performance more difficult. More programs must to be accessible for kids with mental and physical impairments. Facilities and programs created especially for those with disabilities operate more effectively. Instead of a role being broken, a person's integration into the social structure causes changes in personality. The only aspect of a unique youngster that the general public can understand is that they are incapable of carrying out duties sufficiently on their own.