Chapter - 11

CASE STUDIES
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The approach of case studies is gaining more credence in social sciences in recent years. Case studies provide greater insight into the problems, whereas surveys provide generalizations. A few case studies have been undertaken in order to understand the problems in a better manner. In general, it is found that slum dwellers neglect their girl children compared with non-slum dwellers. The reasons are many. Majority of slum women and the girls are illiterates. They have very poor personal hygiene and are malnourished. The surroundings of the houses have a poor environmental status.

Case Study - I

General

Mrs. Narayanamma and her husband Mr. Seshayya belong to the slums of Ongole. Narayanamma is thirty-five and her husband is fifty-five. Narayanamma and her husband are illiterates. Narayanamma works as a coolie. She works for three to four days in a week. Her husband works as a rikshawpuller. She has four sons and one daughter. The first son aged nineteen, second son aged seventeen, third son aged twelve, and fourth son aged eight; her daughter aged ten. All are illiterates. Their first, second, and third sons are doing carpentry work. Her last son works as a child labourer. He is working in a mechanic shop as a helper. They live in a hut with poor ventilation. They use firewood as fuel for cooking purpose. The environmental
hygiene around the house is poor. Waste matter is disposed away within their house precincts. They use pond water for drinking purpose. They do not have toilets. The entire family members are used to open air defecation.

**Marriage and Children:**

Mrs. Narayanamma was married to her husband who was her matrilineal uncle. Mrs. Narayanamma married when she reached menarche at the age of twelve. Mrs. Narayanamma had eight conceptions over a period of twenty-three years. She had her first conception at the age of thirteen. Within a year of marriage, she gave birth to her first child, a son, who died within four days. Her subsequent seven deliveries, after every two years of interval resulted in live births, except third birth which had taken after an interval of five years. Her sixth and seventh conceptions were terminated at the time of the delivery. One was male and other female. She breastfed all her children, the first son for three years, second for two years, third for three years, while her fourth one, daughter for one and half years and her last son for only eight months. She immunized all the children for B.C.G, D.P.T polio and measles.

**Personal Hygiene:**

Personal hygiene of Mrs. Narayanamma’s (hair and skin) in general is moderately tidy. No deficiency of Vitamin’s has been noticed except iron deficiency. She suffered from piles for many days. Her weight is 47 kgs and height 140 cms. She doesn’t have any minor and major illnesses.
The personal hygiene of Adilakshmi (respondent daughter) is poor. She wears soiled clothes. She is very lean and anaemic. No deficiencies of Vitamins and worm infestation have been seen except iron deficiency. Her younger brother (8 years) was suffering from Vitamin ‘B’ deficiency (Angular stomatitis), Vitamin ‘C’ deficiency (cold) and iron deficiency (weak and pale). Adilakshmi’s weight is 21 kg and her height 119 cm. Her younger brother weights 19 kg and his height is 114 cm. He suffered from cold frequently. Adilakshmi has not suffered from any minor or major illnesses. In the event of serious illness they bring tablets from nearby medical shop. If it is not cured then they will consult a government doctor.

**Kitchen Hygiene:**

They do not have a separate kitchen and it is covered with mud. It is dirty. They cook food in the open area. They do not use lids to cover the water containers. They keep the utensils on the ground only.

**Family size norms:**

They have no desire for additional children. According to the respondents, 2 males and one female form the ideal combination. They are happy with the birth of a girl child.

**Neglect:**

Eventhough Adilakshmi’s parents were happy at the birth of the girl child, they neglected their girl children. Nowadays, female child considered a liability.
to parents  But, Narayanamma's family is an exception to that  They wanted at least one girl child and they had one female child after four male children  Nevertheless she was neglected by her parents  Her parents do not provide minimum needs to her  Adilakshmi helps her mother in domestic work like cleaning vessels, cooking, bringing water from pond, which is far from her house, cleaning house, washing clothes and bringing provisions from near by shop, etc  If she does not do any of these works her mother would not treat her well  She works nearly ten hours a day  Adilakshmi's parents do not show enough attention and incur expenditure on education of their children  Equal education is not provided between males and females  This is due to their financial problem. They seem to have no interest in educating their children  They have show moderate differences in giving food and clothes to the daughter on par with the brothers  They did not celebrate her birth day function  They showed differences in celebrating birthdays  They neglected and abused their girl child more and passed orders on her  They give more work to her than to her brothers

Maternal antecedents:

Mrs. Narayanamma is illiterate. She doesn't like to be educated. Her parents did not spend money on her education  There is no custom of providing equal education for males and females in the family. Because of poverty and heavy household work she didn't study  The parents showed moderate indifference in providing food and clothes to their male and female
children She was moderately abused for every single fault, and given more household work than her brothers.

Mrs. Narayanamma has seven sisters and two brothers. Her parents showed authoritative behaviour towards her. She did not have any sour experience in respect of her education, food, clothes and love and affection from her parents. She received need-based help and cooperation from her parents and brothers at the time of pregnancy. But, she did not receive the same help and cooperation from her in-laws. Hence, she was disappointed with her relatives for not providing cooperation and help. The behaviour of her husband was also not good. Her economic status and upbringing of children was not good when compared to others. Opinion of differences between her and husband persisted more in money matters. However, there were no differences of opinion with regard to giving respect to in-laws, and giving money to in-laws and in honouring guests. Further, her husband never suspected her. Her husband never co-operated in the smooth functioning of the family. Her husband has often lost his job due to his bad health.

Child Factors:

Narayanamma has one unwanted male child. She conceived him when she did not aspire. She was forced by her in-laws. However, her children are all equally intelligent. Adilakshmi is not according to her mother's expectations. She is not so intelligent and she is quarrelsome. But, her younger brother has come up according to mother's expectations. Narayanamma did not send her
children outside to play and she do never allowed them to play with other boys. Her opinion of having a female child is that the female children should help mother in the household activities.

Conclusion:

The respondent (mother) has four male children and one female child. All the male children are working as child labourers. Though the respondent likes the birth of the girl child, she is not treated in a better manner. Owing the poor economic status the girl child is not given much importance and she is given more household work.

CASE STUDY - II

General.

Mrs Nagalakshmi and her husband Venkatesh belong to Ongole slum. Mrs Nagalakshmi is twenty-five and her husband twenty seven. Mrs Nagalakshmi studied up to fifth class and her husband up to tenth class. Mrs Nagalakshmi is a house-wife and her husband works as electric line man. He earns Rs 800/- per month. He does electric works occasionally. They have one daughter and one son. Their first daughter is Bhargavi aged five years. Their son is Jankiram aged two years. They live in a semi-pucca house. The floor is cemented and the house has a moderate ventilation. They use firewood as a fuel for cooking purpose. Drainage system around the house is moderate. They dispose of solid waste outside the compound wall. They use municipal tap water for drinking purpose. They have toilet facilities.
Marriage and Children

Their marriage was not a consanguineous one. Mrs. Nagalakshmi reached menarche at the age of twelve and she was married at the age of twenty. She had two conceptions over a period of five years from the date of her marriage. She had her first conception at the age of twenty, within a year of her marriage, she gave birth to her first child, a daughter. She delivered both children in hospital only. She breast-fed her daughter for two years, and she is feeding her son even today. She has immunized all the children for BCG, DPT Polio and Measels.

Personal Hygiene:

Mrs. Nagalakshmi's personal hygiene (hair and skin) in general is moderate. She has been suffering from Vitamin-A (slight eye disturbances), Vitamin-B (numbness) and iron deficiencies (weakness and fatigue). Her weight is 43 kgs and her height 150 cm. She is frequently suffering from minor illnesses like head-ache and menstural disturbances. She does not have any major illnesses.

The personal hygiene of Bhargavi (hair, skin and nails) is in poor condition. She wears soiled clothes. Bhargavi has been suffering from Vitamin-B (angular stomatitis) and vitamin-C (cold) deficiencies. She is lean, pale anaemic and eats mud lime and coal. Whereas her brother does not suffer from any vitamin deficiencies. Bhargavi's weight is 10 kgs and height 86 cm. Her arm circumference is 14 cm, head 47 cm and chest 45 cm. Bhargavi's
brother Janakiram's weight is 6 kgs, his height is 70 cm, and his arm circumference 12 cm. Head circumference is 42 cm and chest circumference 41 cm. Bhargavi frequently suffer from fever and cold, diarrhoea/dysentery and amoebiasis for a period of 2-5 days. Because of Bhargavi's ill health, her parents often beat her. She is often neglected. Her brother Janakiram doesn't have any minor or major illnesses. Whenever any serious illness persists the parents consult a private doctor.

Kitchen hygiene:

They have a separate kitchen and it is dirty covered with mud floor. The cooking area is covered with palm leaves. The water containers are covered with lids. They keep the utensils on the raised platform only.

Family Size Norms:

They have no desire for additional children. Mrs. Nagalashkmi accepted family planning i.e., tubectomy. They preferred an ideal family and according to them it constitutes one male and one female. They felt unhappy at the birth of female child as the first baby.

Maternal antecedents:

She had moderate interest in her study. She wanted to have an equal education. Her parents however did not spend much money on her education. There has been no custom of providing equal education for males and females in her family. Because of poverty and little interest, she discontinued her
Mrs. Nagalakshmi's parents did not show any differences in giving food, while in respect of giving clothes, they showed differences. She was not treated on par with her brothers. Her parents abused her for every single fault and passed more orders on her on doing work than her brothers.

Mrs. Nagalakshmi has three sisters and two brothers. Nagalakshmi's parents showed authoritative behaviour towards her. She had sour experiences from her parents in getting clothes and education. She did not receive need-based help and co-operation from her parents, brothers and in-laws in money matters, employment, during illness and pregnancy. She is disappointed with her daughter's ill health and in money matters in her life. Behaviour of her husband is moderate. Their economic status is not good as compared to others. Differences of opinion between husband and wife are seen more in financial matters, giving money to in-laws and respect to in-laws. Her husband and children do not co-operate in the smooth functioning of the family. Mrs. Nagalakshmi's husband has experienced more periods of unemployment.

**Child Factors:**

She had a girl child, when she desired to have a male child. Nagalakshmi's daughter (Bhargavi) is different from the remaining children. She is quarrelsome and different in eating habits. She has not come up to her mother's expectations. She is not intelligent and quarrelsome. While son has developed according to her expectations. She occasionally sends her children outside to play. She has moderate interest to allow her children to play with
boys  Her opinion of female child is that she is a source of help in household activities to mother

Conclusion

The girl child is often neglected for the reasons of ill health, poverty and economic backwardness

CASE STUDY - III

General

Mrs Chengamma and her husband Eruvala Naidu belong to the slums of Tirupati. Chengamma is twenty four and her husband fifty five. Mrs Changamma and her husband are liberates. Mrs. Chengamma is the third wife to Eruvala Naidu. Eruvala Naidu does not work due to old age. Therefore, Chengamma earns money by selling salt at the door steps of customers. She earns Rs 25-30/- per day. They have two daughters. Their first daughter is Bharati aged eight and she studied up to second class and dropped. Her second daughter is Venkatalakshmi aged four. They live in a covered hut with mud floor. The Ventilation of the house is very poor. They use firewood as fuel for cooking purpose. Drainage system is not good and water stagnates around the house. They dispose of solid waste within the compound. They use municipal water for drinking purpose. They do not have toilet facilities

Marriage and Children:

Their marriage was not a consanguineous one. Mrs. Chengamma reached menarche by age twelve and married after one year she had two
conceptions and two spontaneous abortions. One was before Barthi's birth and the other one after Barthi's birth over a period of eleven years from the date of her marriage. She had her first conception at the age of sixteen years. She delivered both the children in the house only. She breastfed her first daughter for three years and her second daughter for two years. She didn't immunise her children against BCG DPT Polio and measles because of her ignorance or side effect.

**Personal Hygiene:**

Mrs. Chengamma's personal hygiene (hair and skin) in general is moderately tidy. She has been suffering from Vitamin A (night blindness) Vitamin B (numbness) and iron deficiencies (weakness, fatigue and paleness). Her weight is 41 kgs and her height is 148 cms. She often suffers from minor illnesses like fever, cough and headache for a period of two to five days. She doesn't have any major illnesses.

The personal hygiene of Barthi and her sister Venkatalakshmi (hair, skin and nails) is in poor condition. Barthi wears soiled clothes. Whereas her sister Venkatalakshmi wears clothes but soiled. Barthi does not suffer from Vitamin deficiencies, whereas Venkatalakshmi suffers from cold and worm infestation. Barthi and her sister are very lean, pale and anaemic. Barthi's weight is 21 kgs and her height 125 cm. Venkatalakshmi's height is 99 cm, weight 89 kgs, arm circumference 11 cm, head circumference 42 cm and her chest circumference 41 cm. Barthi doesn't have any minor or major illnesses. Venkatalakshmi frequently suffers from cold and Amoebiasis when any serious health hazard occurs they consult a primary health centre.
Kitchen Hygiene:

They do not have a separate kitchen and its cleanliness is dirty. The floor of the kitchen is covered with mud with leaves. Cooking is done in a closed enclosure. Water storage is found poor. They place the utensils on the ground only.

Family size norms:

They don't desire additional children and Mrs. Chengamma adopted family planning (tubectomy). Their general opinion towards children is to have one male and one female child. They felt unhappy at the birth of a female child as the first baby.

Neglect:

Bharathi helps her mother in domestic activities. She looks after her younger siblings, feeding, cooking, bringing water, cleaning house and vessels. If she doesn't help her mother in domestic work, she is punished severely. As the mother goes out to sell salt, she should take care of the house and the siblings. She works nearly ten to twelve hours per day. Bharathi's parents do not show attention and incur expenditure regarding her education. Equality of academic qualification is not seen between males and females in their family. It is found that the parents show differences in giving food and clothes. Her parents abused her for every single fault and pass orders to do more work.
Maternal antecedents

She had no desire to study equally with males. Mrs Chengamma's parents did not spend much money on her education. There was no custom of providing equal education for males and females in her family. Because of poverty she discontinued her studies. Her parents showed difference, in giving food and clothes on par with her brothers. She was not treated well along with her brothers. Her parents abused her moderately and passed more orders in her to do more work than her brothers. Chengamma has two sisters and two brothers. She is the second in her family. Chengamma's parents showed authoritative behaviour towards her. She had sour experiences from her parents in getting love and affection. She did not receive any help and co-operation from her parents, brothers, and her husband's parents in money matters, employment, during illness and pregnancy. She was disappointed with having female children and in money matters in her life. She expected at least one male child. Behaviour of her husband is not good. She is not satisfied with her economic status and the upbringing of her children. Differences of opinion have been noticed between her self and her husband in spending money, husband's bad habits and in giving respect to in-laws. And there is no difference of opinion regarding entertaining the guests, suspicion of wife and doubting the children whether they are their own or not. Her husband does not co-operate in the smooth functioning of the family but their children however co-operate. Mrs. Chengamma's husband frequently suffers from unemployment because of his ill health and old age.
Child factors:

Mrs Chengamma didn't give any birth when they decided not to have children. When Chengamma wanted to have a male child she gave birth to a female child. Bharathi is found different from the remaining children. She is mischievous. Bharathi and her sister Venkatalakshmi do not behave according to her mother's expectations. She occasionally sends her children outside to play and she doesn't like her children to play with boys. Her opinion of having a female child is that she serves her mother during illness.

Conclusion.

In this case study the mother skipped the immunization for two children. Even then the two children are healthy. The respondent (mother) suffers from night blindness and this trait is somehow not found in the girls. Because of the difference in age between herself and her husband she is forced to work. Therefore, she often illtreats her first daughter.

CASE STUDY - IV

General

Mrs Parvathamma and her husband Mr Narayana belong to Tirupati slum. Mrs Parvathamma was an illiterate and her husband was a literate. Mrs Parvathamma is house-wife and her husband works as a coolie. He earn Rs 60/- per day. They have two daughters and one son. Their first daughter is Lakshmi aged ten years. Lakshmi studied up to fourth class and later on
dropped from her studies. Her second daughter is Bhuvaneswari aged eight years. She is now in the fourth standard. Mr. Subramanyam was her son aged fifteen years. He studied up to tenth class and dropped from studies. He works as a paper boy and earns Rs. 300/- per month. All of them live in a hut with poor ventilation. The floor is cemented. They use firewood as a fuel for cooking purpose. Drainage system is not good and stagnation of water is seen around the house. They use municipal water for drinking purpose and they do not have any toilet facilities.

Marriage and Children

Their marriage was a consanguineous one. Mrs. Parvathamma reached menarche by age twelve and she married after one year. She had her first conception at the age of fourteen. She had four conceptions over a period of twenty-two years and her first conception was a male child and he died at the age of three months due to fever. She delivered all the four children in the home only. Now she has three children. She has breast-fed all her children. The first child i.e., son was breast fed three years, her second child (daughter) for two years and her third child (second daughter) for one and half years. She immunized all the children for BCG, DPT, Polio and Measles.

Personal Hygiene: Mrs. Parvathamma's personal hygiene (hair and skin) in general, is better. However, Vitamin 'B' (Numbness) and Iron deficiencies (weakness, paleness) have been noticed. Her weight is 34 kgs and her height 145 cm. She has not experienced minor and major illnesses.
The hair and skin of Lakshmi and Bhuvaneswari (respondent daughters) is moderate tidy but nails are poorly maintained and dress pattern is very poor. No deficiency of Vitamins and worm infestation is observed. However, Lakshmi and Bhuvaneswari are weak and anaemic. Weight of Lakshmi is 26 kgs and her height 140 cm. Bhuvaneswari's weight is 20 kgs and her height 132 cm. No minor and major illnesses have been seen in Lakshmi. But her sister Bhuvaneswari frequently suffers from fever and cough. They consult a private doctor in the event of serious illness.

**Kitchen Hygiene** They do not have a separate kitchen. Kitchen is moderately clean. The floor is cemented. The cooking area is closed. The drinking water containers are covered with lids. They place the utensils on the ground only.

**Family size norms** They have no desire for additional children. Mrs. Parvathamma accepted family planning i.e. tubectomy. According to the respondent two male and one female form the ideal combination.

**Neglect** Lakshmi helps her mother in domestic work. If she doesn't help she is punished. She works eight to nine hours per day. Her second daughter Bhuvaneswari is never punished even if she does not help her mother. Parents do not show any attention and incur expenditure on Lakshmi's education. Contrasting, her sister Bhuvaneswari has attended the school. Equal education is not seen between males and females in this family. Due to heavy household activities Lakshmi has dropped from her studies. Moreover, Lakshmi is given more work as she is not intelligent. The parents show differences in...
giving food and purchasing clothes first and the second daughter and son. Their birthday functions are never celebrated. Parent's neglect and abuse of the first girl is more and pass more orders are given to her than the second one and they are giving more work to the first its, and where second daughter and her son.

Maternal antecedents

Mrs. Parvathamma is an illiterate and she doesn't like the girls to study on par with males. Parvathamma's parents did not spend much money on education. Moreover there was no custom of equal academic qualification for males and females in Parvathamma's family. Because of poverty and heavy household activities she couldn't study. Her parents were slightly indifferent in giving food and in the purchase of clothes. She was not treated on par with her brothers. The parents often abused her for every single fault during her childhood days and passed more orders on her to do work.

Mrs. Pravathamma had four sisters and three brothers. Paravathamma's parents showed authoritative behaviour towards her. She had sour experiences in getting love and affection and clothes from her parents. She did not receive need based help and co-operation from her parents, at the time of pregnancy, financial crisis, employment and at the time of ill health. She was disappointed at the birth of her female children because she never wanted female children. She wanted male children and she had male children. Behaviour of her husband towards her is not good. Their economic status is
not good compared with the others. Opinion of differences between her and husband persist more in financial matters and there are not differences of opinion regarding giving respect to in-laws or giving money to in-laws, guests, suspicion of wife of the children's birth. Her husband has not co-operated in smooth functioning of the family but children are co-operating in this aspect. Parvathamma's husband does not suffer from unemployment at any time.

**Child factors**  Mrs. Parvathamma didn't give birth to a child when unwanted. She did not conceive a child when she did not desire. They had a girl child, when she did not desire to have children. They had a girl child, when she desired to have a male child. Parvathamma's second daughter, i.e., Bhuvaneswar is different from that of the remaining children. She is mischievous and quarrelsome. Even though she is mischievous, Parvathamma likes her. Bhuvaneswar behaves according to the expectation of her mother. Whereas the first girl has not been brought up according to her mother wishes and expectations. The reason being that she is not intelligent. She never sends her children outside to play especially with boys. Her opinion of a female child is that she helps in household activities to mother.

**Conclusion**

Mrs. Parvathamma gives more work to her elder daughter compared with her younger daughter and son. Obviously Parvathamma may be expecting that the elder girl children are to help the mother in day-to-day activities. In the opinion of Parvathamma daughters should be given more work, as the girls are
expected to do more household work in the husbands house. Further, Lakshmi is not as intelligent as Bhuvaneswari. Therefore, the second girl Bhuvaneswari received more attention and in turn Bhuvaneswari performs well in studies.

CAST STUDY-V

General

Mrs. Gowridevi and her husband Veerayya belong to Ongole non-slum. Mrs. Gowridevi is thirty four and her husband forty two old. Mrs. Gowridevi studied up to fourth class and her husband up to tenth class. Mrs. Gowridevi is a house-wife and her husband works as car broker. He earns Rs 2000/- per month. They have two daughter and one son. Their first daughters is Pavani aged ten years and she studied up to fifth class and dropped from studies. Her son Vamsi aged nine years, studied up to fourth class and dropped from studies. Now he is working in mechanic shed. Her second daughter Teja aged two years. Mrs. Gowridevi is the step-mother of Pavani and Vamsi. They live in a pucca house. The floor is cemented and the house has good ventilation. They use fire wood or kerosene as a fuel for cooking purpose. Drainage system is good and there is no stagnation of water around the house. They dispose solid waste outside the compound wall. They use municipal tap water for drinking purpose. They have toilet facilities.

Marriage and Children:

Their marriage was not a consanguineous one. Mrs. Gowridevi reached menarche at the age of fourteen and she was married at the age of twenty six. Mrs. Gowridevi had one conception over a period of six years from the date of
her marriage. She had her first conception at the age of thirty. She gave birth to her first child, a daughter, delivered in hospital and she breast fed her for six months only. She has immunized all the children for B C G D P T Polio and measles.

**Personal Hygiene:**

Mrs. Gowridevi's personal hygiene (hair and skin) in general is moderately tidy. She is suffering from Vitamin 'A' (slight eye disturbances) Vitamin 'B' (numbness) and iron deficiencies (weakness, paleness and fatigue) and Eosinophilia. Her weight is 49 kgs and her height 160 cm. She frequently suffers from minor illness like head-ache cold and menstrual disturbances for a period of two to six days. She has blood pressure.

Mrs. Gowridevi's step daughter Pavani's, personal hygiene (respondent 2) (hair skin and nails) is moderate tidy. She wears washed clothes but somewhat soiled. Pavani is lean and anaemic. No deficiencies of Vitamins are seen. Mrs. Gowridevi's step son, Vamsi is suffering from Vitamin 'B' (Angulator stomatitis) and Vitamin 'C' (cold) and her own daughter Teja's personal hygiene (hair, skin and nails) is in better condition. She wears washed clothes. She has no Vitamin deficiencies and worm infestation. Pavani's weight is 18 kgs and her height 138 cm. Vamsi's weight is 16 kgs and height 118 cm. Teja's weight is 8 kgs, height 95 cm, arm circumference 12 cm, head circumference 41 cm and chest circumference is 42 cm. Pavani, Vamsi and Teja have not suffered from any minor major illnesses. In the event of serious ill health, they consult a private doctor.
**Kitchen Hygiene.**

They have a separate kitchen, it is dirty and covered with cement flour. Cooking area is closed and covered with permanent slab. They cover drinking water containers with lids. They keep their utensils on the raised platform only.

**Family size norms:**

They have no desire for additional children. Mrs. Gowridevi did not accept family planning because of her ill health. Her husband Mr. Veerayya accepted family planning after vasectomy. Ideal family size according to them is having one male and one female. They felt unhappy at the birth of female child as her first baby.

**Neglect:**

Pavani helps her step mother in domestic activities. She looks after her younger siblings such as feeding, cooking, bringing water, cleaning house and vessels. If she doesn't help her mother in domestic work her mother would severely punish and abuse her. She works nearly ten to twelve hours per day. Her parents have not paid enough attention and made expenditure towards her education. Equality in providing education is not seen between males and females in their family. Because of distance of location of school and uninterestedness in studies, Pavani discontinued her studies.

Parents have interest to provide education to their daughter up to tenth class, but Pavani is not interested in study. They are desirous of providing
tailoring to their daughter after tenth class. They showed differences in giving clothes, food, and in the celebration of birthdays. They abuse her for every single fault and pass orders more on her to do work than on her brothers.

Maternal antecedents.

Mrs. Gowridevi studied up to fourth class. She doesn't like to have more education along with her male counterparts. Her parents did not spend more money on her education. There is no custom that education to be provided equally for males and females. Owing to poverty, and distance in the location of school, she stopped her studies in the middle. Gowridevi's parents occasionally showed differences in giving food, but no differences in giving clothes to her children. They did not abuse her for every single fault and gave more household work than her brothers.

Mrs. Gowridevi has four sisters and two brothers. Gowridevi's parents did not show authoritative behaviour towards her. She did not experience any sour experiences in respect of her education, food, clothes and love and affection from her parents. She did not receive need-based help and cooperation from her parents, not from her brothers and in-laws in respect of money matters, employment, during illness and pregnancy. She was disappointed with her female children and money matters. Behaviour of her husband is good. However, she is not satisfied with her economic status and upbringing of her children. Differences of opinion between her and husband have been noticed in spending money and the bad habits. Her husband is
however cooperate in smooth functioning of the family but not their children.

He did not suffer from unemployment at any time.

**Child Factors.**

Mrs Gowridevi didn't give birth to a child when they decided not to have.

When she expected a male child, she however gave birth to a female child. Her step daughter and the son are different from the remaining children. They are mischievous. Their behaviour is not up to the expectation of the step-mother. She sent her Children outside to play occasionally and she doesn't like to play her children with boys. Her opinion of a female child is that the female children should help mother in the household activities.

**Conclusion:**

Mrs Gowridevi is step mother of Pavan. So Pavan is often neglecting.

**CASE STUDY-VI (A Case of better treatment to Girl child)**

**General:**

Mrs Venkatadri and her husband Mr Subbarao belong to the non-slums of Tirupati. Venkatadri is twenty-six and her husband thirty-two. Mrs Venkatadri studied up to sixth class and her husband up to tenth class. Mrs Venkatadri is working in the University Mess and her husband is a painter. They have one daughter. Her name is Ginja aged ten years and is studying fifth class. They live in a pucca house. The floor is cemented and the house has good ventilation. They use gas as a fuel for cooking purpose. The environmental
hygiene around the house is good. Waste water is disposed of from the house. The solid waste is thrown away from the compound. They use municipal tap water for drinking purpose. They have toilet facilities.

Marriage and Children:

Their marriage was not a consanguineous one. Mrs. Venkatadri reached menarche at the age of thirteen and married after one year. Mrs. Venkatadri had two conceptions over a period of twelve years from the date of her marriage. She had her first conception at the age of fifteen years. Within a year of marriage, she gave birth to her first child, a son, who died within two years due to dog bite. After one year, her age is sixteen years, she gave birth to another child daughter. She delivered both children in the hospital only. She breast fed her daughter for one year. She immunised her daughter for BCG, DPT, Polio and Measles.

Personal Hygiene: Mrs. Venkatadri's personal hygiene (hair and skin) in general is good. No deficiencies of vitamin have been seen. Her weight is 45 kgs and her height 145 cms. She has not experienced any minor or major illness. Her daughter's (Girja's) personal hygiene (hair, skin, and nails) is good. She wears washed clothes. Girja has been suffering from Vitamin 'A' (slight eye disturbances), fits and iron deficiencies. Her weight is 21 kgs and height 129 cm. She frequently suffering from fever. They consult a private doctor in the event of serious illness.
**Kitchen Hygiene**  They have a separate kitchen and it is neatly maintained, it is covered with cement. Cooking area is closed and covered with permanent slab. They keep their utensils on the raised platform.

**Family size norms**  They have no desire for additional children. Mrs. Venkatadri accepted family planning. An ideal family size according to them is having one male and one female. They felt happy at the birth of female child.

**Neglect**  Girija helps her mother in the household activities like cleaning vessels, bringing water, cleaning house and cooking. She is never scolded by her mother if she doesn't help. Her mother's opinion is to make her study up to intermediate and marry her off. Girija's parents did not show any discrimination towards her education, food and clothes. Her parents treated very well. Her parents did not abuse her for every single fault and she is not subjected to heavy work.

**Maternal antecedents:**

Mrs. Venkatadri had moderate wish to study equally with males. Her parents spent money on her education. There was no custom of providing equal education for males and females in her family. Because of her disinterestedness in studies, she stopped her studies in the middle. Her parents did not show differences in giving food but showed differences in providing clothes. Her parents abused her for every single fault and gave more household work than her brothers.
She has two sisters and two brothers. Her parents showed authoritative behaviour towards her. She did not undergo any sour experiences in receiving education, food, clothes and love and affection from her parents. She received need-based help and co-operation from her parents and brothers at the time of pregnancy, employment and during illness, but not in money matter. She did not receive need-based help and co-operation from the in-laws. She is not disappointed with her husband not having employment, children, money matters and love and affection. Her husband's behaviour is not good towards her. She is however satisfied with her economic status and upbringing of the children. Differences of opinion on spending money, bad habits of the husband persist between her and the husband. Her husband does not co-operate in the smooth functioning of the family. Her husband frequently goes without work on account of his ill health.

Child Factors:

Mrs. Venkatadri didn't give birth when they decided not to have children. She did not become pregnant when they decided not to have any more children. When she expected a male child, she did give birth to a female child. Her daughter, Girija does not eat well. She is not satisfied with her daughter's behaviour. She does not study well and often quarrelsome. She often sends her children outside to play and she doesn't like to play her children with boys. Her opinion of a female child is that she is the symbol of beauty of the house.
Conclusion

It is observed from the case studies that the girls are neglected for several reasons. Some of the girls have poor health and some are not intelligent. Many girls have discontinued their studies for one reason or the other. Besides the parental factors also play a major role in the neglect of girls. They include the economic status of the family, less importance given to girls, permanent separation of husband and wife, and old age of the father of the girls and finally the influence of society. These families need some counselling in the lines of family life education. Family life education means the harmonious relationship between the family members working towards welfare of the family. Irrespective of the sex-ratio of the children the parents may be advised to adopt family planning. The adoption of family may be done after having one or two children. Nutrition education and health education also form the contents of family life education. This can be done by either Government or Non-governmental organizations. Sometimes some interested individuals can also take lead in educating these people.