Chapter - 2
Review of past studies

2.1 Introduction.
2.2 Narration of past studies.
2.3 Some case studies and Photographs of street children
2.4 Summary.
Chapter :-2

Review of past Studies

2.1 Introduction :-

There is a great need to study the past studies so that one may avoid duplication of doing unwanted research and at the same time the findings of such studies provide baseline or guideline for further study. Not only that the former studies also helps to cultivate and to frame the work of the present research.

In this chapter an attempt is made to summarize briefly the relevant past studies related to the present research work. The present study focuses on emotional intelligence, social maturity & self concept development of street children. The development of emotions and self-esteem, self concept etc. are very important factors for overall development of the personality. Here in the present investigation an attempt is made to look into the matter and to answer the question that is there any difference between the street children and Non-street children in respect of emotional intelligence, social Maturity and self concept? The present study will definitely answer this question. The street children are rejected and neglected and deprived of many facilities and still they carry on their life on the earth. It is the duty of the society, to provide them necessary facilities for their life.
The emotional intelligence & development of self concept are the key elements for our balanced life. By knowing the level of social maturity, level of emotional intelligence and knowing the level of development of various concepts of street children, it would be helpful to the social reformer as to launch the reform programme for the benefit of street children.

Following are the few research studies under taken by the researcher from different areas of the contemporary society. These past studies are really eye opening studies and one must keep in mind that street children are equally important part of the society, hence they must be taken care off for developing better society.
2.2 Narration of past studies :-

Following are the main past studies related to the present investigation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study No. (1)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong> :- Relationship between emotional intelligence and creativity among students.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Researchers :- K.S. Mishra</td>
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<td>Publication year :- 2007, June.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sample :- The sample consisted of 52 girls Students studying in Two schools of Allahabad city.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tools :- The test of emotional intelligence (student form) was used to measure emotional intelligence of sample subjects. The Verbal test of General creativity the figural tests of creativity have been used to measure various dimensions of verbal and figural creativity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistical Analysis :- ‘t’ - test.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Results and discussion :- The dimensions of creativity and emotional intelligence shows that emotional intelligence motivates students to manage the emotional expressions of one’s own self and others in the best possible way but creativity motivates them to use multiple strategies to control emotions.</td>
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</table>
A study of emotional Intelligence among boys in relation to family environment.

K.S. Mishra.

2007, June.

The sample for this study consisted of 75 boys and girls studying in IXth Class of three schools of Allahabad city.

Emotional intelligence Questionnaire constructed by the K.S. Mishra was used to measure emotional intelligence and family environment.

Product moment Co-efficient of Correlations.

The results reveals that relationship between family environment and emotional intelligence were measured and product moment coefficients of correlations was used to examine the relationship between dimensions of family and emotional intelligence. It was found that some dimensions like hostality and friction indicate negative relationship and other dimensions indicate no relationship between emotional intelligence and family environment.
Study No. (3)

Title :- Street children Draw the Ideal person.

Researchers :- Dicarlo, Margaret A and others.


Sample :- Forty-three adolescents (11-16 years of age) attending a health care program, project Alternatives, for “Street children” in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, drew randomly assigned pictures of either the ideal man or woman engaged in some activity. These drawings were compared to samples from adolescents in various parts of the world to assess the global neurological and emotional functioning of Honduran children in relation to children of other geographical areas.

Tools :- Pictures of either the ideal man or woman.


Results and discussion :- Compared to a large sample of adolescents from all over the world, the current participants were significantly more likely to draw the ideal person smiling, missing a body part, working in a job, engaging in adult responsibilities, and with achievement imagery. using Koppitz’ (1984) Scoring criteria the current sample showed more emotional indicators and organic signs than U.S. students, but fewer organic than street children in Cali, Colombia contains 10 references.
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<th>Study No. (4)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>A comparative study of Emotional Intelligence in Adolescent girls and boys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publication year</strong></td>
<td>October - December - 2006.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sample</strong></td>
<td>The sample consisted of adolescent girls and boys who were 15-17 years of age studying in class XI&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt; of Agra city.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tools</strong></td>
<td>A standardized Questionnaire Emotional Intelligence by Dr. S.K. Mangal and Mrs. Shubhra Mangal. (2004) was used for getting required information.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical Analysis</strong></td>
<td>‘t’ test was Applied.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Results and discussion</strong></td>
<td>The major findings of the above study revealed that adolescent girls showed better results as compared to their counter part’s boys in all major areas of emotional Intelligence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Study No. (5)

Title: A Study of emotional intelligence and life adjustment of senior high school students.

Researchers: Farn shing Chen, Ying Ming Lin & Chi An Tu. Nation changhua University of Education. Taiwan.

Publication year: 2006.

Sample: Senior High school students in Taiwan and Anhui Province in mainland china.

Tools: Emotional intelligence scale, Life adjustment Scale.

Statistical Analysis: ‘t’ test was applied.

Conclusion: Students in Taiwan did not show significant difference in Emotional Intelligence, but their Parenting style revealed significant differences for life adjustment. Furthermore with different background variables only the factor of parents marital status was not significantly difference in the emotional Intelligence of senior high school Students in Anhui. Birth order showed on significant difference in those students’ having higher emotional Intelligence. A positive and modest correlation was found between the EI and LA scores for student in both Taiwan and Anhui. Finally, form the findings of this study the researchers provide some recommendations for educators to refer to. It can be concluded that such a survey should be made available to all students in order to enhance their Performance in the fields of EI and LA.
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<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Researchers</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Publication year</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sample</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Tools</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Statistical Analysis</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Results and discussion</strong></td>
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dren have higher emotional Intelligence and rural boys have highest emotional Intelligence scores. While urban boys are poorest among all the children. Girls have higher emotional Intelligence in comparison to boys, rural girls are better at understanding and regulating emotions while urban girls are best at identification of emotions. Academics, emotional Intelligence did not show any relationship with social performance and attentive abilities. The study delineates that nurturing emotional Intelligence has definitely positive influence on the overall emotional Intelligence of the child. The positive influence of nurturance is not only component specific but also shows spill over effect on the other emotional Intelligence factors.

Conclusion

Socio-cultural factors have influence on the degree of Emotional Intelligence. The environmental influence is visible in rural and urban population among the different components of Emotional Intelligence. Girls have higher emotional Intelligence than the boys. Two factors constituting emotional Intelligence correlate differentially, with variables, which are innate, and the one's which are environmental. Emotional Intelligence seems to be independent of social performance and attentional abilities of children. Finally, emotional Intelligence can be nurtured by special methods and learning on one component of emotional Intelligence may help in enhancing capacities on other components.
Study No.(7)

Title: Neural correlates of Emotional intelligence in adolescent children.


Tools: Bar-on Emotional Quotient inventory, and using functional magnetic resonance imaging.

Sample: Youth Version with brain activity during perception to fearful faces in 16 healthy children and adolescents.

Statistical Analysis: Correlation Method.

Conclusion: Consistent with the neural efficiency hypothesis, higher EQ correlated negatively with activity in the somatic marker circuitry and other paralimbic regions. Positive correlations were observed between EQ and activity in the cerebellum and visual association cortex. The findings suggest that the construct of self-reported EQ in adolescents is inversely related to the efficiency of neural processing within the somatic marker circuitry during emotional Provocation.
Study No.(8)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Trait Emotional intelligence and Children’s peer relation at school.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Publication year</td>
<td>August - 2006.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>The present study investigated the role of trait EI in children’s peer relations at school one hundred and sixty Pupils (83 girls)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tools</td>
<td>Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire and seven distinct behavioural descriptions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistical Analysis</td>
<td>Factor analysis Method.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>Factor analysis of teacher Nominations revealed two orthogonal factors encompassing pro social and antisocial descriptions, respectively. High trait EI Pupils scored higher on the prosocial factor and lower on the anti factor. The discussion focuses on the construct Validity of trait EI and its implications for children’s peer relations at school.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Study No.(9)

Title :- Testing the relationship between emotional Intelligence and full-range leadership as moderated by cognitive style and self-concept.

Researchers :- Burbach, mark E, The university of Nebraska-Lincoln.


Sample :- The sample consisted of 146 self-identified leaders and 649 rates.

Tools :- (i)Emotional Intelligence scale.

(ii) Full-range leadership style questionnaire.


Conclusion :- A significant Predictive relationship was found between emotional intelligence and all full-range leadership style from leaders’ Perceptions. Cognitive style added significant variance to the relationship between emotional intelligence and transformational leadership and outcomes of leadership from leaders’ perceptions. This indicated the combind extraversion and intuitive cognitive style is associated with transformational leadership over and above emotional intelligence and external self-concept is associated with management by exception and laissez-faire leadership over and above emotional intelligence. No significant interaction was
found between cognitive style or direction of self-concept and emotional intelligence while Predicting full-range leadership style from leaders’ perceptions. A significant predictive relationship was found between emotional intelligence and laissez-faire leadership and outcomes of leadership from raters’ Perceptions. A significant interaction was found between direction of self-concept and emotional intelligence while predicting transformational leadership contingent reward leadership and outcomes of leadership from raters’ perceptions. This indicated that the leader’s internal self-concept moderates the relationship between emotional intelligence and transformational leadership contingent reward leadership and outcomes of leadership from rater’s perceptions. The results of this research provide guarded optimism for the Predictive value of an ability model of emotional Intelligence in leadership research.
Study No.(10)

Title : Children of a street : A Psychological Portrait.

Researchers : Iudashina N.


Sample : Two types of street children (i) Those children whose vagrancy was forced upon them by families and circumstances and (2) Those children who have an urge to go wandering not because they are unhappy and have been abused but because they urge for it. Even though these children do run away from home, they also, just for easily get back into the swing of the school environment. They quickly make up the material. They have missed and adjust to all the changes going on at the classroom and at home. They are socially very mobile in the context of their surroundings. Much more of a worry, however are the children who are forced by their parents to live in the streets. They are the ones who are doomed by their social role to evoke both pity and compassion children of the sidewalks are not ordinary children. They are abundant experience in life and they do not look at it through rose colored glasses. He argues against society stripping mothers of their maternal rights because separation from Parents, especially the mother can inflict irreparable harm to the child’s Psyche. The author further believes that it is the Parents Who brought the child into the vicious cycle of begging and that it is the parents who with the help of teachers that can break that pattern.
Study No.(11)

Title: Preference for social support by Indian Street children and Adolescents in Stressful life Situations.

Researchers: Gupta, Arubha, Verma, Suman.


Sample: One hundred 8 to 18 years old working as beggars, Vendors, or regpickers or who were self-employed.

Tools: Q-sort technique was used to collect social Support preference information.


Results:

(1) The results indicated that a majority of the children prefferred to be alone in most stressuful situations, especially those related to the workplace peers and parental punishment. (2) This commonly, sought their parents’ support when they needed money, or faced sibling problems. mother’s support was prefered to father’s support or other relatives support. (3) Boys prefer to be alone in stressful situations compared to girls and a larger percentage of girls sought their Mothers support in comparison to the boys. (4) Children’s preference for social support provides information on self - reliance effective survival and coping strategies, the nature of family relationship, the quality of social interactions and the stressors that street children and adolescents face in difficult circumstances.
Study No.(12)

Title :- Effects of an Intervention programme on self concept of pre- Adolescents.

Researchers :- (i) Shivani Mishra, V.V. nagar, S.P. uni.

(ii) Jignesh prashnani, V.V.nagar.


Sample :- Pre adolescents (Age- 13year) in school at Anand in Gujrat. The Sample consisted of 60 normal Students from 7th class for an experimental Group and control group.

Tools :- Self- concept test.

Statistical Analysis :- ‘t’ test

Results :- Two- week intervention program was given to enhance the self- concept. Results revealed that a significant positive effect was found after the intervention programme on the self- concept development in experimental group. Various types of positive interventions are useful for the development of self-concept among pre-adolescents.
A study in context of certain variables of self concepts of the students of Std XI of General stream of Higher Secondary Schools.

Dr. Milan T. Mistry, Reader Department of Education, Guj Uni Ahmedabad.

October - December- 2008, Gujrat Acedemy of Psy. journal.

In this study, the students of std XI of general stream were selected as a sample and for this purpose Ahmedabad city was selected. From each zone one school was selected & the city was divided into five zones. The Schools of Ahmedabad city have been selected by stratified random sampling method.

This comprises of 119 male and 76 female students of std XI thus 195 students have been selected on the basis of school standard and sex.

(i) Self Concept inventory by J.H. Shah.
(ii) Personality measurement questionnaire by Dr. R.N. Thakur.

Mean and Standard Deviation and ‘t’ test.

There is a significant relationship between self-concepts levels and sex of the students of std XI studying in higher secondary school. It is seen that the high self-concept of the boys of std XI was found very less. Where as that of the girls of std XI was found high. The medium self-concept of boys of std XI was found to be more where as that of the girls of Std XI was found to be less.
Study No.(14)

Title: Unaccompanied Mozambian children in Zimbabwe the Interface with street children.

Researchers: Backson Muchini.


Sample: Mozambican children in Zimbabwe are found in refugee camps, urban centres, commercial farms, communal areas and children's institutions. They range in age from early infancy to 18 years and they are predominantly males.

Tools: Case History Method.

Conclusion: Both the reasons for and types of parent child separations are examined. Individual case histories are presented to highlight the children's social, emotional, Psychological and Physical experiences. The researcher's findings indicate that they are seen as an unaccompanied. The article highlights the Vulnerabilities of unaccompanied children but also provides examples of their coping strategies. It concludes with concrete recommendations on policy and programmatic intervention strategies for this marginalised group. The children are seen as a rejected & dejected. They are also found suffering from feeling of alienation.
Study No.(15)

Title: Social Maturity of Preschool Children with cerebral palsy. A Comparative Analysis Between Japan and China.


Sample: 18 Japanese and 40 Chinese mothers and their children with the motor nerve disorder. The children were five or six years of age.

Tools: Social Maturity Scale and Taken's Inventory of parental Attitude Test.


Conclusion: The following is a summary of our findings.

1) The Social Maturity level was lower in the Chinese children than in the Japanese.

2) The Children who are under collective cares were higher on the scale of social Maturity than those children who are provided care in their homes.

3) However, there is no obvious difference in social maturity between Chinese and Japanese Kindergart-
ners.

(4) The mother in China and Japan were overprotective and indulgent toward their handicapped children. This tendancy was more evident in China.

(5) The parental attitude toward child rearing was obviously correlated with the social maturity level of the children, particularly with their abilities other than physical ones. These findings suggested toward child rearing have immense effects on the development of the social abilities of the preschool children with cerebral palsy.

Study No.(16)

Title :- Social Maturity as a function of Area, sex and personality Trait radicalism V/S. conservation.

Researchers :- I.A. Vora, S.P. University.

Publication year :- July, 1981.

Tools :- Social Maturity Scale and personality Trait Scale.

Sample :- The Scales Were reliable valid and Standard tools. The tools were administered to 378 Students belonging to secondary education of Kaira District.

Statistical Analysis :- Mean differences and ‘t’ test.

Conclusion :- The major findings were.
(i) The mean difference of 6.67 is in favour of urban groups. It is concluded that the student of urban area are more socially matured than their counterparts.

(ii) The mean difference of 7.56 is in favour male groups. It is concluded that the male student are more socially matured than the female student.

(iii) The mean difference of 7.57 is in the favour of Radical groups. It is concluded that the student having Redical Personality trait are more Socially matured than the student having Personality trait conservation.

(iv) The interaction effects of all the three independent variables in pairs as well as in overall are not significant at all. It is concluded that all the three independent variables without interacting with each other function in the same direction effectively on social maturity of the student.
Study No.(17)

Title                   :-  Depression and stress in street in street youth.
Researchers             :-  Sandra L. Ayerst.
Publication year        :-  1993.
Sample                  :-  Twenty seven street youth and 27 nonrunaway peers responded to a questionnaire.
Tools                   :-  Stress and Depression Questionnaire.
Statistical Analysis    :-  ‘t’ test.
Results                 :-  Analysis revealed that stress and depression were positively correlated for the street youth and that these youth had higher level of depression compared with non-runaways. Differences were observed in coping strategies. Street youth were more likely to engage in acts of self-harm to use drugs and alcohol, while non runaways more frequently resorted to productive problem solving and disclosure discussion with someone they trust “street kids” have become the fastest growing segment of the homeless population (Brannigan & Caputo, 1993) The transient nature of this group makes it difficult to obtain a precise count, however, missing children of canada have been found very depressed compared to other children.
A preventive Psycho-social Approach for working with street children.

Tyler, Forrest B, and others. 1996.

The interview was conducted by street workers over a period of 2 years of 144 children (129 boys and 15 girls), 101 of whom were under Eighteen.

Tyler's Psychosocial Competence Scale.

Percentage method.

(1) Reasons for leaving home included abuse excessive discipline, family problems, parental death, poverty and search for adventure (2) Institutions were appreciated for their ability to meet basic needs but disliked for discipline violence and abuse. (3) Children survived by stealing begging and joining groups and (4) Children primarily wished for work and money to help others and for a home, Implications of this research include policy changes to prevent family abuse and the need for agencies to support street children, Capitalizing on their strengths.
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<td><strong>Conclusion</strong></td>
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**Statistical Analysis** | Co- relation Method, ‘F’- test. |
**Tools** | (1) Behaviour problem questionnaire rater - B  
(2) Emotional intelligence questionnaire |
**Conclusions** | According to the findings of the study on the relationship between dyslexia and Behaviour problems and relationship between dyslexia and emotional |
intelligence, certain programs like social skills training, normal emotional training along with liberal arts and value systems can be used to increase emotional intelligence and its major indicators like emotional self-consciousness, self-regulation, self-actualization, independence, empathy, happiness, optimism, impulse control and above all children's adjustment. In other words, emphasis on education and improving different aspects of emotional intelligence can be effective in achieving the goal of education faster which is treating disorders and reducing behaviour problems. The number of factors contributing to behaviour problems can be reduced if adjustment is more emphasized and more successful along with other factors and if thoughts, shape the memory, create different views on solving problems and facilitate creativity. For better emotional intelligent development better environment is to be provided. The respondents having higher level of emotional intelligent were found better in their behavioural patterns.
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<td><strong>Results and discussion</strong></td>
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of them had a very positive self concept levels. Therefore the street children had a very low self concept level. Also as concerns the factors affecting self-concept was also a meaningful relationship between self concept and some factors such as gender, education, level of income, duration of work, level of happiness within the family, counseling, reaction to the child's mistake, having necessities for the home, adequate nutrition and clothing, having street friends before work. Therefore street children are at risk as regards their mental and physical development because they suffer from low Self-concept levels and require special attention because of the vast responsibilities nurses can play an important role to improve the health of these children. The familier in which counselling was used have shown remarkable improvement in the development of positive self-concept. So children need special intervention in between 6-12 years of age for the development of positive self-concept.
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<td><strong>Conclusion</strong></td>
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Study No. (23)

Title : Differences in self-concept, Academic orientation and Vocational interests of Normal and Institutionalized street children in Lagos Metropolis

Researchers : MB Ubangha, RE Oputa.


Sample : 120 children randomly selected from 2 rehabilitation homes, 2 private and 2 public schools within Lagos Metropolis was used.

Statistical Analysis : Chi-square, ANOVA

Tools : (1) Bakare's (1977) Vocational Interest Inventory.
(2) Lipsitt's (1985) Self concept Scale for children.
(3) Hare's (1985) Self esteem Scale.

Results : The study investigated differences in self concept, academic orientation and vocational interests between normal children and institutionalized street children in Lagos Metropolis. Results showed similarities in the self-concept of all classes of children investigated irrespective of gender. However, the children differed in academic Orientation and vocational interests. These findings were discussed in the light of their implications for bridging the gap between street and normal children and recommendations were also made.
The relationship between cognitive maturity and information about health problems among school age children.

Lisa D. Lieberman, Noreen M. Clark, Karen V. Krone, Mario A. Orlandi and Ernest L. Wynder.

2003, Department of Health Education New York University.

299 Children in the first, second and third grades from six public and one private school in New York City were individually interviewed using an open-ended set of questions.

Interview Method,

Cognitive Maturity scale.

Results supported Piaget's levels of cognitive development applied to the area of health findings also showed that age is a better predictor of children's accuracy about health information than their cognitive maturity. The findings underscore the need for those providing health education to place emphasis on the cognitive abilities of children and not to mistake recitation of factual information for understanding of conceptual elements of a health problem.
SOME CASE STUDIES AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF STREET CHILDREN
Some case studies of street children

PHYSICAL ABUSE. CASE AHMEDABAD:---

This intervention involves Savithri, a 12-year old girl from N/eJfhA^ village, Ahmedabad District. This girl who is from a poor family was severely beaten by her headmistress for coming late to school and as a result of the beating fractured her arm. Her sister called up CHILDLINE 1098 and asked for help. When CHILDLINE met the school authorities, they did not listen. It was only after they were warned about the existing government legislations and threatened legal action, that the authorities apologised and agreed to meet CHILDLINE’s terms. The girl was later admitted to the government higher secondary school in Thoppoor.

Rukshana’s Story (First love and Survival):—

Rukshana’s life is full of movement. She zips through Mumbai's suburbs working wherever she can. At 15, she is her 11-year-old sister Deepa’s sole carer. When she first agreed to talk with us, Deepa had gone missing, leaving Rukshana frantic: something that her story only hints at. For as you will read, Rukshana has had to deal with greater challenges.

First thing when we wake up, we wrap up all our bedding and hide it in a tree. It’s a 10-minute walk from the bridge where we sleep, over the railway tracks near Mahim station. Then I take my sister Deepa to the toilets near the station. We wash our faces, brush our teeth and then go to Uncle’s tea stall at Platform 1. After that we go to Bandra for breakfast, and then start work.

We go to the shelter outside Dadar station [Mahim, Bandra and Dadar – and the names that follow below – are all areas in Mumbai or suburbs], take our goods from the locker and go into the local trains to sell them. I sell trinkets, clips, cookery and henna pattern books in the trains. Before we had the locker we used to keep all our stuff under our heads and sleep. Even when you sleep, you have to be alert. If you are deep in sleep, not only will someone take your goods, they can also pick you up and take you. It happened to one girl I know. A gang of boys picked her up and took her to Dadar Tilaakbridge and did bad things to her. She had to have stitches. The boys were taken to the police station. She cried for many days. Everyone said to her: ‘You are disgraced!’ She thought: ‘Whatever I do I am shamed, so why should I live like this?’ That’s why she chose to go into wrong work as a prostitute.

At one o’clock, we go for lunch at Bandra Platform 7, Hotel Bismillah [a café; eating places are often called ‘hotels’ in India]. It’s my favourite place. The boy I was supposed to marry worked there. That’s why I go there. He left long back, but still I go. Now he works with a caterer. Sometimes he comes to meet me. He cries and says: ‘If only we had gotten married.’ My mother used to love him a lot. But I didn’t marry him. I was forced to marry someone else.

After lunch, we rest for an hour. Then we are in the trains till 9pm. After that, it’s back to a café to eat and drink tea. Then to sleep at Mahim or, if I feel like it, Virar station [Mumbai’s most distant suburb]. We just put down some newspaper sheets and sleep. At Virar station it’s great – no tension of boys or police. Here in Mahim, boys come and harass us. If the police catch us when we are selling we have to pay 500 rupees [$11]. Once a police officer caught us and asked me to pay him regularly. I told him: ‘What money? I am poor. I don’t have money to eat, from where will I pay your bribe?’ Then a shoe-shine boy who is my friend gave Rs 10 [about 25 cents] to him. The police officer told me: ‘From tomorrow you will have to give money.’ I haven’t paid once yet.
Juma's Story

I was born most likely in 1996. I have never known my father. At the age of 6 my mother left me with my grandmother in the village. I understand she left for Dar-es-salaam in search of a job. I have never seen her. Two years after my mother left, my grandmother fell sick and died. I was confused and did not know what to do. I was taken by an aunt to stay with her in Arusha. Life was very difficult at my aunt's place. She had many children and her husband had recently died. She used to sell vegetables for our survival but it was still not enough for our minimum basic needs. We did not go to school because each time we asked her about it she said she did not have money to buy us uniform or exercise books. Life had become so difficult and at times we went without food for two days. My aunt started drinking local brew in the urban settlement and this made our situation worse.

One day one of the children from the neighbor's house asked me to accompany him to town. In the town, he introduced me into begging for money and food. It was tough for me, especially the first days, but with time I got used. When I returned home, my aunt asked me for the money I had begged and she went to drink the whole of it. When I came back without money, she would beat me up and send me away from home. It was horrible as I went sleeping on the shop pavements. Life had become unbearable before I decided to fully relocate to Arusha town. It is here that I lived, ate and slept. It was a bad experience sleeping in the streets for the first time. Older boys would beat us occasionally, besides getting harassed by the night guards. It was more painful to me as I watched one day, one of the older boy hit another one with a stone and killed him instantly.

One day I was hungry and had begged the whole day without success, when one tall nice man came across me as I begged for money from him. He asked me my background, but I was reluctant to tell him. He promised to buy me food, after which I lied to him that I had come from a distant town to trace my relative who lived in Arusha, but had failed to trace him and now I was spending time in the streets. But he was very kind to me, and he insisted that I tell him the truth since he had been seeing me in the streets for quite sometime. This is when I decided to tell him the whole truth. He was touched by my story. He introduced himself as Boniface Mouti, working with Action for Children in Conflict - an organisation dedicated to helping children, especially street children. He asked me if I would be willing to go into a street children's home. I was a bit hesitant, but seeing the kindness in this man, I trusted him and accepted his offer. He took me to a place called Shalom Center for Street Children. Here I met most of my former friends from the street. They were happy, healthy and seemed to enjoy life.
Case Study

**Mahesh** stayed in Dharavi with his parents and three younger sisters. Sadly, his father died in a railway accident, and a year later his mother died of AIDS. Before dying, Mahesh's mother asked the SNEHA team to look after her children. The family had no relatives staying in Mumbai. When the H.O.W team visited the children, they found that the neighbours and others were trying to take over their house as the children were young, isolated and thus quite vulnerable.

The H.O.W team contacted Ms. Adenwalla, lawyer and child rights activist, who took up the case in the Mumbai High Court and the house was sealed after the court orders. The house is being kept under the caretaking of the government till Mahesh becomes an adult.

Until then, the four children are to stay in institutions; Mahesh was sent to one of Snehosadan's Boys' shelter homes and his sisters were put in CORP's shelter home. Once in a few months, the H.O.W team arranged for all of the siblings to meet at SNEHA's office. The team would also visit the children's paternal home once in a while to ensure the lock was intact and there was no damage to it by miscreants.

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**Case Studies » Missing Children**

- **Child Reunited with His Family**

Droov had been lodged in a government shelter home in Uttar Pradesh for a year and a half despite the fact that he was not a delinquent. He had accidentally got separated from his parents during an interstate train journey and was stranded in Mumbai. He was picked up by the police and taken to a government shelter home in Uttar Pradesh as he told them that he was from that state. Once in the shelter, the officials made no attempt to return the boy to his family and though the child knew where he lived, he did not know the accurate postal address. Fortunately, a CHILDLINE Lucknow member while interacting with the children heard his story and decided to locate his family. After a few initial setbacks, CHILDLINE located the boy’s home and was reunited.
PHYSICAL ABUSE

• Action against Corporal Punishment

This intervention involves Savithri, a 12-year old girl from Amaravathivilai village, Kanyakumari District. This girl who is from a poor family was severely beaten by her headmistress for coming late to school and as a result of the beating fractured her arm. Her sister called up CHILDLINE 1098 and asked for help. When CHILDLINE met the school authorities, they did not listen. It was only after they were warned about the existing government legislations and threatened legal action, that the authorities apologised and agreed to meet CHILDLINE's terms. The girl was later admitted to the government higher secondary school in Thoppoor.

DOMESTIC ABUSE

• Rehabilitation from an Abusive Family Atmosphere

This intervention revolves around young Saurav Ghosh who was living in an abusive family atmosphere. The boy's mother is mentally unstable and his father would abuse and beat the boy and his sister every day. One day because the boy stole some money from his father as he was hungry, he was abandoned at one of Kolkata's railway stations. CHILDLINE Agartala was alerted by CHILDLINE Kolkata and a team was sent to Kolkata. The boy was produced before the CWC and was admitted to a home there. The CHILDLINE team met with the father who refused to take the child back. The CWC then requested the police to intervene. After a lot of trouble, the police made the boy's father give a statement in writing that he would take care of his family.

MURDER AND RAPE OF A GIRL CHILD
• Rescue from Rajmahal Circus, Akola

In this intervention, the rescue of 23 children including six girls from Rajmahal Circus in Akola was made possible by the collaboration of CHILDLINE India Foundation (CIF), the Esther Benjamin Trust (EBT) and the Esther Benjamin Memorial Foundation (EBMF) Nepal. Conducted on June 13th, 2008, the rescue was also supported by the CHILDLINE teams based in Amravati, Gorakhpur, Guwahati, Jalpaiguri, Kolkata, Murshidabad, Nadia and Nagpur. CIF members were present throughout the process of recording statements of children, to ensure that all critical facts were included. The children were sent to shelter homes for the time being.

Sriker Pardesi, the District Magistrate (DM) of Akola meticulously planned the number of escorts for all the rescued and was extremely proactive in planning the restoration of those rescued. CIF also requested the DMs in each of the districts to link the families to existing government schemes especially in context of livelihood to prevent them from being re-trafficked. Additionally, CIF North team also met with the Under Secretary, Labour Welfare, who in turn contacted Assistant Labour Commissioner at Akola about the provisions of compensation for the rescued bonded labour.

The follow up on the release of compensation continues to date which includes the follow up on each child for appropriate rehabilitation support and to raise money/resources for rehabilitation. Two of the traffickers from Nepal have been booked and arrested and the DM moved the entire administration in favour of CHILDLINE and took quick decisions, coordinated the entire process and set up of the vigilance committee. He directed the police, labour and revenue department to escort the girls back home and personally communicated with the DMs of the respective districts. It was the advocacy of all the involved teams including the director of Women and Child, government of India along with the others and the cooperation of the government of Maharashtra that helped to make this intervention a success.
Case Studies » Without Parental Care

Abandoned Children Rescued

This intervention revolves around a family living in extreme poverty in Kerala. A few years ago, the mother was diagnosed with tuberculosis and the father became an alcoholic and subjected his family to constant abuse. One day the father put his children on a train to Madurai and abandoned them. Some 20 kilometres later, the children got off and realised that they had been abandoned. The railway police referred the children to CHILDLINE who then published the story in the newspaper.

Their relatives read about the children and visited their home where they found the mother unconscious, who later died in hospital. They also visited the Tirunelveli CHILDLINE centre and met the children. Later, the father came to the centre claiming that at that time he had not been thinking clearly and that he wanted his family back. He also requested that for sometime the children be placed in a temporary shelter until proper arrangements were made. The children were then placed in a government home.

SANAA, 8 July 2008 (IRIN) - Ahmed (not his real name) has been sleeping near a secondary school in the centre of Sanaa city, Yemen’s capital, for almost a year. He said he had come from the northern governorate of Amran to work and support his family back home.

The 14-year-old sells cigarettes and sweets in the city.

"My father went to Saudi Arabia three years ago to find a job but didn’t come back. I have three brothers and one sister and my mother asked me to find any job here in Sanaa to sustain them," he said.

The boy makes 400-800 Yemeni riyals (about US$2-4) a day and did not want to rent a room, in order to save money.

Ahmed is among an estimated 30,000 street children in Yemen, of whom 60 percent work and sleep on the streets and tend to be separated from their families, according to a new study. The remaining 40 percent work the streets but return to some kind of makeshift home at night.

Launched on 6 July in Sanaa, the as yet unpublished study was done by the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood (SCMC), a government body, and was funded by the Arab Council for Childhood and Development (an Arab non-governmental organisation).
Case Studies » CSA Child Sexual Abuse

• Rescue from an Abusive and Exploitative Living Situation

In this intervention, 13-year old Asha was rescued from an institution near Chennai. The young girl not only had to cook and clean for all the residents but also had to care for an infant and also suffered verbal and sexual abuse. A volunteer at the institution called CIF and the organisation brought the girl to the centre and filed an FIR against the director of the institution under Section 377 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Women’s Physical Harassment Act 1998. The girl was produced before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) for further rehabilitation. As a result of this intervention, the state government closed down the institution and transferred the inmates to alternate accommodation. At present, the girl is in an NGO in Chennai.

• Rescue from Sexual Abuse

In this intervention, nine-year old Shanta who lives in Kanyakumrai was rescued. The daughter of a daily labourer, the girl was sexually abused by her neighbour. After much coaxing, she told her parents what had happened. However as the abuser was an influential person, the police did not register the complaint. As the parents knew about CHILDLINE, they called for assistance and with its help were able to lodge the complaint. The family was however further harassed and as the police refused to cooperate, CHILDLINE took the case to the chairman of the State Women Commission. Through the intervention of the Commission, the accused was arrested and jailed. The girl was sent for counselling and enrolled in another school where she is at present continuing her studies. CHILDLINE also supported the family to compensate for the wage loss during this time.
I-India helps 3000 children every day. Over the years it has assisted tens of thousands, here are just five whose stories are typical of many others.

Meena, 13:

Meena’s father was an alcoholic and her mother a prostitute. They forced her into sex work and beat her when she resisted. Meena ran away, only to be abused by several policemen. She traveled to Jaipur and was brought by a Child Line counsellor to the Ganga Girls Home. After a few months she settled in and now feels safe and comfortable. Meena goes to school and learns jewellery-making at Ladli. Her goal is to become “a good mother and wife who loves her children and family”.

Deepu, 17:

Deepu’s father was a heavy alcoholic and died by setting fire to himself while covered in kerosene. His disabled mother was destitute and unable to look-after Deepu, and so asked a local School On Wheels teacher for support. Deepu was brought to Child Inn six years ago and has studied hard at school since then and has reached 9th Standard. He loves art and cricket. He is conscientious and wants to become a doctor.

Gita, 18:

Gita is mentally challenged. When first found by Child Line she had been repeatedly sexually abused and was in a disturbed state. She is now relaxed and happy and has learned to communicate through symbolic language. Gita lives in Ganga and attends Ladli where she has learned to make decorative birds from cloth material. She loves participating in this activity and also enjoys the dance classes. Gita has a home for life with I-India.

Pinkie, 17:

Pinkie is deaf and mute. Her parents were murdered and she survived only by fleeing via the rooftop. It is not known if her disability was caused by the shock. Pinkie now lives at Ganga and communicates through symbolic language. She enjoys cooking and puppet-making, but has truly blossomed since the Ladli vocational centre opened. She has an amazing gift for jewellery-making and the other girls look up to her.
Case Studies » Drug Abuse

- Child provided rehabilitation

A caller called CHILDLINE and informed about Raju, a fourteen-year-old destitute child living on the platform of Kharagpur railway station. Raju left home when he was just seven and does not remember any details of his family other than that he is from Bihar. Raju earns his living by begging and sweeping trains. When CHILDLINE met him he was in a very bad condition. Raju initially suffered from malnutrition, then while constantly inhaling dendrite he suffered from acute breathing problems, and was detected with tuberculosis. He was then referred to a hospital. However the Superintendent refused to give the child free treatment. With the help of CHILDLINE and other authorities Raju was treated for free. Raju was later taken to a different hospital for more specialized treatment. Raju is now well and is again living and working on platform. CHILDLINE has linked him with a school for platform children where his case will also be followed up in the long term.

Case Studies » Without Parental Care

- Abandoned Children Rescued

This intervention revolves around a family living in extreme poverty in Kerala. A few years ago, the mother was diagnosed with tuberculosis and the father became an alcoholic and subjected his family to constant abuse. One day the father put his children on a train to Madurai and abandoned them. Some 20 kilometres later, the children got off and realised that they had been abandoned. The railway police referred the children to CHILDLINE who then published the story in the newspaper.

Their relatives read about the children and visited their home where they found the mother unconscious, who later died in hospital. They also visited the Tirunelveli CHILDLINE centre and met the children. Later, the father came to the centre claiming that at that time he had not been thinking clearly and that he wanted his family back. He also requested that for sometime the children be placed in a temporary shelter until proper arrangements were made. The children were then placed in a government home.
Girl's who need special care
2.4. Summary:

The cases narrated in this chapter give a very dark picture of the society. Case studies narrated in the chapter also draw our attention towards welfare of the street children. It is the duty of the society as a whole to take care of each and every segment of the society itself. In the next chapter the methodology of the study, exposition of the specific problem and simultaneously the procedure adopted to study etc. are discussed.