CASE VIGNETTES

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CHAPTER -V

Special Case Vignettes:

Any social science research would normally focus on finding the facts related to studied subjects and interpretation of the results which is supported by the statistical analysis where ever necessary. During the field work/ collection of data, there would definitely be some cases which may differ with certain special features from other general respondents and same may not be suitable to be included under general analysis of data; however, those special findings need to be discussed in detail, as to help in understanding the uncovered issues of the study. Therefore, case vignette chapter had been designed to fulfill the requirement of detailed descriptions of typical respondents/ cases came across during the present study.

The researcher in the present study has discussed 8 special cases (exclusive) found during the field work. These case vignettes were the cases referred to the researcher by local animators for the purpose of social intervention. The details of cases are given below. The actual personal details like name, address, parental details, etc, were not disclosed with the intention of maintaining confidentiality.

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Case No: 1: An orphan boy with poor psycho-social development

Personal Background of the case: Sri was a 15 years old hindu boy belonging to a rural background, studied upto 4th std and a coolie worker. The boy was found with average body structure but malnourished. He was very reluctant to participate in the study. Also found very disturbed and disoriented. Other than physical dimension all other developmental dimensions were found to be of poor level, for eg: ability to plan, thinking and judgment, social interaction, awareness of civic responsibilities, etc. He was found very stressed, anxious and very poor in coping skills. There was very poor level of knowledge regarding the development. The researcher even observed that the boy was staying alone and local people were sharing different opinion about the boy.

Reason for case study: The case was referred by the local anganwadi teacher (helper) for the purpose of social work intervention.

Interaction process: Researcher had difficulty in building the rapport with Sri as he was very reluctant. Therefore, researcher had to meet him continuously for four times to gain his confidence for participating in the study. Through the interaction, the researcher understood that the boy was an orphan since the age of 9 years. He lost his whole family (parents and two siblings) in a road accident. His parents were tenants of a land lord, therefore he didn’t even have any property for his future security. The tragedy had forced him to discontinue his school at 4th std and work for daily wage as a matter of survival. The community took care of him during the incident of his family crisis but the concern on the boy did not last for long. Hence he is too young, people even refuse to assign him any work and he finds a lots of wage discrimination. There were few situations where he had directly been blamed for his family tragedy. Many a times he had experienced peoples’ criticisms too. Those early experiences had contributed negatively on his natural development and not allowed him to grow as his age mates were. While other children play, he works, while others enjoy their life, he struggles to protect himself. He was very pessimistic and curs himself for being living. Since Sri did not have any care takers, the researcher met few local people to discuss about the issue but found no proper co-operation from them. Researcher felt the boy need to be rescued through
social welfare agencies so that his basic need can be fulfilled. While discussed with
the boy regarding his placement, he was unable to decide and moreover he was not
ready to trust anyone. The case was referred to 'Paripoorna' a rural development
organization, for further assistance. Later it was found that, the boy was accepted
for child labour rehabilitation programme and was admitted in the school.

Conclusion: The case was connected with the early experiences and its impact on
psycho-social development of an adolescent. The absence of family support and
care (as primary source of support system) may cause adverse effect on the
development during adolescence. Social welfare interventions may play a vital role
in rescuing and reconstructing the adolescents by emphasizing more on community
networking.

Case.No:2: A rape victim manifesting withdrawn behavior

Personal Background of the case: Paru was a 16 years old girl studying in 10th std
hailing from a upper middle class family, resident of urban Dharwad. She was well
grown and very elegant. She was known for her obedience at family and school.
She had two elder sisters and both the parents were working. Since she was a last
child, she was more pampered by all elders at home and the freedom at home and
school had given her enough opportunities to excel herself in curricular as well as
extracurricular aspects. She possesses very good knowledge about development
and she said that she was happy about her growing until she received her first
menarche.

Reason for case study: The case was referred by the school teacher with an
intention to study the case in detail and understand the actual problem (teachers in
fact were not aware of the real problem and their concern was only the behavior of
the respondent in the school such was reserved in character, not participating in any
kind of school activities, absent minded, poor concentration, etc.).

Interaction Process: During the visit to a school in one of the proposed study area,
Paru was referred by the school teacher with chief complaints of behavioural
problems. Majority of the teachers in that school reported that they had witnessed
Paru with abnormal behaviour. Teachers of that school, Paru was abnormally silent
in the school, never participate in any school activities, no friendship with any one, 
crying for no reason, even screaming suddenly in the middle of class hours etc. 
Researcher tried talking to Paru but could not interact as the respondent was found 
to be disturbed. Therefore, researcher had contacted the parents of the client over 
the phone and planned of a home visit. Initially the parents were hesitant to discuss 
the (denial of the problem) matter but slowly they disclosed about a bitter 
experience she had experienced while she was in her 8th std. That was during a 
school vacation she had been to her granny's place (a rural area of Bagalkot 
district), she was raped by a stranger. Immediately, she was shifted to her parents place. During the medical investigations also she was found to be raped. Though most of the people suggested a police enquiry, her parents did not do so with a fear of reputation. She had taken almost three months to recover from the physical wounds but the psychological trauma was not easily healed. The incident had forced her to discontinue her studies until she could really feel that she was able to face the world. It took almost two years to cope with the tragedy with many professional interventions (all treatment details were available). Her parents and teachers were very supportive during the recovery phase and their special care and proper psycho-social therapies had helped her to accept the situation and she started rethinking about her studies and therefore she had been admitted to a new school so that she need not worry about anybody knowing her past. But according to her parents, she sometimes suddenly gets upset without any reasons or most of times she was found depressed, as per teachers record, she had lost interest in her studies, lack of attention and concentration was observed and no voluntary participation in any academic activities. She does not behave normal with boys after that incident. To the extreme she even stopped talking to her father and male teachers, she was found with suicidal attempts too. Still she finds tough in handling her. The attitude and coping skill of the respondent was found to be very poor. A reconsultation (follow-up) of treatment was felt required and it was told to the parents to consult the therapists for further decision. It was also left to parents to decide in disclosure of the matter to the teachers.
Conclusion: Teenage is a stressful period of development and along with the developmental changes if any external stress is added the development would definitely be disturbed. That was the same problem with Paru that along with the developmental crisis, even an unpleasant experience was added which in turn had caused the poor attitude and coping skill during the period. In such cases of behavioural manifestation, there is a need for continued psychological interventions and long term counseling may be useful in bringing her out of guilty feeling. Along with special care the time may provide the best healing.

Case.No:3: A married girl deserted due to poor physical development

Personal Background of the case: Ganga was a 16years old married girl hailing from a very low economical and rural background living with her illiterate and innocent aged parents. She had studied only upto 7th std. Although she was 16years old, her physical growth was very poor. She had the height of only 4.3ft, weight of 32kgs (severely malnourished) and not active as one should be at the adolescence stage. She had discontinued her schooling and she was even found lacking with general knowledge and basic common senses. She was totally found dependent upon her parents. Even the knowledge regarding development was found to be very poor.

Reason for case study: The case was referred to the researcher by local assistant for the purpose of social work and legal intervention.

Interaction Process: During the field visit Ganga was found different from other normal adolescents in connection with her development. When discussed with her parents they did not seem to be keen on those issues rather they were interested in financial support from any funding sources. Ganga was also not able to interact. Since the local assistant of the researcher was Ganga’s neighbor, she disclosed the problem. Ganga was married at the age of 6 years and during the marriage her husband was 20years elder to her (26years old). The terms and condition of the marriage was that, she would study only till 14years and she would be taken from her in-laws after attainment of her first menarche. As per the condition she was forced to stop her school at 14years but due to unknown biological factors, she did
not attain the secondary sexual development at the expected age. Therefore, she was rejected by her in-laws and her husband got married to another lady. During the study, the respondent was found in a helpless condition as her parents were very poor and aged too (nearly 60 years). She was not even supported by any of her relatives and at this age she was even not able to think of legal support. As she was not willing to continue her education; she was planning to search for some livelihood. She had even tried contacting many land lords in her local area for a livelihood. Though they had offered the work, they were not ready to pay her the proper wage with a reason for her being unskilled. There were some incidents observed by villagers that few outsiders had approached her with job opportunities at other cities and the villagers were not ready to trust them, therefore they had not allowed her to go with them. There were few incidents at her own village, wherein, few men had tried to molest her, however, had been rescued. It was also informed that the villagers were aware of welfare agencies where they could have referred her but her aged parents also do not have any support, providing shelter and protection for three of them was difficult for the villagers. Though villagers had contacted her husband’s family members’ that was of no use. And they wanted to take the help of law, but they were hesitant of tough legal procedures. Therefore the villagers wanted the researcher to handle the issue. Researcher, with the intention of rescuing her from dangerous social evils (misuse by powerful people for illegal acts), discussed the case with local women self help groups, so that at least security can be thought of till any action been taken. The case was referred to and accepted by CDPO for further interventions. The follow-up could not be under taken by the researcher due to certain inconveniences.

Conclusion: Adolescents in our rural India are still the victims of various socio-economic problems like, poverty, mal nourishment, child marriage and rigid social practices. Malnourishment is the major affecting factor for proper development. Socio-economic conditions like poverty, illiteracy etc had created the social gap due to which majority of the people are deprived of their basic rights. Lack of awareness regarding adolescence development, nutritional values, proper medical
interventions and legal aid services etc would create problematic situations for adolescents and their innocence may be misused by others. The local supportive systems, social welfare agencies, and the local public, need to take extra care of the adolescent population of their community so that they can prepare very strong nation builders for the future.

Case No: 4: A boy being forced to be child labour due to family crisis

Personal Background of the case: Hussain was a 13 years old illiterate boy from an urban, muslim family with very low economical background. The boy was working in hotels as a cleaner, earning Rs.25 per day. Hussain was having normal physical development but not with good psychological development, knowledge and attitude towards development and also found with negative coping skills.

Reason case study: The boy was found working in a hotel during the field work.

Interaction Process: The boy was found in a hotel being threatened by the hotel owner. Researcher came to know that the boy was working as a cleaner in that hotel and shouting, beatings, warnings were the common scenes as that boy was always found with lots of conduct problems like stealing, telling lies etc. The statement of the hotel workers on misconduct behavior of Hussain was the reason for interacting with the respondent. Initially he was not ready to participate in the study and he said that he was of 18 years old and therefore he is not a child labour. The hotel owner disclosed that the boy could be of 13 years (a guessed age) and he was working with them since 2 months. The hotel owner had also said that he was aware of the legal consequences of encouraging child labour, but in Hussain's case, he was only the earning member at home, therefore, they were helpless in finding a solution for the child labour practice in that hotel. The hotel owner also said about certain personality problems of Hussain that, he was not intimate with anyone, found to be arrogant, lacking with moral values and the language used by the respondent was much uncivilized. During the home visit it was found out that, his father was a chronic alcoholic and had very irregular touch with his family and mother has been working as a maid servant. Since there was no one to look after his three younger ones, Hussain was not sent to school. Three years back, his mother
was diagnosed to be having cardiac problem and advised by doctor not to work. That caused Hussain to become a child labour. His economical constrains had forced him to plan easy earnings such as, steeling either at neighbours/ relatives houses or at work place. He was even warned by few people about his behavior and once the police also had threatened him. It was also reported that the boy had the habit of alcohol, tobacco products and cigarettes along with his friends and it was even available at home, rather his father sometimes would force him to do so. Hussain’s boss feels that, if he works under him, he would be under control of a known person (hotel owner was a known person to Hussain’s family) otherwise, there would be chances of him getting involved in serious anti social activities (either voluntarily or forced). During the interaction it was understood that, the mother and hotel owner were interested in rehabilitation of Hussain. The mother was also worried about the income. The community leaders were communicated about Hussain’s issue through the hotel owner and they had guaranteed the financial support for the family and medical expenses of the mother. They also had warned the father to follow their religious priorities. The boy was in need of proper guidance. He had missed parental care and protection since childhood, and there was no one to socialize him, in the right way. Therefore, researcher had discussed the case with director of Shanthi pragathi Kendra, Dharwad, an agency serves for welfare of child labour and their families. The follow-up has been taken care by that agency.

Conclusion: This case was helpful in reflecting on the significance of parental role and early childhood development as basic foundation for healthy adolescence development. Deprivation of parental care and guidance during childhood may cause severe damage on the behavioural development which in turn may cause anti social traits among adolescents. Along with parents, the education system and the religious institutions also can contribute for positive development of adolescents.
Case.No:5: A girl with poor physical and mental growth as a result of blind belief and gender discrimination in a rural family.

Personal Background of the case: Champa was a 14 years old illiterate girl from a poor, rural background. She was found with improper physical and intellectual growth with inactive behavior. She was looking very malnourished and hesitant to talk to anyone. Researcher could not even assess the level of knowledge, attitude and coping skill of the respondent due to the poor intellectual status. She belongs to a traditional family where the elder members practice superstitious beliefs and follow very conservative life style. The boy child was given first preference in her family moreover, that was a male dominated family. Except for Champa's two elder siblings, no one was literate in that family. Agriculture was only the income source. Champa's father appeared to be dominant personality, as; each and every household activity (even cooking food items) was based on his decision.

Reason for case study: The case was referred by the SHG animator for the purpose of special study and interventions if possible.

Interaction Process: It was the SHG animator of that locality who had briefly disclosed about Champa's problem. No much of details were available regarding Champa as she was not enrolled in the school and she was not even associated with any local peer groups. The researcher also did not get entry to the client's house for any kind of observation. The case was about to be discontinued. But it was re-emphasized as the mother of the client had shown interest in discussing the matter. The interaction sessions were held in the places of weekly SHG meeting without others knowledge (other than the animator of SHG, no one was aware of the case study). During the discussion it was understood that champa was a victim of blind beliefs and gender discrimination. When her mother was pregnant a sage(astrologer) had told that the child would bring disaster to the family and if the child to be born as a girl then the severity of problems would be higher. Trusting the words of the sage, the family members had tried for termination of pregnancy (at local level), but somehow the baby survived and Champa was born. Coincidently, she lost her grandfather, who was then the head of the family, and that led to financial stress. Due to flood (natural disaster) they lost all agricultural
products too. That incident had really caused lifetime disaster in Champa’s life. The local helper for the study had revealed that Champa was not given proper food, clothing or any other necessities as her other siblings would get it. And they were disappointed when Champa was born. The girl was not sent to school and was given major household works to be handled. Many times, she had met with fire accidents at home for which she was not even given medical care (burn marks/scars and open wounds could be observed during the study). She was a victim of domestic violence. Once she had a fall from height which had caused a major head injury and due to improper care during the accident, she was even found to be intellectually challenged. The family was even planning to desert her. Though the mother has concern for her daughter, she feels helpless as the father was against helping Champa in any form. Champa’s mother had tried taking care of Champa against the order of the father and she was punished for doing the same. That was the height of discrimination and ill-treatment anyone could bare. The problem actually had to be handled at family level. The girl was not in a condition to express her difficulties and there was no cooperation from the parents for the intervention. Thus there is a need of an effective social welfare agency’s intervention to educate the parents or rescuing the child. Therefore, the case was referred to KIDS NGO which works for child rights. Later it was told that the girl acquired severe form of fever (no details about the diagnosis) and died. No action had been taken on the parents as there were no proper details of cruelty available against them.

Conclusion: The blind social beliefs had caused severe damages for rural development. Many innocents had been the victims of blind beliefs and gender discrimination. There is a strong need for establishment of social regulations against practices of certain social practices which hamper the social development. Anyone found with violating child rights even if they are the parents of the child, need to be identified and punished and a likeminded community welfare association need to be established for focusing on any sensitive issues of the locality.
Case: No:6 A delinquent boy in need of counseling and rehabilitation

Personal Background of the case: Somu was a 15 years hindu boy hailing from a middle class urban family. Both of his parents were working and had tried their level best to provide all needs of their children. Somu had an elder sister (10 years elder to Somu) who was already married. Somu was a healthier boy, scored very good level in psychological and social development. But he had scored very low level in emotional and moral development. The level of knowledge was good but the attitude was very poor rather, negative and though the coping level was fair it was not very positive. There was an abnormal kind of hatredness and confrontation towards his parents and very casual attitude towards future (without any dreams or goal) found.

Reason for case study: The case was referred by Somu’s father himself (a school teacher where researcher had conducted the field work) for the purpose of counseling.

Interaction Process: Researcher happened to meet the father of the client who was a teacher in one of the schools of proposed locality of the study. As per his request researcher had taken up the case of Somu. While interviewing it was understood that the boy was found pick pocketing along with his few friends (then he was only of 9 years old) and he had been punished by his parents and he was threatened to be handed over to police but the warnings did not work out and he slowly developed wrong habits such as smoking, gambling, etc, and to meet the financial requirement, he started cheating people and extended the steeling habit. He was found irregular at school and home. Once his anti social activity had crossed all the limits and the boy was caught by police then even his parents did not go to rescue him. He was sent to certified school for few months and was released after short term rehabilitation. After that incident even his sister was insulted at her in-law’s place and his mother had stopped working as she developed problems after those incidents. Somu had been labeled as a bad charactered boy and most of the people were hesitant to become his friends. Due to his arrogant behavior even his parents were not ready to keep him at home. Therefore, they tried admitting him at
boarding school but he escaped from there too which caused the cancelation of admission. Somu’s father does not speak to him since six years. Only his basic needs were being met by his family. According to Somu, his first mistake was without the knowledge of later consequences and not with any intention of hurting anybody. But the reaction of his parents even after apologizing was very discouraging. They doubted him for even small misplacements of anything at home, he was not allowed to attend any programmes in any relatives or neighbors house. He was always remembered for his mistakes and no appreciation he received for his academic performances. He was longing for care and love. He gets night mares such as being punished cruelly by all people. He had no one to share his feelings other than his friends those who had taught him coping with his situations through developing habits of smoking and alcohol and that had caused him to be identified as a delinquent and he was not permitted to meet those friends.

The boy was found with lots of unfinished emotional business which need to be expressed and facilitated. He was totally deprived of parental love and affection also with loss of self image. He was finding difficult in coping with the condition and resulted in maladjustment with his adolescence stage. A long term intervention along with parental support and acceptance may help in management of the situation. Parents and the community need to accept the boy and trust him. Only parental love and affection would be the proper remedy for the problem. Therefore, researcher had decided to include the boy in interventional programme along with his parents, and that had shown a positive result. Meanwhile, the family was given counseling service which had helped the parents to accept the situation and the boy to cope effectively. Researcher also had convinced the client’s parents for the need for long term intervention, so the case had been referred to psychiatric social work department at Dharwad Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences (DIMHANS) for further needful action.

Conclusion: The environment where children grow also plays a key role in their total development. There are so many factors influencing children to develop misbehavior but it’s the responsibility of the significant elders to identify those
behaviors any correct the children with proper corrective action and cruel punishment, discouragement, rejection are not only the corrective action. Rather children at such embarrassing situations seek lots of parental acceptance. If any behavior was found to be pathological, then that needs to be identified at the earliest and proper therapeutic interventions to be facilitated. The major challenge during adolescence is identity crisis which needs to be managed effectively without hurting their ego and self image.

Case.No:7: A bonded girl labour under the threat of sexual exploitation

Personal Background of the case: Fathima was a 16 years old muslim girl, hailing from a very low economic urban family studied upto 2nd std. She was basically from Hassan. And she was working as a maid servant since 6 years. The family where she was working was a joint family where 21 people live. She scored very good physical development along with other developmental dimensions. Even the knowledge and coping was of high level.

Reason for case study: The case was referred by a member of a tailoring class run by self help group at the study area for intervention purpose.

Interaction Process: Researcher had visited a tailoring centre for the purpose of data collection. There a member of the tailoring class had requested the researcher to focus on Fathima’s problem. During the interaction it was understood that the cause for Fathima’s problem was connected with her development itself. Her mother expired when Fathima was just 6 years old since then she was looked after by her step mother with double standard treatment. She was even made to discontinue her school and take care of households. When she was 10 years old she was sold to the present family as a maid servant (on bondage) for Rs.20, 000. She was living with her master for six years as a maid servant. The girl was expected to do all household works like mobbing the house, washing the vessels and cloths, etc, and it were too much for her age and her physical strength. After attainment of
puberty, she started sensing danger in the attitude of her master. She had very early development of pubertal signs and though she was just 16 years old during the study, she was looking much grown up and very attractive. The behaviour of her master was forcing her to develop a negative attitude towards the physical growth. The male members at home had started misbehaving with her and were waiting for the opportunities to touch her and the female members were always suspecting her. She tried reporting that to the elder lady at home but instead of support she was blamed for the situation. There was only one member in that family who understood her difficulties and was helping her without the knowledge of others was the youngest daughter-in-law of Fathima’s master who had even admitted her for tailoring course against everyone’s interest. The tailoring class was only the place where Fathima was at peace and she had expressed her concern with her classmates. However that had not really convinced her with the matter of security. The guardian of Fathima at the tailoring class was found to be having concern about Fathima’s future and was requesting to rescue her from those people as Fathima can never be safe in that family since all men in that house were of problematic behavior and they had exploited their other servants too. Also Fathima was not aware of her original address, it was not possible to trace her parents. Fathima says that she somehow would manage the day time but spending time during night was a real challenge and due to fear she was not even getting proper sleep. She was very sure that her fear regarding the behavior of the male members of the family where she stays was not just imagination but she had even experienced it (she was hesitant to say exactly what had happened but whenever she discussed about her problem she was found with tears) and even the other members of the community (members of the self help group) agreed the chances. It was even discussed regarding seeking help from the local religious leaders but the local women refused the idea for the fear of Fathima’s master (he seem to be an influential person in their community and he may even disturb other womens’ family life too). Fathima was requesting for a shift from that environment but just change of environment would only be a temporary solution. Since she is uneducated, getting a job also would be tough and again her helpless condition
might be misused by others. Therefore researcher had suggested the concerned women self help group members to refer the case to Women and Child Development department so that a secured shelter can be provided along with required vocational training which may fetch her livelihood and the suggestion was accepted by the members. The follow up of the case was not possible due to unavoidable reasons.

Conclusion: Inspite of various regulatory actions and implementation of rehabilitation and welfare programmes of government, bondage is still prevailing in some part of our country. There are lots of children had been the sufferers due to parents’ negligence. There is a necessity for special regulations for encouraging bondage or child labour. There should be a local body generating issues related to maid servants which could safeguard the human rights of these categories. The women and child welfare departments at local level need to concentrate on these unseen issues and take proper actions against any immoral behavior of land lords or masters of household workers.

Case.No:8: A pampered boy unable to accept and cope with a failure in life

Personal Background of the case: Chandra was a 16years old rural hindu boy studying in 10th std. Though he was hailing from a poor economical background he had healthy physical development (nourished). He also had very good development of other developmental dimensions. Good knowledge and attitude towards the development was also found but the coping skill was very poor. He was the only boy child, he was most pampered and given everything he had demanded.

Reason for case study: The information observed during the field work regarding suicidal attempt by the client.

Interaction Process: During the field work researcher had come across the news of a suicidal incidence of a teenage boy at that area, which made her to meet the family. During the discussion it was found that failure in SSLC examination was the cause for the suicidal attempt. The boy was very confident about his result and he even bet with friends. He had enjoyed his childhood and the early pubertal stage
too. He was over confident (egoistic) at times and was of cool going trait. He was an average scorer in his academics. The parents also were very liberal with regard to his discipline, he hardly had reading habits. He was a boy to live his life according to his wish and he also expected others to be at his service. He was upset with the failed status and despaired discussion at home and teasing from friends had forced him to attempt suicide. It was told that he had consumed pesticide which was available at his farm. Luckily, he had been rescued but he was still under the influence of that attempt. He was found with severe psycho-social challenges after that attempt. Even the coping skill was found to be pathetically low. He was not exposed to any difficult situations since childhood, neither experienced failure nor rejection. When researcher met the boy, he was found depressed (may be the side effects of over dosage of pesticide or the post suicidal trauma) and was not willing to interact with anybody. Researcher had visited the boy again after few days, he was found recovering by physical complaints but looked very dull and unhappy. Rather there was a kind of worry could be seen in his behavior. He had discussed lots of his concerns mainly related to his friends. He had expressed the fear of being rejected or insulted (shameful) by his friends. Moreover, he did not want to be treated as junior to his friends (all friends were promoted to higher class). He blames his parents, teachers and god for his condition and also thinks that no one may love him after the incident. He needs lots of confidence building interventions. Therefore it was planned to include him in the interventional plan. Parent and friends were also guided to handle the situation. The intervention programme had shown positive impact on the behavior and attitude of the client.

Conclusion: The failed status, reaction of parents, teachers and friends, ego disturbance etc can be the stress triggers during adolescence. Even the fear of rejection and criticism would act as precipitating factors for depression and as severe as suicidal attempts. Whenever an adolescent faces failure or challenges in their way, they need to be understood and accepted by significant others and teens need to be created an environment where they can open up their concerns and accept their conditions.
All the cases were referred by the likeminded people of the specific geographical areas with an intention of intervention. All the cases were studied in detail (repeated sessions were conducted) by including all possible significant social supports of the respondents and even were referred to social welfare agencies as required. Follow-up was possible only with few cases due to unavoidable reasons. The respondents participated in case studies were considered to be special as the developmental experiences found to be different among those adolescents. While studying those special cases, evil effects of various socio-cultural factors such as gender discrimination, poverty, child labour, delinquency, sexual abuse, child marriage, destitution, and disability could be observed. Some of the cases who received intervention from supportive agencies could find proper guidance and assistance in managing their developmental challenges. Therefore, it could be stated that, the socio-cultural and economic conditions of our society is very deep routed and every weak member of the society is victim of one or the other social consequences especially, children, adolescents and women. Changing the whole system itself is impractical or may even be impossible, however, right support/help/interventions at right time may help the persons to help themselves.
"The only way to get over something, is to make the choice to move on, no matter how hard it seems to cant let go, it just a matter of time for the present to become the past"

-M.K. Gandhi