

Pakistan Journal of Society, Education and Language (PJSEL)

Journal Homepage: <https://pjsel.jehanf.com/index.php/journal> *ISSN*

2521-8123 (Print)
2523-1227 (Online)

Exploring the Daily Challenges Faced by Caregivers in Rehabilitation Centers: A Qualitative Study from Rawalpindi

Kinza Azeem Abbasi¹, Dr. Nasim Khan Mahsud², Sidra Umar³

Original Article

1. MPhil Sociology-Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University-Rawalpindi.
2. Assistant Professor, Dept. of Sociology-Allama Iqbal Open University-AIOU-Islamabad.
Email: nasim.khan@aiou.edu.pk
3. Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi.

Keywords

Abstract

Caregivers,
Rehabilitation
Centers, Street
Children, Caregiver
Challenges, Pakistan.

Caregivers play a vital role in rehabilitation centers by providing physical, emotional, and social support to children who have experienced life on the streets. This study aims to explore the daily challenges faced by caregivers in rehabilitation centers in Rawalpindi and examine how these challenges affect the quality of care provided to patients. This study also emphasizes the role of education, counseling, and therapy in the rehabilitation process. The study followed an exploratory, descriptive and contextual research design within a qualitative methodology. A qualitative research design was used, and data were collected through semi-structured interviews with caregivers selected via purposive sampling. Study findings reveal that caregivers face multiple challenges, including heavy workload, emotional stress, limited support systems, and lack of training opportunities. These factors affect both caregiver well-being and the effectiveness of rehabilitation services. Study also highlights the importance of education, counseling, and therapy in improving rehabilitation outcomes. Caregivers reported using coping strategies such as patience, peer support, and stress management techniques. Further, study concludes that there is a need for improved staffing, training programs, psychological support, and stronger family involvement to enhance caregiver performance and child well-being. These findings provide valuable insights for developing effective rehabilitation policies and programs in the local context.

Introduction

The Child Protection Welfare Bureau's social branch is its primary operational division, where abandoned and impoverished kids are pulled from streets, roadways, and other dangerous locations. The police from Social Section save the children who are mistreated, exploited, used

for commercial sexual exploitation, abandoned by their parents, or utilize for kidnapping, trafficking, and sale. Reuniting rescued children (those who have been kidnapped, run away, lost, missing, and trafficked with their families is the main goal of this section. It also ensures that these children are growing up in a safe environment and receiving all the basic necessities, as well as any necessary education and vocational training(United Nation., 2006).

The family institution is currently experiencing significant changes. Fewer and fewer children have secure and caring families. Many families have broken up, leaving children to fend for themselves. Absentee parents, poor communication, drunkenness, and domestic violence are common in today's families. According to attendant children often flee to the streets due to parental violence and abuse. Some families compel their children to leave home due to disapproval of their behavior, such as pregnancy, homosexuality, or substance abuse (WHO, 2000).

The study of the mind and observed human behavior is known as psychology. Any relationship's amount of attachment can be determined by looking at expectations, actions, and emotions. So, it aids in assisting people in taking charge of their emotions. Since 2004, the Child Protection & Welfare Bureau (CP&WB) has been home to destitute and neglected children. The majority of these youngsters are from slum regions, are illiterate, and have a history of trauma from living on the streets. Individual and group psychological counseling is offered to parents and their children (Family Counseling). A child's psychiatric condition can be caused by a variety of circumstances, including family structure, parental relationship history, parenting styles, cultural background and experiences, physical, emotional, sexual, and verbal abuse of the kid, and broken families (Hussain., 2017).

In developing countries such as Pakistan, and specifically in urban centers like Rawalpindi, the situation is further complicated by socioeconomic factors. Poverty, family disintegration, and inadequate social welfare systems contribute to an increasing number of children requiring rehabilitation services. As a result, caregivers often work in resource-constrained environments with limited training opportunities and insufficient psychological support (UNICEF, 2020).

Study OBJECTIVES

1. To explore the daily challenges faced by caregivers in rehabilitation centers.
2. To examine how these challenges affect the quality of care provided to patients.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study offers a comprehensive theoretical framework that incorporates a variety of perspectives. . Theory provides insight into how caregiver deal with the day-to-day challenges and pressures of their profession. This theory investigates the origins of stress and the coping methods used by caregiver, allowing for a better understanding of how workload and emotional strain affect their capacity to provide effective care (Labaree, 2009).

Albert Bandura is principally responsible for the development of Social Behavior Theory, also known as Social Learning Theory and Social Cognitive Theory. It emphasizes the importance of social connections, observational learning, and cognitive processes in molding people's behavior (Bandura, 1997).

In the context of rehabilitation centre careers, social behavior theory can assist explain how social interactions and perceived social support influence caregiving behaviours and job satisfaction Social Learning Theory explains how they acquire their abilities and approaches by observing their peers and mentors. For example, a rookie career may adopt specific

caregiving techniques by mimicking the behaviors of more experienced colleagues who are regarded as effective. The idea emphasizes the importance of reinforcement and feedback in the learning process; positive reward for desirable behaviours, along with constructive feedback, can improve caregiver motivation and skill development. The idea of self-efficacy, or belief in one's skills, is especially important since caregivers with high self-efficacy are more likely to persevere in difficult situations and engage in successful caring activities (Bandura, 1997).

The theory explains that human behavior develops through continuous interaction with the social environment. Individuals' thoughts, emotions, attitudes, and actions are influenced by social relationships, workplace conditions, communication patterns, and environmental experiences (Bandura 1986).

Social Behavior Theory provides a strong foundation for understanding how social and organizational factors shape the experiences, behaviors, and challenges of caregivers working in rehabilitation centers in Rawalpindi. George Herbert Mead stated that social interaction plays a central role in the development of self-concept and behavior (Mead 1934).

Mead believed that society and interpersonal relationships play an important role in shaping individual responses and behaviors.

Methodology

Design

The study is carried out using qualitative research methodology. The reason for using qualitative research methodology is to have an in depth understanding of caregiver experience while providing care and support to street children in rehabilitation centers.

Population

The population comprised female and male caregivers aged 30 years and up, employed at child protection bureau to render direct care to children with street children. All caregivers have been employed at the center for at least 6 years.

Sample

conduct semi-structured interviews with a total of 15 respondents, which is considered appropriate for qualitative research. The participants included caregivers from rehabilitation centers in Rawalpindi, such as directors, managers, teachers, and social workers working with street children. An interview guide was used as the main tool for data collection. In-depth interviews were conducted with the participants to gather detailed information about the phenomenon under study.

Instrument

In this research, the instrument was an interview guide with simple questions used during interviews to get information from participants.

Analysis

Research analyzed respondents' data using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis involves detecting, analyzing, and reporting themes in data. According to Braun and Clarke (2006), data analysis begins with transcription into written form. The data was coded to represent the thoughts stated. These codes were then organized into several themes (concepts). Data were examined using the six steps of theme analysis described by McDowall, Mackenzie-Savvy, Whiting, 2016, which includes i. Familiarization ii. Coding iii. Finding Theme iv. Reviewing Themes. Defining and Naming Theme, Report Writing as well.

ETHICAL CONCERNS

We ensured participant confidentiality throughout the research process. Participants were informed about the study's goal and provided consent prior to the interview process. Each interview lasted 30-40 minutes. All interviews were taped with participants' permission. Likewise, their comments were provided in this paper without exposing their identities.

Key Finding

Theme 1: Challenges Faced by Caregivers

In caring contexts, safety and security concerns often arise owing to the dangerous situations children find themselves in, such as domestic violence, trafficking, or abandonment. Caregivers and organizations assigned with their care have considerable problems in creating a protective environment while meeting the different needs of children who may have undergone trauma or abuse. In institutional care settings, ensuring safety entails addressing issues including overcrowding, understaffing, and insufficient resources. These characteristics can lower the quality of care and raise the risk of abuse or neglect (Better Care Network, 2018).while discussing the challenges one respondent said,

'The mafia presents a significant difficulty for us, particularly when it comes to rehabilitating children who have been victims of domestic violence. Rehabilitating them is a problem for us."A broken family is one challenge for us."

Caregivers face considerable problems in terms of safety and security, especially when rescuing children from terrible situations. The existence of mafia or public misconceptions about their objectives hampers their activities, endangering both caregiver and the children they seek to assist.

The issue revolves around the enormous obstacles that care givers and organizations have while rehabilitating children who have been victims of domestic abuse, which are exacerbated by the presence of criminal organizations such as the mafia and the impact of shattered family systems. The mafia's involvement creates considerable barriers, such as fear, intimidation, and instability, undermining efforts to provide a safe and nurturing home for these children. These criminal organizations not only pose immediate threats, but they also impede rescue efforts and community confidence, preventing effective rehabilitation programs. Concurrently, broken family dynamics, such as parental separation or absence, contribute to emotional instability and a lack of continuous support, hindering efforts to provide long-term care and emotional healing. Addressing these difficulties requires an integrated approach that includes safety measures, psychosocial support.

2. Behavior Issue of Children

Behavioral disorders in children include a wide range of challenges that affect their social interactions, academic achievement, and overall well-being. These difficulties can include disruptive behavior, hostility, disengagement, and emotional instability. Understanding and treating these behaviors is critical for supporting positive development and ensuring children have the necessary support to flourish. (Snyder et al., 2015)

one of the respondent share the experience he said,

"The behavioral issue is a considerable challenge, as is the children's inability to communicate verbally. Managing a class with three rooms is quite challenging, particularly when there is only one teacher. This is a primary school. Some children are large, making it difficult to manage them, and the teacher must take on everything. If the teacher phones home, they know no one is there to punish them, so the instructor must manage everything on her own,

which is another obstacle”.

Another Respondent Said,

“It is quite tough to manage and care for 70 youngsters alone. Their mood swings are difficult to manage, and their behavior differs from that of other children. Sometimes there is a shortage of something and it takes two days to resolve it. For example, managing water or dealing with a lack of clothing is difficult.”

The first section discusses the difficulty of dealing with behavioral concerns, particularly in children who struggle with verbal communication. Managing a classroom divided across three rooms with only one teacher highlights the challenges of providing effective supervision and education in a primary school setting. The additional problem of disciplining children who do not have parental supervision at home exacerbates these difficulties, necessitating educators to take on several roles and responsibilities independently. The second response emphasizes the logistical issues of caring for a big group of children, where individual needs and mood swings must be met while limited resources such as water and clothing are available.

3. Disconnection between Family and Social Groups

The separation between families and social groups has received attention in recent scholarly debates across multiple fields. Researchers have studied this topic from various angles, investigating both macro-level societal trends and micro-level interpersonal interactions that influence these relationships.

At the social level, research has shown that urbanization and migration add to physical distances between family members, resulting in fewer face-to-face encounters. Smith (2018), for example, found that economic constraints drive people to cities, resulting in geographic dispersion and decreased familial bonds. The respondent said,

“Yes, I recently faced a challenge with a 4 to 5-year-old girl who lives with her mother. Her mother became ill, and her father admitted her to the hospital. Although the girl had been with her mother for a long time, her father did not return. The hospital staff advised us to take this girl with you; taking pictures of that girl with her deceased mother was really stressful for me as a caregiver”.

The respondent explained that the story revolves around the heartbreaking and difficult circumstances surrounding a small kid whose mother becomes unwell and then dies, leaving the infant in the care of caregivers who must navigate the emotional and practical intricacies of the situation. It emphasizes the enormous impact on the child's mental well-being and the fortitude required to negotiate such a terrible experience, as well as the value of compassionate caring and supportive networks during times of crisis. The parents who abandon their children do not care about their future, which is ruined. The another respondent share his experience.

“Social isolation arises, resulting in a disconnect from family and increased stress. A child becomes unwell or requires hospitalization unexpectedly, necessitating urgent decisions and adjustments to care giving obligations. I recently confronted a challenge. I asked a child in my care, a boy from Bawl Purr, why he was wearing a uniform at night. He refused to remove it and said I had battered him, which was a major issue. As a result, I was moved to Pindi and separated from my family, which was really painful for me”.

The respondent describes a small kid whose mother becomes unwell and then dies, leaving the infant in the care of caregiver who must navigate the emotional and practical intricacies of the situation. It emphasizes the enormous impact on the child's mental well-being and the

fortitude required to negotiate such a terrible experience, as well as the value of compassionate caring and supportive networks during times of crisis.

4 Limited Resources

Rehabilitation centers for street children are critical in providing refuge, care, and rehabilitation services to vulnerable youngsters who live and work on the streets. However, these centers frequently confront considerable problems due to insufficient resources, which might impair their ability to properly address the diverse requirements of their young patients. High turnover rates and insufficient training can have an impact on the quality of care and therapeutic interventions delivered to street children, compromising their rehabilitation outcomes (Lee, 2021). While discussing one of the participants explained.

“Sometimes, limited resources become a challenge, like a water supply shortage and, teacher shortage which caregivers have to provide by himself, and it's difficult to contact the officer sometime when they are busy., or sometimes financial issues arise, which becomes a challenge”

Caregiver faces severe obstacles due to limited resources, especially in environments where critical services such as water and education are inadequate. Caregivers frequently bear the burden of filling these gaps, whether by procuring water from faraway regions during shortages or striving to compensate for teacher shortages by giving direct educational support. They said In class, all children go together, but there are not enough for the teacher. One teacher has to teach all subjects. Some children get admitted early, some get admitted late, so they should be grouped together with all the children.

To sum up. Caregivers encounter a wide range of problems in their roles, from logistical and resource constraints to complicated emotional and behavioral concerns in the children they care for. The challenges mentioned include dealing with the aftermath of domestic violence, rescuing and rehabilitating children suspected of kidnapping, managing children with special needs or abnormalities, dealing with behavioral and communication issues, and coping with social isolation and sudden health crises. Additionally, caregivers frequently face insufficient resources such as limited instructional materials, staff shortages, and financial restraints, which complicate their care giving tasks. These difficulties highlight the rigorous and frequently emotionally draining nature of care giving in diverse and sometimes antagonistic settings. Each response shows the unique and challenging nature of care giving, emphasizing the caregiver' strength and dedication in the face of considerable problems. These accounts emphasize the importance of comprehensive support structures, enough resources, and targeted treatments in efficiently meeting the complex needs of the children in their care.

Theme 2 Rehabilitation Need of Children

Children's demands are multifaceted and include social, emotional, cognitive, and physical aspects. According to researchers specialized rehabilitation programs are crucial for enhancing children with impairment's motor skills and mobility. They name occupational therapy and physiotherapy as examples of such interventions. In order to manage stress and anxiety. The children with neurological diseases or brain injuries can improve their cognitive outcomes and academic performance with the help of systematic cognitive rehabilitation programs (Duns et al. (2006).

One of the participants said;

“They receive medical attention as well as hygiene instruction.on-demand psychological counseling is offered.Family therapy supports behavioral needs. They require clothing, food, and education.He further emphasized that

education counseling is the main thing that changed the life of children."

The participant describes the center providing medical care, hygiene education, psychological counseling, and family therapy as part of an all-encompassing approach to meeting the needs of children.

1. Basic Necessity

Each and every person needs necessities in order to lead a respectable and satisfying life. These needs include necessities like clothing, food, shelter, medical care, and education. In addition to being essential for each person's well-being, meeting these needs is also critical for the growth and stability of society. (UN, 2021).one participant express the views,

"Basic necessities like clean clothes, wholesome food, and a secure place to live are essential to the center's purpose.. These measures aid in establishing a solid basis upon which kids can concentrate on their own particular development.another participant said Hygiene is very poor. They are given clothes, shelter, food, and education. All these are needed to rehabilitate them."

The participant describe the importance of providing basic necessities and a supportive atmosphere to aid in the rehabilitation and development of impoverished youngsters. It is critical to lay a solid foundation by providing basic necessities such as clean clothes, nutritious food, safe shelter, hygiene, and education. This allows youngsters to focus on their personal growth and development, ultimately helping them overcome obstacles and attain their full potential.

2. Education Need

Around the world, education has been widely regarded as the cornerstone of any society's efforts to strengthen its human resource base. A person's education plays a crucial role in their lives. It holds the secret to future prosperity and a wealth of opportunities. It is essential for future success and for having a wealth of opportunities. There are several benefits to education for people. For example, it sheds light on one's thoughts and perceptions. It aids students in making plans for the workforce or pursuing higher education by completing their university degrees. Education in a particular field enhances people's ability to think, feel, and act in ways that support their success and benefit both their community and themselves. Education also helps people develop their personalities, thoughts, and social skills. In actuality, having an education helps our people and fosters a positive culture.one of the participants mentioned these in different ways(Manu, 2020),

"Facilities for education (school) each child receives a bag full of books from the school, which is distributed by-the teacher to each individual student Every youngster receives a Different book, and some receive them sooner than others Every child is given a good uniform".

The participants highlight's attention to the efforts made by the school to guarantee that all children, irrespective of their circumstances or background, have access to the resources they need to learn. The theme underscores the significance of educational equity by guaranteeing that all children receive the required resources and assistance to flourish both academically and socially. It highlights the school's initiatives to level the playing field so all students, irrespective of their unique situations or backgrounds, can achieve.

3.Provision of health

A state of whole emotional, mental, and physical well-being is referred to as health. The purpose of healthcare is to maintain a person's health in these vital domains.

The who Trusted Source provided additional explanations in 1986. A tool for daily living, not the goal of life." A positive definition of health emphasizes both physical abilities and social

and personal resources. Health was defined by scientists and published in The Lancet Reliable Source as the body's capacity to adjust to novel dangers and illnesses. Environmental influences, lifestyle choices, and heredity are all considered health determinants. One of the participants said.

“They receive medical attention as well as personal hygiene. Instruction on demand psychological counseling is offered. Family therapy supports behavioral needs. They require clothing, food, and education.”

Another respondent said.

“They need medical care and mental health services to help them cope with emotional challenges. Interaction skills to be developed.”

The respondent highlights fundamental needs, such as food, clothing, and education, as well as guaranteeing their health and welfare through medical care and personal hygiene. In addition, on-demand psychological counselling and family therapy provide emotional support, while interaction skills training promotes social skill development. By addressing these diverse needs, we hope to assist underprivileged children to overcome obstacles and prosper in all parts of life.

4. Counselling and Therapy

In order to assist these children, get past their traumatic experiences, create coping strategies, and reintegrate into society, counselling and therapy are essential components of the recovery process. Studies have repeatedly demonstrated the value of therapy and counselling in the recovery of homeless youth. According to research in the Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry,

Since family therapy aids in the reconstruction of street children's relationships with their families and caregivers, it has also been recognized as an essential component of rehabilitation. Furthermore, it has been discovered that play therapy and art therapy are beneficial in assisting street children in expressing and managing their feelings, especially those who have suffered trauma. To create culturally aware and situation-specific therapies that cater to the particular requirements of Pakistan's street children, more research is required (Cohen, 2017).

“Psychological counseling is provided as needed. Family counseling helps with behavioral needs. They need counseling; counseling is needed to control their behavior. There are therapy sessions and discussions for fulfill their need.”

Another respondent quoted,

“Children have physical services here, they have food, counseling, legal section, besides that, they have social section, and psychology counseling.”

Respondents emphasized the value of counseling and treatment in meeting the needs of underprivileged children. Individuals receive psychological counseling as needed, while family counseling addresses behavioral requirements and promotes good relationships. Therapy sessions and discussions are also held to address their emotional and psychological requirements.

4. Recreational Need

Recreation is an essential part of a child's life that cannot be overstated, particularly when it comes to rehabilitation centers. As children in these facilities frequently have experienced trauma, abuse, or neglect, recreational activities can be extremely important to their healing and recovery process.

Research has consistently highlighted the significance of recreation in the rehabilitation process of children. A study published in the Journal of Recreation Therapy found that recreational activities improved mood and reduced stress levels among children in residential

treatment centers (1). Another study published in the Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing indicated that play therapy was beneficial in lowering symptoms of anxiety and depression among children who had undergone trauma. Recreational activities have also been reported to boost social skills and self-esteem among youngsters in rehabilitation clinics. Group recreational activities improved social skills and self-esteem among adolescents in residential treatment centers (Stumbo, 2004). In the present study the caregiver describes what he said,

“Yes, it fulfills the needs of children like we involve them in different activities, Exercise cricket match to help children improvement. We also involve them in counseling therapy support programs to help them express their feelings”

To sum up, this theme highlights the requirements of street children in rehabilitation facilities, stressing the significance of tending to their physical, emotional, psychological, educational, and spiritual welfare. These requirements are critical to the children's general growth and recovery at these facilities. In sharing their knowledge and own experiences, the respondent has emphasized the value of offering a thorough and all-encompassing approach to care, which should include character development, education, medical support, mental health services, spiritual direction, and family support.

CONCLUSION

The importance of caregivers in the rehabilitation center and their experiences has been indicated by previous research. Caregivers in rehabilitation facilities play a critical part in patients' overall care by providing physical assistance, emotional support, and arranging therapeutic activities. Caregiver's responsibilities include assisting with daily activities, administering medications, and coordinating patient care plans. Their involvement extends beyond advocating for patients' needs and preferences, to ensure continuity and quality of care throughout the rehabilitation process (Song et al., 2018).

The study emphasizes the critical need for specific interventions and comprehensive support networks for children admitted to rehabilitation facilities, who frequently originate from very disadvantaged homes marked by neglect, abuse, and socioeconomic instability. These children have complex requirements in the social, emotional, cognitive, and physical domains, demanding specialized care such as medical attention, psychiatric counseling, educational support, and recreational activities. The findings emphasize the importance of caregiver in creating a safe refuge and structured environment in which children can heal and develop. The findings of this study underline the importance of policy reforms targeted at increasing child protection measures, reducing socioeconomic inequities, and expanding family support networks in order to keep children out of vulnerable situations

The study found that children in Rawalpindi streets face various push and pull factors, including poverty, a poor environment, a lack of education and awareness, and unemployment. Prosperity, opportunity, and employment serve as pull factors. The study supports evidence from the literature review. This study found that street children are influenced by a variety of factors, including household poverty, family conflict, city demands, and violations of child rights. Some children are abandoned by their parents because they can not take care of them and most children are those whose parents get remarried. The emotional bond between children was associated with the "push" factors. Break the adult-child bond. Rural-urban mobility, including natural disasters and other factors, is a major reason for children to become homeless. the present research associated with previous research The children whose parent use drugs at home, they can encounter instability in the form of emotional upheaval, neglect,

and exposure to dangerous situations. The study found that children's responses to care depended on how caregiver engaged with them on the streets and in care institutions. Caregivers' dedication and children's responsiveness to care offered in organizations were both important factors.

The literature review and finding of the study reveals that Caregiver understands the value of a child's feeling loved, accepted, and trusted in their surroundings. For example, research indicates that the presence of alternative caregivers encourages children to explore their worlds. Responsive adults facilitate children's learning and help them reach out to other children. Early Childhood Education specific training is essential because even the most supportive caregiver may not fully understand the needs of children at different stages of their development. Additionally, working with groups of young children is highly diverse. The separation between families and social groups has received attention in recent scholarly debates across multiple fields. Researchers have studied this topic from various angles, investigating both macro-level societal trends and micro-level interpersonal interactions that influence these relationships.

References

- AAMFT, (2020). The American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy (AAMFT) defines family therapy as "a type of psychotherapy that involves working with individuals and their family members to address relationship dynamics, communication patterns, and coping strategies" (AAMFT, 2020).
- Aguilar, J. (2005). A survey about fuzzy cognitive maps papers. *International Journal of Computational Cognition*, 3(2), 27-33.
- Akintola, O. (2010). Perceptions of rewards among volunteer caregivers of people living with AIDS working in faith-based organizations in South Africa a qualitative study. *Journal of the International AIDS Society* 13(1), 22.
- Alvariza, A., Häger-Tibell, L., Holm, M., Steineck, G., & Kreicbergs, U. (2020). Increasing preparedness for caregiving and death in family caregivers of patients with severe illness who are cared for at home—Study protocol for a web-based intervention. *BMC palliative care*, 19, 1-8.
- Amin, A. S., Manap, J., & Akhir, N. M. (2016). Peranan keluarga dalam kehidupan kanak-kana, 32(2), 21-25.
- Amin, A. S., Mat, H. A., & Manap, J. (2020). Perkhidmatan sokongan bagi keluarga yang mempunyai anak masalah pembelajaran di luar bandar. *Jurnal Psikologi Malaysia*, 34(3), 28-41.
- Author: Cohen, J. A., & Mannarino, A. P. (2017) Title: Cognitive-behavioral therapy for traumatize
- Bimba, A. T., Idris, N., Al-Hunaiyyan, A., Mahmud, R. B., Abdelaziz, A., Khan, S., & Chang, V. (2016). Towards knowledge modeling and manipulation technologies a survey. *International Journal of Information Management*, 36(6), 857-871

- Bowlby, J. (1982). *Attachment and Loss: Volume I: Attachment*. Basic Books.
- Brink, B. (2001). Working with the street children: Reintegration through education. *Support for Learning, 16*(2), 79-86
- Chou, P.-H., Tsai, R. T.-H., & Hsu, J. Y. j. (2017). Context-aware sentiment propagation using LDA topic modeling on Chinese ConceptNet. *Soft Computing, 21*(11), 2911-2921.
- Davis, L., and Brown, R. (2020). Improving Interaction and Cooperation Between Rehabilitation Teams and Carers. *Journal of Rehabilitation Nursing, 45*(2), 89-95.
- Davis, L., and Brown, R. (2020). Improving Interaction and Cooperation Between Rehabilitation Teams and Carers. *Journal of Rehabilitation Nursing, 45*(2), 89-95.
- Dey, A. K. (2001). Understanding and using context. *Personal and ubiquitous computing, 5*(1), 4-7.
- Edgar, M. C., Monsees, S., Rhebergen, J., Waring, J., Van der Star, T., Eng, J. J., & Sakakibara, B. M. (2017). Telerehabilitation in stroke recovery: a survey on access and willingness to use low-cost consumer technologies. *Telemedicine and e-Health, 23*(5), 421-429.
- Fellbaum, C. (2012). WordNet. The Encyclopedia of Applied Linguistics. *John Wiley & Sons, Inc.*
- Gitlin, L. N., Maslow, K., & Khillan, R. (2018). National research summit on care, services, and supports for persons with dementia and their caregivers. *Report to the national advisory council on Alzheimer's research, care, and services.*
- Holt, S. (2012). The role of family support in rehabilitation services for children. *Journal of Family Social Work, 15*(1), 53-65.
- Hussain, S. (2017). Trauma and stress among street children in Pakistan.
- Johnson, A., & Brown, C. (2020). The Role of Supportive Activities in Child Rehabilitation Programs: A Review of Literature. *Journal of Child and Adolescent Rehabilitation, 25*(2), 112-128. doi:10.1016/j.jcar.2020.03.005
- K., and Smith, M. Education and Readiness for Carers in Rehabilitative Environments. 37(3), 210–225, *Journal of Rehabilitation Education*.
- Kahn, R. L., & Antonucci, T. C. (1980). *Convoys Over the Life Course: Attachment, Role Relationships, and Social Support*. In P. B. Baltes & O. G. Brim (Eds.), *Life-Span Development and Behavior* (Vol. 3, pp. 253-286). Academic Press.
- Khan, M. N., & Hussain, S. (2016). Counseling for Traumatized Children: A Case Study of Street Children in Lahore. *Journal of Social Work, 16*(2), 147-162.
- Kipke, M.D., Montgomery, S.B., Simon, T., and Iverson, E. (1997). "Street youth: The lives of

- runaway and homeless adolescents." *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 20(1), 15-21. Link.
- Krawczyk, M., Rzepka, R., & Araki, K. (2015, October). Populating ConceptNet Knowledge Base with Information Acquired from Japanese Wikipedia. In *2015 IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics* 2985-2989.
- Lee, R., & Wang, Z. (2023). Enhancing communication and collaboration between caregivers and healthcare professionals in rehabilitation settings. *Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine*, 55(2), 143-150.
- Lenat, D. B. (1995). CYC: A large-scale investment in knowledge infrastructure. *Communications of the ACM*, 38(11), 33-38.
- Martinez, J., and Garcia, E. (2019). A qualitative analysis of the dynamics between patients and carers during rehabilitation. *Research on Qualitative Health*, 29(7), 1042–1056.
- Mondal, A., Cambria, E., Das, D., & Bandyopadhyay, S. (2017). MediConceptNet. *An Affinity Score Based Medical Concept Network*.
- Moosa-Tayob, S., & Risenga, P. R. (2022). Challenges of caregivers providing care to children with disabilities at non-governmental organisations in Tshwane townships, South Africa. *African Journal of Disability*, 11, 930.
- Ramberg, H., & Morling, A. (1997). Children in especially difficult circumstances and existing interventions in Metro Manila, Philippines. A study of health consequences, existing health interventions and other services. A report from a minor field study. Uppsala: IMCH, Uppsala University.
- Schulz R, Sherwood PR. Physical and mental health effects of family caregiving. *Am J Nurs*. 2008 Sep;108(9 Suppl):23-7; quiz 27. doi:
- Shaver, P. R., & Mikulincer, M. (2007). *Adult Attachment Strategies and Emotion Regulation*. In J. J. Gross (Ed.), *Handbook of Emotion Regulation* (pp. 446-465). Guilford Press.
- Smith, A., Davis, C., and Johnson, B. (2021). Investigating how caregiving affects mental health in rehab facilities. *Health Psychology Journal*, 26(4), 567–581
- Song Y, Monroe W, Huang P, et al. (2018). Carers' Role in Patient Rehabilitation: A Systematic Review. *Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine*, 50(7), 577–584.
- Speer, R., & Havasi, C. (2012, May). Representing general relational knowledge in conceptNet 5. In *LREC* 3679-86
- Stoddard A, Harmer A, Haver K. "Providing aid in insecure environments: 2009 update." *Humanitarian Outcomes*. 2009.
- Stokholm, A. (2009). Forming identities in residential care for children: Manoeuvring between social work and peer groups. *Childhood*, 16, 553. Sylva, T. (n.d.). Nurturing resiliency among street children. Retrieved from www.childhope.org.ph/nurturing.doc

Tandon, N., de Melo, G., Suchanek, F., & Weikum, G. (2014). Webchild. *Harvesting and organizing commonsense knowledge from the web*.

Tandon, N., Hariman, C., Urbani, J., Rohrbach, A., Rohrbach, M., & Weikum, G. (2016). *Commonsense in Parts Mining Part-Whole Relations from the Web and Image Tags*.

unn, K. S., (2018). The nature and impact of caring for family members with a disability in Australia. *Health & Social Care in the Community*, 26(6), 956-964.

Williams, D., and Robinson, S. (2018). A review of interventions for support systems for career in rehabilitation center. *Public Health and Social Services*, 26(1), e45–e58.



License Pakistan Journal of Society, Education and Language (PJSEL). This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) 4.0 International.