

Child Rearing Practices of Tribal families and Dropout of Primary Education

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ABSTRACT: The child is a product of bio-psycho-social. The most important and essential relation occur in the family where the parents have a major role in socializing and conditioning the child and also helping him to achieve a sense of reality, a sense of identify and in meeting his needs and affection (Udaya Kumar 1984). The term child rearing practices refers generally to all the interactions.

KEYNOTE: Child rearing, impact of primary education, knowledge of domestic science, etc.

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I. Introduction:

Child rearing practice is a continuous process that every moment of a child's life that he spends in contact with his parent's behaviour and his potentialities for future action. The role of women is very important as builders of home and families. Child rearing practice differs from country to country, from one social group to another. In Assam the population can broadly be divided into two categories, Tribal and Non-Tribal.

As per revelation of the census data there are disparities between tribal and non-tribal in the aspects of literacy and also in various other aspects. The literacy rate of tribals and non-tribals are 30% and 50% respectively according to 2001 census. In a family the mother plays the major role in rearing up the children. Mothers have more opportunities than the fathers to influence her offspring's psychological growth and behaviour in view of the fact that mother spends more time with the child. The area of study for the research findings will be the Mariani circle of Jorhat district of Assam inhabitant is people belonging to both tribal and non-tribal groups. The total population of this circle is 2,000,00 (as per 2001 census report). Out of this population inside the rural areas the rural tribal population being 5000 only. There are two mouza in the Mariani circle: (1) Katani Mouza (2) Nakachari Mouza.

Among the 70 villages of Mariani circle only four villages have ST and SC people. These are:

- 1) Gandhia Gaon.
- 2) Bijoypur Mishing Village.
- 3) New Sonowal Mishing Village.
- 4) Kartic Chapari Mishing Village.

Objectives of the Study:

1. The present study is an attempt to find out involvement of both parents in child rearing practices of the tribal families of the Mariani circle.
2. To find out the factors like education and economic status of the parents relation with the child rearing practices.
3. To study the relationship between the children rearing practices at home and in educational achievement of the tribal student of primary level in the Mariani circle.

RELIGION OF TRIBAL PEOPLE

SL. NO.	NO. OF PARENTS	ENGAGE THEIR CHILDREN IN RELIGIOUS CEREMONY	NONE ENGAGEMENT PARENTS
		YES	NO
1.	HINDUISM 150 60%	130	20
2.	CHRISTIAN 80 32%	70	10
3.	OTHERS 20 08%	15	5

TOTAL	250	215	35
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Table 1 shows the above result. From the total 250 families total 250 tribal parents the investigator has found different responses which are collected from the different items of the Table No, 01. The investigator has found 150(60%) Hindu inhabitants, 80(32%) is Christian inhabitants and 20 are other religious inhabitants. All categories of religious people have engaged their children in religious ceremonies and 20 have not. Among the 80 Christian parents 70 have engaged their children in religious ceremonies and 10 have not.

Again among the 20 other religion parents 15 have engaged their children in religious ceremonies and 05 have not. For 150 Hindu parents, 80 Christian parents and 20 other religion parents religious ceremonies are important for social and individual development. Therefore, religious matters are main neglecting factor to the child rearing practices in tribal society. They remain busy with the different festivals due to superstition and tradition of caste. So they neglect their children’s health and academic development. The above discussion shows that the proper development of the children is neglected by the tribal parents.

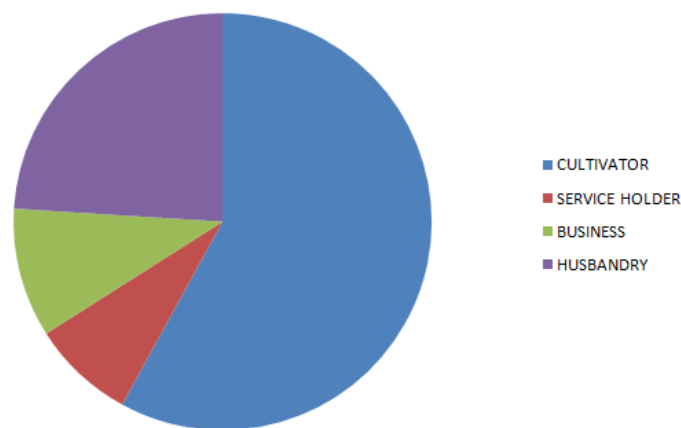
ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBAL PEOPLE

SL. NO.	TYPES OF OCCUPATION	NO. OF PARENTS	AWARE PARENTS	NONE AWARE PARENTS
1.	CULTIVATOR	145 58%	110	35
2.	SERVICE HOLDER	20 8%	16	4
3.	BUSINESS	25 10%	18	7
4.	HUSBANDRY	60 24%	40	20

The above table shows that among the 250 parents 145 (58%) is cultivator, Service holder is 20 (08%), Businessmen are 25 (10%) and parents engaged in Husbandry are 60 (24%).

Among the 145 Cultivator, aware parents for child rearing practices are 110 and none aware parents are 35. The Service holder parents out of 20, 16 are aware parents and 04 are not. Thus, among the 250 parents, the Businessmen are 25. Among them 18 are the aware ones and 07 are not aware for their children. There are 60 parents who are engaged in Husbandry and among them 40 are aware for their children whereas 20 are not.

The investigator proves that their income level is very low to maintain their standard of living as well as to maintain their children’s education. The occupation percentage of tribal people are showing the below in the diagram.



Investigator has found that how:

1. Religion affects the child rearing practices of tribal people.
2. Economic status of parents in tribal people.
3. Awareness of parents in child rearing tendency.
4. Different types of family.
5. Monthly income and parental occupation.

6. Children gap in one to another.
7. Education of tribal people.
8. Importance in boys and girls etc...

How influence in child rearing practices of tribal people and affect the primary level in education. Parents play a very significant role in the all round development of children. A parent child interaction goes a long way in shaping children's growth and development. A parent child interaction with the child depends upon many factors like the child's sex ordinal position physical and mental makeup temperament and so on. The data of the present study were analyzed in relation to various type of child rearing practices adopted by tribal people in Mariani circle. It was found that in case of majority of parents both father and mother adopted average type of child rearing practices than healthy or poor type of practices.

The total population of selected household was 250 of which the male and the female constituted 55 and 44 percent of population respectively. The number of children was higher in the age group of 6-10 years.

From the going discussion it is clear that in Mariani circle majority of parents adopted poor type of child rearing practices. The role of the father and the mother was similar in respect of socializing and encouraging their children through sympathetic consideration and with expression and satisfaction.

Further the educational and economical levels of the parents also influenced the child rearing practices. For the child success in education becomes necessary and plays an important role for the child future, parents play a very significant role in the all round development of children. A parent is not just a person who brings a child into the all-round development of children.

In the conclusion, we are finding of the study and suggestion remedial measure.

1. The tribal child rearing practices is different from other people because they are very busy in household work.
2. The most irritating problem is the behaviour of parent father and mother. So it can be improved by the help of good advisor.
3. Social agency can be improving the tribal people life style. They are some indiscipline and dirty.

There are also some recommendations, for example:

- (a) The study can be done with a larger sample to get a clear picture of the apparent child interaction.
- (b) Parent child interaction could be measured separately for working mothers and house wives.

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