



A Study on the Child Rearing Practices of Tribal Families and Impact of Primary Education

Archana Saikia^{1*}, Krishna Gopal Singha²

¹Department of Education, Mariani College, Mariani, Jorhat, Assam, India

²Department of Mathematics, Pragya Academy Junior College, Jorhat, Assam, India

*Corresponding Author's E-mail: kgsingha@rediffmail.com

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Abstract

This Article contains important information on child rearing practices and shows the impact of primary education. Child rearing means the healthy growth of the child and congenial conditions that are specified to a particular society, subculture, or family. Today's education system is child-centred as it focuses on the all-round development of the child. According to Roesseale, "Plants are developed by cultivation while men by education". The school is an organ of society that provides a conventional environment for real life and the ability to gain security when he grows up. In this paper, an attempt has been made to come up with some probable justification to the following questions How child rearing practices impact the problems of primary Education, Causes of school dropout in Tribal school ,Geandhiya Gaon, Bijoypur Misching Village, New Sonowal Mishing Gaon, Kartik Chapori Misching Village. So some suggestions for better child rearing practices and solving in primary education, these are: parents should give interest for their healthy children, free education should be implemented for women, the knowledge of domestic science is important because of the mother during pregnancy period and of the baby after birth should be in cooperated in domestic science.

Keywords: Child rearing, Impact of primary education, Knowledge of domestic science

INTRODUCTION

Primary Education has a decisive role in the learning process of an individual. The education which a child receives from any formal institution provides the foundation of his physical, mental, emotional, intellectual, and social development. Elementary education is essential for children personal growth. Hence, Elementary education deserves the highest priority not only on the grounds of social justice and democracy but also for average workers and for increasing natural productivity. Elementary education is Primary Education and it starts from Kindergarten and continues until sixth grade. Primary education provides the student with the basic understanding of the skills they will be using throughout their lives. While a dropout can be defined, as the child that starts the education but falls to complete a relevant level of the educational cycle.

The major problems of primary education as highlighted by the researchers are:

1. Dropout
2. Wastage
3. Stagnation
4. Lack of qualified teachers
5. Unsuitable curriculum
6. Lack of building and accommodation
7. Lack of proper means of communication
8. Economic problem
9. Social problem

Therefore, in this paper, a focus is made on the different

causes of school dropout in Mariani Tribal schools .And for the fulfilment of the objective, surveys and research has been done on the help of a few books. The present study falls under descriptive research and normative or descriptive survey methods were used. The data were collected by observation and interviews, and schedules helped to gather real facts and the underlying condition that has been going on. These data collected helped in gathering a correct picture for the study of child rearing practices of tribal families in Mariani circle.

The following data has been collected from the **Figure 1**.

Among all conditions responsible for the problems in Primary Education System, the following aspects have been considered.

1. Infrastructure of schools
2. Economic status of the Tribal parents
3. Early marriage of girls

INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE SCHOOLS

The types of buildings present in the surveyed area are shown in the **Table 1**.

The surveyed showed that there were only three well-constructed pakka buildings and the funds for the construction was received by local MLAS or MP, while the other seven were not well constructed.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE TRIBAL PARENTS

The above **Table 2**. Shows that among the 100 parents, 70 were cultivators, 10 were service holders, 10 were business men, and 10 were husbandry.

Among the 70 cultivators, 40 parents were aware while parents 30 were unaware

Among the 10 service holders, 5 parents were aware and 5 parents were unaware

Among the 10 Business men, 6 parents were aware while 4 parents were unaware.

Among the 10 husbandry, 7 parents were aware while 3 parents were unaware.

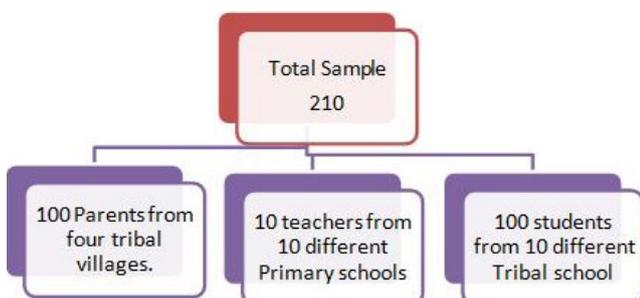


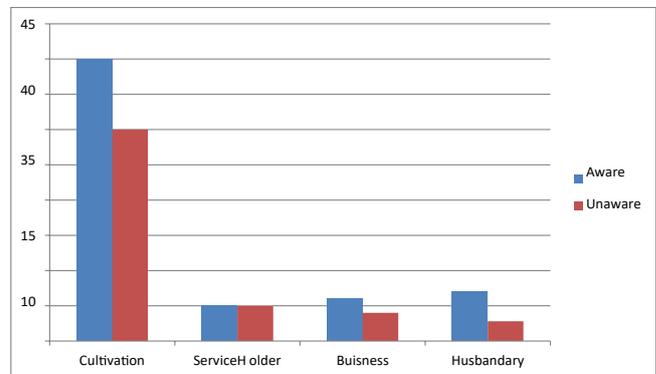
Figure 1. Samples.

Table 1. Infrastructure of the schools.

SL.NO	Condition of School Building	Number of School
1	Pakka with good condition	3
2	Not well constructed	7
	Total	10

Table 2. Economic status of the tribal parents.

SI.NO	Type of Occupation	Total parents	Aware Parents	Unaware Parents
1	Cultivation	70	40	30
2	Service Holder	10	5	5
3	Business	10	6	4
4	Husbandry	10	7	3
	Total	100		



Graph 1. The Economic status of the tribal parents.

The investigation has found that most of their economic level is very low. So it is difficult for them to maintain their standard of living and their children’s education.

The Economic status of the tribal parents is shown in below **Graph 1**.

DIFFERENT AGE OF MARRIAGE

Data regarding age of the respondent are shown in **Table 2**. It is clear that age group of [20] Father was none and mothers were 40. In the age group of [25-30] the father were 30 and mothers were 25.

In the age group of [30-35] the numbers of fathers were 60 and mothers were 30.

Thus, in the age group of [35-40], the numbers of father’s were 10 and mothers were 5. It was found that higher percentage of fathers and mothers were belonging to the age [30-35] and lower percentage age group of [35-40].

Age of marriage effect child rearing practices and affect “Primary Education”.

Economic condition and problems of girl’s education elect mishing society and it is the problems of primary education.

The graph focuses on the economic condition of the tribal people. Although the present lifestyle is modern but due to the poor economic condition of tribal community, they

engage their children in domestic work which effect their primary education.

EARLY MARRIAGE OF GIRLS

Data regarding age of the respondent are shown.

It was found that the age group of [20-30] father was no and the mother was 40. In the age group [25 30], the father was 30 and mother was 30 and mother was 25.

In the age of [30-35], the numbers of fathers were 60 and mothers were 25. Thus, in the age group of [35-40], the numbers of fathers were 10 and mothers were 5. It was found that a higher percentage of the respondent fathers and mother were belonging to the age of [30-35] and lower St Percentage of the respondents belonging to the age group of [35-40]. Age of marriage effects child rearing practices.

Suggestions for future Researchers

- For the improvement of primary education in tribal area, proper implementation and compulsory education is essential.
- Selection of qualified teachers for the rising of teaching at the primary school level, a good teacher should be appointed.
- Institutional planning is essential.

CONCLUSION

Today children are tomorrow citizenship. All progress is depending upon children. Children are like a lamp. Education is a candle to remove illiteracy. Government can take plan and schemes for removing of illiteracy problems. So for the development of our country and all caste much be improved for the success of universalization of primary education.

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