

Role Of Father and Mothers of Child Rearing Practice

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ABSTRACT:

Child rearing means growing up a child. It is a human instinct that of like animal. Child rearing practice is a major function in every family. Child rearing practice is a continuous process. Every moment of a child like that in spends contact with his parents has some effect on his present behavior and his potentialities for future action.

Keywords: Child rearing, impact of elementary education, knowledge of domestic science,

Introduction:

Importance of Mother in child rearing practice.

For development of child mother attachment with their children is very important on the other hand it is necessary that both father and mother are important of their child.

Importance in primary Education

The objectives of elementary education must undergo a change. Formerly the main objective was training in reading writing and arithmetic. “The objectives of basic education are now the national objectives of our elementary education, primary Education is the foundation of human life. Environment influences in child rearing practice.” Environment includes all the external factors that effect the life of the child since its birth, it comprises all that surrounds us and in any way affects us namely the country in which we are born, the society where we live and move and have our being the home where we receive and it also includes parents teacher friends and others whom we are in contact with them.

Importance of Teacher Duty :

The teacher is not merely the fountain of facts, the walking encyclopedia and the universal provider of useful information to the young but their guide, philosopher and friend the skiller builder of their intellect. The function of a teacher may be conceived from two stand to teach his pupils certain subject in a specially designed environment, Imparting a normal instruction is the only function which the teacher has to discharge but broadly conceived, The main function of a teacher is not formal instruction only but moulding of the whole personality and character of the pupils placed under his care, John Locke said the school master must always have the function of the boy before his importance of school.

School is a major organization which has a significant role of play in shaping the personality of the children. School is an institution for drilling children in cultural orientations. Henry has referred to such influences in American schools. School is the most important agency of social and economic mobility for the individual and there.

Mariani is an important small commercial place which is located at a distance of 18 k.m. from Jorhat Town. Physiographically Mariani is located on the south western bank of the river Bhogdoi. It is bounded on the north by Chinnamara, south by Nagaland, east by Amguri and west by Titabar. Mariani is one of the small rural and urban areas in the district of Jorhat. The population of the Mariani circle is 3,00,000 approximately. It is a mixture of various linguistic and socio-cultural groups.

The family size sample is found that the region is dominated by single Nuclear and joint family. Mariani circle is constituted of some rural and some urban areas. There are all types of religion in Mariani circle. A large number of the people in Mariani circle are the Hindus, some are Muslim, and some are Sikh and Buddhist. Mariani is a semi urban area. So the economic structure is mainly formed by Agriculture and business. From the occupation point of view the region is divided into primary occupation. Secondary occupation and tertiary occupation of the total population of 300000, 150000 is engaged in Agriculture, 40 thousand is service, 80,000 is business and others are engaged in manufacturing, processing, repairing, carpentry etc.

“The area of study for the research findings will be the Mariani circle under Titabor Sub-Division of Assam inhabited by people belonging to both tribal land non tribal groups. The total tribal population of this circle is 2,00,000 (2001) census report.” Out of this population inside in the rural areas the rural tribal population being 5000 only. There are two mouza in the Mariani circle.

- (1) Kotani Mouza.
- (2) Nakachari Mouza.

Among the 70 villages of Mariani circle only four village have S.T. and S.C. people. They are:

- (1) Gandhia Gaon.
- (2) Binoypur Mishing Village.
- (3) New Sonowal Mishing Village.
- (4) Kartic Chapari Miahing village.

Tribal people living in near Nagaland belong so Selenghat and Nakachari and Nagadhuli.

A list of Children having both parents alive in the age group (6-10) years was prepared from each of the selected wards. All total 100 children were selected at random from the list with probability proportionate to the total number of children in each area. The total number of sample of the study was 250 present 100 children and 50 teachers. From these target area we selected 10 schools.

- (1) New Sonowal Mishing L.P School.
- (2) Bijoypur Bonia L.P. School.
- (3) Bijoypur Mishing L.P. School.
- (4) Gandhia Primary School.
- (5) Mill Gaon Primary School.
- (6) Bahani Primary School.
- (8) Mishing L.P. School.
- (9) Nagadhuli Primary School.
- (10) Nagadhuli Jatiya Bidya Pith.

Child rearing practice is a continuous process. Every moment of a child's life that he spends in contact with his parents has some effect on both his present behavior and his potentialities for future action. The role of women as builders of home and families. Child rearing practices is differ from country to country from social group to another. In Assam the population can broadly be divided into two categories viz-Tribal and non-tribal. As per reservation 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 their offsprings psychological growth and behavior in view of the fact that mother spends more times with the child.

A list of children having both parents alive in the age group of (6-10) years was prepared from each four target selected area. All total 100 children were selected at random from each of the selected area. Both parents of the selected children's were taken as respondents of the study which constituted sample size. Thus total number of sample of the study was 250 parents 100 children and 50 teachers.

There are two mouza in Mariani circle.

(1) Katoni mouza.

(2) Nakachari mouza.

There are 38 villages in Nakachari Mouza.

(1) Tirual Village.

(2) Marangial village.

(3) Halunguri village.

(4) Disoi tea estate.

(5) Sinatali.

(6) Mout Juri.

(7) Dihingia par.

(8) Kathalguri.

(9) 153 No. Grant.10.Darakial Village.

(10) Darakial village

(11) Moran Village.

(12) Deberapara.

(13) Deberapara grant.

(14) Bolimara Village.

(15) Dahutia Village.

(16) Borgahyan Village.

(17) Abhoypuria Village.

(18) Gabharu Grant.

(19) Gukhaipathar.

(20) Ghar Phalia Maibelia.

(21) Nakachari Village.

(22) Phikan Habi.

(23) Kaber Village.

(24) Nagini jan.

(25) 2 No. zan.

(26) 1NO. Mogroi.

(27) 2NO.Mogroi.

(28) Maibelia Dhekial.

(29) Sotai T.E.

(30) Mugroi T.E.

There are 37 villages in katani mouza.

- (1) Hazari village.
- (2) Raidang Kamar Gaon.
- (3) Napamua Sausdang village.
- (4) Katani village.
- (5) Kamar Hazarika village.
- (6) Hatizuli Kamar village.
- (7) Gajpuria village.
- (8) Luzania saudong village.
- (9) Katani Jar village.
- (10) Kakura Pohia Guria village.
- (11) Borsoikata.
- (12) Ranga Jyan.
- (13) Ranga Jyan village.
- (14) Kari Katia village.
- (15) 264 No. Grant.
- (16) Nagadhuli village.
- (17) 16 No Grant.
- (18) Kathkatia village.
- (19) Deka village.
- (20) Ghar Pholia village.
- (21) Dhekiajuli village.
- (22) Deba Guri Chapari.
- (23) Haru Saikata village.
- (24) Kathal guri T.E.

Family wise responsibility of father and mother.

Sl.no	Category	Percentage	Responsibility of Mother.	Responsibility of Father.
1	Joint	65(6%)	50	15
2	Single	85(34%)	70	15
3	Nuclear	100(40%)	60	40

Total =250

Above table shown the responsibility of parents according to family wise. Among the joint respective responsibility of mother are 50 and 15 are father. Thus among the single family responsibility mothers are 70 and fathers are 15. From nuclear family responsibility mother are 60 and 40 are father.

Different type of child rearing practices

Family wise different type of child rearing practices

Sl.no.	Category	No of parents	Authoritarian	Permission	Careful	Neglectful
1	Joint	65 (26%)	20	20	20	5
2	Single	85(34%)	30	20	10	15
3	Nuclear	100(40%)	40	40	10	10

Above table shown the different process of child rearing practice. From point family authoritarian parents are 20, that means children are fully restricted. 20 are permissive careful parents and 5 are careless.

Thus from the single family 30 are authoritarian 20 are permissive 10 are careful and neglected parents are 15.

Thus from the nuclear family 40 are authoritarian, 40 are permissive and 10 are careful and 10 are neglectful parents.

Table no-1

Family wise monthly income of tribal parents.

Income	No of students	No of family	Awareness Parents	Non aware parents
Below 1500	Joint	108(43.20)	40(16%)	68(13.60)
Above 2000	Single	92(36.80)	40 (16%)	52 (28%)
Above 5000	Nuclear	50 (20)	25 (10%)	25 (10%)

Total=250

Table no 5 is showing the following result. Among the 250 parents below income level (1500) is 108. Among the 108 parents awareness or conscious parents are 40 and more aware parents are 68.

Secondly the above 2000 income level parents of single family is 92and aware parents are 40 Thus among the 250 parents above 5000 income level the number of parents are 25. Among the 25 nuclear family 10 are aware parents and 15 are less aware parents.

Table no-1

Family wise parent’s awareness for their healthy children.

Types of family	No of response	Awareness for health child	Non awareness for healthy child
Joint	65 (26%)	30 (12%)	35 (14%)
Nuclear	100 (40%)	40 (16%)	60 (24%)
Single	85 (34%)	50 (20%)	35 (14%)

Total=250

The result of the table shows that 65 is joint family and 100 is nuclear family and 85 is single family. The investigator found that majority of tribal are living in nuclear family.

But it is clear that joint family system is the hindrance of Education and economic development of tribal people in Mariani circle. Among the 65 joint family awareness for children is 30 and unawareness parents for children are 35.

Thus among the 100 nuclear family aware parents for children are 40 and unaware parents are 60. Among the 50 single family aware parents are 15 and unaware parents are 35.

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN

Nature parental involvement	Mother’s involvement		Father’s involvement		Both mother and father
	Extra curriculum	Social	Extra curriculum	social	
Joint 65 26%	45	20	50	15	30

Single 85 34%	50	35	60	05	Nil
Nuclear 100	30	70	60	40	Only one

	Home adjustment	Education adjustment	Social adjustment	Emotional adjustment
Joint	10	5	5	5
Nuclear	20	10	10	5
Single	10	10	5	5

Total = 250

Table no-IV

A showed that for the extra curriculum mother’s involvement were higher than fathers because of their interest. But single family father’s involvement was better than mother’s involvement.

Thus, for nuclear family father involvement was better than mother’s.

Family wise position of status according to birth order

Academic achievement children	Position of the child			
	1 st born baby	2 nd born baby	3 rd born baby	4 th born baby
Joint 65 26%	High	Average	Good	poor
Single 85 34%	High	Poor	Poor	poor
Nuclear 100 40%	High	Middle	Good	poor

Above table shown the different attention of the different attention of parents.

According to birth order parents give important in 1st baby and neglected the 4th and last baby.

Family wise adjustment pattern of child.

Types of adjustment pattern	Total=100
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Above table shown the different adjustment of child according to family wise from joint family. Home adjustment 10. Educational adjustment is 5, Social adjustment is 5, and Emotional adjustment is 5. From the above it is clear that child adjustment pattern is better in nuclear family than Joint and single family.

Difference in parental involvement in sex order

	Mother’s involvement		Father’s involvement		
	Boys	girls	Boys	girls	

Joint	20	10	6	8	44
Nuclear	10	8	4	6	28
Single	10	8	4	4	28

Total=100

Above table shown that mother’s and fathers involvement with their children in difference for boys and girls. Mothers involvement in higher with boys than girls.

Thus, father’s involvement with girls is higher than boys. It is very clear picture that mother like boys than girls and father like girls than boys.

Table k

Family wise children like to go to school and children dislike to go to school.

	No of family status	No of family	Children like to go to school	Children dislike to go to school
1	joint	108 43.20%	40(16%)	68 (13.6%)
2	Single	92 36.80%	40(16%)	52(28%)
3	Nuclear	50 20%	25(10%)	25(10%)

Total=250

Table no-1(K) is showing the following result. Among the joint family 108.40 students are like to go to school and 68 student are dislike to go to school.

Again among the 92 single family 40 students like to go to school and 62 are dislike goes to school. Thus, from the 50 nuclear family 25 students are like to go to school and 25 students is dislike go to school.

Conclusion:

Suggestion for better child rearing in tribal area.

1. Parent should give interest to their children for the development of primary education
2. Health Education is necessary for better child rearing practice. Government should establish the health centre in Tribal area.
3. The educational authority are not responsible for tacking the problems of child rearing practice but also the home environment must be good and favourable good family environment is very important for child rearing.

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