CHAPTER V

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data, the findings of the study are as follows-

5.1. Findings on the basis of objectives:

Objective No. 1: To investigate the problems of Primary Education among the children of Rabha Community of Assam with special reference to the district of Goalpara.

11. From the study it has been found that 66% students expressed their view that they come to the school regularly and rest of 34% students expressed that they do not come to the school regularly.

12. It has been found from the study that the reasons of irregular attendance of the students in the school are that 10.25% students expressed that due to work at home they do not come to school regularly, 7.25% students expressed their view that they do not come to schools due to work at paddy field, 3.5% students viewed that they do not come to schools due to looking after the younger brother & sister at home, 4.5% students responded their view that due to working at other home they do not regularly come to schools, while 5.5% students viewed that due to the parents unwillingness to send them to the schools they are unable to come schools regularly and 3% students expressed that due to the illness they do not come to school regularly.
13. It has been found that 11.5% students expressed that they are facing problems from home during admission time, while 88.5% student viewed that they do not face any problem during admission time from the home.

14. From the study it has been found that 47% students expressed that fathers encourage them more in their education. While 36% students viewed that mothers encourage more in their education process and rest of 17% students expressed that the whole family member are encouraging them for the education.

15. It has been found from the study that 81% students expressed that their parents are supporting girl’s education and while 19% students expressed that their patents are not supporting girl’s education.

16. It has also been found that 39.5% students expressed that parents are conscious about their further education and 60.5% students expressed that parents are not conscious about their further education.

17. From the study it has been found that 32.75% students expressed that their parents are maintaining good relationship with the schools and while 67.25% students expressed that their parents do not maintain good relationship with the schools.

18. It has been found that 18% students expressed that their parents come to school regularly to know about the progress of their children, while 34.5% students expressed that their parents come to the school sometimes to know about the progress of the children and 47.5% students expressed that the parents never come to school to know about the progress of their children.

19. From the table it has been found that 36.5% students expressed that their parents are creating congenial atmosphere for reading at home. While 63.5% students
expressed that their parents do not create congenial atmosphere for reading at home.

20. It has been found that 44.5% students viewed that parents are taking care for their studies, while 55.5% students viewed that parents do not take care properly for their studies.

21. It has been found from the study that 41.25% students expressed that their parents are giving punishment if they do not read regularly at home. Whereas 58.75% students expressed that their parents do not give punishment if they are not reading regularly at home.

22. It has been found that 22% students expressed that child labour is seen in the locality and 78% students expressed that child labour is not seen in the locality.

23. From the study it has been found that 56% students expressed that bandh culture adversely affects in their education process. While 44% students expressed that bandh culture is not affects in their education process.

**Objective No-2: To study the problems relating to administration and supervision in the Primary Schools.**

1. From the study it has been found that 100% students responded their view that they have uniform in their schools.

2. It has been found that 89.5% students expressed their view that it is compulsory to wear uniform in the schools and while 10.5% students expressed that it is not compulsory to put uniform in the schools.

3. It has been found that 11% students expressed that teachers say something for the regular attendance of the students in schools. While 89% students
expressed that they do not see any measures taken by the teachers for their regular attendance of the student in the schools.

4. It has been found that 100% students expressed that the schools have not impose any punishment to the students.

5. It has been found from the study that 6.5% students expressed their view that there is a system of visiting student’s home by the teachers and 93.5% students viewed that there is not a system of visiting student’s home by the teachers.

6. From the study it has been found that 71% student expressed that the inspector comes regularly to supervise the school and 29% students expressed that the inspector does not come regularly to supervise the school.

7. It has been found that 97.25% students expressed that more than two examinations are held in the school in a year, while 2.75% students expressed that they do not aware of the number of examinations held in a year in the school.

8. It has been found that only 79% students expressed that they regularly appeared in all the examinations held in the school in a year and rest of 21% student expressed that they do not regularly appear in all the examinations held in a year.

9. From the study it has been found that 19.5% students expressed their view that they face problems in appearing regularly in the examinations held in the school. Whereas 80.5% students expressed that they do not find any problem in appearing regularly in the examinations.
10. From the study it has been found that 82.75% student expressed that their medium of instruction is Assamese; while 17.25% students expressed that their medium of instruction is Rabha language.

11. It has been found that 20.5% students expressed that they are found problems in reading, writing and understanding the lesson through the medium that has been used in the school, while 79.5% students expressed that they do not find any problem regarding the medium of instruction used in their schools.

12. It has been found that 82% students expressed that they like their schools very much, while rest of 18% students expressed that they do not like their schools.

13. It has been observed that 85.5% students expressed that their schools organize co-curricular programmes timely and regularly. Whereas 14.5% students viewed that their schools do not organize co-curricular programmes timely and regularly.

14. It has been found that 17% students expressed that they do not participate in any event of co-curricular programme, while 83% student viewed that they participated actively in co-curricular programmes held in the school.

15. From the study it has been found that 37% students participated in games & sports, 22% students expressed that they participated in dance, 14% students expressed that they participated in drawing & painting, 7.75% students participated in quiz and 10.75% students participated in debate competition. It has also been found that 24% students expressed that they participated in all the event of co-curricular activities, whereas 8.5% students are found not interested to participate in any single event in the co-curricular activities.
16. It has been found that 48% students expressed that their parents encourage them to participate in co-curricular programmes, 32.5% students expressed that their parents do not encourage them to participate in co-curricular programme and 19.5% students viewed that their parents are unknown about the co-curricular programmes. As a result they do not say anything in this regard.

17. It has been found that 32% students viewed that they maintain good relationship with their teachers and 68% students viewed that they do not maintain good relationship with their teachers in the schools.

18. It has been found that 52.5% students expressed their view that they take help from the teachers if they face any problem, while 47.5% students expressed that they did not take help from the teacher if they face problem.

19. It has been found that 61% students viewed that the teachers actively help them when needed for help and 39% students viewed that the teachers do not actively help them when needed for help.

20. From the study it has been found that 49.5% students expressed that the teachers attend regularly in the schools. While 31% students expressed that the teachers do not attend regularly in the schools and rest of 19.5% students viewed that as a whole the teachers attend the school regularly.

21. It has been found that 73% students expressed that the teachers attend their classes regularly, while 27% students expressed that most of the teachers do not attend their classes regularly.
22. It has been found that 63.5% students viewed that all the teachers teach their lessons properly in the school. While 36.5% students viewed that all the teachers did not teach their lessons properly.

23. It has been found that 77.5% students viewed that the teachers assign homework regularly and 22.5% students expressed that teachers do not assign homework regularly.

24. From the study it has been found that 39.25% students expressed that the teachers ask something in their word if the students do not complete their homework regularly. While 60.75% students viewed that the teachers do not say anything if the students do not complete their homework regularly.

25. It has been found that 64.75% students expressed that teachers supervise the homework regularly, while 35.25% students expressed that teachers do not supervise the homework regularly in the school.

26. It has been observed that 58% teachers expressed that students attend regularly in the classes. While 42% teachers expressed that students do not attend regularly in the classes.

27. It is been found that 36% teachers expressed that they use some measure for increasing regular attendance of the students in the school. While 64% teachers expressed that they do not use any method for regular attendance of the students in the school.

28. It has been found that Punishment system has been exempted from schools after implementation of SSA. As a result 100% teachers expressed that there is no provision for giving any punishment for those students who are irregular in the class.
29. It has been observed that 22% teachers expressed that they ask something in their word for maintaining the compulsory attendance of the students. While 78% teacher expressed that they do not ask anything for maintaining compulsory attendance of the students in the school.

30. It has been found that 28% teachers noticed that after asking something in their words the number of attendance of the students in the school has been increased, While 72% teachers expressed that they do not notice any improvement in attendance after asking anything in their words.

31. It has also been found that 64% teacher expressed that the school inspector comes regularly to supervise the school. While 36% teachers expressed that the school inspector does not come regularly to supervise the school.

**Objective No-3: To investigate whether the existing infrastructural facilities of the schools are available to the local students.**

1. From the study it has been found that 44.5% students expressed that the sanitary condition of the school is poor. Whereas 55.5% students expressed that the sanitary condition of the school is a good one.

2. It has been found that 57% students expressed that the schools have not library facilities. While 43% students expressed that the schools have library facilities.

3. It has been found that 73% students expressed that the schools have not all type of articles like desk-bench, table-chair, blackboard and almirah in their classroom. Whereas 27% students expressed that the schools have all type of
articles like desk-bench, table-chair, blackboard and almirah in their classroom.

4. It has been observed that 54.5% students expressed that their classroom facilities is average and 37% students expressed that their classroom facilities is poor. Whereas only 8.5% students expressed that their classroom facilities is good as well as attractive.

5. It has been found from the study that 38.25% student viewed that the schools have not good playground, whereas 17% students viewed that the schools have playground but the condition of the playground is not good i.e it is only for name sake but it has no practical utility. Only 44.75% students expressed that the schools have good playground facility.

6. It has been found that 73% students expressed that the schools have not sufficient sport facilities. Only 27% students expressed that the schools have sufficient sport facilities.

7. It has been found from the study that 94.5% student expressed that the schools are maintaining regularly the provision of free text book to the students, while 5.5 % students expressed that their schools do not maintain regularly the provision of free text book for the students.

8. From the study it has been found that 100% students expressed that there is provision of free admission in their school. It has also been found that 93.25% students expressed that their schools are provided regularly the mid day meal (MDM) facility to the students. Whereas rest of 6.75% students expressed that the schools do not provide Mid Day Meal facility regularly to the students.
9. It has been observed that 67% students expressed that they feel happy after having lunch in their school. Whereas 20.5% students expressed that they do not feel happy after having lunch in the school and 12.5% students expressed that some extent they feel happy after having lunch in their schools.

10. It has been found that 91.5% students wanted to get Briti and 8.5% students do not want to get Briti.

11. The study has been found that 60.5% students expressed that the schools have provision for the student to participate Briti examination and 39.5% students expressed that the schools have no provision for the students to participate Briti examination.

12. It has been found that 32% students expressed that the schools are providing training to the students for Briti examination, whereas 68% students viewed that the schools do not provide training to the students for Briti examination.

13. It has been found that 58.5% students expressed that the schools have pure water drinking facility, whereas 16.25% students expressed that the schools do not have pure water drinking facility and 25.25% students viewed that the schools have pump for drinking water but it can not produce pure water for drinking.

14. It has been observed that 64% students expressed that the schools have congenial toilet facility. Whereas 19% students viewed that the schools do not have congenial toilet and rest of 17% students expressed that the schools have toilet but these are not congenial.
15. The study has been found that 86.5% students expressed that they are interested to come school regularly and 13.5% students expressed that they are not interested to come school regularly.

16. From the study it has been found that 13.75% students expressed that they come to school due to force by their parents and 86.25% students expressed that they come to school on their own interest.

17. It has been found that 17% students expressed that they come to school from the distance of more than four k.m, 24.5% students expressed that they come to school from the distance of less than two k.m, whereas 39% students viewed that they come to school from the distance of more than two k.m and rest of 19.5% students expressed that they come to school from the distance of less than four k.m.

18. It has been seen that 57.5% student expressed that road communication system from home to school is not good. While 42.5% students viewed that road communication system from home to their school are good.

19. It has been found that 71% students come to the school on foot, 23.5% students come to the school on bicycle and 3% students come to the school by bus.

20. It has been observed that 24% students expressed that they face problems when they come to the school, while 76% students expressed that they do not face any problem when come to the school.

21. From the study it has been found that 12% teachers expressed that their schools building is kuchha, whereas 68% teachers expressed that their
schools building is puckka, while 8% teachers expressed that their schools building is thatched huts.

22. It has been found that 32% teachers expressed that their schools have only single room. While 56% teachers expressed that their schools have double room and only 12% teachers expressed that their schools have more than two rooms.

23. It has been found that 16% schools have more than 100 students, While 62% schools have less than 100 students and 22% schools have found less than 50 students.

24. It has been found that 17% schools are single teacher schools, 46% schools are double teacher school and 37% schools have been found more than three teachers in the school.

25. It has been found that the number of trained teachers is 92%. While in respect of untrained teachers the number is found 8%.

26. It has been observed that 66% teachers expressed that the sanitary condition of their school is average; while 34% teachers viewed that the sanitary condition of their school is poor.

27. Regarding the communication system from the study it has been found that 56% teachers expressed that the road communication of the school is good. Whereas 44% teachers expressed that the road communication of the schools are not good.

28. The study has been found that 94% teachers expressed that they provided free text books to the students regularly and timely, 6% teachers expressed that they are unable to provide free text book regularly and timely to the
students. It has been found that 100% teachers expressed that they provided free admission to the students in timely. Regarding the free uniform facility it has also been found that 90% teachers expressed that they provided free uniform facility to the student regularly and timely in their schools, while 10% teachers expressed that they are unable to provide free uniform facilities timely and regularly to the students in their schools. While it has also been found that 100% teachers expressed that they provided Mid Day Meal facility regularly and timely in the school.

29. It has been found that 72% teachers expressed that the schools have adequate space for using maps, charts, picture, model etc in the classroom. While 28% teachers expressed that the schools do not have adequate space for using maps, charts, picture, model etc in the classroom.

30. It has been found that 68% teachers expressed that the facilities as well as teaching materials such as desk bench, chair table, almirah library, text book, black board, chalk duster, map, model, charts etc are available in their schools. While 32% teachers viewed that the facilities as well as teaching materials such as desk bench, chair table, almirah library, text book, black board, chalk duster, map, model, charts etc are not available in their schools.

31. It has been found from the study that 86% teachers expressed that the schools have good playground facility. Whereas 14% teachers expressed that the schools do not have good playground facility.

32. It has been observed that 88% teachers viewed that the schools organize co-curricular programmes regularly and timely. While 12% teachers viewed
that the schools do not organize co-curricular programmes timely and regularly.

33. It has been found that 46% teachers expressed that students are actively participated in all the event of co-curricular programme held in the school. While 54% teachers expressed that student do not participate actively in all the event of co-curricular programmes held in the school.

34. It has been found that 16% teachers viewed that there is a provision of visiting student’s home by the teachers. While 84% teachers expressed that there is not provision of visiting student’s home by the teachers.

35. From the study it has been found that 66% teachers expressed that there is provision of regular health check up for the students in the school. While 34% teachers expressed that there is no such provision of regular health check up for the students in their schools.

36. It has been observed that 60% teachers expressed that lack of proper channel between the school and government authority is the main reason of the absent of government facilities in the schools. While 40% teachers expressed that lack of proper consciousness of school managing committees is the main reason of absent of government facilities in the schools.

37. It has been found that 68% teachers expressed that in their school there is provision of contingency fund for school development, while 32 teachers expressed that there is not provision of contingency fund for school development.
38. It has been found that 56% teachers expressed that only contingency fund is sufficient for proper running of the school, while 44% teachers viewed that only the contingency fund is not sufficient for proper running of the schools.

39. It has been found that 34% teachers expressed that the government facilities are mere a slogan rather than practicability, while 66% teachers expressed that the government facilities are not a slogan and it has great practicability for the educational development.

40. From the study it has been found that 24% teachers expressed that the government plans and policies are only for urban areas and not for the rural areas. While 76% teachers expressed that the government plans and policies are both for rural and urban areas.

Objective No-4: To study the economic support given by the parents to their children for undergoing primary education.

1. From the study it has been found that 67.25% students expressed that their parents are able to manage money for the study and 32.75% students expressed that their parents are not able to manage money for the study.

2. It has been found that 71.75% students expressed that their parents are able to provide all the study materials at home, whereas 28.25% students viewed that their parents are not able to provide all the study materials at home.

3. It has been observed that 41% students expressed that they take home tutorial and 59% students expressed that they do not take home tutorial.
4. It has been found that 57.32% students expressed that they go to home tutorial regularly and 42.68% students expressed that they do not go to home tutorial regularly.

5. It has been found that 41.46% students expressed that their parents are able to pay tutorial fee regularly, while 58.54% students viewed that their parents are unable to pay tutorial fee regularly.

6. It has been found that 7.93% students expressed that their parents ask sometime to give up home tutorial due to money problem, while 92.07% students expressed that their parents do not ask to give up home tutorial due to money problem.

7. It has been observed that 19.25% students expressed that their parents send them to work at paddy field during the school hours and 80.75% students expressed that their parents do not send them to work at paddy field.

8. It has been found that 5.25% students expressed that their parents send them to work at other home for the supplement of family income level, while 94.75% students expressed that their parents do not send them to work at other home for the supplement of family income level.

9. It has been found that 95.5% students expressed that they completely depend on their parents, whereas 4.5% students expressed that they do not completely depend on their parents.

10. It has been found that 8% students expressed that they do part time job. Whereas 92% students expressed that they do not do part time job.

11. It has been observed that 2.25% students expressed that they do part time job at shop, 0.75% students expressed that they do part time job at other home,
3.25% students expressed that they do part time job at paddy field and 1.75% students expressed that they do part time job at quarry.

12. It has been found that 22.25% of the parents prepare traditional liquor at home for sale and rest of 77.75% of the parents do not prepare traditional liquor at home for sale.

13. It has been found that 19.5% of the parents make noise at house after drinking traditional liquor and rest of 80.5% of the parents do not make noise at house after drinking traditional liquor.

14. From the study it has been found that 34% teachers expressed that home problem is the main reasons of the irregular attendance of the students in the school. While 52% teachers expressed that economic problem is the main reasons of the irregular attendance of the students in the school and rest of 14% teachers expressed that road communication problem is the main reasons of irregular attendance of students in the school.

15. Regarding the consciousness of the parents, it has been found that 78% teachers expressed that parents are not conscious about the education of their children and 22% teachers expressed that parents are conscious about the education of their children.

16. It has been observed that 26% teachers expressed that they notice that maximum number of parents neglect the girl’s education. While 74% teachers expressed that parents do not neglect the girl’s education.

17. From the study it has been found that 24% teachers expressed that the students come to the school for only the attraction of Mid Day Meal and not for the classes. While 42% teachers expressed that some extent it is right that the
student come to the school for only mid day meal and not for the classes and rest of the 34% teachers expressed that it is not true that students come to the school for only the attraction of mid day meal rather than classes.

**Objective No.5: To study the rates of drop out of the children of Rabha Community in primary education.**

1. From the study it has been found that during the year of 2011 the numbers of dropout of the students in class II is boys 3 and girls 2, in class III it is boys 3 and girls 2, in class IV it is boys 3 and girls 4 and in class V the number of dropout is boys 4 and girls 4 respectively. The total number of dropout of the student has been found boys 13 and girls 12 during the year of 2011 in different classes. It has also been found that the number of dropout rate is highest in class V where the number of dropout is boys 4 and girls 4 respectively.

2. It has been found that during the year of 2012 the numbers of dropout of the students in class II is boys 2 and girls 3, in class III it is boys 5 and girls 2, in class IV it is boys 3 and girls 4 and in the class V the number of dropout is boys 3 and girls 5 respectively. The total number of dropout of the students has been found boys 13 and girls 14 during the year of 2012 in different classes. It has been found that the highest number of dropout of the boys 5 in the class III and girls 5 in the class V respectively.

3. It has been found that during the year of 2013 the numbers of dropout of the students in class II is boys 2 and girls 3, in class III it is boys 3 and girls 4, in class IV it is boys 4 and girls 2 and in class V the number of dropout is boys 4
and girls 5 respectively. The total number of dropout of the students has been found boys 13 and girls 14 during the year of 2013 in different classes. It has also been found that the highest number of dropout both boys and girls are found in the class V, where boys is 4 and girls is 5 respectively.

4. It has been found that during the year of 2011, 17.78% in the class IV and 11.11% in the class V, the evaluation report of the Rabha children has been found very good. 28.89% in the class IV and 33.33% in the class V, it has been found good and 53.33% in the class IV and 55.56% in the class V, it has been found average. It has also been found that majority of the student’s evaluation report in the classes IV and V, during the year of 2011 is average.

5. From the study it has been found that during the year of 2012, 13.33% in the class IV and 15.55% in the class V, the evaluation report of the students is found very good. 28.89% in the class IV and 35.56% in the class V, is found good and 53.33% in the class IV and 48.89% in the class V, is found average. It has also been found that 4.44% student’s evaluation report is found poor in the class IV during the same year. It means that majority (48.89%) of the students evaluation report during the year of 2012 is found average. while it has also been found that 4.44% of the student’s evaluation report in the class IV is found poor during the year of 2012.

6. It has been found from the study that during the year of 2013, 17.78% in the class IV and 20% in the class V, the evaluation report of the students is found very good. 31.11% in the class IV and 33.33% in the class V is found good and 51.11% in the class IV and 46.67% in the class V is found average. It has also been found that the evaluation report of the student’s very good option
has been increased both of the classes i.e. class IV and V during the year of 2013.

**Objective No. 6:** To study the socio-economic status of the people of Rabha community in Goalpara district of Assam.

1. From the study it has been found that 56.5% of fathers and 40.5% of mothers of the sampled students occupied the highest percentage of skilled worker as their major occupation. 23.8% mothers are found housewives, 3.0% fathers are gazetted officer i.e worked at High Administrative offices, Teachers of Degree Colleges, while no mother is found gazetted officer. 8.0% of fathers and 4.8% mothers are found non-gazetted officier i.e. working as Middle class Non-gazetted officer, big shopkeeper, school teacher (high school/intermediate/H.S standard) etc. whereas 14% of fathers and 8.0% of mothers are found clerks, shopkeepers, mechanics, middle or primary school teachers, worker of polic,CRP personnel etc and 18.5% of fathers and 23.0% of mothers are found unskilled workers i.e. labourer or other physical worker.

2. From the study it has been found that 11% of the fathers and 12.8% mothers are found illiterate, 32.5% fathers and 37.0% mothers are found primary pass, 23.75% fathers and 22.0% mothers are found High school pass and 17.75% fathers and 19% mothers are found Intermediate pass. It has also been found that 12.5% fathers and 9.2% mothers are found graduate and only 2.5% fathers are found Post-Graduate, whereas no mothers are found Post - Graduate.

3. It has been found that 12.8% of the brothers and 16.5% of the sister are found illiterate, 71.2% brothers and 80.5% sisters are found primary pass, 12.8%
brothers and 1.5% sisters are found High school pass. 2.2% brothers and 1.5% sisters are found Intermediate pass. It has also been found that 1.0% brother is found Graduate, while no sister has been found graduate.

4. From the study it has been found that 35.25% of the fathers and 24.25% of the mothers monthly income level is below rupees five thousand, while 46.5% fathers and 1.0% mother monthly income level is found between rupees 5,000-10,000. It has also been found that 16.75% of the fathers and 13.0% of the mothers monthly income level is found between rupees 10,000-25,000, whereas only 1.5% fathers monthly income level has been found above rupees 25,000 respectively.

5. It has been found that in respect of join family the percentage is found 71.8%, while in the nuclear family the percentage is found 28.2% respectively.

6. It has been found that 13.25% household are found 3 members in the family, 15.5% household are found the number of members 4 in the family, 25.0% household has been found 5 members in the family, 21.0% household has been found 6 members in family and 19.0% household are found 7 members in the family respectively. From the study it has also been found that 6.25% of the household, the number of members is found 10 nos respectively. It shows that the percentage of the average household size is found 5.48% respectively.

7. It has been found that 88% household does not need to pay income tax. Only 12% households are found to give income tax for their annual income. While it has been found from the study that 4.0% household pays wealth tax and 96.0% households do not need to pay wealth tax respectively.

8. From the study it has been found that 4.0% household have Scooter, 2.0% household have Car, 86.75% household have Bicycle, 3.0% household have
Tractor, 22.75% household have Thela, 14.0% household have Motor cycle, 16.0% household have Radio, 24.0% household have Tape Recorder, 15.75% household have Sewing machine, 28.75% household have Gas stove, 56.75% household have Electric fan, 17.0% household have Calculator, 10.0% household have Water tap, 86.0% household have Electricity, 31.25% household have Godrej Almirah, 17.0% household have Dinning table, 29.0% household have Cooker and 83.75% household have Wall watch respectively. While it has also been found from the study that 41.0% household are posses Newspaper and 13.0% household are posses Magazine in their house.

9. From the study it has been found that the percentage of the number of house ownership is 94.5% respectively and the percentage of the number of without house ownership if found 5.5% respectively.

10. It has been found that 53.0% household are living in kachha house, 26.75% household are living in partially Pakka house and only 20.25 % household are found living in pakka house respectively.

11. Regarding the number of rooms in living house it has been found from the study that 18.0% household are found 2 rooms, 19.25% household are found 3 rooms, 27.5% household are found 4 rooms, 18.25% household are found 5 rooms and 17.0% household are found 6 rooms respectively.

12. It has been found that 15.25% household have one bigha of land, .25% household have 2 bighas of land, 48.0% household have 3 bighas of land and 25.0% household have 4 bighas and above land respectively. It has also been found that the total number of household having land is found 88.5% and the number of household without land is found 11.5% respectively.
13. From the study it has been found that 11.0% and 5.0% household are found one cow and one buffalo, 22.75% and 2.25% household are found two cows and two buffalos, 9.75% and 4.5% household are found three cows and three buffalos, 24.75% and .25% household are found four cows and four buffalos, 1.25% and 4.5% household are found five cows and five buffalos, 5.25% and 4.5% household are found six cows and six buffalos and 8.75% household and 3.0% household are found seven cows and seven buffalos respectively. It has also been found that 1.75% household are found eight cows and 9.0% household are ten cows, whereas no buffalo is found in both the household respectively.

14. It has been found that only 3.0% family members are found as political leader at present, 11.25% family members were found as political leader in the past, while not a single family member has been found as poet/ artist and social reformer. It has also been found that 17.0% family member is found as member of religious and social institutions.

15. From the study it has been found that 22.25% of Lower Stanine of per-capita income is found between the groups (429 – 833). Major portions of Stanine Per-capita group fall under Middle which has been found 58.0% (857- 4000). In Upper group it consist of 10.5% (4250- 6000) and in higher group consist of 9.25% (6250 – 9250) respectively.

16. From the study it has been found that the Stanine SES groups are LMS (34.50 – 49.00), MS (49.50-70.50), UMS (71.00-84.00) and US (85.00-103.00). Maximum percentage of 55.75% dominated by MS group followed by 22.0%, 15.0%, 7.25% percentage LMS, UMS and US respectively.

17. It has been found that Middle income group falls under MS SES group which is
38.75%. Lower income group and LMS SES group 11.25%, consisted second position and 10.5% under Lower income group and MS SES group and Middle income and LMS SES group.

### 5.2. Major findings of the study

The problems of the primary education among the children of Rabha community can be classified into following heads, viz-

1) **Educational problems**: the educational problem is also sub-divided into three heads, Viz -

   A) **Administrative related problems**: which indicates-

   i) Improper implementation of the government schemes.

   ii) Lack of proper co-operation of the teachers.

   iii) Lack of proper communication between school authority and government agencies.

   iv) Irregular attendance of the teachers in the schools.

   v) Irregular supervision by the school inspectors.

   vi) Irresponsible and casual attitudes of the teachers.

   vii) Irregular attendance of the students in the classes.

   viii) Increasing number of examinations in a year and abolition of fail system.

   B) **Facility related problems**: which indicates-

   i) Insufficient equipment in the classroom such as desk-bench, proper black board, table- chair, chart etc.
ii) Insufficient facilities in the schools such as lack of proper drinking water, toilet, fen etc.

iii) Lack of proper playground in the schools and insufficient play materials.

iv) Improper organization of co-curricular programme in the schools.

v) Lack of proper guidance and encouragement from the teachers.

vi) Unfavourable school environment.

vii) Poor condition of school building.

C) Parents related problems: such as-

i) Lack of social participation of the parents.

ii) Lack of proper interest of the parents regarding child’s education.

iii) Lack of encouragement from the parents.

iv) Indifferent attitudes of the parents towards education.

2) Social problems: the social problems can be sub-divided into two heads. viz-

A) Home related problems: which indicates-

i) Uncongenial home environment.

ii) Lack of encouragement of the parents regarding education.

iii) Lack of proper co-operation of the parents with the schools.

iv) Too much use of traditional liquor at home.

v) Production of traditional liquor at home as a livelihood.

vi) Excessive involvement of children in domestic works.

vii) Use of traditional methods in agricultural work.
B) **Society related problems:** it indicates the following aspects. Such as-

i) Uncongenial social environment.

ii) Lack of encouragement of the people regarding education.

iii) Lack of community participation in school activities and vice versa.

iv) Too much use of traditional liquor in the social occasions.

v) Child labour.

vi) *Bandh* culture system.

vii) Conservative attitudes of the people.

3) **Miscellaneous:**

i) Poor road communication system.

ii) Poor health and illness.

iii) Unattractive teaching methods imparted by untrained teachers.

iv) Long distance of school from home.