CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.0.  INTRODUCTION

Education which is an organized system of acquiring and imparting of knowledge, both general and specialized, is an integral part of modern societies. Today’s world is more and more competitive. Quality of performance has become the key factor for personal progress. Parents’ desire that their children climb the ladder of performance as high level as possible. This desire for a high level of achievement puts a lot of pressure on students, teachers, schools and in general the whole educational system itself. For helping students achieve better academic excellence, the schools put in a lot of time and efforts.

Performance is the end product of all educational endeavours. The main concern of all educational efforts is to see that the learner achieves quality education. Academic performance is a multidimensional activity and it is the central concept of educational system. Academic performance is widely accepted now as a function of cognitive and non-cognitive aspects of personality. Performance of students is influenced by several factors such as personality, self concept, study habit, intelligence, institutional facilities, socio-economic status, career expectation etc.

Therefore, it is an emerging need to examine certain basic issues regarding secondary education of Mishing tribe students with special reference to their academic performance, its relationship with institutional facilities and career expectations.

This study will try to give a clear picture of the academic performance of the Mishing students in H.S.L.C. examination by taking into account their performance which has not been focused through the studies till now. Again this study will provide a documentary data regarding the dependence of academic performance upon the institutional facilities of Mishing students. The need to study the career expectation of the Mishing secondary stage students is important today because the choice of career
for a student especially after completion of 10+2 education may be voluntary but should not thrust upon him.

6.1. ETHNOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF MISHING TRIBE OF ASSAM

The Mishings of Assam previously known as Miris is the second largest group of Scheduled Tribe (Plains) of Assam. They are mainly concentrated in the riverine areas of Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Dhemaji, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur and Tinsukia districts of Assam. They belong to the Tibeto Burman family of the Abors of Arunachal Pradesh. The word ‘Mi’ means man and ‘Shing’ means water/river. Therefore, Mishing means the tribe living by the side of the water of river.

The Mishing construct their house in raised platform about 1.5 meters from ground level. A typical Mishing house is sometimes as much as 30/40 meters in length and contains 20/30 persons living in a hall with temporary portions diving as rooms.

The Mishing has their own unique village organization to maintain social order and unity among themselves. These are Kebang, Murong and Yume Mimbir. Every village has a ‘Kebang’ which can be aptly compared with a village Panchayat. The body takes all important decision and settles disputes. ‘Murong’ is the most useful traditional socio-cultural institution of the Mishing people ‘Yame Mimbir’ is a benevolent youth organization of the village. Their main work is to render social services to the village people in the festive occasion.

By occupation, the Mishing are traditionally agriculturists. However, the other source of income for an average Mishing family is livestock and fish selling. Earlier fishing was done only for household consumption.

The Mishing women are expert weavers and they weave clothes for all the members of the family. The dress of the women folk includes the Sampa, Galuk and Hira. The male persons generally use modern mill made clothes.
The entre Mishing community may rightly be sub-divided into a few sub-groups e.g. Pagro, Delu, Shayang, Dambuk, Cyan, Moting, Samuguria, Tamar, Somuwa and Bihiya. The Mishing region is primarily based on the belief of super naturalism and animism. The Mishing observe various festivals during a year according to their traditional pattern. Of these, Ali-ai-ligang, Porag, Arok, Bohag Bihu and so forth are worth mentioning.

Mishing population in Assam is estimated to be 1,257,596 (as per 2006). The percentage of literacy of Mishing people as per 2001 Census is 60.2.

6.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The research problem undertaken is entitled as “Academic Performance in relation to Institutional Facilities and Career Expectations of Mishing Students- A study."

The main purpose of the present study was to analyze the relationship between academic performance with institutional facilities and academic performance with career expectations of Mishing students. Accordingly, the variables included for the present study were:

a. Academic Performance,
b. Institutional Facilities, and
c. Career Expectations.

6.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Following are the main objectives of the present study:

1) To study the academic performance of Mishing students in H.S.L.C. examination in the year 2010 to 2012 in Lakhimpur and Jorhat districts.
2) To study the institutional facilities available in sample schools in Lakhimpur and Jorhat districts.

3) To study the career expectations of Mishing students in Lakhimpur and Jorhat districts.

4) To study the relationship of institutional facilities on academic performance of Mishing students in their H.S.L.C. examination.

5) To study the relationship of career expectations on academic performance of Mishing students in their H.S.L.C. examination.

6.4. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The following hypotheses are formulated to test the objectives mentioned above:

1) There is no significant relationship between institutional facilities and academic performance of Mishing students.

2) There is no significant relationship between career expectations and academic performance of Mishing students.

6.5. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Because of its nature and characteristics, the present research study falls under Descriptive Survey Method. The main objective of the study was to examine the relationship of academic performance with institutional facilities and career expectations of the Mishing students. This objective is mainly concerned with the present state of the Mishing students. Hence, this research study was brought under Descriptive research.

In the present study, all the 10th standard Mishing tribe students enrolled in the sessions 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 in the provincialized secondary schools of the sampled two districts, namely Lakhimpur and Jorhat of Assam, are the population for
the investigation. Both purposive technique and simple stratified random technique have been used in the present study. There is no official information about the enrolment of Mishing students appeared in H.S.L.C. Examination for the sessions 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 and it is inconvenient for the investigator to find out the total enrolment of Mishing students studying in Class X for these particular sessions in the sample districts. Hence, the above mentioned sampling techniques were employed for this research investigation.

The sample for this study is taken from the provincialized secondary schools from two districts namely Lakhimpur and Jorhat where majority of Mishing people are found.

For the present study 500 secondary school students studying in 10th standard were selected as the sample from the universe 1252 i.e. 40% of the universe is selected as sample of the present study. Out of this, 250 students were drawn from Lakhimpur district and other 250 were drawn from Jorhat district. The number of the two sexes, both boys and girls, were kept equal in both these districts.

Hence, keeping in view the main objectives of this study, the investigator used following types of tools for data collection:

- Marks of H.S.L.C. Examination (Academic Performance)
- Questionnaire
- Occupational Aspiration Scale developed by Dr. J. S. Grewal

With the help of above mentioned tools, precise and relevant information and data are collected.

6.6. ANALYSIS OF DATA

Academic performance, Institutional Facilities and Career Expectations and their interrelationships were analyzed on the basis of the responses of the sample students on the questionnaires and Occupational Aspiration Scale. For analyzing the
data, appropriate statistical techniques were used. Descriptive statistical techniques were used to analyze the symmetry of the distribution of the scores on the variables under study and bar diagram and pie diagram, statistical techniques like Mean, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of correlation, t-test etc. were used.

6.7. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The major findings of the study were as follows:

→ Most of the Mishing students (66.4%) have average level academic performance whereas, only few percent students are under high and low level category.

→ It is found that in case of gender, most of the Mishing boys (70%) have average level academic performance and in case of Mishing girls, most of the girls (62.8%) have average level academic performance.

→ Most of the Mishing students (65.6%) viewed that institutional facilities have average level in their schools, whereas, only few percent students viewed that it is under high and low level category.

→ It is found that in case of gender, most of the Mishing boys (67.6%) viewed that institutional facilities have average level and in case of Mishing girls, most of the girls (63.6%) viewed that institutional facilities have average level.

→ It is found in the area of districts, in both Jorhat and Lakhimpur districts, most of the Mishing students viewed that institutional facilities of their school is under average category. It is also found that institutional facilities for Mishing students are better in Lakhimpur district as compared to Jorhat district.

→ Most of the Mishing students (66%) have average level career expectations whereas; only few percent students are under high (17.4%) and low (16.6%) level category.
→ It is found that in case of gender, most of the Mishing boys (64%) have average level career expectations and in case of Mishing girls, most of the girls (68%) have average level career expectations.

→ Mishing girls’ career expectations are better than Mishing boys.

→ Academic performance and institutional facilities of Mishing students is negatively correlated. It implies that higher institutional facilities better the academic performance among Mishing students.

→ There exist a close positive relationship between Mishing students’ academic performance and career expectations. Thus it implies that higher career expectations better the academic performance among Mishing students.

6.8. IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

On the basis of the findings of the study, following implications have been drawn:

→ Institutional facilities of the secondary schools are one of the important factors for academic performance of the Mishing students. Hence, institutional facilities of the secondary schools must be improved for better academic performance of the Mishing students.

→ There is a close and positive relationship between academic performance and career expectations of Mishing students. Students need to be told about the academic requirement needed for a particular career. They need to be advised on the academic qualifications needed to obtain a place in their desired field of studies.

6.9. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE STUDY

On the basis of the findings of the study, the following recommendations can be offered
1. Secondary education appears to be bearing fruit as far as development is concerned. To retain such benefits and push these forwards, further efforts must be made to provide special encouragement to the tribal students by providing an environment which is balanced and congenial to the development and realization of individual potential.

2. Priority must be given to tribal students in relation to financial allocation by Central and State Government as there is level of good infrastructural facilities like electricity, library, computer, road communication and availability of schools within the short distances.

3. Remedial and special coaching classes should be arranged for the Mishing Tribe students at the school and district levels and this will reduce the burden of taking private tuition and academic performance of the students must be increased.

4. The parents should maintain a democratic environment at home. Independent training should be provided.

5. Help students connect their own academic studies to the world of work and their interests, in an attempt to motivate students to see the relevance of their academic efforts.

6. The curriculum of school should be framed in such a manner so that it increases inquisitiveness and zeal for higher achievement of the students.

7. Poor students having high academic achievement should be given financial assistance by the Government. So that they can show outstanding performance in their own field.

8. It is essential for the young people to consult some reliable psychological centers or psychologist for assenting their career expectations scientifically so that he may psychologically understand which profession is really useful for him. For that, career counseling cell should be established in high schools.

9. Family should play an important role in determination of choosing a career.

10. In expecting the career, the cognitive level of person should be given paramount importance on the intellectual level, memory level, creativity component, problem solving ability, reasoning ability, decision making ability, training in various communication skills, goal setting procedures and
various learning experiences have considerable effect in developing career expectation. Therefore, every individual should have proper assessment in these cognitive abilities.

11. Career expectation of a student must be flexible and within realistic zones of our life so that we can take effective decisions to promote fuller satisfaction of life.

12. Provide Mishing students with opportunities to have career related success experiences that can serve to further reinforce students’ interests in, and pursuit of, various occupations.

The efforts made for the advancement of Mishing tribe students of Assam will further help in the achievement of developmental goals. Thus findings of the recent study will also serve as guidance for the educational planners and administrators in framing action plan to solve the academic and infrastructural problems of Mishing tribe students of secondary level education.

6.10. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The present study has some light and insight in the academic performance in relation to institutional facilities and career expectations of Mishing students. From the present study, it becomes obvious that a number of problems relating to academic performance and its influencing factors for a particular tribal group of Assam need detailed investigation and studies. Keeping in view, the future investigators need to take the following areas of study:

1. Same type of studies may be replicated in different tribal groups of Assam.

2. Since the variables of our study, viz. institutional facilities and career expectations were found to be influencing the academic performance of students in our area, so there is need to undertake study to find out the influence of some other variables on academic performance of Mishing students.
3. Studies need to be undertaken to study the gender differences in academic performance of different tribal groups of Assam.

4. Studies need to be undertaken to determine the causes of deterioration of the quality of secondary education so that improvement measures can be adopted.

A number of suggestions for further research can be given, but the above mentioned suggestions seem to be according to the need of the time.

6.11. CONCLUSION

It has now become axiomatic to say that one of the important functions of education is to bring social change in the society. It is more particular for the scheduled tribes who have remained relatively isolated from the surrounding society and predominantly engaged in agriculture. It is through education that the tribal expose themselves to the outside world, widening their horizon and providing with information about several matters relevant to life in our age. To conclude, the present study exposed that academic performance of Mishing tribe students is greatly influenced by institutional facilities and their expectations towards particular career or occupation.