Resume
VI. CHAPTER

RESUME

"The biggest business which over weight all other values in the world is the business of rearing children "  
(Brown, 1957)

No one can deny that throughout the world, the business of child-rearing is "the biggest and most important business" child rearing engulfs all activities associated with the bringing up of children. Child rearing practices are not only the procedures of supplying the material and basic needs of the child but it is a continuous flow of interaction between the growing child and the caring adult or elderly child. The interaction include parents' attitudes, values, beliefs etc. Naturally, the child rearing practices of the mother not only influence his immediate physical growth and functional development but also his emotional and cognitive reactions in various social and unsocial situations.

Although many studies has been made about child-rearing practices on different tribes of the country, but, until recently there has been little study about cognition among tribes in relation to child rearing practices of Assam. Thus an attempt has been made to address this issue.

The purpose of this research project is to test the following hypothesis.

i. The significant difference do exist between different tribes on the perceptual capacities.

ii. The non-tribal subjects perform better than Boro tribes on Bender Gestalt Test.
iii. The non-tribal subjects perform better in comparison to Mishing tribes on Bender Gestalt Test.

iv. The 11-14 years children/Adolescents perform better on Bender Gestalt test in comparison to 6-10 years children.

v. The female children perform better on Bender Gestalt Test than their counterparts.

vi. The significant difference do exist among the different tribes on HEI.

vii. The difference do exist between non-tribal and Boro tribes on HEI.

viii. The difference also exist between the non-tribal groups and Mishing tribes on HEI.

ix. The 11-14 years adolescents perform better than 6-10 years on HEI.

x. The female subjects from different groups perform better in comparison to male subjects.

xi. The significant correlation do exist between the BGT responses and HEI responses.

METHOD:

(a) Three groups of subjects are taken for this study and each group containing 120 Boro, 120 Mishing and other 120 from Non-tribal subjects age ranging from 6-10 years and 11-14 years. Each tribal group consists of 60 nos. of male and 60 nos. of female subjects. Similarly non-tribal group consists of 60 male and 60 female.
(b) MEASURES ADOPTED:

i. Semi-Structured Interview Schedule: It includes the information relating to demographic and some other relevant information relating to study.

ii. Bender Gestalt Test for children: Bender Gestalt Test consists of nine simple figures and the subjects are asked to copy them as the figures are presented one by one singly to them.

iii. Home Environment Inventory - By K.S. Mishra.

The Home Environment Inventory (HEI) is an instrument designed to measure the Physchosocial climate of home as perceived by children. It provides a measure of the quality and quantity of the cognitive, emotional and social support that has been available to the child within the home. HEI has 100 items belonging to ten dimensions of home environment.

1. Independent variables:

Three main independent variables are investigated having two different aspects namely

- Boro
- Mishing
- Non-tribal

- 6-10
- 11-14

- Male
- Female
2. Dependent variables:

i. **Bender Gestalt Test** - It consists of nine different figures with design.

ii **Home Environment Inventory (HEI)** - 100 items belonging to ten dimensions of Home Environment viz. control (A), Protectiveness (B), Punishment (C), Conformity (D), Social isolation (E), Reward (F), Deprivation of privileges (G), Nurturance (H), Rejection (I), and Permissiveness (J).

**Statistical Analysis:**

Statistical analysis has been done in the following manner:

i. **Comparison between groups:**

   (a) Mishing Vs Boro

   (b) Non-tribal Vs Boro.

   (c) Non-tribal Vs Mishing.

ii **Comparison between Age groups:** 6-10 Vs 11-14 years

   (Groups on Age)

iii **Comparison within groups:**

   (a) Boro

   (b) Mishing

   (c) Non-tribal
iv. Comparison between groups as sex: Male Vs Female

(a) Mishing Vs Boro

(b) Non-tribal Vs Boro

(c) Non-tribal Vs Mishing

FINDINGS:

1. Semi-Structured Interview Schedule:

The following seven relevant items are included for study.

i. Type of family: This has been found that 66.66% of Boro, 62.5% of non-tribe and 58.33% of Mishing live in Nuclear family whereas 41.66% of Mishing, 37.5% of non-tribal and 33.33% of Boro live in joint family.

ii. Parents' profession: It is observed that 62.5% of both Boro and Mishing have Agricultural base, 20.83% of population from Boro as well as Mishing are engaged in service and 8.33% of Boro and Mishing are dependent on business.

iii. Animal Husbandry: The data indicated that rearing of cow, pig and ducks and hens showed some improvement than rearing of Buffalo, and goat, 50% of Boro, 54.16% of Mishing, and 70.83% of non-tribe rear cow. The percentage of pig rearing have gone up to a higher range i.e. both Boro and Mishing show 98.33% in pig rearing. 85.83% of Boro and 91.66% of Mishing and 58.33% of non tribe keep ducks and hens as a means of income

iv. Household work: This has been found that all female members are engaged in household works whereas only 10% of Boro, 14.16% of Mishing and 25% of Non-tribe male members help in household works. Thus it indicates that a very few percentage of both Boro and Mishing males help in household works.
v. **Food habit**: It is evident that highest percentage 87.5% of Mishing, 86.66% of Boro and another 79.16% of Non-tribe are Non-vegetarian group and 13.33% of Boro, 12.5% of Mishing and 20.83% of non-tribe have vegetarian food habits.

vi. **Weaning**: It is found that majority of Boro practise weaning at 2 years i.e. 55.83% whereas 69.16% Mishing practise it at 1 year. But 69.16% of non-tribe shows weaning practice at 6-8 month.

vii. **Type of Feeding**: The data indicates that major portion of Mishing (99.16%), Boro (97.5%) and non-tribe (96.66%) practise breast feeding. Some working mothers of all groups practise bottle feeding along with breast feeding.

ii. **BENDER GESTALT TEST FOR CHILDREN**:

(a) **Mishing Vs Boro**: On figure BG1 and BG2 indicate the significant difference exist at .01 level between Mishing and Boro on cognitive and perceptual capacities. It is found significant on BG6, BG7 and on total score at .05 level.

Thus hypothesis no 1 is accepted.

(b) **Non-tribal Vs Boro**:

The results indicate that non-tribal perform better than Boro tribes. On most of the figures like BGA, BG1, BG2, BG7, BG8 and total score of BGT are found to be significant at .01 level.

Thus the hypothesis no 2 is accepted. It indicates that non-tribal children perform better than Boro children.
(c) Non-tribal Vs Mishing: It is observed that on figure BGA, BG1, BG6, BG7 and BG8 was found the significant difference exist at .01 level between non-tribal and Mishing on cognitive and perceptual capacities.

Thus the hypothesis no. 3 is accepted. It may be due to the children belonging to low social class have poor academic skill and lag behind in their academic performance.

(d) On Bender Gestalt test the age difference indicated significance between two tribes as well as between tribals non-tribals. 11-14 years of each group perform better in comparison to 6-10 years children. On BGA, BG1, BG2, BG3, BG5, BG7, BG8 and total score of BGT indicate the 11-14 years of Mishing and Boro children do better than 6-10 years children.

Similarly 11-14 years of non-tribal and Boro perform better than 6-10 years children. On BGA, BG1, BG2, BG3, BG5, BG6, BG7, BG8 and total score of BGT all figures are significant at .01 level.

At the sametime on BGA, BG1, BG2, BG6, BG7, BG8 and total score of BGT show significant differences on non-tribal and Mishing group at .01 level.

Thus the hypothesis no 4 is accepted. The obtained results reveal that 11-14 years of each group perform better in comparison to 6-10 years children.

The results on male and female of different tribes and non-tribes found the scores on BGT test follow similar trend on both sexes (male Vs female). F values are found insignificant on these 3 different groups viz Mishing Vs Boro, Non-tribal Vs Boro and Non-tribal Vs Mishing.

Thus the hypothesis no 5 is partially accepted.
iii Home Environment Inventory : (HEI)

(a) Mishing Vs Boro :

It is found significant difference on the dimension of HEI factors between Mishing and Boro. These dimensions are viz. control (A), protectiveness (B), punishment (C), social isolation (E), Reward (F), Nurturance (H), Permissiveness (J), and total score of HEI. It indicates that the child-rearing practices follow the uncommon characteristics between this two groups of tribes.

Thus hypothesis no 6 is accepted.

(b) Non-tribal Vs Boro :

It is observed that parents of Non-tribal impose more restriction to their children and make them to achieve the set goal and standard then Boro parents. It is found significant on the dimension of HEI viz. Control (A), Conformity (D), Social Isolation (E), Reward (F), Deprivation of privileges (G), Nurturance (H), permissiveness (J), and also on the total score of HEI.

Thus the hypothesis no 7 is accepted.

(c) Non-tribal Vs Mishing : It is found significant differences on the dimension of HEI viz. protectiveness (B), Conformity (D), Reward (F), Deprivation of privileges (G), Nurturance (H), and Rejection (I) between non-tribal and Mishing groups.

Thus the hypothesis no. 8 is accepted. The results reveal that non-tribe parents expect more conformity from children than Mishing and mishing parents adopt more controlling measures by depriving them of their rights to seek love, respect and child care from parents in comparison to non-tribe parents.
(d) It is found significant differences in the age level of both tribes (Boro and Mishing) and non-tribal groups. The parents show striking differences in rearing their children between 6-10 years and 11-14 years. 11-14 years group of adolescents are more vulnerable group, peer seeking and also confusing state of mind. Parents expect more conformity from 11-14 years than 6-10 years. The significant differences observed on dimension viz. protectiveness (B), Conformity (D), Reward (F), Nurturance (H), and Rejection (I) in Mishing and Boro groups.

(e) Similarly Non-tribe and Boro showed significant differences on the dimensions viz. protectiveness (B), punishment (C), Conformity (D), Social isolation (E), Reward (F), Deprivation of Privileges (G), Rejection (I), Permissiveness (J) and total score of HEI.

(f) For non-tribe and Mishing parents of 11-14 years children indicated significant differences on the dimensions like Deprivation of privileges (G), Nurturance (H), and Permissiveness (J).

Thus hypothesis no 9 is accepted. It reflected that 11-14 years children are more permissive in comparison to 6-10 years children.

The obtained results indicated that scores on different dimensions of HEI showed similar trend on both sexes (Male and Female) and found insignificant.

Thus the hypothesis no 10 is rejected.

It is observed that correlation co-efficient (Spearman's rho) showed significant correlation between the figures of BGT and dimensions of HEI. It strengthen the results on this project.

It is again revealed that within the BGT figures and between the HEI dimensions, the results established the positive relation among them.
Thus the hypothesis no. 11 is accepted. On the basis of obtained results, the researcher take the advantage of drawing the following inferences:

1. The significant differences do exist among 3 cultures viz. Boro, Mishing and Non-tribal. Non-tribal showed better cognitive performance than Boro and Mishing. Again, Mishing showed better than Boro It may be because of different modes of living, traditional values and also areas they selected for dwelling.

2. The obtained results showed that Mishing parents are more autocratic, more protective, more nurturant and rewarded children more than Boro parents. They also used punishment, social isolations for negative sanction over their children.

3. Results indicated that Non-tribal imposed more control, expected more conformity, more nurturant and rewarded children more in comparison to Boro groups. At the same time they used social isolation and deprivation of privileges for negative sanction more than Boró.

4. Comparing and significant differences between non-tribal and Mishing it is revealed that non tribal parents showed more protective and nurturant behaviour, expected more conformity towards their children and rewarded more to increase the probability of desired behaviour in comparison to Mishing parents.

5. The significant differences do exist between the age groups of 6-10 Vs 11-14 years. 11-14 years group indicated better cognitive abilities in comparison to 6-10 years group of children. It may be because of maturation plays an important role in cognition.

6. The obtained results revealed that parents of Boro, Mishing and non-tribal expected more conformity, rewarded more and more nurturant towards their 11-14 years children in comparison to 6-10 years children. But at the same time they showed less protective and less permissive behaviour to them.
7. Punishment, social isolation, Deprivation of privileges and Rejection are found more in 11-14 years children of both non-tribal and Boro groups

8. Except one or two factors in most of the factors both male and female children showed similar performance in cognitive abilities. It may be because of parents of 3 cultures treated equally to their male and female children. But more or less parents showed more nurturant behaviour and less permissive behaviour towards their female children in comparison to male children.