Objectives of the study and Hypothesis Formulation
III - CHAPTER

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY AND HYPOTHESIS FORMULATION

A large number of researches are conducted in the field of child rearing practices. It is observed that few studies are made to study the cognition in relation to child rearing practices specially in the field of tribal children. A large number of tribal people are found in the North East Region of Assam. Lakhimpur District is also one of the district of Assam where Boro, Mishing, Dauri, Khamti, Hazang along with non-tribe people represent different cultural, racial and religious heritage in India.

Tribes of Assam are inhabited in those interior part where the natural resources are available but still they suffer from various kinds of disadvantages. These groups have distinct customs, traditions and values and different sets of child rearing practices. The techniques, the tribal people use to bring up their children are not alike everywhere and it differs from culture to culture, society to society within the same culture, family to family and even person to person in the same family. Educational level, economic condition, caste, religion etc. are the variables which have a great significance in the academic and social life of the children.

As I am an inhabitant of the same area where the tribal people are also available. Therefore it was my strong feelings to undertake some project on them. Thus, the investigator has attempted to formulate a project to study the cognition in relation to child rearing practices among tribal community. The present project aims to assess the various perceptual capacities related to cognition of the children and different dimensions of Home Environment between Boro and Mishing tribes.
These are the following objectives for the present investigation.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

(i) To find out the effect of child rearing practices on cognitive development of the children.

(ii) To see the trends of different methods of child rearing practices prevalent among different tribes of Assam.

(iii) To assess the perceptual capacities among children.

(iv) To assess the developmental trends at two different age level i.e. 6-10 years and 11-14 years.

(v) To assess the psychological differences among male and female children.

FORMULATION OF HYPOTHESIS

In view of the objectives of the study, the following hypotheses are formulated:

(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 different tribes on HEI.

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

(viii) There will be significant difference 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 group, perform better in comparison to male subjects.

(xl) The significant correlation do exist between the BGT responses and HEI responses.