

# ***CHAPTER- 4***

## ***Analysis and Interpretation of Data***

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### Introduction

Analysis and interpretation is the most important part of every research. Once the data is collected, the focus of attention should be on the analysis of data. In the present study the researcher analyzed the data by using method of content analysis. This study included five main dimensions under Educational Rights and Rights related to health and care. The researcher incorporated further sub-dimensions in the form of non-directive interview schedule. After interview researcher prepared field notes of the recorded data. The analysis in this study is made by the method using Content analysis of each main and sub-dimensions.

- Familiarization with the data through review, reading and listening
- Analysis of recorded data
- Identification of themes
- Refinement of themes and categories

### Dimensions under Educational Rights

The researcher has included the three dimensions under Educational Rights. The first dimension is "*Access to School*" in which five statements are taken. The second dimension is "*Discrimination against Children*" in which the researcher has included six statements. The third dimension is "*Roles and Responsibilities of the Parents*" in which the researcher has included six statements.

### Dimensions under Rights Related to Health and Care

The researcher has included only two dimensions in Rights Related to health and care. The first dimension is "*Health of the Children*" in which researcher included eight

statements to check the awareness towards Health of the children. The second dimension is *“Care of the Children”* in which the researcher has included the seven statements to check the awareness among parents towards Care of the children.

#### 4.1. AWARENESS TOWARDS EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

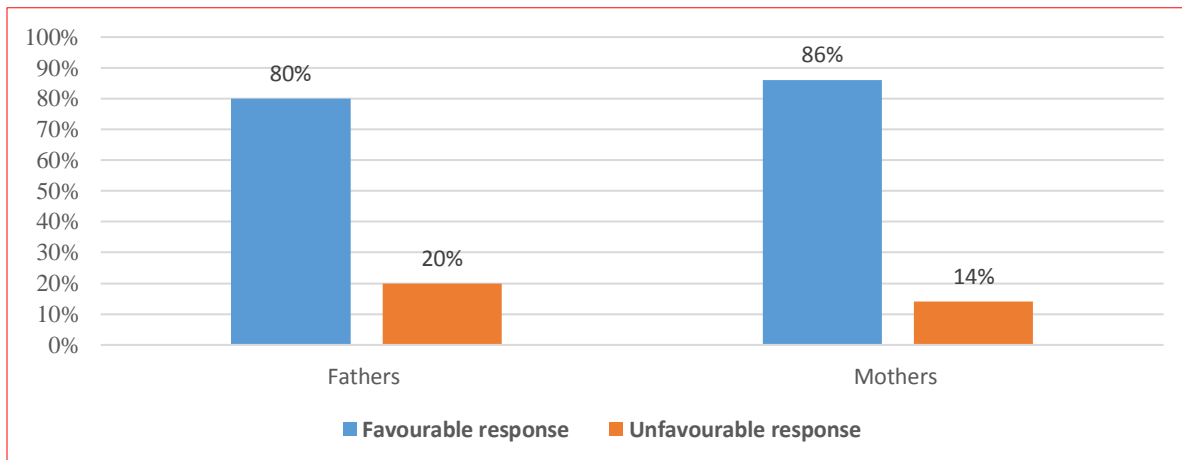
##### ➤ 4.1.1-Access to School

**Statement no. 1. Engaging the children below fourteen years in some work place.**

**Table 4.1.1.1** shows the responses for engaging the children below fourteen years in some work place.

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those who are favour in not to engaging the children in any work place | <b>Responses</b>            | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Favourable response</b>  | 80%            | 86%            |
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b> Those who are favouring to engage the children in some work place  | <b>Unfavorable response</b> | 20%            | 14%            |

**Figure no 4.1.1. 1.** Shows the responses for engaging the children below fourteen years in some work place.



**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.1.1 & Figure no 4.1.1. 1 shows that 80% of fathers and 86 % of mothers said that the children below fourteen years should not engage in any factory or shop. This age is meant for their Education. They should study. And it is the responsibility of the parents to admit their children in the school at appropriate age. Some of them told that this age is not appropriate for at any place, it is against law. One of the father replied that below fourteen it is offence to engage the children in any factory or shop. As 20% of fathers and 14% of mothers replied that children should work in factory, shop and other places so that they can earn for the other members of the family. It will help them to meet the basic requirements of the family. Some of mothers told that students having poor background should work to earn, it will help to support the family.

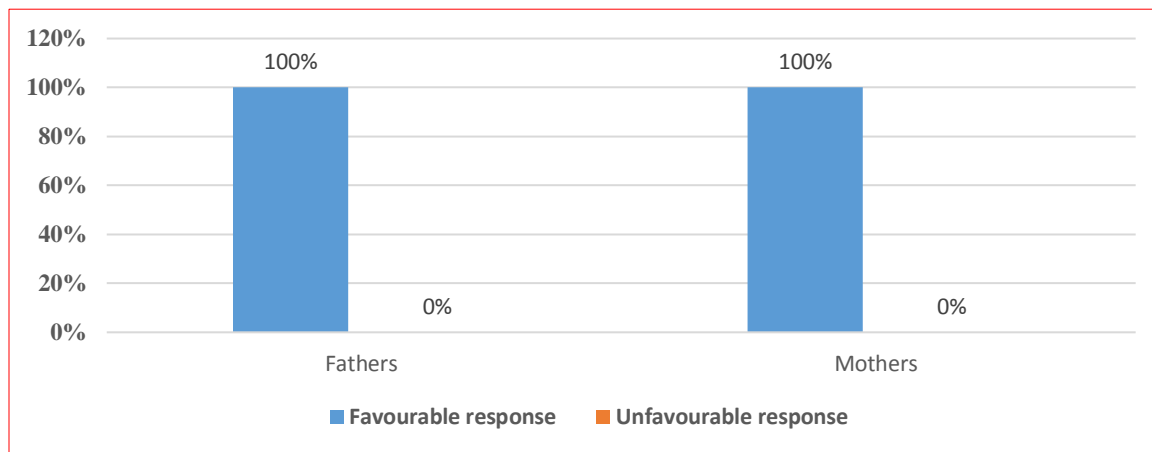
It may be concluded that 80% of fathers and 86 % of mothers said that the children below fourteen years should not engage in any factory or shop.

**Statement no. 2. To take care of educational requirements of children.**

**Table no. 4.1.1.2.** Shows the responses to take care of educational requirements of children

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those who take care of children by considering their requirements | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 100%           | 100%           |
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b> Those who do not take care by considering their requirements  | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%             | 0%             |

**Figure. No. 4.1.1.2.** Shows the responses to take care of educational requirements of children



**Interpretation:** Table no. 4.1.1.2. & Figure. No.4.1.1.2. shows that 100% of respondents replied that they take into consideration the Educational needs of the children. They replied that they made every effort to make their children a successful person. Some of them replied that they engaged their children in the tuition. After returning from school parents send them for tuition. Some of them replied that they encourage their children to participate in the other activities in the school. After returning from school parents ask them to have rest and food then says for study and completes their homework.

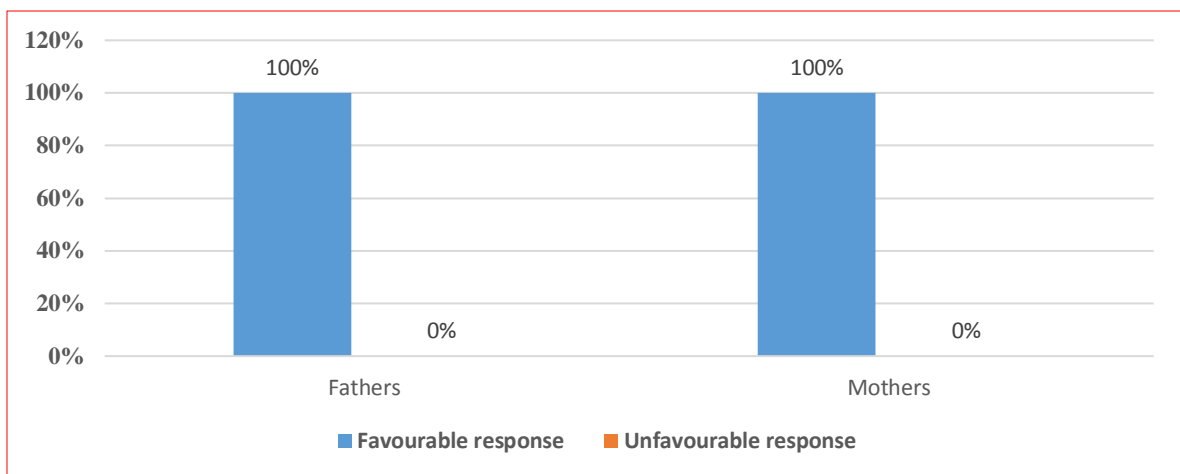
It may be concluded that 100% of respondents replied that they took into consideration the Educational needs of the children.

**Statement no.3. Failure of children in any class.**

**Table 4.1.1.3.** Shows the responses for failure of children in any class

| Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who made special efforts              | Responses                    | Fathers                    | Mothers |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
|   |                              | <b>Favourable response</b> | 100%    |
| Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who does not made special efforts |                              |                            |         |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%                         | 0%      |

**Figure. No. 4.1.1.3.** Shows the responses for failure of children in any class



**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.1.3. & Figure. No. 4.1.1.3. Shows that all of them have favourable attitude towards the enrolment of children in the school. Some of them replied that “it is the age of getting Education and we should enroll our children so that he/ she can complete the Education”. Some of them were of the opinion that “as we are not educated so it is difficult for us to teach them in the home and even giving tuition due to lack of money”.

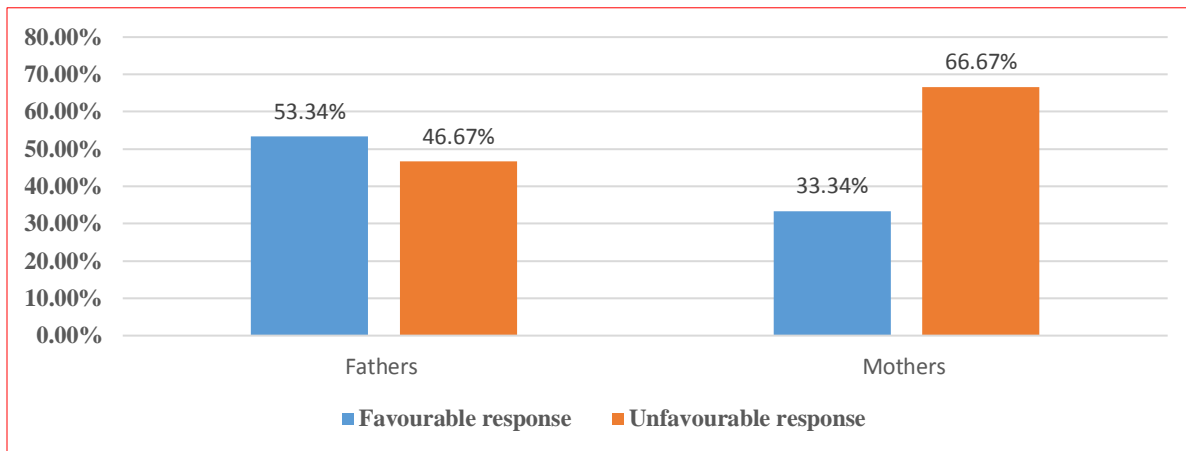
It may be concluded that all parents have favourable responses and all are aware about enrolling the children and Educating them as possible for them but Illiteracy and poor Economy condition is the threat for them.

**Statement no. 4. School management committee and its work.**

**Table 4.1.1.4.** Shows the responses for School management committee and its work

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those who are aware about committee and its work | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 53.34%         | 33.34%         |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 46.67%         | 66.67%         |
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b><br>Those who are not aware                   |                              |                |                |

**Figure no. 4.1.1.4.** Shows the responses for School management committee and its work



**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.1.4. & Figure no. 4.1.1.4. Shows that 53.34% of fathers and 33.34% of mothers replied that there is a school management committee which works in the management of the school. Some of them replied that the members of the committee are selected from the village but they never seen the progress of the management committee. Along with this it has been analyzed that 46.67% of fathers and 66.67% of

mothers are not aware about school management committee. They replied that they have no idea about school management committee.

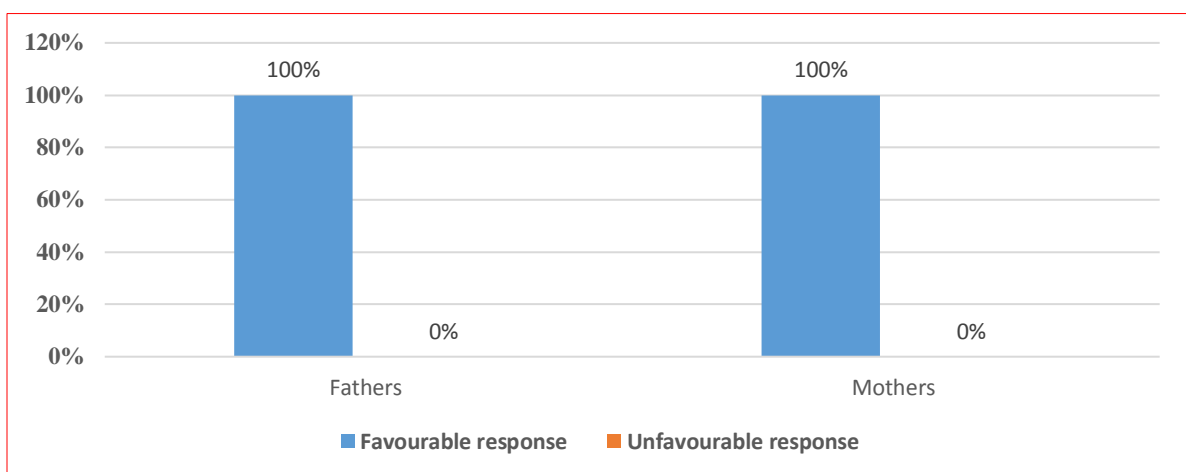
It may be concluded that 53.34% of fathers and 33.34% of mothers have favourable responses.

**Statement no. 5. Type of school to admit the children.**

**Table no. 4.1.1.5.** Shows the responses for type of school to admit the children

| Response 'in favour' means: Those who are in favour of admitting their children in good school having quality Education<br><br>Response 'not in favour' means: Those who are not in favour to admit their children in the good school having quality Education | Responses                    | Fathers                    | Mothers |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
|  |                              | <b>Favourable response</b> | 100%    |
|  | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%                         | 0%      |

**Figure no. 4.1.1.5.** Shows the responses type of school to admit the children



**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.1.5. & Figure no. 4.1.1.5. Shows that 100% of the fathers and mothers was of the opinion that they want to admit their child to such a school where



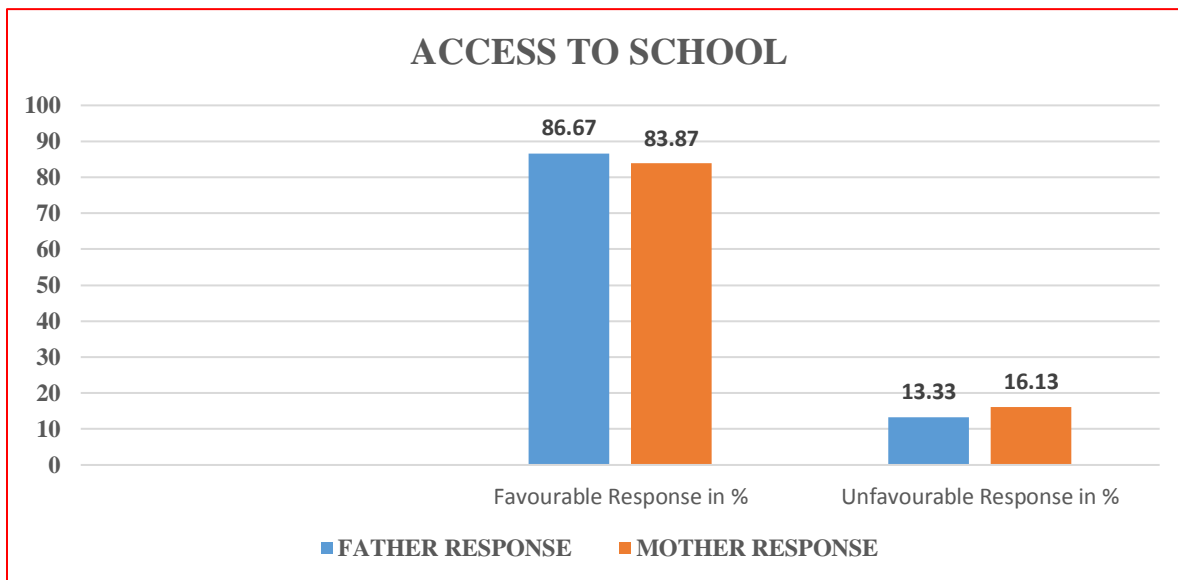
there is good education, good teachers, and school, having good facilities. “But as we are poor, we cannot afford the fees of private schools” they replied. And in government schools there is no good education. Some of parents replied that children should have interest in the study, he/she will succeed, do not matter whether it is government or private school.

It may be concluded that 100% of the fathers and mothers have favourable responses.

**Table no. 4.1.1. Shows the responses of the Dimension “Access to School”**

| ACCESS TO SCHOOL |                         |                           |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Respondents      | Favorable Response in % | Unfavorable Response in % |
| FATHER RESPONSE  | 86.67                   | 13.33                     |
| MOTHER RESPONSE  | 83.87                   | 16.13                     |

**Figure No. 4.1.1. Shows the responses of the Dimension “Access to School”**



**Interpretation:** On the basis of the analysis of the above all these questions under the Dimensions of “*Access to school*” it has been found that parents are very much aware about Education of their children. They make every effort to access Educational facilities to their children. As per the access to school is concerned it has been found that 86.67% of the fathers and 83.87% of mothers gave favourable responses which means they are aware about accessing the children to school. It shows that fathers are more aware than mothers that how to Access the school to their children. But it has also been found that some percent of fathers and mothers have unfavourable responses which comprises of 13.34% of fathers and 16.13% of mothers.

**Problems Identified (Access to school):** After an in-depth interview with the Parents researcher identified some of the problems, parents (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) are facing for Access to School.

- It was found by conducting interview that poor economic condition of these families can force them to send their children for work on shop, hotel or some factories and other places. Along with this it was found that these parents are not able to afford the extra tuition fee for their children and all of them enroll their children in the government schools. It was also found that poor economic condition and illiteracy is the main cause of drop out.
- Some of the parents replied that “it is the foundations and mandatory for us to enroll our children in government school because for admitting the children in good school requires more money which we do not have”.

- It was found that illiteracy is also the factor responsible for Less Access to Education. Some of them were of the opinion that they cannot teach their wards in the home due illiteracy.
- Along with this it was found that Village Education committee is not working well. Village Education committee members does not provide appropriate information and do not take serious steps for the Education of the village children.

**Discussion of the result (Awareness towards Access to School):** Educational rights of the children need to be considered for their proper intellectual and economic development. As the researcher tried to check the awareness of parents towards Educational rights of their children, 86.67% of the fathers and 83.87% of mothers gave favourable responses which means they are aware about accessing the children to school. They also know that how to avail the educational facilities to access the school. As these Parents said that *“we do not want to engage our children in the factory, shop and other places but we do feel problems sometimes to meet the needs of children i.e. pens copies, uniform etc.”* Along with this it has been analyzed from the responses of the respondents (parents) that Poor Economic condition of the family or parents could be the reason for not enrolling their children in the school as well the reasons of drop out. But it can be discussed here that all parents the researcher has interviewed were most of illiterate but their attitude towards Access to School is positive and they want to send their children in the school having quality Education, and have well qualified teachers. It reflects in the discussion that if some Appropriate Financial Assistance is given to them, they will make their children a well Educated and prosperous citizen of the country. Parents and teachers should play their

role as lover and mentor in order to ensure the best future of their child (Gupta & Lata 2013). Parents should have positive attitude towards schooling and education of children (Samal & Patnaik 2012). As per the dimension of Access to school is concerned parents have favourable and positive attitude towards schooling and the Education of their children. As the percentage of responses for Access to School which are unfavourable comprises of 13.34% of fathers and 16.13% of mothers that there is a need of awaking them about importance of Education and Educational Rights of their children and providing them facilities whether it is financial and special provisions.

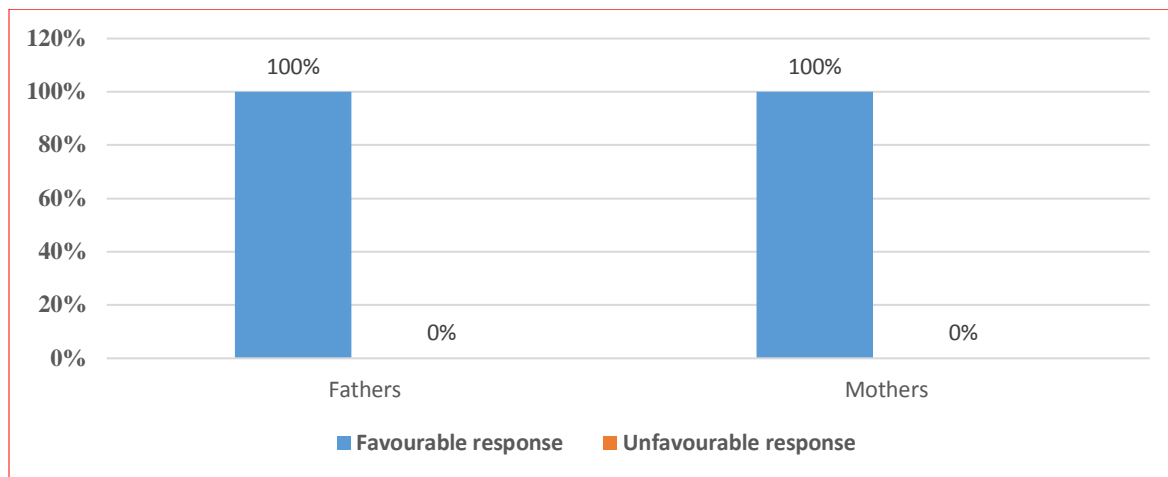
➤ **4.1.2 Discrimination against children**

**Statement no. 6. Partiality made by teachers while giving the marks in examination to children**

**Table 4.1.2.1.** Shows the responses for partiality made by teachers while giving the marks in examination to children

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those who will complaint.                           | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 100%           | 100%           |
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b><br>Those who are not aware, where to complaint. | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%             | 0%             |

**Figure no. 4.1.2.1.** Shows the responses for partiality made by teachers while giving the marks in examination to children



**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.2.1. & Figure no. 4.1.2.1. Shows that 100% of the fathers and mothers replied that no teachers discriminated their children in the school for giving marks. There is no partiality we seen in the school. Students get marks on the basis of their performance and capability. They replied that teacher never made partiality with their children. One of the mother replied that her child was not able to pass the 7<sup>th</sup> class then she herself told the teachers to fail him and repeat his class again so that he can make better understanding. Otherwise no teacher discriminated the child. *“If teachers will try to discriminate our child, we will complaint definitely to the principal then higher authorities”* mother replied.

It may be concluded that all the parents have favourable responses.

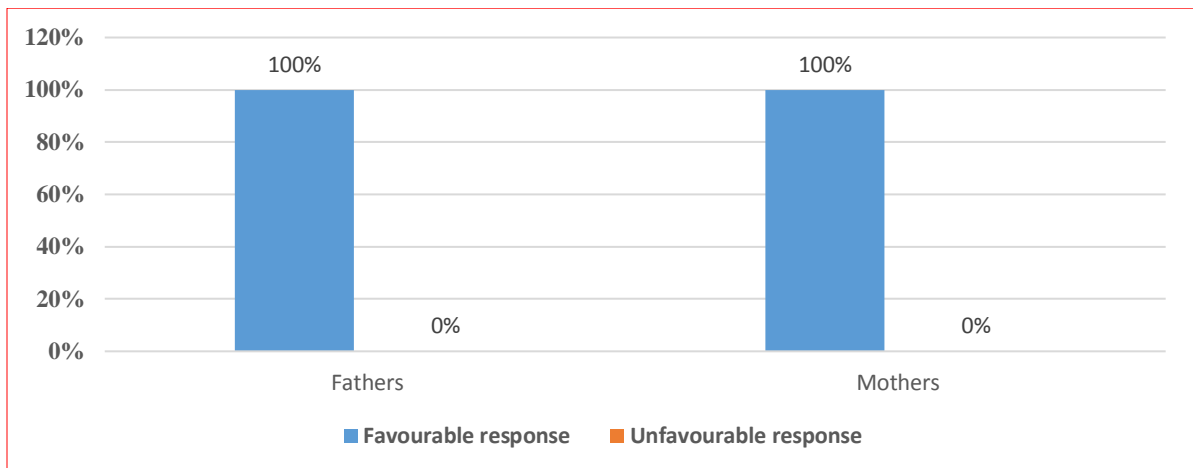
**Statement no. 7. Denial by administration for admission in the school**

**Table 4.1.2.2.** Shows the responses for Denial by administration for admission in the school

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those who are in favour of taking action against | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 100%           | 100%           |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%             | 0%             |

**Response ‘not in favour’ means:**  
Those who are not in favour

**Figure. No. 4.1.2.2.** Shows the responses for Denial by administration for admission in the school



**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.2.2. & Figure. No. 4.1.2.2. Shows, that 100% of fathers and mothers told that school administration never denied our children to admit. They always encourage our children to study. If such type of situation arises we will definitely complaint against them.

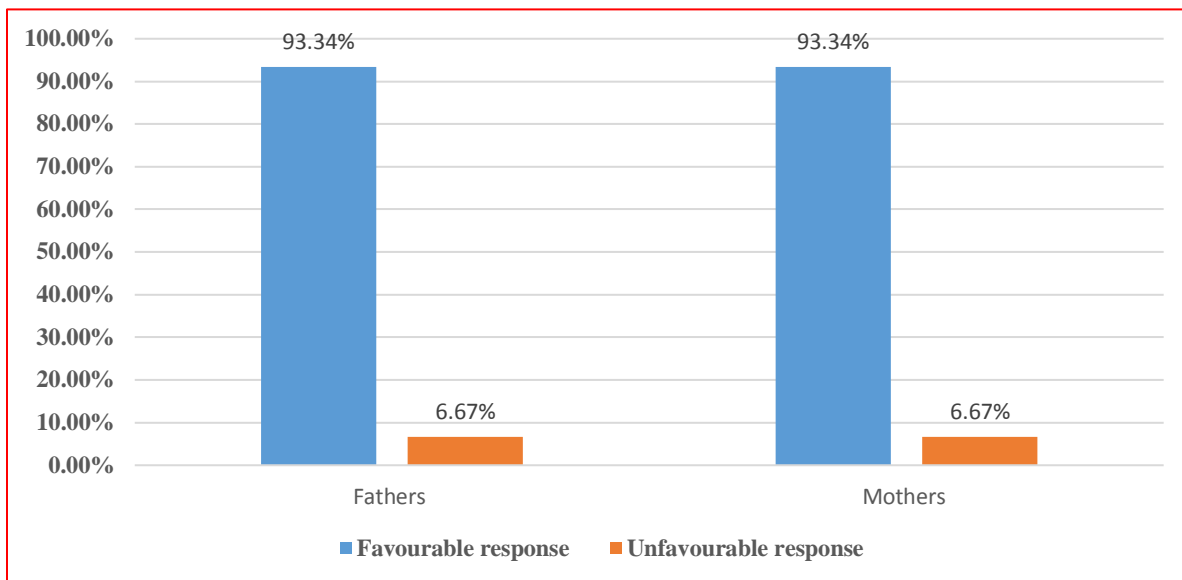
It may be concluded from the analysis that all the parents have favourable responses.

**Statement no. 8. Education of the disabled children.**

**Table 4.1.2.3.** Shows the responses for education of the disabled children.

| Response 'in favour' means: Those who made efforts            | Responses                    | Fathers | Mothers |
|---|------------------------------|---------|---------|
|   | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 93.34%  | 93.34%  |
| Response 'not in favour' means: Those who do not made efforts |                              |         |         |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 6.67%   | 6.67%   |

**Figure no. 4.1.2.3.** Shows the responses for education of the disabled children



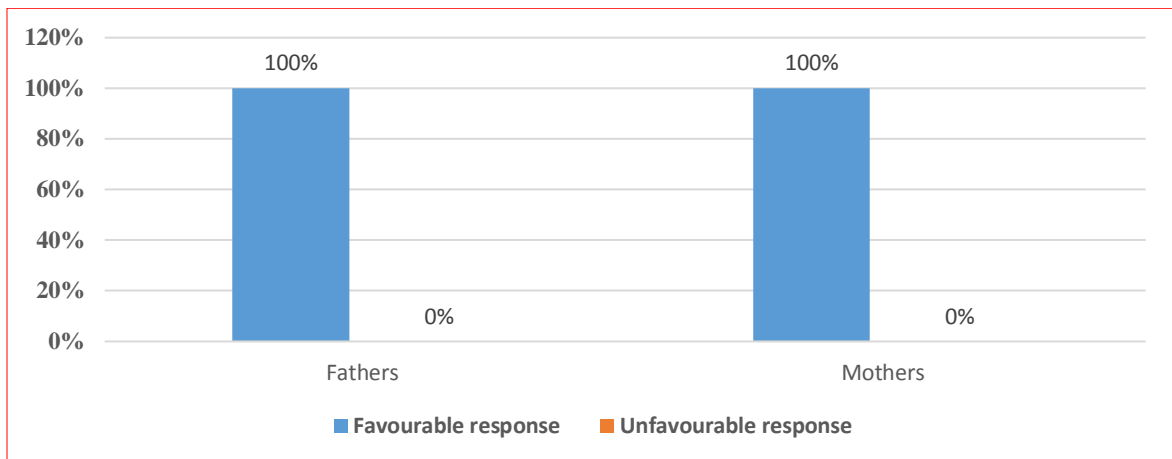
**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.2.3 & Figure no. 4.1.2.3. Shows that 93.34% of the fathers replied that one should educate all the children whether he/she is disable or physically handicapped. All the respondents replied that they do not have any disabled and physically challenged children. Further they replied that –for mothers and fathers, all children are equal whether they are normal or disabled. But 6.67 % of the fathers replied that there is no need of educating the disabled and physically handicapped. They replied that, physically handicapped cannot do a normal children can do.

**Statement. No. 9. Threat and harassment with the children.**

**Table 4.1.2.4.** Shows the responses threat and harassment with the children

| Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who are in favour of taking action against culprit.<br><br>Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who are not in favour of taking action against culprit | Responses                    | Fathers                    | Mothers |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
|   |                              | <b>Favourable response</b> | 100%    |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%                         | 0%      |

**Figure no. 4.1.2.4.** Shows the responses threat and harassment with the children



**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.2.4. & Figure no. 4.1.2.4. Shows, that 100% of the fathers and mothers replied that their children never been harassed by anyone. Some of them replied that their children are here in the nearby schools. Interviewer further questioned that “what to do, when someone will try to harass your ward”. All of them replied that they will complaint to the police stations.

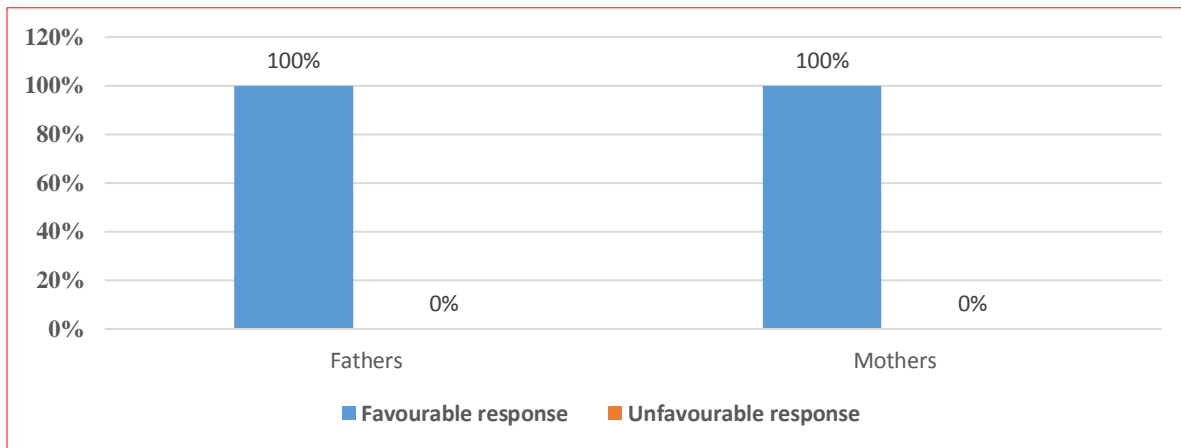


**Statement. No. 10. Changed the school of the children due to some reasons.**

**Table no. 4.1.2.5.** Shows the responses for changed the school of the children due to some reasons

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those who are favour in not to engaging the children in any work place<br><br><b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b> Those who are favouring to engage the children in some work place | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 100%           | 100%           |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%             | 0%             |

**Figure. No. 4.1.2.5.** Shows the responses for changed the school of the children due to some reasons



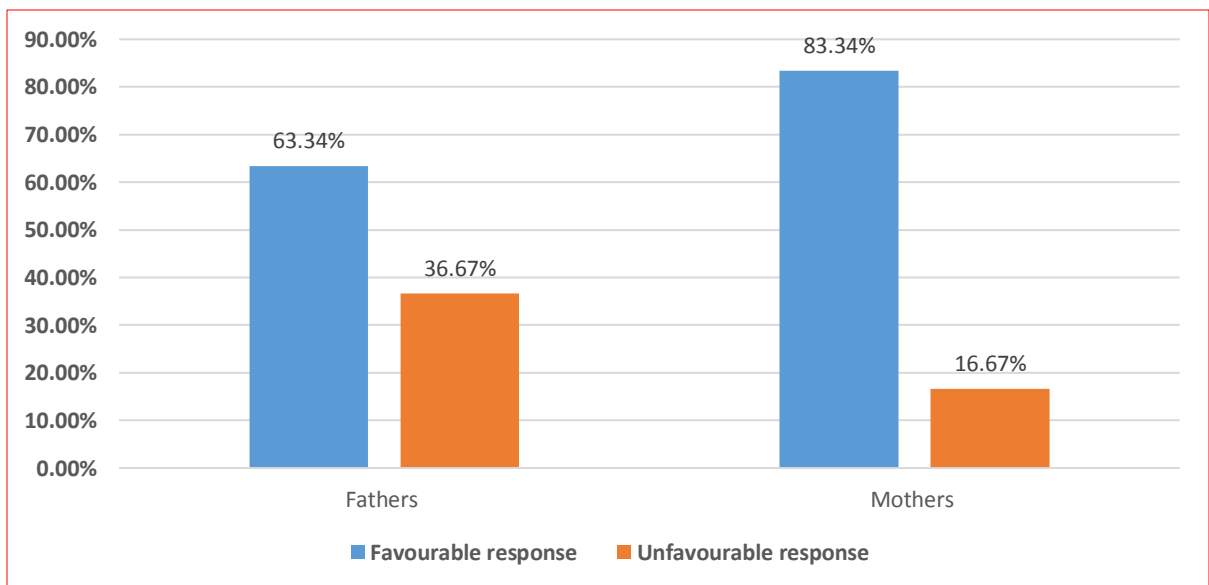
**Interpretation:** It may be concluded from the Table no. 4.1.2.5. & Figure. No. 4.1.2.5. that none of them shifted the school. They never shifted, because no situation arise to change the school.

**Statement. No. 11. Provision for games and sports in the school and attitude towards the participation of girls in games and sports.**

**Table 4.1.2.6.** Shows the responses for Provision for games and sports in the school and attitude towards the participation of girls in games and sports.

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those who are in favour to equal participation of girls.     | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b><br>Those who are not in favour to participation of girls | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 63.34%         | 83.34%         |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 36.67%         | 16.67%         |

**Figure. No. 4.1.2.6.** Shows the responses for Provision for games and sports in the school and attitude towards the participation of girls in games and sports.



**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.2.6. & Figure. No. 4.1.2.6. Shows that 63.34% of fathers and 83.34% of the mothers replied that there are some provisions for games and sports. Further interviewer asked them “whether girls’ child should participate in the games and sports?” “Girls should equally participate in the games and sports as boys participate” they replied.

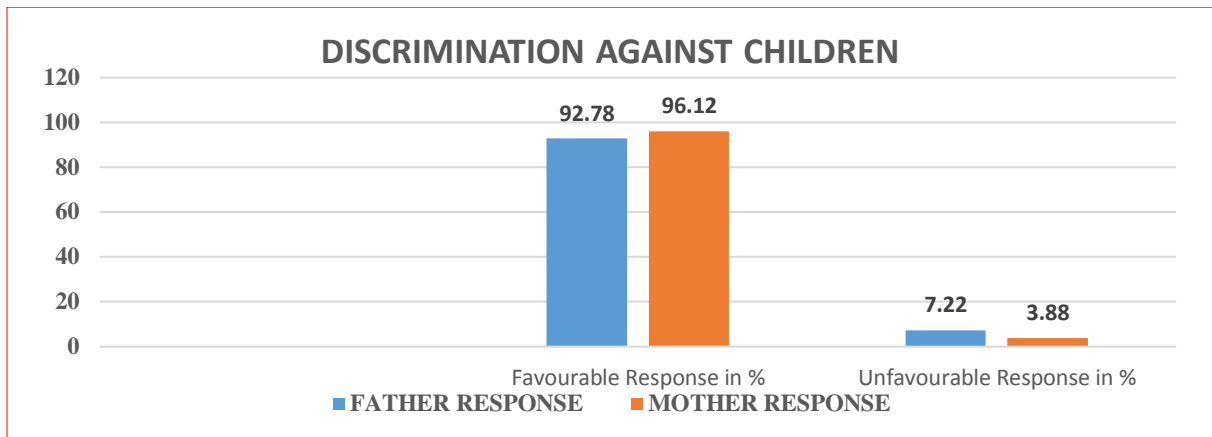
Along with this 36.67% of the fathers and 16.67% mothers replied that they do not know-whether the school has the facility of games and sports or not. They further replied that there is no need of games and sports for girls. She cannot play as equal to boys.

It may be concluded that 63.34% of fathers and 83.34% of the mothers have favourable responses and 36.67% of the fathers and 16.67% mothers have unfavourable responses.

**Table no. 4.1.2. Shows the responses of the dimension “Discrimination against Children”**

| <b>DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHILDREN</b> |                                |                                  |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Respondents</b>                     | <b>Favorable Response in %</b> | <b>Unfavorable Response in %</b> |
| FATHER RESPONSE                        | 92.78                          | 7.22                             |
| MOTHER RESPONSE                        | 96.12                          | 3.88                             |

**Figure. No. 4.1.2. Shows the responses of the dimension “Discrimination against Children”**



**Interpretation:** On the basis of the analysis of the above all questions related to the dimension of ‘Discrimination against children ‘it found that 92.78% of the fathers and 96.12% of mothers have favourable responses which means they are aware about the rights related to discrimination against children. Along with this 7.22% of fathers and 3.88% of mothers have unfavourable responses which mean this percentage of fathers and mothers may not aware about the same. It may be concluded that Majority of mothers are aware about the rights related to Discrimination against children.

**Problems Identified (Discrimination against Children):** After an in-depth interview with the parents researcher identified some of the problems, parents (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) are facing for Access to School.

- Although it was found that there is no discrimination in the school on the ground of colour, creed, and caste. But some of parents were of the opinion that there is discrimination in school in regard to cooking food of mid- day meal. But the parents did not complaint against authorities anymore.

- When the researcher taken into consideration the Education of the handicapped children, researchers come to know that some of them have unfavourable responses for the Education of the handicapped.
- Along with this it was found that 36.67% of fathers and 16.67% of mothers have unfavourable responses for the involvement of girls in games and sports.

#### **Discussion of the result (Awareness towards Discrimination against Children):**

The constitution has provision for the protection of rights of the children. As per the Discrimination against children in concerned, parents needs to be awoken so that their children cannot be the victim of discrimination whether it is in school or in other places which affect the Education of their children. As per the dimension of parent's awareness towards Discrimination against children is concerned it was found that 92.78% of the fathers and 96.12% of mothers have favourable responses which means they are aware about the rights related to discrimination against children. Only 27% of teachers were found highly aware about the rights of their children (Sathiyaraj & Jayaraman, 2013). It can be discussed here that teacher needs to very aware so that every right of the child can be protected and then there will not be any discrimination against children and teacher is the best agent of awaking the parents regarding rights of their children. 93.34% of the fathers replied that one should educate all the children whether he/she is disable or physically handicapped. All the respondents replied that they do not have any disabled and physically challenged children. Further some of respondents replied "*For mothers and fathers, there is no distinction between normal and disabled children*". But 6.67 % of the fathers replied that there is no need of educating the disabled and physically handicapped.

They replied that, physically handicapped cannot do a normal children can do. As per the attitude of parents (6.67 %) towards Education of the Disabled is unfavourable. There is a need of awaking them by every important stakeholder like panchayat members, District administration as well the state government. Along with this 36.67% of the fathers and 16.67% have unfavourable responses regarding the participation of girls in games and supports which is also the matter of discrimination against girls child. The family and societal myth needs to be changed so that there would not be any discrimination girls.

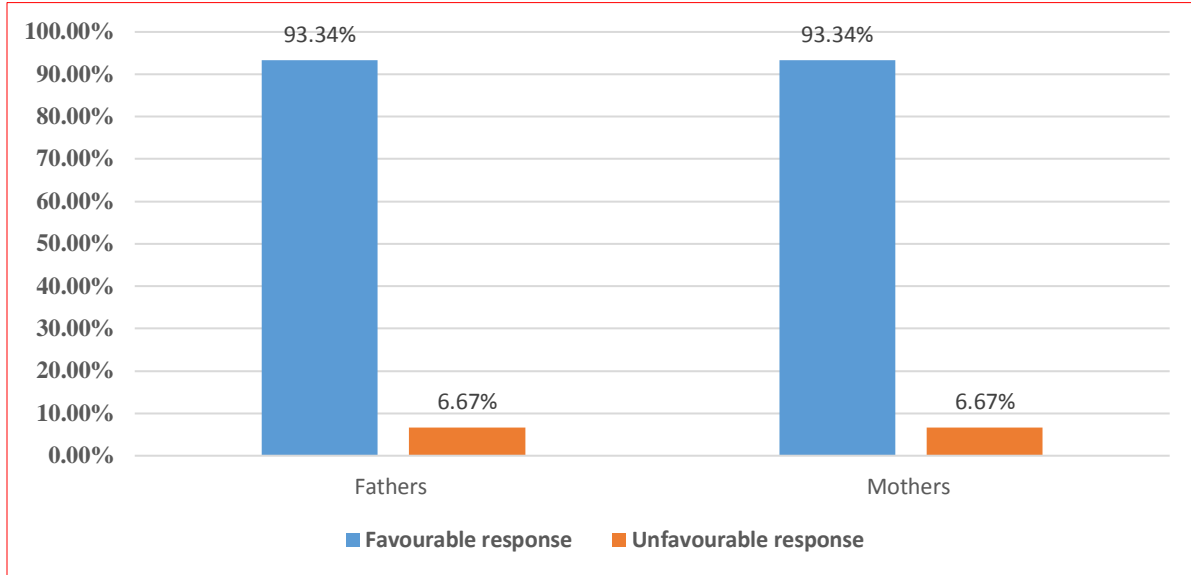
➤ **4.1.3 Roles and responsibilities**

**Statement. No. 12. Appropriate age for Admission of children.**

**Table 4.1.3.1.** Shows the responses for appropriate age for Admission of children.

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those                      | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| who are in favour to enroll their children at appropriate age | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 93.34%         | 93.34%         |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 6.67%          | 6.67%          |
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b>                        |                              |                |                |
| Those who are not aware about appropriate age for enrolment   |                              |                |                |

**Figure. No.4.1.3.1** Shows the responses for appropriate age for Admission of children.



**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.3.1. & Figure. No.4.1.3.1 shows that 93.34% of fathers and same as 93.34% of mothers are aware about the appropriate age for the enrolment to school. Some of them replied that one should his/her ward at the age of four years because it will help the child to get acquainted with the school environment. Some of them have the opinion that the appropriate age for enrolling the child is six years which is made mandatory by the government of India. Some of the mothers replied that they need to enroll their child at the age of four. It will help the child to learn that How to sit, How to talk and other. Along with this 6.67% of fathers and mothers replied that they do not know the appropriate age for enrolling the child in school.

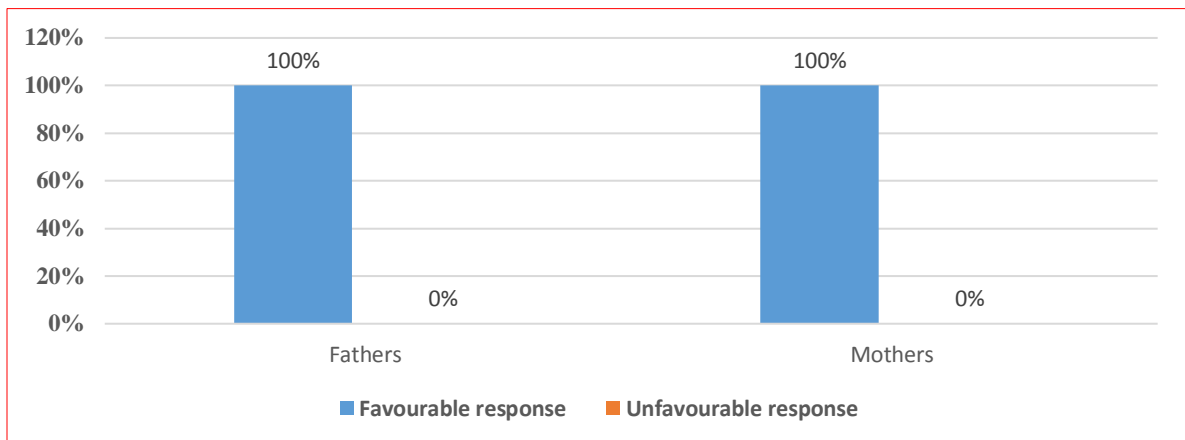
It may be concluded that 93.34% of fathers and same as 93.34% of mothers are aware about the appropriate age for the enrolment to school.

**Statement no 13. Responsibility to admit the children in the school.**

**Table 4.1.3.2.** Shows the responses for responsibility to admit the children in the school.

| Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who said that their own responsibility. | Responses   | Fathers             | Mothers |
|---|---|---------------------|---------|
|   | Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who said that the responsibility of others. | Favourable response | 100%    |
| Unfavourable response   |   | 0%                  | 0%      |

**Figure. No. 4.1.3.2.** Shows the responses for responsibility to admit the children in the school.



**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.3.2. & Figure. No. 4.1.3.2. Shows that 100% of mothers and fathers replied it should be the responsibility of the parents to enroll the children in the school. Some of them replied that as we are poor, so government should introduce some policies for the better Education of the children. Some of them of the opinion that Panchayat should fund for the education of their children.

It may be concluded that 100% of mothers and fathers have favourable responses

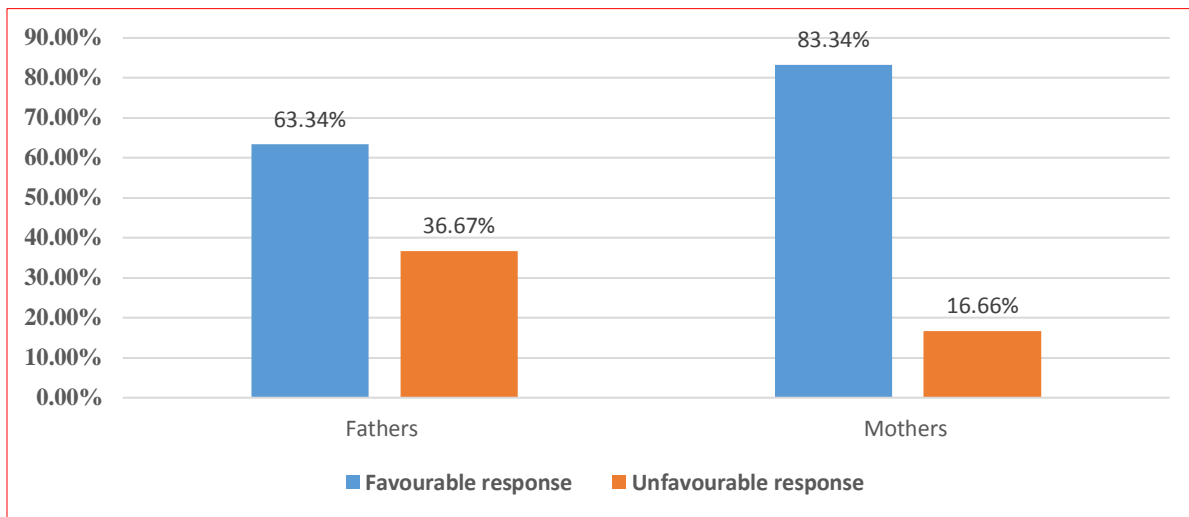


**Statement No. 14. Children getting Mid- Day-Meal appropriately.**

**Table 4.1.3.3.** Shows the responses Children getting Mid- Day-Meal appropriately.

| Response 'in favour' means: Those who are in favour of taking action against school           | Responses                    | Fathers                    | Mothers |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
|   |                              | <b>Favourable response</b> | 63.34%  |
| Response 'not in favour' means: Those who are not in favour to take action against the school |                              |                            |         |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 36.67%                     | 16.66 % |

**Figure. No. 4.1.3.3.** Shows the responses Children getting Mid- Day-Meal appropriately



**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.3.3. & Figure. No. 4.1.3.3. Shows that that 63. 34% of the fathers and 83.34% of mothers are aware about the mid-day meal scheme. They replied that they visited the school to monitor the food. They replied that children are getting mid-day meal at daily basis. Along with this it has been analyzed that 36.67% of the fathers and 16.66 % of the mothers opined that they never visited the school. They do not know, what the purpose of introducing mid-day meal scheme. But some of them replied that their

children are getting mid-day meal. Although interviewer put them the question “Ever you complaint?” They replied “No”.

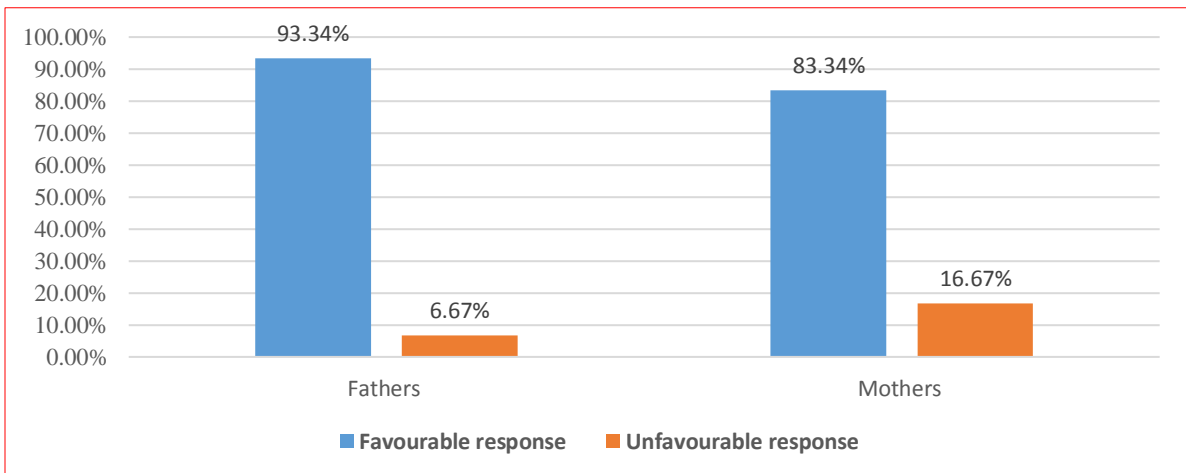
It may be concluded that 63.34% of the fathers and 83.34% of mothers have favourable responses about the mid-day meal scheme and 36.67% of the fathers and 16.66% of the mothers have unfavourable responses.

**Statement. No. 15. Encourage the children to participate in the co-curricular activities.**

**Table 4.1.3.4.** Shows the responses to encourage the children to participate in the co-curricular activities.

| Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who encourage to participate            | Responses                    | Fathers                    | Mothers |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
|   |                              | <b>Favourable response</b> | 93.34%  |
| Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who do not encourage to participate |                              |                            |         |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 6.67%                      | 16.67%  |

**Figure. No. 4.1.3.4.** Shows the responses to encourage the children to participate in the co-curricular activities.



**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.3.4. & Figure. No. 4.1.3.4. Shows that 93.34% of the fathers and 83.34% of the mothers replied that they always encourage their children to participate in the other activities in the school like song, dance, and participation on Independence Day and Republic day. Some of the parents replied that their children participated their children participate in the racing and other sports, even they encourage their daughters to participate.

Along with this 6.67% of the fathers and 16.67% of the mothers have the opinion that children should not participate in other activities. They should concentrate on their study only. If they participates in the other activities then they will lack in academics.

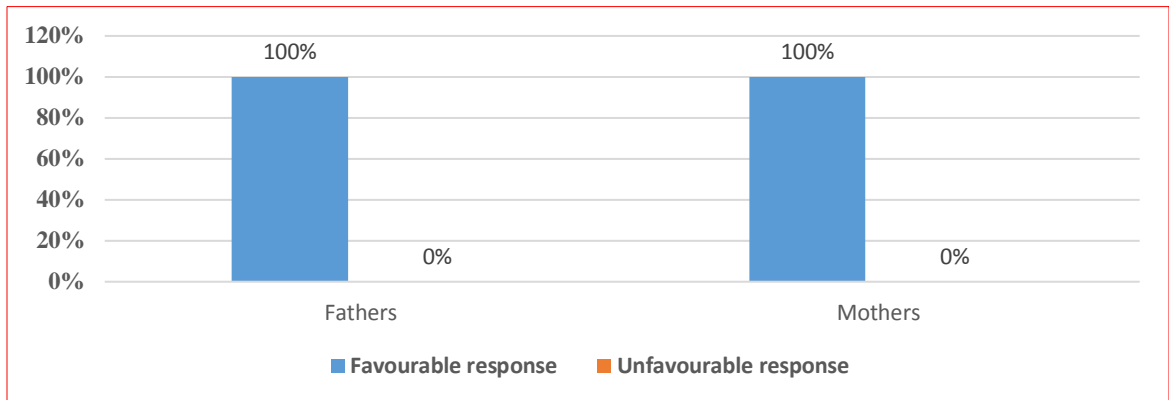
It may be concluded that 93.34% of the fathers and 83.34% of the mothers have favourable responses and 6.67% of the fathers and 16.67% have unfavourable responses.

**Statement no.16. Punishment of children by teachers in school.**

**Table 4.1.3.5.** Shows the responses for punishment of children by teachers in school

| <b>Response 'in favour' means:</b> Those who are against the punishment.      | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 100%           | 100%           |
| <b>Response 'not in favour' means:</b> Those who are in favour of punishment. | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%             | 0%             |

**Figure. No. 4.1.3.5.** Shows the responses for punishment of children by teachers in school



**Interpretation:** Table 4.1.3.5. & Figure. No. 4.1.3.5. Shows that 100 % of respondents replied “No”. They replied that no teacher punished their children beyond the limit. But some them replied that punishment is necessary for the Education of the children. There should be fear of punishment which helps to get good outcomes. Some of parents replied that their children never complaint regarding the matters of punishment in the school. Some of them replied that, children needs to be punished if they do not complete their homework so that they will not repeat the mistake again.

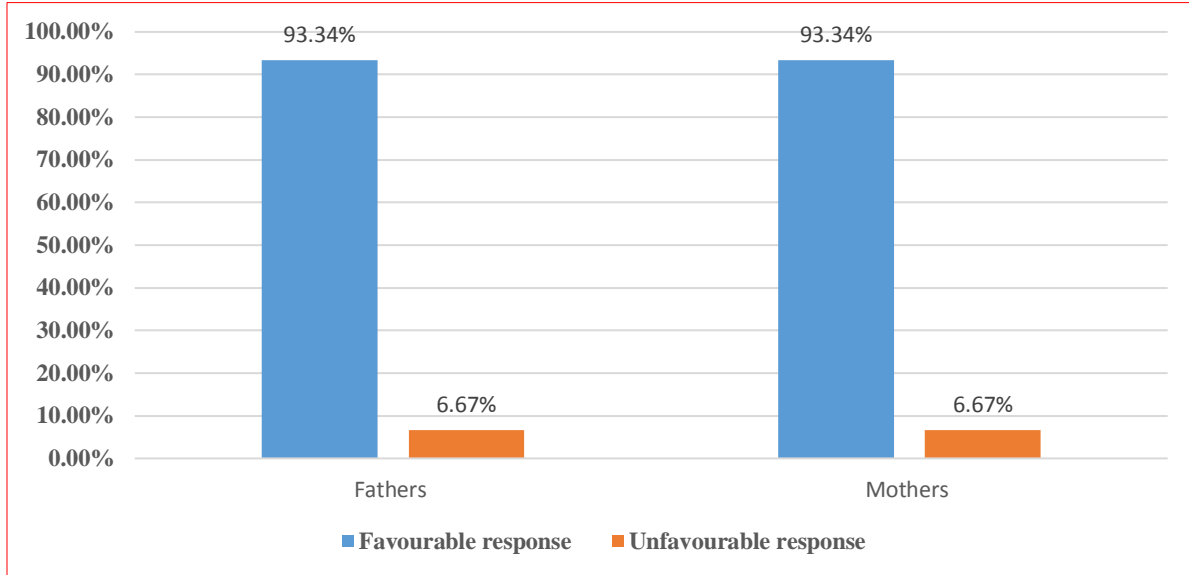
It may be concluded that 100 % of fathers and mothers have favourable responses.

**Statement. No. 17. Send children to school daily.**

**Table. 4.1.3.6.** Shows the responses to send children to school daily

| Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who send regularly                      | Responses                    | Fathers | Mothers |
|---|------------------------------|---------|---------|
|   | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 93.34 % | 93.34 % |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 6.67%   | 6.67%   |
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b><br>Those who do not send regularly |                              |         |         |

**Figure. No. 4.1.3.6.** Shows the responses to send children to school daily



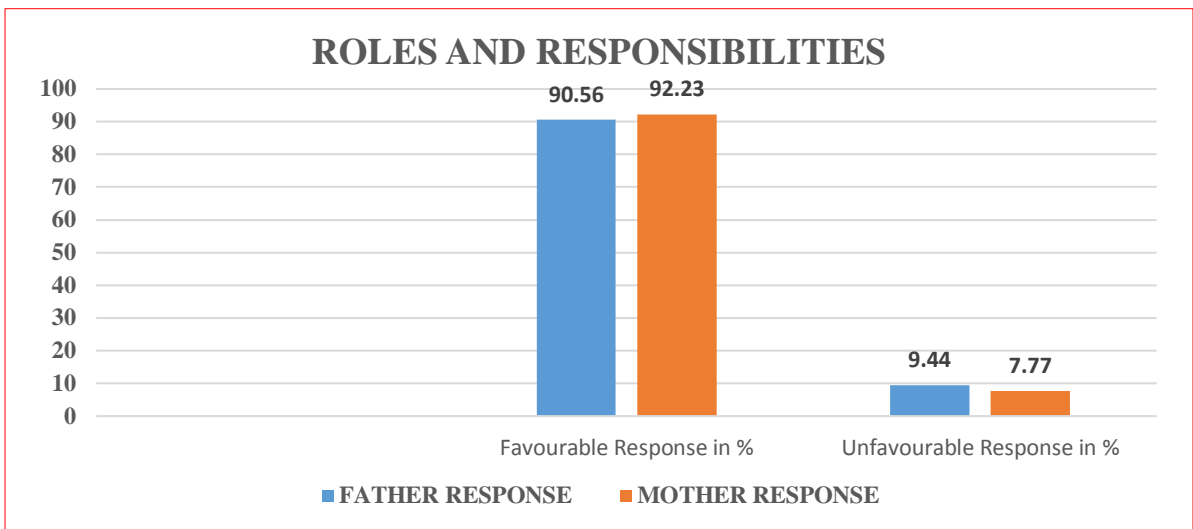
**Interpretation:** Table. 4.1.3.6. & Figure. No. 4.1.3.6. Shows that, 93.34 of fathers and also 93.34 of the mothers replied that they send their wards daily to school. Some of them replied that they sent them school daily but there is no good education, they replied that their ward is not getting much benefit from school. 93.34% of the mothers have positive attitude towards the Education of their children. Along with this 6.67% of both mother and father was of the opinion that if their children are not getting good education so there is no need to send their wards to school. It is better for them to work at home than sending them to school. Some of the mothers and fathers replied that they cannot afford uniform and other stationary items because of which students remain absent for some days. Along with this it was found from the responses of the respondents and it was the personal observation of the researcher that most of the Scheduled Castes parents (only fathers) use alcohol at least thrice a week and no use of alcohol was found in Scheduled Tribes.

It may be concluded that 93.34 of fathers and also 93.34 of the mothers have favourable responses and 6.67% of fathers and mothers have unfavourable responses.

**Table no. 4.1.3. Shows the responses for the dimension “Roles and Responsibilities”**

| ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES |                         |                           |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Respondents                | Favorable Response in % | Unfavorable Response in % |
| FATHER RESPONSE            | 90.56                   | 9.44                      |
| MOTHER RESPONSE            | 92.23                   | 7.77                      |

**Figure. No. 4.1.3. Shows the responses for the dimension “Roles and Responsibilities”**



**Interpretation:** On the basis of analysis of the all the above dimensions related to Roles and responsibilities of the parents, it has been found that 90.56% of fathers and 92.23% of mothers have favourable responses to their roles and responsibilities of Educational Rights. But 9.44% of fathers and 7.77% of mothers have opposite responses. It may be concluded that majority of mothers are aware about their roles and responsibilities to protect the Educational rights of their children.

**Problems Identified (Roles and responsibilities of the parents):** After an in-depth interview with the parents researcher identified some of the problems which the parents (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) are facing for Access to School.

- Although it has been found that majority of the parents are aware about their roles and responsibilities but it was also found that due poor economic condition they cannot fulfil all the needed requirements.
- Most of the Scheduled Castes parents (only fathers) use alcohol at least thrice a week
- Along with this it was found that 16.67% of the mothers and 6.67 % of fathers have unfavourable response regarding participation of children in the extra-curricular activities. And it was also found that there is no quality Education.

**Discussion of the result (Awareness towards Roles and Responsibilities of parents):** Parental Involvement is very crucial in the Educational Achievement of the children and quality of education can be possible by involving the parents in the system. Parents are the first and foremost protector of the rights of their children (**Driessen & Slegers, 2005**). Educational Care of Child is the Part of the Parental Responsibilities. Parental support and family is one of the best institution for the success of the children in the school. Home, school and CWS as social institutions have their own acts and two of them have their own professionals with responsibility for the child's education. It is the duty of all the stakeholders to protect the rights of the child (**Hansen, 2012**). As in the present study 93.34% of fathers and same as 93.34% of mothers are aware about the appropriate age for the enrolment to school is the good indicator which can become the right path of the progress of the children. Some of them replied that one should enroll his/her ward at the age of four years because it will help the child to get acquainted with the school environment. This can be discussed here that it is the responsibility of the school

management committee to make aware the villagers about Educational rights of the children. As per the mid-day meal scheme is concerned it can be analyzed from most of the respondents that *“we are not allowed to cook the mid- day meal because we are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes”*. It is evident to say that school management committee and Panchayat should ensure these types of threats in the school. In this way it has been analyzed that 36.67% of the fathers and 16.66 % of the mothers opined that they never visited the school. They do not know, what the purpose of introducing mid-day meal scheme. **Equal proportion of both fathers and mothers were having high knowledge and attitude of child rights.** Most of fathers and mothers are aware about their roles and responsibilities. Parents of urban area of Jammu are aware about their roles and responsibilities towards the child (Arora & Jasrotia 2012). Along with this it found in the present study that Majority of the parents in rural area are also aware about their roles and responsibilities towards the Education of their children. And the results of present study revealed that 6.67% of both mother and father was of the opinion *“if the children are not getting good education so there is no need to send them in the school, It is better for them to work at home than wasting time in the school”*. Some of the mothers and fathers replied that they cannot afford uniform and other stationary items because of which students remain absent for some days. In this way it can be discussed that again threat comes is, Even the parents are highly aware about their roles and responsibilities but poor economic condition becomes the threat in delivering all the facilities and meeting all the needs of the children. As some of the opinion (6.67%) of the fathers and 16.67% of the mothers that children should not participate in other activities. They should concentrate on their study only. If they participates in the other activities then they will lack in academics.



In this context it is necessary to say that school should awaken the parents about it. So it is the responsibility of the parents to encourage the students to participate in the other activities which can help in the all-round development of the children. Children's rights can be protected by taking care the needs and requirement of the children in the family and parents can play a crucial role in this regard (**Carolyn L. Scholz (2011)**). At all it can be analysed from these studies that role of parents is crucial to access the Educational Rights.

**Discussion of the result (Awareness towards Educational Rights):** Educational rights of the children needs to be considered for their proper intellectual and economic development. As the researcher tried to check the awareness of parents towards Educational rights of their children, 86.67% of the fathers and 83.87% of mothers gave favourable responses which means they are aware about accessing the children to school. They also know that how to avail the educational facilities to access the school. Educational rights of the children need to be considered for their proper intellectual and economic development. As the researcher tried to check the awareness of parents towards Educational rights of their children, 86.67% of the fathers and 83.87% of mothers gave favourable responses which means they are aware about accessing the children to school. They also know that how to avail the educational facilities to access the school. As these Parents said that *“we do not want to engage our children in the factory, shop and other places but we do feel problems sometimes to meet the needs of children i.e. pens copies, uniform etc.”* Along with this it has been analyzed from the responses of the respondents (parents) that Poor Economic condition of the family or parents could be the reason for not enrolling their children in the school as well the reasons of drop out. But it can be discussed

here that all parents the researcher has interviewed were most of illiterate but their attitude towards Access to School is positive and they want to send their children in the school having quality Education, and have well qualified teachers. It reflects in the discussion that if some Appropriate Financial Assistance is given to them, they will make their children a well Educated and prosperous citizen of the country. Parents and teachers should play their role as lover and mentor in order to ensure the best future of their child (Gupta & Lata 2013). Parents should have positive attitude towards schooling and education of children (Samal & Patnaik 2012). As per the dimension of Access to school is concerned parents have favourable and positive attitude towards schooling and the Education of their children. As the percentage of responses for Access to School which are unfavourable comprises of 13.34% of fathers and 16.13% of mothers that there is a need of awaking them about importance of Education and Educational Rights of their children and providing them facilities whether it is financial and special provisions.

The constitution has provision for the protection of rights of the children. As per the Discrimination against children in concerned, parents needs to be awoken so that their children cannot be the victim of discrimination whether it is in school or in other places which affect the Education of their children. As per the dimension of parent's awareness towards Discrimination against children is concerned it was found that 92.78% of the fathers and 96.12% of mothers have favourable responses which means they are aware about the rights related to discrimination against children. Only 27% of teachers were found highly aware about the rights of their children (Sathiyaraj & Jayaraman, 2013).

It can be discussed here that teacher needs to very aware so that every right of the child can be protected and then there will not be any discrimination against children and

teacher is the best agent of awaking the parents regarding rights of their children. 93.34% of the fathers replied that one should educate all the children whether he/she is disabled or physically handicapped. All the respondents replied that they do not have any disabled and physically challenged children. Further some of respondents replied "*For mothers and fathers, there is no distinction between normal and disabled children*". But 6.67 % of the fathers replied that there is no need of educating the disabled and physically handicapped. They replied that, physically handicapped cannot do a normal children can do. As per the attitude of parents (6.67 %) towards Education of the Disabled is unfavourable. There is a need of awaking them by every important stakeholder like panchayat members, District administration as well the state government. Along with this 36.67% of the fathers and 16.67% have unfavourable responses regarding the participation of girls in games and supports which is also the matter of discrimination against girls child. The family and societal myth needs to be changed so that there would not be any discrimination girls.

Parental Involvement is very crucial in the Educational Achievement of the children and quality of education can be possible by involving the parents in the system. Parents are the first and foremost protector of the rights of their children (**Driessen & Slegers, 2005**). Educational Care of Child is the Part of the Parental Responsibilities. Parental support and family is one of the best institution for the success of the children in the school. Home, school and CWS as social institutions have their own acts and two of them have their own professionals with responsibility for the child's education. It is the duty of all the stakeholders to protect the rights of the child (**Hansen, 2012**). As in the present study 93.34% of fathers and same as 93.34% of mothers are aware about the appropriate age for

the enrolment to school is the good indicator which can become the right path of the progress of the children. Some of them replied that one should enrol his/her ward at the age of four years because it will help the child to get acquainted with the school environment. This can be discussed here that it is the responsibility of the school management committee to make aware the villagers about Educational rights of the children. As per the mid-day meal scheme is concerned it can be analyzed from most of the respondents that *“we are not allowed to cook the mid- day meal because we are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes”*. It is evident to say that school management committee and Panchayat should ensure these types of threats in the school. In this way it has been analyzed that 36.67% of the fathers and 16.66 % of the mothers opined that they never visited the school. They do not know, what the purpose of introducing mid-day meal scheme. Equal proportion of both fathers and mothers were having high knowledge and attitude of child rights. Most of fathers and mothers are aware about their roles and responsibilities. Parents of urban area of Jammu are aware about their roles and responsibilities towards the child (Arora & Jasrotia 2012). Along with this it found in the present study that Majority of the parents in rural area are also aware about their roles and responsibilities towards the Education of their children. And the results of present study revealed that 6.67% of both mother and father was of the opinion *“if the children are not getting good education so there is no need to send them in the school, It is better for them to work at home than wasting time in the school”*. Some of the mothers and fathers replied that they cannot afford uniform and other stationary items because of which students remain absent for some days. In this way it can be discussed that again threat comes is, Even the parents are highly aware about their roles and responsibilities but poor

economic condition becomes the threat in delivering all the facilities and meeting all the needs of the children. As some of the opinion (6.67%) of the fathers and 16.67% of the mothers that children should not participate in other activities. They should concentrate on their study only. If they participates in the other activities then they will lack in academics. In this context it is necessary to say that school should awaken the parents about it. So it is the responsibility of the parents to encourage the students to participate in the other activities which can help in the all-round development of the children. Children’s rights can be protected by taking care the needs and requirement of the children in the family and parents can play a crucial role in this regard (**Carolyn L. Scholz (2011)**). At all it can be analyzed from these studies that role of parents is crucial to access the Educational Rights.

#### **4.2- AWARENESS TOWARDS RIGHTS RELATED TO HEALTH AND CARE**

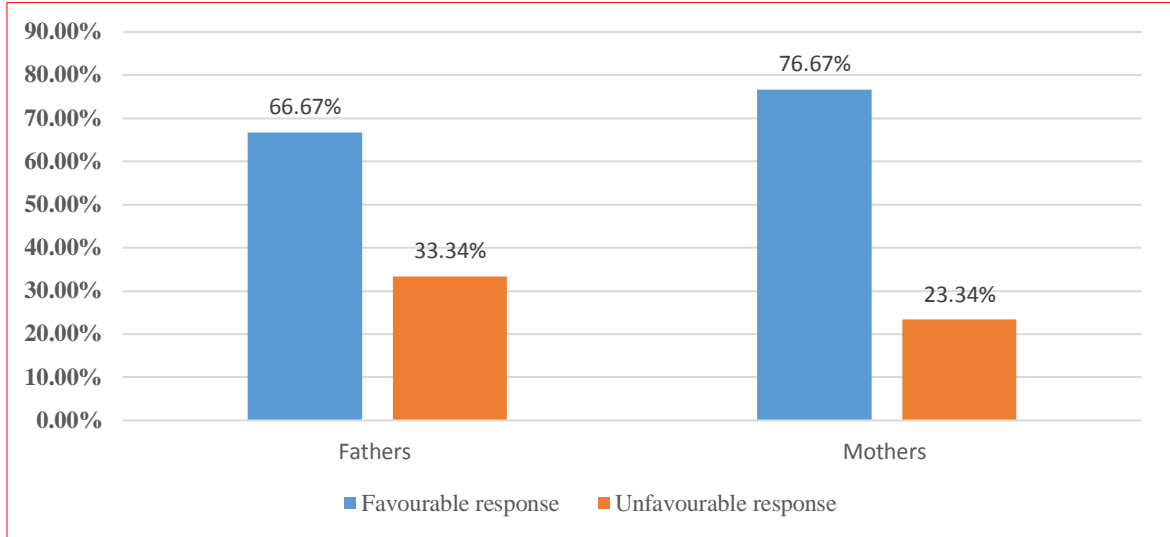
##### **➤ 4.2.1 Health of the children**

##### **Statement. No. 1. Having toilet facilities in the school.**

**Table. 4.2.1.1** Shows the responses for having toilet facilities in the school

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those who are in favour of having bathrooms            | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 66.67%         | 76.67%         |
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b><br>Those who are not in favour of having bathrooms | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 33.34%         | 23.34%         |

**Figure. 4.2.1.1.** Shows the responses for having toilet facilities in the school



**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.1.1 & Figure. 4.2.1.1. Shows that 66.67% of fathers and 76.67% of mothers said that they visited the school, and there are toilets in the school. They replied that toilets should be there in the school. And some of them replied that it is essential to have toilets in the school. If toilets will be there in the school, children does not have to go outside the school. One of them replied that his children is studying in the government school, which is situated in the densely forest area. There is big need of bathrooms for children. It protects will protect their children from occurring accidents. Some of them was of the opinion that toilets are essential for cleanliness and health of the children. Along with this the researcher also found that 33.34% of the fathers and 23.34% of the mothers replied for the question “what is the need of toilets in the school?” They replied that there is no need of bathrooms in the school. “As we are living in the villages, then there are many fields and free land for it. They further replied that toilets needed in the urban school, there is no need of it in the rural schools.

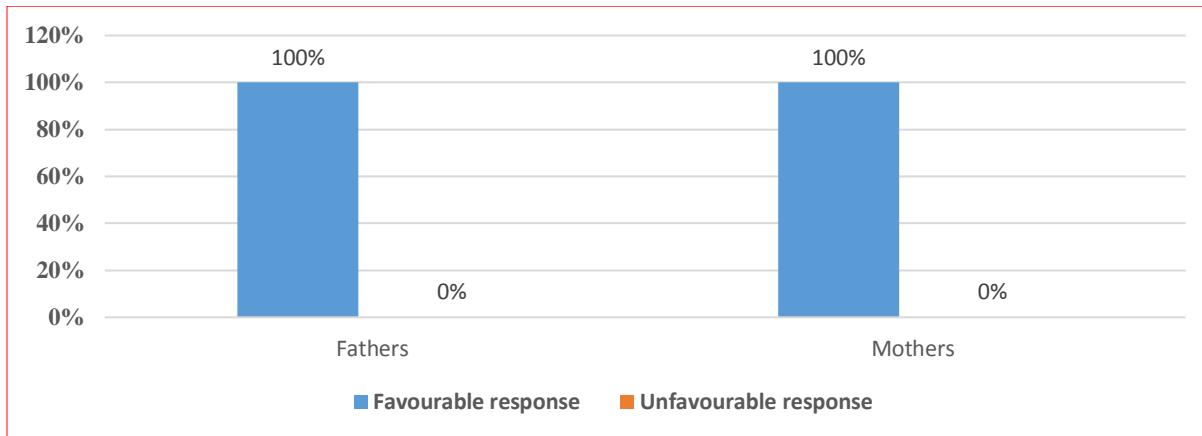
It may be concluded that 66.67% of fathers and 76.67% of mothers have favourable responses and 33.34% of the fathers and 23.34% of the mothers have unfavourable responses.

**Statement. No. 2. Breastfeeding of New born child.**

**Table. 4.2.1.2.** Shows the responses for breastfeeding of new- born child

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those who suggest appropriate age        | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 100%           | 100%           |
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b> Those who do not suggest appropriate |                              |                |                |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%             | 0%             |

**Figure. No. 4.2.1.2.** Shows the responses for breastfeeding of new-born child.



**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.1.2. & Figure. No. 4.2.1.2. Shows that 100% of the fathers and mothers were of the opinion that breast-feeding is very much essential and beneficial for the future health of the baby. They replied that mother should breast feed the child for his/her good physique and health. They further replied that it will help them to prevent from many harmful diseases. Most of them replied that mothers should breastfeed for their children for at least one year from birth. Some of them was of the opinion that it

is necessary to breastfeed for six months. Some of them was of the opinion that it should continue for two to three years from birth.

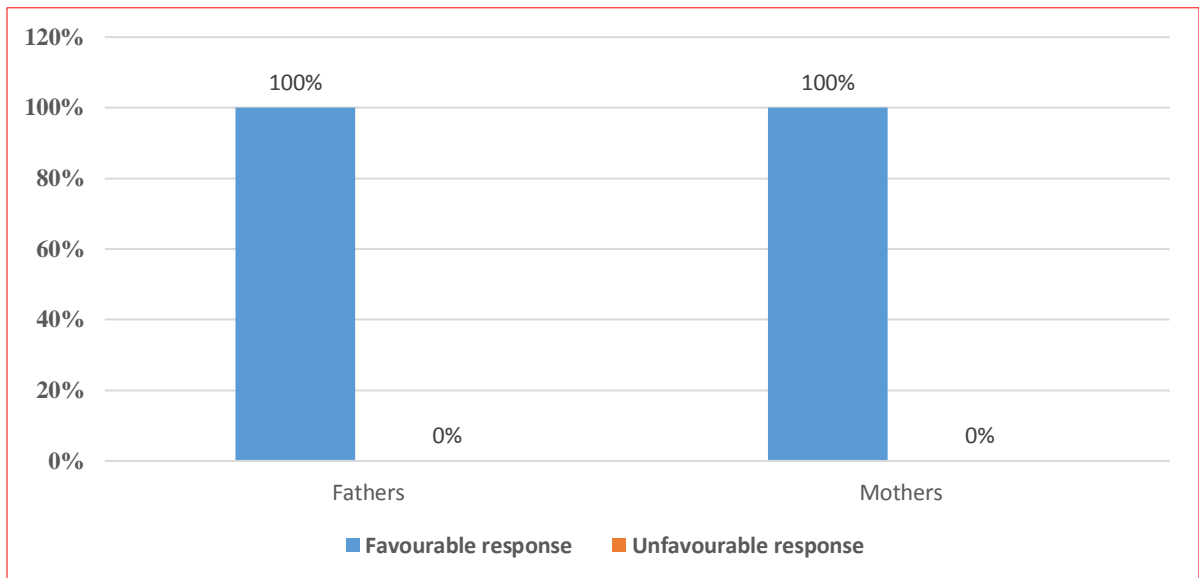
It may be concluded that 100 % of fathers and mothers have favourable responses.

**Statement. No. 3. Food/ diet of the children**

**Table. 4.2.1.3.** Shows the responses for food/ diet of the children

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those who are in favour including good and healthy diet. | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b><br>Those who are not in favour the same              | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 100 %          | 100 %          |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%             | 0%             |

**Figure. No. 4.2.1.3.** Shows the responses for food/ diet of the children



**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.1.3. & Figure. No. 4.2.1.3. Shows that 100 % of the fathers and mothers are about what to include in the diet of their children. Some of them replied that they used to include the things in the food suggested by doctors. They



sometimes visit/ consult the doctors for their healthy food. Some of them replied that they include milk, ghee, Roti, curd, lassi, pulses, rice, saag etc.

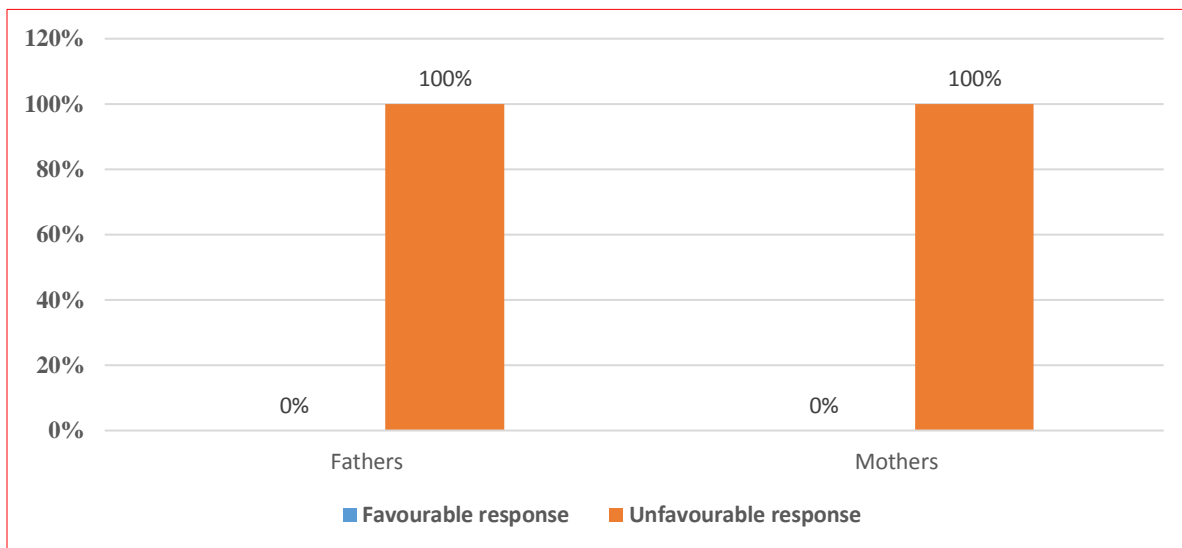
It may be concluded that 100 % of fathers and mothers have favourable responses.

**Statement. No. 4. To check food of Mid-Day Meal in the school.**

**Table. 4.2.1.4.** Shows the responses to check food of Mid-Day Meal in the school

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> those who visited the school to check the food            | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 0%             | 0%             |
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b> those who do not visited the school to check the food | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 100%           | 100%           |

**Figure. 4.2.1.4.** Shows the responses to check food of Mid-Day Meal in the school



**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.1.4. & Figure. 4.2.1.4. Shows that 100% of the fathers and mothers never visited schools to check the food. They further replied that although they visited the school but never checked the food of mid- day meal scheme. Some of

them replied that “we are from backward class i.e. SC’s and ST’s. So it is the matter of the untouchability, school teachers never allow us to check the whether it is healthy for students or not”. Further they replied that their children used to talk about cooking.

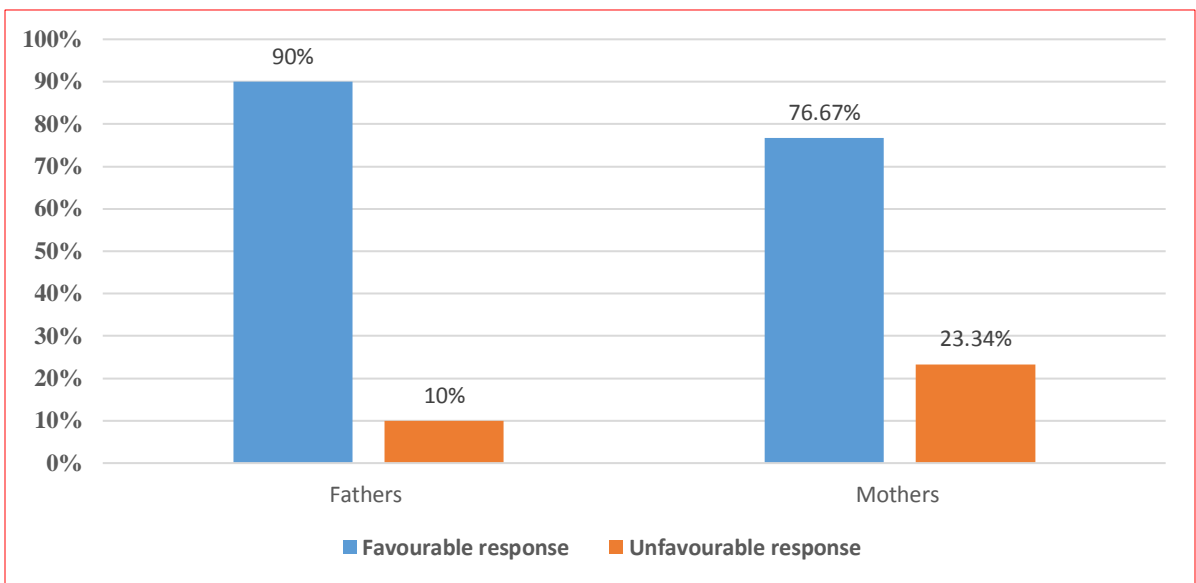
It may be concluded that 100 % of fathers and mothers have unfavourable responses.

**Statement No.5. Appropriate age for marriage of your children.**

**Table.no. 4.2.1.5.** Shows the responses for appropriate age for marriage of your children

| Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who suggests appropriate age | Responses  | Fathers             | Mothers |
|--|--|---------------------|---------|
|  | Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who do not suggest appropriate age | Favourable response | 90%     |
|  | Unfavourable response  | 10%                 | 23.34%  |

**Figure. 4.2.1.5.** Shows the responses for appropriate age for marriage of your children



**Interpretation:** Table no. 4.2.1.5 & Figure. 4.2.1.5. Shows that 90% of the fathers and 76.67% of the mothers were of the opinion that the child should marry at the age of 18 years for girls and 21 years for the boys. Some of them replied that first children should study. It is necessary to get job first then he/she marry. Some of the mothers were of the opinion that early marriage leads to burden on the child. “If we marry the child before his/her appropriate age it spoils the life. Further they replied that they will marry their children at the appropriate age, first they should complete their study. Along with this some were of the opinion that girls should marry as early as possible. 10% of the fathers and 23.34% of the mothers replied that girls needs to be marry as early as possible. It is better for the prestige of the family. And it will decreased the burden from the shoulders of the family.

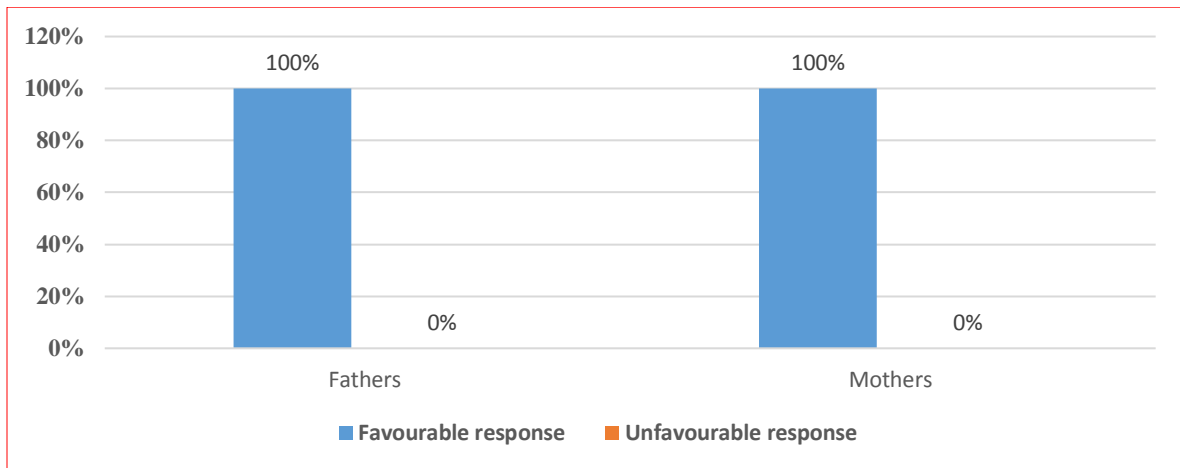
It may be concluded that 90% of the fathers and 76.67% have favourable responses and 10% of the fathers and 23.34% of the mothers have unfavourable responses.

**Statement. No. 6. Arrangement of the drinking and daily use water for children**

**Table. 4.2.1.6.** Shows the responses of Arrangement of the drinking and daily use water for children

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those who arrange from appropriate sources               | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 100%           | 100%           |
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b><br>Those who do not arrange from appropriate sources | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%             | 0%             |

**Figure. No. 4.2.1.6.** Shows the responses of Arrangement of the drinking and daily use water for children



**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.1.6. & Figure. No. 4.2.1.6. Shows that they all used water of “BOWLI”. It has natural and clean water. Till now no one affected by it. Some of them replied that “we have water pipe, but we do not use it for the purpose of drinking because it is not purified water”.

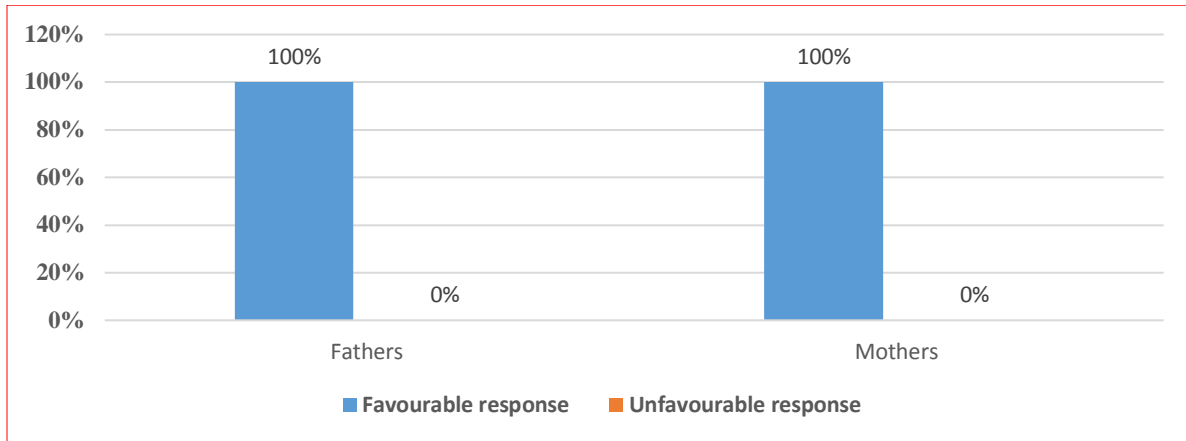
It may be concluded that 100 % of fathers and mothers have favourable responses.

**Statement. No. 7. Steps taken by parents when children gets sick.**

**Table. 4.2.1.7.** Shows the responses for Steps taken by parents when children gets sick

| Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who take them first to doctor      | Responses                    | Fathers | Mothers |
|--|------------------------------|---------|---------|
|  | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 100%    | 100%    |
| Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who do not take them to doctor | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%      | 0%      |

**Figure. No. 4.2.1.7.** Shows the responses for Steps taken by parents when children gets sick



**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.1.7. & Figure. No. 4.2.1.7. Shows that, all the fathers and mothers were of the opinion that “we take our children to the doctor when they get ill, because it helps to protect children from spreading diseases”

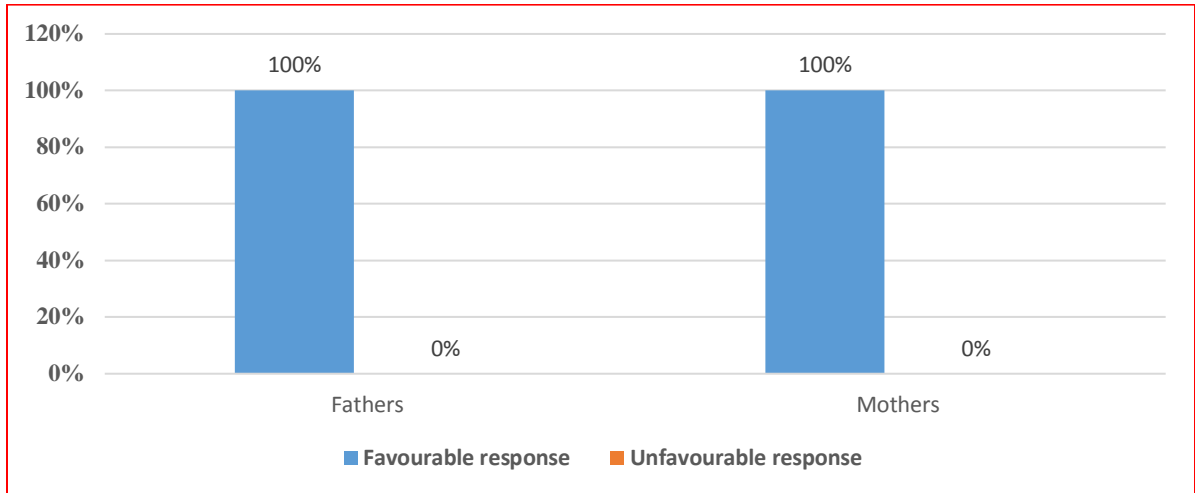
It may be concluded that 100 % of fathers and mothers have unfavourable responses.

**Statement. No. 8. To bring children polio booth timely.**

**Table. 4.2.1.8.** Shows the responses to bring children polio booth timely

| Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who take their children to polio booth.                     | Responses                    | Fathers | Mothers |
|---|------------------------------|---------|---------|
|   | <b>Favourable response</b>   |         | 100%    |
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b><br>Those who do not take their children to polio booth | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%      | 0%      |

**Figure. No. 4.2.1.8.** Shows the responses to bring children polio booth timely



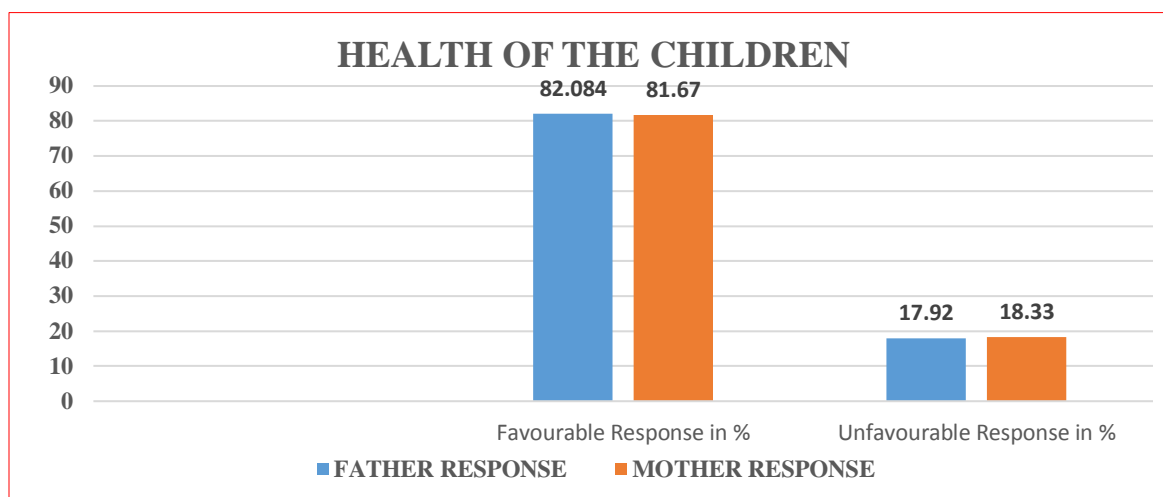
**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.1.8. & Figure. No. 4.2.1.8. Shows that 100% of the fathers and mothers replied they take their children to polio booth, time to time. Some of them replied that “it is our duty to take our children to Polio Booth. It vaccine protect the children from harmful diseases” they replied. Further interviewer asked them “How you get information about polio?” They replied that they got information from the announcements and sometimes “we listen from other peoples” they said.

It may be concluded that 100 % of fathers and mothers have unfavourable responses.

**Table. 4.2.1.** Shows the responses of the Dimension “*Health of the Children*”

| <b>HEALTH OF THE CHILDREN</b> |                                |                                  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Respondents</b>            | <b>Favorable Response in %</b> | <b>Unfavorable Response in %</b> |
| FATHER RESPONSE               | 82.084                         | 17.92                            |
| MOTHER RESPONSE               | 81.67                          | 18.33                            |

**Figure. 4.2.1. Shows the responses of the Dimension “Health of the Children”**



**Interpretation:** On the basis of the analysis of the above all questions related to the awareness of parents towards health of the children, it has been found that 82.084% of the fathers and 81.67 of mothers have favourable responses towards the health of their children which shows their awareness about the good health of their children. Along with this 17.92% of the fathers and 18.33% of the mothers have unfavourable responses which may indicate the less awareness of parents towards the Health of the children.

**Problems identified (Health of the Children):** After an in-depth interview with the parents researcher identified some of the problems, parents (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) are facing for Access to School.

- It was found that 33.34% and 23.34% of the mothers replied that there is no need of bathroom in the school. They have unfavourable responses bathrooms in the school.
- It was found that majority of parents are aware about the diet of the children but sometimes due to poor economic condition they cannot afford all the food requirements.

- Along with this it was found that 10% of the fathers and 23.34% of mothers have unfavourable responses regarding the marriage of their children. They were of the opinion that girls should marry as early as possible because it will help to maintain prestige in society and will reduce the burden of parents.

**Discussion of the result (Awareness towards Health of the Children):** As it is the popular saying that Sound Mind resides in the sound body, and the sound body is not possible without good health and nutrition and other related things. It has been found that 82.084% of the fathers and 81.67 of mothers have favourable responses towards the health of their children which shows their awareness about the good health of their children. Along with this 17.92% of the fathers and 18.33% of the mothers have unfavourable responses which may indicate the less awareness of parents towards the Health of the children. Mothers are not very aware about the oral health of their children in Kashmir **(Sultan, Tasneem & Gowhar, 2016)**. India has signed in the UN Convention on Childs rights but till now Indian has very less interventions to address the child's health problems as it is using insufficient fund to meet the problems of health of the child. There is need of welfare based approach to address to realize the child rights. Health care delivery system needs to be made fully functional and there is a need of proper implementation of programs **(Srivastava R. N. 2015)**.

It is the responsibility of the social workers to protect the rights of their clients. There are different organizations for the protection of child's rights and breastfeeding is the right of the every children that breastfeeding needs to be consider in the policies and it should be considered as rights of children **(Karleen D. Gribble & Gallagher 2014)**.



Northern states of India suffer from high levels of child malnutrition. The reasons for this has been found that there is very lowest level of budget allocation from central government. Findings of the study also revealed that there is a little evidence of Programme impact on child nutrition status in villages with ICDS centers. **(Michael L, Gupta, & OIvaschenko 2005)**. As per the mid-day meal scheme is concerned, it found in the present study that children gets Mid-day meal in the schools is appropriate and no children suffered by any type of diseases due to it. Along with this 66.67% of fathers and 76.67% of mothers said that they visited the school, and there are bathrooms in the school. There is big need of bathrooms for children. It will protect their children from occurring accidents. Some of them was of the opinion that *“toilets are essential for cleanliness and health of the children but no one take care of the cleanliness of the bathroom in the school and they are useless”*. They replied. Along with this the researcher also found that 33.34% of the fathers and 23.34% of the mothers replied for the question “what is the need of bathrooms in the school?” They replied that there is no need of toilets in the school. *“As we are living in the villages, then there are many open fields which can be used as latrine and toilets”*. They further replied that toilets needed in the urban school, there is no need of it in the rural schools. These percentage of parents needs to aware about the use of bathrooms and toilets. As per the issue of child marriage is concerned they replied that girls should marry as early as possible. 10% of the fathers and 23.34% of the mothers replied that girls needs to be marry as early as possible. It is better for the prestige of the family. And it will decreased the burden from the shoulders of the family. It means there is social problem in the society. Social prejudices along with poor economic condition and less Education are responsible for the early child marriage.

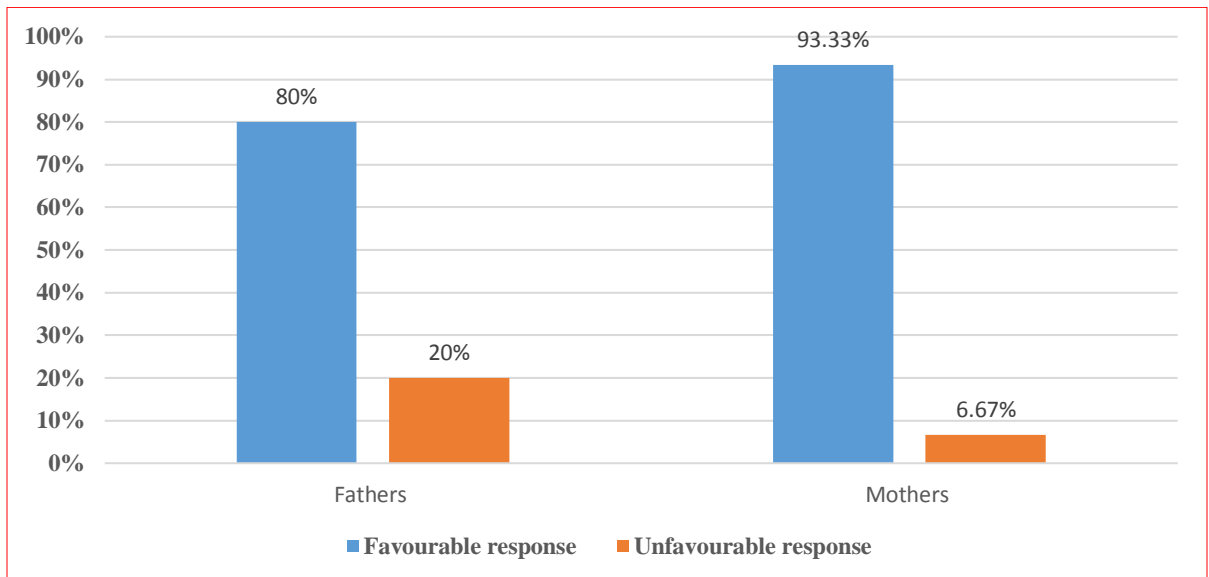
➤ **4.2.2. Care of children**

**Statement no. 9. Environment in which parents like to involve their children.**

**Table. 4.2.2.1.** Shows the responses for environment in which parents like to involve their children.

| Response 'in favour' means: Those who are favour of Educational environment.<br><br>Response 'not in favour' means: Those who are not totally in favour Educational environment | Responses                    | Fathers | Mothers |
|---|------------------------------|---------|---------|
|   | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 80%     | 93.33%  |
|   | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 20%     | 6.67%   |

**Figure. 4.2.2.1.** Shows the responses for environment in which parents like to involve their children.



**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.2.1. & Figure. 4.2.2.1. Shows that 80% of the fathers and 93.33% mothers replied that they try to maintain the congenial environment in the home. They replied that they always focus on the study of their children. Further they replied that they do not engage their children in any hard and heavy task which affect their health. They replied that they try to make every possible efforts for creating a good home environment. Along with this 20% of fathers and 6.67% of the mothers replied that they never make the special efforts. They engaged sometimes their children in the domestic and other related works.

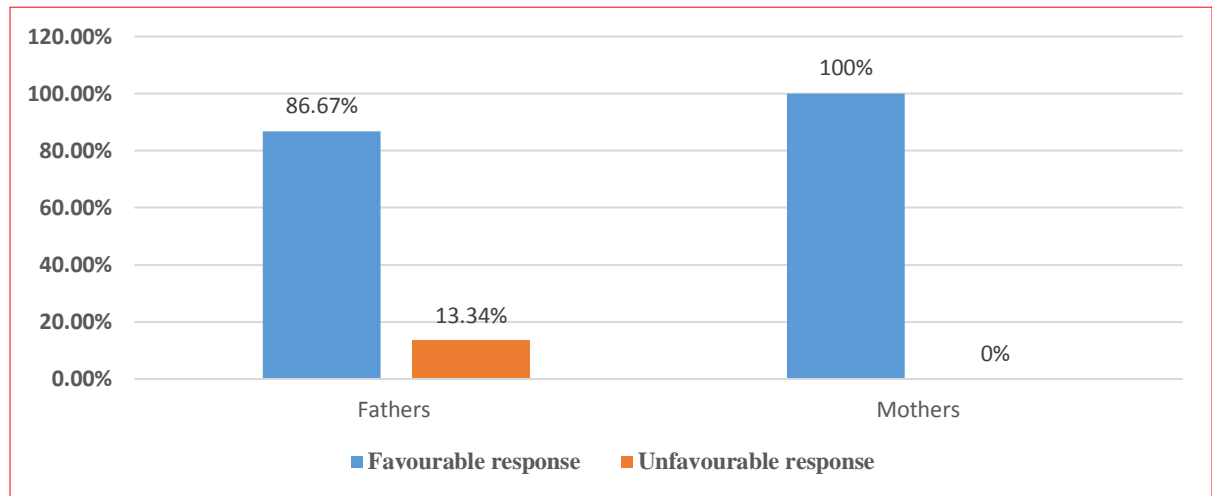
It may be concluded that 80% of the fathers and 93.33% mothers have favourable responses and 20% of fathers and 6.67% of the mothers have unfavourable responses.

**Statement. No.10. Taken care of yourself / your wife during Pregnancy.**

Table. 4.2.2.2. Shows the responses of taken care of yourself / your wife during Pregnancy

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those who take care in a better way                     | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 86.67%         | 100%           |
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b><br>Those who do not take care in appropriate manner | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 13.34%         | 0%             |

**Figure. No. 4.2.2.2.** Shows the responses of taken care of yourself / your wife during Pregnancy



**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.2.2. & Figure. No. 4.2.2.2. Shows that 86.67% of fathers and 100% of the mothers replied that they are aware about diet needs to be taken during pregnancy. They replied that they took fruits, vegetables, milk, ghee and dry fruits and other healthy ingredients during pregnancy and also at pre-pregnancy and after birth of the baby. They also replied that they consulted doctors time to time. Some of them replied that “although we are aware about what should be taken during pregnancy, but sometimes due to poor economic condition it becomes expensive for us”. Along with this 13.34% of the fathers replied that they are little bit aware about precautions to be taken during pregnancy. They replied that they never visited/ consulted doctors for the same. They replied that “whatever “DAI” suggests, they applied the same”.

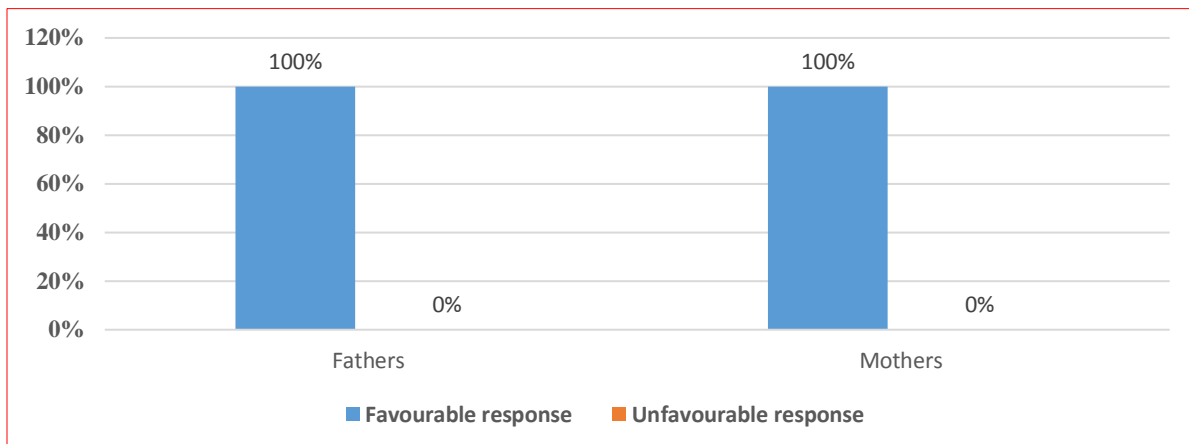
It may be concluded that 86.67% of fathers and 100% of the mothers have favourable responses and 13.34% of the fathers have unfavourable responses.

**Statement no. 11. Sexual harassment with the children.**

**Table. 4.2.2.3.** Shows the responses of Sexual harassment with the children

| Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who are in favour of taking action         | Responses                    | Fathers                    | Mothers |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
|  |                              | <b>Favourable response</b> | 100%    |
| Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who are not in favour of taking action |                              |                            |         |
|  | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 0%                         | 0%      |

**Figure. No. 4.2.2.3.** Shows the responses of Sexual harassment with the children



**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.2.3. & Figure. No. 4.2.2.3. Shows that 100% of the fathers and mothers replied that their children never been harassed by anyone. Some of them replied that their children are here in the nearby schools. Interviewer further questioned that “what to do, when someone will try to harass your ward”. All of them replied that they will complaint to the police stations.

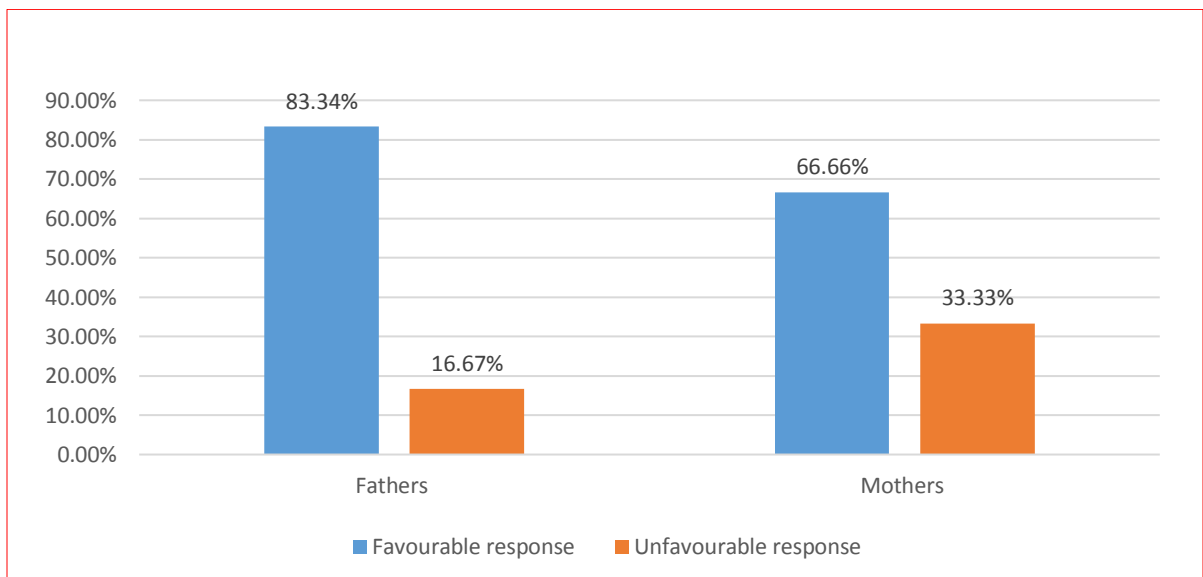
It may be concluded that 100% of fathers and 100% of the mothers have favourable responses.

**Statement no.12. Task assign by parents to their children after returning from school.**

**Table. 4.2.2.4.** Shows the responses of task assign by parents to their children after returning from school.

| <b>Response in favour means:</b> Those who are in favour of assigning appropriate task.<br><br><b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b> Those who are not in favour of the above same. | Responses                    | Fathers | Mothers |
|--|------------------------------|---------|---------|
|  | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 83.34 % | 66.67%  |
|  | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 16.67%  | 33.34%  |

**Figure. No. 4.2.2.4.** Shows the responses of task assign by parents to their children after returning from school.



**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.2.4. & Figure. No. 4.2.2.4. Shows that 83.34 % of the fathers and 66.67% of the mothers told that they do not engage their children to any

domestic work. They replied that their children after returning from school focus only on study. Parents replied that they themselves ask their children to study after rest. Along with this, some of the opinion which comprised of 16.67% of fathers and 33.34% of mothers that their children should do some work, otherwise they become lazy. They should do domestic work whenever they get time. Along with study it is necessary to learn the domestic task for future benefit. Some of them replied that in future their children have to hold the responsibilities of the home. First children should consider the domestic work. Some of them said that their children graze the domestic animals, goats and sheep.

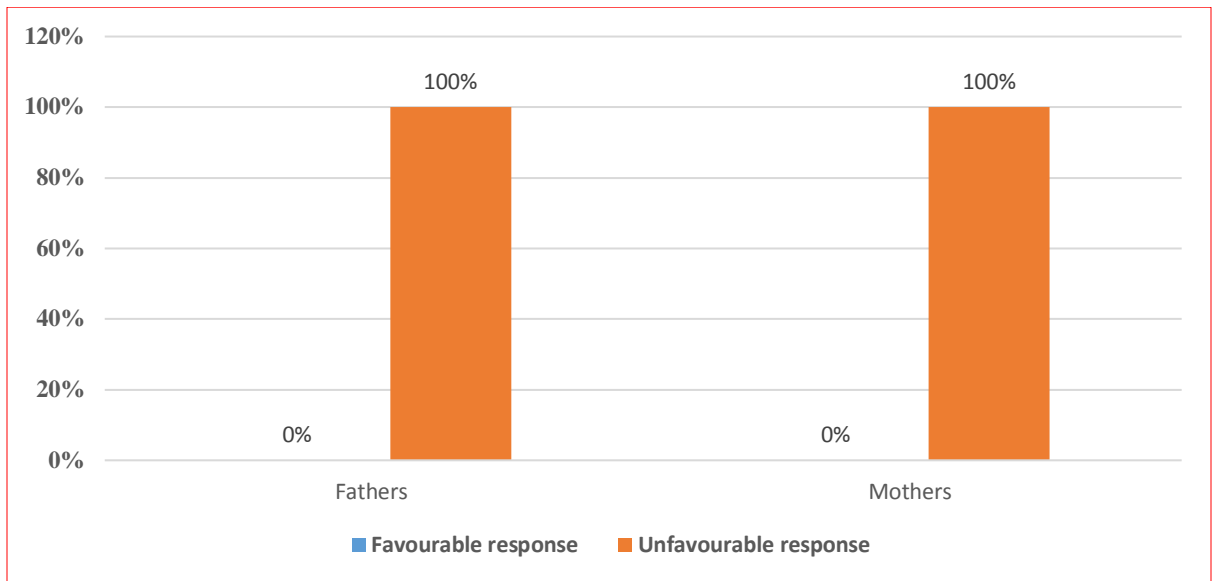
It may be concluded that 83.34% of fathers and 66.67% of the mothers have favourable responses and 13.34% of the fathers have unfavourable responses.

**Statement. No. 13. Having Idea about any organization or commission which works for child protection.**

**Table. 4.2.2.5.** Shows the responses of having Idea about any organization or commission which works for child protection.

| <b>Response ‘in favour’ means:</b> Those who are aware about commission/organisation         | <b>Responses</b>             | <b>Fathers</b> | <b>Mothers</b> |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Response ‘not in favour’ means:</b> Those who are not aware about organisation/commission | <b>Favourable response</b>   | 0%             | 0%             |
|  | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 100%           | 100%           |

**Figure. No. 4.2.2.5.** Shows the responses of having Idea about any organisation or commission which works for child protection.



**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.2.5. & Figure. No. 4.2.2.5. Shows that no one is aware about the any organization. All of them replied that they did not listen about any organization. Even nobody makes us aware about it.

It may be concluded that 100% of fathers and mothers have unfavourable responses.

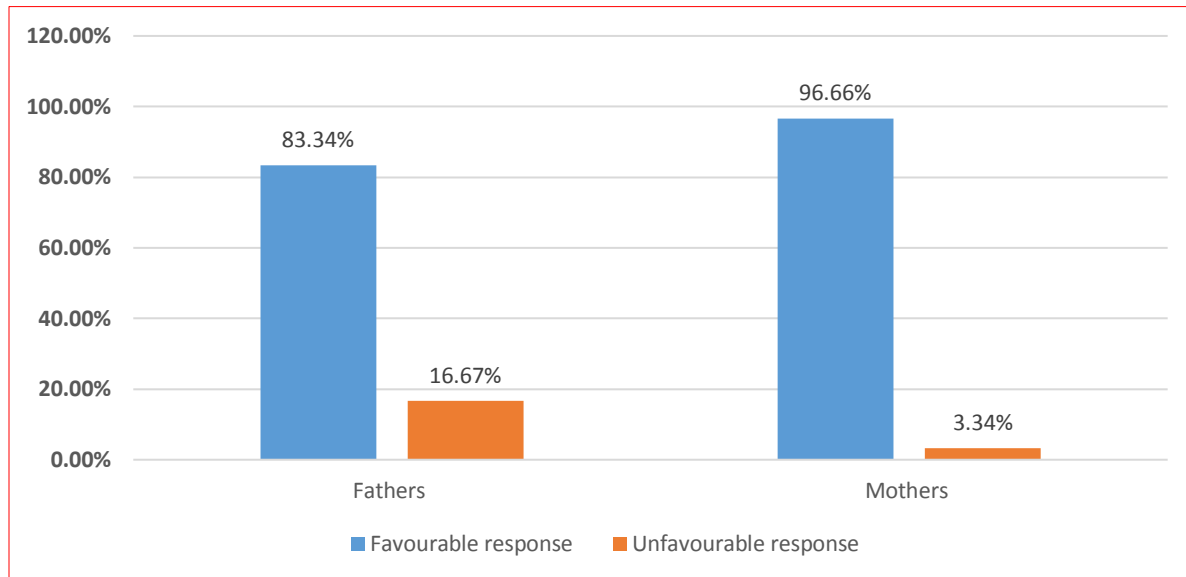
**Statement No. 14. Face any problem to meet the needs of children.**

**Table. 4.2.2.6.** Shows the responses to face any problem to meet the needs of children.

| Response 'in favour' means: Those who feel problem                | Responses                    | Fathers | Mothers |
|---|------------------------------|---------|---------|
|   | <b>Favourable response</b>   |         | 83.34 % |
| Response 'not in favour' means: Those who do not feel any problem | <b>Unfavourable response</b> | 16.67%  | 3.34%   |



**Figure. No. 4.2.2.6.** Shows the responses to face any problem to meet the needs of children.



**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.2.6. & Figure. No. 4.2.2.6. Shows that 83.34 % of the fathers and 96.66% of the mothers felt problem in the rearing of their children because all of them have more than four children. Some of them have five to six. They replied that it is difficult for them to pay the school fee and other expenses because of poor economic condition. Some of them also replied that it is difficult for them to meet other basic needs. Further they replied that government should help us economically. On the other hand 16.67% of the fathers and 3.34% of the mothers replied that they do not have any problem in the rearing of their children.

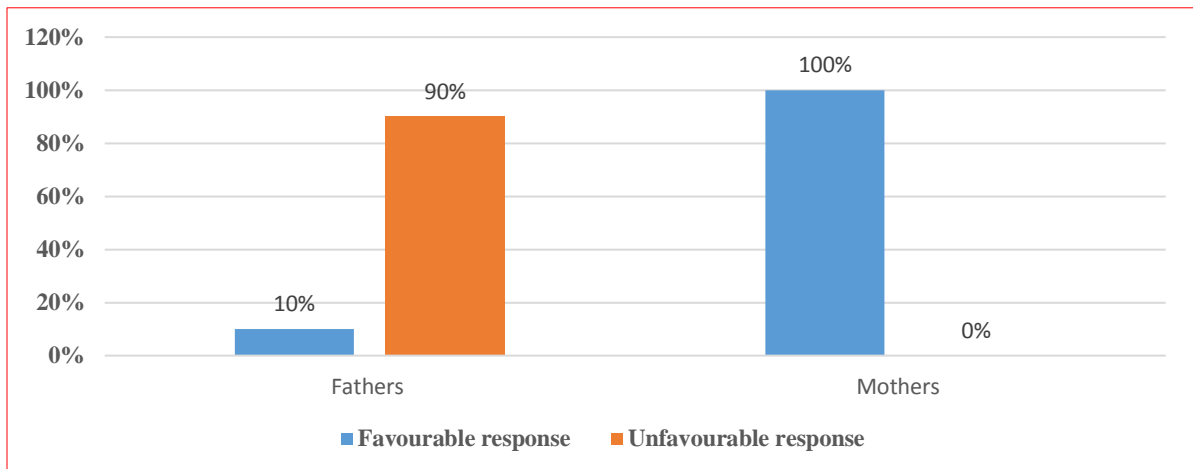
It may be concluded that 83.34 % of fathers and 96.66% of the mothers have favourable responses and 16.67% of the fathers and 3.34% have unfavourable responses.

**Statement. No. 15. Smoking by parents and special place in their house to smoke.**

**Table. 4.2.2.7** Shows the responses of smoking by parents and special place in their house to smoke.

| Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who are in favour of smoking out of place.<br><br>Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who are not in favour of smoking out of home | Responses             | Fathers | Mothers |
|--|-----------------------|---------|---------|
|  | Favourable response   | 10%     | 100%    |
|  | Unfavourable response | 90%     | 0%      |

**Figure. No. 4.2.2.7.** Shows the responses of smoking by parents and special place in their house to smoke.



**Interpretation:** Table. 4.2.2.7 & Figure. No. 4.2.2.7. Shows that 10% of the fathers and 100% of the mothers are “aware about where to smoke” and they also suggest that one should not smoke. All of them replied that they never smoke. Some of them replied that smoking is injurious to for health. They replied that one should smoke at particular place, where other people may not affected. At home one should not smoke because it affect the

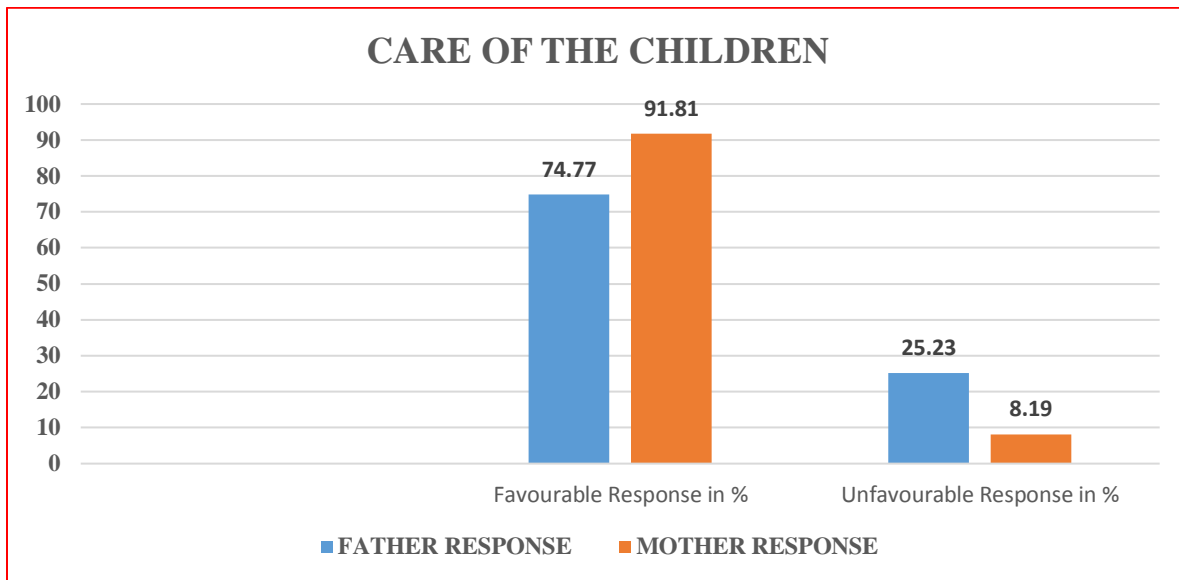
health of their children. But at the same time 90 % of the fathers replied that they smoke in the home as usual. “There is no special place for smoking” they replied.

It may be concluded that 10%of fathers and 100%of the mothers have favourable responses and 90 % of the fathers have unfavourable responses.

**Table. No. 4.2.2. Shows the responses for the dimension “Care of the Children”**

| CARE OF THE CHILDREN |                         |                           |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Respondents          | Favorable Response in % | Unfavorable Response in % |
| FATHER RESPONSE      | 74.77                   | 25.23                     |
| MOTHER RESPONSE      | 91.81                   | 8.19                      |

**Figure. No. 4.2.2. Shows the responses for the dimension “Care of the Children”**



**Interpretation:** On the basis of the analysis of the all the questions related to the dimension “care of the children”, it has been found that 74.77% of the fathers and 91.81 of mothers have favourable responses towards the care of their children which shows their

awareness how to take care of their children. Along with this 25.23% of the fathers and 8.19% of the mothers have unfavourable responses which may indicate the less awareness of parents towards care the children.

**Problems Identified (Care of the Children):** After an in-depth interview with the parent's researcher identified some of the problems, parents (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) are facing for Access to School.

- Although majority of the parents are aware of taking care of their children, but as per the take care of pregnant women is concerned it was found that due to poor economic condition they cannot afford all the things needed during pregnancy.
- Along with this it was found that 16.37% of fathers and 33.33of mothers replied that children should do work of their home.
- It was also found that nobody is aware about any organization working for protection of Childs Rights.

**Discussion of the result (Awareness towards Care of the Children):** As per the **dimension** "care of the children" is concerned, it has been found that 74.77% of the fathers and 91.81 of mothers have favourable responses towards the care of their children which shows their awareness to take care of their children. Along with this 25.23% of the fathers and 8.19% of the mothers have unfavourable responses which may indicate the less awareness of parents towards care the children. Educational Care of Child is the Part of the Parental Responsibilities. Parental support and family is one of the best institution for the success of the children in the school. Home, school and CWS as social institutions have their own acts and two of them have their own professionals with responsibility for the

child's education. It is the duty of all the stakeholders to protect the rights of the child (**Hansen, 2012**). The results of the present study reveals that 83.34 % of the fathers and 96.66% of the mothers felt problem in the rearing of their children because all of them have more than three or more than children. Some of them have five to six. They replied that it is difficult for them to pay the school fee and other expenses because of poor economic condition. Some of them also replied that it is difficult for them to meet other basic needs. Further they replied that government should help us economically. Children's rights have been the subject of much international interest in recent years. It is the responsibility of the parents to respect the rights of their child, parents should consider the Freedom of expression, religion, and association, the right to identity (**Gerison L. 2008**). In this way parents need to care and respect the rights of their children and parents should consider the identity of the children in the family as well in the society. As in the present study found that 83.34 % of the fathers and 66.67% of the mothers told that they do not engage their children to any domestic work. They respect their civil rights in the family. They replied that their children after returning from school focus only on study. Parents replied that they themselves ask their children to study after rest. White, female, married have positive feelings about their first pregnancies and black, materialistic, have three or more children, and express negative feelings about their first pregnancies (**Peggy & Giordano 1997**). Present study can be interlinked with the study of **Theodore G. Peggy & Giordano C** in the manner that the present study revealed that 86.67% of fathers and 100% of the mothers replied that they are aware about diet needs to be taken during pregnancy. They replied that they took fruits, vegetables, milk, ghee and dry fruits and other healthy ingredients during pregnancy and also at pre-pregnancy and after birth of the baby. They also replied that they

consulted doctors time to time. Some of them replied that “although we are aware about what should be taken during pregnancy, but sometimes due to poor economic condition it becomes expensive for us”. Along with this 83.34 % of the fathers and 96.66% of the mothers felt problem in the rearing of their children because all of them have more than four children. Some of them have five to six. They replied that it is difficult for them to pay the school fee and other expenses because of poor economic condition. Some of them also replied that it is difficult for them to meet other basic needs. Further they replied that government should help us economically. It can be the point of discussion that 90 % of the fathers in favour of smoking in the home which is harmful for the health of the children. They do not have any special place for smoking. But all the mothers are not in the favour of smoking in the home. Along with this, some of the opinion (16.67% of fathers and 33.34% of mothers) that their children should do some work, otherwise they become lazy. They should do domestic work whenever they get time. Along with study it is necessary to learn the domestic task for future benefit. Some of them replied that in future their children have to hold the responsibilities of the home. First children should consider the domestic work. Some of them said that their children graze the cattles, goats and sheep. 13.34% of the fathers replied that they are little bit aware about precautions to be taken during pregnancy. They replied that they never visited/ consulted doctors for the same. They replied that “whatever “DAI” suggests, they applied the same.

**Discussion of the result (Rights Related to Health and care):** As it is the popular saying that Sound Mind resides in the sound body, and the sound body is not possible without good health and nutrition and other related things. It has been found that 82.084%

of the fathers and 81.67 of mothers have favourable responses towards the health of their children which shows their awareness about the good health of their children. Along with this 17.92% of the fathers and 18.33% of the mothers have unfavourable responses which may indicate the less awareness of parents towards the Health of the children. Mothers are not very aware about the oral health of their children in Kashmir (**Sultan, Tasneem & Gowhar, 2016**). India has signed in the UN Convention on Childs rights but till now Indian has very less interventions to address the child's health problems as it is using insufficient fund to meet the problems of health of the child. There is need of welfare based approach to address to realize the child rights. Health care delivery system needs to be made fully functional and there is a need of proper implementation of programs (**Srivastava R. N. 2015**).

It is the responsibility of the social workers to protect the rights of their clients. There are different organizations for the protection of child's rights and breastfeeding is the right of the every children that breastfeeding needs to be consider in the policies and it should be considered as rights of children (**Gribble & Gallagher 2014**). Northern states of India suffer from high levels of child malnutrition. The reasons for this has been found that there is very lowest level of budget allocation from central government. Findings of the study also revealed that there is a little evidence of Programme impact on child nutrition status in villages with ICDS centers. (**Gupta, & Oivaschenko, 2005**). As per the mid-day meal scheme is concerned, it found in the present study that children gets Mid-day meal in the schools is appropriate and no children suffered by any type of diseases due to it. Along with this 66.67% of fathers and 76.67% of mothers said that they visited the school, and there are bathrooms in the school. There is big need of bathrooms for children. It will

protect their children from occurring accidents. Some of them was of the opinion that *“bathrooms are essential for cleanliness and health of the children but no one take care of the cleanliness of the bathroom in the school and they are useless”*. They replied. Along with this the researcher also found that 33.34% of the fathers and 23.34% of the mothers replied for the question “what is the need of bathrooms in the school?” They replied that there is no need of bathrooms in the school. *“As we are living in the villages, then there are many open fields which can be used as latrine and toilets”*. They further replied that bathrooms needed in the urban school, there is no need of it in the rural schools. These percentage of parents needs to aware about the use of bathrooms and toilets. As per the issue of child marriage is concerned they replied that girls should marry as early as possible. 10% of the fathers and 23.34% of the mothers replied that girls needs to be marry as early as possible. It is better for the prestige of the family. And it will decreased the burden from the shoulders of the family. It means there is social problem in the society. Social prejudices along with poor economic condition and less Education are responsible for the early child marriage.

**As per the dimension** “care of the children” is concerned, it has been found that 74.77% of the fathers and 91.81 of mothers have favourable responses towards the care of their children which shows their awareness to take care of their children. Along with this 25.23% of the fathers and 8.19% of the mothers have unfavourable responses which may indicate the less awareness of parents towards care the children. Educational Care of Child is the Part of the Parental Responsibilities. Parental support and family is one of the best institution for the success of the children in the school. Home, school and CWS as social



institutions have their own acts and two of them have their own professionals with responsibility for the child's education. It is the duty of all the stakeholders to protect the rights of the child (**Hansen, 2012**). The results of the present study reveals that 83.34 % of the fathers and 96.66% of the mothers felt problem in the rearing of their children because all of them have more than three or more than children. Some of them have five to six. They replied that it is difficult for them to pay the school fee and other expenses because of poor economic condition. Some of them also replied that it is difficult for them to meet other basic needs. Further they replied that government should help us economically. Children's rights have been the subject of much international interest in recent years. It is the responsibility of the parents to respect the rights of their child, parents should consider the Freedom of expression, religion, and association, the right to identity (**Gerison L. 2008**). In this way parents need to care and respect the rights of their children and parents should consider the identity of the children in the family as well in the society. As in the present study found that 83.34 % of the fathers and 66.67% of the mothers told that they do not engage their children to any domestic work. They respect their civil rights in the family. They replied that their children after returning from school focus only on study. Parents replied that they themselves ask their children to study after rest. White, female, married have positive feelings about their first pregnancies and black, materialistic, have three or more children, and express negative feelings about their first pregnancies (**Peggy & Giordano 1997**). Present study can be interlinked with the study of **Theodore G. Peggy & Giordano, C.** in the manner that the present study revealed that 86.67% of fathers and 100% of the mothers replied that they are aware about diet needs to be taken during pregnancy. They replied that they took fruits, vegetables, milk, ghee and dry fruits

and other healthy ingredients during pregnancy and also at pre-pregnancy and after birth of the baby. They also replied that they consulted doctors time to time. Some of them replied that “although we are aware about what should be taken during pregnancy, but sometimes due to poor economic condition it becomes expensive for us”. Along with this 83.34 % of the fathers and 96.66% of the mothers felt problem in the rearing of their children because all of them have more than four children. Some of them have five to six. They replied that it is difficult for them to pay the school fee and other expenses because of poor economic condition. Some of them also replied that it is difficult for them to meet other basic needs. Further they replied that government should help us economically. It can be the point of discussion that 90 % of the fathers in favour of smoking in the home which is harmful for the health of the children. They do not have any special place for smoking. But all the mothers are not in the favour of smoking in the home. Along with this, some of the opinion (16.67% of fathers and 33.34% of mothers) that their children should do some work, otherwise they become lazy. They should do domestic work whenever they get time. Along with study it is necessary to learn the domestic task for future benefit. Some of them replied that in future their children have to hold the responsibilities of the home. First children should consider the domestic work. Some of them said that their children graze the cattles, goats and sheep. 13.34% of the fathers replied that they are little bit aware about precautions to be taken during pregnancy. They replied that they never visited/ consulted doctors for the same. They replied that “whatever “DAI” suggests, they applied the same.