

Marginalized children and their Education: A study of Parental Awareness towards Child's Rights in Udhampur District

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Declaration

This is to certify that the material embodied in the present work entitled “*Marginalized children and their Education: A Study of Parental Awareness towards Child’s Rights in Udhampur District*”, is based on my original research work. It has not been submitted in part or full for any other diploma or degree of any University/ Institution deemed to be University and College/ Institution of National Importance. References from other works have been duly cited at the relevant places.

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CHAPTER-1

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Education is the right of an every individual. It has been recognized in the various national and international treaties such as, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1981) in India, it has been inserted in the Article 21-A of the Indian constitution that Every children should access to education as it is the right of an every child to get free and compulsory Education under the age group of 6-14 years. These entities affirm that education is to be given to promote the value of human rights, it is the aim the Education that it should promote personal development, and should make individual able to contribute to the society, develop understanding, friendship and tolerance. The aim of right to Education is not only to access Education to all but to eradicate all the imbalances related to access to education and to eradicate the discriminative attitude in all the Educational level. In addition there is need for the fulfillment of the Educational, civil, rights related to health and care, rights to related to sexual offences, so that the goal of Education for all (EFA) with quality Education can be achieved. . (UNICEF 2010).

As 86th amendment of the constitution laid the provision of the free and compulsory Education of all the children till the age of 6-14 years, it has also laid provision in the Article 51- A that imposes a fundamental duty upon parents or guardians to provide opportunities for education of their children/wards between the ages of 6 and 14 years. Child marriage is one of the great threat in India from very beginning. To eradicate this

malpractice from the family, government adopted the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 which prescribes a minimum age of 21 years for males and 18 years for females. It does little to protect children who have been married off, sometimes even before they can stand on their feet. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was enacted in 1986, to specifically address the situation of child labour. By distinguishing between hazardous and nonhazardous forms of labour, and identifying certain processes and occupations from which children are prohibited from working, it leaves out a large range of activities that children are engaged in and thus continue to be exploited and abused. The large-scale exploitation and abuse of children employed in domestic work and hotels are cases in point. On August 1, 2006, the Ministry of Labour added the following occupations to the list of hazardous occupations: domestic servants, workers in dhabas, restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreational Centre's. The notification for this came into effect on 10 October 2006.

Discrimination against Children the Government has adopted a policy of affirmative action towards addressing issues of socially backward groups, such as the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and the Other Backward Classes as well as the girl child. New National Policy for Children India adopted a National Policy for Children in 1974, declaring children to be the nation's most precious asset. There is a great shift in adopting the child's rights based approach from 1974 till date. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the Nodal Ministry responsible for all matters concerning children. With the objective of strengthening central level coordination, a National Coordinating Mechanism (NCM) was constituted way back in January 2000 through an executive order issued by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. (Savita Bhakhry 2006).

The constitution of India has assigned the special status to Scheduled tribes, the scheduled tribes such as Adivasi's, vanbasis, tribes or tribals. In India there is near about 8% of the tribal population. They have their own way of living, having their own language according to the regions they are residing in. According to the Census 2001 India has 74.6 million tribal population. The Indian state Madhya Pradesh have large number of Scheduled Tribes constituting 16.40 followed by Orrisa and Jharkhand. There were 16 million ST children (10.87 million of 6-11 years and 5.12 million of 11-14 years) as of March 2001, out of the total child population in India of about 193 million in the age group of 6 to 14 years (Selected Educational Statistics – 2000-01, Government of India). One of the important initiative taken by Indian government for the Education of Tribes in the National Policy on Education 1986. These are some considerations for the Education of the tribes.

1.1 Meaning and indicators of Marginalization

The term Marginalization has broader meaning, it has vast area to define what exactly marginalization is. It is a living condition which is affecting the millions of people of the world. The section of the population who have little control over the lives and resources available to them is called marginalized section. They are alienated from the mainstreaming of the society and cannot access the resources to get the share from the society (Ramesh 2013)

Indian society is divided on the basis of creed, color, caste, religion, region, gender, disability, sexual preferences etc. and there is also a social, political economic inequalities. If we talk about Marginalization, even after independence of India there is the vast section of people who are marginalized due to one and another reason. There are the large section

of the people who are suffering from poverty, hunger, ill-health, they are not accessing the facilities like other section of the society as well as they are not participating in the activities which are performed by the other sections. There is a need to make the marginalized population aware about their rights which will help them to develop insight amongst them regarding the need of Educational, civil, rights related to health and care rights of their children. The act such as Right to Information (RTI) can be helpful for the marginalized section to enquire certain aspects of their marginalization. Marginalized needs to be involved in the collective actions to resolve their issues. (Gatty 2012)

In every period of human history, social exclusion and marginalization found. After the second phase of the twentieth century various governmental, non-governmental agencies paid more attention to the situation of those who are excluded due to one and another reason. Social researches are also carried out in the area of social exclusion to advocate the sustainable changes. The issues like discrimination, racism, poverty, globalization, immigration, social welfare, health and human rights were to be considered in the studies. The individuals or groups who can be listed in the category of marginalization are: ethnic minorities, immigrants, disabled persons, isolated older persons, ex-prisoners, drug users, and people living with HIV/AIDS, psychiatric patients, sex workers, homeless people and marginalized youth. The common social, economic and individual problems are faced by these people, even if their backgrounds may be diverse and different. Seemingly different aspects may vary for marginalization for different setting and regions: for example poverty is the one factor of marginalization in the one particular country or region, there may be different indicator of marginalization for other country i.e. drug users, criminalization discrimination to the particular section etc.

(Eberhard Schatz Katrin Schiffer, 2008). Marginalized are those groups of individuals who denied access to important positions and processes related to economic religious, and political power in the society (Marshall, 1998).

Gender, culture, language, race, sexual orientation, lifestyle and the socio-economic position or class are also the factors of marginalization, which influence the position of an individual or a group in the society. At all marginalization can be defined while taking into consideration the Vulnerable groups like migrants and ethnic minorities, homeless people, drug addicts, sex workers, youth with risk behavior, isolated older people or people with disabilities, people residing in the far-flung and backward areas where there little access of resources than mainstreaming. The problems of these people can be related to homelessness, unemployment, poor access to social and health services, low health status and poor living conditions. (Schatz and Schiffer, 2008).

Marginalization and social exclusion are the terms related to each other. When the peoples or the individuals are excluded from the mainstreamed society and denied to full access of various rights opportunities and resources that are other group of the society are availing. In this way social exclusion is that which affected individuals or communities are prevented from participating fully in the economic, social, and political life of the society in which they live. Some of the expert's opinion is that the condition of poverty leads to marginalization, they said that entire community can be affected by poverty which is the factor of marginalization, the people are marginalized due to loss of land, affected by disasters, and they could be marginalized due to their exploitation by elite society such as Adivasi's and tribal community.

In Jammu and Kashmir the indicators of marginalization are tribal community such as Gujjar's and Bakarwals, Gaddi and people residing in the far-flung and hilly areas where there is little means of communication and transportation. This marginalization is affecting the children's rights to Education, their civil rights and child's related to health and care, and right of protection of children from sexual offences. As the aim of Right of Children to Free and compulsory Education Act 2009 to quality education to all the children's in between the age of 6-14 years cannot be attained unless Equal access of all the children is done. All the children from different social groups need be included in the mainstreaming of Education which will help in reshaping the destiny of the society and nation.

There are many incidence of child abuse and exploitation whether within the home, at school, at the workplace or in society at large is increasing in one and another way. Many children are being physically and emotionally attacked, sexually abused and inducted into drug abuse and crime, along with this denial of physical and emotional care, care related to their health and nutrition. In this regard parents and teachers needs to aware about the rights of the children so that their rights can be protected.

No section of society should remain discarded, all sections including scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Dalits and Trials are also an integral part of our society. Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes faced marginalization in many spheres of activity – social political, economic. There are special provisions for the protection of the rights of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other marginalized population but the main hindrance is that they are not aware about their rights. It is the responsibility of the government to provide them a platform of awareness so that they can contribute in the development of society. If they are aware about their rights they automatically develop

insight amongst them to protect the rights of their children as well. The one of the hindrance of the integration is untouchability which is prevalent in most of the parts of country, this practice has very negative impact on the on rights of the individual such as rights to life and right to personal liberty. Our law should secure and protect the life of the individual from discrimination and untouchability. (UNDP, 2012)

1.2 Reasons behind marginalization

- There are several structural, cultural and personal factors are responsible for the marginalization.
- The another factor which is responsible for marginalization is formulation of government policies without the participation of marginalized section
- The one of the factor is marginalization due to far-flung and hilly areas. Along with this dominant culture that functions in an undemocratic way, without the inclusion of the oppressed.
- It is the prevalent practice that poor and disadvantaged groups are not included in the decision making process, which lags them in the awareness.
- This section needs to Educate and trained to bring change in knowledge, attitude and skills among the Marginalized, they need to be oriented to envision and work for promoting change in unjust social structures. (Gatty 2012).

1.3 National Commission for protection of Childs Rights

The NCPCR was established in the month of March 2007, under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. The mandatory tasks of the commission is to monitor all laws, policies, programmes, and other mechanisms in the country to ensure the

rights of the children which are enshrined in the constitution. Along with National commission for the protection of child's rights protects the rights mentioned in the UN Convention on the child's rights. The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 makes the provision of the appointment of the one chairperson and other six members in the Commission.

1.3.1 Functions of the National Commission for the protection of child's rights

The functions of the Commission as mentioned in the Act are as follows:

- It is one of the function of the commission to take into consideration the safeguards given under law for the protection of the child's rights and suggest some measures for their effective implementation.
- It reports to the central government upon working of the safeguards for the protection of the child's rights.
- The commission inquire into the cases related to the violation of the child's rights and recommend the initiation of the proceedings.
- It is one of the important function of the commission that it protects the rights of the children affected by terrorism, communal violence, trafficking, maltreatment, torture and exploitation, prostitution and recommend them appropriate measures of remedy.
- The commission looks into the matters in relation to special care and protection of the children. It protects the rights of the children in distress, marginalized children, disadvantaged children, juveniles etc. Along with this it protects the rights of the

children without family, children of the prisoners. The commission recommends the appropriate remedial measures.

- The foremost function of the commission is to review the existing programmes and policies, review and study the treaties periodically and other activities related to protection of the rights of the children and make recommendations for effective implementation of these policies and programmes.
- The commission makes provision to promote the research in the field of child rights.
- It makes provision to promote awareness of safeguards for the protection of the child rights among various sections of the society by publications, social media, seminars and other possible measures and means.
- The commission inspects the juvenile custodial homes and institution meant for the children. These institution whether formed under the central and state government in inspected by the commission for their optimal protection. It also suggests remedial action needed for the better treatment and protection. .
- It makes the inquiry of the complaints related to violation of the child's rights and matters related to violation of the children in one and another form. It takes into consideration the matters related to non-implementation of laws meant for the protection and development of the Child's rights.
- It also performs such other functions needed for the protection of Child rights.

1.4 Major Constitutional Provisions for the protection of children

- Article 14 of the constitution of India states that everybody is equal in the eyes of the law and everybody has equal protection of the laws under the territory of India.
- Article 15 of the India constitution states that there is no discrimination on the basis of the colour, creed, caste, religion etc.
- Article 17 of the Indian constitution prohibits the untouchability.
- Article 19 of the constitution states that all citizens have the right to freedom of speech and expression, they have the right to form associations and the union, every citizen can move freely throughout the territory of India and they have the right to settle in any part of the country.
- As per the Article 21 A is concerned, it states that there should be free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 year.
- Article 23 of the constitution protect the human beings from trafficking, beggar and forced labour.
- Article 24 of the constitution of India states that children below the age of 14 years shall not be employed in any hazardous employment or other factory, mine etc.
- Article 39 of the constitution protects the children from abuse. This article provides the opportunities and facilities to children to develop in a healthy manner, and to live with freedom and dignity.
- Article 45 talks about Education of all the children below the age of the fourteen years and early childhood care of the children.

- Article 46 of the constitution protects the care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people particularly the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- Article 47 deals with raising the level of the nutrition and the standard of living of its people and also deals with efforts for the improvement of public health.
- Article 51A states that parents or guardian shall provide educational opportunities to the child between the ages of the 6 to fourteen years.

1.6 Prohibition of all forms of violence against children

To prohibit all forms of physical and humiliating punishment of children in school, it is essential to make strict laws and policies. There should be defined punishment for teachers who physically humiliate the students. The World Report on Violence against Children provides detailed recommendations for action to prevent violence against children in school. (UNICEF 2010).

1.5.1 Protect the children from poverty

Poverty exercises an adverse effect on the health and the nutrition of the children. The families having inadequate and irregular source of income leads to malnutrition of their children. They cannot afford the basic nutritional facilities to their children which are require for the sustainable growth and development. Data from the Planning Commission shows that in 1999- 2000, Orissa had the largest percentage of population below the poverty line (47.15), followed by Bihar (42.60). In numbers, Uttar

Pradesh and Bihar together had 96 million persons below the poverty line or 37 per cent of the country's poor.

1.5.2 Protect the children from Sexual Violence

Sexual violence against children is another sensitive issue in which the Commission has taken concrete measures. As a result, the NHRC, in partnership with Prasar Bharati and UNICEF held four workshops for radio and television producers. The participants for these workshops were drawn from 20 States. It was during the course of these workshops that an idea of bringing out a guidebook for the media to address the issue of sexual violence against children emerged. Based on the deliberations of these workshops, the Commission and the Prasar Bharati, with support from UNICEF, jointly prepared A Guidebook for the Media on Sexual Violence against Children. The main objective of the guidebook is to encourage media professionals to address the issue of sexual violence against children in a consistent, sensitive and effective manner, consonant with the rights and best interest of children. The Commission currently is also in the process of preparing guidelines for speedy disposal of child rape cases.

- Primary schools should be opened in the Tribal areas.
- It focused on developing curricula and instructional material in tribal language so that maximum tribal' students can be enroll.
- It has been recommended that Ashram schools and residential schools will should be established in tribal areas.

- There is a need of providing Incentives in the form of financial assistance and in another way keeping into consideration the needs and lifestyle of tribes. (Vinoba Gautam 2003).

1.5.3 Protection of children by Elimination of child labour

To realize the children's Education right, it essential to eliminate the child labour. There are many evidences indicates that the child workers while attending school hours have less Educational outcomes than who are not working. There is need of legislative reforms to remove this barrier of educational achievement. It is found mostly in the poor and marginalized families that their children work on the shops, factories, mills, and other places. They do not send their wards to school because of financial crises. There are different policies and laws framed for eradication of child labour. Even the incentives is being given to the poor students in the school in the form of money, uniform, meal, and other stationary material.

1.5.4 Protect the children by making their Birth registration

It is the violation of the child right, if he/she has not birth registration it has been found in the report of UNICEF that, most of the children get denial place in school due to lack of birth certificates. Despite it has been clearly mentioned in the Convention on the Rights of the Child to ensure that every child is registered at birth, it has been reported that up to 50 million births were unregistered in 2003. It is essential to register all the children at birth which can be more beneficial to get accurate data to government and to plan accordingly. These are some reasons which are: Lack of parental documentation, inability

to pay the fees, lack of access to the registration systems, parental illiteracy and lack of understanding of the significance of holding a birth certificate all contribute to the failure to register children's births. At all government both central and state needs to introduce a universal requirement to register each and every birth.

1.6 Children and their Rights

Child Rights is a widely discussed, debated and investigated subject of the 21st Century. The United Nations Organization, United Nations Development Project, United Nations Educational Social Cultural Organization and other agencies have organized series of conferences and facilitated conduction of research and development activities in the protection of child rights all over the globe. Child rights assume great significance in a civilized society because children are human beings who have rights to safety, security and opportunities for development. (Nabi, Abad 2014).

Reflecting the exploitation that children face at their work place when forced into child labour, the latest government data on child rapes shows that in 25% of the cases, employers and co-workers are offenders. Conversely the same figure for women raped at their work place is less than 2%. According to the National Crime Bureau's (NCRB) data for 2015, as many as 8800 cases of rapes of children were registered across the country. In 2227 cases the offenders was found to be an employers or co-workers of the victim. This is the first time the NCRB as tabulated data in terms of the relationship of the victim and the accused. According to the data neighbors were the biggest abusers of children in 2015. In 3149 cases (35.8%) of rapes, neighbors were the perpetrators. In over 10 % cases, children were raped by their own family members. (Indian Express, Aug 31 2016).

Scouting all the Districts of the State and several States in the country for about a month, Joint teams of Odisha Police and Women Child Development (WCD) Department has rescued at least 2610 children of the state who had either gone missing or had ran away from their homes for different reasons. According to Official sources 339 of these are girls including minors. (The Hindu, Aug 27, 2016)

If we recall the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it has proclaimed by the UN that childhood needs to be entitled to special care and assistance. It considered that family is the most fundamental group of the society and it is that which create the natural and congenial environment for the growth and development of the children. Children needs proper care and attention and assistance in the family to grow up and progress. The Declaration recognized that harmonious development of the personality should grow up in atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. **(Subramanian 2013)**

Geneva Declaration on the rights of the child of 1924 and Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nation in 1959, International Convent on the civil and political rights took into consideration care and welfare of the children. Along with this Universal Declaration on the Rights of the child adopted by the General Assembly of the UN 1959 indicated that children needs special care, protection, special safeguards before as well as after the birth. **(Subramanian 2013).**

1.6.1 Education as a right for all children

Right to education act 2009 is the good initiative of the Indian government which determine the free and compulsory Education of the children within the age group of 6-14 years. Even In 2004 more than twenty five countries has no specified age for compulsory

Education. As we said that family is the first school of the child, in this way the parents needs to aware about the right to education of their children , they should make involvement in the different educational activities of their children. A continuous involvement of parents makes them aware about the Educational achievements of their children. Marginalized children also has equal right to education as others. But there is a need of involvement of parents, it can only be if parents are aware about the different rights of their child, if they are conscious about the future of their child. Parents should be able to identify the hidden talent of their children.

1.6.2 Human Rights-Based Approach to Education for All

The aim of implementing right based approach to Education is to provide Universal Education without any barrier related to discrimination, access, equity, and attitudinal barrier. But its implementation faces different problems, it can be more effective if there is consultation with different stakeholders of the society to explore what will be the right approach to their environment.

Right based education approach means all sections of the society including who are lack behind due to some reasons, they may be marginalized sections, disadvantaged sections, girls, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. They need to ensure equal access to education. Marginalized people cannot afford the requirements of their children to meet the Educational needs due to financial crises, in this regard government need to provide them financial support to get primary and higher Education and each action should be conducive to the full realization of the right to education for all. Role of parents is much more essential in Ensuring attendance, completion and reasonable

attainment in school, and respect for children's rights in school, including the abolition of physical and humiliating punishments. Along with this teachers and parents needs to ensure the food, water, shelter and medical treatment of the children so that their health and care rights can be preserved. Teachers are those who are the good motivator of the society can ensure the maximum number of children attendance of children's in the school under these difficult circumstances by motivating the parents.

1.6.3 Human rights and education

- Sometimes it is the argument of the teacher that giving respect to rights of the children can degrade his own rights. In this way it develop negative insight in the teachers that prohibiting physical punishments and participation of students in decision making degrade his position, and it will be very difficult to maintain the discipline in the class or school without imposing punishment.
- Parents needs to get aware about the mutual understanding of their children with teacher, without mutual understanding it is difficult to develop pedagogical relationship in the school
- It has been cleared in the Convention on the Rights of the Child that children must be protected from all forms of work that are harmful to their development or that interfere with their education. International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention elaborates that government can play a significant role the worst forms of child labour and obligations to protect all children from harmful work.
- It is the responsibility of the government to introduce legislation and policies that guarantee these protections and to introduce policies that address the poverty and

livelihood insecurity that force many children into work; and to make education sufficiently flexible and inclusive to allow those children to attend who have no choice but to work. (UNICEF 2010)

1.6.4 Right to Health and care of children

Having good health is the rights of the every children. The workshop on Human Rights and HIV/AIDS has been conducted by the commission.in this workshop Rights of the children were given most priority. Later, in the year 2004, the Chairperson of the Commission addressed letters to the Union Ministers for Human Resource Development, Health and Chief Ministers of all States/Union Territories suggesting them to take serious steps to prevent the children from various discriminations and violence, and it was the urge of the chairperson that focused to be given to equal right to Education and health and care. (Savita Bhakhry 2006)

India is the country having largest number of the children in the world, significantly larger than the number in China. The country has 20 per cent of the 0- 4 years' child population of the world. It would be very difficult to analyses the situation of the children and women in India without considering the disparities that exist within as well between the states. It is equally important to consider the inequalities amongst different subgroups of the population, especially women and girls, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. It was revealed from the national data that approximately 100 million children are in the poorest wealth. One half of all the poor children belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes groups and they continue to be at a significant disadvantage in terms of MDG. Vulnerabilities associated with rapid urbanization and the effects of violence also need to

be addressed to reduce inequalities in outcomes for children. Placing children at the heart of “Inclusive Growth” strategies will ensure India’s continuing progress on the economic, social and political fronts. (Savita Bhakhry 2006).

Good health and care is the right of the every children, as the children are totally dependent on the parents and on the caretakers. They are not aware about their nutrition, sanitation environment. In this regard it is the responsibility of the parents to consider each and every needs of their children is needed for their maximum growth and development. The State must be responsible to meet their health needs by making child-centric policies and sufficient allocation of funds. It has been addressed in the Supreme Court that there is no attention on the health care of the children in India. It is the duty of the state to ensure the health care rights of the children.

1.6.5 UNCRC and Child Health

The Committee on the Rights of the Child recognizes that a majority of mortality, morbidity, and disabilities among children could be prevented if there were political commitment and sufficient allocation of resources directed towards the application of available knowledge and technologies for prevention, treatment and care. In the Article of the 24 (1) of the UNCRC it is stated that States parties needs to consider the right of the child including the right to highest attainable standard of health. It has to create the facilities for the treatment of illness and other diseases. States parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right to access to such health care services.

It has been mentioned in the Article 24 (2) that States parties shall take appropriate measures:

- To diminish infant and child mortality
- State parties shall ensure the necessary medical assistance and health care to all children.
- To combat disease and malnutrition of the children.
- To ensure the nutritious foods and clean drinking water,
- To take into consideration the risks of environmental pollution
- State parties shall ensure the appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health of the mothers
- State parties shall ensure access to education to parents and children and parents need to be supported in providing basic knowledge of child health and nutrition
- Parents awareness about the Importance of breastfeeding, hygienic food, environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents
- State parties shall develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.

1.7 Government Programs Targeting Child Health and Development

- The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) initiative was launched in 1975.
- Janani Suraksha Yojana (2005). The aim of implementing this scheme is to provide free care to pregnant and sick women. This scheme has been renamed in 2011 as Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna
- The programme which was the good initiative of the Government of India was NHRM (National Rural Health Mission) in 2005. The aim of launching this

programme is to address the needs of undeserved rural population. Under this programme, there was the provision to establish mother and child wings, and free drugs and diagnostic services at district hospitals, Education, sanitation and nutritional issues of child and mother were also taken into consideration.

- Urban health mission, 2013
- Rashtriya BAL Swasthya Karyakram, 2013: It was started in 2013 to deal with the problems related to childhood developmental delay, disabilities due to any reason, as well as birth defects and other deficiencies. The aim and objective of introducing this programme is to screen over 270 million children ranging from 0-18 years. (R. N Srivastava 2015).

1.8 Responsibility of Parents and other Caregivers

It will be easy to say that family is the first institution in the society which can protect the rights of the children. As we can say that the civil rights of the Childs starts from family. It is the family in which child become social, and acquire values. Family is the essential agent for creating awareness and for preservation of human rights and respect for human values. The relationship between parental responsibility and Childs rights is widely investigated in the research by different scholars all over the world. The Committee on the “Role of the family in the promotion of the rights of the child” (1994) address some critical issues related to protection of Childs rights such as their responsibility of upbringing of the child in the congenial environment. It has been concluded in the committee that the protection of the rights of the children is the responsibility of the parents. . (Nabi, Aabid 2014). The care and protection of the children is very important to

philosophies and religion all over the world. Aristotle and Plato both have discussed the appropriate rearing of the children at different stages. The concern of these philosophers and philosophies is very similar to the parents of the today. **(Pachauri)**.

It is the responsibility of the parents and the other members of the society is to ensure the access to education to every child of the society. Parents and other caregivers have the initial responsibility to the initial stages for learning in the life of a child. These are some basic roles needs to be taken into consideration by parents for the protection of the Child's rights.

- Supporting and recognizing the right to education and the value of education for all their children.
- It is the responsibility of the parents to ensure that children should not get overburdened with domestic and other work which effect the schooling of the children. And it is the sole responsibility of the parents to create a space and time for children so that they can attend school and can do their homework.
- It is the responsibility of the parents to ensure that children are ready to go school or whether he/she is arriving in school on time.
- Parents should get involved in the work of the school and should support to school through participation in different activities organized by school.
- Parents has to advocate the educational right of the children. It is the responsibility of the parents monitor the progress of the children in the school and consider each and every right of the children.
- Along with this it is the responsibility of the parents to ensure the health of the parents, his nurturing, food and other basic needs of the children.

- It is the responsibility of the parents to ensure that local traditions and customs, such as child marriage, orthodoxy related to girls Education do not prevent their children from going to school.

1.9 Creating Human Rights Awareness in Children

An awareness in human rights can be created among children in the following ways:

1.9.1 By developing human rights education programmes of all levels of education:

The aim of human rights Education in pre- school and lower primary Education should be to foster the feelings of tolerance and confidence and the aim of human rights education at Secondary level should be building of trust. There should be an integration of Human rights of Education with the subjects already taught in the schools. Human rights culture needs to develop in the whole process of curriculum.

1.9.2 Providing conducive environment to inculcate faith in the human Rights.

The students should not only “learn about “human rights but should also “learn in” human rights. It is essential that school and classroom environment should respect the human rights. For promoting the concepts of education teachers should involve students, school administration, parents, education authorities and members of community in which they live.

1.9.3 Avoid child's rights violation

A committee can be constituted at school level which comprises of teachers, senior students, parents to take into consideration the rights of children. It can perform functions like, investigation, evaluation. It can also advice the school in matters pertaining to violating of the rights of the child. It can also considers the matters of discrimination on the name of sex, caste and creed, in admissions or in the selection of candidates for participation in the different curricular and co-curricular activities. The matters like favoritism in examination, exploitation and child abuse and corporal punishment can be taken into consideration (Naseema, C. 2008).

1.10. International Instrument on parents, Students and Teachers.

Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights prohibits the arbitrary interference with one's family and home. Article 16 in the International Convent on economic, social and cultural rights establishes entitlement of the family to protection by society and state. Along with this Article 26 (3) declares that parents have the prior rights to choose the kind of education for their children according to their interest. It has been asserted in the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights free Education will be given to the children at elementary stages and fundamental stages, enjoins states to make technical and professional education generally available and requires equal accessibility to higher Education on the basis of merit. (Article 26). Declaration of the Rights of the child, the declaration on the promotion among youth of the ideals of the peace, Declaration the rights of the mentally retarded and Disabled persons carry ramification for the rights of children (students) (Naseema, 2008).

1.11 Human Rights Education and Training of Teachers

It has been mentioned in the Article 26 of the Declaration of Human Rights that Education is the Human Right. This Article considers the Education as right of every individual. It is evident to say that National Education System needs to be designed in such a way that the students not only get the knowledge but it should make them enable to make utilization of that acquired knowledge. As per the Indian Education system is concerned, National Policy on Education and revised National Policy on Education are more concerned in this regard. The commission lay the first initiative in the history of education by to formulate the National Curriculum Framework for National system of Education. Teacher training programmes should enable the teachers to consider each and every right of the student in the school and class. Teacher can play a significant role in creating a sense that each and every student has his/her own worth. Teacher should be prepared in such a manner that they may be able to organize different programs like Singing, dancing, painting, clay modeling, dramas etc. to make children perceive the worth of the human beings. It is more important for the teachers of 6th to 8th class to be aware about the human rights. Teacher Education curriculum should be revised accordingly and it should include the content related to human rights and child's rights, and some training programmes can be organized by teacher education institution to get practical knowledge of human rights education. There is a need of inculcation of human rights education in teacher training courses. Some of the states in India introduced the human rights education in the B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses but it should be the responsibility of the NCTE to make it mandatory for all teacher training Institution to include the human rights education. **(Naseema, C. 2008).**

1.12 Steps taken to Save the Children in J&K

There are efforts made by the J&K government to the children from the abuse, exploitation, and violence. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2013 has been passed in the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly with a minor amendment. Under this law J&K would now officially recognize an 18 year old teenager as minor. The Juvenile Justice Act was enacted in J&K, 1997. All the features of the Act have been introduced at the Centre and thereby in other states in 2000 and amended in 2006. Now, on 28 March 2013, a historical decision has been taken by the state government by amending the JJ Act and bringing it at par with the National Act.

- Training of all district social welfare officers.
- Save the Children and social welfare department worked on a comparative analysis of national and state acts and presented the findings to the state government.
- Advocated with Chief Minister, concerned ministers, MLAs and government officials.
- Training provided to police personnel and NGOs.
- Worked closely with the Media on this issue.

1.13 Overview of District Udhampur of Jammu & Kashmir

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is divided into three divisions namely, Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh having the area of 2.22 lakh sq. km. The total population of the state is 1, 25, 48,926. As per the District Udhampur is concerned it lies in the Division of Jammu, Situated among lush green forests of Eucalyptus. The district of Udhampur is located in the Shivalik range of Himalayas and the terrain is mostly mountainous. The total

population of the District Udhampur is 5, 54,855 in which Rural population is 446777 & Urban population is 108208. The Scheduled Castes population in the district is 138569 in which rural population of scheduled Castes is 138569 and Urban population of the Scheduled Castes 15827. The total population of the Scheduled Tribes in the District is 56309 divided into Urban and Rural is 2673 and 53636. (District Administration, 2016)

1.14 Statement of the problem

Children are very important section of mankind. Childhood has also emerged as an important area of study in social sciences including human development. There is a striking absence of investigation about the role of Marginalized parents in the protection of child rights in India and other developing countries. Family is the first and foremost institution to access the Educational Rights and rights related to health and care of the children. There is less enrolment and retention of marginalized children in the school of Jammu and Kashmir than mainstreamed section. Here the researcher wanted to explore the level of awareness and problems faced by parents to access the Educational rights and rights related to health and care. The present aims to find out the awareness among the parents regarding the child rights. So the researcher has decided to state the problem as *“Marginalized children and their Education: A study of parental Awareness towards child’s rights in Udhampur District”*.

1.15 Need of the study

National commission for the protection of the Childs rights create a platform for the protection of the Childs Rights. Along with this every state appoint State Commission for the protection of the Childs rights. The commission protect and ensure the rights of the children but still the children in India depriving their rights in one and another form. Parents can play an important role in the protection of the Childs rights (**Jane & Prkachin 2013**). Family is the basic institution in society for the survival, protection and development of the child. It is the responsibility of the parents to ensure the Rights of their children (**Carolyn L. Scholz 2011**). Many of studies have been conducted to check the awareness of parents about child rights in the Urban and rural area, all over India. But there is no study in the state of Jammu and Kashmir especially on the deprived section of society in the rural area of District Udhampur. Therefore the researcher has decided to check the awareness of parents from deprived sections of society about child Rights in the Rural area of District Udhampur. The researcher felt need to check the awareness among the parents of deprived section of society, so that researcher would be able to know, the awareness among parents about their child's rights and to identify the problems which mothers and fathers faced to access the Educational Rights and rights related to health and care of their children. The study can be helpful to recommend some suggestions on the basis of the results.

1.16 Objectives

1. To study the awareness among parents towards Childs rights.
2. To study the awareness among parents towards Educational child rights of the children.
3. To study the awareness among parents towards Rights related to health and care of children.
4. To identify the problems faced by parents to access the Educational rights and Rights related to health and care.

1.17 Research Question

1. Are the parents aware about the Educational rights of the children?
2. Are the parents aware about Rights related to health and care of the children?
3. What are the problems, parents are facing to access the Educational rights and Rights related to health and care of the children?

1.18 Operational definitions

- **Marginalized children:** In the present study, children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes are considered as marginalized children who are living in the rural area of District Udhampur of state Jammu & Kashmir and which area is to be considered as backward rural area of the District.
- **Parents:** In this study the researcher considered the parents of marginalized children having the category of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. The

researcher considered the parents of children having the age of 6-14 years and whose children are studying in Elementary school i.e. First to Eighth class.

- **Child's Rights:** In this study the researcher considered Educational rights of children and rights related to health and care of the children as child's rights.
- **Awareness:** In this study researcher considered the awareness of Parents towards child's Rights. Awareness here means the understanding attitude of the parents towards child's rights.
- **Favorable responses:** Favorable responses are those responses which are in the favor of the statements putted by researcher while interview
- **Unfavorable responses:** Unfavorable responses are those responses which are not in the favor of statements putted by researcher while interview.

1.19 Delimitation of the study

1. This study was delimited to the Udhampur District only
2. This study was delimited to Marginalized children of rural area only
3. The study was delimited to the Marginalized parents of the rural area only
4. This study was delimited to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only

CHAPTER-2

Review of Related Literature

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Conceptual Framework

Child Rights is a widely discussed, debated and investigated subject of the 21st Century. The United Nations Organization, United Nations Development Project, United Nations Educational Social Cultural Organization and other agencies have organized series of conferences and facilitated conduction of research and development activities in the protection of child rights all over the globe. Child rights assume great significance in a civilized society because children are human beings who have rights to safety, security and opportunities for development. **(Nabi, Abad 2014).**

In 1924 Geneva Declaration on Childs Rights was adopted by the League of Nation. In this Declaration special consideration were given on the rights to means for the moral and spiritual development. It considered that special help need to be given the children when they hungry, sick, disabled, relief in distress and when economic exploitation. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was passed by UN General Assembly in 1948, which refers in article 25 to childhood as “entitled to special care and assistance.” After that UN General Assembly adopts the Declaration of the Rights of the Child in 1959 in which it was recognized that children should be free from discrimination and they have the right to name and nationality.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are adopted in 1966. These conventions talked about the Educational rights of the Children. This covenant promote the protection for children from exploitation and right to education. As per the admission to employment of the individual is concerned, International Labour Organizations 1973

adopts Convention which defined minimum age for the work is 18 years. It protects the children below the 18 years from the hazardous work which ensure their good health, safety and morals.

Girl Child and women can only be protected by eliminating all forms of the Discrimination against them. In this regard Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by UN General Assembly in 1979 which considers the protection of the girl child and women. Along with this the year of the 1979 was declared as International Year of the Child. After that World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children along with a plan of action adopted in the world Summit in 1990 for survival, protection and development of the children.

Two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. First protocol was on the involvement of the children in armed conflicts and another one on the child pornography, prostitution and sales of the children were adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2000 to protect the children from sales, prostitution and pornography and their involvement in the armed conflict.

A Special Session on Children was held by the UN General Assembly 2002 specially to discuss the children's issues. In this session, hundreds of the children participated as members of the official delegations in which the commitment were made to make 'A world Fit for Children'. In 2007 the five-year follow-up to the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children ends with a Declaration on Children adopted by more than 140 governments. In this Declaration progress achieved and the challenges that remain were discussed in the discussion of 140 governments.

As 86th amendment of the Indian constitution laid the provision of the free and compulsory Education of all the children till the age of 6-14 years, it has also laid provision in the Article 51 A that imposes a fundamental duty upon parents or guardians to provide opportunities for education of their children/wards between the ages of 6 and 14 years. Child marriage is one of the great threat in India from very beginning. To eradicate this malpractice from the family, government adopted the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 which prescribes a minimum age of 21 years for males and 18 years for females. It does little to protect children who have been married off, sometimes even before they can stand on their feet. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was enacted in 1986, to specifically address the situation of child labour. By distinguishing between hazardous and nonhazardous forms of labour, and identifying certain processes and occupations from which children are prohibited from working, it leaves out a large range of activities that children are engaged in and thus continue to be exploited and abused. The large-scale exploitation and abuse of children employed in domestic work and hotels are cases in point. On August 1, 2006, the Ministry of Labour added the following occupations to the list of hazardous occupations: domestic servants, workers in dhabas, restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreational Centre's. The notification for this came into effect on 10 October 2006.

Discrimination against Children the Government has adopted a policy of affirmative action towards addressing issues of socially backward groups, such as the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and the Other Backward Classes as well as the girl child. New National Policy for Children India adopted a National Policy for Children in 1974, declaring children to be the nation's most precious asset. There is a great shift in adopting

the child's rights based approach from 1974 till date. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the Nodal Ministry responsible for all matters concerning children. With the objective of strengthening central level coordination, a National Coordinating Mechanism (NCM) was constituted way back in January 2000 through an executive order issued by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. (Savita Bhakhry 2006).

The constitution of India has assigned the special status to Scheduled tribes, the scheduled tribes such as Adivasi's, vanbasis, tribes or tribals. In India there is near about 8% of the tribal population. They have their own way of living, having their own language according to the regions they are residing in. According to the Census 2001 India has 74.6 million tribal population. The Indian state Madhya Pradesh have large number of Scheduled Tribes constituting 16.40 followed by Orrisa and Jharkhand. There were 16 million ST children (10.87 million of 6-11 years and 5.12 million of 11-14 years) as of March 2001, out of the total child population in India of about 193 million in the age group of 6 to 14 years (Selected Educational Statistics – 2000-01, Government of India). One of the important initiative taken by Indian government for the Education of Tribes in the National Policy on Education 1986.

2.1.1 Schemes for Health and Nutrition of Children

To promote the nutrition of the children, planning commission implemented the Nutrition component of Prime Minister Gramodya Yojana and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls with the central assistance. To address the problem of the malnutrition of children, A National Nutrition Mission has also been set up in which directions were given to the concerned departments. The programme launched by the Ministry of health and

Family Welfare, the programme namely Pulse Polio Immunization. It covers more than 166 million children of age below five years in every round of National Immunisation Day.

Universal immunization programme was launched to control the deaths of the children due to the respiratory infections, it also makes the provision of the care of the new born. It considers the prevention of various micro-nutrient deficiencies and deficiency of the vitamin A in the children. Along with this various programmes are implemented by the ministry of health and family welfare to give effective and sufficient maternal and child health care. As per the health care of the rural population is concerned, National Rural Health Mission Scheme launched under the consideration and ages of Ministry of Health and family welfare to provide effective services to the rural population including the large number of the children of the country.

2.1.2 Schemes for Education of Children

One of the remarkable initiative taken by the government of India to provide free and compulsory Education to all the children under the act- The right of the children to free and compulsory Education Act which came into force in the year 2010. It was define in the Act that Education will be given to the children in the neighborhood school with proper pupil teacher ratio, trained teachers and quality interventions. Along with this Sarva Shiksha Adhyayan Scheme (SSA) targeted that free and compulsory Education will be given to the children in between the age group of six to fourteen years till 2010. It also provides school infrastructure and quality improvement in education of the children. Another scheme, Mid-day meal Scheme is implemented to make the universal enrolment and retention of the children. The scheme was launched under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan,

in which nutrition and snacks are provided to the students in the school. One of the initiative of the government of India to provide Elementary Education to the girls was National Programme for education of girls at elementary level in which Education of the drop out girls, working girls, girls from marginalized social groups, girls with low levels of achievement were considered to gain the quality elementary Education.

Under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, residential schools are being established for the girl child having low literacy of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other backward groups and minorities of backward areas. In the same way, for bringing quality Education in the Madrasas a Scheme for providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) is implemented to enable Muslim children to attain the prescribed Educational Standards as per the national education system. The other schemes like Rastriya Madhymika Sikshya Abhiyan (2009), Model School Scheme (2008), Inclusive Education for Disabled (2009), and the scheme for the construction of the hostels for girls at secondary and Higher Secondary Schools are launched to promote Education of the girls at secondary level.

2.1.3 Child Welfare Schemes

The Integrated Child Development Scheme was launched by the government of India with the intention to provide early childhood care and development. The scheme is centrally sponsored Scheme. The main aim of introducing the scheme is to lay foundation for the physical, social and psychological development of the child with the objective of improving the health and nutritional status of the children. Reduction of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition, school drop outs was also the objective of the scheme. The scheme

laid the corner stone to effective policy implementation and to enhance the capability of the mother to take care of health, nutrition and Education of the children. Along with this Anganwardi centers are opened to provide the health and nutritional support to the children and their mothers. The other schemes such as National policy on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), the Kishori Shakti Yojna, Girl to Girl Approach, Balika Mandal Scheme are the great initiative of to welfare and care of the children.

2.1.4 Empirical research, Epstein (1992, 2001)

On the grounds of empirical research, Epstein (1992, 2001) reflected different types of cooperative relations between schools and parents. Schools must help parents with the creation of positive home conditions to promote the development of children. Parents must prepare their children for school, guide them and raise them.

- Schools must inform parents about the school programme and the progress of children's school careers. Schools must also present such information in a manner which is comprehensible to all parents, and parents must be open to such communication.
- The contribution and help of parents during school activities.
- Activities aimed at the support, help and monitoring of the learning and development activities of one's school-going children at home (e.g. help with homework).
- The involvement of parents in the policy and management of the school and the establishment of formal parental representation.

- The identification and integration of community resources and services with existing school programmes, family child-rearing practices and pupil learning. (Driessen & Slegers 2005).

2.2 Related Reviews

In this study the researcher consulted more than forty previous related studies and ten to fifteen Reports ranging from 1997 to 2016. In the present study researcher consulted the studies related to following Areas:

- ✓ Marginalization and Education
- ✓ Awareness among mothers and fathers towards child's rights
- ✓ Knowledge / awareness of child's rights among teachers
- ✓ Right to health of the children
- ✓ Attitude of mothers and fathers towards child's rights
- ✓ Level of Education of the marginalized people in India
- ✓ Parental attitude towards schooling of the children

Sultan S., Tasneem S. & Gowhar O. (2016) Studied on “Awareness of Mothers Regarding Oral Health of their Children in Kashmir, India”. The study was planned to assess the mothers' awareness and knowledge towards the primary teeth in Srinagar city, India. In this study the researcher used questionnaire in district hospitals of Srinagar, Kashmir. The researcher considered the Women having children below 12 years of age and willing to participate in the study. The language of the self-administered questionnaire was English and local language (Urdu). The results of the study revealed that 32.6% of the mothers (163) viewed primary teeth as very important and majority 67.4% were unaware

of such importance. Along with this 405 (81.0%) mothers regarding oral hygiene maintenance preferred tooth brush and tooth paste to clean their child's teeth. It has been concluded in the study that educating mothers on child dental care will promote lifelong good oral hygiene habits and will bring down the prevalence of oral diseases considerably.

Yasmeen J. (2016) conducted a study on "Intersectionality of Marginalization and Inequality: A Case Study of Muslims in India". As India is divided into different religions, the researcher conducted the study on the marginalization among the Muslims in India. It has been discussed in the study that there is vast marginalization in the Muslims in the country. In this study the researcher tried to explore the systemic processes through which Muslims are being marginalized systematically in different domains of life.

Arora S. Thakur R. (2015) researched on "knowledge of child rights among teachers of primary school in Jammu". The aim of the study was to find out the knowledge of child rights among teachers of primary school in Jammu. For the data collection researcher used the multistage sampling techniques. The researcher drawn the sample of 120 teachers of primary school both government and private. Along with this Random Sampling Technique were used to collect the required sample. The researcher also used Interview schedule and child rights knowledge scale to collect the data. It was found in the study that all school teachers were knowledgeable regarding child rights such as survival rights, development rights, protection rights and participation rights. However, chi-square reveals that there is highly significant association between level of Government and Private School Teachers on Knowledge of Child Rights. The study revealed that mean scores of teachers in government school is higher than teachers of private school. The

results of the study also indicated that there is highly significant difference between Government and Private School Teachers.

Ahmad, S. & Khan (2015) conducted a study on “A Perceptual Study of Girls Education, its Factors and Challenges in South Kashmir”. A perceptual study is conducted by the researcher in south Kashmir, in which researcher has tried to elicit stockholders perception regarding girls’ education, its factors and challenges in South Kashmir. In this study researcher found that situation of girls’ education in South Kashmir is inadequate. The results of the study clearly indicated irregular attendance, inappropriate curriculum, boring teaching methods, additional burden of work at home, poorly developed or maintained buildings or inadequate basic facilities at school, shortage of teachers, and lack of motivated teachers were the causes of girl illiteracy.

Bhargava, M. & Ahamad (2015). Conducted a study “Awareness of child rights among the parents, school and the children in Chandigarh district with special reference to national commission for protection of child rights”. One of the important reflections in the study made by researcher on the role of NCPCR AND SCPCR, which are working for the protection of child’s rights and the researcher these two commissions are entrusted to monitor the Right to Education under section 31 of the Right of the children to free and compulsory Education act 2009. Awareness among parents, teachers, and the children were covered in the study. The researcher used the survey method among different schools in Chandigarh. It has been found in study that many the school teachers and children have no awareness about child’s rights which have been laid down by National Commission of India.

Ramaraj, V. (2015) studied on the “Stalemate in the Child Rights Panel”. The aim of the research was to investigate the international standards on national institution of child rights, the researcher has considered its applications in India, and particularly an independent appointment system and essential measures for strengthen the same. It has also been considered in the study that By identifying the political intervention in during the appointment of chairman and its members in the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights in India and eliminate the same by way of necessary amendment in the law.

Srivastava R. N. (2015) researched on “Right to Health for Children”. It has been indicated in the study that 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. The findings of the study revealed that there is need of welfare based approach to address to realize the child rights. It has been recommended by the study that health care delivery system needs to be made fully functional and there is a need of proper implementation of programs.

Gupta M. & Lata (2013) studied on “Protection of Child Rights in India: Role of Teachers and Parents”. Education is the instrument which plays a very important and significant role in the protection of rights not only the child rights but also the basic human rights which are universal in nature. In this study it has been reflected by researcher that, how child rights are being violated irrespective of schools and homes both by educators and parents. Teachers and parents are becoming more conscious about education of their children. In this it has been discussed that corporal punishment makes the minds of children fearer and hatred. In this study it has been focused that Examination stress, rising

expectations from our children and students has led to increasing depression among students. Researcher pointed out that parents and teachers should play their role as lover and mentor in order to ensure the best future of their child.

Karleen D. Gribble & Gallagher (2014) conducted a study on “Rights of Children in Relation to Breastfeeding in Child Protection Cases”. In this study researcher has pointed out that it is the responsibility of the social workers to protect the rights of their clients. In the study researcher reflected that there are different organizations for the protection of child’s rights. In this study it has also been discussed that breastfeeding is the right of the every children. In this study two cases were presented in which child protection authorities had interactions with a breastfeeding mother and child. Considering the purpose of the study, in the first case, the child protection intervention resulted in the early and permanent cessation of breast feeding. In the second case, active advocacy allowed breastfeeding to continue. However, in both cases, it has been reflected that there was the insistence of mothers that breastfeeding was important to their children and should continue was pathologies. It has been recommended in the study that breastfeeding needs to be consider in the policies and it should be considered as rights of children.

Shanmugam V. & Ramachandra (2014), conducted a study on “Additional attitude of Indian mothers towards child rights”. This study was conducted among mothers at selected pediatric Outpatient department of South India. The main focus of the study was to assess attitude of mothers towards child rights. In the study researcher decided to use an exploratory research design to accomplish the purpose of this study. While considering the objective and purpose of the study the researcher used simple random sampling technique to select 40 mothers. Modified Children's Rights Attitude Scale developed by Rogers and

Wrightsmann (1978) was developed by researcher. The results revealed that the Majority of the subjects had moderately favorable attitude towards child rights.

Allen Jane & Prkachin (2013) studied on “Parental Awareness and Perception of Their Children’s Body Size”. The objective of the study was to investigate parents’ misperception of their active children’s size. One hundred and forty male or female parents and their children from a youth soccer league participated in the study. For getting clarification, Actual Child Body Mass Index (BMI) percentiles and BMI categories were compared to the results of a Body Size Estimation Task and lifestyles questionnaire results. It has been found in the study that Parents underestimated the body size of their children and placed them in a lower BMI category than the children actually belonged in.

Kiprotich A. & Ondo. (2013) studied “An Assessment of The Level of Awareness about Children’s Rights among Children in Eldoret Municipality, Kenya”. Level of awareness about child rights among the children of Kenya were considered in the study. The researcher decided to use the survey method. The researcher used stratified and simple random sampling technique to select the respondents. Somewhere researcher used purposive technique of sampling to get relevant information. For data collection researcher used questionnaire and conducted semi-structured interview and made document analysis by using descriptive statistical methods. It has been found in the study that children are not aware about their rights. It has also been suggested by the researcher on the basis of findings revealed that media like TV and Radio should raise the awareness about child’s rights in the different sections of the society.

Ramesh K. (2013) studied “Levels of education of the marginalized people in India”. This study showed that educational level of the male is greater than educational level of female. It has been found in the study that literacy level of males in the rural is also less than urban females. The findings of the study revealed that on the basis of social groups marginalized males educational level is very poor than females of the other category. Along with this educational level of ST and SC is also less than OBC and others.

Sathiyaraj A. & Jayaraman (2013). Conducted a study namely “A Study on Child Rights Awareness among the Primary School Teachers in Tiruchirappalli District of Tamilnadu”. In the schools teachers play the role of mother and father of the child’s, they need to be aware about child’s rights. This study was conducted among primary school teachers in the district of Tiruchirappalli of Tamilnadu. The researcher considered sample of 140 from both rural and urban school, teachers, for that researcher used Child Rights Awareness Tool. On the basis of the purpose of the study, the researcher used normative survey and descriptive statistics were used by the researcher. On the basis of analysis it has been found that only 27% of teachers have high level of awareness regarding child’s rights.

Arora S. Ruchi, Jasrotia (2012) conducted study on the “Awareness of Parents about Child Rights in context of their Parenting Style in Jammu City”. This study was conducted to assess the Child Rights Knowledge and Attitude among Parents in Jammu City. For the study the researcher took the sample of 100 parents (50 fathers and 50 mothers) from urban areas of Jammu city. The researcher has used Random and purposive sampling technique. The researcher used interviews scheduled with the parents. It has been found in the study that an equal proportion of both fathers and mothers were having high knowledge and attitude of child rights.

Hansen Ragnhild (2012) stated that “Education at Risk-Educational Care as Part of the Parental Responsibilities for the Child”. It has been revealed in the Research that parental support and family is one of the best institution for the success of the children in the school. It has been found that, 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 has been suggested by the researcher that it is the duty of all the stakeholders to protect the rights of the child.

Puhan & Malla (2012) conducted a study on parents' attitude towards daughters' education in tribal area in keonjhar district of Odisha. This study was conducted to study the attitude of tribal parents to the education of their daughters. The sample of the study consisted of the tribal people from the Keonjhar district of Odisha. The researcher considered the sample of 350 in which researcher took 300 tribal parents and 50 literacy workers. The researcher used Descriptive Survey Method in which questionnaire were used by the researcher. Along with this researcher used interview schedule and focus group discussion. It was found in the study that parents have favorable attitude towards the education of their daughter. The findings of the study revealed that 70% of the tribal parents realize that they are counted as backward section of the society due to lack of proper education. Over all it was found in the study that that education will help tribal women in giving proper care to their children and also contribute to the economic development of the family.

Samal, R., Patnaik, B. (2012). Conducted a study on “Parents’ attitude towards schooling and education of children. In this study researcher tried to assess the Attitude of parents towards the education and schooling of their children. The researcher considered

the sample of 145 parents, who had one or more than one school going children. In this study the sample of 116 parents belonged to tribal families and 29 families belonged to non-tribal families. The sample were taken from the parents of age group of 25-35 from Santoshpur village of Sundargarh district consisting largely of tribal population. The researcher has used the 23 –item questionnaire for collecting data with personal interview. To find out significance difference between tribal and non-tribal communities, researcher used t-test. The findings of the study revealed that attitude of the respondents was moderately favorable and positive towards schooling and education of their children. Along with this it has also been found that there was no significant difference in the attitude of tribal and non- tribal parents. And Gender difference was also found to be non-significant. But it revealed from the results that the difference between tribal and non-tribal respondents was evident in their future plans to provide facilities for higher studies for their children. In this study it has been suggested that, although government endeavors at universalizing education has resulted in creating mass awareness and positive response towards schooling and education, there is a lot of scope for improvement in this regard.

Samal, (2012) conducted a study “Parents’ Attitude towards Schooling and Education of Children”. The study was conducted to investigate the attitudes of parents towards schooling and education of their children. The researcher considered the sample of 116 tribal and 29 non- tribal parents in the age range of 25-35 years, who had one or more than one school going children. Self- made questionnaire having 23- items was administered to collect data. It was found in the study that the parents have moderately favorable attitude towards schooling and education of their children. It was also found in the study that there was no difference in the attitude of tribal and non-tribal parents towards

education. But the difference was found in their planning with regard to providing higher education for their children. At all it was found that non-tribal people are more optimistic in providing their children the scope for higher studies. It was also found that mothers have more positive attitude towards the schooling if their children then the fathers did.

In Indian context, Singh (2012) conducted a study on “Relationship between Academic Achievement and Parental Encouragement”. Procedure of random sampling was used in the study to select the 400 higher secondary school students divided into male and female students in equal proportion. It was found that parental involvement affect positively in the academic achievement.

Carolyn L. S. (2011) studied “integrating the Rights of the Child with the Responsibility of the Parent”. One of the best study conducted by the Carolyn L. Scholz explored balance between children’s rights and parental responsibility from a family systems perspective. Children have rights equally as other members of the society have, it has been revealed by the study that the rights such as, the right to be nurtured and protected, and the right to learn boundaries of behavior and to expand their knowledge etc. needs to be protected by the family.

Khajepoura M., Ghazvini S. (2011) Studied on “The role of parental involvement affect in children’s academic performance”. In this study the researcher examined that how parental involvement can play an important role in academic performance. In this study researcher assessed the different types of involvement of parents. For data collection researcher used the parental involvement questionnaire. The sample of 200 were drawn from the boy students of Tehran. The results of the study indicated that that those who did the self-report survey, went to the parent class, or were

involved in more home-type involvement such as checking child's programming, talking with child at home about classroom, lessons and friend topics, or engaging in educational activities outside of school and etc. it can be concluded from the study that its results will give parents and educators a better understanding of how particular kinds of parental involvement affects children's performance in school.

Hussain S. (2010) conducted a study "Empowering marginalized children in developing countries through participatory design processes". In this study, researcher used to reflect the importance of participatory design in the empowerment of marginalized Children. It has been revealed in the study that participation of parents and teachers can be very beneficial in the child's protection. The findings of the case study revealed that simple participation technique can empower the children and can be more beneficial for meeting the optimum needs of the children.

Ramachandran P. (2010) studied on "Nutrition and Child Survival in India". It has been indicated in the study that India needs to recognize the importance of improving the health and nutritional status of children, and should initiated some steps to improve access to nutrition and health. It has been suggested in the study that appropriate convergence and synergy between health and nutrition functionaries can play a major role in early detection and effective management of both undernutrition and infections.

Cojocaru S. (2009) studied "Child rights based analysis of children without parental care or at risk of losing parental care in Romania". The study has been conducted by the researcher to identify the cause which are very prominent to in the loss of parental care in Romania due to which children faced risks of losing parental care. And this is the reason through which children's rights are violated. The purpose of the study was to

identify the main trends in Romania with respect to social problems which are leading factor to affect children's and their families. For the purpose of the analysis, children and various stakeholders have been consulted.

Quennerstedt A. (2009) worked on "Balancing the Rights of the Child and the Rights of Parents in the Convention on the Rights of the Child". The aim of this study was to analyze that how the relation between parents' rights and children's rights took shape in the drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in relation to the mater of education. In this study the researcher used the UN working group's annual as the main empirical source in the analysis. The analysis made by the researcher revealed that with regard to the relation between the rights of parents and their children seems to be that of a balancing of the civil and political rights of the child and the civil rights of the parents.

Gerison L. (2008) researched on "Civil rights of children in the family". In this study researcher reflected that Children's rights have been the subject of much international interest in recent years. More than 190 countries have now ratified the Convention on the child's rights. The researcher in this study reflected that 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.

Jamieson (2008) conducted study on "Generally, government protects child rights both within and outside the family – by empowering parents. In this study researcher reflected that child's rights can be protected by promoting and encouraging the parents regarding child's rights. And this promotion and encouragement can be made possible only by their active participation of the government. A government needs to be made friendly policies which promotes children's rights within the family.

Leland K. Ackerson, & Subramanian1 (2008) studied “Domestic Violence and Chronic Malnutrition among Women and Children in India”. It is one of the curse that domestic violence has effect on the physical and psychological health of the women and their children but there is little chances of evidence regarding relation between domestic violence and malnutrition. While taking into consideration the importance and purpose of the study researcher analyzed the data from 69,072 women between the age group of 15-49 and children between the age group of 12-35 months. In 1998-1999 Indian National Family Health Survey. It has been reported by the women that they are physical ill-treated in the family and they are the victims of the domestic violence which leads to problem of anemia and underweight. Findings of the study revealed that multiple incidents of domestic violence in the previous year with anemia (odds ratio $\frac{1}{4}$ 1.11, 95% confidence interval: 1.04, 1.18) and underweight (odds ratio $\frac{1}{4}$ 1.21, 95% confidence interval: 1.13, 1.29) in women and a suggested relation among children.

Annemie D. (2006). Studied on Children between liberation and care: ethical perspectives on the rights of children and parent- child relationships. In the present study the researcher distinguishes two perspectives for interpreting the children’s rights’ convention correlated with different child images. While considering the purpose of the study, the first perspective was caretaker perspective which is mainly based on the idea that children are weak, vulnerable and need to be socialized in order to function in society. The second perspective in the study was ‘child liberator perspective which believes that children not only need adequate care, but also they need the freedom to express their own thoughts. This perspective focuses on participation rights of children.

Nikku & Karkara (2006) stated that family is the group of persons. And children are the least powerful members of the family, as well as they are the less powerful members in the society as well. In this study the researcher government must interrupt in the family matters in order to protect children's rights to privacy in family matters. The researcher has reviewed that Good parents understand the need for giving their children necessary freedom at home in order to make their own choices. At last it has revealed in the study that there is need of collaboration of family and government to protect the child from violation on different grounds.

Smith J. G. (2006). Conducted a study on "Parental Involvement in Education among Low Income Families: A Case Study". The study explored the parental involvement among low-income families with regard to Pacific Northwest. In this study a new school replaced an outdated structure. The program was implemented to both support and engage them in their children's education. In this study Interviews, observations, and document reviews were conducted. The findings of the study revealed that level of parental involvement is positively influenced by parental involvement strategies. Along with this results indicated that parental involvement strategies also influenced educator's perceptions of acceptable parental involvement behaviors.

Dalziel & Henthorne (2005) carried out a study "Parents/ care's attitude towards School Attendance". Researcher carried out a telephone survey to know the attitude of parents towards the attendance of their children in the schools. The researcher took the sample of the 2000 parents of school aged children. The questionnaire was used by the researcher in the study. The results of the study revealed that parents have positive attitudes

towards the education of the children and it was revealed that parents wanted to provide them a good and quality Education.

Geert Driessen, Smit & Slegers P. (2005) studied “Parental Involvement and Educational Achievement”. In this study researcher examined that quality of education can be possible by involving the parents in the system. Through involvement social and cognitive capacities of pupils can be expanded. In this study researcher laid stress on the low education ethnic minority groups of the society. The researcher examined various initiatives taken by school and parents. The relationship between social and ethnic background of the parents with school has been examined. Data has been drawn from the large scale Dutch PRIMA cohort study. According to the purpose of the study, researcher contained information from 500 schools and 12,000 pupils in of primary school and their parents. The results revealed that parental involvement can be beneficial for the development of cognitive and social development of the children.

Michael L., Gupta, & Oivaschenko (2005) Improving Child Nutrition. This study has been conducted by the researcher in different parts of India. The study revealed that Programme placement is clearly regressive across states, where researcher found that the 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.

Sinha (2005) the results of the study conducted by shows that 97 % of the tribal girls and their parents do not have favorable attitude towards the education of girls. This was the descriptive study. In the study random sampling method were adopted to select the

tribal girls between the age of 11 -14 years, from tribal places of Orissa. It was found in the study that lack of family support and negative attitude of parents is the big hurdle in the education of girls in the tribal society.

Brian H., Covell (2003) studied on “Child Poverty in Canada and the Rights of the Child”. This study was conducted in Canada to examine the problem of child’s poverty with regard to Canada’s commitments under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. It has been in the study that Canada trying its best to sort out the problem of child poverty but this serious problem is yet persistent.

Hussain et al (2003) conducted a study namely “Parents Attitude towards the Education of Their Daughters: A Case Study Faisalabad-Pakistan”. In this study the researcher tried to identify the factors which affect the parents to make their attitude towards the education of their daughters. The researcher selected the sample of 150 by the multilevel stratified random sampling from the Faisalabad tehsil. The findings of the study revealed that majority of the parents have favorable and positive attitude towards the Education of the daughters. It was also found that there are some administrative difficulties are responsible factors which became the obstruction in Education of the girls.

Wazir, R. (2002) conducted a study 'No to Child Labour, Yes to Education': Unfolding of a Grass Roots Movement in Andhra Pradesh”. This study has been conducted on the landless labourers in Andhra Pradesh. It has been studied that even landless laborers now shifting from engaging their child in labour work to sending school. In this study it has been found that parents played an important role in the process. It has also been revealed in the study that NGOs are working for the eradication of child’s labour and tried

to send the wards of landless labourers to school to attain the target of Universalization of Education

Yadappanavar (2002) conducted a study in which researcher tried to identify the different factors which contributed to the poor retention and enrolment of the children in the schools. The results of the revealed that poverty is one of the major reasons of the poor access to school and retention in the schools. Along with this it was found in the study that parents gave more importance to the education of the boys than girls. The findings of the study revealed that inadequate infrastructural facilities like shortage of toilets, drinking facilities and playgrounds are also the factors responsible. It was found in the study that casual parental attitude were also responsible for the poor enrolment less access to education.

Theodore G., Peggy & Giordano, C. (1997) studied on “Attitudes toward Childbearing among Young Parents Grounded in both cultural and rational choice theories of fertility”. In this study positive and negative attitude of parents towards childbearing and childrearing experiences were examined. The sample of white and African Americans were taken in the study. It has been found in the study that White, female, married, and have positive feelings about their first pregnancies. Along with this it has been found that Black, materialistic, have three or more children, and express negative feelings about their first pregnancies.

2.3 Research Gap

Education is the right of an every individual. It has been recognized in the various national and international treaties such as, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1981) in India, it has been inserted in the Article 21-A of the Indian constitution that Every children should access to education as it is the right of an every child to get free and compulsory Education under the age group of 6-14 years. Along with Educational rights of children, it is equally important to access rights related to health and care of the children. Having good health is the rights of the every children. The workshop on Human Rights and HIV/AIDS has been conducted by the commission.in this workshop Rights of the children were given most priority. Later, in the year 2004, the Chairperson of the Commission addressed letters to the Union Ministers for Human Resource Development, Health and Chief Ministers of all States/Union Territories suggesting them to take serious steps to prevent the children from various discriminations and violence, and it was the urge of the chairperson that focused to be given to equal right to Education and health and care. As the different stakeholders play a significant role in the life and progress of the children and more importantly parents are first of these all. Most of the studies have been conducted regarding Marginalization and Education, Awareness among mothers and fathers towards child's rights, Knowledge / awareness of child's rights among teachers, Right to health of the children, Attitude of mothers and fathers towards child's rights, Level of Education of the marginalized people in India, Parental attitude towards schooling of the children in India

and outside India. But no study is conducted in the State of Jammu and Kashmir on Marginalized sections (Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes) in relation to awareness among parents regarding Educational rights and rights related to health and care of the children. The aim of the present study is to check the awareness among parents of marginalized children Educational rights and rights related to Health and care in the rural area of district Udhampur.

CHAPTER-3
Research Methodology

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Method Used

- Descriptive method was used by the researcher in the present study.

3.2 Population & Sampling

The population of the study was all parents of marginalized children of rural area/backward area of District Udhampur of Jammu and Kashmir. The researcher took the sample from marginalized population which included Schedule caste and Scheduled tribe parents. The researcher considered the parents of Elementary School students as sample. The researcher considered the District Udhampur in which the researcher taken the three villages of rural area as a sample on the basis of purposive sampling. The researcher took the sample of 60. The researcher considered 30 mothers and 30 fathers as sample.

3.3 Tool Used

- Self-made semi-structured interview schedule for parents regarding child rights. The questionnaire consists of thirty one statements. The researcher divided these statements into five dimensions. Three dimensions: Access to School, Discrimination against Children, Roles and Responsibilities are included in Educational rights of the children. Two dimensions: Health of the children and Care of the Children are included in rights related to health and care.
- **Educational Rights of the children:** 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.

- **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.

3.4 Statistical Techniques

- The researcher has used Simple percentage method to calculate the percentage of responses divided into mothers and fathers. The researcher has used the percentage method to compare the awareness among fathers and mothers regarding child’s rights.
- The researcher has made Content Analysis of recorded responses. The researcher has made content analysis on the basis of all the dimensions separately.

3.5 Scoring procedure

After interview researcher prepared field notes of the recorded data. The analysis in this study is made by the method using Content analysis.

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

The researcher scored the responses by assigning numbers to favorable and unfavorable responses. The researcher assigned number 1 to favorable responses which shows the awareness among parents regarding the rights of their children and assigned number 2 to unfavorable responses which shows no awareness among parents regarding the rights of their children. After assigning numbers the researcher recorded all favorable and unfavorable responses and calculated them on the basis of assigned numbers. After calculation of the favorable and unfavorable responses researcher calculated the percentage of each dimensions. At last researcher calculated composite percentage of favorable and unfavorable responses.

3.6 Administration

Firstly the researcher visited the Government Elementary school of that particular villages to identify the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and then researcher interacted the parents of these children. After that researcher conducted an interview with the parents including mother and father.

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

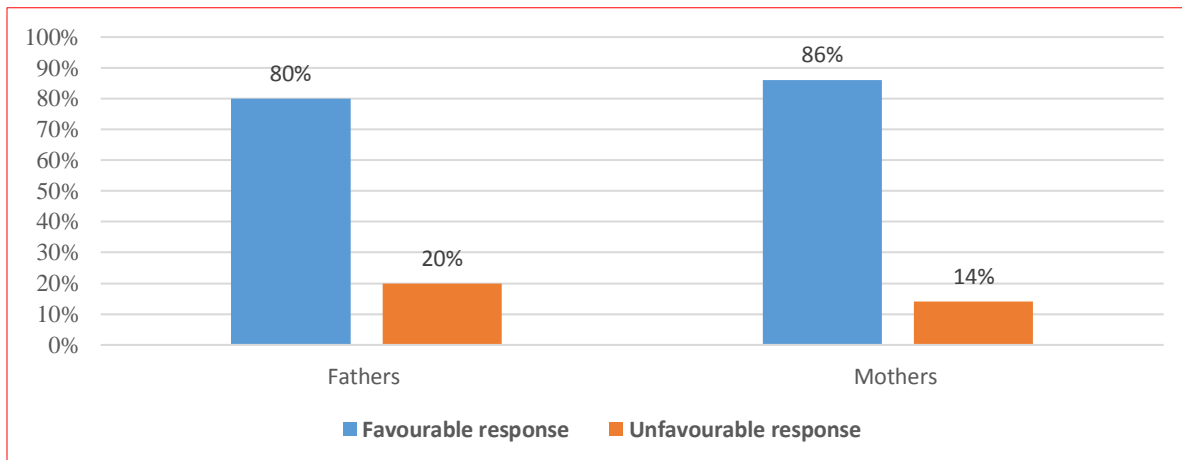
➤ 4.1.1-Access to School

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.

Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who are favour in not to engaging the children in any work place	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
	Favourable response	80%	86%
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who are favouring to engage the children in some work place	Unfavorable response	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.

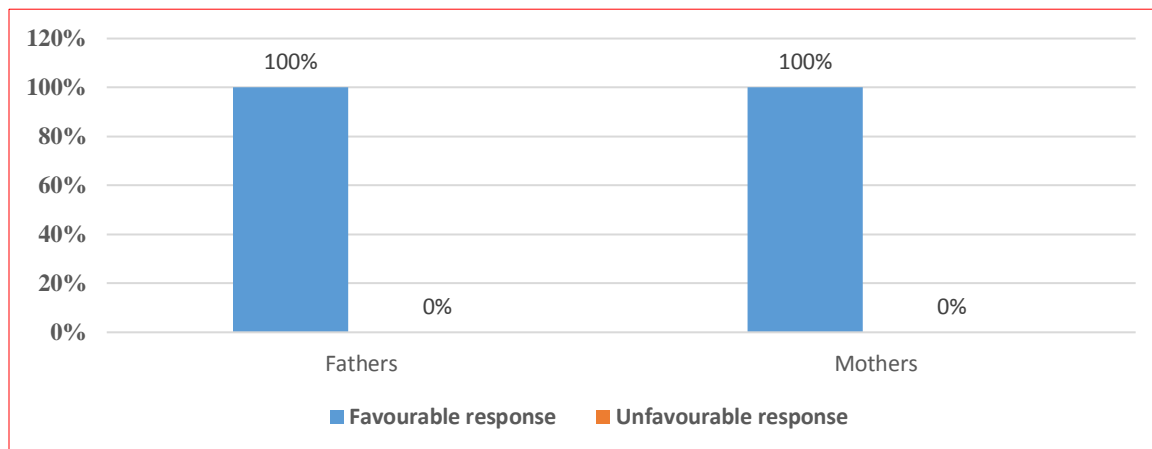
It may be concluded that 80% of fathers and 86 % of mothers said that the children below fourteen years should not engage in any factory or shop.

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

Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who take care of children by considering their requirements	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
	Favourable response	100%	100%
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who do not take care by considering their requirements	Unfavourable response	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.

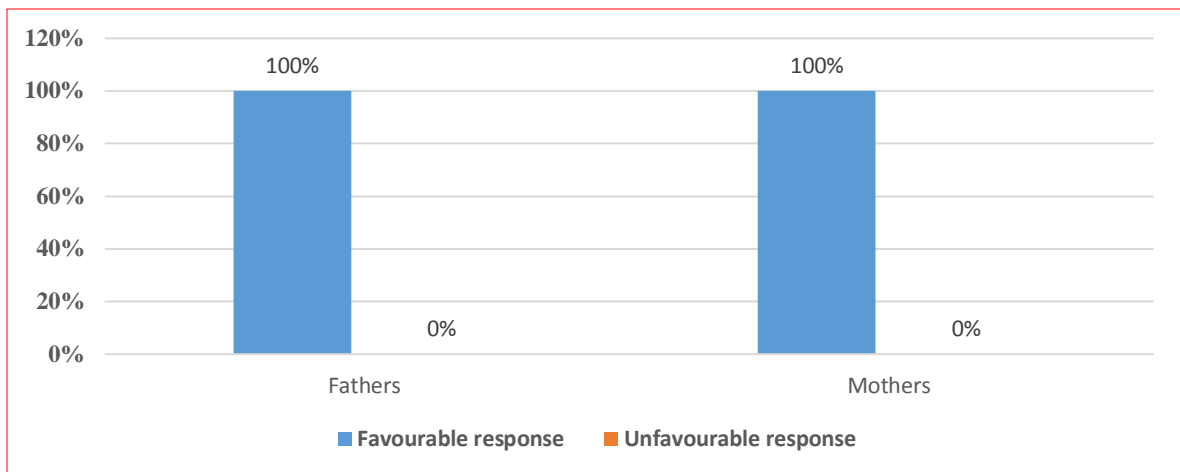
It may be concluded that 100% of respondents replied that they took into consideration the Educational needs of the children.

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
		Favourable response	100%
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who does not made special efforts			
	Unfavourable response	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”.

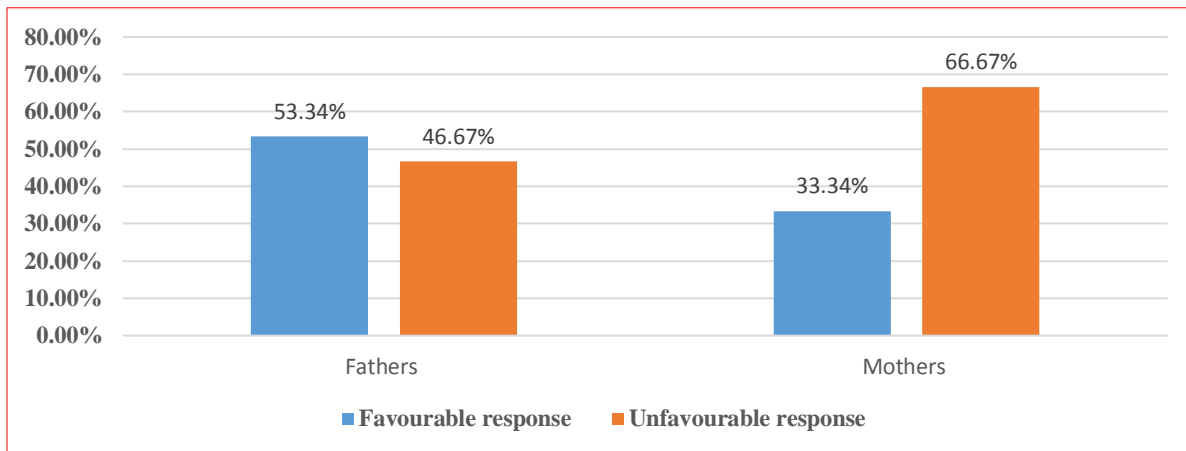
It may be concluded that all parents have favourable responses and all are aware about enrolling the children and Educating them as possible for them but Illiteracy and poor Economy condition is the threat for them.

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

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

Response 'in favour' means: Those who are aware about committee and its work	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
		Favourable response	53.34%
Response 'not in favour' means: Those who are not aware	Unfavourable response	46.67%	66.67%

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.

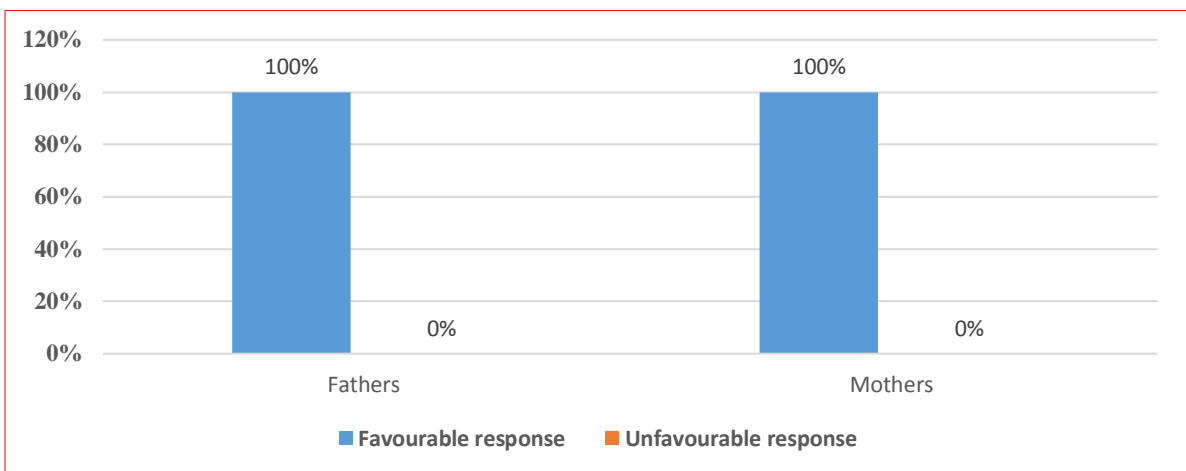
It may be concluded that 53.34% of fathers and 33.34% of mothers have favourable responses.

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 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
		Favourable response	100%
	Unfavourable response	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

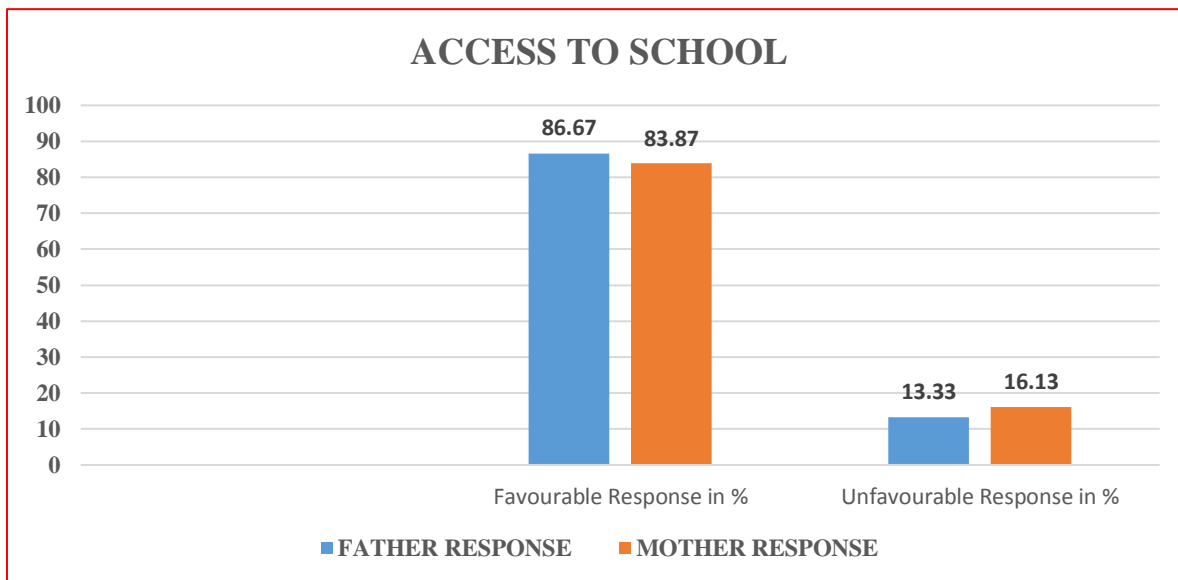
there is good education, good teachers, and school, having good facilities. “But as we are poor, we cannot afford the fees of private schools” they replied. And in government schools there is no good education. Some of parents replied that children should have interest in the study, he/she will succeed,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

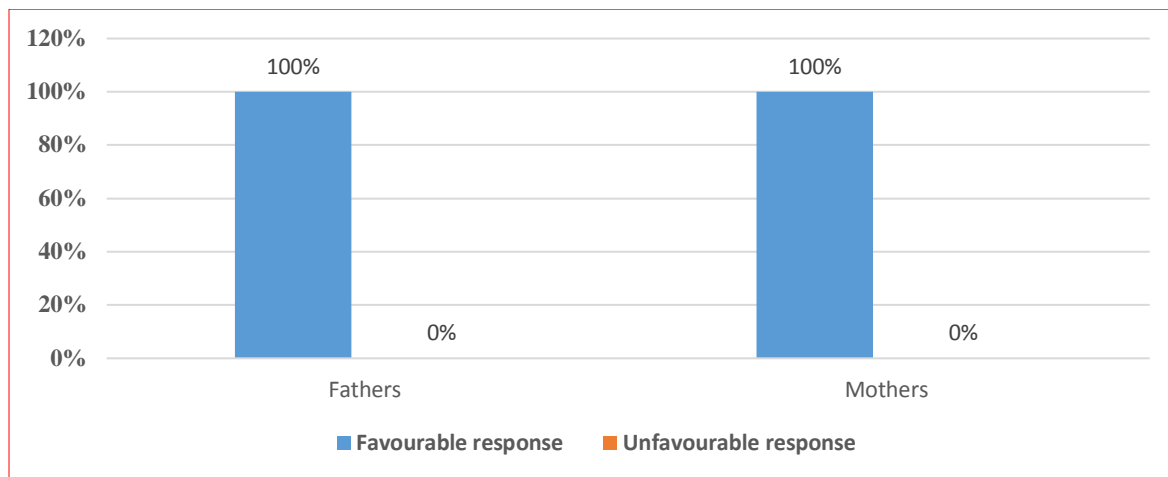
➤ **4.1.2 Discrimination against children**

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

Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who will complaint.	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
	Favourable response	100%	100%
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who are not aware, where to complaint.	Unfavourable response	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 7th 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.

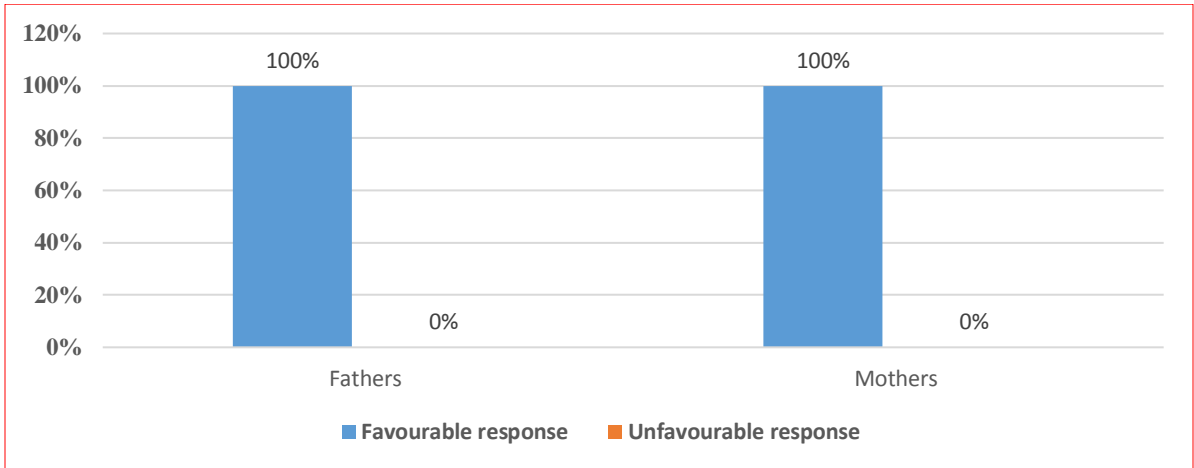
It may be concluded that all the parents have favourable responses.

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

Response 'in favour' means: Those who are in favour of taking action against Response 'not in favour' means: Those who are not in favour	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
	Favourable response	100%	100%
	Unfavourable response	0%	0%

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.

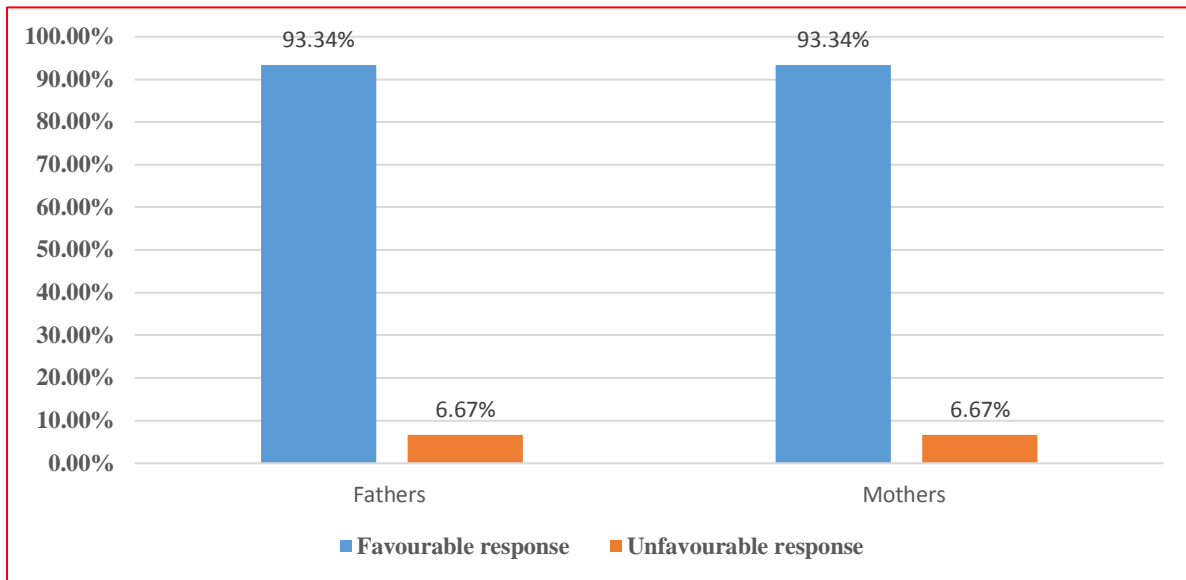
It may be concluded from the analysis that all the parents have favourable responses.

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
		Favourable response	93.34%
Response 'not in favour' means: Those who do not made efforts			
	Unfavourable response	6.67%	6.67%

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



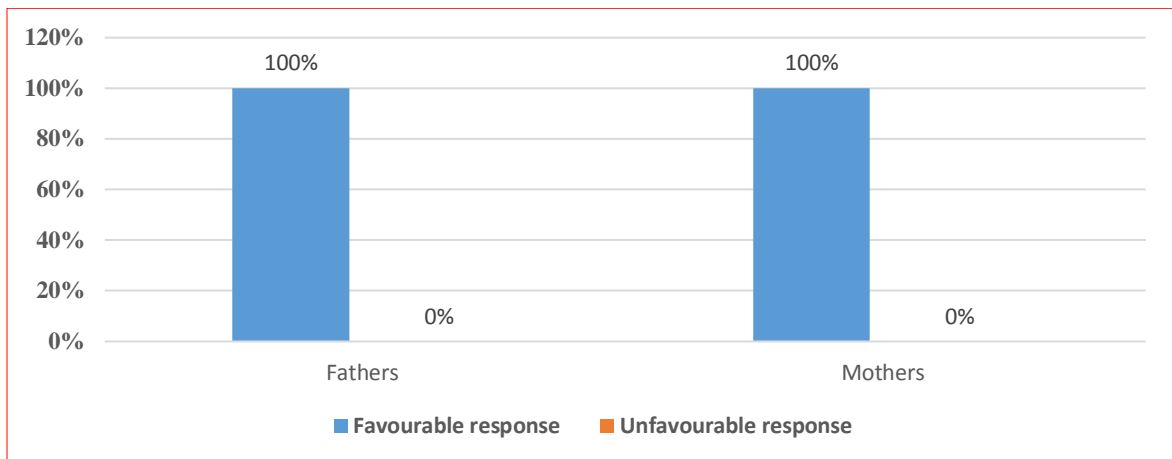
Interpretation: Table 4.1.2.3 & Figure no. 4.1.2.3. Shows that 93.34% of the fathers replied that one should educate all the children whether he/she is disable or physically handicapped. All the respondents replied that they do not have any disabled and physically challenged children. Further they replied 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. Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who are not in favour of taking action against culprit	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
		Favourable response	100%
	Unfavourable response	0%	0%

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



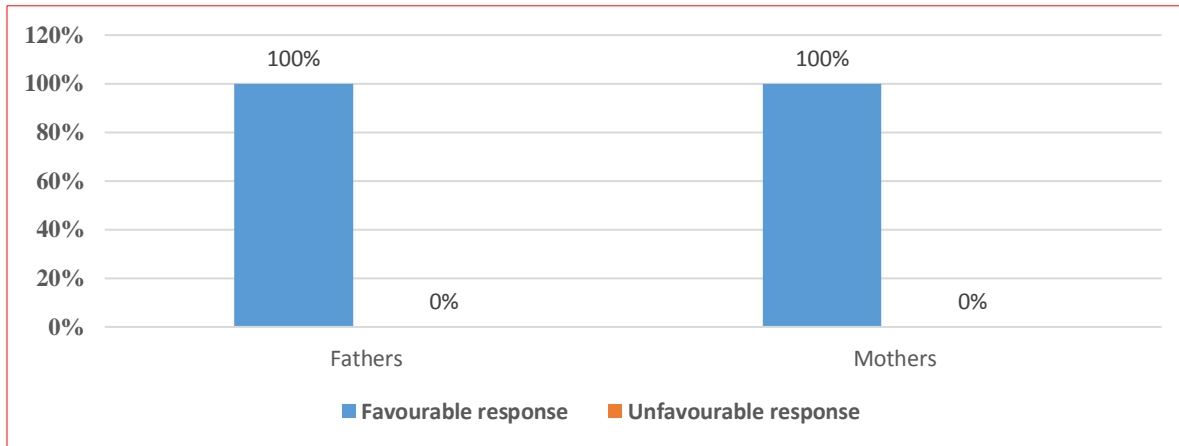
Interpretation: Table 4.1.2.4. & Figure no. 4.1.2.4. Shows, that 100% of the fathers and mothers replied that their children never been harassed by anyone. Some of them replied that their children are here in the nearby schools. Interviewer further questioned that “what to do, when someone will try to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

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

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



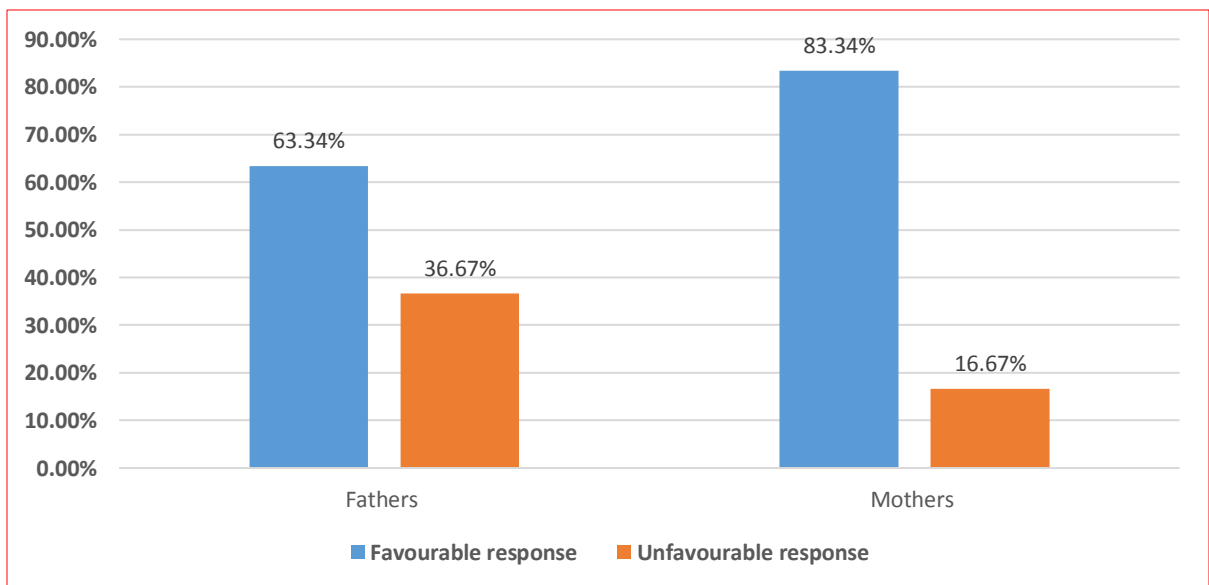
Interpretation: It may be concluded from the Table no. 4.1.2.5. & Figure. No. 4.1.2.5. that none of them shifted the school. They never shifted, because no situation arise to change the school.

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.

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

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.

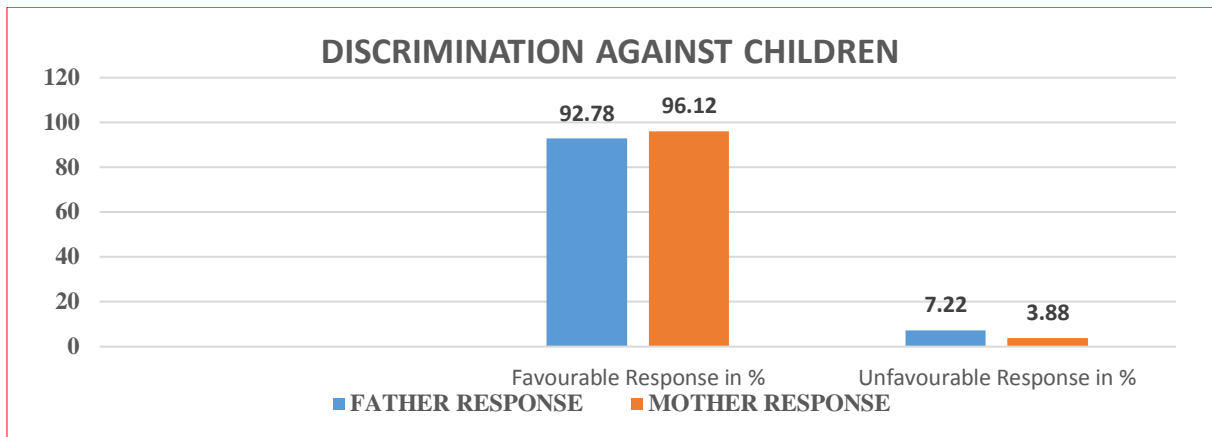
Along with this 36.67% of the fathers and 16.67% mothers replied that they do not know-whether the school has the facility of games and sports or not. They further replied that there is no need of games and sports for girls. She cannot play as equal to boys.

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”

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHILDREN		
Respondents	Favorable Response in %	Unfavorable Response in %
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.

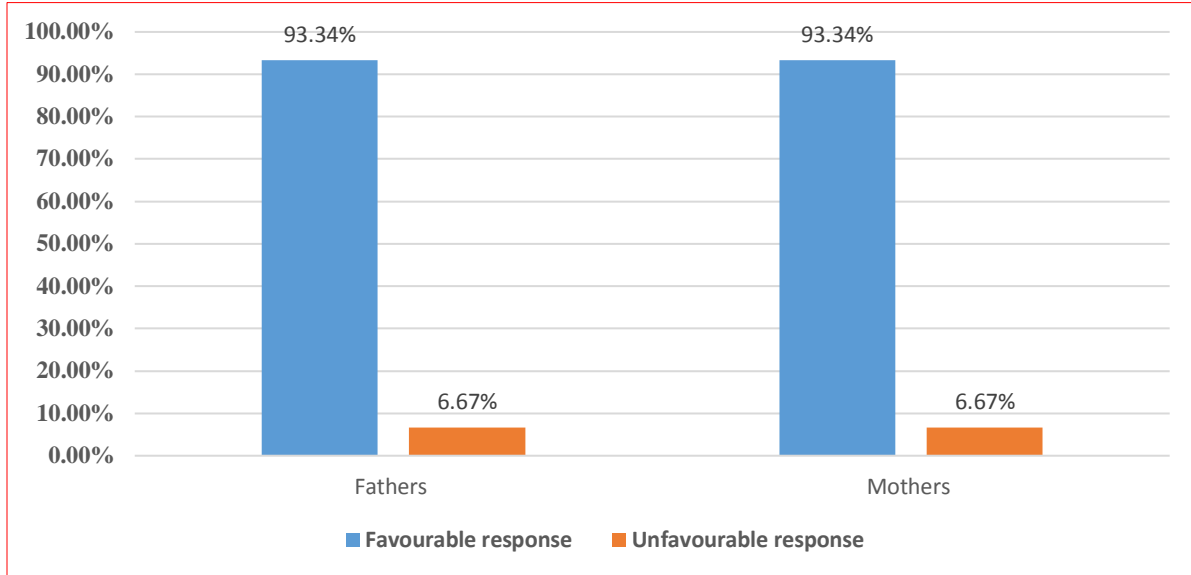
➤ **4.1.3 Roles and responsibilities**

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

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

Response ‘in favour’ means: Those	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
who are in favour to enroll their	Favourable response	93.34%	93.34%
children at appropriate age	Unfavourable response	6.67%	6.67%
Response ‘not in favour’ means:			
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.

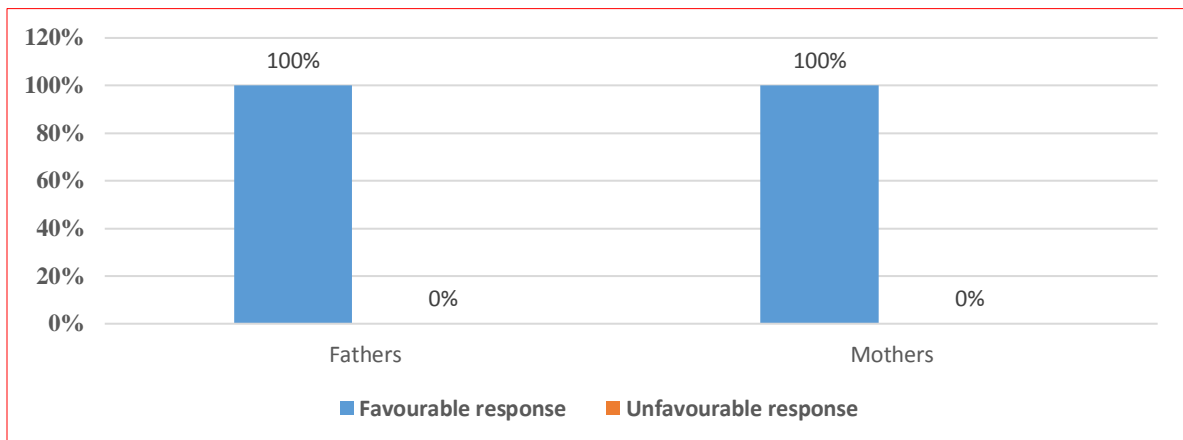
It may be concluded that 93.34% of fathers and same as 93.34% of mothers are aware about the appropriate age for the enrolment to school.

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.

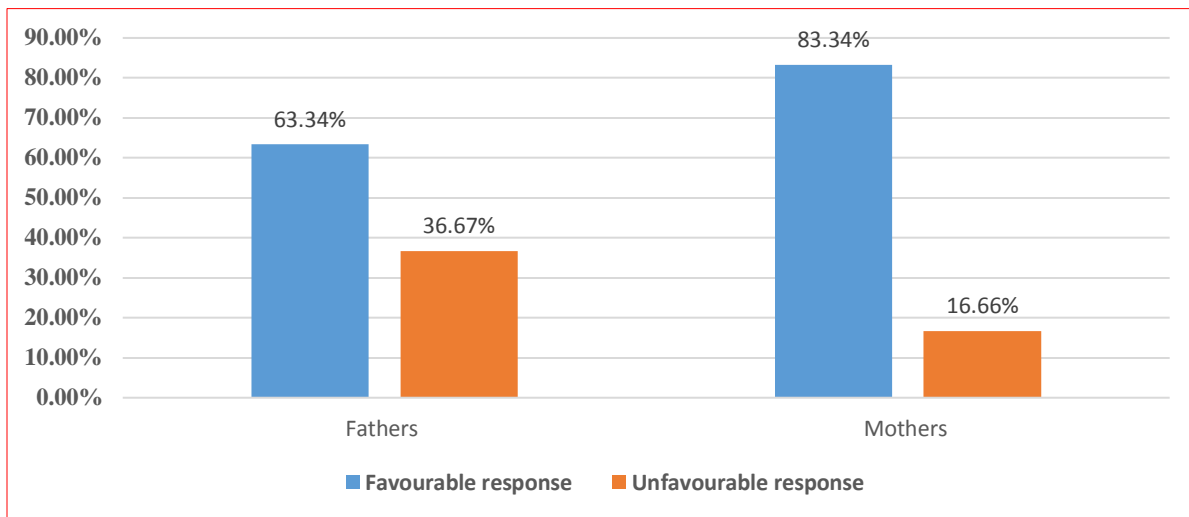
It may be concluded that 100% of mothers and fathers have favourable responses

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 Response 'not in favour' means: Those who are not in favour to take action against the school	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
	Favourable response	63.34%	83.34 %
Unfavourable response	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”.

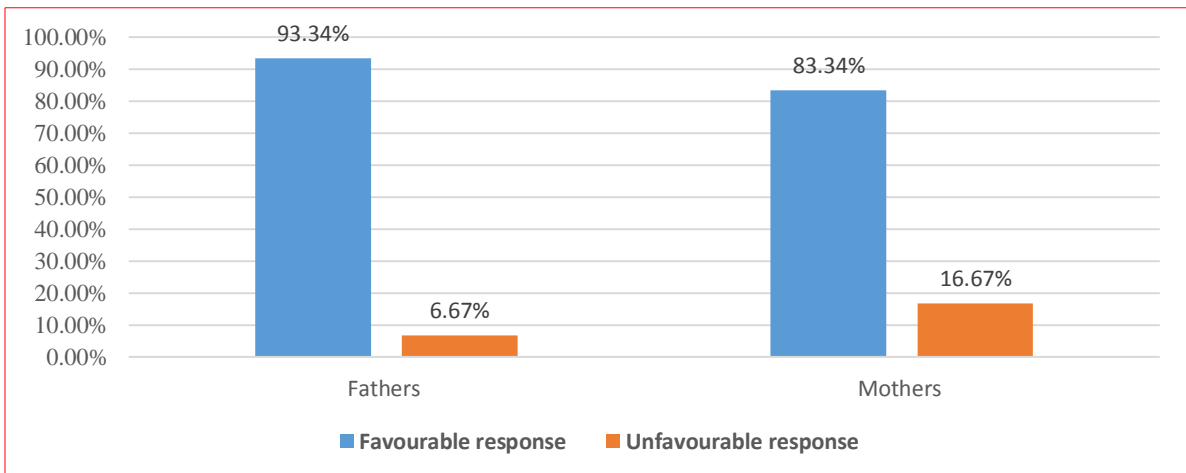
It may be concluded that 63.34% of the fathers and 83.34% of mothers have favourable responses about the mid-day meal scheme and 36.67% of the fathers and 16.66% of the mothers have unfavourable responses.

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
		Favourable response	93.34%
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who do not encourage to participate			
	Unfavourable response	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.

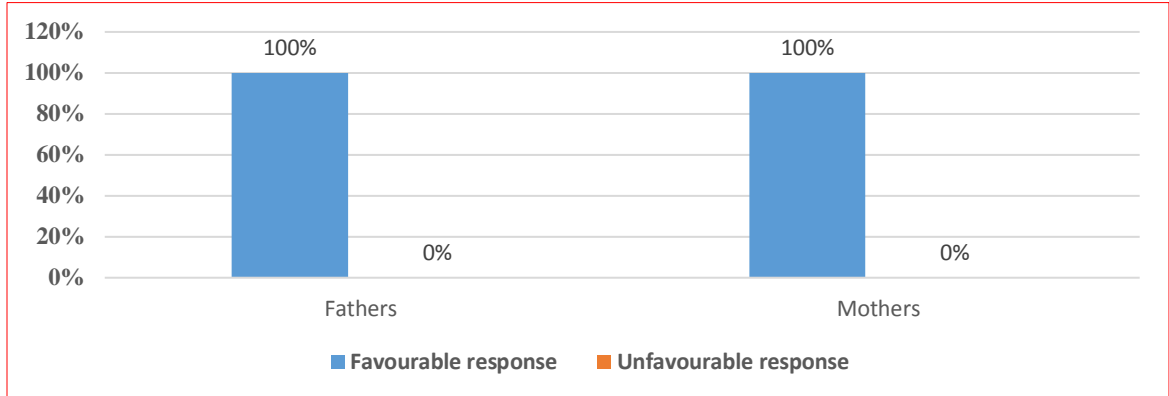
It may be concluded that 93.34% of the fathers and 83.34% of the mothers have favourable responses and 6.67% of the fathers and 16.67% have unfavourable responses.

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

Response 'in favour' means: Those who are against the punishment.	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
	Favourable response	100%	100%
Response 'not in favour' means: Those who are in favour of punishment.	Unfavourable response	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.

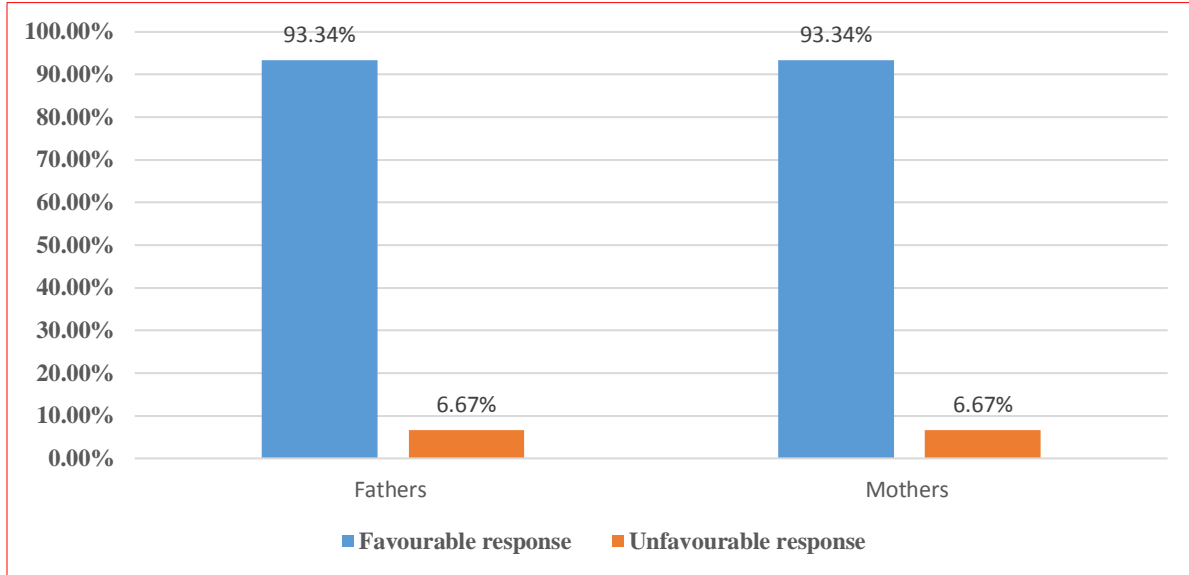
It may be concluded that 100 % of fathers and mothers have favourable responses.

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
	Favourable response	93.34 %	93.34 %
	Unfavourable response	6.67%	6.67%
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who do not send regularly			

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



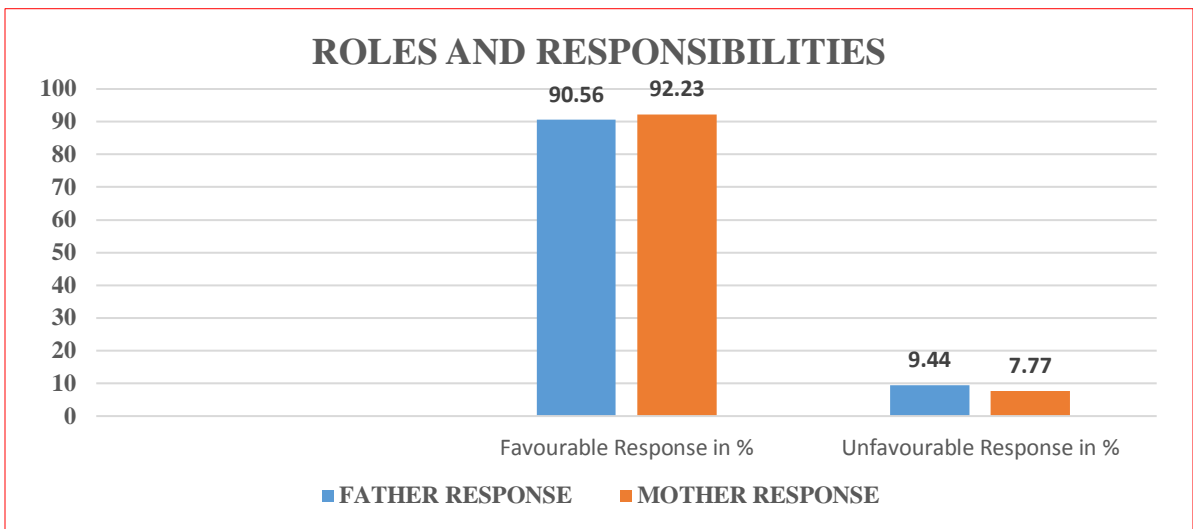
Interpretation: Table. 4.1.3.6. & Figure. No. 4.1.3.6. Shows that, 93.34 of fathers and also 93.34 of the mothers replied that they send their wards daily to school. Some of them replied that they sent them school daily but there is no good education, they replied that their ward is not getting much 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

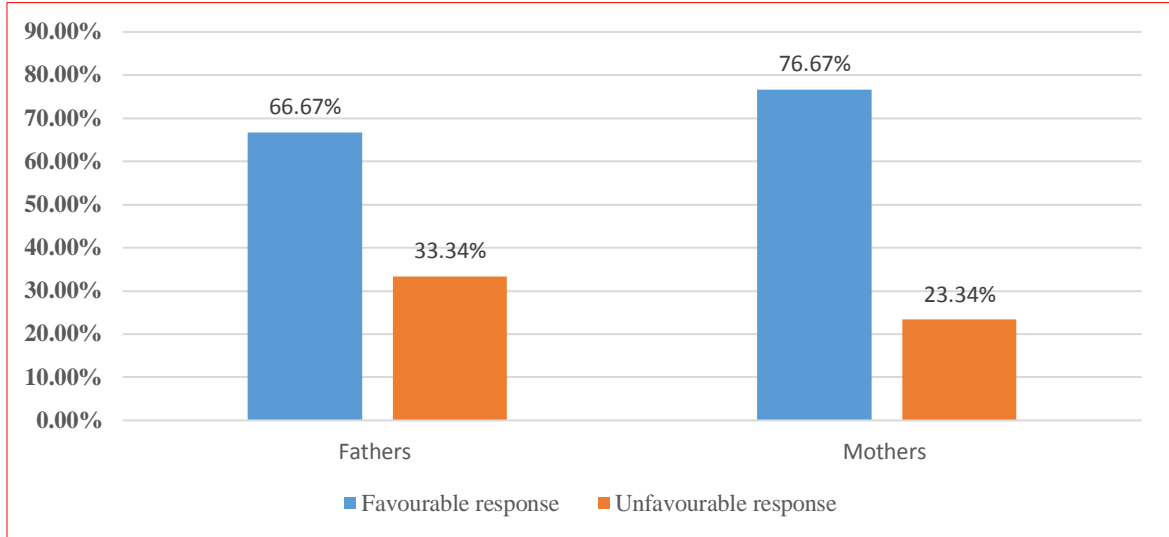
➤ 4.2.1 Health of the children

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

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

Response ‘in favour’ means: Those	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
who are in favour of having bathrooms	Favourable response	66.67%	76.67%
Response ‘not in favour’ means:	Unfavourable response	33.34%	23.34%
Those who are not in favour of having bathrooms			

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.

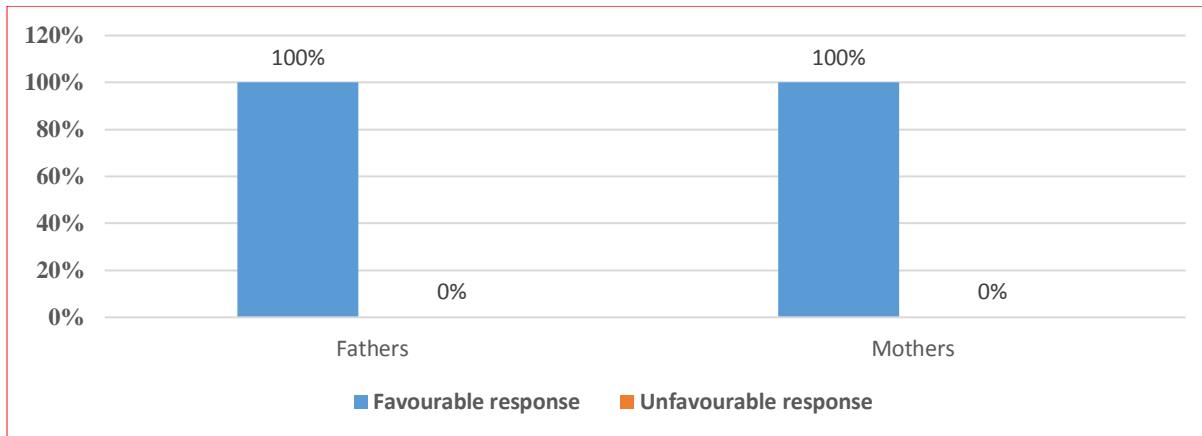
It may be concluded that 66.67% of fathers and 76.67% of mothers have favourable responses and 33.34% of the fathers and 23.34% of the mothers have unfavourable responses.

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

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

Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who suggest appropriate age	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
	Favourable response	100%	100%
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who do not suggest appropriate			
	Unfavourable response	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.

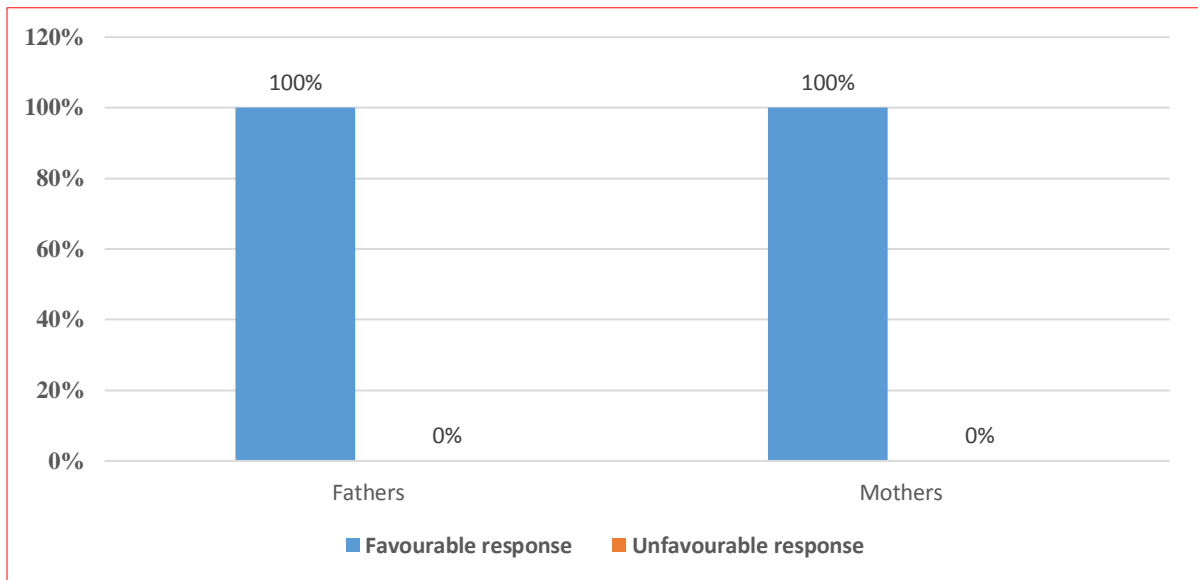
It may be concluded that 100 % of fathers and mothers have favourable responses.

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

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

Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who are in favour including good and healthy diet.	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who are not in favour the same	Favourable response	100 %	100 %
	Unfavourable response	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.

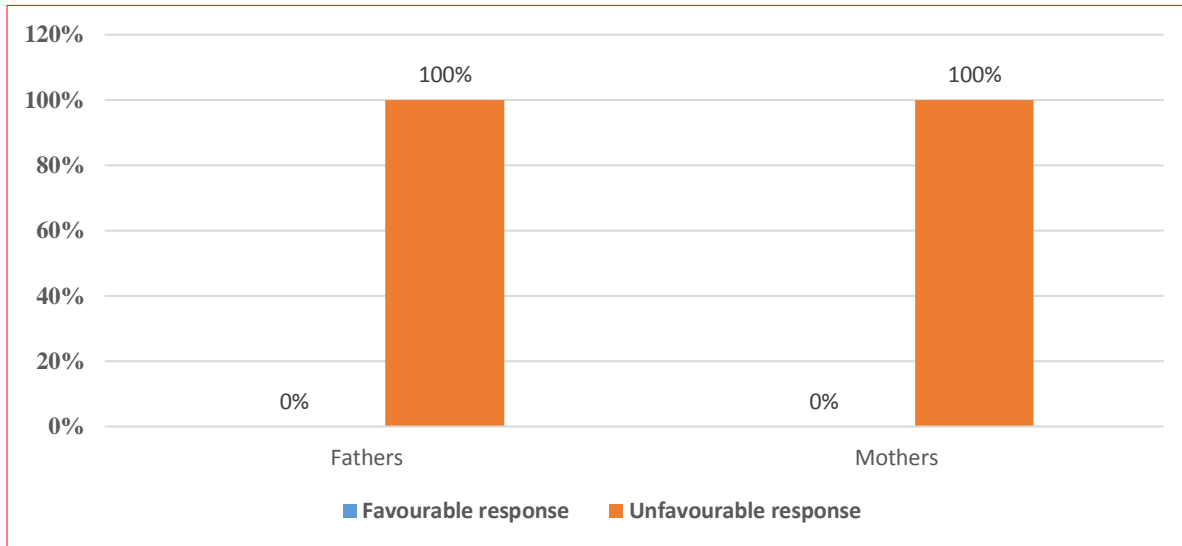
It may be concluded that 100 % of fathers and mothers have favourable responses.

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

Response ‘in favour’ means: those who visited the school to check the food	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
	Favourable response	0%	0%
Response ‘not in favour’ means: those who do not visited the school to check the food	Unfavourable response	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.

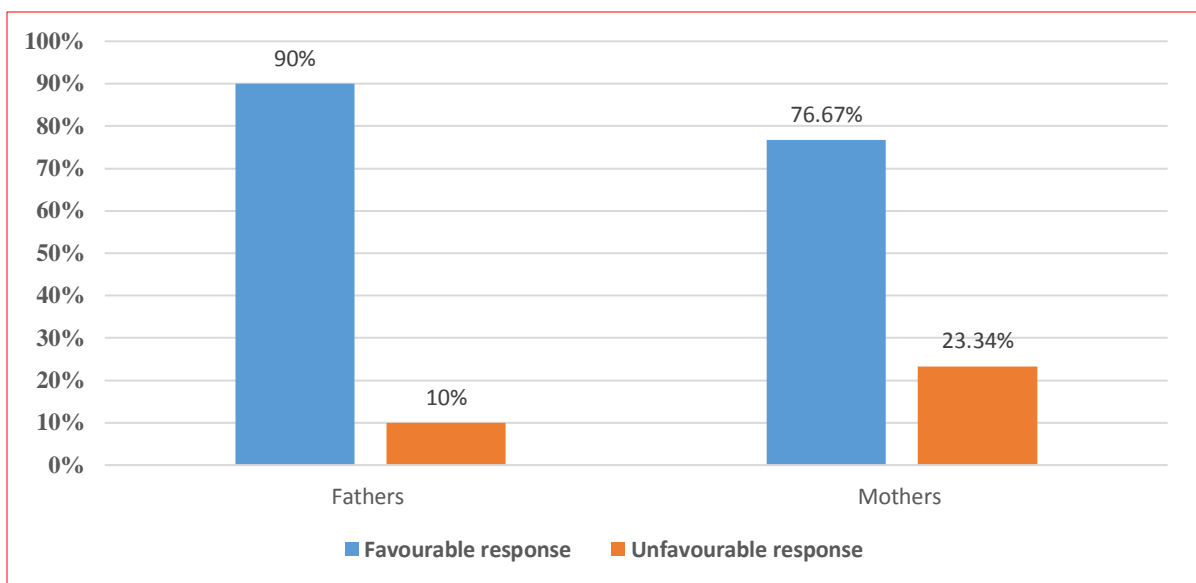
It may be concluded that 100 % of fathers and mothers have unfavourable responses.

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.

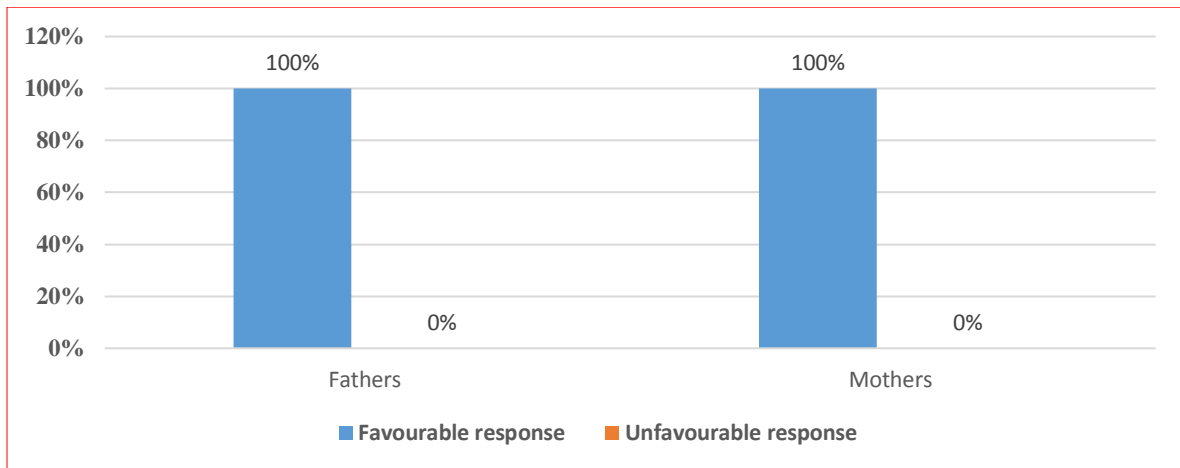
It may be concluded that 90% of the fathers and 76.67% have favourable responses and 10% of the fathers and 23.34% of the mothers have unfavourable responses.

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

Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who arrange from appropriate sources	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
	Favourable response	100%	100%
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who do not arrange from appropriate sources	Unfavourable response	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”.

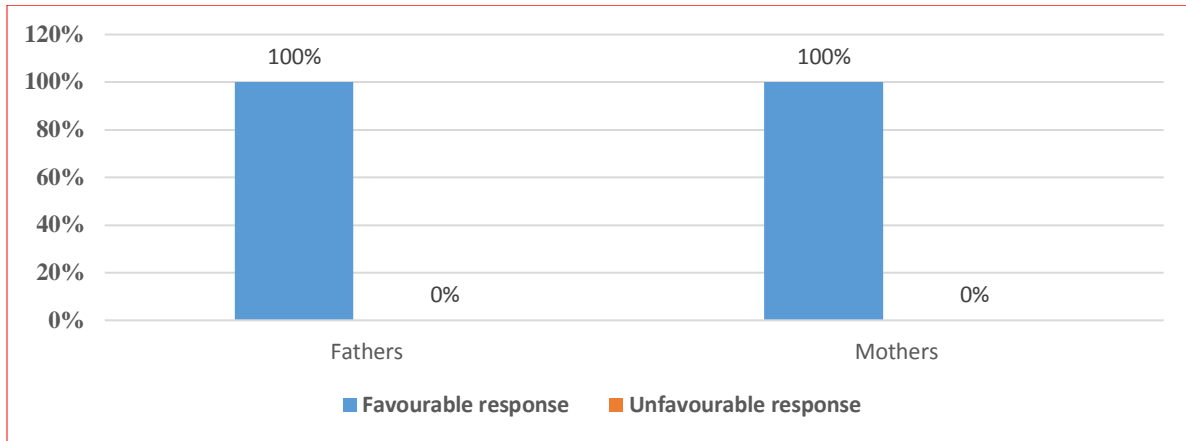
It may be concluded that 100 % of fathers and mothers have favourable responses.

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
	Favourable response		100%
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who do not take them to doctor	Unfavourable response	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”

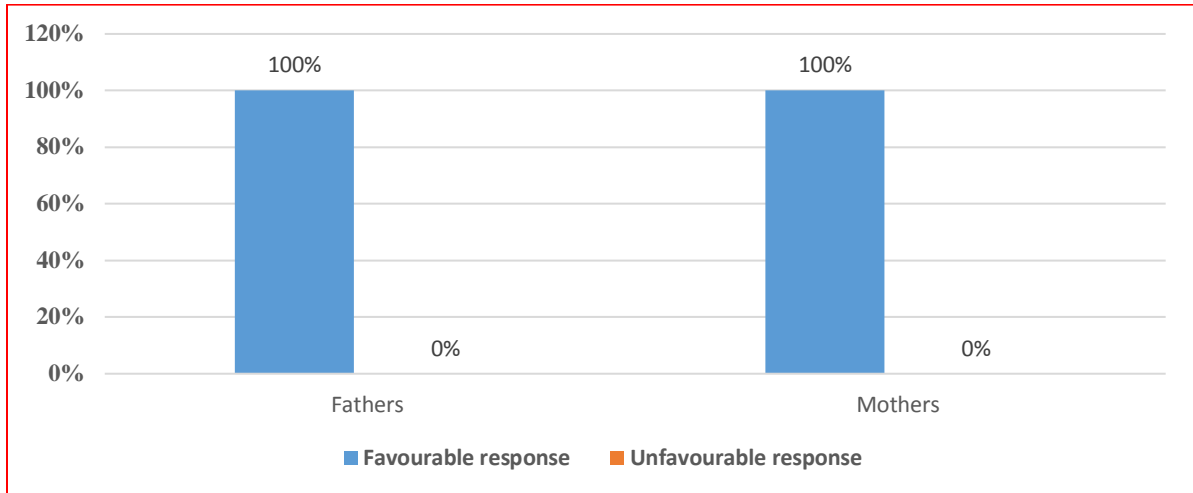
It may be concluded that 100 % of fathers and mothers have unfavourable responses.

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
	Favourable response		100%
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who do not take their children to polio booth	Unfavourable response	0%	0%

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



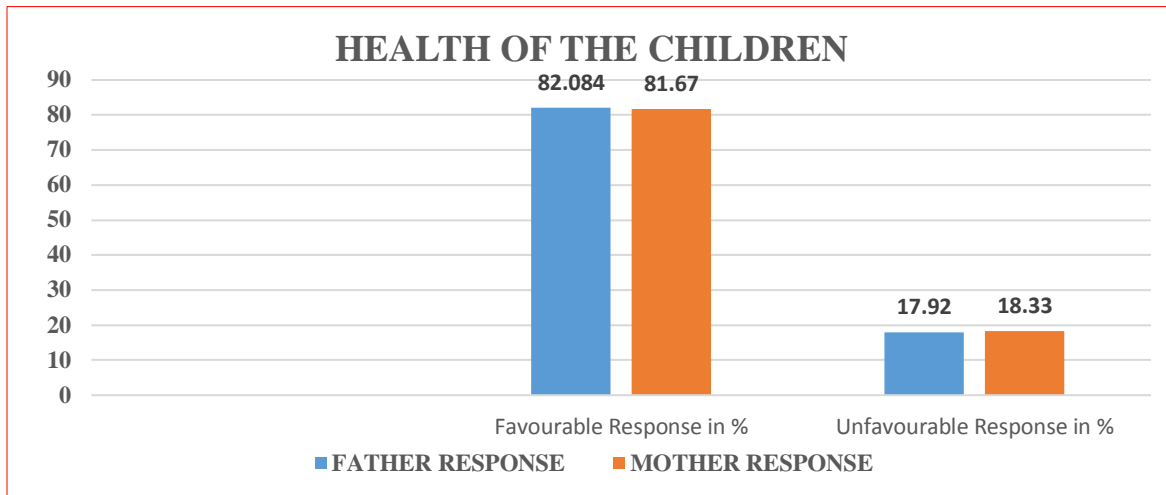
Interpretation: Table. 4.2.1.8. & Figure. No. 4.2.1.8. Shows that 100% of the fathers and mothers replied they take their children to polio booth, time to time. Some of them replied that “it is our duty to take our children to Polio Booth. It vaccine protect the children from harmful diseases” they replied. 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*”

HEALTH OF THE CHILDREN		
Respondents	Favorable Response in %	Unfavorable Response in %
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.

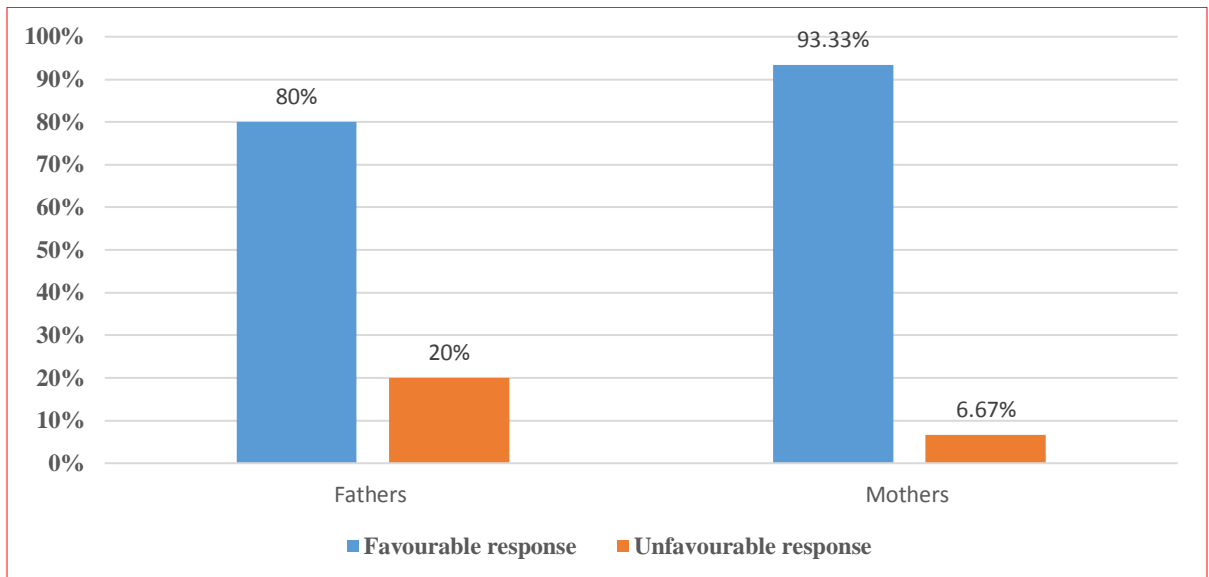
➤ **4.2.2. Care of children**

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. Response 'not in favour' means: Those who are not totally in favour Educational environment	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
		Favourable response	80%
	Unfavourable response	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.

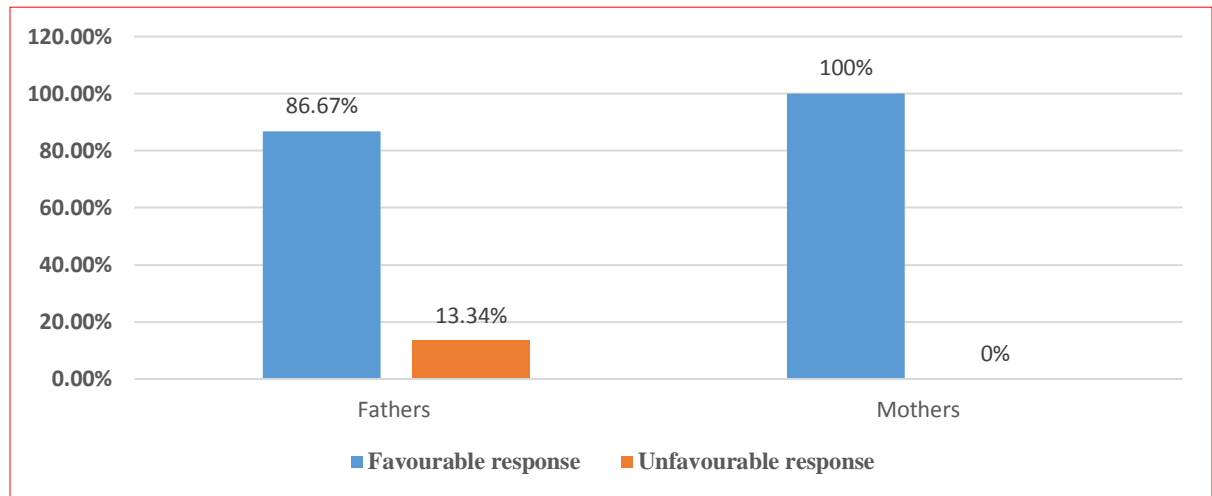
It may be concluded that 80% of the fathers and 93.33% mothers have favourable responses and 20% of fathers and 6.67% of the mothers have unfavourable responses.

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

Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who take care in a better way	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
	Favourable response	86.67%	100%
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who do not take care in appropriate manner	Unfavourable response	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”.

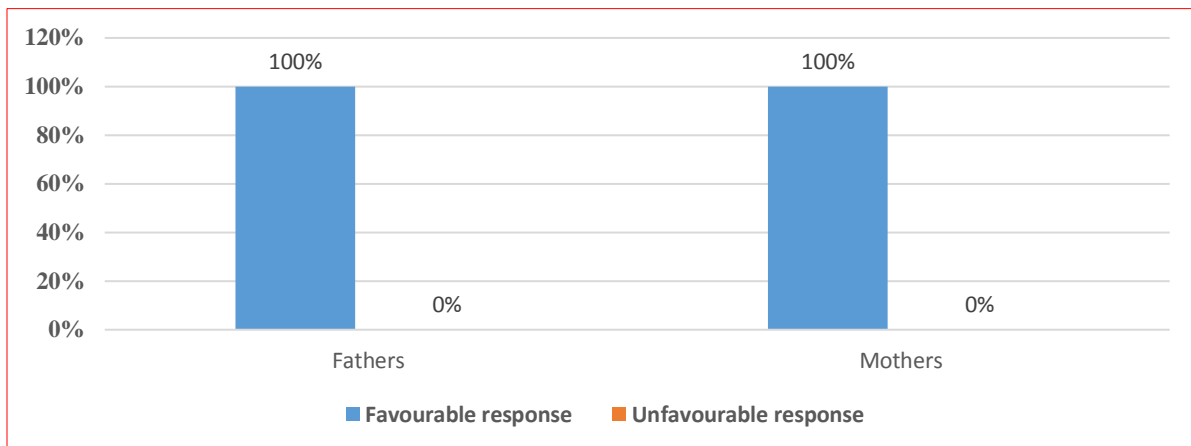
It may be concluded that 86.67% of fathers and 100% of the mothers have favourable responses and 13.34% of the fathers have unfavourable responses.

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
		Favourable response	100%
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who are not in favour of taking action			
	Unfavourable response	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.

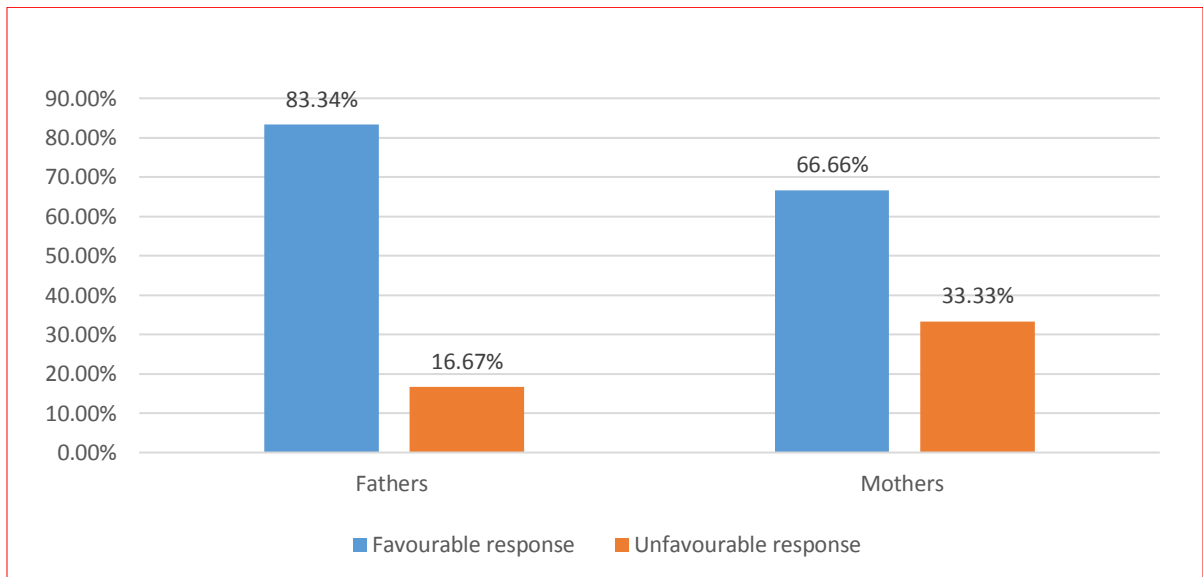
It may be concluded that 100% of fathers and 100% of the mothers have favourable responses.

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.

Response in favour means: Those who are in favour of assigning appropriate task. Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who are not in favour of the above same.	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
	Favourable response	83.34 %	66.67%
	Unfavourable response	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.

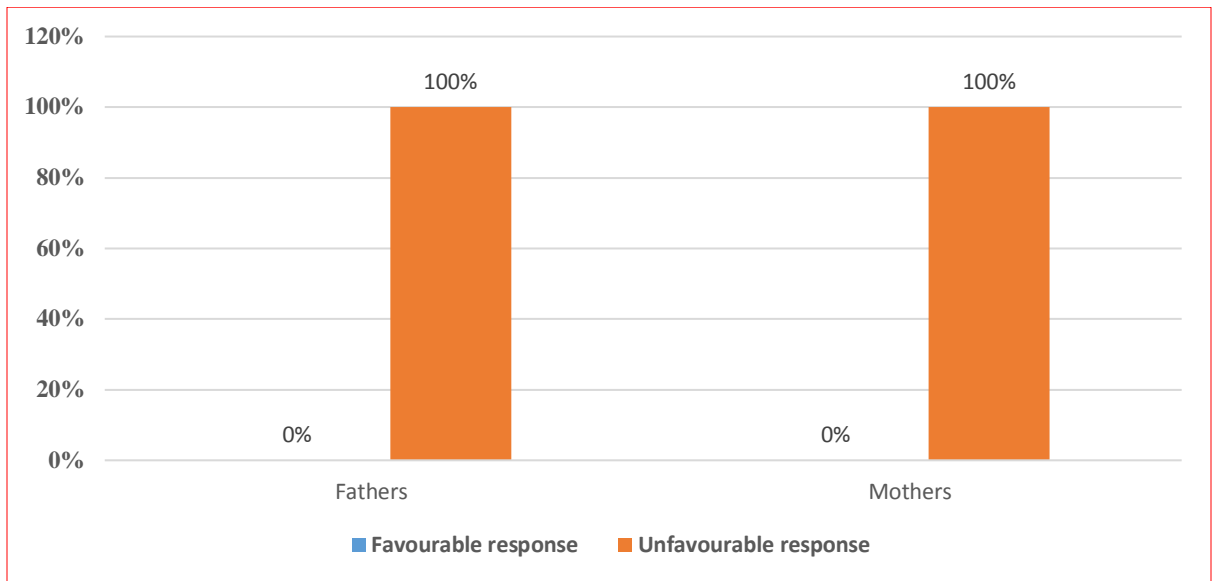
It may be concluded that 83.34% of fathers and 66.67% of the mothers have favourable responses and 13.34% of the fathers have unfavourable responses.

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.

Response ‘in favour’ means: Those who are aware about commission/organisation	Responses	Fathers	Mothers
Response ‘not in favour’ means: Those who are not aware about organisation/commission	Favourable response	0%	0%
	Unfavourable response	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.

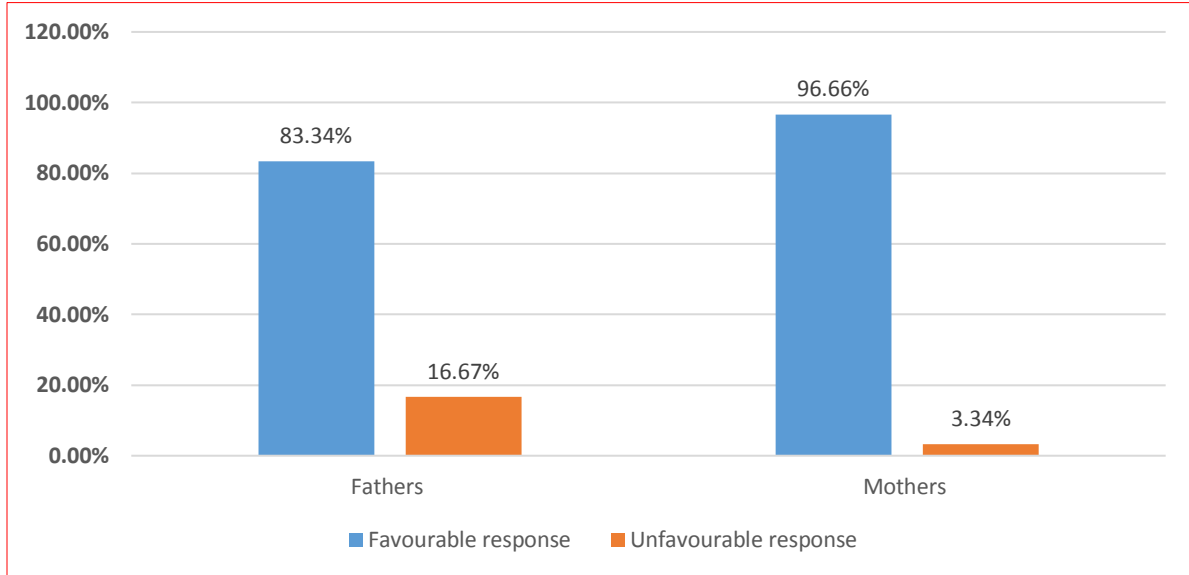
It may be concluded that 100% of fathers and mothers have unfavourable responses.

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
	Favourable response		83.34 %
Response 'not in favour' means: Those who do not feel any problem	Unfavourable response	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.

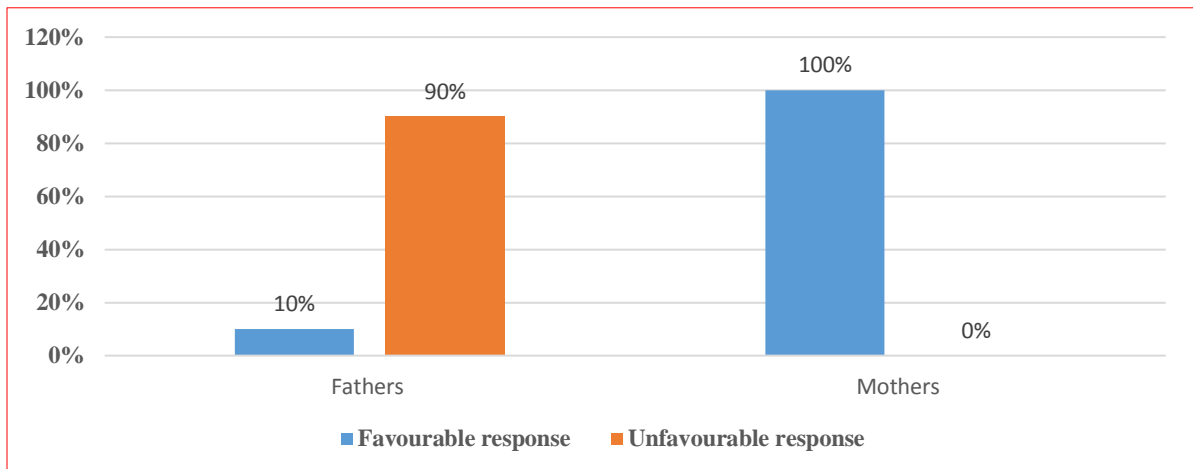
It may be concluded that 83.34 % of fathers and 96.66% of the mothers have favourable responses and 16.67% of the fathers and 3.34% have unfavourable responses.

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. 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

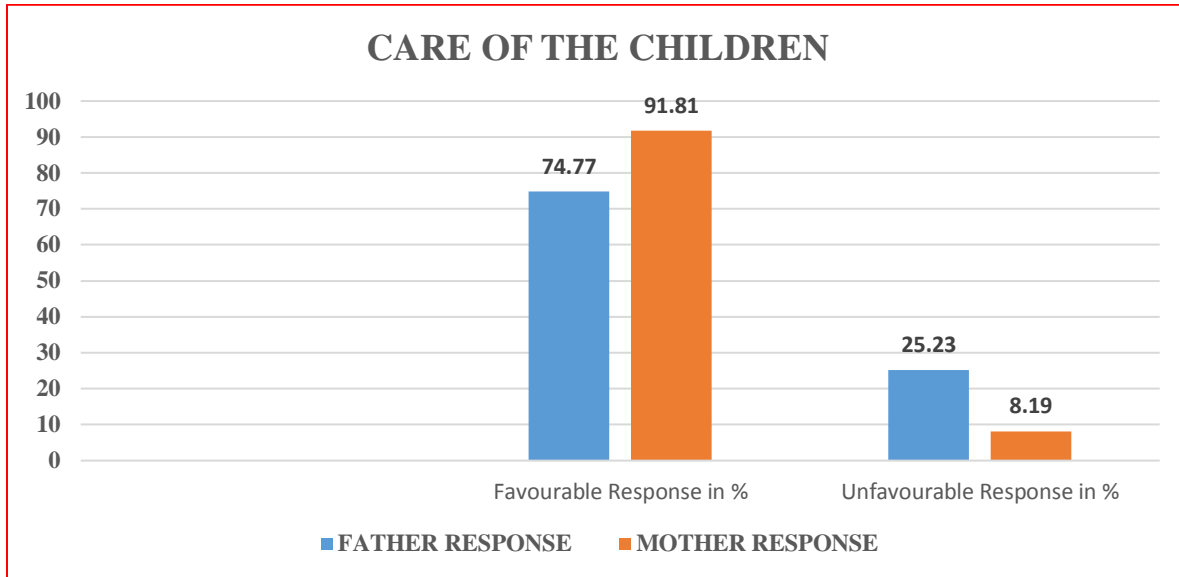
health of their children. But at the same time 90 % of the fathers replied that they smoke in the home as usual. “There is no special place for smoking” they replied.

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.

CHAPTER-5

Findings, Educational Implications, Suggestions and Conclusion

FINDINGS, EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Findings, Educational Implications and suggestions for further research is the most important aspect of the Educational researches. After analysis and interpretation of the data, researcher follows the next step that is findings and the implication, application and suggestions for further researches. In this study researcher, after content analysis found some results which can be called as findings of the study. In this study researchers analyzed and interpreted the responses of the sample taken. The findings mainly covers two specific areas: Educational Rights and Rights related to health and care.

5.1 Findings with respect to Educational Rights

5.1.1 Access to School

As per the awareness towards “*Access to school*” is concerned it was 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 about 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.

5.1.1.1 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 boundation 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.

5.1.2 Discrimination against children

As per the 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. Along with this 7.22% of fathers and 3.88% of mothers have unfavourable responses which means 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.

5.1.2.1 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.

5.1.3 Roles and responsibilities of the parents

As per the awareness towards dimension related to ***“Roles and responsibilities of the parents”*** is concerned it was 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.

5.1.3.1 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 and no use of alcohol was found in the Scheduled tribes.
- 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.

5.2 Findings with respect to Rights related to health and care:

5.2.1 Health of the children

As per the awareness of parents towards "*Health of the children*", it was 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.

5.2.1.1 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 toilets in the school. They have unfavourable responses having toilets 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.

5.2.2 Care of the children

As per the awareness of parents towards "*Care of the children*", is concerned it was 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.

5.2.2.1 Problems Identified (Care 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.

- 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.

5.3 Educational Implications

5.3.1. Educational Implications for parents

- ❖ It will be easy to say that family is the first institution in the society which can protect the rights of the children. As we can say that the civil rights of the Childs starts from family. Parents are the first protector of the rights of their children. It is the responsibility of the parents be aware about the rights of their children. They should try to approach the different agencies and organizations working for the protection of the Childs rights.
- ❖ As it has been found in the study that there are some parents who are not aware about the Educational rights of their children. These needs to be made aware by other parents and they should encouraged by others parents of the locality so that they can understand the importance of Education of their children. Parents needs to ensure the attendance of the children in the school. Parents needs to access other

facilities provided by the government to the school of Marginalised and rural areas. There are also some scholarship facilities for the children, parents' need to get aware about it.

5.3.2 Educational Implications for Local Government

- ❖ Local government or panchayat can play an important role in the protection of the rights of the children of their particular area or boundary. It is the responsibility of the local government to protect their children. Local government should ensure the Education and health of their children. On the basis of the study it has been found that local government does not take active participation in the Education and health facilities of the children of their panchayat
- ❖ On the basis of the study it has been found that parents of the scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in some area do not allowed to check the food of the Mid- Day-Meal. And it is the responsibility of the local government to check over it, there should not be any type of discrimination on the basis of caste in the school. Equal opportunities should be given to all without any discrimination.
- ❖ It is the implication for the local self-government to make aware the local people about the importance of Education, health and other services. Awareness campaign and awareness programmes can be the best option to get them aware about the Educational and rights related to health and care of their children.

5.3.3 Educational Implications for state and central government

- ❖ Government can play a very significant role in the protection of the child's rights. Central government needs to advise the state government to ensure the rights of the children. As UNICEF organizes various programmes and cooperates with both donor governments and governments in the developing world. Government of India needs to collaborate with UNICEF to deal the child's rights issues.
- ❖ There is a need of participation of marginalized population in the mainstreaming so that the marginalized people can understand the basic necessities of their child. There should not be any discrimination in the school on the basis of caste. Government should ensure the equal rights of all children. As there are commissions such as State commission for the Protection of Child Rights, National commission for the protection of child's rights should consider the rights of children's of remote, far-flung and rural areas where there is less accessibility of Education and health facilities.
- ❖ Government should collaborate with UNICEF-assisted programmes which seeks to ensure the social and economic rights of children by delivering essential services such as health and education and improving access to good nutrition and to care. There is a need of establishing Childs protection cell in each district which works at ground level. Government should organize awareness camps and campaigns to aware the parents and other members of the village about the importance of Education and protection of children from other violence.

- ❖ Government should made available proper health facilities so that the children could not deprive from good health.

5.3.4 Educational Implications for school:

- ❖ School is the second home of the children, where they mould their behavior and life towards positive achievements. For the protection of the child's rights, teacher's needs to adopt human rights based approach in teaching so that children can realize their rights.
- ❖ Teacher should adopt democratic methods of teaching. It is the responsibility of the school to involve the parents in various school programmes. Proper teacher-parents meeting needs to be organize to share the problems of their children.
- ❖ There should be proper health and sanitation facilities in the school.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Researches

Any research cannot be complete itself and it is very difficult to include all the aspects. There may remain certain gaps which can be improved by conducting further researches in the area. So the suggestions for further researches in this direction cannot be kept out of place here. Following suggestions can be considered for further researches.

1. Others areas of research like Discrimination against Children, protection of children from sexual offences, protection of children from domestic violence, physical and mental threats to children can be considered in the further research.
2. Child labour and rights of children can be considered in the further researches.

3. The present study was confined to Udhampur District of state Jammu and Kashmir only. So other districts of the state can be considered in further Research.
4. The present study was confined to the state of Jammu and Kashmir only. Other states of India can be considered in the further researches
5. In this study researcher included only the rights of Scheduled castes and Schedule Tribe children. Further other groups of marginalization can be considered in the study.
6. In this study researcher considered the Awareness of parents only. In further studies other stakeholders such as: Teachers, Government officials, Elected and selected members of the panchayats can be considered.

5.5 Proposed model (HER) for Health and Educational Rights of Children

PROPOSED MODEL (HER MODEL) FOR HEALTH, CARE AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS OF CHILDREN				
PARENTS	LOCAL GOVT.	SOCIETY	SCHOOL	STATE & CENTRAL GOVT.
Know the Childs rights	Ensure Education and Health of the children	Attitudinal change regarding girls child marriage	Human rights based approach in teaching	Special Provisions for Marginalized Children
Approach the Authorities	Ensure equality without Discrimination in schools	Attitudinal change regarding participation of girls in Games & sports	Involvement of parents in various school programmes	Awareness campaign in rural area
Knowledge about commissions	Aware Local People		Health and Sanitation facilities in the school	Healthy food and Nutrition (Direct to Home)
Say “No” to Alcoholism	Literate the illiterates			Appointing committees at grassroots level to ensure protection of children
				Financial Assistance to poor families

Summary

SUMMARY

Education is the right of an every individual. It has been recognized in the various national and international treaties as well it has been inserted in the Article 21-A of the Indian constitution that every children should access to education as it is the right of an every child to get free and compulsory Education under the age group of 6-14 years. These entities affirm that education is to be given to promote the value of human rights, it is the aim the Education that it should promote personal development, and should make individual able to contribute to the society, develop understanding, friendship and tolerance. The aim of right to Education is not only to access Education to all but to eradicate all the imbalances related to access to education and to eradicate the discriminative attitude in all the Educational level. In addition there is need for the fulfillment of the Educational, civil, rights related to health and care, rights to related to sexual offences, so that the goal of Education for all (EFA) with quality Education can be achieved. (UNICEF 2010).

Statement of the problem

“Marginalized children and their Education: A Study of Parental Awareness towards Child’s Rights in Udhampur District”.

Need of the study

National commission for the protection of the Childs rights create a platform for the protection of the Childs Rights. Along with this every state appoint State Commission for the protection of the Childs rights. The commission protect and ensure the rights of the children but still the children in India depriving their rights in one and another form. Parents can play an important role in the protection of the Childs rights (**Jane & Prkachin 2013**).

Family is the basic institution in society for the survival, protection and development of the child. It is the responsibility of the parents to ensure the Rights of their children **(Carolyn L. Scholz 2011)**. Many of studies have been conducted to check the awareness of parents about child rights in the Urban and rural area, all over India. But there is no study in the state of Jammu and Kashmir especially on the deprived section of society in the rural area of District Udhampur. Therefore the researcher has decided to check the awareness of parents from deprived sections of society about child Rights in the Rural area of District Udhampur. The researcher felt need to check the awareness among the parents of deprived section of society, so that researcher would be able to know, the awareness among parents about their child's rights and to identify the problems which mothers and fathers faced to access the Educational Rights and rights related to health and care of their children. The study can be helpful to recommend some suggestions on the basis of the results.

Objectives

5. To study the awareness among parents towards Childs rights.
6. To study the awareness among parents towards Educational child rights of the children.
7. To study the awareness among parents towards Rights related to health and care of children.
8. To identify the problems faced by parents to access the Educational rights and Rights related to health and care.

Research Question

4. Are the parents aware about the Educational rights of the children?
5. Are the parents aware about Rights related to health and care of the children?
6. What are the problems, parents are facing to access the Educational rights and Rights related to health and care of the children?

Operational definitions

- **Marginalized children:** In the present study, children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes are considered as marginalized children who are living in the rural area of District Udhampur of state Jammu & Kashmir and which area is to be considered as backward rural area of the District.
- **Parents:** In this study the researcher considered the parents of marginalized children having the category of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. The researcher considered the parents of children having the age of 6-14 years and whose children are studying in Elementary school i.e. First to Eighth class.
- **Child's Rights:** In this study the researcher considered Educational rights of children and rights related to health and care of the children as child's rights.
- **Awareness:** In this study researcher considered the awareness of Parents towards child's Rights. Awareness here means the understanding attitude of the parents towards child's rights.
- **Favorable responses:** Favorable responses are those responses which are in the favor of the statements putted by researcher while interview

- **Unfavorable responses:** Unfavorable responses are those responses which are not in the favor of statements putted by researcher while interview

Delimitation of the study

5. This study was delimited to the Udhampur District only
6. This study was delimited to Marginalized children of rural area only
7. The study was delimited to the Marginalized parents of the rural area only
8. This study was delimited to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only

Method Used

- Descriptive method was used by the researcher in the present study.

Population & Sampling

The population of the study was all parents of marginalized children of rural area/backward area of District Udhampur of Jammu and Kashmir. The researcher took the sample from marginalized population which included Schedule caste and Scheduled tribe parents. The researcher considered the parents of Elementary School students as sample. The researcher considered the District Udhampur in which the researcher taken the three villages of rural area as a sample on the basis of purposive sampling. The researcher took the sample of 60. The researcher considered 30 mothers and 30 fathers as sample.

Tool Used

- Self-made semi-structured interview schedule for parents regarding child rights. The questionnaire consists of thirty one statements. The researcher divided these statements into five dimensions. Three dimensions: Access to School, Discrimination against Children, Roles and Responsibilities are included in Educational rights of the children. Two dimensions: Health of the children and Care of the Children are included in rights related to health and care.
- **Educational Rights of the children:** 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.
- **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.

Statistical Techniques

- The researcher has used Simple percentage method to calculate the percentage of responses divided into mothers and fathers. The researcher has used the percentage method to compare the awareness among fathers and mothers regarding child's rights.
- The researcher has made Content Analysis of recorded responses. The researcher has made content analysis on the basis of all the dimensions separately.

Scoring procedure

After interview researcher prepared field notes of the recorded data. The analysis in this study is made by the method using Content analysis.

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

The researcher scored the responses by assigning numbers to favorable and unfavorable responses. The researcher assigned number 1 to favorable responses which shows the awareness among parents regarding the rights of their children and assigned number 2 to unfavorable responses which shows no awareness among parents regarding the rights of their children. After assigning numbers the researcher recorded all favorable and unfavorable responses and calculated them on the basis of assigned numbers. After calculation of the favorable and unfavorable responses researcher calculated the percentage of each dimensions. At last researcher calculated composite percentage of favorable and unfavorable responses.

Administration

Firstly the researcher visited the Government Elementary school of that particular villages to identify the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and then researcher interacted the parents of these children. After that researcher conducted an interview with the parents including mother and father.

Findings of the study:

Findings with respect to Educational Rights

1. As per the awareness towards “*Access to school*” is concerned it was found that 86.67% of the fathers and 83.87% of mothers gave favorable responses which means they are aware about accessing the children to school. It shows that fathers are more aware about 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 unfavorable 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 them 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 boundation 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.
2. As per the 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. Along with this 7.22% of fathers and 3.88% of mothers have unfavourable responses which means 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.
3. As per the awareness towards dimension related to ***“Roles and responsibilities of the parents”*** is concerned it was 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 and no use of alcohol was found in the Scheduled tribes.

- 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.

Findings with respect to Rights related to health and care:

1. As per the awareness of parents towards "*Health of the children*", it was 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 having toilets 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.

2. As per the awareness of parents towards "*Care of the children*", is concerned it was 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 Parents 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.

Educational Implications

Educational Implications for parents

- ❖ It will be easy to say that family is the first institution in the society which can protect the rights of the children. As we can say that the civil rights of the Childs starts from family. Parents are the first protector of the rights of their children. It is

the responsibility of the parents be aware about the rights of their children. They should try to approach the different agencies and organizations working for the protection of the Childs rights.

- ❖ As it has been found in the study that there are some parents who are not aware about the Educational rights of their children. These needs to be made aware by other parents and they should encouraged by others parents of the locality so that they can understand the importance of Education of their children. Parents needs to ensure the attendance of the children in the school. Parents needs to access other facilities provided by the government to the school of Marginalized and rural areas. There are also some scholarship facilities for the children, parents' need to get aware about it.

Educational Implications for Local Government

- ❖ Local government or panchayat can play an important role in the protection of the rights of the children of their particular area or boundary. It is the responsibility of the local government to protect their children. Local government should ensure the Education and health of their children. On the basis of the study it has been found that local government does not take active participation in the Education and health facilities of the children of their panchayat
- ❖ On the basis of the study it has been found that parents of the scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in some area do not allowed to check the food of the Mid- Day-Meal. And it is the responsibility of the local government to check over it, there should not be any type of discrimination on the basis of caste in the school. Equal opportunities should be given to all without any discrimination.

- ❖ It is the implication for the local self-government to make aware the local people about the importance of Education, health and other services. Awareness campaign and awareness programmes can be the best option to get them aware about the Educational and rights related to health and care of their children.

Educational Implications for state and central government

- ❖ Government can play a very significant role in the protection of the child's rights. Central government needs to advice the state government to ensure the rights of the children. As UNICEF organizes various programmes and cooperates with both donor governments and governments in the developing world. Government of India needs to collaborate with UNICEF to deal the child's rights issues.
- ❖ There is a need of participation of marginalized population in the mainstreaming so that the marginalized people can understand the basic necessities of their child. There should not be any discrimination in the school on the basis of caste. Government should ensure the equal rights of all children. As there are commissions such as State commission for the Protection of Child Rights, National commission for the protection of child's rights should consider the rights of children's of remote, far-flung and rural areas where there is lees accessibility of Education and health facilities.
- ❖ Government should collaborate with UNICEF-assisted programmes which seeks to ensure the social and economic rights of children by delivering essential services such as health and education and improving access to good nutrition and to care. There is a need of establishing Childs protection cell in

each district which works at ground level. Government should organize awareness camps and campaigns to aware the parents and other members of the village about the importance of Education and protection of children from other violence.

- ❖ Government should made available proper health facilities so that the children could not deprive from good health.

Educational Implications for school:

- ❖ School is the second home of the children, where they mould their behavior and life towards positive achievements. For the protection of the child's rights, teacher's needs to adopt human rights based approach in teaching so that children can realize their rights.
- ❖ Teacher should adopt democratic methods of teaching. It is the responsibility of the school to involve the parents in various school programmes. Proper teacher-parents meeting needs to be organize to share the problems of their children.
- ❖ There should be proper health and sanitation facilities in the school.

Suggestions for Further Researches

Any research cannot be complete itself and it is very difficult to include all the aspects. There may remain certain gaps which can be improved by conducting further researches in the area. So the suggestions for further researches in this direction cannot be kept out of place here. Following suggestions can be considered for further researches.

7. Others areas of research like Discrimination against Children, protection of children from sexual offences, protection of children from domestic violence, physical and mental threats to children can be considered in the further research.
8. Child labour and rights of children can be considered in the further researches.
9. The present study was confined to Udhampur District of state Jammu and Kashmir only. So other districts of the state can be considered in further Research.
10. The present study was confined to the state of Jammu and Kashmir only. Other states of India can be considered in the further researches
11. In this study researcher included only the rights of Scheduled castes and Schedule Tribe children. Further other groups of marginalization can be considered in the study.
12. In this study researcher considered the Awareness of parents only. In further studies other stakeholders such as: Teachers, Government officials, Elected and selected members of the panchayats can be considered.

Proposed model (HER) for Health and Educational Rights of Children

PROPOSED MODEL (HER MODEL) FOR HEALTH, CARE AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS OF CHILDREN				
PARENTS	LOCAL GOVT.	SOCIETY	SCHOOL	STATE & CENTRAL GOVT.
Know the Childs rights	Ensure Education and Health of the children	Attitudinal change regarding girls child marriage	Human rights based approach in teaching	Special Provisions for Marginalized Children
Approach the Authorities	Ensure equality without Discrimination in schools	Attitudinal change regarding participation of girls in Games & sports	Involvement of parents in various school programmes	Awareness campaign in rural area
Knowledge about commissions	Aware Local People		Health and Sanitation facilities in the school	Healthy food and Nutrition (Direct to Home)
Say “No” to Alcoholism	Literate the illiterates			Appointing committees at grassroots level to ensure protection of children
				Financial Assistance to poor families

Conclusion

The study was conducted to know the awareness among parents of marginalized children regarding the Educational rights and rights related to health and care in the district of Udhampur of Jammu and Kashmir. In this study the researcher considered the awareness among Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled castes parents of rural area of District Udhampur. While considering the Educational rights of the children, the researcher found after analysis and interpretation of the data that 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 majority of the fathers and mothers gave favourable responses which means they are aware about accessing the children to school but the 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 parents are not able to afford the extra tuition fee for their children and all of them enroll them their children in the government schools. It can be concluded here that poor economic condition and illiteracy parents is the root could be the root cause for the access of Education and access to school of their children. As per the awareness of parents regarding Discrimination and awareness towards their roles and responsibilities is concerned, majority of the fathers and mothers have favourable responses because they are aware about the Educational rights of their children. It is very easy to say that there is no discrimination in the school on the ground of colour, creed, and caste. But somewhere there is discrimination in school in regard to cooking of food of mid- day meal, the authorities of the school do not allow the lower castes people to cook the food. While considering this issue it can be suggested here that local government should take initiative by referring the

issues to higher authorities so that the problem of discrimination can be solved. There is need of developing positive attitude of parents towards the education of the girls and children with special needs. Parents play a vital role in accessing the rights related to health and care of the children. It can be concluded here in the study that most of the fathers and mothers are aware about the health of their children and they take care of their children as much as possible. After the discussion with the parents it was found that some of the mothers and fathers have unfavourable responses for having the toilets in the school along with this they have negative attitude towards marriage of the girls. For making them aware and developing positive attitude about appropriate age of marriage of their children, various awareness camp should be organized. Accessing appropriate food is the basic right of every children but sometimes due to poor economic condition they cannot afford all the food requirements. As per the take care of pregnant women is concerned poor economic condition and inaccessibility of the resources is again the big hurdle to afford all the things needed during pregnancy. Above all it can clearly be define that all the problems identified by the researcher may be solved by involving all the stakeholders directly or indirectly associated with the life of the children and by taking into account the proposed model of the research.

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Appendix

Semi-Structured Interview Schedule for “Awareness towards Child’s Rights”

Topic of Research

*“Marginalized Children and their Education: A Study of Parental Awareness towards
Child’s Rights in Udhampur District”*

Semi- structured interview schedule prepared by Raj Kumar, M.Phil. Scholar,
Department of Education under the supervision of Dr. Dinesh Chahal, Assistant
Professor, Department of Education, Central University of Haryana

Introduction

Name_____

Village_____

Mother/ Father_____

Educational qualification_____

Number of children_____

Nuclear/ joint Family_____

Category_____

Guidelines

There are some broad outlines/ dimensions regarding the awareness towards child’s rights. The researcher wanted to explore only about Educational Rights and Rights related to health and care. These dimensions may be related to you in one and another form. So it is my humble request to you that listen these dimensions and statements carefully and try to give answers as possible for you and make the interview fruitful. There is no right or wrong answers. Whatever you think and feel is appropriate. And I assure you that your answers will be kept confidential and will be used only for research purpose.

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.

Statements Related to Awareness towards 'Educational Rights

Dimension First -Access to School:

- Statement no. 1. Engaging the children below fourteen years in some work place.
- Statement no. 2. To take care of educational requirements of children.
- Statement no.3. Failure of children in any class.
- Statement no. 4. School management committee and its work.
- Statement no. 5. Type of school to admit the children.

Dimension Second- Discrimination in School:

- Statement no. 6. Partiality made by teachers while giving the marks in examination to children
- Statement no. 7. Denial by administration for admission in the school
- Statement no. 8. Education of the disabled children.

- Statement. No. 9. Threat and harassment with the children.
- Statement. No. 10. Changed the school of the children due to some reasons.
- Statement. No. 11. Provision for games and sports in the school and attitude towards the participation of girls in games and sports.

Dimension third- Roles and Responsibility:

- Statement. No. 12. Appropriate age for Admission of children.
- Statement no 13. Responsibility to admit your children in the school?
- Statement No. 14. Children getting Mid- Day-Meal appropriately?
- Statement. No. 15. Encourage your children to participate in the co-curricular activities.
- Statement no.16. Punishment of children by teachers in school.
- Statement. No. 17. Send children to school daily.

Dimensions Related to Awareness towards 'Rights Related to Health and Care'

Dimension First- Health of the Children:

- Statement. No. 1. Having toilet facilities in the school.
- Statement. No. 2. Breastfeeding of baby.
- Statement. No. 3. Food/ diet of the children
- Statement. No. 4. To check food of Mid-Day Meal in the school.
- Statement No.5. Appropriate age for marriage of children.
- Statement. No. 6. Arrangement of the drinking and daily use water for children
- Statement. No. 7. Steps taken by parents when children gets sick.
- Statement. No. 8. To bring children polio booth timely.

Dimension second- Care of the Children:

- Statement no. 9. Environment in which parents like to involve their children.
- Statement. No.10. Taken care of yourself / wife during Pregnancy.
- Statement no. 11. Sexual harassment with the children.
- Statement no.12. Task assign by parents to their children after returning from school.
- Statement. No. 13. Having Idea about any organization or commission which works for child protection.
- Statement No. 14. Face any problem to meet the needs of children.
- Statement. No. 15. Smoking by parents and special place in their house to smoke.

Raw Data/ Field Notes

Educational Rights of the children

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

Respondent's responses:

- The children below fourteen years should not engage in any factory or shop. This age is meant for their Education. They should study.
- 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 work 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.
- 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.
- Students having poor background should work to earn, it will help to support the family.

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

Respondent's responses:

- They took into consideration the Educational needs of the children.
- They made every effort to make their children a successful person, they engaged their children in the tuition.
- After returning from school parents send them for tuition. 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.

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

Respondent's responses:

- 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.
- Illiteracy and poor Economy condition is the threat for them.

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

Respondent's responses:

- There is a school management committee which works in the management of the school. The members of the committee are selected from the village but they never seen the progress of the management committee.

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

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

Respondent's responses:

- 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.*
- In government schools there is no good education.
- Children should have interest in the study, he/she will succeed; do not matter whether it is government or private school.

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

Respondent's responses:

- No teachers discriminated their children in the school while giving marks.
- There is no partiality we seen in the school. Students get marks on the basis of their performance and capability.
- Teacher never made partiality with their children.
- One of the mother replied that *“my child was not able to pass the 7th 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.

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

Respondent’s responses:

- *“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”.*

Statement no. 8. Education of the disabled children.

Respondent’s responses:

- 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.
- For mothers and fathers, all children are equal whether they are normal or disabled.
- There is no need of educating the disabled and physically handicapped. They replied that, physically handicapped cannot do as normal children can do.

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

Respondent's responses:

- 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.

Respondent's responses:

- None of them shifted the school. They never shifted, because no situation arises 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.

Respondent's responses:

- 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.
- 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.

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

Respondent's responses:

- One should admit his/her ward at the age of four years because it will help the child to get acquainted with the school environment.
- Opinion that the appropriate age for enrolling the child is six years which is made mandatory by the government of India.
- They 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.

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

Respondent's responses:

- 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 with financial assistance for the better Education of the children.
- Panchayat should fund for the education of their children.

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

Respondent's responses:

- They visited the school to monitor the food. They replied that children are getting mid-day meal at daily basis.
- 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”.

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

Respondent’s responses:

- 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.
- Their children participated their children participate in the racing and other sports, even they encourage their daughters to participate.
- Children should not participate in other activities. They should concentrate on their study only. If they participate in the other activities then they will lack in academics.

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

Respondent’s responses:

- No teacher punished their children beyond the limit. But some of them replied that punishment is necessary for the Education of the children. There should have fear of punishment which helps to get good outcomes.
- Children never complaint regarding the matters of punishment in the school. Some of them replied that, children should punish if they do not complete their homework so that they will not repeat the mistake again.

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

Respondent's responses:

- They send their wards daily to school. Some of them replied that they sent them school daily but there is no good education, their ward is not getting much benefit from school. If their children are not getting good education, there is no need to send their wards to school.
- It is better for them to work at home than sending them to school.
- They cannot afford uniform and other stationary items because of which students remain absent for some days.
- 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.

Awareness towards Rights Related To Health and Care

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

Respondent's responses:

- They visited the school, and there are toilets in the school. They replied that toilets should be there in the school.
- It is essential to have toilets in the school. If toilets will be there in the school, children do 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 toilets for children. It will protect their children from occurring accidents.
- Toilets are essential for cleanliness and health of the children.

- 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”*.

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

Respondent’s responses:

- Breast-feeding is very much essential and beneficial for the future health of the baby. Mother should breast-feed the child for his/her good physique and health.
- It will help them to prevent from many harmful diseases. Most of them replied that mothers should breast-feed for their children for at least one year from birth
- It is necessary to breastfeed for six months. It should continue for two to three years from birth.

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

Respondent’s responses:

- They include the things in the food suggested by doctors. They sometimes visit/ consult the doctors for their healthy food.
- They include milk, ghee, Roti, curd, lassi, pulses, rice, saag etc.
- As usual

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

Respondent's responses:

- They 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”.

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

Respondent's responses:

- The child should marry at the age of 18 years for girls and 21 years for the boys. Some of them replied that study should be the first priority.
- It is necessary to get job first then they should think about marriage. 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”.*
- They will marry their children at the appropriate age; first they should complete their study.
- Girls should marry as early as possible. It is better for the prestige of the family and it will decrease the burden from the shoulders of the family.

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

Respondent's responses:

- They all used water of "BOWLPI". 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"*.

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

- *"We take our children to the doctor when they get ill, because it helps to protect children from spreading diseases"*

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

Respondent's responses:

- 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. Its vaccine protects the children from harmful diseases" they replied.
- They got information from the announcements and sometimes "we listen from other peoples" they said.

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

Respondent's responses:

- They try to maintain the conducive environment in the home. They replied that they always focus on the study of their children.
- They do not engage their children in any hard and heavy task which affects their health. They replied that they try to make every possible effort for creating a good home environment.
- They engaged sometimes their children in the domestic and other related works.

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

Respondent's responses:

- 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 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 to take necessary ingredients”.
- We 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”.

Statement no. 11. Sexual harassment with the children.

Respondent's responses:

- 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.12. Task assign by parents to their children after returning from school.

Respondent's responses:

- 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. 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.

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

Respondent's responses:

- 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”*

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

Respondent's responses:

- Parents felt problem in the rearing of their children because most 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.

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

Respondent's responses:

- Parents are aware about -where to smoke and they also suggest that one should not smoke. Most 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 affect. At home one should not smoke because it affects the health of their children.
- They smoke in the home as usual. *“There is no special place for smoking”* they replied.

Details of the Research Activities

1. Participation and paper presentation in National seminar “ Inclusive Education: Present Past and Future”, February, 28, 2017 organized by Department of Education, Central University of Haryana under the MHRD scheme of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National mission for teachers and teaching. The paper entitled “ Emerging Areas of Research in Inclusive Education”
2. Participation in the UGC Sponsored National Symposium on “ Interdisciplinary Discourse in social science organized by Faculty of Social Sciences, M.D University Rohtak on March 22, 2017.
3. Presented paper on the topic “Protecting the Rights of the Girl Child: An Indian Perspective” in DHE Sponsored National Seminar on “Dimensions of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment: Perspectives in Global India organized by Gaur Brahman College of Education, Rohtak on March 27, 2017.
4. Paper presentation entitled “Teacher Education Curriculum: A way to Access Child’s Rights in National Seminar on Contemporary Teacher Education System: Multi-Disciplinary Perspective on December 25, 2016.
5. Participation in National workshop on “Examination Reforms in Higher Education, CBCS organized by Association of Indian Universities in Collaboration with Department of Education Central University of Haryana on November 9, 2016
6. Partipation in National Workshop jointly organized by Department of English and Foreign Languages and School of Education on March 30, 2017 to April 3, 2017.

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List of Abbreviations

- **UNESCO-** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- **NCM -** National Coordinating Mechanism
- **RTI-** Right to Information
- **UNDP-** United Nations Development Programme
- **NCPCR-** National Commission for protection of Childs Rights
- **UNICEF-** United Nations Children's Fund
- **NHRC-** National Human Rights Commission
- **NCRB-** National Crime Bureau
- **WCD** Women Child Development Department
- **RTE –** Right to Education
- **CRC-** Convention on the Rights of the Child
- **ILO-** International Labour Organization
- **MDG-** Millennium Development Goals
- **UNCRC-** United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- **ICDS-** Integrated Child Development Services ICDS
- **NHRM-** National Rural Health Mission
- **NPE-** National Policy on Education
- **NCTE-** National Council for Teacher Education
- **J&K-** Jammu and Kashmir
- **JJA-** Juvenile Justice Act
- **SSA-** Sarva Shiksha Adhyayan Scheme
- **SPQEM-** Quality Education in Madrasas

- **ECCE**- Early Childhood Care and Education ECCE
- **NGO**- Non- Government Organization