

# Understanding Attitude of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Parents towards the Rights Related to Health and Care of the Children

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## ABSTRACT

Having good health is the rights of the every children. India is the country having largest number of the children in the world. As it has been rightly said that sound mind resides in the sound body is a valid concept. A good health of the children leads them to the path of progress in various fields like Education, sports and others. The aim of the present study was to know the understanding attitude of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes parents towards the Rights related to Health and care of the children. The researcher took the sample of 60 parents from rural area of district Udhampur of Jammu and Kashmir, which consist of thirty fathers and mothers. Self-made interview schedule was used in the study. The objective of the study was to know the awareness among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled parents, so that some intervention can be given to meet the Health and care needs of the of the children. Self-made semi-structured interview schedule was used by the researcher for data collection. The analysis was made by using simple percentage method. This was the qualitative study which conducted to explore the understanding attitude among parents. The findings of the study reveals that most of the fathers and mothers gave favourable responses which means they are aware about rights related to health and care of the children. They have the positive and favourable attitude towards health and care of the children.

**Keywords:** Education, parents, children, health, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes

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.

### Objectives of the study

- ❑ To know the Understanding attitude of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes parents towards Rights Related to health and Care of their children.

### Research question

- ❑ Whether the mothers and fathers are aware about the Rights related to health and care of their Children
- ❑ What type of understanding attitude parents have towards the Educational rights related to health and care of the children.

### Population and 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 was

used by the researcher. The schedule consists of fifteen items regarding rights related to health and care of the children.

### Statistical technique

Simple percentage method was used by the researcher to calculate the percentage of favourable and unfavorable attitude towards Educational rights of the children. The researcher used the method of content analysis.

### Analysis and interpretation

While analysis and interpretation of the data, researcher divided the responses into favourable and favourable responses. Favourable responses represent that respondents were in the favour and have positive responses regarding the statements. Unfavourable responses represents that respondents were not in the favour and have negative responses regarding the statements

- ❑ It was found 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 regarding having toilet facilities in the school
- ❑ It was found that 100% of fathers and mothers have favourable responses regarding breastfeeding of New born child.
- ❑ It was found that 100% of fathers and mothers have favourable responses regarding Food/ diet of the children
- ❑ It was found that 100% of fathers and mothers have unfavourable responses towards checking the food of Mid-Day Meal in the school.
- ❑ It was found 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 regarding Appropriate age for marriage of their children
- ❑ It was also found that 100% of fathers and mothers have favourable responses regarding Arrangement of the drinking and daily use water for children
- ❑ It was found that 100% of fathers and mothers have unfavourable responses regarding Steps taken by parents when children gets sick.
- ❑ It was found that 100% of fathers and mothers

have unfavourable responses towards bringing children polio booth timely.

- ❑ It was also found 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 with regard to create an Environment in which parents like to involve their children.
- ❑ It was found that 86.67% of fathers and 100% of the mothers have favourable responses and 13.34% of the fathers have unfavourable responses regarding taking care of during Pregnancy
- ❑ It was found that 100% of fathers and 100% of the mothers have favourable responses regarding Sexual harassment with the children
- ❑ It was found that 83.34% of fathers and 66.67% of the mothers have favourable responses and 13.34% of the fathers have unfavourable responses towards task assign by parents to their children after returning from school.
- ❑ It was also found that 100% of fathers and mothers have unfavourable responses regarding the idea of any organization or commission which works for child protection.
- ❑ It was found 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 about problems faced by them to meet the needs of children. It means 83.34 % of fathers and 96.66% of the mothers faced problems and difficulties to meet the basic needs of their children.
- ❑ It was found that 10%of fathers and 100% of the mothers have favourable responses and 90% of the fathers have unfavourable responses regarding the statement "Smoking by parents and special place in their house to smoke. It means only 10% of the fathers were favour in not to smoke in the home. They favour that there should be special for smoking in the home.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

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 toilets 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 toilets 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.

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.

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