
CHAPTER-VI

CONCLUSION & COMMENTS

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The findings of the present study demonstrate that the various dimensions of inter-caste tensions among children in rural as well as in urban areas presents a complex picture and existence of caste tensions are in limited manner reveal but it has been indicated that inter-caste tensions among children do exist. These tensions are related to restrictions in inter-dining, acceptance of food, choice of friend, but not so keenly in matters of acceptance of play-mate, classmate or teacher. There was not a clear cut picture regarding the age related changes.

A significant difference of approaches towards caste was observed between children from rural or urban area as also among boys and girls. This results approved the hypothesis related to caste tension as a function of sex and residential background of the children.

The ascending schedule about caste acceptance showed acceptance in various matter in a proper order. The schedule indicated that there is a possibility of presenting a clear picture of caste acceptance. The effect of caste membership was evident in significant for related with positive and

negative interaction with classmate, playmate and with friends. On the whole it was noted that high and middle caste children showed mixed relationship while the low caste children remained isolated.

Thus, the present results, reveals that ideas about caste tensions is present in children and influences their inter-personal behaviours in a significant manner.

The general findings that has emerged from this investigation is that in the social surroundings and during the formative years the ideas about caste and religious behaviour are strengthened. This differentiation and complexity of social set up of the children seems to contribute heavily to this end. At this stage the ideas of parents, their living conditions and their status, peer groups behaviour and teachers role becomes critical. They are sources of communication for children and their attitudes and behaviour work as a model and reinforce the establishment of caste oriented behaviour pattern.

COMMENTS-

It is very difficult to study very deeply of the phenomena related to a complex social system like caste in such a small study. It would be convenient to draw some generalized conclusions which is mentioned in above paragraph, about inter-caste tensions spread all over Indian society. The

conclusions from present study, therefore, relate to the situation with respect to casteism in India and the social psychology of identification. It is very interesting to note that the choice of ideals and role models among children is very highly influenced by caste membership. The social contact across caste lines among the rural and urban children are quite limited. Social distance was found to be greatest between lower and upper caste and lessed between high and middle caste. When the relations between high, middle, low castes groups were compared measures of social distance at the attitudinal level matched well with the measures of social distance in terms of reported social contacts.

To see the caste influences, it was observed that the high caste people are perceived as intelligent, educated, cleans, religious and low caste people perceived as poor, dirty, uneducated, backward. These images seem to develop out of a mixture of a realistic perception of actual differences between caste groups, an éthnocentric tendency to idealise an in group and to villainify in out group, and the learning and transmission, of a traditional, mythological, description of different caste groups.

The experiences of discrimination on the basis of caste were reported in a variety of areas of social life complaints of discrimination are higher among the low caste people than among the higher and middle caste people.

Caste as a very deep, broad and strong influence on its members. Caste consciousness is strong and affect in many ways. There are no definite, objective measures or land marks in the history of inter caste relations which could enable us to judge the relative position of the present with past.

Caste is certainly one of the social issues which require careful handling. In this issue there are two problems involved, one is related to ideas and values and other is related to intense feelings associated with this issue. The present study is an attempt to objectively explore and analyze the above issues.

DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH-

If caste tensions are to be minimized completely, more and more researches on the related problem shall be required. The present study was confined to the reason of Ayodhya, but such a large country, as is ours, with such diversities of culture, castes, religions, symbols and languages. That any future research can not be sufficient unless generalizations are based on the data collected from different regions and in large sample and in that researches children from different age groups should be involved and their responses should be compared. Psychopathology of caste tension has further to be assessed. This may provide a permanent generalization regarding inter-caste tensions.

Appropriate research regarding roots of caste tensions among children like-1. Role of dependance, 2. Role of caste structured. 3. Role of early freedom from frustration. 4. Role of lack of opportunity should be organised so that the intensity of these tensions can be minimized.

Further, researches should be organized with different methods and techniques using observational and projective techniques and refinement of the above measures should be advanced in generalized way. The impact of family, status of the family. Social status and environmental status in which children lives shall be incorporated in the investigation related to inter caste tension.