



CHAPTER - V

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SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter we present the summary, conclusions of this study and suggestions based on it.

5.1 SUMMARY OF LABOUR SCHEME :

On the basis of the study made in the preceding chapters the following summary may be drawn.

The quality of human life depends on the access to education and health facilities along with the basic requirements of the food, shelter and clothing. The role of primary education in general and skill acquired by the concerned person are vital in determining the well being of the person. As the educational facilities are thinly spread in developing countries, the benefits are concentrated in the hands of the higher class of the society. The poor and backward classes were denied the benefits of the educational facilities. This was rightly observed by the politicians as well as by social reformers in India before the independence. The work and life of Karmveer Bhaurao Patil is one such glorious example. He pioneered the concept of self-funding of education. It resulted in to formation of a novel scheme i.e Earn and Learn scheme. The idea behind is that the student should contribute to the expenses of his education to the possible extent in the form of the work.

The present Earn and Learn scheme is more relevant as there is more stress on self-financing of higher education. Education covers the

whole process of development through which a human being passes from infancy to maturity. The purpose of this education scheme is to lead from darkness to light. So needy but poor brilliant students can improve by having higher education. So, this scheme is very vital for the whole education system.

The problem of poverty and unemployment are two sides of the same coin. If a person is employed in a gainful way his earnings will go up and the malady of poverty will get solved automatically. So labour scheme is to provide employment experience to student through various activities of scheme. Other wise they will miss the benefits of the higher education and human capital investment.

A glaring feature of an under developed economy is the poor quality of human capital. Most of the under developed countries suffer from mass illiteracy. Illiteracy retards growth of economy. So a higher education is necessary to acquire versatile skill as also to comprehend social problems.

The labour scheme provides various kinds of facilities like as hostel and mess facility. This scheme has various objectives. To provide higher education to deserving and needy students, to make the education self-supporting, to create dignity for labour, to develop self-reliance in education system, to develop mental and physical capabilities and also to imbibe the principle of freedom, self-reliance, self-respect and self-education. This scheme provides and opportunity to stay together, to eat together, to work together and to learn together. This scheme not only provided the education to the deserving and needy but also helped in formulations the right social attitude as the students belonging to various castes lived together live in their educational career.

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The labour scheme is in operation in Shivaji University for the last three decades and more than 1000 students have been benefited from the scheme. Shivaji University was established in 1962. Its main focus was to cater for the needs of the rural area. Labour scheme helped the students to get work of 4 hours a day for which he got remuneration as present market rate i.e. 50 rupees daily.

At the beginning of the Earn and Learn scheme there were only 3 activities in operation but later these activities were stopped. Presently 7 activities are in operation like as Mess unit, Study centre unit, Library unit, S.T.D. Booth unit, Xerox centre unit, Milk distribution and Flourmill unit.

These activities are profitable students run them successfully. Students work 4 hours a day without any difficulties. Income and expenditure generated by various 7 units of Vidhayarthi Bhavan is accounted for. As a result there is turnover more turn. But profit is small as compared total turnover. This happened due to fluctuation in income and expenditure.

When, students run an activity of labour scheme, they face various problems. The problems in the working of Mess unit and other activities of labour scheme are many.

There are various problems mismanagement, non co-operation, quality maintenance, customers complaints, outdated machines, lack of raw material problem, adjustment problem, problems of participation in

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other activities, problem of poverty, health problem, lodging problem, problem of rural background, problem in co-ordination, problem of insufficient staff, office equipment problem. Students face these problems while working on these various schemes.

The students of the labour scheme collect the income of Vidhayarthi Bhavans from the various activities. This income is Rs.2,156,882.15 and the expenditure of a Earn and Learn schemes is Rs.1,922,744.60. Net profit accumulated is Rs.2,34,137.55 in 2000-2001.

The employment generated by the various activities of labour scheme show the per month working hours 5118 hours and 61412 total hours employment.

In the socio-economic analysis the family background of the students, income size, indebtedness of family, number of animals, distance span from university to students native place, visit to family, blood donation, adjustment of the money for the ups and downs, an account of family members are shown. I have used the structured questionnaire for the purpose of information about labour scheme students.

Labour scheme started in the University level in India. Now this scheme has completed its 32 years successfully. But we have to consider whether the Earn and Learn scheme influenced the student or not?. We have to take into account the various phases of this scheme. Here it is divided in to three phases according to population and decade.

In First phase (1969-70 to 1979-80) and Second phase (1980-81 to 1989-90) it affected the students positively. The students got agriculture

knowledge while working in the labour scheme. As a result, they got modern outlook of agriculture.

In the Third phase (1990-91 to 1999-2000) students followed the right attitude. The girl students were also included in the scheme. They also realized the importance of the labour scheme. I have shown the effects the three phases. Students who worked here during these three phases got immense benefit which helped them in their future lives.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS :

On the basis of the study made in the preceding chapters the following conclusions may be drawn.

The educational system like any economic activity uses a certain proportion of society's scarce resources, which could alternatively be used elsewhere. As education is being dealt with as an investment, it naturally leads us to think about the role of education in the process of economic growth. Education as an investment does not have an independent existence; it is embodied in the labour force and therefore it is intangible and not measurable apart from the labour in which it is embodied. A further difficulty is the long-term nature of educational investment. But it is now realized that improvements in the quality of labour force can have dramatic effect on economic growth.

The economics of education with its concept of human investment has made people to ask-how much should a country spend on education and how should the expenditure be financed?. Is education mainly investment or consumption? If investment, how large is its yield?. If consumption, what are the determinants for more / better education?

What is the optimum structure of educational pyramid? What contribution does education make to the over all development of human resources and how far can we accelerate economic growth in India by controlling the expenditure on educational system? This naturally leads us to analysis of economic value of education on one hand and the economic aspect of the educational system on the other

The labour scheme as thought by Karmvir Bhaurao Patil has resulted into a successful model for implementing the self-reliant education. This scheme will create self-esteem and dignity for labour. The financing of education is becoming more and more difficult due to constraint on government funds. As result the program of privatization is pushed up in the educational sector. This tendency is more prominent in the field of higher education. This will in turn result in to denial of the higher education to the needy or poor but meritorious students. It will result in to individual loss, as they will not be in a position to take better job opportunities. Moreover, the loss to the society will be immeasurable, as the society will miss such scientist and skilled manpower. Hence we strongly recommend the adoption of such scheme at all the institutions at all the levels. The model of labour scheme can work as the most effective arsenal in the fight against poverty and unemployment. Its contribution will be in the human capital of the county.

5.3 SUGGESTION :

In the light of the study following suggestion are as made.

1) Increasing the intake :

The number of students admitted to the Vidhayarhi Bhavan is limited due to limitation on hostel facility. At present 70 students can be

accommodated but number of needy students is much higher than that. From the total applicants only 40 to 50 students get admission the remaining students are compelled to live elsewhere. Hence, it is necessary to increase in take of students.

2) New hostel :

In order to implement the suggestion of increasing the intake it is necessary construct a new hostel with modern facility. The present hostel is also in need of reconstruction.

3) Expansion of activities :

University campus a large potential to generate employment to students. In order to accommodate additional students it is necessary to increase activities. The maintenance of the garden of the campus can be undertaken under this scheme.

4) Full time co-ordinator :

The entire scheme is handed by regular teacher. As a result the management of the scheme becomes problematic. It is necessary to appoint a full time director for the period of the five years. This will help to strengthen the management of the Bhavan.

5) Supportive staff :

The scheme involved number of units and the financial turnover, which required supportive staff with accounting background. The scheme generates sufficient income. So, on the basis of self-financial principle it can be provided.

6) Modernization :

The entire implementation of the scheme needs a touch of modernization the machinaries use in the units requires to total replacement. The office also should be computerised.

7) Facilities to the students :

At present students are enjoying certain facilities. It is necessary for the students to provide a some monthly stipend to meet essential expenditure.

8) Sports facilities :

The students should be given sports facilities as there are not able to enjoy the sports facilities of the University. The time constraint is the major problem of the students.

9) Guidance to students :

The students of the scheme belong to very poor families. Hence there is a need for guidance in respect of career management and other problems. The need of providing such guidance emerges due to their inablites. Hence guidance for competitive exams as well as SET / NET exams is essential.

10) Students alumini :

The association of the past students is the need of the time. The students who benefited from this scheme and who are working on higher posts can help this scheme in various ways. They can act as role model for the present students.

5.4 SOME EXPERIMENTAL PLANS :

To increase the number of students under the scheme some experimental schemes are suggested.

1) Carpenter :

If Vidhayarathi Bhavan can offer training to the students in carpentry work, the students can do miscellaneous works in the campus. Thus there would be more income and more students can participate.

2) Plumbing :

Vidhayarathi Bhavan can give the training to students. The students can perform duties of plumbing in the campus.

3) Bricklayer / mason :

If Vidhayarathi Bhavan provides technical knowledge about the construction field, students can perform the duties of miscellaneous works.

4) Electrical wiring :

Vidhayarathi Bhavan can allot the work of wiring to the students.

5) Binding :

The binding of various books and journals. There is need of workers. Students can fill up the vacancies. They can bind the books.

6) Computer:

In the University there are number of professors and students doing research. They need the documentary report ready. They have to submit thesis. So they need typing. Students of Vidhayarthi Bhavan can operate computer and can give this service.

7) Machine of macaroni :

The Flourmill is near SYBER Institute. There is a macaroni machine installed. In month of February and May, there is high demand to make macaroni and students are engaged in that activity.

8) Beauty parlor :

Today's world is fashion age. Everyone is trying to look beautiful. The girl students of the hostel are sometimes go to beauty parlor. They have to go outside the campus. If some of the girl students are trained to run beauty parlor if it is started near the ladies hostel some poor girls students will get help. That is convenient to the girl students and Vidhayarthi Bhavan can earn more income.

9) Iron unit :

Students need Ironing to press their dresses. At present they go outside. They are out of the University campus. If we start this

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activity we can earn income and would be convenient to the students.

10) Tea stall :

Newly started the V.S. Khandekar Bhavan is used for classroom, Study and Reading. Students, professors, staff and visitors need refreshments and snacks and other etc. They go outside for tea and coffee. If we start this activity in the campus, we shall earn more income.

11) To start the stall of fruits and refreshment :

Running of stall for the purpose of refreshment is necessary. Many students go on fast on each Saturday and sankasti (Ganesh Pooja). Second thing is on the feast day mess does not supper. So at that time they need some little meal. So if Vidhayarthi Bhavan starts the activity of running stall, where they can sell Bananas and Fast food and snacks and refreshment etc, it would be helpful. In this way they can earn income to Vidhayarthi Bhavan.

12) Horticulture plant :

The Horticulture plant as it is in Shivaji college Satara, should start in the University campus. It will benefit many people.

13) Modern agriculture :

There is ample unused land in the university area. If you give a barren land to the students, they can turn it in to the best land. If we irrigate that available land and cultivate sugar cane and

vegetables which is required by mess daily, it will add to income. So we can begin this activity by creating infrastructure and using modern tools.

14) Animal husbandry :

There is a enough grass, fodder for animals here. If students can look after some cows, buffalo's, oxen, it will add to the income.

15) Sugar cane juice centre :

We can cultivate the sugar cane in the campus or we can purchase the sugarcane in open market and we can start sugar cane juice centre in summer season. This way we can earn income for Vidhayarhi Bhavan.

16) Canteen :

Boys hostels students go out of the campus to have breakfast and tea. If we provide them the canteen facility, i.e. if we give the breakfast facility regularly, then we can run canteen with profitable. So we should start the canteen facility.

17) Poultry:

One of the undertakings to be considered is Poultry firm under the labour scheme. If we start the Poultry firm in the University area, we can give jobs to many needy students. We can provide chicken and eggs at local level. In this way we can earn money for labour scheme.