

VII. 2 SUGGESTIONS

1. The boys and girls who prematurely leave the school soon relapse into illiteracy. So the existing formal education system particularly at primary stage should be made more efficient. So as to bring down the high rate of wastage and stagnations Adult Education should be viewed as the integral part of the whole.

2. Under the National Adult Education Programme, extensive work of starting adult education centres at remote places was not carried out in spirit. So the remote places should be covered as early as possible. For that voluntary agencies and social workers in the locality should be convinced and encouraged to undertake this work of national importance. More liberal and adequate.

3. Financial assistance should be provided to the adult education centres, particularly the amount of the remuneration of the organizer is really scanty as compared to general prevalent wage rate. More over the rates of the remuneration once fixed should be reviewed from time to time. This would encourage many aspirant youths to enter the field of adult education.

4. The socially backward and economically handicapped people are not conscious about education. So they remain out side the main stream of education. So special efforts should be made to persuade them to enrol their names in the

locally available adult education centres. For that persistent visits and contact should be made with these people.

5. In order to increase the tempo of the adult education programme, a special movement namely each one teach one should be sponsored in rural part. For that students completing S.S.C. or Graduation should compulsorily be assigned duties to make at least 5 literate persons in stipulated period. Recently this policy was declared by the Government. But it was not so far implemented. The Government should implement this policy immediately.

6. Though the programmes of functionality and awareness are included in the programme of National Adult Education Programme, they have been casually carried out. So the organizers should be given extensive training so as to enable them to carry out these programmes successfully.

7. The facility of the follow-up work is practically scanty or in some cases, it is in non existence. Some may attribute to inadequate financial assistance to the centres. So the Government should provide liberal Grants, for the various activities and programmes like library, reading room etc. Recently the scheme of Jan Shikshan Nilayam is being carried out. But in practice their number was very meagre.

8. As compared to the total, the population of the taluka there should be 58 Jan shikshan Centres in the taluka

But at present only nine centres are functioning. So the remaining 49 Jan Shikshan Nilayam Centres should be started soon.

9. Recently as there was decline in the number of adult centres in the taluka Satara registered voluntary agencies should be encouraged/motivated to start and conduct more and more adult education centres.

VII.3 TOPICS FOR STUDY

Following are the some of the topics suggested for for research study.

1. Evaluation of the voluntary agencies in the field of adult education, their financial and other contribution.
2. Evaluation of teaching, learning materials in Adult Education Centres.
3. Evaluation of the training of organizers.
4. Evaluation of Reading needs and Interests.
5. Study of retention of literacy among neo-literate adults.
6. A study of library facilities for neo-literates.
7. A study of adult education programmes in a tribal block.
8. A study of centres run by National Service Scheme Volunteers.

9. Evaluation of functionality and social awareness.
10. Factors of motivating adults to learn.
11. A study of adult education programmes of prisoners.
12. A study of material facilities provided at Adult Education Centres.