

CHAPTER-IV. CONCLUSION, OBSERVATION AND SUGGESTIONS.

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CONCLUSIONS :

In the last Chapter the resercher has presented the data in the form of tables with analysis and interpretation.

Now, the researcher is giving here suitable conclusions and observations.

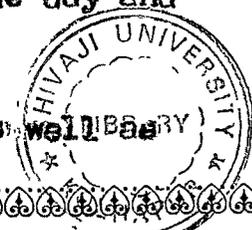
1) PERSONAL INFORMATION :

Sex : We may conclude that there is not much sexwise difference in the attendance at the Adult Education centres. However, a larger degree of female attends there classes. It can be concluded that the females consider it better to attend Adult Education Centre than spending their leisure time at home doing nothing.

2) INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE ADULT EDUCATION CLASS :

1. The data depict that there is a very minor variation in the degree of attendence during the day and night.

2. It helps to conclude that both men as well as



women among the slum dwellers are equally aware of the importance of Adult Education centres and so the women use their leisure time to attend the Adult Education Centre, while the men attend the classes after returning home from work.

3. The figures show that the teacher can motivate not only faster but also a larger number of people convincing them, regarding the usefulness of Adult Education Programme.

4. The data further indicates that both men as well as women have similar importance of Adult Education Programme from the point of view of the masses. Thus, it can be concluded that majority of people are aware that Adult Education Programme aims at betterment of the individual both intellectually and socially, through Adult Education Centres.

3) WORKING OF THE ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES :

1. From the data collected we can conclude that very few are satisfied by the present working standards/ methods of the Adult Education Centres. A majority of respondents have desired, some or the other form of change in the present format of Adult Education Centres.

2. There is a demand for some social interaction between the slum dwellers and the outside world, in the form of trips, excursions etc. Also they would like people to come and give lectures to them so that they are directly introduced to the other people living in a different environment.

3. There is a majority of stress laid on the fact that some or other form of occupational education should be given in the Adult Education Centres, so that the individual will be helped into self employment or he will find it easier to gain employment elsewhere.

4. In the slums of Solapur city where Adult Education Classes are running, the general impression of the people is that Adult Education Programme aims at teaching the people to read & write. This opinion is usually formed because during the initial stage, it is observed that Adult Education Centres try to introduce individuals numbers and alphabets.

5. From the data collected we can find that by establishing good and regular contacts with the Adult Education Centres, majority of respondents have gained in many ways. They have better knowledge about wages, loan facilities etc.

Also technical and professional training is made accessible to them through Adult Education Centres.

4) SOCIAL ADVANTAGES :

1. Majority of respondents have the habit of reading news paper regularly. The credit goes to Adult Education Centres for making news paper available. The reading and library facility provided under the Adult Education Programmes has certainly gained a wide acclaim and has received a good response.

2. The slum dwellers are aware of the bad effects of alcoholism. It points out the fact that the Adult Education Programme is certainly succeeding in eliminating such bad elements like alcoholism through regular motivation in the Adult Education Centre.

3. Majority of slum dwellers are aware that spacing of children is family planning measure. This a good sign since it helps us further to be away from population explosion. Spacing of children is considered good and is approved by majority because they can take good care of child and give each one adequate attention. It is also considered good because it helps to keep family happy like the slogan, "Small Family - Happy Family".

4. But the people are not properly and adequately motivated towards family planning. They still want that it should not be made compulsory because compulsion in this matter may ruin the happiness and peace in family.

5. The data reveal that family planning is acceptable after the age of 35 years but even then there are a few who do not consider it necessary to practice family planning. This is because in India people still consider the child as a "Gift of God" and so they do not wish to disobey, God or go against his will. Thus they come forward with excuses like, "it is not allowed in our community, religion to practise family planning."

6. Majority of slum dwellers live in semi pakka or pakka houses and very few live in Kachha houses.

7. Majority of slum dwellers are not satisfied with the sanitary facilities provided to them. They find it insufficient and unkept.

8. Bhajan, Kirtan, ^{Mahila} Mandal activities ~~are~~ have improved to a great extent owing to the impact of Adult Education Programme on them.

9. Film shows, library facilities and games are made available. Only on account of Adult Education Programme.

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10. Balwadis are ecommonly found in slums. But although there is a facility of creche and visiting Medical Officer yet the incidence of them is very infrequent.

11. The slum dwellers live in particularly rent free houses and the maximum they have to pay ^{is} within Rs.18/- per month.

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OBSERVATION :

1. During the course of study it was observed that equal number of men as well as women attended Adult Educational Classes.

2. So far as the working conditions of the Adult Education Classes are concerned, it is observed that majority of the respondents, desired that their should be some changes in the working of Adult Education Classes. The Adult Education Classes are conducted for the period ~~conducted for the period~~ of 60 minutes for six days in a week. ~~As~~ All the respondents consider that this time is sufficient for Adult Education.

3. During the course of investigation, it was observed that not a single family was benefitted economically by Adult Education Classes.

4. In majority of the cases one member per family attends the Adult Education Classes. It is found that in the case of only nine families more than one member attends Adult Education Classes.

5. Maximum number of respondents have learnt to read the news papers only after attending the Adult Education Classes.

6. As far as alcoholism is concerned maximum respondents are aware that Adult Education Programme preaches against it.

7. Majority of the respondents are aware that Adult Education Programme preaches against prostitution. During the study, it was observed that prostitution was practised in a couple of slums. In order to stop this prostitution a few respondents ^{took step to rehabilitate prostitutes} ~~prostitutes~~ by giving them economic help through Adult Education Programme.

8. As regards, the ideal number of children per couple, it is found that the norms of 2 to 3 children per family was generally appreciated.

In the course of the study, the researcher observed that the slums of Solapur City tend to concentrate thickly in a particular area. Most of the slums are located in South Solapur Zone between Panjarapole Chowk and Dayanand College in the City.

It is observed that there is a healthy inter slum competition. Few of ideal slums are sponsored by Solapur Municipal Corporation, Solapur.

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**9. In few Adult Education centres in the slums
there is inadequate teaching material.**

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SUGGESTIONS :

1. In few slums Adult Education Centres are not functioning regularly. The first suggestion will be to improve the administrative wing of the Adult Education Programme.

2. It is suggested that through Adult Education Centres social interaction between the slum dwellers and out side world be effected in the form of trips and excursions.

3. It is suggested that care should be taken to provide adequate teaching material for each centre by the various agencies running the Adult Education Centres.

4. The physical, social and economic handicaps of the Adult learners should be observed with care and discretion and appropriate solution should be provided.

5. Good follow-up activities and adequate materials will motivate and encourage the new learners to continue Adult Education.

6. Recognition must be given to the Adult learners by inviting them to get together or "At Home."

7. It is suggested that Anti-Illiteracy campaigns must also be conducted through public meetings and propoganda, to motivate the people and bring them together under the banner of Adult Education Programme.

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