

CHAPTER-IV

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND
PROBLEMS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

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CHAPTER-IVCONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROBLEMS
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The different aspects and issues pertaining to the +2 stage have been discussed in the second chapter of this dissertation. On this background, the analysis of data collected from the lecturers of junior colleges of Belgaum city was done and interpreted in the third chapter. It is therefore, high time to draw conclusions and make recommendations based on the analysis of data collected and interpreted in the previous chapter. This is done in the following paragraphs. These conclusions are given under separate areawise heads corresponding to those in the questionnaire. These conclusions are followed by recommendations, which are also given under the various areawise heads like conclusions.

2) a) CONCLUSIONS REGARDING GENERAL INFORMATION
OF JUNIOR COLLEGES IN BELGAUM CITY :

1) It is clear from the Table No. III.1 that all the lecturers of junior colleges from Belgaum city possessed Master Degree in their subjects.

It is laid down that post-graduation course offering the concerning subject for both graduation and post-graduation is necessary qualification for a lecturer from the junior college.

However, one lecturer who studied science at graduate level offered history at post-graduation level. He also took post-graduation degree in Education and became a lecturer in Education.

2) All the junior colleges in Belgaum city were mixed (co-education) junior colleges.

3) All the junior colleges offered the Arts and Commerce courses, three of them offered courses in the faculty of science, two are polytechnics, running technical course, one for agriculture course and one for job-oriented courses.

4) Out of seven junior colleges five are run by society management, two are run by Government management.

5) Among seven junior colleges, six are composite junior colleges, attached with high schools, whereas one is independent junior college.

6) Out of seven junior colleges six are small junior colleges with a strength of less than 500 students. All these small junior colleges are attached to high schools and were

composite junior colleges. But one college is a big junior college with a strength of 896 students. It is independent junior college.

7) The lecturers who had responded to the questionnaire represented all the years of experience since the range in years of experience varies from 1 to 30 years. The mean age of these years of experience comes to be 13 (Table No.III.4 on p.).

b) CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE OBJECTIVES OF JUNIOR COLLEGES :

8) One of the objectives of teaching in junior colleges, according to the lecturers of junior colleges, is to acquaint the students with elementary knowledge of the subjects they have offered. Lecturers of junior colleges imparted basic knowledge of respective subjects.

9) The students of junior colleges were prepared for further studies, both academic and vocational.

10) The junior colleges reduced the burden of the degree colleges.

11) The lecturers of junior colleges in Belgaum city had some ideas about the objectives of teaching in the junior colleges. However, their ideas regarding the objectives of teaching in junior colleges are not crystallly

clear, they are some what blurt and vague.

12) According to the majority of lecturers of junior colleges (59.90%) the objectives of teaching in junior colleges are realised to some extent.

13) The reasons put forward by the lecturers for not realising the objectives to the fullest extent are as follows :

- i) Neither the students have interest nor the lecturers of junior colleges have required efficiency in academic set-up.
- ii) Improper application of the scheme of the Higher Secondary Education over crowded classes and medium of instruction in English, were some of the obstacles in realising the objectives of teaching in junior colleges.
- iii) The private management did not run the junior colleges satisfactorily.
- iv) The students of junior colleges did not get the sufficient facilities of sports, library, laboratory and of co-curricular activities.
- v) There was no proper co-ordination between student community, non-teaching staff, teaching staff and management.

c) CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE CURRICULUM
(SYLLABUS) OF JUNIOR COLLEGES :

14) Majority of the lecturers of junior colleges in Belgaum city have represented that the curriculum of junior colleges in Karnataka State was prepared keeping in view their objectives.

15) Majority of the lecturers (61.36%) of junior colleges in Belgaum city perceived that the curriculum of the junior colleges in Belgaum city is objective based.

16) All the 12 lecturers of science faculty in junior colleges of Belgaum city fully satisfied with the ways and means of conducting practicals in their respective subjects.

17) According to 31.81% of lecturers of junior colleges in Belgaum city, the curriculum is not related to the actual life situation.

18) Syllabus is too heavy.

There is no sufficient practical work.

19) It is bookish in nature.

20) It is very difficult considering the pupil's age level.

d) CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF LECTURERS IN JUNIOR COLLEGES :

21) Majority of lecturers of junior colleges in Belgaum city said that there were no difficulties in making efforts for professional development.

Professional development was made by :

- 22) Reading the reference books.
- 23) Reading the latest reference material.
- 24) Participating in symposia and discussions.
- 25) Participating in workshops and seminars.
- 26) Joining the Subject Associations.

e) CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE TEXT-BOOKS OF JUNIOR COLLEGES :

27) 93.18% lecturers opined that there was no scarcity of text-books in junior colleges in Belgaum city.

28) The text-books of junior colleges are prepared by a committee of educationists. Professors and Lecturers who are not teaching these subjects in junior colleges.

29) The lecturers of junior colleges are not consulted while preparing the text-books.

30) The text-books according to the lecturers lack illustrations, matter for self-study and reference material.

31) 86.36% of the lecturers said that the text-books of junior colleges covered the entire syllabus.

32) Majority of the lecturers of the junior colleges from Belgaum city pointed out the following defects of text-books of the junior colleges :

- i) Printing is not proper.
- ii) Language is not lucid, simple and straight-forward.
- iii) Questions for evaluation are not given.
- iv) Details of the latest developmental aspects are not available in text-books.
- v) The subject-matter of non-detailed text-books is irrelevant lent only foreign situation, not at all interesting to the students and
- vi) The text-books written by authors who have not studied the subject at their degree level or post-graduate degree level are recommended to the students by the educational authorities.

f) CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE TIME-TABLE
OF JUNIOR COLLEGES :

33) 88.63% of lecturers of junior colleges opined that the time-table of junior colleges was prepared properly.

34) 84.09% of lecturers of junior colleges said that the department allotted work load of sixteen clock hours for

Arts and 20 clock hours for Science are quite sufficient to cover the prescribed syllabus of the junior colleges.

35) The continuous periods to the lecturers in the time-table negatively tell upon the efficiency of teaching of lecturers in junior colleges.

36) 83.73% of lecturers gave homework to the students regularly.

37) 70.45% of lecturers assessed the students' homework.

g) CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE TEACHING METHODS OF JUNIOR COLLEGES :

38) i) All the lecturers of junior colleges used the lecture method.

ii) 31.8% of lecturers used the demonstration method.

iii) 29.54% of lecturers used the tutorial method.

iv) 9.09% of lecturers used the workshop method.

v) 9.09% of lecturers used the project method.

vi) 34.09% of lecturers used the seminar method.

39) The lecturers of junior colleges used the lecture method, seminar method and tutorial method frequently. But the laboratory method, workshop method and project method were used by them rarely.

40) 54.54% of lecturers said that the teaching aids were used by the lecturers of junior colleges.

h) CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE USUAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN A CLASS OF JUNIOR COLLEGES :

41) 25.00% of lecturers of junior colleges in Belgaum city said that the usual number of students in a class in junior colleges was less than 40.

42) 50.00% of lecturers opined that the usual number of students in a class in junior college was between 41 and 80.

43) 25.00% of lecturers agreed that the usual number of students in a class was above 80.

44) This means that majority (50.00%) of the lecturers were of the opinion that the usual number of students in a class in junior college was between 41 and 80.

45) The departmental minimum required number of students in each division of junior college classes is between 40 and 60, but the maximum number can be upto 80 students.

i) CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN JUNIOR COLLEGES :

46) 79.54% of lecturers of junior colleges in Belgaum city opined that the medium of instruction in junior colleges was English.

47) 53.66% of lecturers said that there were some problems with medium of instruction in junior colleges.

48) The students of junior colleges were not able to understand their subjects in English medium.

j) CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE LIBRARY FACILITIES FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES :

49) 52.27% of lecturers of junior colleges in Belgaum city said that there was sufficient number of text-books in their libraries.

50) 58.81% of lecturers opined that there was sufficient number of reference books in their libraries.

51) 72.72% of lecturers agreed that the reference books were easily available to the students of junior colleges.

52) 54.54% of lecturers of junior colleges indicated that the magazines and periodicals were not available for their subjects in the libraries of junior colleges.

53) The libraries of junior colleges in Belgaum city had no trained experienced and efficient full-time librarian with library staff.

54) There were no compulsory special library periods in the time-table for students.

k) CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE LABORATORY FACILITIES FOR SCIENCE JUNIOR COLLEGES :

55) All the lecturers of science faculty of junior colleges in Belgaum city opined that there were sufficient laboratory facilities for their subjects.

56) The lecturers of junior colleges also insisted on the supply of timely required additions of equipment of the laboratory according to the time to time revised syllabus.

57) The well equipped laboratories of junior colleges were neither satisfactorily maintained nor used for the maximum benefit of the students.

l) CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE EXAMINATIONS AND EVALUATION IN JUNIOR COLLEGES :

58) The highest number of lecturers of junior colleges were relied on mid-terminal and terminal examinations only.

59) 62.9% of lecturers of junior colleges in Belgaum city said the weightage was given entirely to class work in promoting the first year students of junior colleges.

60) There was continuous internal assessment in promoting the first year students of junior colleges. However, there was no continuous internal evaluation for the second year P.U.C. course.

61) For the second year P.U.C. students whose promotion to the next class entirely depended upon the public examination, the class work was not at all taken into consideration.

62) 50.9% of lecturers of junior colleges who considered the continuous internal assessment as an economic or money saving measure opined that the continuous local examinations and internal assessment rather than the public examinations and the central assessment in promoting the first year students of junior colleges was satisfactory.

m) CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES OF JUNIOR COLLEGES :

63) Debates, educational tours, seminars, elocution competitions, essay writing competitions, recitation competitions, celebration of national days etc. were the co-curricular activities of junior colleges in Belgaum city.

64) The lecturers of junior colleges conducted the co-curricular activities of historical, political, economic, social, moral and spiritual relevance for the students of junior colleges in Belgaum city.

65) Some lecturers did not take interest in co-curricular activities. In this like manner, some students mainly those who were coming from villages were not interested in those

activities. Moreover, as they used to come to college from their far off villages, they rush back to home soon after the periods on academic subjects in the college were over.

PART-B

RECOMMENDATIONS

IV.1 INTRODUCTION :

The problems of junior colleges in Belgaum city had been classified into twelve areas. The conclusions based on the data analysed and interpreted in the last chapter were stated in the foregone pages of the present chapter. The researcher now presents the recommendations based on these conclusions in the following pages of this chapter.

IV.2 a) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING IN JUNIOR COLLEGES :

1) The lecturers from the junior colleges from the Belgaum city had some ideas about the objectives of teaching in the junior colleges. However, their ideas regarding the objectives of teaching in junior colleges are not crystallly clear, they are somewhat blurt and vague.

It is, therefore, recommended that it is necessary to enlighten the lecturers from junior colleges in Belgaum city regarding the objectives of teaching in junior colleges. This work should be earnestly undertaken by the Department of Education of the State Government through the State Institute of Education, with the help of Colleges of Education.

2) Junior colleges must be essentially motivated to the vocationalisation. In absence of vocationalisation the very purpose of switching over to the new pattern of 10+2+3 is defeated.

3) The students of junior colleges should be motivated to achieve the objectives of teaching in junior colleges.

4) The students of junior colleges should get the sufficient facilities of sports, library, laboratory and co-curricular activities.

5) There should be proper co-ordination between student community and non-teaching staff, teaching staff and administrative authority.

6) There must be proper application of the scheme of Higher Secondary Education, the classes with ideal number of students and medium of instruction in mothertongue, to realise the objectives of teaching in junior colleges in Belgaum city.

7) Career-making education with a stress on moral aspect of life, good educational foundation in primary level, healthy and encourageous relation between the students and the staff, employment oportunities to the qualified students, efficient staff and good administration of junior colleges should be there to achieve the objectives of teaching in junior colleges.

b) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE SYLLABUS OF JUNIOR COLLEGES :

8) The syllabus should be revised from time to time to relate the same to the actual life situations of the students.

9) It should have sufficient practical work.

10) It should be easy and suitable to the age level of the students.

11) The strict public examinations for P.U.C. First Year students, suitable teaching methods and good books in good number on all subjects in all their languages shoould be there in junior colleges for realising the objectives of teaching in junior colleges.

12) The curriculum (syllabus) should be according to the level of achievement and intelligence of the students. The researcher himself feels that the present syllabus is

little bit heavy. He should, therefore, feel it necessary that it should be reduced some extent or some portion of the syllabus be transferred to the next year.

c) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF LECTURERS IN JUNIOR COLLEGES :

13) In Karnataka State a lecturer from the junior college is not required to have a professional degree or any teaching qualification. Asking a teacher to teach in a junior college without having a professional degree is like permitting someone to drive on a national highway without giving him, the necessary driving licence. This is harmful and dangerous. It is, therefore, recommended that the State Government should make it obligatory for all the lecturers from Junior colleges to obtain some professional or teaching diploma or degree in their concern subjects.

14) The lecturers of junior colleges should be given all the facilities including sending them on deputation for some courses or for their research work etc. Deputation for acquiring teaching qualification is essential from the view point of their professional growth.

15) The researcher feels that by participating in symposia, discussions, subject workshops and by exchanging views, one can certainly professionally get developed. He,

therefore, feels that more and more lecturers from junior colleges in Belgaum city should be encouraged to participate in these activities.

16) Lecturers of junior colleges should be encouraged and given necessary facilities inclusive of leave and T.A. etc. to attend the inter-college and the inter-university subject seminars.

17) Irrespective of the strength of students in junior colleges which may rise or fall, the service of the working lecturers should be protected.

18) i) Deputation of lecturers for M.Phil. or Ph.D. and their promotions on the basis of their experience and qualifications,

ii) Availing opportunities to the lecturers of junior colleges to attend the subject seminars on duty leave.

iii) Availability of well equipped library, and

iv) Appreciation for the academic achievements of lecturers are the prime needs for realising the very objectives of junior colleges.

The above suggestions are practicable and hence noteworthy. The researcher feels that the private management or Government, which is running the junior colleges, should take all the required steps in this regard.

d) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE
TEXT-BOOKS OF JUNIOR COLLEGES :

19) The text-books should be prepared by an expert committee of educationists, professors and lecturers who are well experienced and teaching those particular subjects in junior colleges.

20) The lecturers of junior colleges should be consulted while preparing the text-books.

21) The text-books should be with sufficient illustrations, matter for self-study and reference material.

22) Text-books of every subject must contain the question bank prescribed by the Board.

23) The text-books should be printed properly. They must be simple with details of the latest developmental aspects.

24) The non-detailed texts should be with relevant and Indian situations.

e) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE TIME
TABLE OF JUNIOR COLLEGES :

25) There must not be continuous periods in the time-table to the lecturers of junior colleges.

26) The periods of co-curricular activities should be placed wherever they are suitably to be placed e.g. towards

the end of the first session or at the end of the day. The periods of languages and core-subjects should be allotted for the first and the middle periods of the time-table when the students are fresh.

27) All subjects in the time-table should be evenly distributed and equally stressed through out the day and week.

28) With a view to bringing about an alround development of the child - body mind and spirit, it is necessary to allot some periods to sports, games and cultural activities in the time-table.

f) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE TEACHING METHODS OF JUNIOR COLLEGES :

29) The lecturers of junior colleges should also use the laboratory method, workshop method and the project method wherever they are needed.

It is necessary that they should be trained as to how to use these methods fruitfully in class-room situations.

30) The teachers should be made familiar with the new methods as well as techniques of teaching for the effective realisation of educational objectives. This can be done through seminars, symposia, workshops. The Department of Education of the State Government with the help of State Institute of Education and Colleges of Education should

undertake this work of arranging seminars, symposia, workshops.

31) They should be organised at places convenient to the lecturers.

32) They should be organised during vacation or on week-end days, so that regular college time-table is not hampered.

33) The lecturers should be made available and encouraged by giving T.A. and D.A. for attending seminars, symposia, workshops.

g) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE IDEAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN A CLASS OF JUNIOR COLLEGES :

34) There should be students between 51-80 in each division of junior colleges classes. No. 65 which is the mid-point of class-interval is the most ideal number of students in a class.

h) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN JUNIOR COLLEGES :

35) English should be used as medium of instruction alongwith the regional language.

36) The mothertongue should be allowed to be the medium of instruction irrespective of the regional linguism supplemented by English, the international language.

i) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE LIBRARY FACILITIES FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES :

37) Library should be well equipped with magazines , periodicals, articles, on all academic subjects and news-papers. The Department of Education should give special grants for this purpose.

38) The college authorities also try to collect books and donations from philonthropists, past students, present students etc.

39) The library should have an efficient librarian with a degree in library science and trained staff. They must create reading environment for the students and academic staff in library.

40) The books in the library must be issued to the students regularly.

41) Special periods for library should be allotted in the time-table. Those periods should be made compulsory to the students.

42) Suggestions from concerned subject lecturers should be invited before purchasing library books.

43) The latest published books on all the subjects should be made available.

44) The library with separate reading hall for the students and separate reading rooms for staff is required in junior colleges.

j) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE LABORATORY FACILITIES IN JUNIOR COLLEGES :

45) Every science junior college should have sufficient science equipment.

46) The essential equipment should be added to laboratory to meet the needs of the time to time revised syllabus.

47) Before supplying equipments to the laboratory a due consultation of the managing authority either the Government or the private education society with science staff of junior colleges is a prime need to know the requirements of apparatus in their respective subjects.

48) The laboratory of junior colleges should be properly maintained and to be listed for the maximum benefit of the students.

49) Each student should be allowed to conduct certain minimum number of experiments. This is essential to develop skill in handling apparatus and building his confidence.

50) Due weightage to the practicals in promoting the P.U.C. II year students to the next class like in Maharashtra State, is necessarily to be given.

51) Laboratory Assistant should be appointed to arrange the apparatus for the experiments in the laboratory. He should also maintain regularly the Inward Stock Register, Equipment Register and Stock Consuming Register.

k) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE EXAMINATIONS AND EVALUATIONS IN JUNIOR COLLEGES :

52) The strict annual Public Examinations should be introduced to the first year P.U.C. students.

53) Attendance should be given due importance in promoting the students to the next class.

l) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES OF JUNIOR COLLEGES :

54) At present no co-curricular activities are conducted in commerce branch. It is recommended that the co-curricular activities should also be conducted in commerce subjects.

55) In Arts faculty maps, charts and surveys of areas are to be done. For Commerce course necessary books of accounts are to be made.

56) The co-curricular activities of every subject be made part of subject-curriculum. Some weightage (say to the extent of 20%) be allotted to them in the academic syllabus.

57) The lecturers in junior colleges should take interest in co-curricular activities. They also should motivate the disinterested students by encouraging them.

58) The co-curricular activities of all the academic subjects are to be conducted by various committees which were made in the junior colleges in Belgaum city.

59) There must be separate department to look after co-curricular activities with proper planning and sufficient funds.

60) Students of extra-ordinary merit in co-curricular activities should be awarded suitable prizes, merit certificates and deserving encouragement.

IV.3 OTHER GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS :

The researcher wants to put some general recommendations for the realisation of the objectives of teaching in junior colleges in Belgaum city, which are not figured in the areawise heads of foregone pages.

61) The junior colleges must be independent without attaching them to high schools or senior colleges.

62) There should be separate administrative unit for the higher secondary education with convenient decentralisation having a few regional zones.

63) The new junior colleges must be well-equipped with all the required accommodation and facilities beforehand to their opening.

64) Unless the new junior colleges are well facilitated with all financial help and academic requirements, the additional ones must not be sanctioned by the Government. The Department of Education should not grant permission to any institution to open a junior college unless and until it satisfied itself that the colleges have all the necessary facilities.

65) There should not be unnecessary tension to the lecturers of the junior colleges from the administrative personnel and academic staff which will badly tell upon the teaching efficiency of lecturers. Relations between lecturers and the members of the managing committee and administrative officers should be cordial. This is helpful in having healthy atmosphere in the educational institution conducive to learning.

66) Free and compulsory education must be stopped as it is not properly used and degenerated into low standards of education. Only the deserving students should be given help and encouragement for education by way of freeships, scholarships, loans etc.

67) 'All pass' method should be stopped. There should not be any tag between the results of the junior colleges and their annual grants and increase and decrease of the strength of the students and the service security of the lecturers.

68) Research facilities should be provided to increase the efficiency of lecturers in teaching.

PART-C

PROBLEMS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

IV.1 INTRODUCTION :

The study of the various problems of junior colleges in Belgaum city has many facets which can be studied in detail. A deep study of each of these facets is necessary to improve upon the present status of the junior colleges. The researcher himself has come across many problems while studying for his own research problems. He feels it necessary to undertake these problems for further research so as to realise the objectives with which the junior colleges were introduced.

IV.2 PROBLEMS :

1) The very purpose of junior colleges is to divert the students to vocationalisation. How far the vocationalisation is achieved? If not, what are the reasons

responsible for not achieving vocationalisation. How can a start be made atleast in a moderate way is the most significant problem for further research.

2) Whether the objectives of junior colleges with which they are started have realised fully or partially. If they are not fully realised, what are the reasons responsible for their non-realisation ? This is, again, another topic for further research.

3) Evaluation of text-books is another problem which needs further elaborate research.

4) The students who have passed their X standard S.S.C. Examination were supposed to join the different streams of courses whether this is achieved or not is a problem for further research. Otherwise, as pointed out in the editorial 'The Same Story' in the times of India, will take place viz. "..... in the end the success of 10+2+3 educational pattern will depend on whether enough students are siphoned at various terminal stages into vocational work based education. That, in turn, depends on whether there are enough courses in different trades and occupations open to them, so that they can be taught the relevant skills for which there is demand in the Employment market. If such siphoning does not take place, then the three tiered pattern will make no difference to either the educational or the employment scene. The vast

majority of students who pass the public examinations at the end of Class-X will simply go on to take the conventional academic courses for the next two years to be followed by a further three years of the same type of education (although the subject may be different) at University. Colleges will be as crowded as ever, education will be as bookish and examination-bound as ever, and we shall be back to square one. So it is of utmost importance that firstly plenty of vocational courses of varying length and intensiveness are made available for those who have decided that they have had enough of formal education and secondly that the bulk of these are provided in the rural areas."*

5) It is already recommended that there should be independent junior colleges - Colleges neither attached to high schools nor to senior colleges. Now it is a problem to see whether this is financially feasible. Again, it is also necessary to make research as to what should be organisational pattern of the separate administrative unit for junior colleges, powers, decentralisation, regional zones etc.

6) It is not enough to provide different streams and courses. It is equally necessary to make them popular for which it is necessary to build up right attitude towards these courses. Now it is the problem as to who should do it and in

*Editorial, the Same Story ? The Times of India, July 25, 1975, p. 6.

what manner i.e. how ? It is for this reason, it is equally important to make available educational and vocational guidance services to the students. Now, how can this be done effectively within the resources in our hand. This can also be a challenging problem for further research.

7) Quality or the standard of education depends upon the quality and standard of teachers working in any educational system. It is, therefore, necessary to equip them with the current trends in the field and the most up-to-date knowledge of the subject. For this it is necessary to arrange orientation and refreshers in-service training programmes for them. Now who should organise them, and how lecturers can be motivated to attend them ? What should be their contents etc. is a matter of further research.