

CHAPTER III. STATISTICAL TABLES, ANALYSIS AND
INTERPRETATION.

CHAPTER III.

Table No. 1.

A Table showing the age of respondents attending the
Adult Education Classes.

Age in years.	Respondents	Percentage.
18 to 27	22	20.00%
28 to 37	23	20.91%
38 to 47	42	38.18%
48 to 57	22	20.00%
58 and above.	1	.91%
Total	110	100%

1) It is observed that 20% of respondents are in the age group of 18 to 27 years and 48 to 57 years group each.

2) 20.91% are in the age group of 28 to 37 years.

3) 38.18% are in the age group of 38 to 47 years.

4) .91% are in the age group of 58 and above years.

Interpretation : Maximum respondents are in the age group of 38 to 47 years range. Thus it is observed that this range group respondents are mostly the heads of the families and for the betterment of the family life and to be able to take various correct decisions in the family they attend the Adult Education

GRAPH - 1.

Graph showing the age of the respondents.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents

- A. Age group - 18 to 27 years.
- B. -" - 28 to 37 -"
- C. -" - 38 to 47 -"
- D. -" - 48 to 57 -"
- E. -" - 57 and above -

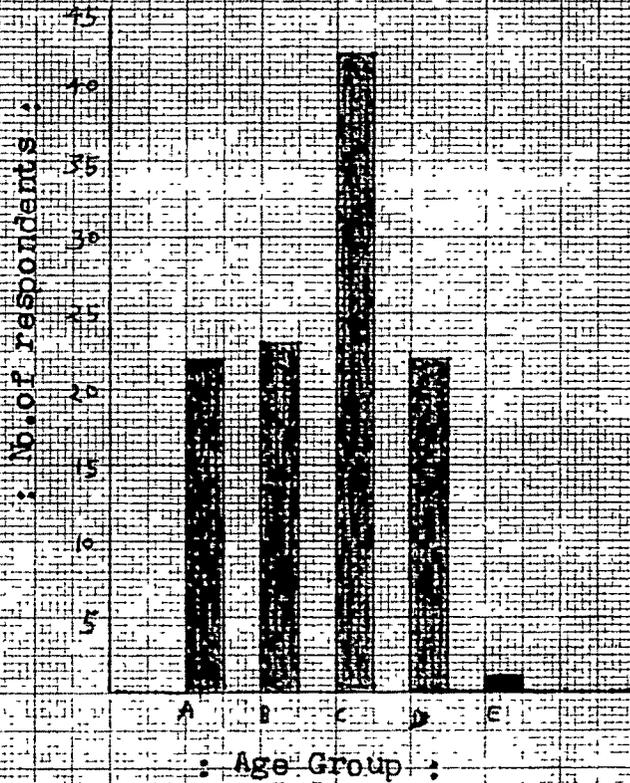


Table No.2.

A Table showing the employment of the respondents attending the Adult Education Classes.

Employment	Respondents	Percentage.
Employed	55	50.00%
Unemployed	53	48.18%
Pensioner.	2	1.82%
Total	110	100%

- 1) 50% of the respondents are employed.
- 2) 48.18% of the respondents are unemployed.
- 3) Only 1.82% of the respondents are getting pension.

Interpretation : Both employed and unemployed slum dwellers are interested to get education. It is observed that due employment the slum dwellers are motivated towards Adult Education, because they are facing lot of problems in their employment due to illiteracy. It is also observed the unemployed slum dwellers are trying to get employment with the help of Adult Education Classes.

GRAPH - 2.

Graph showing the employment of the respondents.

Scale: 1 C.M. = 5 respondents.

A. Employed.

B. Unemployed.

C. Pensioner.

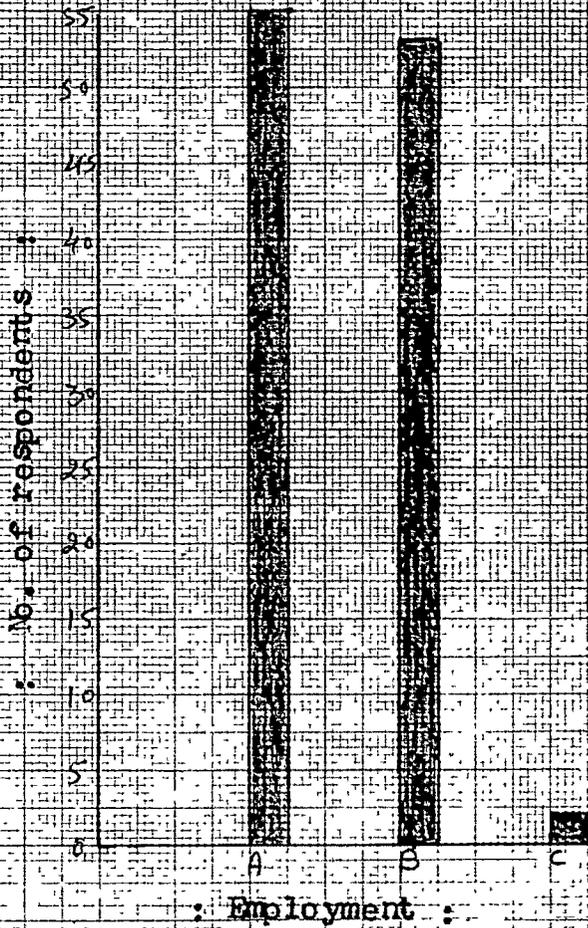


Table No.3.

A Table showing the Sex of respondents attending Adult Education Classes.

Sex of Respondents.	Frequency	Percentage.
Male	52	47.27%
Female.	58	52.73%
Total	110	100%

- 1) It is observed that 47.27% respondents are male.
- 2) 52.73% of the respondents are female.

Interpretation : From the above table, it is clear that the female attendance is more than that of the male attendance in the Adult Education Classes. This is so because maximum of the female respondents are unemployed and they have a lot of spare time to devote towards Adult Education Classes. Also the Adult Education Classes provide recreational and constructive facilities which helps to motivate maximum of the female population towards Adult Education Classes.

GRAPH - 3.

Graph showing the sex of the respondents.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

A = Male

B = Female.

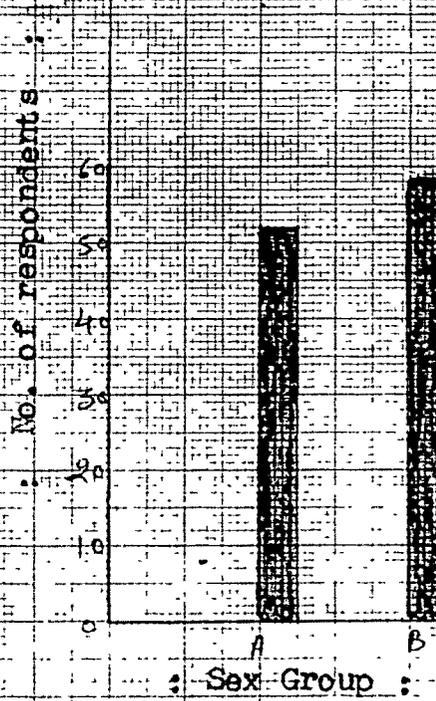


Table No.4.

A Table showing the timing of the Adult Education Classes when the respondents attend Adult Education Classes.

Timing	Frequency	Percentage.
During Day Time	54	49.09%
During Evening.	56	50.91%
Total	110	100%

1) 49.09% respondents attend the Adult Education classes conducted during the day.

2) 50.91% respondents attend the Adult Education Classes conducted during the evenings.

Interpretation :

It is found that there is not much difference in the attendance of the Adult Education Classes during the day or evening. But it is observed that there was majority of women attending the classes during the day where as there was a majority of men attending during the evening classes.

The cause for this was that the men were busy in their occupation, employment during the day. Similarly the women have to attend to their household chores during the evening.

GRAPH - 4.

Graph showing the timing when respondents attend Adult Education Classes.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

A = During day.

B = During evening.

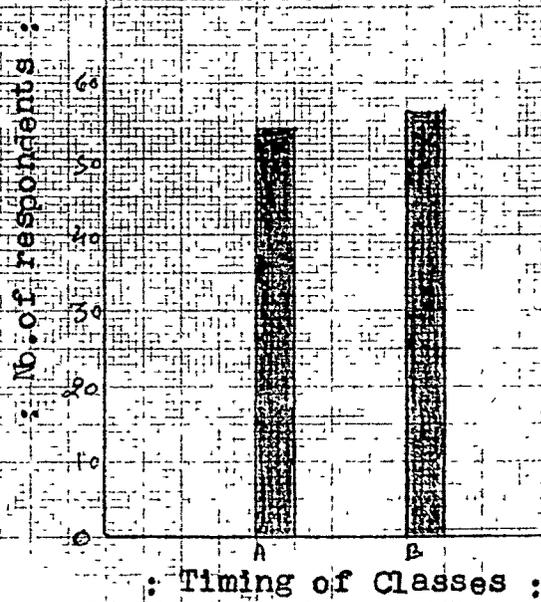


Table No. 5.

A Table analysing the category of Motivators.

Category of Motivator.	Frequency	Percentage.
Teacher.	107	97.28%
Social Worker.	3	2.72%
Organiser.	-	-
Total	110	100%

1) Only 2.72% of the respondents were motivated to attend these classes by the Social Workers.

2) 97.28% were motivated by the teachers to attend the classes.

Interpretation :

Maximum slum dwellers have been motivated to attend the Adult Education Classes by the teachers themselves. A very minor role as motivator was played by the social workers where as the organiser had no role to play so far as motivating the slum dwellers towards Adult Education is

concerned. Hence it is observed that the Adult Education teacher can motivate faster in a better manner and a large number of persons to make use of the Adult Education Classes. It therefore goes to prove that an Adult Education teacher is accepted easily and eagerly because an Adult Education teacher goes to them with the sole motive of Adult literacy where as the social worker has innumerable other factors into consideration when he goes to motivate them.

GRAPH - 5.

Graph showing the category of motivators.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

A = Teacher.

B = Social Worker.

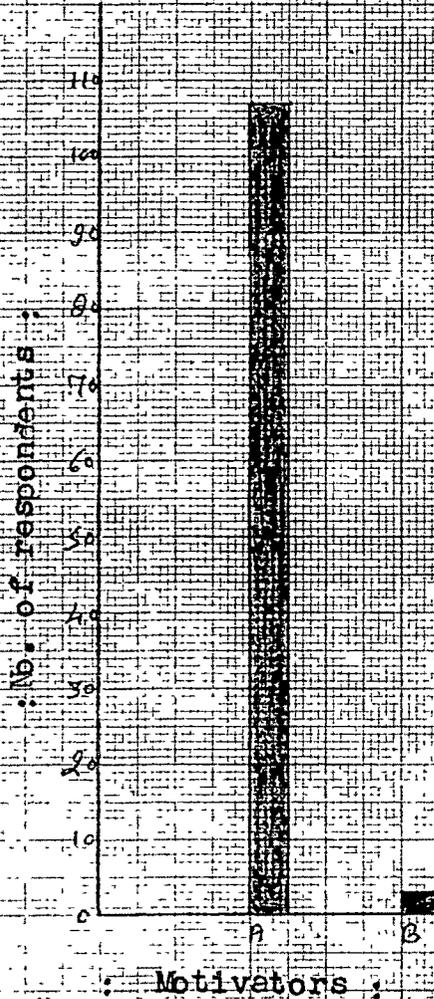


Table No.6.

A Table showing the opinion of the respondents regarding type of people attending the Adult Education Classes.

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage.
Old people	-	-
Only women	53	48.18%
House wives.	-	-
Mill Workers.	-	-
Unemployed	-	-
Only men	57	51.82%
Total.	110	100%

When they were asked to express the view as to what category of people generally attend Adult Education Classes in majority it was found that :-

- 1) 48.18% were of the opinion that only women go for Adult Education Classes.
- 2) 51.82% were of the opinion that only men go for Adult Education Classes.

Interpretation :

The general opinion is equal so far as the category

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of people is concerned. It appears that both men and women attend Adult Education Classes in equal numbers. It shows that the Adult Education Programme is generally acceptable by both male as well as for female.

GRAPH - 6.

Graph showing the opinion of the respondents regarding type of people attending the Adult Education Classes.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

- A = Old people.
- B = Only women.
- C = House wives.
- D = Mill Workers.
- E = Unemployment.
- F = Only men.

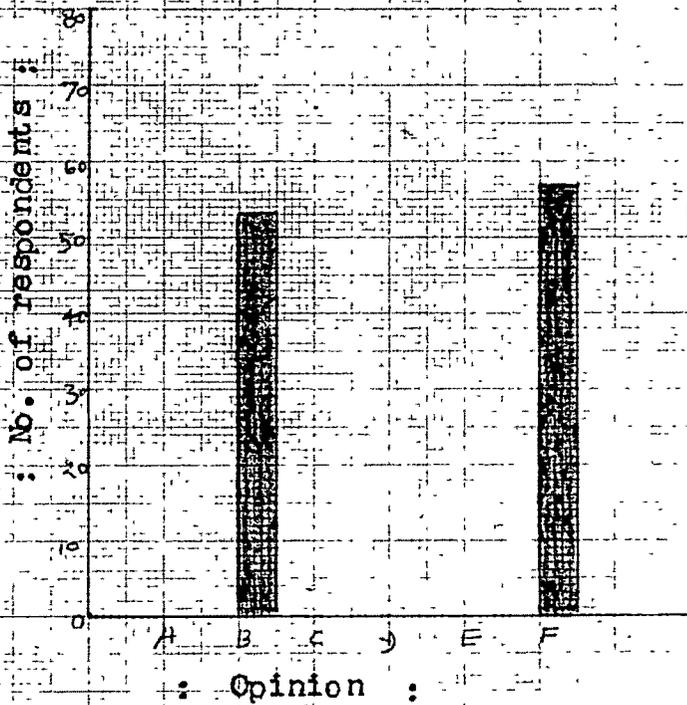


Table No.7.

A Table showing the opinion of respondents about the use of Adult Education Classes.

Opinion	No. of Respondents.	Percentage
Practice of Learning.	91	82.79%
Follow up of Learning.	12	10.91%
Satisfaction of Learning.	-	-
Retention.	-	-
Parachse Follow up Learning.	7	6.36%
Total	110	100%

- 1) 82.79% were of the opinion that Adult Education Classes help of the people better in the practice of learning.
- 2) 10.91% consider Adult Education classes helping for the follow up of learning.
- 3) 6.36% consider it as useful not only for better learning but also as a better follow-up method.

Interpretation :

There was no response at all so far as retention or or satisfaction of learning is concerned where as there was maximum response to the fact that Adult Education Classes help towards the betterment of learning either in the form of follow up or in the form of initial learning. It means that Adult Education Programme has gained importance because of their follow up and literacy Classes. This is understandable since it is proved that the literacy classes teach the basic alphabets which facilitates minor routine like signatures, bank and postal transactions etc. Also follow up helps in Vocational guidance.

GRAPH - 7.

Graph showing the opinion of respondents about the use of Adult Education Classes.

Scale : 1 C.U. = 10 respondents.

- A = Practice of learning.
- B = Follow-up of learning.
- C = Satisfaction of learning.
- D = Retention.
- E = Practice of learning & Follow-up of learning.

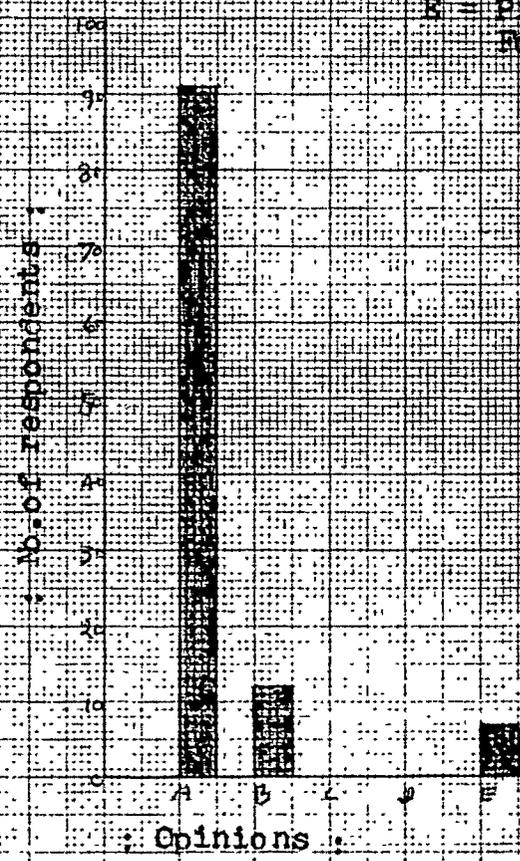


Table No. 8 A.

A Table showing the opinion of respondent regarding the desires for any changes in the present working of Adult Education Classes.

Opinion	Nb.of Respondents.	Percentage.
Yes	85	77.27%
Nb.	25	22.73%
Total.	110	100%

1. 22.73% are of the opinion that there is no need for any change in the present working format of the Adult Education Classes.
2. 77.27% are of the opinion that these should be certain change made in the format of the Adult Education Classes which are conducted at present.

Enterpretation :

This shows that majority of the respondents are not happy with the present working of Adult Education Classes in Solapur City.

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**The made of change and their analysis can be
observed clearly in the following table 8 B,**

GRAPH - B. A.

Graph showing the opinion of the respondents regarding
desire for any change in working of Adult Education
Classes.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

A = Yes.

B = No.

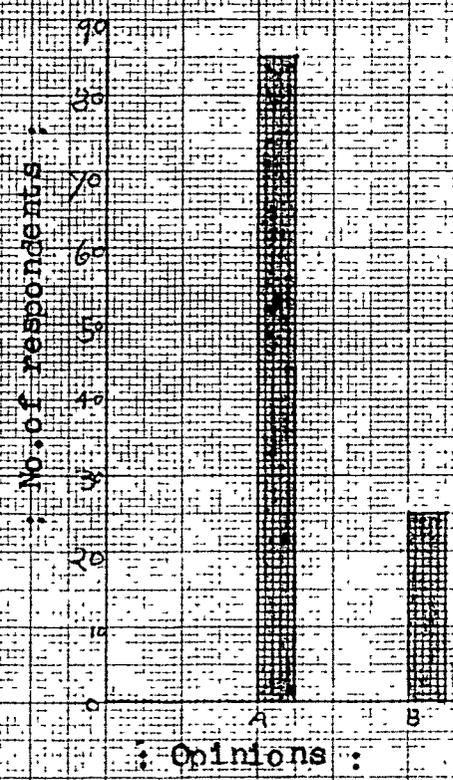


Table No. 8B.

A Table showing the mode of change and their analysis can be observed clearly in the following table.

Opinion	Nb.of Respondents.	Percentage.
Professional Education.	56	65.89%
Trips.	6	7.06%
Guest Lectures.	21	24.70%
Professional Education & Guest Lecture.	2	2.35%
Total.	85	100%

- 1) 65.89% consider that professional education from the point of view of occupation, employment, etc. should also be included in the curriculum of the Adult Education Programme.
- 2) 24.70% are of the opinion that there should be a certain amount guest lectures conducted in the Adult Education Classes.
- 3) 7.06% respondents demand that trips and excursions should be included in the working of the Adult Education

Classes.

Interpretation :

Maximum respondents consider that it is necessary to include some type of professional education in the Adult Education Classes. The people should be given some occupational guidance so that they can look forward to and made a better future for themselves by learning some occupational skills, for getting employment or for self employments.

Also there is a demand for guest lectures so that there is an introduction of the outside world into the routine life of the slum dwellers.

GRAPH - 8. B.

Graph showing the mode of change.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

A = Professional Education.

B = Trips.

C = Guest lectures.

D = Professional Education & Guest lectures.

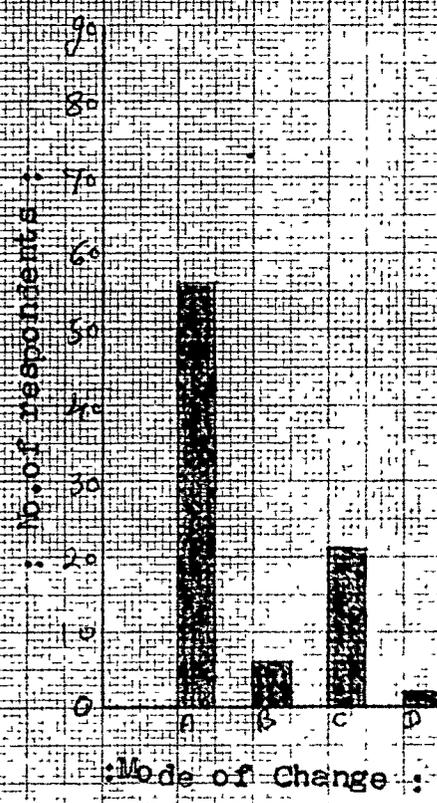


Table No.9.

A Table showing the opinion regarding the importance of Adult Education for the slum dwellers.

Opinion	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Taught to read.	29	26.36%
Taught to write.	32	29.09%
Professional Education.	5	4.55%
Taught to read & Taught to write.	43	39.09%
No Opinion.	1	.91%
Total.	110	100%

- 1) 26.36% are of the opinion that Adult Education classes taught them to read.
- 2) 29.09% are of the opinion that Adult Education Classes taught them to write.
- 3) 39.09% are of the opinion that Adult Education Classes taught them not only to read but also to write.
- 4) 4.55% are of the opinion that Adult Education =Classes help them to gain some from Professional Education.

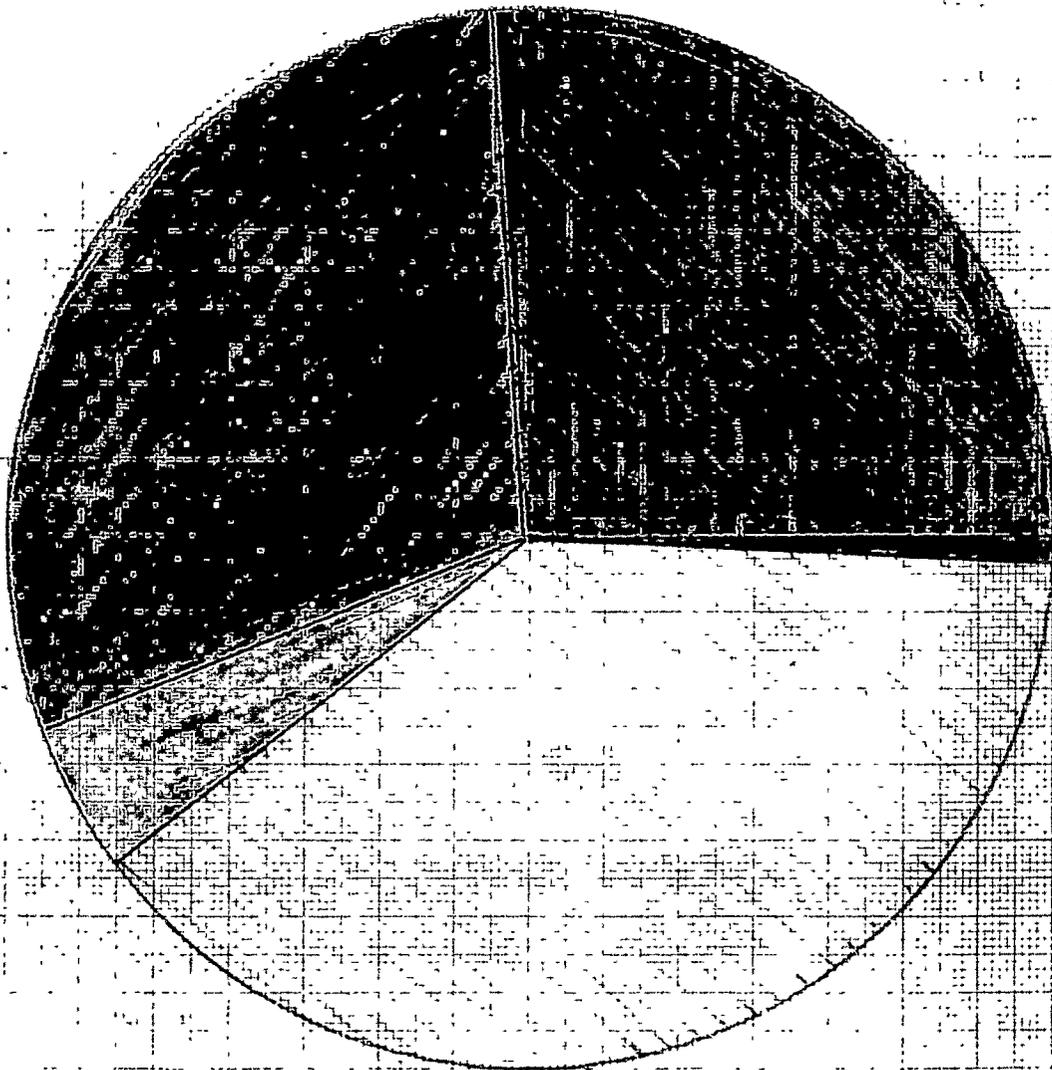
Interpretation :

Maximum respondents are of the opinion that Adult Education Classes teach them to read as well as to write. This opinion is generalised initially because at the primary stage, The Adult Education Classes aims at introducing the individual to numbers and alphabets.

[Graph - 9]

Scale! - 1 Degree = 3.3 Respondant-

Graph showing opinion regarding the importance of Adult Education for the Slum Dwellers.



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●

●

Taught to read

Taught to write

Professional Education

Taught to read & Taught to write

●

No opinion

Table No.10.

A Table showing awarness of slum dwellers towards improvement of socio economic conditions through Adult Education.

Awareness	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Training of Agriculture.	5	4.55%
Professional Education.	61	55.45%
Knowledge of wages.	18	16.36%
Knowledge of loan facility.	11	10.00%
Not Aware.	15	13.64%
Total.	110	100%

- 1) 4.55% are of the opinion that through Adult Education Classes. They get some amount of Agricultural training.
- 2) 55.45% are of the opinion that Adult Education Classes help them to gain some professional knowledge.
- 3) 16.36% say that Adult Education Classes give them knowledge about wages.

- 4) 10% say that Adult Education Classes helped them to gain some knowledge about loan facilities.
- 5) 18.64% are not aware of any socio economic improvement brought about by the Adult Education Classes.

Interpretation :

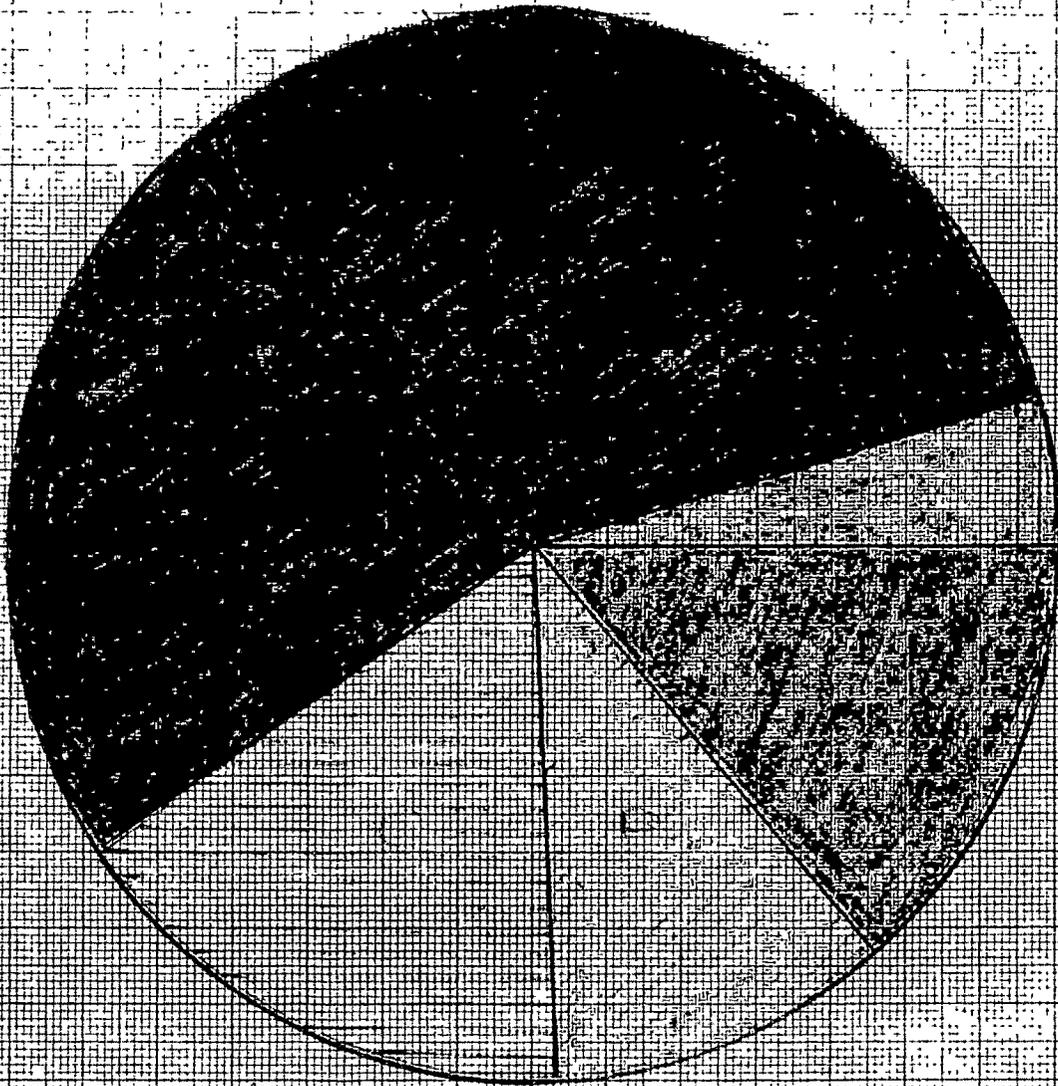
Thus it is observed that majority of the respondents are of the opinion that Adult Education Classes help them in one way or the other, so far as occupation or income or/ loan facilities etc. are considered. The slum dwellers usually tend towards schemes which help in the improvement of economic level. Thus through the professional guidance which is provided under Adult Education Programme. The Adult Education Classes help the individuals in the form of guest lectures, orientation visits and practical training.

[Graph - 10]

Scale

1 Degree = 3.27 Participants

Graph showing awareness of slum dwellers towards improvement of socio-economic conditions through Adult Education.



- Gaining of Agriculture
- Professional Education
- Knowledge of wages
- Knowledge of loan facility
- Not aware

Table No. 11:

A table showing motivation of Adult Education Classes towards reading news papers daily.

Particulars	Nb.of Respondents.	Percentage.
Reading Regularly.	78	70.91%
News not read in class.	7	6.36%
Nbt Interested.	5	4.55%
Do not have time.	20	18.18%
Total.	110	100%

- 1) 70.91% respondents have started reading news papers daily from the time, they have started attending Adult Education Classes.
- 2) 6.36% respondents have said that the news is not read in the Adult Education Classes.
- 3) 4.55% respondents are not interested in reading the news papers.
- 4) 18.18% say that they cannot spare any time for reading.

Interpretation :

Majority of the respondents have developed good habit of reading news papers regularly. It is usually observed that the slum dwellers are very politically conscious. The daily news papers contain the regular day to day political movements in details. Thus to keep abreast with the politics, The dwellers are easily motivated towards reading news papers regularly also they are eager to know the local news.

GRAPH - II.

Graph showing the motivation of Adult Education Classes towards reading news paper daily.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

A = Reading regularly.

B = News not read in class.

C = Not interested.

D = Do not have time.



Table No.12.

A Table showing the impact of Adult Education Programme
on their opinion regarding alcoholism.

Impact	Nb.of Respondents.	Percentage.
Bad for Health	53	48.18%
Family Disorganisation Social Disorganisation.	24	21.82%
Individual Disorganisation.	8	7.27%
Bad for Health Family and social Disorganisation.	12	10.91%
Bad for Health Individual Disorganisation.	13	11.82%
Total.	110	100%

- 1) 48.18% respondents are of the opinion that Alcoholism is bad for health.
- 2) 21.82% realise that it is the course of family disorganisation and social disorganisation.
- 3) 7.27% say that it leads to individual disorganisation.

- 4) 10.91% have deemed it bad for health and course of family and social disorganisation.
- 5) 11.82% term it as bad for health and a course of individual disorganisation.

Interpretation :

The respondents are well aware of the bad effects of Alcoholism. This is on account of the good orientation and teaching given at the Adult Education Classes from the individual health point of view. Secondly they are also made aware of the fact that it ruins not only the health but also the social as well as the family life of an individual.

GRAPH - 12.

Graph showing the impact of Adult Education Programme on their opinion regarding alcoholism.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

- A = Bad for Health.
- B = Family Disorganisation,
Social Disorganisation.
- C = Individual Disorganisation.
- D = Bad for Health,
Family & Social Disorganisation.
- E = Bad for Health,
Individual Disorganisation.

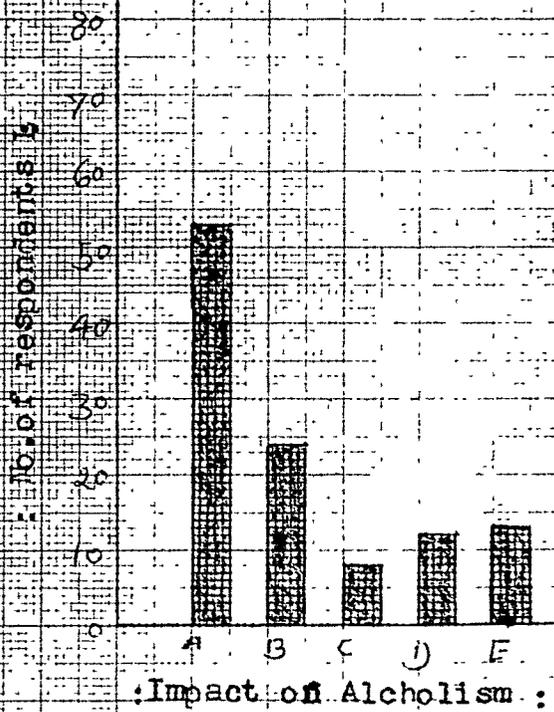


Table No.13.

A Table showing the impact of Adult Education on their awareness regarding Family Planning means.

Awareness	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Contraception.	1	.91%
Sterilization.	1	.91%
Spacing of children.	82	74.54%
Abortion.	7	6.36%
Prevention of Sexually transmitted diseases.	10	9.09%
Spacing of children Abortion.	3	2.73%
Contraception spacing of children.	3	2.73%
Spacing of children prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.	3	2.73%
Total.	110	100%

- 1) Both contraception and sterilization have received .91% response so far as the awareness is concerned.
- 2) 74.54% are of the opinion that family planning measure, are helpful in spacing of children.

- 3) 6.36% consider abortion as the family planning measure.
- 4) 9.09% consider prevention of sexually transmitted diseases as a family planning measure.
- 5) There is also an equal frequency of response of 2.73% for combinations like spacing of children and abortion, contraception and spacing of children and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

Interpretation :

Majority consider spacing of children as a family planning measure. Some are of the opinion that prevention of sexually transmitted diseases is also a family planning measure. It shows that through attendance in the Adult Education classes the dwellers are made aware of the fact that spacing of children is good for making the family well balanced and happy.

GRAPH - 13.

Graph showing the impact of Adult Education on their awareness regarding family planning.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

A = Contraception.

B = Sterilization.

C = Spacing of children.

D = Abortion.

E = Prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

F = Spacing of children & Abortion.

G = Contraception & spacing of children.

H = Spacing of Children & prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

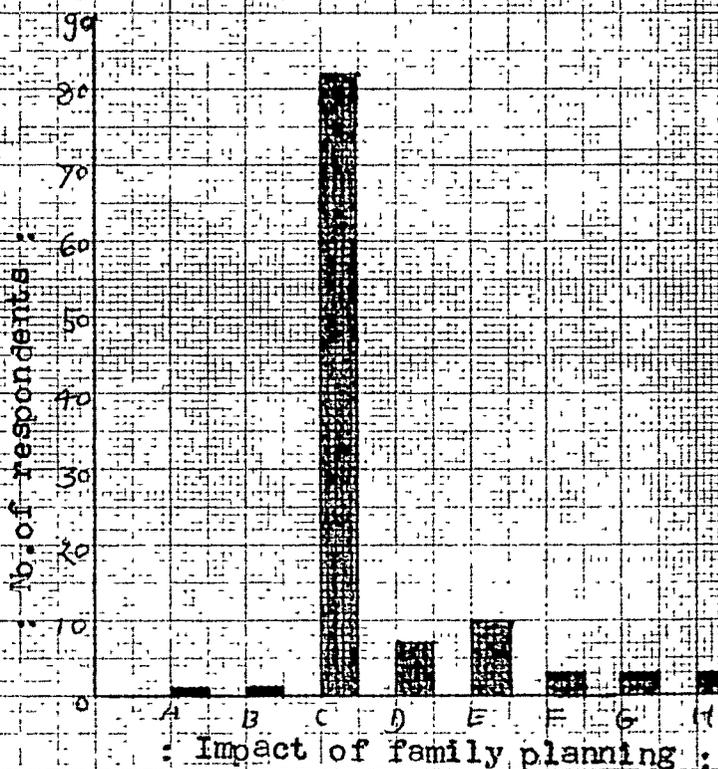


Table No.14.

A Table showing the impact of Adult Education regarding their opinion about spacing of children.

Opinion	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Good for Health	14	12.73%
Maintaining Family Well	61	55.45%
Taking care of children	20	18.18%
Good for Health Maintaining family well.	4	3.64%
Maintaining family well taking care of children.	6	5.45%
Good for Health Taking care of children. 0)	5	4.55%
Total,	110	100%

- 1) 12.73% consider spacing of children as good for health.
- 2) 55.45% consider it as a factor for maintaining the family well.
- 3) 18.18% think that it is good because it helps to give adequate attention to each child.
- 4) 3.64% consider it good for health and maintaining the family well.

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- 5) 5.45% consider it good for maintaining the family well and taking care of children.
- 6) 4.55% consider it good for health and taking care of children.

Interpretation :

Majority consider spacing of children as good to maintain a family where as some think it as good for individual health and few others consider it as good because it help them to give adequate attention to the children. Adult Education classes promotes the concept of small family which is beneficial to the economically backward slum dwellers. Spacing of children provides scope for individual attention towards each child which helps to bring up the children in a good manner which results in a well balanced and happy family. This is why it is accepted more and easily.

GRAPH - 14.

Graph showing the impact of Adult Education regarding their opinion about spacing of children.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

- A = Good for Health,
- B = Maintaining family well
- C = Taking care of children,
- D = Good for health & Maintaining family well.
- E = Maintaining family well & taking care of children.
- F = Good for health & taking care of children.

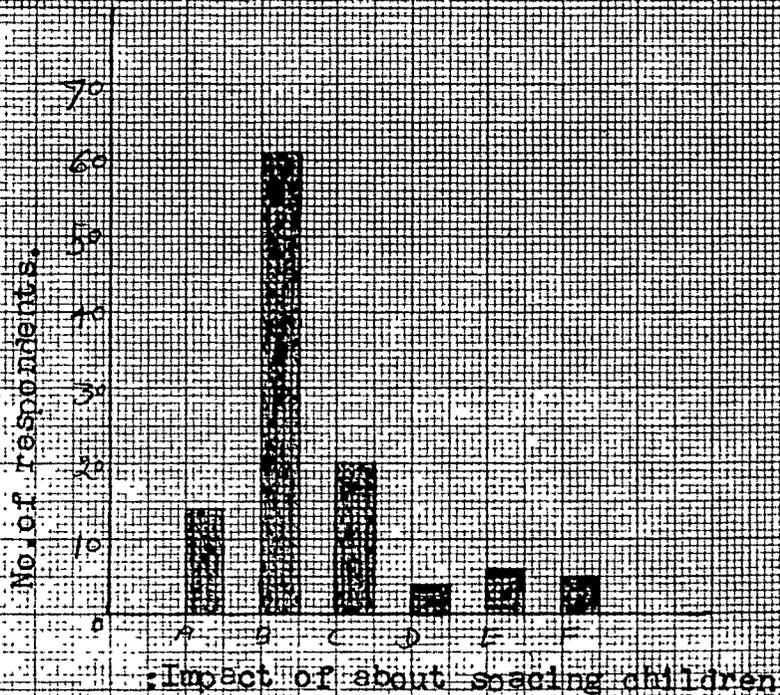


Table No.15.

A Table showing their knowledge about birth control
measures.

Birth Control measures.	No. of Respondents.	Percentage
Oral pills	2	1.82%
Vasectomy	38	34.54%
Tubectomy	13	11.82%
Condom.	2	1.82%
Copper T.	30	30%
Foam Tablets.	-	-
Loop.	-	-
Vasectomy Copper T.	7	6.36%
Tubectomy Copper T.	3	2.73%
Copper T Loop.	12	10.9%
Total.	110	100%

- 1) 1.82% of respondents know about oral pills.
- 2) 34.54% have the knowledge about vasectomy.
- 3) 11.82% known about tubectomy.
- 4) Only 1.82% have knowledge about condom.
- 5) 30% known about copper T.

- 6) There was no response to query regarding foam tablets and loop as.
- 7) 6.36% have expressed that they know about vasectomy and copper T.
- 8) 2.72% known about Tubectomy and Copper T.
- 9) 10.91% know about copper T and condome.

Interpretation :

Vasectomy and copper T have a majority as birth control measure. They are more commonly and well known. They use of foam tablets and loops in fast fading and so their knowledge was not observed even in combination Copper T teamed with either vasectomy or condome or Tubectomy not much of knowledge was shown by respondents.

GRAPH - 15.

Graph showing their knowledge about birth control measure.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 5 respondents.

- A = Oral pills, F = Foam tablets.
- B = Vasectomy, G = Loop
- C = Tubectomy, H = Vasectomy & Copper T.
- D = Condoms, I = Tubectomy & Copper T.
- E = Copper T, J = Copper T & Loop.

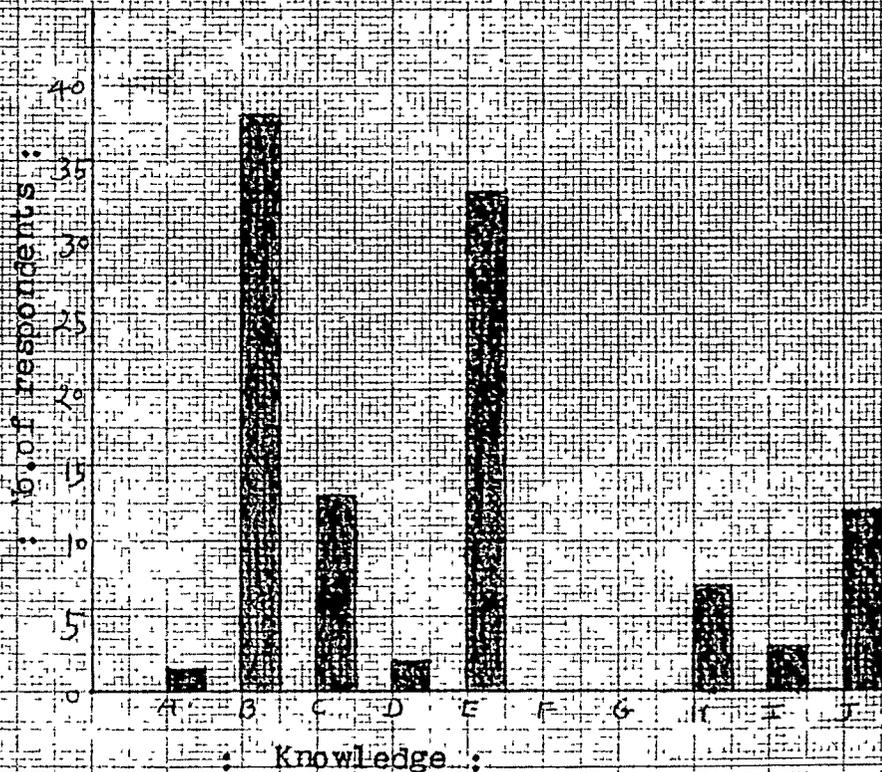


Table No.16.

A Table showing respondents opinions about making family planning compulsory or otherwise.

Opinion.	Nb.of Respondents.	Percentage
Compulsory.	28	25.45%
Voluntary.	82	74.55%
Total.	110	100%

- 1) 25.45% think that family planning should be made compulsory.
- 2) 74.55% think that it should be kept voluntary.

Interpretation :

Majority are still of the opinion that family planning should not be made compulsory. This is because the people in India still hold fast to the conception that a child is the gift of God. So they do not want to create an obstacle or disobey God's will. Thus making it compulsory would be against God's will. So they subscribe to voluntary family planning.

GRAPH - 16.

Graph showing the respondents' opinion about family planning.

Scale : 1 C.M. - 10 respondents.

A = Compulsory.

B = Voluntary.

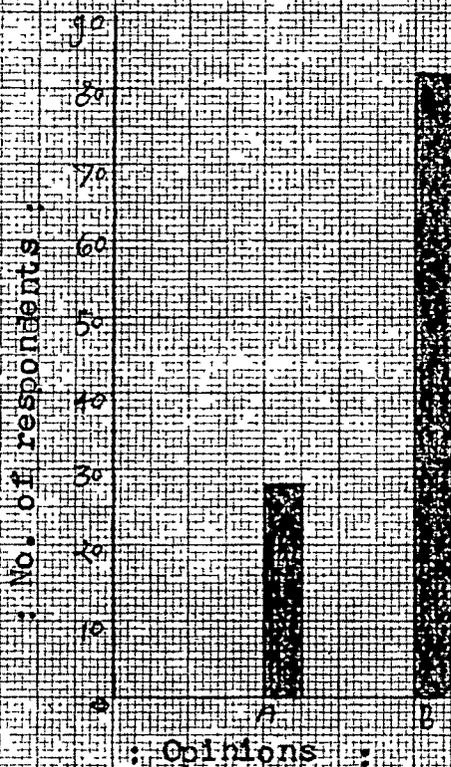


Table No. 17.

A Table showing respondents' opinions regarding the inter-relationship between age and family planning.

Age	Nb. of Respondents.	Percentage.
35 years.	52	47.27%
40 years.	35	31.82%
45 years.	1	.91%
No need to practise.	22	20.00%
Total.	110	100%

- 1) 47.27% are of the opinion that family planning should be practised after the age of 35 years.
- 2) 31.82% think that it should be practised after the age of 40 years.
- 3) 20% think that there is no need to practise family planning.

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Interpretation :

Thus there is a general opinion that family planning should be practised between the age of 35 and 40 and also later on where as there are still a few who do not think it necessary to practise family planning at all.

GRAPH - 17.

Graph showing the respondent's opinion regarding the interrelationship between age and family planning.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

A = 35 years.

B = 40 years.

C = 45 years.

D = No need to practice.

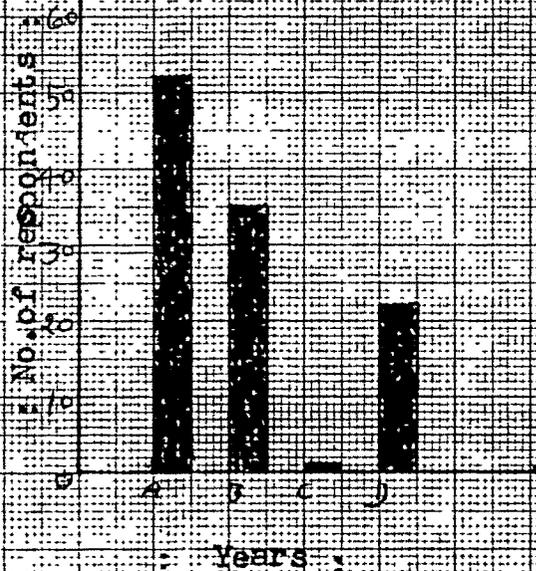


Table No.18.

A Table showing types of huts of the slum dwellers.

Types of Huts	Nb. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Kachha House	28	25.45%
Pakka House.	14	12.75%
Semi Pakka House.	68	61.82%
Total.	110	100%

- 1) 25.45% respondents live in kachha houses.
- 2) 12.75% live in pakka houses.
- 3) 61.82% live in semi pakka house.

Interpretation :

Majority of the slum dwellers live in semi pakka houses and a few live in pakka houses. There is still quite a number of people who live in kachha houses. It is a usual practice with slum dwellers that after living in kachha houses for some years, they build semi pakka houses to establish their rights on.

GRAPH - 18.

Graph showing the type of huts of the slum dwellers.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

A - Kachha House.

B - Pakka House.

C - Semi pakka House.

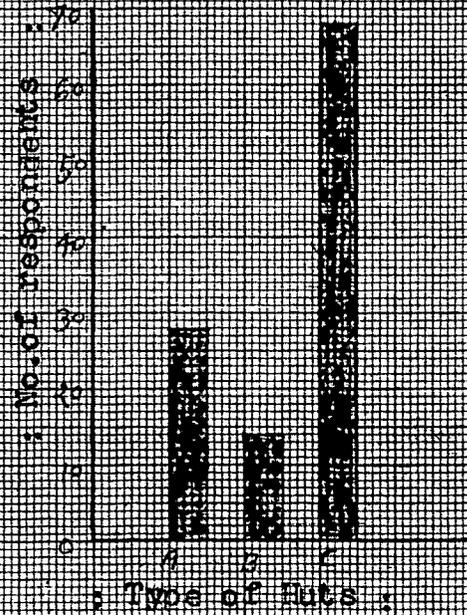


Table No.19.

A Table showing the analysis of sanitary problems faced by slum dwellers.

Sanitary problems.	Nb.of Respondents.	Percentage.
Over crowded	1	0.91%
In adequate sunlight.	-	-
pollution.	-	-
Nb proper disposal of waste water.	49	45.55%
Latrins and urinals are insufficient.	37	33.64%
Over crowded No proper disposal of waste water.	8	7.27%
Nb proper disposal of waste water Latrins and urinals are insufficient.	10	9.09%
Over crowded Latrins and urinals are insufficient.	5	4.54%
Total.	110	100%

- 1) Only 00.91% complained that the slums are over crowded.
- 2) 44.55% said that there is no proper disposal of waste water.

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- 3) 33.64% say that the latrins and urinals are insufficient.
- 4) 7.27% have replied in the combination of over crowded and no proper disposal of waste water.
- 5) 9.09% have expressed that the habitat is overcrowded and there is no proper disposal of waste water.
- 6) 4.54% have complained of over crowding and insufficient latrins and urinals.

Interpretation :

Majority of the slum dwellers complained of insufficient latrins and urinals and no proper disposal of water, also there is a complain of over crowding. They have become aware of these short comings because of Adult Education activity.

GRAPH - 19.

Graph showing the analysis of sanitary problems faced by slum dwellers.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 5 respondents.

A = Overcrowded.

B = Inadequate sunlight.

C = Pollution.

D = No proper disposal of waste water.

E = Latrins are insufficient.

F = Overcrowded & No proper disposal of waste water.

G = D & E.

H = E & F.

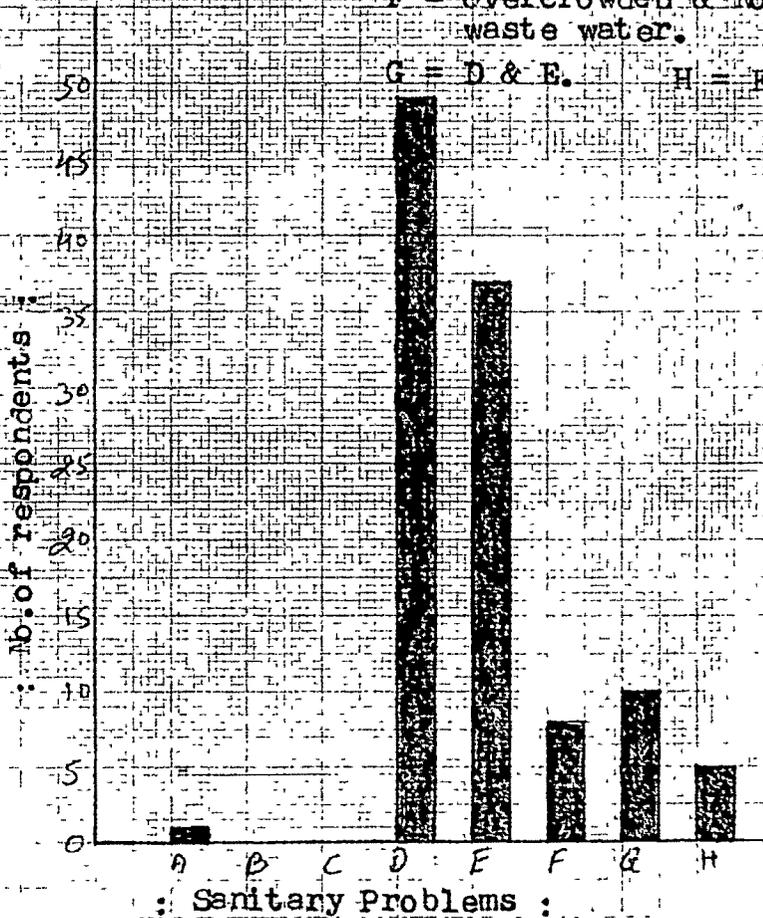


Table No. 20.

A Table showing the impact of Adult Education Programme
on their cultural activities.

Cultural Activities	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Bhajan, Kirten	39	35.45%
Mahila Mandal	16	14.55%
Story telling.	3	2.73%
Drama.	1	0.91%
Bhajan, Kirten, Mahila Mandal.	7	6.36%
Nil.	44	40.00%
Total.	110	100%

- 1) 35.45% respondents are of the opinion that Adult Education Classes have helped them to improve and conduct regular Bhajan, Kirtans.
- 2) 14.55% say that it has helped in establishing Mahila Mandals.
- 3) 2.73% say that Adult Education Classes have facilitated story telling.

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- 4) 6.36% have replied in the combination of improvement in Bhajan Kirtan and Mahila Mandals.
- 5) 40% are of opinion that Adult Education classes have no impact on their cultural activities.

Interpretation :

Majority are of the opinion that Adult Education Classes have had some impact on their cultural activities., like Bhajan and Kirtan, Mahila Mandal activities. But significantly enough 40% feel that Adult Education has no impact on their cultural lives, it means Adult Education remains a formal activity for many of them, where in their entire living is not involved.

GRAPH - 20.

Graph showing the impact of Adult Education Programme on their cultural activities.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 5 respondents.

- A = Bhajan, Kirtan,
- B = Mahila Mandal,
- C = Story telling,
- D = Drama,
- E = A & B,
- F = M.I.

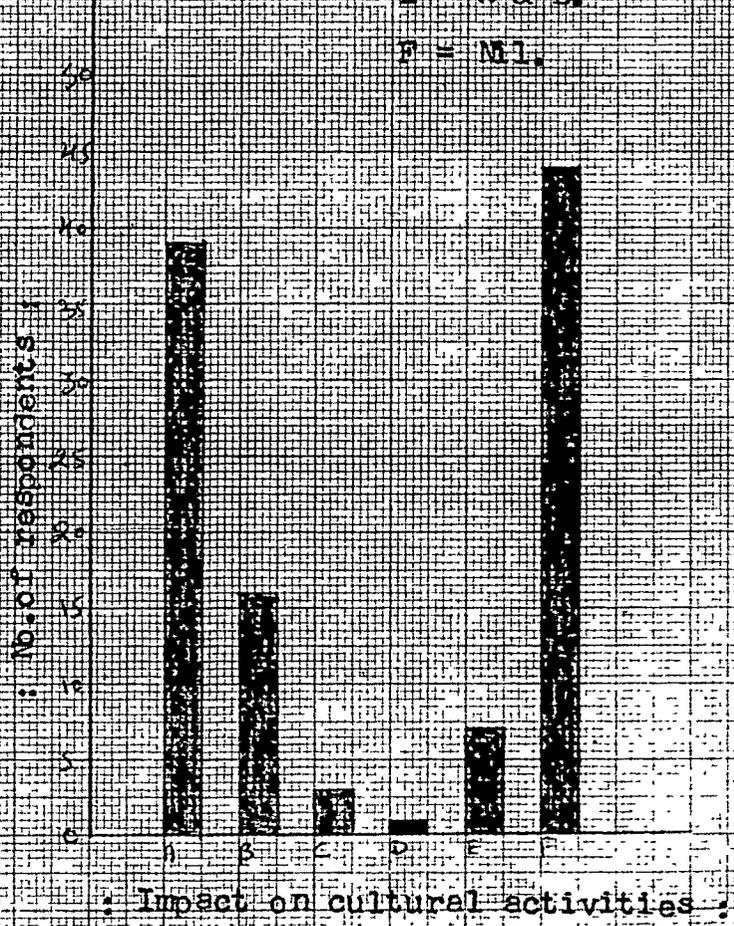


Table No.21.

A Table showing the impact of Adult Education Programme on their recreational activities.

Recreational Activities.	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Library facility.	46	41.82%
Games facility.	7	6.36%
Film, Shows.	52	47.27%
Library Facilities, Game Facility, Film Shows.	3	2.73%
Library Facility, Film shows.	2	1.82%
Total.	110	100%

- 1) 41.82% say that library facilities can be availed only on account of Adult Education Classes.
- 2) 6.36% say that game facilities are better since the time the Adult Education Classes have started in the slums.
- 3) 47.27% say that Adult Education Classes have helped them a lot by conducting film shows.

- 4) 2.73% have replied in the combination of library, games facilities and film shows.
- 5) 1.82% have replied in the combination of library facilities as well as film shows.

Interpretation :

Majority have given the credit of film shows to Adult Education Classes. Library facilities and games also were made available by the Adult Education Classes.

GRAPH - 21.

Graph showing the impact of Adult Education Programme on their recreational activities.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

A = Library facility.

B = Games facility.

C = Film shows.

D = A & B & C.

E = A & C.

No. of respondents :

Impact :

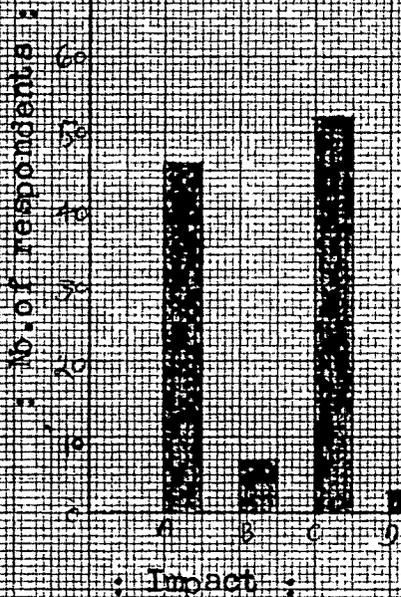


Table No.22.

A Table showing the welfare facilities available for the slum dwellers.

Welfare facilities.	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Balwadi.	91	82.73%
Creche.	-	-
Visiting medical Officer.	9	8.18%
Balwadi, Visiting Medical Officer.	7	6.36%
Creche, visiting Medical Officer.	3	2.73%
Total.	110	100%

- 1) 82.73% respondents have said that Balwadis are available in the slum.
- 2) 8.18% have acknowledged a visiting medical Officer.
- 3) 6.36% have replied in the combination of Balwadi and Medical Officer.

Interpretation :

Balwadis are there in most of the slums. Some of them have facilities of a visiting Medical Officers and some have the facilities of creche. Adult Education class has made them aware of a disciplinary life and starting of education as early as possible in life. Thus their tendency/ increases towards sending children to Balwadis and creches.

GRAPH - 22.

Graph showing the welfare facilities available for the slum dwellers.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

A = Balwadi.

B = Creche.

C = Visiting Medical Officer.

D = A & C

E = B & C.

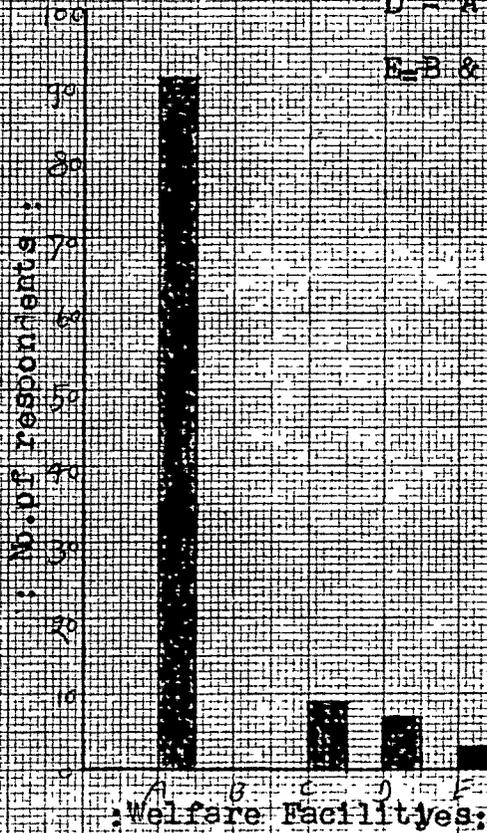


Table No. 23.

A Table showing the rents of the slums of the respondents.

Rent of slum per month.	No. of Respondents.	Percentage.
Nil.	85	77.27%
1 Rs. to 5	6	5.46%
6 Rs. to 10	6	5.46%
11 Rs. to 15	12	10.90%
15 Rs. and above.	1	0.91%
Total.	110%	100%.

- 1) 77.27% live in houses without rent.
- 2) 5.46% give between Rs.1 to 5 as house rent.
- 3) 5.46% give between Rs.6 to 10 Rs. as house rent.
- 4) 10.90% give between Rs.11 to 15 as house rent.
- 5) 00.91% give more than R.15.

Interpretation :

Majority of the slum dwellers live in houses where they do not have to pay any rent, and those who have to pay have to do so below Rs.18/-.

=0=0=0=0=0=0=0=0=

=0=0=0=0=0=0=

GRAPH - 23.

Graph showing the rents of the huts (per month) of the respondents.

Scale : 1 C.M. = 10 respondents.

A = Nil.

B = Rs. 1 to 5

C = Rs. 6 to 10

D = Rs. 11 to 15

E = Rs. 15 & above.

