



CHAPTER - V

Findings, Conclusions And Suggetions

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FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

In this final chapter an attempt has been made to draw findings and conclusions and to make a detailed list of the practical suggestion based on the responses of the school going children in solapur city to a number of research questions pertaining to them in respect of their television viewing and scientific observation which have been enumerated separately in the following ~~part~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~study~~ in the foregoing chapters of this dissertation.

The findings and conclusions of this study are summarised here below:

I. PERSONAL DATA :

I. AGE AND SEX:-

The female respondent's were more than the male respondent's. Among the total respondent's, majority in the age group of 5 to 10 years and 15 to 20 years are the female respondent's. A equal number of male and female are found in the age group of 10 to 15 years.

2.MEDIUM OF RESPONDENT'S SCHOOL:

An over whelming majority of the respondent's (52%) are found studying in English medium schools. A little less than half the total percent respondent's (40%) are studying in Marathi medium schools and the remaining few were studying in other medium schools like, Telugu, urdu & Kannada. Irrespective of the medium of schools the children watch television.

3.STANDARD OF THE RESPONDENT :

An overwhelming majority of the respondent's (80%) are studying in VI to XI standard. A very few percent respondent's (20%) are studying in III to V Standard.

4. RELIGION COMPOSITION :

A majority of the respondent's (48%) are from Hindu religion and all others are from Buddhist, Christian, Jain, and Muslim religions and all of them watch television. It is said that the Muslims are very religious and they do not allow their children to watch television, but it is seen here that their children also watch television.

5. CASTE COMPOSITION :

Though Solapur is a part of Maharashtra State, Non-Maharashtrians of all castes are found more in Solapur. Most of them are also from backward class but it is found that they watch television either in their own dwelling houses or in neighbour's house.

6. MOTHER – TONGUE :

Solapur city is number 5th city in Maharashtra but it is found that non-marathi speaking respondent's are more (80%). It is also found that though their mother – tongues are different, all of them are watching Hindi television programmes.

7. EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS :

It is found that an over whelming majority of the respondent's (92%) are educated and a very few percent are illiterate. The educational background of the parents of the respondent's is good, but still the good and bad effects of television are seen.

8. OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENT'S PARENTS :

An overwhelming majority (40%) respondent's parents are in services either in government sectors or in private sectors. However the children of different occupational background are found watching television. So it can be concluded that occupation and watching television has no relationship. Television has attracted all the occupationals.

9. MONTHLY INCOME OF THE RESPONDENT'S PARENTS :

A majority of the respondent's parents income is Rs. 2000 to Rs. 8000. And a few percent respondent's income is upto Rs. 2000 and above Rs. 8000 per month. Which ever may be the income group of the respondent's parents, but the children are found watching television.

10. SIZE OF THE TELEVISION SET :

Almost all the respondent's parents have purchased television set and an overwhelming majority (96%) are aware of the size of their television, even though they are teenagers and less experienced.

11. TYPE OF TELEVISION SET :

An overwhelming majority (76%) of the respondent's parents have owned black and white television set and only one fourth have owned colour television probably it may be due to their good economic position and tried to satisfy the entertainment needs of their families.

12. PURCHASE OF TELEVISION :

A great majority of the respondent's (80%) have purchased television by paying cash and a few percent (6%) have purchased it on loan basis probably it may be due to their economic conditions. The interesting thing to note here is that almost all the teenager respondent's are aware as how their televisions are purchased by their parents.

13. PRIVATE CHANNELS :

A majority of the respondent's (60%) families have not set transmission of private channels while a little less than half of the respondent's (40%) have set transmission of private channels. This shows clearly that they are interested to watch different channels. More than half of the respondent's are now having

cable transmission because it may be due to their inability to have it or just to make their children not to enjoy such channels, either to keep them away from the bad effects or to keep them busy in studies and sports.

14. CHOICE OF CHANNELS :

A majority of the respondent's (28%) children are interested in Doordarshan channel. They don't give importance to any other channel . It may be due to interesting programmes telecasted on Doordarshan these days or it may be due to the restrictions of the parents.

15. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES :

A majority of the respondent's ^(46%) have a choice for the film based programmes but a considerable percent of children have a choice for children programmes, religious programmes, news, quiz, general knowledge and sports programmes. Which can be concluded that the children are generally interested in film based programmes as compared to other programmes.

16. LANGUAGE OF THE PROGRAMME:

An over whelming majority of the respondent's (70%) mother tongue is not Hindi but still they are interested to watch only Hindi programmes and only a few (30%) are interested to watch according to their own mother tongues, which can be seen that the national language interest is increasing due to the television programmes.

17. RESTRICTION ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP :

A majority of the respondent (60%) parents are conscious about the advantage and disadvantages of television because by which they are putting restrictions on their children for not watching particular programmes. However, a considerable percentage (40%) of the respondent's parents are not restricting their children which may be due to their illiteracy, unawareness, lack of knowledge of bad effects and alike.

18. TELEVISION AND STUDY :

A great majority of the respondent's (62%) have expressed that keeping television on disturbs them in their studies and a considerable percent (38%) said that keeping Television on

does not disturb them, hence it can be concluded by saying that it depends on the nature of the children or their habits of studying.

19. PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TELEVISION :

It appear that majority ^(66%) of the children are conscious enough to use televisions for their personality development probably these children may be also able to learn many thing from television programmes while a considerable percentage (34%) respondent's are of the opinion that the television is not useful for personality development which may be due to ~~their~~ other way of thinking like television is only for time pass and entertainment.

20. FORMATION OF GOOD AND BAD HABITS :

It appears that a majority of (70%) of the respondent's ^{are} accustomed to certain bad habits like troubling their parents for something such as demanding the different eatables and the materials shown in the television programmes and advertisements. However, a little less than one third (30%) of the respondent children are not developing any bad habits which may

be because of their parents control and inability to give them by creating many problems to the parents.

21. PREPARE TIME TABLE :

An over whelming majority (76%) of the respondent's have a practice of preparing time table to watch time table probably this may be due to there educational background and observation. However, a considerable percentage of the respondent's (24%) have no practice of preparing time table to watch television which may be due to the different ways of the parents to guide their children.

22. TIME SPENT IN WATCHING TELEVISION :

It appears that a great majority (68%) of the respondent children watch television programmes in the evenings which may be due to free time and a considerable percentage watch the morning transmission and very few percent (2%) watch the afternoon transmission which may be due to the school timings.

23. PARTICIPATE IN TELEVISION COMPETITIONS

A great majority (66%) of the respondent are interested to participate in the television competitions, it may be due to their

confidence that one or the other day they will have the prize and the remaining (34%) are not interested in participating such programmes which may be due to lack of confidence of winning it.

24.IMPACT OF FASHION AND FAD :

A over whelming majority (70%) of the children respondent's are attracted towards the latest fashions because of the television personalities attractive styles and manners. However a considerable percent (30%) of the respondent's are not attracted towards the fashions and fad.

25.IMPACT OF THE CHARACTERS :

A majority fo the respondent's (56%) are having deep impact because of the effective film actors emotions and actions which are influencing the minds of the youngsters easily. However a considerable percentage(44%) are not influenced of the characters shown in television films which may be due to their interest , liking, disliking and such other aspects.

26.IMPACT OF SERIALS AND ADVERTISEMENTS:

A over whelming majority (76%) of the respondent's have no impact of the serials and advertisements on their life and

only (24%) of the respondent's are having the impact of the serials and advertisements like eye-ache/sight, headache, attractions of dare devil scenes, and alike.

27.IMPACT OF SEXUAL PROGRAMMES :

It is found that a great majority (88%) of the respondent's had an impact of sexual scenes on their minds irrespective of age. Even small children are seen influenced by the sexual scenes. However , a few percentage (12%) of the respondent's are not attracting to the sexual programmes which may be due to their good thinking or restricting from viewing such programmes.

28. IMPACT OF DRUG SCENES :

A few percent (10%) had said there is an impact of drug scenes on their minds and a over whelming majority (90%) of the respondent's had no negative impact of drug scenes shown on television serials which may be due to their grasping power and it can be concluded here that television is a blessings to the human beings.

29. IMPACT OF REBELLING SCENES :

A great majority of the children respondent's (82%) have no impact of the rebelling scenes which might be due to their family sanskars, guidance etc. which while discussing was found that such scenes are not accepted in their families or in the society. However a few (18%) have the impact of the rebelling scenes which may be due to their thinking it as correct and having accepted them.

30. IMPACT OF THE LIFE STYLES OF THE CHARACTERS :

A majority of the respondent's (62%) are not influenced by the life style of the different characters. Because of their understanding the difference between screen life and actual life. However a considerable percent (38%) are having an impact of life styles of the characters which may be due to their thinking that imitation is natural and their unawareness about the glittering life style of the characters on screen is different when compared to the actual life.

31. IMPACT OF ETIQUETTES AND MANNERS :

More than half the respondent's (58%) are not having the impact of etiquettes and manners of the characters which may be due to their unawareness about indirect languages by observations or they might have ^enot understood it because of their small age. However, a considerable percent (42%) of the respondent's have learnt good manners and etiquettes from the programmes by observing them.

32. IMPACT ON REGULARITY AND PUNCTUALITY :

A great majority of the respondent's (92%) have not been influenced by the television due to which they are regular and punctual in the schools because they are conscious about their regularity and punctuality. Hardly 8% respondent's were irregular in the schools which may not be due to television, it may be due to other reasons like disinterest in school, lack of parents control and so on.

33. IMPACT OF TERROR SCENES / PROGRAMMES :

A majority of the respondent's (58%) have no impact of terror programmes irrespective of age groups, which may be due

to their stable mind or disliking of guidance of the parents. However, a considerable percent (42%) of respondent's had an impact of such terror scenes because in general, the children like terror scenes like fighting, suspense, devil scenes etc which after watching they may try to follow them even in their real life. For example, due to "Shaktiman", number of children have lost their lives while trying to do what was seen in the programme.

34. DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE :

A great majority of the respondent's (78%) have been benefitted by the television to enhance their general knowledge because they may be aware of the same. However, a considerable percent (32%) of the respondent's were not benefitted to enhance their general knowledge because watching television adds knowledge or else they may be simply entertaining themselves.

35. PARENTS WORRIES :

A great majority of the respondent's (68%) parents are worried because of their children watching television is increasing and a considerable percent (32%) of the respondent's are not worried because their children may be under their control. The

parents who are worried may be due to their habit of television viewing which may bring obstacles in their studies and other activities.

36. ACTIVENESS INCREASED DUE TO TELEVISION :

More than half of the respondent's (54%) are of the opinion that they have become active and a little less than half (46%) of the respondent's are of the opinion that they are not active. Television which is one of the effective media which can make the children become active or it may be due to their unawareness about the concept of activeness.

37. SAVING OF POCKET MONEY :

A majority of the respondent's (52%) do ^{not} save money even if they watch television because they may be having a habit of spending money. However a considerable percentage (48%) have learnt saving.

38. IMPACT OF TELEVISION ON EYE SIGHT :

A majority of the respondent's (68%) have no impact of television on their eye sight. Probably they may be watching television from sufficient distance and in sufficient artificial and

natural light. However a considerable percent (32%) of the respondent's have effect on their eye sight, may be due to their not watching television from the required distance.

39. IMPACT ON FAMILY DISCIPLINE :

An over whelming majority of the respondent's (88%) have no impact of television and their family discipline is not at all disturbed. However a few (12%) families have been affected and their discipline is disturbed. This may be due to lack of proper control of the families in granting permission to watch television programmes.

40. IMPACT ON IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR GAMES & PLAY :

It appears that a great majority of the respondent's (66%) have no impact on their games as usual and there is no disturbance in their schedule, it means they are following their time-table for their studies and playing as for as possible. However one third of the respondent's (34%) have been disturbed due to television therefore they do not find time to play. It can be

concluded that these respondent's may not be interested to play games in the evenings.

41. IMPACT ON THE HABIT OF READING & WRITING :

A great majority of the respondent's (66%) are reading newspapers, novels etc. There is no disturbance in their programmes or schedules, probably this may be due to the family atmosphere, family control and interest of the children. However a considerable percentage of respondent's (34%) are not reading the newspapers, magazines etc. due to television programmes, otherwise they used to read and write.

42. IMPACT ON FAMILY INTERACTION :

A great majority of the respondent's (68%) are not interacting with their family members due to television programmes. Their parents may not be aware about the significance of interaction and its impact. Therefore they may not be interacting with their children due to variety of reasons like busy in business, office works, family responsibilities, lack of interest, lack of knowledge. Therefore, the family interaction might be reduced, in turn the children might be taking interest in

television programmes. A considerable percentage of the respondent's (32%) are seen interacting with their parents and family members as usual. Their family members may be interested to interact with their children keeping the television programmes aside.

43. IMPACT ON INTERACTION WITH NEIGHBOURS :

It appears that a great majority of the respondent's (72%) are not able to spare their time to interact with their neighbours. In fact neighbourhood is the first community which assist the children to shape their personality, but unfortunately television is so attractive these days that children like to be with its programmes rather than to be associated with the neighbours.

44. IMPACT OF WESTERN CULTURE :

A majority of the respondent's (58%) are tempting to follow the western culture, it may be due to westernised programmes shown on foreign channels. However a considerable percentage of respondent's (42%) have no impact of western culture. It may be due to the non availability of foreign channels or the consciousness of the parents and family atmosphere.

45. IMPACT ON OUT-LOOK OF THE RESPONDENT'S :

A majority of the respondent's (74%) are seen changing their out look due to television programmes because most of the programmes telecasted on television these days are social in nature, probably watching such programmes may be bringing changes in their outlook. However a considerable percentage of respondent's (26%) have not observed any change in their outlook. It may be due to their small age and less understanding.

46. CONCEPT AND SYSTEM OF HOME FOR THE AGED:

It appears that a great majority of the respondent's (60%) have not accepted the concept and system of home for the aged because they may be experiencing in their families that there is a need of elders in the family. However a considerable percent (40%) of the respondent's have accepted the concept and system of home for aged because they may be experiencing how the aged persons are unhappy in their own houses.

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47. IMPACT OF CAST FEELINGS :

It appears that more than half of the respondent's (58%) could learn social facts and remove caste feelings from their minds due to the effective social scenes shown in the different programmes. However a considerable percentage of the respondent's (42%) have not learnt social facts from the different social scenes. Probably they may not have proper persuasion of understanding the social scenes and realities.

48. IMPACT REGARDING SUPERSTITIONS AND BLIND FAITH

An overwhelming majority of the respondent's (82%) could reduce their superstition due to watching different programmes and a very few percent (18%) are not able to reduce their superstitions. There is a possibility that the superstitions and blind faith must have been firmly fixed on their minds.

49. IMPACT TOWARDS PROGRESS OR REGRESS :

It appears that a great majority of the respondent's (78%) have done progress in their life by watching television ie. Enhancing their general knowledge, etiquettes and manners,

gaining confidence of speaking and expressing etc. A very few percent (22%) have regress in their life by watching television for example, getting up late in the morning, reduce reading novels, reduce physical exercises, develop sluggishness, reduce interactions with family members, neighbours and friends.

50. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF TELEVISION:

It appears that a great majority of the respondent's (80%) have got advantages of watching television programmes i.e. Latest general knowledge, etiquettes and manner knowledge of human problems and human relations and alike. A few percent (20%) have disadvantages of watching television programmes i.e. Disturbance in studies, disturbance in regularity and punctuality etc.

SUGGESTIONS:

The following suggestions have been recorded. On the basis of this study entitled, "Impact of Television on school going children (with special reference to solapur city) and on the basis of the observations & discussions with the experts, few suggestions have been made here to enable the parents and the concerned persons to formulate the policy regarding the children. In over all the study, emphasis was given on the impact and problems of television regarding children from the age group of 5 years to 20 years and how their personality is developing or not and how far television has flourished towards education.

A) GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION :

A variety of forces were at work in the 1950's to bring television to India. Politicians in power, businessmen, and the different civil servants who went abroad and saw television, wanted to have the similar entertainment at home and thus television flourished rapidly all over the information and broadcasting ^{ministry} spread education far and wide. Doordarshan through its varied programmes seeks to provide information, education

and entertainment which is misused. television viewing which has become a family activity is misusing it by watching only the serials shown ~~daily~~ as well as on sundays and the feature films or other film based programmes shown on Television.

1.)The educational programmes were not popular among the children because of their age, interest, liking & disliking & immaturity.Special emphasis has to be laid on using cultural programmes to faster national pride and national integration instead of telecasting merely popular commercials or revenue ~~gaining~~ programmes which has negative effect on the viewers.

2.)Television has to reduce the film based programmes with the view of their effecting the reputation of women and children and the morality also but on the contrary it has been noted that these programmes are influencing the people to a very large number. But at present anyone looking at Doordarshan will find it hard to believe that television was introduced in India in 1959 with an educational and developmental intent.

3).The programmes covering the basic goal of television are telecasted at odd hours when children are not able to watch it.

Where as the recipes, the hair styles, dress making, useless interviews of film makers, actresses and actors, etc are show priority, we find now a days that television is meant only for the irritating soap operas and programmes based on filmy songs.

4)Lack of standard, knowledgeable programmes and fruitful discussions are a few and these are at the late night hours and are in English. In India hardly 2.6% people know English and above all children are forced to go to bed early. It has become necessary for the government to take a scrutiny of the programmes produced. How many programmes are prepared with the point of view of boosting intellectualism and how many programmes are based on prayers, worships, Namaz's rites and rituals, religious ceremonial coverage's. If the government tries to produce and broad cast standard and attractive programmes, it will definitely help the society.

5)The misuse of the television as an instrument of political advertising of the party in power and of the commercial advertising should be stopped.The media units should adopt a professional approach in their activities. They should encourage

the effective talents of the handicapped by highlighting the steps taken by the government for the handicapped various different programmes should be telecasted keeping in interest the rural population, minority communities, women and children illiterates and other weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. The media should give particular attention to programmes relating to the developmental activities like agriculture, education, health and family welfare and science and technology.

IMPACT ON CHILDREN :

6) India, like many other countries has television which children enjoy watching the programmes though they are not specifically made for them but for the general adult also.

The present study 'Impact of Television on school going children' (with special reference to Solapur city) has the same problems and impact as those of India. It is obvious because the television programmes telecast are watched through all parts of the Solapur city which is one ^{part} of the country.

Every one knows that children in the family are found to be the most vulnerable population among the viewers of television

whether the programmes are made for them or not. Television has become the most popular and glamorous medium of communication. No wonder millions of people of different ages and groups are attached to it, for who called it a 'Chipko Medium'.

7) It is said that the television has had effects on children. It affects the studies of the school children regrettably we come to the same conclusions when we all see the nature and standard of the Television Programmes. However, instead of blaming the television it is quite necessary and logical that the low standard production is the ill-heat of the media which should be blamed. People should agitate against the government. So that fruitfull programmes would be produced which would definitely help to increase the knowledge of children. Televisions should cater both the in-school and out of school education with importance given for primary education. With Television at home, the time spent on outings, in the evenings, for movies, shopping etc. are substantially reducing. No doubt television gives sources of education, information and entertainment. During the young age

of life children are very curious to know and learn what they see from televisions ,so the Doordarshan keeping in view about the children activities should produce only those programmes which are benefitting the children.

8) The children should be noted that though television provides information, its place cannot be replaced in the roles of a teacher, classroom discussion, black board, chalks, roofs etc. the information to what the students learn in schools and colleges can be given through television programmes ,if produced according to the set directives because sometimes the facilities are insufficient in the schools.

9) According to Dorr-in 1986, Television plays four roles in children lives – one is that of time consuming activity – a relaxing reward after work is done, second is that of a social (non-social) event – an opportunity to struggle with parents or to escape from quarrel some children. Third is that of a medium required for looking and listening simultaneously and remembering a chain of events, and lastly is that of an

information, providing experience, a source of knowledge what to buy, how to play, fight and love.

In short Television is treated as a powerful source of information to the children who learn a number of things from its different programmes though not all because of the restrictions put on by the parents.

10) An report says that television helps to wider the span of knowledge and even helps to broaden the out look and increase their awareness of the immense universe. Hence keeping in view the above report the television should telecast only those programmes which will benefit the children and help them to grow into responsible members of the society.

It is only through serving the interests of the children and women that television would be able to fulfill its role as a developmental tool.

11) Many other various private channels should be restricted from telecasting unwanted programmes which are effecting the children negatively. For better upliftment of the programmes on children the producers should be in touch with the

children and learn from them what programmes are wanted and liked by them.

The same cartoons are repeated which are making the children get bored with the programmes. The Sunday programmes which are meant specially for children has very poor performance because very few children think that they are good programmes. And it was noted from the present study that the children are opting for cable networks and VCR/VCP rather than watch the Doordarshan programmes which they think are not interested.

12) Therefore all those who are concerned with the children should help the policy makers realise the responsibility of television to children and how it effects the child. The programmes should be such designed that it facilitates the development of children in all means like physical, social, emotional and intellectual and the programme should be beyond the text books or what is already learnt in schools.

Now the questions may arise how can these be done. According to the data collected for the present study through the children, it

was clarified by the children that the programmes were not according to the needs of the child. Before a programme is produced it must be made clear that the objectives of the programme should be about the life-style of the children so that the child gets good knowledge through the information he hears and see on Television.

13) The commercial advertisements and the Soap-Operas which have no meaning and no end should be brought to a stand, because a large number of children are becoming trouble some for their parents. The advertisements are showing child artists in the advertisements to attract the child population for buying their products, more importance which is shown towards the feature films and music based on films should be stopped.

14) The epic serials which are creating a great confusion among the religious impact and dominating the Hindu's over the telecast of the epic serials on the other religions is having a bad impact on the growth of children personality. A child is taught to say that God is one in schools through the text, but through television the child is enforced to adopt that God is not one.

There are many different God's. Though the motivations for watching the mythological and religious programmes are different, the impact is same.

Television must be utilized as an aid in the development and social change not as an aid for religious differences. Television should spread information on science and technology, agriculture, health and special emphasis should be given to the programmes of child – oriented, child related programmes and child development and education programmes, nutrition programmes and emotional development also.

15) The elements which can be used to increase the effectiveness of children programmes are, combining entertainment with education, human programmes, use of child character should be increased, good music should be used, the language used should be designed keeping in view the grown up children and not of the very small children.

16) The information to what the students learn in schools and colleges can be given through Television Programmes if produced according to the set directives. The facilities are in-

-sufficient in schools, what they learn in schools and colleges can be enriched by providing them more and more information through television. It is observed that in cities, children are spending more time in front of television compared to elders. Some are of the opinion that television has bad impact on children while i.e. positive effect on children,

17) The Vulgar pictures, songs, advertisements should be stopped due to which the morality of the children is collapsing. If the situation is same then the children of today who will be the better leaders of tomorrow will never become good leaders.

18) The researcher would like to suggest to increase the educational programmes on television keeping in view the timings. The child dramas, quiz, riddles, good health programmes, sports etc should be telecasted regularly. No person has come through who complained of the bad impact on children due to the educational programmes, but where as the programmes for children which are very poor and are only 4 to 5%, should be increased and decreased according to the time adjustment.

19) In open universities, television is used for education purposes. In Japan television is used for educational purposes. In America the requirements of the teachers and the students are fulfilled at home as well as in school through the public televisions school programmes.

20) It is also note worthy to note that if television had only bad impacts on children, then, had it been used world wide? We can say that television is such an instrument that, as to get rid of salvation is important , to get rid of ignorance is equally important, which the media can definitely do it.

21) The vulgar adult programmes should be avoided during the regular telecasting time, Which is becoming a big problem for the parents and the other elders to explain the questions asked and also to avoid the children from watching the unwanted programmes.

Hence the forgoing discussion on the effects of television viewing on children helps us to conclude that television contents has both positive and negative impact on the children.

B) SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK

PRACTICE :

1. The degree colleges should start an activity of propagating the evil effects of television on the personality of the children through the N.S.S. units in their respective areas, and bring to their notice how to come out of this problem. The special attention should be given to create awareness in rural parts otherwise it may ruin the life of the would be pillars. The principals of the colleges should undertake this project on priority basis and the university should encourage the college NSS units, and principals for the same and they should also provide grants to them to render service effectively.
2. The N.G.O.'s should also undertake the project in their respective areas and propagate the parents, children and the concerned persons in their respective areas. The different methods like exhibition of posters, street plays, rallies, essay competitions, elocution competitions, lectures and through entertainment like films, songs, games, and such other religious methods. They should undertake small projects on

this problem in their respective areas, to find out the answers of certain questions arisen in the field.

3. The Head Masters of primary and secondary schools should provide guidance services to the children and their parents regarding the influence of television on the minds of the small children and development of certain bad habits amongst them.
4. The social institutions like religion and caste panchayats should also undertake the project of guiding the community as regards the evil effects of television as well as its use for enhancing the knowledge also to bring the required changes in the percentage and their perspectives of life.
5. The associations of trained social workers should undertake project on this subject to conduct macro and micro social work research in different parts of the country to explore the impact of television on the life style of people and devise models for scientific social work practice and direct the trained social workers to practice social work to help the concerned persons to solve this problem.

6. The schools of social work should undertake such projects for conducting research and also for doing field work in their respective areas. Similarly they should organize seminars, workshops, symposiums, social functions, and guest lectures of the experts to make the people aware about the advantages and disadvantages of the television programmes.
7. The social workers working in different fields should try to counsel their colleges, friends, neighbours and help them to have proper understanding about the advantages and disadvantages of television programmes.
8. The voluntary workers and the activists should try to set up counseling services centers in different parts and help the people to take benefit of television for their personality development.
9. The funding agencies should create funds for such research projects, social work practices, by that the interested people can take initiative to develop these projects.
10. The state governments and central government should also encourage the voluntary workers, trained social workers

associations, NGO's and social institutions to work in this line . To do so they should devise research projects and developmental projects and provide funds to the concerned persons and institutions to work effectively.

11.The school of social work, associations of trained social workers, colleges and the universities should publish research work done on this subjects and try to focus on this subject to give wide publicity.

12.The social workers should prepare certain effective slogans on the evil effects of television for making the people aware. They should also prepare slogans on the good effects or advantages of television by that people would be encouraged to take benefits.

13.The social workers should prepare the list of good programmes for children and explain out the messages given to them and publish such information brochure and circulate in the schools free of charge.

14. The social workers should take interest in school social work project and introduce this subject as one of the subjects and practice accordingly.
15. The censor Board should censor the sexual scenes, and such other eye catching scenes by ~~that~~ those scenes should not affect on the young generations.
16. The cartoonist should draw cartoons on every good and bad impact of television programmes and publish them in the magazines, papers etc. and circulate them to the children free of charge.
17. The NGO's, association of social workers activists etc. should make advertisement boards or posters and set on the main roads in attractive manners as business boards.