

## **CHAPTER-6**

# **GENERAL FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY**

## CHAPTER-VI

### GENERAL FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY

In this chapter, the researcher tries to establish the true facts of his work based upon the formulated hypothesis, concepts and theory of the study. Haven investigated into the socio-cultural background and the communication processes of the Foreign and local students in Kolhapur city as two groups in social interactions.

Before we discuss some of the findings, let me briefly discuss the methodology of the study.

#### THE PROBLEM : (THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK )

Inter-group interactions of the foreign students in Kolhapur (india) is the problem of this research work. 50 students or (respondents) out of which 25 foreign and 25 local students were selected by the researcher through stratified random sampling technique. The local students were taken as a representative of the local people as a whole. while, selecting the respondents variables like their nationality, economic backgrounds Age and sex, courses and duration of study, were taken into consideration.

A schedule was prepared to collect various type of information like socio-economic background, opinions and attitudes regarding the culture of the foreign and local students.

Technique based upon participant observations was also adopted by the researcher. The study was conducted for the period of eight months, from January, 1990 to August, 1990. The researcher has used the "interactionist approach" to socialization as a theoretical base of his study. According to Gregory P. Stone (1977:86) "Appearance and self" A primary tenet of all symbolic interaction theory holds that the self is established, maintained, and altered in and through communication.

Therefore, the school of this theory holds that the human person develop through communication and interaction. Furthermore the present study is similar to Simon N. Herman's socialization study about the overlapping and conflicting ethnic roles, that was confronting the American Jewish students in Israel during a year of their studies under the American Educational programme in 1966-1967.

#### LIMITATION OF THE STUDY :

As far as social life is concerned and been a foreigner not knowing the language of the local people and also been alien to the Indian culture many atimes the inner meaning as regards to religion, family and ect. was not immediately understood by the researcher. However, the researcher have tried to get himself socialized with the local people by attending their marriage functions, greetings, and wearing their chappals and Nehru type of shirts as a man of culture and tradition but that problem remains and it continue to be untill one day perhaps when the

researcher shall be found speaking either in Marathi or in Hindi as a Nigerian-Indian.

#### INTER GROUP RELATIONSHIPS :

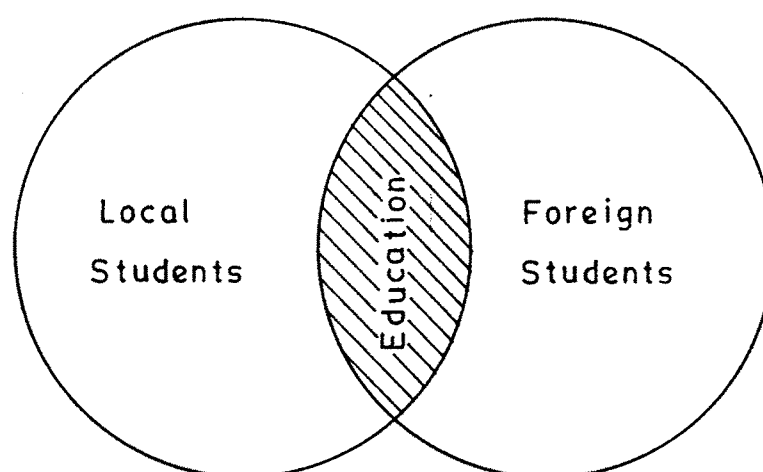


Fig. 1 Educational Interaction

The above figure indicates that interaction among the foreign students and the local students is relatively more in the educational field and not in the socio-cultural aspects.

#### a) ATTITUDE TOWARDS EDUCATION :

The interacting groups have different attitudes towards, the values of education as an institution. The foreign students show seriousness and interest in their studies than in anything else as their motive of social contacts with the local students. According to them, "We have nothing in common with the local

people, except the education we are receiving from them, so let's get that education and leave the land," We cannot change them overnight when the Britishers were unable to, after their (150) years of colonization " Says the foreign students.

The local students show less or no interest in their studies compared with the foreign students. According to them, "Education in India has no value, no job, "Simply we are reading only, parents are there." You foreign students are very lucky we know, good jobs are there in your country", says the local students.

**b) FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS:**

The respondents are belonging to different formal organizations.. The foreign students are United under one umbrella known as the foreign students Federation of Shivaji University, Kolhapur (F.S.F.) in abbreviation for their common goals and problems. The local students are not formally united except during the class representative into the student's council.

However, the local students are intimate with each other and form small friendships, cliques.

**c) READING ATTITUDE :**

Majority of the local students read only few months to the examination with good performance compared with the foreign students who read round the calendar year. According to the local students the examiners are not interested in reading the answer sheets but on listed points. But according to the foreign students they score lower marks simply because the examiners are after the success of their own people. The researcher believe this is largely due to the fact that most of the examiners cannot

understand the handwriting of the students especially in English hence attention are paid on those answer sheets written in their local language than those in English language which they are not familiar with.

d) CLASS NOTES :

Most of the local students can write their notes in English language but cannot speak it during their social interactions with the foreign students.

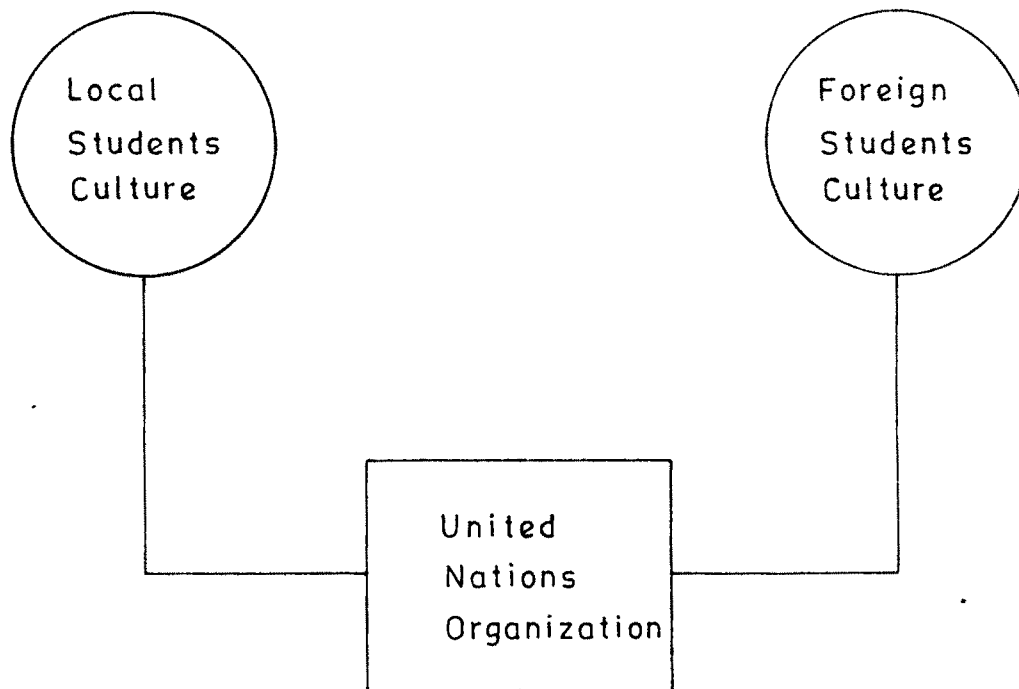


Fig. 2 : Socio Cultural Background

(Note: Fig.2 indicates the group socio cultural differences)

The local students and the foreign students are two different social groups coexisting in the same social environment known as Kolhapur city but are not interacting with the other.

The foreign students are passing a moment of their life in a "life space", whereas the local students are passing their permanent life at "home". Both the groups are born and brought up in different society. The local students are born in a closed social environment of a restricted interactions. According to them, "We are different from the foreign students, except through our memberships in the United Nations Organization". Again we are born into a society, whereby our relationships with the other are determined by the caste system. The foreign students are too open and broad minded people, whereas we are reserved and live in isolation." says the local students.

The foreign students are born in an open society of unrestricted interaction. According to them, "We are born in a social environment where one can socially decide with whom to associate with rather than the society deciding on whom one should be related to." Truly we are really different and unrelated with the local students, except through the declarations and principles of the United Nations." Says the foreign students.

The foreign students consider the associations of the opposite sexes (Boys and Girls ) as a normal life union. Whereas, many local students who generally come from nearby villages view it as a taboo. Furthermore, the local students consider drinking (wine) openly as an uncultured behaviour. Whereas the foreign students view it as a civilized behaviour. Infact, what

is bad to the local students is good to the foreign students and what is good to the foreign students is bad to the local students on account of cultural differences and social life. Hence, their belief system, values, roles norms and mores are never the same. As a result they tend to be biased and misunderstanding the other. In this regard, most of the foreign students are home sick (Nostalgia).

#### **FOREIGN STUDENTS AND SLOGANS :**

The foreign students generally have a common slogan that shows a total self independent and carefulness among themselves. In Kolhapur. According to them "No brother, no sister and friends abroad". Hence, one should be oneself in the host land. These slogans means a lot to them. It reminds the researcher of one incident in America, whereby a Junior brother shot and killed his senior brother over a little argument, they were Nigerian students.

#### **ECONOMIC AND RELIGIOUS INTERACTIONS :**

There is economic transaction between the foreign students and the local people at a larger social system. They exchange their goods and services for money in order to satisfy their needs and existence.

The foreigners buy vegetables and other requirements like grocery and stationery in the shops. Many a times they have to use sign languages. People give out their rooms to foreign students for money, sell their labour to the foreign students and provide transport services to them as well. The foreign students and who are Christians and Muslims worship in the same churches &



Mosques along with the local people.

Even then, their interaction in these aspect of life is never a smooth one. What is Rs.10 is sold for Rs. 21, in case of a foreign students. Secondly, their order of conducting religious services in the local churches or mosques are different. A local christian or Muslim still attaches great importance to inncents burning and idol worshipping as Hindu which is not the case with the foreign students.

#### STUDENTS AND AUTHORITY RELATIONSHIPS :

There is no smooth social relationships between the foreign students with their University Authority, the law enforcement Authority and the local mass Media Institution (Press) on account of lack of orientation and insufficient knowledge about the other.

According to the foreign respondents, "The University Authority do not care to know where and how their students are putting up in the city as a guest" "but pass judgement against them incase of disputs or misinformation about them simply because they are foreigners'.

The foreign students also complained that information in their colleges do not come to their knowledge because they are display only in local language. As a result, most of the foreign students are asked to pay late fees incase of examination notice and cancellation of admission incase of readmission notice after the expiration of the date .

According to the foreign students they do not know what the Authority requires from them. That even when they complain to the University, that those concerned seem to do nothing instead blame them as people who have not come to study but to enjoy. That such problem has forced three of the male foreign students in Rajaram college in losing their admission to second year. As a result one of them left Kolhapur to Canada.

Furthermore, that the local police are taking side incase of a foreign students. That the police easily <sup>send their sheets</sup> charge to the court, in any case involving a foreign student either with themselves or with their people even after several lathi charges on the person.

More so, that the local press pick interest in publishing anything evil in their local papers just to discredit them. This again indicates that cultural differences can cause a lot of misunderstanding and hence their social interaction cannot be smooth.

#### **FOREIGN STUDENTS AND PROBLEMS :**

As far as the local and the foreign students are concerned, the foreign students are having more individual and social problems than the local students. The foreign students in this regard give more suggestions and reasons to their problems than the local students.

Among some of the problems faced by the foreign students in Kolhapur are, language of communication, accommodation and rent, Health facilities, ragging, lack of free association with

the localites, lack of orientations on the fresh students, lack of vacation job, lack of loan, students funds and fellowships, lack of understanding and awareness.

a) **LANGUAGE :**

The foreign students are faced with problem of language of communication on account of language differences and mother tongue. Hence, they cannot speak the language of the local people which is Marathi & Hindi. As a result there is no adequate free flow of information and ideas between them with the local people.

In absence of a common language, the local and foreign students are found using gestures such as facial expression, hands, head, nose, ears, eyes and legs just to communicate sense to one another. Yet, they are faced with problem of vertical cross-communication and lack of common symbols and significant gestures. According to them, they complain against one another of stylish pronunciation. The foreign students speak in different language such as English among themselves as with the local people. They as well speak in their respective mother tongues such as Arabic, Amaharic, Yoruba and Pigin English, Kiswahile, Igbo and Ogba, and Kibowua. respectively.

As a result of these language differences the foreign and the local students are forced in intermixing Marathi, Hindi, English and ethnic languages, thereby posing problem in interpersonal communication. Which hinder, their interactions and relationships.

Infact, both groups are involved more in intra-group interactions. The language and communication processes of the respondents in Kolhapur can be understood through the illustrated diagram on ( Table 4.26)

**b) ACCOMMODATION AND RENT :**

The foreign students are not provided with hostel accommodation by the University Authority. Hence, they are forced living in slums houses of low, environmental quality coupled with huge deposit and rent. As a result most of the foreign students are found changing from one house to another. They are living under strict rules (such as Don't bring friends, Don't cook meat, Don't use fan and radio) by their landlords and landladies.

**c) POVERTY :**

Majority of the foreign students live in poverty in Kolhapur on account of late remittances as a result of poor machinery in their respective countries as well as the death of sponsorship. Secondly, they are not provided with vacation jobs by the authority as a means of maintaining themselves as against unwanted situations. This is largely due to unemployment and population problems of the host society.

**LACK OF ORIENTATIONS :**

The foreign students are not given orientation by the Authority in order to understand things about their colleges, institutes, departments and the University, Administrative offices

well as as /the social life and norms of Kolhapur city. As a result, most of the foreign students even do not know their Vice-Chancellor Registrar, and the D.S.W. in person and by their names. On the whole, both respondents, the local and the foreign students are totally ignorant about one another and which sometimes leads to misunderstanding and conflict in fact-to-face situations.

#### SOCIAL INTERACTIONS :

Looking at the social contacts and relationships between the foreign students and the local people in Kolhapur, the researcher can without any biasness of mind or guess work about the case study come to the conclusion that there is no social interactions between the foreign students and the local people in Kolhapur community as a whole. Rather, what is observed by the researcher is a "Socio - balancing" and "socio-separative" interactions based upon "contractual" and "compulsory social relationships" between the respondents under study. Though they are coexisting as social groups in the same social environment but not in social interactions on account of socio-cultural and language differences, the groups motives, changing one's environment and communication-gap. Infact, people can live together in a physical sense, but may not be sharing things in common for their personality development and progress in the absence of human communication which is based upon the use of significant gesture, and symbols. As well as absence of sociabilities(feeling of togetherness) which is the very core of social life, respectively.

Under such condition of social contacts, the researcher is of the opinion that as far as the socialization or re-socialization of the foreign students in Kolhapur is concerned / <sup>that</sup> the behaviour of the foreign students has not changed to that extent for their cultural adaptation(adjustment)& personality development as youths in search of fortune in the absence of human communication and sociability.

The foreign students and the local people do not come together as people in the same environment, except for education, economic activities and limited religious services and not in social matters for alround development as social beings. This fact reminds the researcher of what the Dean of students Welfare Shivaji University Kolhapur said to him in a personal discussion regarding the study. The (D.S.W) said "Jacob, that is the researcher, "What is your view about the nature of your study,"I think there is no social interaction between the foreign and the local students in Kolhapur, each minds their way hence they do not interfere with the other due to language problem" he stated.

Both groups are gaining from the other no doubt but one group suffers from the other. The local people are imparting education to the foreign students by receiving wealth for cultural and educational exchange based upon their membership agreement and relationships in the United Nations Organization as friendly countries.

The foreign students on the same relationship are paying more or little amount as fees to the local people for receiving their education. Both groups gain from each other through economic transactions religion and education in Kolhapur as a whole.

#### **NEED FOR INTERGROUP INTERACTIONS OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN KOLHAPUR :**

Intergroup interactions of the foreign students in Kolhapur are useful on the contacting groups, the society and the United Nations in general.

#### **ON THE CONTACTING GROUPS (Students) :**

1. It leads to the self concept and personality development of the students in the progress of the society.
2. It helps in the proper socialization and re-socialization of the students in question as social beings.
3. It promotes sociality and rational behaviour among the students and people of different social environments.
4. It leads to proper social adjustment of the students into any social situations of life.
5. It promotes friendship, understanding and awareness among people of different society.

#### **ON THE SOCIETY :**

1. It leads to inter-regional brotherhood, spread of cultural education between friendly countries.

- 2 It eradicates limited knowledge and poor notion of people about one another in the global world. It also helps in eradicating isolationists in society.
3. It promotes the spread of mother tongue and regional languages, customs and traditions from one society to another, through cultural exchange of education and technology.
4. It helps in training the youths as useful leaders of tomorrow, imparting to them a sense of independent life and competition.
5. It helps in the eradication of irrational planning and administration in the society.
6. It helps in promoting certain acceptable changes in the society.

#### ON THE UNITED NATIONS :

1. It promotes the use of English as an international language of communication among people of the world as against language differences and mother tongues.
2. It helps in building up a common social system among the member states for an ideal social world.
3. It eradicates conflicts and hatred among member states through peaceful ideology of the host society.
4. It will likely promote scientific thinking as against traditionalism in the minds of the people for a change in life. Though the existence of the foreign students in the host society may lead to regional differences over minor issues between the foreign students and local people.



## FACTORS INFLUENCING INTERGROUP INTERACTIONS OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN KOLHAPUR

According to Gordon Wiseman, et al (1987 :1) "Human interaction is a process of individuals in an environment, a generalized representation of all the behavioural tendencies brought to the situation by those individuals interacting with the properties of the setting to produce behaviour; both situational factors and phenomena of change must be taken into account as people interact with their surroundings"

In this regard, the following are the factors influencing the intergroup interactions of the foreign students and the local students in Kolhapur city. These are :

### 1 THE SOCIO-CULTURAL BACKGROUNDS :

The researcher observed that people born and socialized in different societies will behave differently when they come together in a social contact. Hence, those born in an open and flexible environment will have the tendency of interacting more than those born in a closed and rigid environment. This affect intergroup interactions and relationship of the foreign students with the local students. The foreign students are more free and open minded than the local students. Therefore, the respondents should try to accommodate one another without minding those limitations of the other for their smooth interaction and relationship in Kolhapur city.,

### 2. LANGUAGE DIFFERENCES AND MOTHER TONGUES :

The researcher also observed that people of the same language and mother tongue will have the tendency of interacting and related

with one another than those with different language and mother tongue. Simply because they will share the same meaning of things and accent in their communication than those with different language and mother tongue. The respondents were found speaking in different languages and mother tongues. Which of course affects their interactions and relationships with the other.

### 3. ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION :

The researcher observed a higher achievement motivation among some of the localites and which enhanced interaction between them with the foreign students. For example there is a case of a local student-cum-workig friend by name Mr. Patel a Gujarati by birth and a Maharastrian by residence, highly social and ambitions. He tended to mix freely with the researcher and other foreign students. According to him "I am interested in knowing things about people of other places. Such interaction can also be seen among the management and medical students wherein the local students come from a rich and cosmopolitan background. Hence, student's achievement motivation affects intergroup interactions and relationships of the local and foreign students in Kolhapur.

### 4. LACK OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE :

Th researcher also observed lack of universal knowledge on the side of the local students about the foreign students. Majority of the local students are having limited knowledge about the countries where the foreign students come from for example you see a post-graduate

local student asking the researcher "whether Africa is in Nigeria" question like that do arise from other local students too. This infact, leads to misunderstanding and awareness of the local people about the foreign students and which affects their interactions with the foreign students in Kolhapur.

#### 5. THE LOSS OF PARENTS AND CONTACT :

Some of the respondents who have lost either parents while studying feel frustrated and disappointed in life than those whose parents are living. This is more among few of the foreign students who have lost regular contact from their homes as a result of losing the either parents or sponsor as the case might be. These foreign students interact less with the localites even with their fellow foreign students than those whose parents are living and having regular contact, from home. Therefore, the loss of parents and contact affects intergroup interactions and relationship between the foreign students and local students.

There is a poor social contacts between the foreign students and the University authority. Majority of the foreign students do not know even their Vice-Chancellor or the Registrar in person not to talk of knowing the right place for solving their respective problems. For example, One of the male foreign students, a final year student in Rajaram college was unable to tell the researcher the name of the Registrar of Shivaji University, Kolhapur when asked by the researcher. Hence, students with frequent and smooth social contacts with their authority will interact more and well related with the other than those who do not. The local press pick, interest in publishing anything they hear about the foreign students. These make the local people who read such news from their local papers have doubtful mind about the foreign

students. Moreover, the local police do not see sense with a foreign student having case with their people. Hence, foreign student is always guilty before these uniform men.

Therefore, the poor relationships between the foreign students and the authorities in Kolhapur, especially the University authority affects the intergroup interactions of the foreign students with the localites.

#### 6 THE IMMEDIATE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT :

Kolhapur city affects the intergroup interactions of the foreign and local students. It determined how and to what extent the foreign and the local people can interact with themselves. Hence the foreign students and the local people interact with the other, according to the existing social norms, mores, roles, value and belief of the society and not by their relationships with the foreign students home Governments or their memberships in the United Nations Organizations.

#### 7 PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES :

The foreign students are confronted with different types of problem in Kolhapur such as not getting rooms from the landlords and landladies, high rent and deposit, lack of finance, lack of hostel and health facilities, communication-gap and medium of instructions, environment and drinking water. Hence, they are faced with one type of difficulties or the other in Kolhapur. Such problems are not been faced by the local students. Hence, the obstacles and hardships, faced by the foreign students in Kolhapur certainly affects their interactions with the localites. Therefore, foreign students who are faced with less problems and

difficulties will interact more with themselves as well as with the localities than those foreign students who do not have problems. As a matter of facts, the various economic and residential problems of foreign students discouraged them from mixing up with the localities.

#### 8 ASPIRATION AND NEGLECT :

The researcher also observe that majority of the foreign students in Kolhapur regards their study in Kolhapur as something below expectation and care. The foreign students had in mind that their coming to Kolhapur will certainly going to be a lively one between them and the localites but something different is seen from the people like sociality. According to them, "all we saw here in Kolhapur is nothing but a frustrating situation and lack of affections from the localities on the foreign students;" then how can one feel happy and move freely with the local people. Therefore, foreign students whoes expectations and care are fairly fulfilled <sup>with</sup> definitely going to interact and be related more with their host than those with unfulfiled aspiration and care.

#### 9 RELIGIOUS FAITH :

The researcher observed certain religious interactions between the localites and the foreign students in Kolhapur. Some of the local family do invite their fellow christian and muslim believers among the foreign assist them financially too. Hence, this show that foreign students with similar religion will be more related with the local people than those who are not. Therefore, religious faith affects intergroup interactions.

#### 10 AGE :

The age of the contacting groups is another factor that influences the intergroup interactions of the foreign students in Kolhapur. Taking of new roles is always a difficult task at a certain age of life. Hence, the older the contacting groups the less chances of learning any new language. Therefore, the age of the foreign students is another factor that influences the intergroup interactions of the foreign students in Kolhapur city. The researcher observe that majority of the foreign students are older than the local students. The old & younger students generally find the differences in greeting and wishing each other strange and feel inconvenient not to speak about other differences in life style. In such situations, the older students try to explain and give practical advices, that help junior students to adjust themselves to the local conditions.

#### 11 SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT :

Cultural adjustment is a key concept in intergroup relationships. Each group tries to visualise themselves in the other's roles and imitate the customs, traditions, signs, gestures, symbols, food habits, clothing pattern, etc. The more the imitation, more is the social interaction. In this regard, some of the foreign students in Kolhapur have adjusted themselves with the localites to some extent in the sense that these students can behave like the local people such as folding their hands and saying "Namaskar". Wearing of Kolhapuri chappals kurta or Nehru shirt, Eating of Kolhapuri dishes, wearing of Mangalsutra by the female foreign students. Behaving according to the social norms, values, mores and roles of the people especially,

the foreign students do not talk to the local girls. This infact, pleased the host people about some of the foreign students apart from the language problem. In this way, some of the foreign students try to adjust and adapt themselves to the local culture.

### SUGGESTIONS ON THE STUDY :

Based upon the findings of the study the researcher has therefore, offered the following suggestions on the study as a means of alleviating the problems and difficulties as faced by the foreign students in Kolhapur community. Among these suggestions are :

1. The foreign students in Indian society should see themselves as part of the society by behaving according to the social norms and mores of the host. Secondly, they should pick interest in learning the local languages as a means of Indianizing themselves with the localites for their total adaptation. Let it not be that they are faced with numerous problems with the people."while in Rome, behave like <sup>the</sup> Romans" that is a slogan. More-so the localites should extend that normal relationship in the family to the foreign students for promoting international friendships and kinship relationships.
2. The Indian council for cultural Relations (I.C.C.R) should show practical interest in the social life and problems of the foreign students by actually visiting the foreign students in their respective places of studies as well as granting them what they are due for, like loans and Research fellowships grants. Furthermore, the foreign students Day in Indian Universities should be observed properly.
3. The United Nations Organization (U.N.O.) should be called upon to re-examine the true functions of the United Nations Educational, scientific and cultural organization (UNESCO) in the life and problems of the Foreign students in their respective host countries.



4. They should help to alleviate the unemployment problems of the foreign students after graduation through foreign students exchange employment programmes. Secondly, they should advice their member states on how to handle the affairs of the foreign students through UNESCO in promoting an International social system for brotherhood and understanding among member states as part of their charter. Thirdly, they should always assist the host country where there are foreign students for improving their relationships with the students. Finally, something like International foreign students Day should be observed in the world for encouraging foreign education and scientific knowledge about life.
5. A newly admitted foreign student should be given a college by the Authority at the time of admission rather than directing them to go to any college of their choice. These creates problem on the side of the students and their organization with the Authority, especially when the principals sometimes refuses them in their colleges due to one reason or the other.
6. The Affiliated colleges in Shivaji University should not be allowed to determine the fate of a foreign student in their colleges. They should not be absolutely autonomous in the case of a foreign students.
7. The admissions of the foreign students into Shivaji University should be entirely the administrative duty of a Dean of students Welfare Advisor as some body looking after the Welfare of the foreign students as it is done in other Indian Universities where there

are foreign students. This also will help in maintaining proper records of the students since the Eligibility section and the D.S.W. are observed shifting the affairs of these students to one another, thereby keeping the students helpless in their needs.

- 8 An office for the foreign students body should be created under the D.S.W. as to assist the Authority from time to time regarding the foreign student's needs and problems.
- 9 The stay of the foreign students in Kolhapur community should not only be looked upon in terms of education alone but in every aspect of life for their development. "The comments that, they are here for studies only, should be re-examined." Every serious attempt should be made to involve them in cultural programmes.
- 10 A foreign students should be disciplined accordingly by the Authority if found misbehaving and that should be with leniency. Their case should not be treated equally with the local students.
- 11 The local students should be taught English as International language besides their own languages right from their primary schools for their own good since everyone has its own mother tongue. It should not be a thing for the rich class alone.
- 12 Free interaction should be encouraged between the foreign students and the local students by the host society as equal social beings for their personality development. The host should not see the presence of the foreign students in their midst as taboo to their land.

- 13 Information in the University and college should be displayed to the knowledge of the foreign students in English as well as in Marathi for their own awareness.
- 14 The Authority should provide hostel and health facilities for the foreign students. They should as well admit the foreign students into their available University's and college's hostels. Furthermore, the local parents should discourage their children from calling the African students insulting names like "Bhut" as black Devil etc.
- 15 The local mass media should be advised on how they are handling their pens on the foreign students, and should stop discrediting the foreign students before their people.
- 16 The local police should act within the boundaries of the law before dealing on the foreign students. They should not be biased about the students.
- 17 The Embassies of the foreign students in India should take adequate care and maximum welfare of their students while living or death during their time of studies in India.
- 18 The University Authority should provide loans and vacation jobs for the foreign students under emergency fund in helping them in their problem incase of late remittance. Secondly, they should provide local language classes for the foreign students on their arrival as a means of integrating them into the society. The ideas of teaching in the classroom without pieces of notes as points by the teachers should be discouraged

- 19 The Authority should encourage free atmosphere and classroom discussions between the students and their teachers. Secondly, they should computerize their marksheets and typing serial numbers on their Degree Certificates before issuing them to their students.
- 20 The Authority should improve their relationships with the foreign students as well as with the local students through proper contact and knowledge about their students, especially the foreign students.
21. Proper orientations about Shivaji University and Kolhapur community should be given to the foreign students. This will help them in understanding things about the Authority and the entire environment as well as knowing their limits in the land they are.
- 22 The local students and the common man in the streets and villages should be given proper education about the foreign students for improving their relationships with the foreign students through understanding and awareness of each other as people in the same environment.

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