Chapter – 6

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS
The scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) is a unique scheme crafted by the Government of India. JSSs are institutes of People’s Education focusing on the poor, the illiterates, the neo-literate, the under-privileged and the un-reached. The Jan Shikshan Sansthans are unique in that they do not provide just skill development, but link literacy with vocational skills and provide large doses of Life Enrichment Education (LEE) to the people. They do not work in isolation but aim for convergence with other stakeholders in society. It is their endeavour to shape their beneficiaries into self reliant and self-assured employees and entrepreneurs.

The Jan Shikshan Sansthas are unique also because they offer quality vocational skills and technical knowledge at a very low cost. Their doors are open to every one and they reach out to their clientele groups by setting up sub centres in the heart of the slum or in remote rural areas. They are different from other vocational training institutions as they offer quality vocational skills and technical knowledge at such a low cost; provide need based and literacy-linked vocational training in the most courses without insisting on age limit or prior educational qualifications; reach out to the clientele in their areas unlike other institutions which the clientele has to access whether near or far; offer a multi-faceted skill-knowledge-awareness enhancement and outlook formation trainings and inputs and empowerment-oriented interventions.
in respect of social, economic and health status improvement of women and adolescent girls.

The objectives of JSS were redefined in the context of the literacy movement which was graduating rapidly into Post-Literacy (PL) and Continuing Education (CE) phases, with vocational and life skill upgradation as a part of their agenda. The enhanced role of the JSS included the following: (i) impact vocational skills, life skills and technical knowledge to neo-literates and their trainees and raise their efficiency and increase their productive ability; (ii) provide academic and technical resource support to Zilla Saksharta Samiti (ZSS), including training its Resource Persons, Master Trainers and Preraks, to take up vocational and skill development programmes primarily for neo-literates; (iii) serve as Nodal Continuing Education Centre (NCEC) and also to manage, coordinate, supervise and monitor 10-20 CECs, as envisaged in the Scheme of Continuing Education Programme; (iv) organize equivalency programmes for its beneficiaries through National and State Open Schools; (v) through Life Enrichment Education (LEE), wide the knowledge and understanding of the social, economic and political systems among its beneficiaries in order to create a critical awareness about the environment; (vi) promote national goals such as secularism, national integration, women's equality, protection and conservation of the environment.
The Jan Shikshan Sansthans offer a large number (362) of vocational training programmes from candle making to computer courses. In the year 2009-10, 3481 beneficiaries have been covered under various vocational training programmes and other activities. The performance of Jan Shikshan Sansthans is evaluated every three years by reputed evaluating agencies empanelled with National Literacy Mission.

The Anantapur region is basically an agrarian based district. But agriculture depends on monsoon and the area is a drought prone district in A.P. So agriculture alone cannot serve the ordinary people. So they need to learn in other skill based Vocational Courses also. The Sava Mandir JSS is conducting different such types of courses based on the use and employability of the district. The courses include Tractor Driving, Herbal Pesticides Making, Sericulture, Vermi compost, Mushroom Culture, Hospital and Nursing home helpers, Nursing Assistants, Computer Applications, Tally, Dress Making, Beauty Culture & Health Care, Medical Lab Assistant, House Wiring, Cell Phone repair etc. The JSS follows the syllabus framed by Directorate of Adult Education (DAE) if it is available otherwise, JSS develops its' own syllabus with the support of experts in the field.

There is close collaboration and linkage between the JSS, Sevamandir and Anantapur and ZSS. The JSS is offering Vocational
Training Programmes through 22 Continuing Education Centres (CECs) throughout the district, so the both programmes are active in the district. The JSS Programmes attracted the attention of illiterate and neo-literate in the district and all the CECs in the district demanding JSS Vocational Programmes planned to start Vocational Training in all the Mandals of the district with the support of local NGOs and Governmental Organisations. The JSS Programme staff also working as resource persons for training the functionaries of ZSS and supported in developing Vocational Primers of the programme. The Vocational component of CEC programmes organised by the JSS has increased the attendance rate of neo-literates and literates to the CEC centres in the district. The JSS also prepared literacy linked Vocational primers for neo-literates.

Within a short span of time, the Seva Mandir JSS, Anantapur is turned to be a well-known and well recognised vocational training institute in Anantapur district. On the whole, they conducted 362 programmes during the period. Totally 36226 trainees enrolled for the vocational courses have completed the course through this JSS. It shows that the vocational courses run by the JSS are need based and demand based which are more useful to the community. Majority of the trainees are in the age group of 36-45. It reveals that the young trainees depending on the vocational courses of the JSS as means for their livelihood opportunities. Majority of the trainees are illiterate and
neo-literate. Majority of the current and old learners revealed that the course offered by JSS has increased their knowledge and skills in the respective fields and they achieved the objectives of joining the courses. Helpers for Hospital and Nursing home, Dress Making and Designing, Mushroom culture, Embroidery, Computer Applications and Hardware and Beautician Courses, are some of the popular courses of this JSS.

The management of Sevamandir JSS held that 10 percent of the classes were earmarked for LEE and Awareness Programmes and family and health skills and behaviour change occurred among learners. All the current learners revealed that they received LEE during the Vocational Course as part of the curriculum. Clientele related and course related LEE was provided to learners. Awareness programme on various issues and other activities including celebration of the National & International days were part of the JSS programme. The interview with resource persons, NGO and Managing Committee members also shows that adequate steps were taken to integrate LEE in the curriculum of the JSS, Anantapur.

On securing approval from Board of Management (BOM), the JSS invites applications from qualified and experienced Resource Persons / Trainers of different trades. The applications were scrutinized and the Resource Persons (RPs) were invited for an
interview. On the basis of their qualification and experience they were enlisted. The JSS prepared a list of suitable RPs and Trainers. From the list, the Director invites the required RPs to engage classes. Nearly 45 per cent of the RPs is in the age group of 31-40, 40 per cent are in 21-30 and 15 per cent in 41-50 age group. The qualifications of the RPs and Trainees vary from 10th standard to M.Sc. Computer Science. Nearly 50 per cent of the RPs are degree holders and 30 percent studied upto 10th Standard and Vocational Training and 20 per cent Nursing and other medical related courses. All the Resource Persons were technically qualified having sufficient experience in the field. 60 per cent of RPs has more than 5 years of experience and 40 per cent having 2-5 years of experience in the respective fields. The instruction method used in classroom and practical training includes demonstration, group work; question – answers discussion and lecture. The materials used and applied for training include models, charts, instruments and equipment related to the Vocational Training.

Majority of the resource persons (60%) feel that duration of the training, practical class, room facilities, print materials, notes of learners, monitory and evaluation are very much sufficient. They opined that library facilities and remuneration of the Resource Persons are some what sufficient.
Findings of the Study

- Out of 120 sample respondents interviewed 69.17 per cent were in the age-group of 26-40 and 15 per cent 40 are in and above age group. Nearly 17.40 per cent trainees were illiterate, 20.83 per cent are neo-literates and 45.83 per cent are with primary education.

- Around 44.17 per cent of the sample respondents who were interviewed belong to OBC, 30 per cent SC, 12.50 per cent ST 15 per cent minorities and remaining 13.33 per cent belong to the general caste category.

- Nearly 71.67 per cent of the sample respondents are married, 19.17 per cent is unmarried and 4.17 per cent are widowed/divorced. Around 32.50 per cent of the respondents are agricultural labourers, 25.83 per cent came from agricultural families.

- About 85 per cent of the respondents reported that their monthly Income increased after getting trained at Sevamandir JSS.

- About 65 per cent respondents who were interviewed reported that they applied and utilized the skills gained through the JSS vocational courses for self-employment, 25.83 per cent for getting employment and 5 percent has utilised the skills gained for teaching other trainees.

- The other benefits of the vocational courses of the JSS as revealed by already trained are: improvement in home, recognition in the family and social status and respect achieved in the society,
awareness on health and sanitation, improvement in communication skills and good understanding between family members.

- The course also developed positive thinking and self-confidence among 93.64 percent of respondents. They reported that the JSS helped to start self-employment.

- The data analysis clearly shows that majority of the respondents are self-employed and employed.

- The programmes and vocational courses organised by the JSS are relevant and useful to the trainees for self-employment and to find employment in other firms. Out of 110 old learners interviewed nearly 86 per cent applied the skills gained for self employment, 21 per cent are already employed and 3 per cent are engaged in teaching others.

- Good infrastructure facilities such as class rooms, office rooms, furniture, AV equipments and vehicle are available with the JSS both at the Head Quarters and at the training centres.

- The teaching-learning materials supplied to Resource Persons and Trainees are quiet satisfactory. They prepared and printed reading materials and models and purchased adequate T/L materials for the effective conduct of the vocational courses.

- The JSS offered clientele related and course related LEE to all the trainees of vocational courses and the LEE programmes well-
integrated into the courses offered. The trainees also expressed satisfaction of the LEE programmes.

The JSS and the ZSS Anantapur have close collaboration and linkage. The JSS is offering its vocational programmes through the Continuing Education Centres (CECs). So both the programmes are active in the district. The JSS programmes attracted the attention of illiterate and neo-literate people in the district. The JSS staff offered their services for training, vocational based primer preparation and monitoring of the programme.

Through offering 55 types of vocational courses the JSS Anantapur is completely successful in organising need based skill development courses. The courses are designed and implemented as per the needs of the locality.

The collaboration of JSS with NGO and GOs is satisfactory. They are collaborating with well-known NGOs and it can be expanded further. It also linked with number of government line departments in the district.

The Resource Persons engaged are qualified and experienced and the trainees expressed satisfaction over the service of resource persons. The JSS also regularly updating the panel of resource persons.

Majority of the respondents are either employed or self-employed. They are quiet satisfied with the programmes of the JSS.
Suggestions
★ The success of an organisation largely depends on the relationships that it maintains with similar natured institutions. So good relationship shall be maintained between Parent Body Sevamandir and the JSS.

★ As per the JSS norms there should be a maximum of two members in the BOM from the parent organisation. In the Present BOM, Four Persons are from the parent organisation ie. Seva Mandir. It is suggestible that in future, not more than two members may be nominated from the parent organisation.

★ The efficiency of an institution depletes when it covers a largest district like Anantapur. As such the collaboration with more number of NGOs and GOs will further enrich the programme.

★ Instead of rented building, construct a suitable building with the financial support of some special grants like MP lands. So that the money spent on building rent may be saved and use for further development and equip the JSS.

★ Extend the JSS Programmes to all the villages of the District. Particularly remote villages because this study reveals that representation in enrolment for training from remote villages are found in significant.
★ For the strengthening of Jan Shikshan Sansthan programmes wide convassing in rural areas is essential. The Alumini Association of the trainees may be organised further strengthening of the JSS.

★ The services and expertise of S.K. University and other technical institutions of the district may be utilized for get academic favour to this JSS.

★ The existing library facilities may be equiped further by purchasing more numbering relevant books and vocational linked magazines.

★ Placement and guidance centre may be established in the JSS for the benefit of trainees.

★ Linkage is to be established with financial institutions and industrial and business organisations to update the courses as well as to provide employment opportunities to the trainees. So that the people will shows more interest to join in JSSs.

★ To give wide popularity to JSS vocational programmes an open exhibition cum market centre should be opened at JSS, so that the trainees output products can be exhibited and marketed.

★ For the strengthening of community participation the vocational training of the JSS can be connected to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to extend the facility of capacity building for SHGs.
★ Library network of JSS should be strengthened to attract the neo-literate women to use them to acquire the information required and to improve their functional knowledge.

★ The teaching methods and learning material should be developed in tune with the target enrolled in JSS. Learning material should be in local dialect. These materials should be based on the needs and interests of the learners.

★ The learners after completion of their course duration of JSS may be provided with some openings to earn their livelihood, so that they may become role models for the other unemployed youth who have not enrolled in JSS.

★ The effort should also be made to understand the educational and skill achievements not in isolation but in the reference to overall changes in the life of people of a district, state as a whole in terms of their development participation and also in relation to the other qualitative changes associated with the vocational programme.

★ The management of the JSS Programme and other functionaries should create conducive atmosphere for the volunteers to perform their functions and duties in good environment and retain the volunteers for a longer period and also it will become an attraction to increase the number of volunteers.

★ The Resource Persons should be provided with the sufficient skills to demonstrate those skills to the learners, and also to practice the skills for creation of confidence to live with out depending upon others for small things.