

CHAPTER 1

ADULT, CONTINUING EDUCATION & EXTENSION

Doctoral Theses

01. DEBAHASH BURAGOHAIN
Empirical Study on Status and Scope of Contract Farming in Assam.
Supervisor : Prof. (Dr.) J. P. Dubey
Th 24947

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The present study on status and scope of contract farming was conducted in six district of Assam where two villages were selected from each district. A total of 300 respondents and 30 numbers of sponsors who were mainly involved in contract farming were selected purposively for the study. The study observed that most of the respondents follow intermediary and centralized model of contract farming with poultry farming (32.00 %) most prevalent. Most of the contract farming sponsors was private firm or company. About 90 percent of the farmers involved in contract farming are marginal farmer (up to 1 Ha) with 32.67 percent and 32.00 percent of the farmers follow intermediary and centralized model of contract farming. About 42.00 percent of the contract farmers are middle age groups with almost 81.33 percent possessing at least middle school pass. The farmers gain most of the information on contract farming from internet, fellow farmers, neighbors and input dealers. Most of the farmers have positive perception towards contract farming. Age, land and income under contract farming, extension contact, information source utilization, economic motivation and scientific orientation are significantly associated with the practice of contract farming. There is a positive impact on psychological factor, socio-economic factor and social factor of farmers due to contract farming which is mainly because of gaining higher income by involved in contract farming. Susceptibility to pest attack, lack of financial support, low contract price, high rejection rate by company, high initial investments are some of the constraints faced by the farmers. Contract price/fixing price, extra contractual sale and poor quality of product are some the constraints faced by sponsors on contract farming. So there is a need of proper policies at national level, state level and district level to establish a proper framework for implementation in an integrated manner.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Methodology 4. Result and Discussion
Summary and conclusion. Bibliography. Appendices.

02. पासवान (योगेश)
संचार माध्यमों की ग्रामीण विकास में भूमिका का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन: जिला भोजपुर बिहार के
सन्दर्भ में।
निर्देशक : प्रो. जे. पी. दूबे
Th 24948

सरांश
(असत्यापित)

संचार : संचार जीवन का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। जीवन की गति एवं विकास संचार पर ही निर्भर है। समाज को व्यापक रूप देने में संचार माध्यम का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है विकास एक सतत व नियमित प्रक्रिया है। मानव समाज में विकास भौतिक सामाजिक आर्थिक बौद्धिक संवर्धन का प्रतीक है। 1990 के बाद आधुनिक संचार माध्यमों के विस्तार ने ग्रामीण समाज में सांस्कृतिक सामाजिक राजनैतिक आर्थिक बदलाव को तेजी से घटित किया है जिससे समाज में शिक्षा सेवा व्यवहार व सांस्कृतिक मानकों में तेजी से परिवर्तन एवं संवर्धन हुआ है मोबाइल संचार सबसे प्रभावकारी रूप में उपस्थित होकर आम जनजीवन के शरीर का अंग बन गया है मोबाइल संचार माध्यम कन्वर्जेंस के रूप में आम लोगों के पहुंच में है जो इंटरनेट क्रांति के सस्ते तकनीक से लैस है। महिला सुरक्षा सम्मान एवं सशक्तिकरण में बेहद आश्चर्यजनक परिणाम दे रहा है हाशिए के लोगों का तेजी से सशक्तिकरण हुआ है। आधुनिक संचार ने उम्र गैप को कम किया है शहरों एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सूचना गैप तेजी से कम हुआ है इसके कारण ई गवर्नेंस योजना संभव हो पाया है लोग व कर्मों घर बैठे शिक्षा सेवा निरीक्षण बैंकिंग कार्य व मदद निपटा रहे हैं इससे पारदर्शिता बढ़ी है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आधुनिकता, सामाजिक राजनैतिक व आर्थिक जागरूकता बढ़ी है आधुनिक संचार माध्यमों के विस्तार के कारण विभिन्न समूह, संस्कृति, समुदाय एक दूसरे के नजदीक आए हैं विचार व्यवहार व ज्ञान का आदान प्रदान तेजी से होने लगा है। इस तरह ग्लोबल विलेज का सपना मूर्त रूप ले रहा है। बिहार के भोजपुर जिला के संदर्भ में भी ये बातें परिलक्षित हैं।

विषय सूची

1. संचार माध्यम और विकास 2. ग्रामीण समाज और संचार माध्यम 3. तथ्यों का प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं विश्लेषण 4. संचार माध्यम एवं जागरूकता 5. संचार माध्यम एवं हाशिए का समाज : दलित एवं महिला संदर्भ। निष्कर्ष। सुझाव। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

03. RASHMI RANJITA

Shifting Approaches in Adult Education Policies in Independent India.

Supervisor : Prof. Rajesh

Th 24949

Abstract
(Not Verified)

India has by far the largest population of illiterate adults at 287 million, amounting to 37% of the global total, a United Nations report said highlighting the huge disparities existing in education levels of the country's rich and poor. The 2013/14 Education for All Global Monitoring Report said India's literacy rate rose from 48 per cent in 1991 to 63% in 2006, the latest year it has available data, but population growth cancelled the gains so there was no change in the number of illiterate adults. India has the highest population of illiterate adults at 287 million, the report published by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation said. Illiteracy in India is characterized by wide gaps between the urban and rural populations. The rural population depends mainly on agriculture and the rate of illiteracy is high, while the urban population is more of the 'employee class' and also more educated. Even amongst the male and female population, there is a wide disparity in literacy. The male literacy rate is 75.96% and female literacy rate is 54.28%. The social system in India promotes education for the male gender while the female population, especially in the deep interiors of the country, is kept away from schools. Several efforts have been made on part of the government to deal with illiteracy.

The National Policy of Education -1986, declared that the whole nation must pledge itself to the work of eradicating illiteracy, particularly in the 15-35 age group. The National Literacy Mission came into being in 1988 and started striving to involve all sections of the community in the literacy endeavour. The 1992 Education Policy envisaged free and compulsory elementary education of satisfactory quality to all children up to the age of 14 before India entered the 21st Century.

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 Supervisor : Prof. V. K. Dixit
Th 24950

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16. विवेक
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निर्देशक : प्रो. राजेश