

Seminars and Conferences

National Seminars

Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore



Indian Adult Education Association and the Department of Lifelong Learning, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore jointly organized a one day national seminar on August 19, 2017 with the theme ***Lifelong Learning and Skill Development*** in which around 125 persons participated from all over the country. The participants divided into four groups discussed on specific topics allotted – Women Empowerment through Skill Development, Recognition of Prior Learning, Workers and Skill Development and Right to Education and Lifelong Learning. At the end all the four groups gave a number of recommendations.

SV University, Tirupati

Indian Adult Education Association and the Department of Adult and Continuing Education, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati jointly organized a two day national seminar on December 12-13, 2017. The theme of the seminar was ***Role of Universities in Lifelong Learning - Need for Paradigm Shift***. Around 40 persons attended and 23 papers presented in five plenary sessions. Shri K.C.Choudhary, President was the Guest of Honour in the inaugural session. Dr.V.Mohankumar, Director coordinated the academic sessions. Shri S.C.Khandelwal, Joint Secretary, IAEA was also present.



Falta, 24 Parganas, Kolkata



A one day seminar was organized at Falta, 24 Parganas, Kolkata in collaboration with Satyen Maitra Janasiksha Samiti, Kolkata on January 14, 2018. The theme was ***Role of Adult Education in Creating Humanitarian Society in the present Indian Context***. The seminar was attended by Shri K.C.Choudharty, President, Smt. Rajashree Biswas, Vice President, Prof. Asoke Bhattacharya, Member, Executive Committee and Smt. Kalpana Kaushik, Deputy Director, IAEA.

National Conference

All India Adult Education Conference, Lucknow



The 62nd All India Adult Education Conference held at Lucknow on December 4 to 6, 2016 in collaboration with the India Literacy Board. The joint programme included celebration of Diamond Jubilee of India Literacy Board also. The theme of the annual conference was ***Lifelong Learning for Sustainable Development*** which was attended by 325 delegates from all over India. The Chief Guest at the inaugural session was the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Ram Naik.

There were five plenary sessions in which 29 papers were presented. At the end of the conferences the delegates unanimously passed Lucknow Declaration and Recommendations as below:

We, the 325 delegates from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal representing NGOs, State Resource Centres, Universities, State Literacy Mission Authorities, Jan Shikshan Sansthan, academic fraternity and practitioners participated in the celebration and conference resolve to commit ourselves to actively participate in programmes and activities leading to Sustainable Development through Lifelong Learning.

The five plenary sessions held in three days provided a lot of opportunity for knowledge sharing and learn from each other's experience. As India has committed to achieve the agenda set in the Goals for Sustainable Development 2030, we are firm in our opinion that redrafting of the policy and programmes is needed along with suitable infrastructure to implement the same. Hence, we recommend the following:

1. The New Education Policy may clearly spell out the framework for adult and lifelong education so that it becomes the starting point for all the actions taken to achieve the goal.
2. The literacy rate of a country is assessed by the number of literates in the age group 7 plus. Those who are non-starters and drop-out of the school system and are in the age group 15 plus need to be given basic education so that they are literate and numerate. For this adult education programme need to be continued with greater vigor and pace in the years to come.
3. Adult and Lifelong Education so far kept in the periphery of the total education programme need to be brought to the mainstream with proper infrastructure and adequate budget allocation.
4. NGOs, State Resource Centres and University Departments of Adult, Continuing Education and Extension/Lifelong Learning are time tested institutions with proven ability. They need to be continued with well defined objectives and adequate financial allocation. Temporary nature of any institution in the education sector cannot bring the desired result.
5. Skilling people for economic empowerment through wage and self-employment are the accepted policy of the government today. Jan Shikshan Sansthan working in the field of vocational skill development since 1967, particularly benefiting non-literates, neo-literates and persons with rudimentary level of education need to be included in the recognized vocational skill development training institutions. They also need to be provided enhanced financial support so that necessary infrastructure facilities for various vocational training programmes are created and well qualified resource persons appointed as trainers.

6. A number of NGOs working in the field of community development do a lot for creating awareness on various issues of important and immediate nature for a common man. Such institutions need to be identified and given responsibility of imparting literacy and basic education so that they implement the same in an area intensive manner for which they can be extended financial support.
7. As the number of illiterates is huge, it cannot be possible for government alone to give functional literacy to all and provide lifelong learning through basic education for vertical mobility to acquire education equivalent to class III, IV, V, VIII, X, XII and opportunities for joining institutions of higher learning. Hence, all stakeholders can be given the responsibility of participation with the government shoulder to shoulder. School students have the potential of teaching the elders and hence, the schools should be involved in a big way not only in functional literacy programme but also for further education through Basic Education Programme.
8. The State Directorates of Adult/Mass Education and State Literacy Mission Authorities can be strengthened so that state level planning of adult and lifelong education programmes are made, implemented, supervised, monitored and evaluated properly.
9. Lastly, Lifelong Learning/Lifelong Education can be achieved only through Lifelong Learning Centres. Such centres can be permanent institutions like schools and are established in all the Gram Panchayats.

National Conference at Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati



Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi, Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati, Maharashtra and Association of Indian Universities jointly organized a two day national conference on February 9-10, 2018 at Amravati. The theme of the conference was ***Lifelong Learning, Value Education and Skill Development*** in which around 150 delegates participated and a few presented papers. The participants included faculty members, research scholars, students, adult education functionaries, adult education activists and freelancers. Dr. V. Mohankumar, Director and Shri

B.Sanjay, Research officer were Resource Persons. They have also conducted plenary sessions.

At the end the delegates unanimously passed the following resolution:

“We the participants of the National Conference on Lifelong Learning, Value Education and Life Skills Development held in the sacred place of Amravati surrounded by thick green forest area at Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University on February 9-10, 2018 resolve that whatever we are and wherever we are engaged, we will fully support the concepts of lifelong learning, values and life skills and also follow in our life to the best of our conscious and abilities”.