

CHAPTER IV

THE REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

An essential aspect of a research project is the review of related literature. Because "It helps the researcher in the clarification of his problem and avoidance of duplication, the formulation of insightful hypotheses, the planning of an adequate research design and insightful interpretation of his findings." (Monley George J.)

In view of the facts this chapter a brief resume of the similar work done elsewhere in the past by various scholars, thinkers, economists and educationists.

1. Dr. D. P. Gadgil and Dr. V. M. Dandekar conducted a survey of education in Satara District in order to ascertain the rate of the lapse into illiteracy. Their study was related to the formal education field. In order to ascertain the rate of lapse into illiteracy, they constructed a test, which was given to the pupils who left their primary schools in middle of the course. This evaluatory work is published in the name of Education in Satara District Year.¹

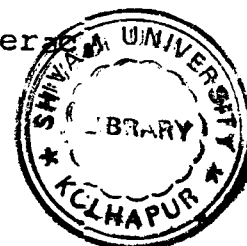
2. In a project "Voluntary action for adult literacy" Conducted at the Gandhian Institute of Studies (1969). It was found that the level of literacy among adults rose from seven to nineteen per cent after the establi-

shment of adult literacy classes in the village concerned.

3. Khan's experiment (1958) revealed that even with a programme of hundred hours of instruction there was a danger of an adult students lapsing into illiteracy. To consolidate the gains of learning at least a total of 125 hours. The researcher on the basis of his findings suggested that, to maintain the interest of neo-literates, efforts should be made to distribute a literature in simple language on the topic of adult interest and at the same time, efforts should be made to set up research units at the State level which may undertake research in basic vocabulary of neo-literates and public opinion should be created in favour of social education.

4. Evaluation of the programme of Adult Education in operation under pilot plan in Wardha District was studied by S. K. Agnihotri in 1974.²

1. To judge as to what extent the programme of adult education had yielded positive results.
2. To investigate critically the wastage or ineffectiveness in the field so that necessary suggestions could be made and modification in the programme carried out to yield positive results.
3. To study critically both quantitative spread and its qualitative impact on the life of the people, literate



being and important aspect of this. The inquiry was depth study of rural area. The aspects studied were literacy, social attitudes, participation in co-operative developmental activities, recreation, change in living patterns, awareness of responsibilities improvements in economic conditions and physical standards of life, promotion and knowledge, development of the ability to adjust to the community life and promotion of the capacity to observe, think discuss and actively participate.

The major findings of the study were as follows :-

1. About 17 % of men and women in the age-group fifteen to twenty were found to be immature and unsuitable.
 2. Fifty per cent of men forty one per cent of women were found to be young enthusiastic and ambitious in the age-group of twentyone to thirtyone.
 3. Thirty one per cent of men and forty five per cent of women were found to be matured and balanced in the age-group of thirty five to fifty five.
 4. Adult education had not brought about the changes which were expected in spite of efforts of the Government. There was no improvement in the field of standard of living of the village people.
 5. The study was undertaken by M. G. Mali on Factors Affecting Retention of Literacy among Adult-Neo-Literates.
- The objectives of the above investigation were :-

1. To measure the retention of literacy among the adult neo-literates.
2. To study the relationship between retention of literacy and class room learning factors and environmental factors.
3. To determine which of the factors needed to be strengthened after establishing relationship between literacy retention and the class room factors and the environmental factors.

The sample consisted of 310 adults selected from thirty villages round about Gargoti. The class room factors considered were motivation to join the class methods of teaching in the class, reading materials used in the class, duration of the class and post literacy practice. The environmental factors included, occupation age, and locality of the residence of adult. The study revealed that :-

1. The reading materials had a very high correlation with literacy retention.
 2. Environmental factors has no influence on relation. ?
 3. Class room factors needed to be stressed for relation.
6. "Literacy survey of the Class IV Employees of the university of Mysore" was conducted by G. S. Rao.
- The objections of the survey were as under :-

To find out :-

1. The number of literates and illiterates on the campus among the groups surveyed.
2. The level of literacy in terms of reading comprehension and arithmetic.
3. Aptitude for literacy skills in terms of age, sex and occupation.

A survey revealed that :-

1. Most of the older people of above forty five years tended to be illiterate than the younger ones.
 2. All the people working in the university canteen were literate though not necessarily in the local languages.
 3. People either over estimated or under estimated their literacy skills.
 4. All below forty years had shown interest in being literate and in improving their skills.
 5. About thirty per cent class IV employees were regarded as adequately literate.
7. N. Venkataian studied on "Impact of the Farmers Functional Literacy Programme on the participants in the Andhra Pradesh." The objectives of the study were as under.³

1. Attainment of literacy skills.
2. Attainment of agricultural knowledge.

3. Attitudinal changes towards improvement of agricultural practices and adult literacy.

The following were some of the findings.

1. There was a significant difference in the achievement of literacy skills between experimental group and control group. But there was no significant difference between adult participants and the third standard school children with regard to the achievement of arithmetic skills.

2. Age and literacy skills were significantly related to each other and the age of participants inversely related to the acquisition of literacy skills.

3. There was a positive association between the caste of the participants and their literacy skills. The levels of agricultural knowledge possessed by the participants and their caste groups were also significantly related to each other.

4. There was a significant increase in the literacy achievement and acquisition of modern agricultural knowledge with the increase in the social-economic status of the participants.

8. J. P. Naik The study was on "A Quick Appraisal of the National Adult Education Programme in Gujarat." Shri. J. P. Naik has given a summary of the Quick

Appraisal of National Adult Education Programme in Gujarat which will be of great value and interest to all workers in the field. The objectives of the study were as follows :-

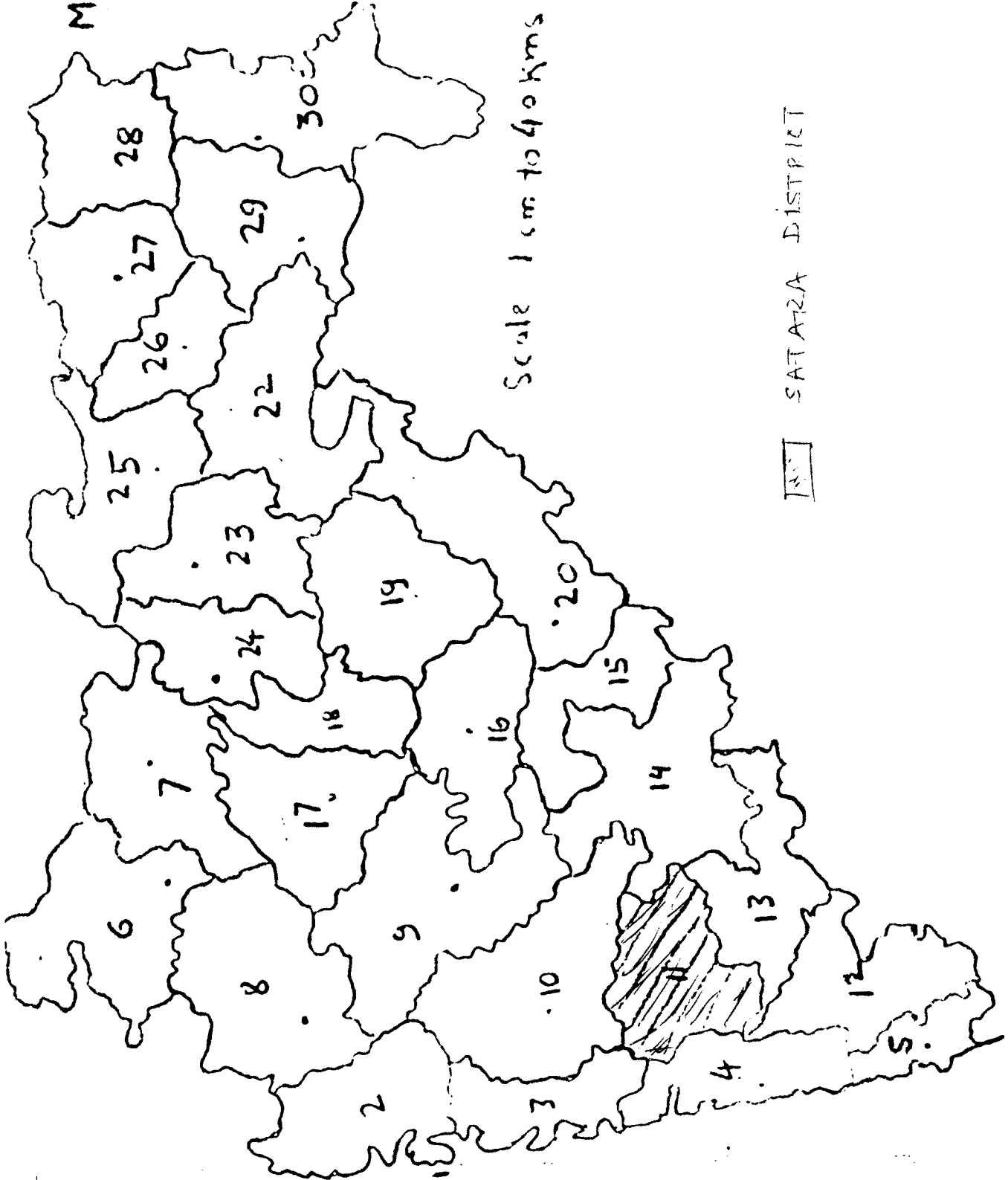
1. To audit the data on the adult education centres.
2. To examine the working of the adult education centres.
3. To identify the strength and weaknesses of the adult centres.
4. To indicate the area of action.

From the short resume given about it would be clear that this work is altogether quite different from the referred to above.

REFERENCES

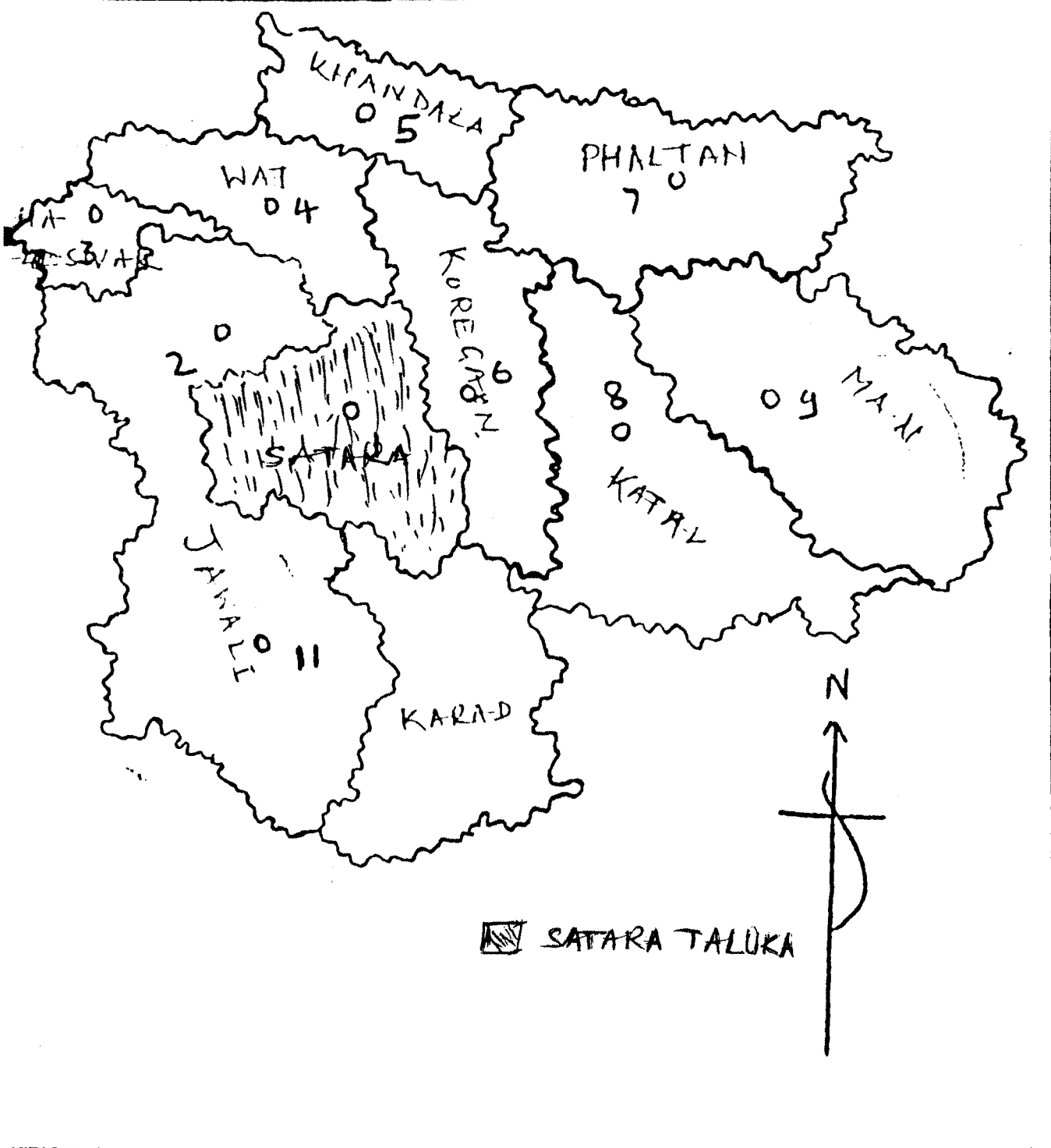
1. Patti, Sura Prasad. : Adult Education, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1989, P. 63.
2. : Research Bulletin September-December, 1978, P. 17.
3. Nimbalkar, M. R. : Adult Education, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 1987, P. 33.

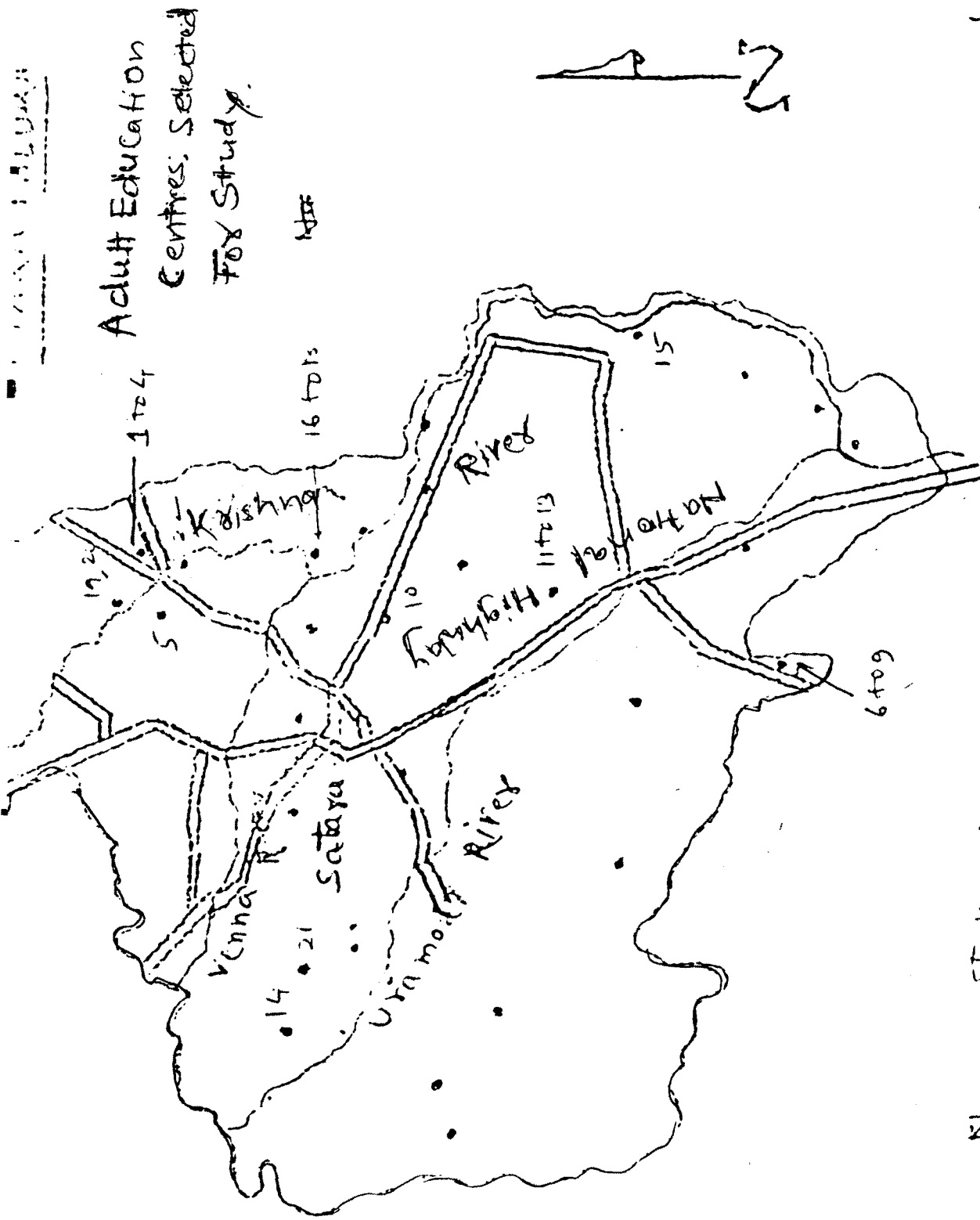
MAHARASHTRA



SATARA DISTRICT

SATARA DISTRICT





Adult Education
Centres, Selected
For Study.

Names of the villages of the centres are given in Appendix No. 1