

## CHAPTER-VI

### ANALYSIS-AND-INTERPRETATION-OF-DATA

#### 6.1 INTRODUCTION :

The researcher chalked out design and determined the procedure of this study in the Chapter No. V. In this chapter the researcher is going to analyse and interpret the data by using the design and procedure mentioned in the Chapter No.V. Accordingly he has followed the following guidelines, methods, testing procedure and verified objectives which has been written in the Chapter No.I. Then he has drawn inferences and findings from the analysis and interpretation.

There were two parts of this investigation. One of the parts was related to selection of the source material from which the list of words would be drawn. The second part was connected with the collection of different words from the source material selected.

At a glance, the total number of source material collected for this study is given below in the table No.1.

Table No. 1  
Collected source material for study

Sr. No.	Name of the source material	Purpose of use	Medium of language
1.	Dictionary (Sugam Marathi Shabdakosh)	Fixation of words	Marathi
2.	News paper (The Daily Pudhari)	Fixation of words	Marathi
3.	Other material (Forms)	Fixation of words	Marathi
4.	Census booklets (1991) Occupations	Fixation of Occupations	Marathi
5.	Census of India (1981) (Kolhapur District Census hand book)	Illiterate adult population and names of villages	English
6.	Record of primary schools	Names, Ages and occupations of adults	Marathi

**6.2 Guidelines for selecting words for vocabulary study :**

1) All proper nouns are excluded. Names of persons, historical incidents, figures, books, rivers, mountains, countries, states and festivals etc.

2) All number which appeared in the newspapers were excluded.

3) Idioms and proverbs are excluded as they are the groups of different basic words.

4) A basic word appeared in different dates with different inflections is counted as one word. The basic or root word is accepted

in each case. The different forms of the words are included in the reading vocabulary list for the reading only. The different forms of words are marked as the frequency of the word. For example -

देश - देशी, देशासाठी, देशाचे

Here देश is a basic word and देशी is an adjective and so they are shown separately but they are not numbered separately yet they are grouped under the basic word.

In the case of basic verb, the same procedure was followed. The basic root verb can acquire as many as 48 forms. To avoid unnecessary and misleading increase in the number of words only the basic root verb was accepted but its different forms are shown separately for easy reading of the root form. For example - कर - करण, कहन, करीन, केला केलेला.

Here कर is basic verb and all other forms without number grouped under it. Basic verb is given for reading only. This procedure made the list compact and limited.

The original and the causal verbs are marked under the same original verb. For example - पकडला गेला - पकडला(पकडणो), गेला(जाणो)

The verbs which are not marked as joint verbs they are taken separately by the researcher. For example - पकडला गेला-पकडला(पकडणो), गेला(जाणो) Past participles such as गेलेला, आलेला, पाहिलेला etc. and verbal nouns such as घेतलेला, पाळलेला etc. are grouped under their original verbs by the researcher.

5) After considering all combinations of verbs, the investigator decided to study nouns which were useful for reading vocabulary. The nouns have different forms in eight cases and two numbers e.g.

पत्र - पत्रे, पाकिट - पाकिटे

All these sixteen inflected forms are included under the basic noun. In applying inflections or prepositions nouns acquire or oblique form which is common feature of the Marathi language such as

दिवा - दिव्याने, अपघात - अपघातात इ.

Here also same rule is applied and basic noun is taken for granted. Abstract noun such as मानव - मानवता are not treated separately but they are grouped under the basic nouns. Change in gender in case of noun is not treated separately.

Sometimes the investigator came across compound words in the form of nouns. He marked them. Then he presumed that they were one word such as पैसा अल्का, अंगुठोपडे.

6) In case of pronouns the investigator followed the same rules e.g. only तो is accepted and not different words like त्याचा, त्याची, त्याचे.

Singular number and plural number in pronouns are taken as different words e.g. मी - आम्ही, तो - तुम्ही.

7) The investigator accepted root words in case of adjectives. The form changed according to gender was not marked separately e.g. काळा-काळी-काळे These were all included in one word 'काळा.'

8) The investigator found some prepositions, conjunctions, interjections and adverbs while he was preparing reading vocabulary. He marked them separately as different words e.g. सुध्दा, व, हळहळ etc.

9) The investigator sometimes came to know that the same word carries two different meanings e.g. माव one meaning is 'rate', the rate of milk per litre or rate of rice per kilogram. Another meaning is changes one sees on the face of man, woman or a child e.g. when mother is angry, the child sees changes on the forehead which are not normal. The investigator counted माव as one word while fixing the number of reading vocabulary. Etymology tells us that these are not two different words.

10) The investigator sometimes found some foreign words e.g. कलेक्टर कॉलेज, टेलिफोन, सायकल etc. He accepted such as words as they are.

11) After considering above all ten points with regard to a word to be selected for reading vocabulary, he faced the problem of arrangement of words. He followed alphabetical system for arranging the words for reading vocabulary. For this he regarded the dictionary 'Sugam Marathi Sabdakosh' as a standard one.

### 6.3 Methods followed in collection of words

Collection of words from the selected source material was the main task before the researcher. This task was carried out in various stages.

First the work of fixing words from the dictionary 'Sugam Marathi Sabdakosh' was undertaken. While following this standard dictionary the investigator prepared his reading vocabulary list basing on occupations because this would be very useful for adults in reading words. Then for fixing the words the researcher tried a number of methods which were partly successful and partly unsuccessful.

#### 6.4 ANALYSIS OF WORDS SELECTED :

The investigator marked words occurred in the dictionary word by word alphabetically and prepared four registers of words in the following manner :

Sr. No.	Name of the alphabet	Alphabetically words selected
1.	अ	अकरा असह

Table No.2

Total Number of Words Selected Alphabetically from Dictionary

Sr. No.	Name of the alphabet	Actual Words under that alphabet	Number of words selected under that alphabet	Sr. No.	Name of the alphabet	Actual words under that alphabet	Number of words selected under that alphabet
1.	अ	1421	84	24.	ड	102	8
2.	आ	433	72	25.	ढ	-	-
3.	इ	113	17	26.	ण	888	46
4.	ई	8	1	27.	त	87	10
5.	उ	665	58	28.	थ	433	46
6.	ऊ	19	2	29.	द	309	28
7.	ए	113	7	30.	न	590	62
8.	ऐ	37	4	31.	प	1086	138
9.	ओ	93	23	32.	फ	275	43
10.	औ	23	3	33.	ब	701	86
11.	ई	27	18	34.	म	452	48
12.	ऊ	13	2	35.	य	864	119
13.	क	1576	199	36.	र	82	13
14.	ख	617	78	37.	ल	488	69
15.	ग	604	56	38.	ळ	416	49
16.	घ	250	30	39.	व	1078	133
17.	च	562	53	40.	श	492	63
18.	छ	83	10	41.	ष	8	-
19.	ज	415	37	42.	स	1521	151
20.	झ	167	16	43.	ह	688	71
21.	ट	188	22	44.	ळ	-	-
22.	ठ	130	17	45.	दा	53	5
23.	ड	210	22	46.	झ	13	1
Total :						18069	2024

A list is given in Appendix No. 1

The above table clearly shows that total number of words in the dictionary is 18,069 alphabetically. The researcher has selected words from the dictionary alphabetically. Total number of words selected alphabetically from the dictionary is 2,024. The percentage comes to 11.20.

क alphabet has more number of words than any other alphabet i.e. 1576 and the lowest total number of words is under the ष and ई i.e. 8. The highest total number of words selected under क alphabet is 199. The lowest total number of words selected under ष alphabet is 0.

The total number of words 2,024 is under 46 alphabets. The average of words is 44. The 20 alphabets have words above the average. The 23 alphabets have words below the average. The 3 alphabets have no words.

An alphabet स has lower words than क alphabet i.e. 151. Alphabets अ, आ, क, ख, न, प, ब, म, र, व, श, स, ह have words than other alphabets.

In this way the four registers have been prepared by the researcher. These four registers were handed over to the four experts related to adult education. They were given suggestions by the researcher. They were requested to mark word by word if they would agree with that word or would not agree with that word. If they would agree with that word, they would mark the word with (✓) tickmark and if they would not agree with that word, they mark the word with (X) cross mark. The following table shows the positive and negative responses for words given by every expert.

Table No. 3The positive negative responses  
of every expert

Sr. No.	Name of the expert	Number of positive responses of words	Number of negative responses of words	Extra words	Total No. of words
1.	B.S. Ambapkar (Project Officer)	1880	144	28	1908
2.	S.P. Patil (Supervisor)	1900	124	10	1910
3.	S.L. Patil (Supervisor)	1858	166	36	1894
4.	M.M. Thanekar (Organizer)	1890	134	22	1912

In this way 1819 words have been given positive response from the dictionary words and extra 48 words were got to the researcher for the testing procedure. From the column of extra words the total number of words are 96. But out of these 96, 48 words are common. Hence 48 words have been taken for testing procedure by the researcher.

Secondly the researcher fixed words from the daily 'Pudhari' in the following way:

Sr. No.	Date	Actual underlined words in the news-paper	Basic word
1.	1-9-1990	नदीत	नदी
2.		अपधातात	अपधात
3.		वाहनाला	वाहन
4.		कापला	कापणे

In this way every day the investigator underlined words from the news-paper. He collected in all 28 issues of the news-paper and underlined words related to illiterate adults. In fact there should have been 30 issues of the newspaper but there were 2 holidays viz. public holiday on 15-9-1990 and Dasara on 30-9-1990. Lastly he wrote basic words for the word which was actually printed in the newspaper. Then he prepared register of these words alphabetically.

In this way the list of 761 words is prepared. The following table shows the total number of words selected from the newspaper alphabetically.

Table No. 4

Total Number of Words Alphabetically  
Selected from the Newspaper

Sr. No.	Name of alphabet	Total No. of words under that alphabet	Sr. No.	Name of alphabet	Total No. of words under that alphabet
1.	अ	38	24.	ढ	2
2.	आ	30	25.	ण	-
3.	इ	8	26.	त	16
4.	ई	-	27.	थ	4
5.	उ	23	28.	द	26
6.	ऊ	2	29.	ध	12
7.	ए	2	30.	न	26
8.	ऐ	2	31.	प	50
9.	औ	3	32.	फ	13
10.	ओ	1	33.	ब	27
11.	ऋ	8	34.	म	19
12.	ॠ	1	35.	य	49
13.	क	58	36.	र	11
14.	ख	19	37.	ल	27
15.	ग	20	38.	व	14
16.	घ	8	39.	श	51
17.	च	17	40.	ष	19
18.	छ	3	41.	ण	-
19.	ज	24	42.	स	71
20.	झ	4	43.	ह	27
21.	ट	4	44.	ळ	-
22.	ठ	11	45.	दा	3
23.	ड	7	46.	डा	1
Total :			46		761

The detailed list of words is given in Appendix No. II.

The above table clearly shows that the prepared and finalized total number of words in those newspaper was 761. The total number of words 761 is under 46 alphabets. The average of words is 17. The 19 alphabets have words above the average. The 23 alphabets have words below the average. The 4 alphabets have not selected words.

` स ` alphabet has more words than the other alphabets. क, व, प alphabets have also more words than the other alphabets except alphabet ` से

Thirdly the investigator visited and collected various forms. These forms were considered because they were useful in the day-to-day life and earning of livelihood. The forms were scrutinized and selected words were written in the following manner as shown in the table No.5.

Table No. 5

Selection of words from Forms to Make Register

Sr. No.	Name of the form	Selected word	Basic word
1.	Credit Society forms	व्याजाचा	व्याज
2.	Dairy forms	लिट रचा	लिट र
3.	Postasl farms	बचतीचा	बचत

By making the use of the above procedure the investigator fixed the words which were proved to be useful for making reading vocabulary. Then he made the alphabetic register as shown before in this chapter. This has been shown in the table No.6.

Table No. 6

Total Number of Words Alphabetically  
Selected from the Various Forms

Sr. No.	Name of alphabet	Total No. of words under that alphabet	Sr. No.	Name of alphabet	Total No. of words under that alphabet
1.	अ	5	24.	ढ	-
2.	आ	3	25.	ण	-
3.	इ	1	26.	त	5
4.	ई	-	27.	थ	-
5.	उ	-	28.	द	11
6.	ऊ	-	29.	ध	1
7.	ए	1	30.	न	7
8.	ऐ	-	31.	प	15
9.	ओ	-	32.	फ	4
10.	औ	-	33.	ब	4
11.	र्	2	34.	म	2
12.	ऋ	-	35.	य	15
13.	क	10	36.	र	-
14.	ख	4	37.	ल	5
15.	ग	1	38.	व	4
16.	घ	1	39.	श	10
17.	च	4	40.	ष	4
18.	छ	-	41.	ण	-
19.	ज	3	42.	स	13
20.	झ	-	43.	ह	2
21.	ट	1	44.	ळ	-
22.	ठ	3	45.	ज्ञ	-
23.	ड	1	46.	ज्ञ	-
Total :			46		142

The detailed list of words is given in Appendix No. III.

The above table clearly shows that the calculated total number of words from private source material was 142. The total number of words 142 is under 46 alphabets have words above the average and 10 alphabets have words below the average. The 17 alphabets are without words.

प and म alphabets have more words than most other alphabet i.e. 15. There are more words for alphabets have more words than most other alphabet i.e. 15. There are more words for alphabets viz. क, द, व and स than प and म alphabets i.e. 10, 11, 10 and 13 respectively.

Fourthly, the researcher made use of material prepared by the Indian Institute of Education, Pune for the neo-literates. He underlined the words from those three books. He arranged underlined words following the same procedure and has prepared a basic word list of the said source material. The following table shows the total number of selected basic words alphabetically.

Table No. 7

Total Number of Words Alphabetically  
Selected from the source materials for

Neo-literates prepared by I.I.E., Pune

Sr. No.	Name of alphabet	Total No. of words under that alphabet	Sr. No.	Name of alphabet	Total No. of words under that alphabet
1.	अ	23	24.	ढ	6
2.	आ	39	25.	ण	-
3.	इ	10	26.	त	38
4.	ई	-	27.	थ	7
5.	उ	36	28.	द	45
6.	ऊ	7	29.	ध	18
7.	ए	3	30.	न	41
8.	ऐ	8	31.	प	104
9.	ओ	15	32.	फ	23
10.	औ	2	33.	ब	53
11.	ऋ	9	34.	म	28
12.	ॠ	-	35.	य	64
13.	क	115	36.	र	5
14.	ख	48	37.	ल	36
15.	ग	52	38.	ळ	27
16.	घ	22	39.	व	72
17.	च	40	40.	श	32
18.	छ	12	41.	ष	-
19.	ज	30	42.	स	85
20.	झ	14	43.	ह	29
21.	ट	23	44.	ळ	-
22.	ठ	9	45.	दा	3
23.	ड	12	46.	ज्ञ	1
Total :			46		1246

The detailed list of words is given in Appendix No.IV.

The above table clearly shows that the selected words from source material were 1246. The total number of words 1246 is under 46 alphabets. The average of words is 27. The 20 alphabets have words above the average. The 21 alphabets have words below the average and 5 alphabets are without words.

क alphabet has more words than the other alphabets. प, म, व and स alphabets have also more words than the other alphabets except क i.e. 104, 64, 72, 85. ए, औ, दा, ज्ञ alphabets have less words than the other alphabets i.e. 3, 2, 3, 1.

#### 6.5 TESTING :

It is to be noted here that this research was only a collection of words from published sources, printed forms and occupations done by adults. There was no pre-testing. Therefore, it was necessary for the investigator to give a test of all words because he had to judge the frequency words, their percentage and finalisation of words useful for reading vocabulary of adults between the age group of 15 to 35 years. The another reason was that not to accept words simply because they appear in the dictionary, newspapers, printed forms and other source materials. The comprehension of the reading words was the main task before the investigator.

#### 6.6 TRY OUT OF THE TEST :

In the first instance a hearing test was administered in the Minache village for trial. The number of adults were ten. The investigator used the first 200 words for oral testing. It was a new experience to adults and so they were over enthusiastic. The researcher expected to

complete his testing in about 5 hours but it took time more than 5 hours i.e. 8 hours. Though the adults knew that it was not a part of their job, still they were very enthusiastic because they understood it was a sort of test and they had to reply it.

The researcher was uttering one word and the adults were giving response by raising their hands or moving their heads positively. The researcher got 60% response because this activity was novel to them and at the same time it was difficult in giving correct responses. This was one of the reasons to take only one village as the sample for testing.

The second fact was that the responses might not be reliable. The third fact was that this testing had no verification. So the investigator decided not to rely upon this testing.

#### 6.7 CHANGE IN THE METHOD OF TESTING :

As the first method was not to the satisfaction of the investigator, then, the second method was administered. The investigator adopted the second method. This method included showing real object, use of picture, use of reference and asking oral questions or sometimes mixture of all these methods.

This method was administered over 10 another adults having different occupations of the Minache village. The time expected was two days and six hours a day. The reading vocabulary to be completed was 200 words. The investigator sometimes showed real object like **सुरपे हातोडा, जाळे, करवत** etc. When it was not possible for him to get real object then he made use of pictures e.g. **गेंस, आगगाडी** etc.

etc. Sometimes the investigator had to resort references. For example दूध gives reference to words like शीकी, गाय, डेअरी, लिटर, कैन, पाठरा, पाक, ताजे etc. To get these types of responses the investigator asked them oral questions. With a full understanding they answered my questions correctly. There was no hesitation on their part while uttering words. Later on to verify the reliability the investigator tallied these words on the matrix which was prepared for testing different words. He came to know that all words were tallied. It means that there was 100% response. Hence the investigator decided to follow this changed second method in his research work.

#### 6.8 PREPARATION OF MATRIX HAVING WORDS :

The investigator took a piece of paper having length 34 cms and breadth 22 cms. Then he prepared 10 columns vertically to write names of ten adults leaving 15 columns blank. After that he decided that piece of paper into 35 equal horizontal parts to write 35 words on each matrix. Thus, he prepared 6 matrix out of which last ten columns were left blank because this testing was limited to only 200 words. There were small squares before adults and occupational words written on the matrix. These squares were coming simultaneously. It was used to make ✓ sign for talling words which had come from the real object or picture or reference and written on the matrix. The investigator found that those words were actually on the matrix. Not a single word was missed. It shows 100% reliability of tool - matrix - prepared for testing reading vocabulary for adults of the age group 15-35 years having variety of occupations.

Table No. 8

Syllablewise selected words for testing

Sr. No.	Group of syllable	Total syllables under that group	Selected word for testing
1.	अ - ऋ	12	28
2.	क - घ	4	26
3.	च - झ	4	16
4.	ट - ण	5	12
5.	त - न	5	18
6.	प - म	5	35
7.	य - व	4	30
8.	श - ञ	7	35
Total :		46	200

The above table shows that the group of syllable contained the syllables and total number of syllables under that group and total number of selected words. The group of syllables were 8 and total 46 syllables and 200 words were under those syllables. These words were written on the matrix with the sequential order of the syllables mentioned in the table No.8 for 200 words. All the words related to occupations were written alphabetically on the matrix in the horizontal column numbering about 35. There are small squares simultaneously crossing names of adults and words. The squares are to be marked by the sign (✓) tickmark, when the investigator was using it.

### 6.9 GROUP TESTING PROCEDURE :

The investigator received list of 15 villages and ten major occupations having 33 minor occupations. He also received number of words marked by expert as written before. He also thought over the words occurred in the newspaper, printed forms and other source materials for neo-literates. He compared the words getting from newspaper, various forms with the selected and marked words from the dictionary words. The following table shows the comparison among the three word lists.

Table No.9  
Table showing comparison of words  
from three sources

Sr. No.	<u>Sources</u> Type of words	Dicti- onary	News- paper	Various forms
1.	Selected words	2024	761	142
2.	Common words to dictionary	2024	622	133
3.	Excluded words	167	139	09
4.	Words Remained	1857	622	133

The above table clearly shows that the total number of words selected from the dictionary is 2024. The total number of words considered from the newspaper is 761 and calculated words from the various forms is 142. Out of 761 words which have been selected from newspaper 622 words were common to the selected words from the dictionary. Out of 142 words which were calculated from the various

forms 133 words were common to the selected words from the dictionary. The percentage of common words is 87-73 and 96-66 respectively.

So the researcher has come to the decision to exclude 167 words out of selected words from newspaper and 9 words out of 142 words which were calculated from various forms.

The 1857 words were remained for testing procedure.

Then he resorted to matrix and decided for group testing procedure. The investigator prepared the time-table. In accordance with the time-table prepared the investigator had to visit 15 villages for administering the test. The sample testing according to time-table took place in first week of January. The actual group testing procedure according to time-table took from January 15 to July 15, 1991. The investigator requested to gather 10 illiterate adults in the Samaj Mandir of the Minache village for sample testing. He displayed material. He also demonstrated by taking the material in his left hand and directed by the right hand. He asked them to answer his questions. The investigator noted down the responses on matrix. In this way the investigator completed the sample testing in Minache village. In this way the researcher has completed the group testing in 15 villages on 100 adults and of 1857 words. The researcher has completed the group testing procedure showing real object, use of picture, use of reference and asking oral questions or sometimes mixture of all these material. He noted down the positive and negative responses with tick mark (✓) and cross mark (X) on the matrices. He finalised and fixed the reading vocabulary.

### 6.10 ANALYSIS OF THE READING VOCABULARY :

The reading vocabulary in this chapter is based on the word list compiled from the 15 villages, 100 adults doing 10 major occupations divided into 30 minor occupations.

The investigator plotted 1857 words on 54 matrices. Each matrices contained 35 words. The 1857 words were prepared alphabetically on 54 matrices. He then administered the prepared 54 matrices as per his time schedule. The method which he followed for the finalizing the words has been described in the Chapter No.V. On the basis of that method the investigator then analyzed responded words.

The investigator further classified responded words according to the frequency of responses given by illiterate adults under the study. The following table gives a clear picture about the words frequencywise.

Table No. 10

Frequencywise distribution of words

Sr. No.	Class-intervals	Frequency	Cumulative frequency	Remarks
1.	95 - 99	000	000	(
2.	90 - 94	003	003	)
3.	85 - 89	019	022	(
4.	80 - 84	029	051	)
5.	75 - 79	055	106	(
6.	70 - 74	079	185	)
7.	65 - 69	134	319	(

Accepted

Table No. 10 (Contd..)

Sr. No.	Class-interval	Frequency	Cumulative frequency	Remarks
8.	60 - 64	243	562	Words
9.	55 - 59	235	797	
10.	50 - 54	281	1078	
11.	45 - 49	242	1320	
12.	40 - 44	202	1522	
13.	35 - 39	095	1617	
14.	30 - 34	039	1656	
15.	25 - 29	015	1671	
		1671	1671	
16.	20 - 24	056	1727	Discarded Works
17.	15 - 19	075	1802	
18.	10 - 14	048	1850	
19.	5 - 9	007	1857	
20.	0 - 4	000	1857	
		186	1857	

The researcher has listed total words in each class-interval. Table No. 1 denotes the frequencywise classification of the 1857 total words responded by the illiterate adults under study. They were distributed in 20 class-intervals.

The number of words within class-interval of 50-54 is the highest i.e. 281. Its percentage is 15.13. The number of words within class-interval of 95-99 and 0-4 is the lowest i.e. 0. Minimum frequency of words 25 and above is essential for the inclusion for the list of reading vocabulary. Hence all words appeared below that frequency have been discarded from the original list of words numbered 1857. The researcher has deducted 186 words from the original list of words. So the researcher has fixed up 1671 words above the 25 frequency. In this way the final list of reading vocabulary fixed up of 1671 words.

As stated earlier there are 1671 total words which are to be included in the final reading vocabulary list for illiterate adults. This list has been responded to the satisfaction of the investigator. The words which got poor responses were not considered. Excluding these 186 words the final reading vocabulary list has been arranged alphabetically by the investigator in the following table No. 11.

Table No. 11  
Syllablewise Classification of the  
Final List of Reading Vocabulary

Sr. No.	Syllable	Number of words	Sr. No	Syllable	Number of words
1.	अ	64	24.	ढ	09
2.	आ	52	25.	ण	-
3.	इ	15	26.	त	34
4.	ई	-	27.	थ	10
5.	उ	50	28.	द	41
6.	ऊ	03	29.	ध	26
7.	ए	06	30.	न	49
8.	ऐ	04	31.	प	114
9.	ओ	19	32.	फ	40
10.	औ	02	33.	ब	67
11.	अं.	18	34.	म	37
12.	ऋ	01	35.	ष	97
13.	क	163	36.	य	10
14.	ख	65	37.	र	58
15.	ग	45	38.	ल	43
16.	घ	26	39.	व	103
17.	च	49	40.	श	52
18.	छ	08	41.	ष	-
19.	ज	34	42.	स	121
20.	झ	16	43.	ह	56
21.	ट	25	44.	ळ	-
22.	ठ	14	45.	दा	02
23.	ड	22	46.	ज्ञ	01
Total :				46	1671

(The detailed list of words is given in Appendix No. XII )

From the above table analytical comparison has been drawn in the following way.

1) क syllable has more number of words than any other syllable i.e. 163.

2) There are 4 syllables for which each syllable has no words in the work undertaken by the researcher, i.e. ई, ण, ष, ष.

3) The average number of words to each syllable comes to 36 i.e. Average  $\frac{1671}{46} = 36$ .

4) 20 syllables have more words than average number of words.

5) 22 syllables have less words than average number of words.

6) The investigator at the initial stage presumed that the expected reading vocabulary would be of 2024 words but after actual trials and faithful administration the researcher has come to a position and finalized this reading vocabulary of 1671 words only.

The researcher has also tried to classify the reading vocabulary of 1671 words occupationwise done by adults. The investigator has divided these words in 10 occupations. The following table No. 12 shows the classification of words occupationwise.

Table No. 12  
Occupationwise Classification of the  
Final List of Reading Vocabulary

Sr. No.	Name of the Occupation	Number of words
1.	Agricultural Services	626
2.	Non-agricultural services	35
3.	Article production	159
4.	Non-metal production	29
5.	Other production	82
6.	Construction	61
7.	Retail sale	103
8.	Transportation	138
9.	Personal services	83
10.	Repairing services	9
		1325
11.	Other words	346
		1671

In the reading vocabulary there are 1671 words. Out of these 1671 words there were 1325 words related to occupations and other 346 words were related to all adults in their life. It means the percentage of other words to the reading vocabulary is 20-27 and the occupational words in particular to the reading vocabulary is the percentage is 79-30.

Agricultural services has more number of words than any other occupation i.e. 626.

Repairing services has less number of words than any other occupation i.e. 9.

The investigator has divided 1325 words of reading vocabulary into 10 major occupations. The average number of words to each occupation comes to 132.5. Only 3 occupations have more than average number of words and there were 7 occupations having less than average number of words.

The investigator has further compared the final list of reading vocabulary to the list of words prepared from the source material made use of by the Indian Institute of Education, Pune for neo-literates. The following table No.13 shows the comparison between these two word lists. The **researcher** has listed 1671 words in the reading vocabulary and has calculated 1246 words from above mentioned source material.

Table No. 13

Comparison Between two Word Lists viz. No. of Words from Source  
Material and No. of Words from Final Reading Vocabulary

Sr. No.	Name of syllable	No. of words from final list	No. of words from source material	Sr. No.	Name of syllable	No. of words from final list	No. of words from source material
1.	अ	64	10	24.	ढ	9	2
2.	आ	52	20	25.	ण	-	-
3.	इ	15	4	26.	त	34	6
4.	ई	-	-	27.	थ	10	1
5.	उ	50	16	28.	द	41	12
6.	ऊ	3	2	29.	ध	26	8
7.	ए	6	1	30.	न	49	14
8.	ऐ	4	4	31.	प	114	30
9.	ओ	19	8	32.	फ	40	10
10.	औ	2	2	33.	ब	67	5
11.	अं	18	8	34.	म	37	5
12.	ऋ	1	-	35.	य	97	20
13.	क	163	60	36.	र	10	3
14.	ख	65	10	37.	ल	58	14
15.	ग	45	14	38.	व	43	12
16.	घ	26	6	39.	श	103	21
17.	ङ	49	2	40.	ष	52	10
18.	च	8	3	41.	स	-	-
19.	छ	34	13	42.	ह	121	21
20.	ज	16	8	43.	ळ	56	11
21.	झ	25	2	44.	व	-	-
22.	ड	14	8	45.	श	2	1
23.	ढ	22	5	46.	ष	1	1
Total :						1671	423

Total number of words selected from the source material is 1246. The investigator has divided all words in 46 syllables. The percentage of words to each syllable is 27. Total number of words fixed up for the reading vocabulary is 1671. Those 1246 words were compared to 1671 words. Only 423 words were common between these two word lists. The percentage of 423 words to the final list of reading vocabulary is 25.31. It means 823 words were not common in that source material. The percentage of these words is 49.25. 823 words were not used in that source material.

क syllable has more common words than any other syllable. Only 2 syllables have more words above the average words. 39 syllables have less common words below the average words 5 syllables have not any word.

The conclusions and suggestions made thereof are incorporated in the Chapter No. VII of this dissertation.