

CHAPTER-VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The details regarding the research work undertaken about the reading vocabulary study for illiterate adults of the age group between 15-35 in 15 villages of Hatkanangale taluka particularly Peth Vadgaon and its nearby area are given in previous chapters. Yet, it would be desirable and useful to write together to give a summary of the complete work in a nut-shell to enable readers to review at a glance the whole work and the findings of the investigation. So this chapter is divided into the following three parts :

- 1) The Chapterwise Summary
- 2) Conclusions of the Research Work
- 3) Suggestions for further study.

7.1 THE CHAPTERWISE SUMMARY :

The first chapter deals with the importance of literacy in human life. It also deals with the need of the research, title of the problem, statement of the problem and objectives of the problem. In this chapter the scope and limitations of this problem have been clarified. In the same way specific objectives of the present study are also enumerated. The need and importance of adult education has been written. In this introductory chapter the title of the problem is given as written below :

"A Study of Reading Vocabulary For Marathi Speaking Illiterate Adults Between Age-group 15-35 Years Residing In Neighbouring Area of Peth Vadgaon."

For the purpose of judging problem the present research work is a humble effort in this direction.

The second chapter deals with the background of the problem taken for study. There are two aspects of this chapter and they are-

- i) Adult education before independence and
- ii) Adult education after independence.

The constitution of India emphasises the need and importance of imparting adult education as a national undertaking. In this chapter relevant matter regarding this research work from seven Five Year Plans have been taken. The Educational Commissions prominently thought over his aspect of education after independence. Hence Indian Education Commission (1964-66) i.e. Kothari Commission has been studied. The New Education Policy (1986) has also given weightage to adult education. The recommendations have been briefly summerized in this chapter. In short a bird-eye view of background of Adult Education has been taken in this chapter.

The third chapter gives the details about the review of related literature. All these studies are classified under some short titles. The research study done by F.C.Laubach is of most importance. His study is based on vocabulary related to adult population. He has listed actual number of words useful for making illiterate adult to be literate. The work done by Khajapeer in the field of functional literacy is also considered. The major findings have been reported in this chapter. In this chapter the research work done by Nagappa and Mallikarjunswamy has been included.

The fourth chapter deals with meaning of word and vocabulary. It is the growing need of human life to acquire more and more knowledge. Acquisition of knowledge is an important means to enrich occupations of men and women. Hence this study has been magnified in this chapter.

Various definitions of words and vocabulary have been given by experts but brief and compact of them have been made use of in this study. In addition to this study only simple words have been considered.

Meanings of words mostly depend on environment and context in actual usage. The researcher has selected occupations for this context. This is a new concept of word in this research work.

Vocabulary is different from words. Generally the 'word' is used for isolated or single sign but the 'vocabulary' is for the group of words carrying meaning.

The question of vocabulary size has long been discussed. A number of surveys have been made to determine the working vocabularies of people at different socio-economic levels and there is always marked discrepancy in the number of words known and used. Mr. Laubach has restricted the number of words 1700 for illiterate adults for making literates.

In this chapter a number of criteria applied to select vocabulary are discussed. In this research work a sampling method is used for finalizing a reading vocabulary. The researcher has written uses of vocabulary of list. The investigator has further written about vocabulary science and types of vocabulary. The present work is limited to the vocabulary of an individual related to his occupations.

The fifth chapter describes the research design and procedure. There are three parts of this chapter and they are :

- 1) The sampling procedure.
- 2) The Sources of Data Collection and
- 3) Methods and Tools used for collecting data.

For reading vocabulary, the sample selected illiterate adult population considered of 100 male and female adults. The percentage of adults under study was 2%. The second component of the sampling procedure was villages. The researcher has selected 15 villages out of 60 villages in Hatkanangale taluka nearing about Peth Vadgaon for testing the sample. The percentage of villages selected for sample to the total number of villages is 25%. The third factor of sample was the occupations. The selection of occupations to make it reliable is from census booklet for the year 1991. The researcher has selected 10 major occupations. In this way the researcher has written the sampling procedure in this chapter.

For the data collection the researcher has used sources and they are :

- 1) Marathi Shabdakosh
- 2) Issues of the newspaper named, 'The Daily Pudhari'
- 3) Various printed forms
- 4) Census Report 1981 of Kolhapur District
- 5) The Census Booklet of 1991
- 6) The source material prepared by the Indian Institute of Education, Pune and
- 7) Primary School Records.

The above sources are classified according to their type, location and nature of occupations. Thus, in all 7 sources were used for this data collecting procedure.

The present study is based on Normative Survey Method.

For the collection of data the researcher has used different tools such as :

- 1) Matrix
- 2) Official Circular
- 3) Oral interview and
- 4) Visual aids.

Official circular was useful for deciding names of illiterate adults, their ages and their occupations. With the help of matrix the number and frequency of words presumed and judged. To finalise words on matrix the researcher made use of visual aids as shown in Appendix XI and simultaneously used technique of oral interview. The specimen of oral interview is given in the Appendix No. VIII. Thus the researcher has been in a position to finalise words to be incorporated in the reading vocabulary list. In this way the researcher has written the sampling procedure, sources of data collection and methods and tools used for collecting data in this fifth chapter.

The chapter sixth is titled as "Analysis and Interpretation of Data." This chapter gives the detailed description about the collection of reading words for illiterate adults between the age group 15-35 years. It also shows analysis of data and findings and classification of words according to alphabets.

The first part of this chapter deals with source material collected for this study. It is given in the table No. 1. This chapter also describes guidelines for selecting words for vocabulary study. The researcher has further written methods followed in collection of words. In this chapter table No.2 shows the total number of words selected from dictionary alphabetically. Table No. 3 also shows the positive and negative responses of every expert. Table No. 4 shows the total number of words alphabetically selected from the newspaper named 'The Daily Pudhari'. The investigator has written the method of selection of words from forms to make register in the table No. 5. The table No.6 has been used to show the total number of selected words alphabetically from various forms. The table No. 7 is used to show the total number of selected words from the source materials prepared by the Indian Institute of Education, Pune for neo-literates.

Testing, try out of the test and change which was done in the method of testing have been described in detail. After testing preparation of matrices having words is briefly discussed. The table No.8 shows syllablewise selected words for testing. Group testing procedure has been written in detail in this chapter. The table number 9 shows the comparison of words from three sources of data collection.

In the Part 6.10 in this sixth chapter analysis of the reading vocabulary has been done by the researcher. This analysis is tabulized under table number 1 to 4. The frequencywise distribution of these words has been shown in the table number 1. The final reading list has been written according to the syllable in the table No.2. The researcher has been shown in this chapter in the table No.3 titled as major occupation-wise classification 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 table No. 4 shows the comparison between these two word lists. So the researcher was able to enlist 1671 words in the reading vocabulary for adults between the age-group of 15-35 years. Out of these 1671 words only 423 words are common in the final list prepared by the investigator. In this way in this sixth chapter the researcher has written detail analysis and interpretation.

Chapter seventh is the last chapter of this research report. It has been divided into three parts.

- 1) The Chapterwise summary
- 2) Conclusions of the Research Work and
- 3) Suggestions for further study.

This chapter gives a summary of the whole work in a nutshell to enable the readers to review at a glance. The next two parts of this chapter deal with the conclusions of this research work and the suggestions for further study in the field of vocabulary studies useful to illiterate adults.

7.2 CONCLUSIONS OF THE RESEARCH WORK :

The second part of this study report contains the conclusions and findings drawn from the study. The conclusions are given on the basis of objectives of the study.

- 1) The first specific objective of the study is to select words for adult vocabulary from Standard Marathi Dictionary.

Total number of words in the dictionary was 18069. The researcher has selected the total 2024 number of words from the dictionary. The percentage comes to 11.20 $(\frac{2024 \times 100}{18069})$. The researcher came to know that the highest total number of words under the alphabet क i.e. 1576 and the lowest total number of words under the alphabets ञ and ई i.e. 8. The highest total number of words selected under the क alphabet, i.e. 199. The lowest total number of words selected under the ञ alphabet, i.e. 0. The researcher has found that the alphabets अ,आ,क,ख,न,प,ब,म,र,व,श,स,ह are very important because they comprise more words than those of the other alphabets. The total number of words 2024 is under 46 alphabets. The average of words is 44. The 20 alphabets have words above the average and 23 alphabets have words below the average and 3 alphabets have no words.

2) The second specific objective of the study is to presume number of words occurred in newspaper related to adult vocabulary.

The presumed number of words in those issues of the newspaper was 761. There are 46 alphabets. The average of words is 17. The 19 alphabets have words below the average. 4 alphabets have no words. Hence they have not been selected for making a list of reading vocabulary.

The researcher has found that the words create interest in illiterate adults for getting new information which are very useful for making progress in their life. This is based upon the responses which have been obtained for words occurred in the newspaper. In all there were 761 words. Out of 761 words 622 words got correct responses. The percentage comes to 87.73.

3) The third specific objective of this research work is to calculate words from the various occupational forms.

There were 142 words selected from printed forms material. The researcher has got correct responses for 133 words. The percentage comes to 93.66. Hence, it is ascertained that practical words are more responded because they have bread and butter utility.

The total number of words is 142 under 46 alphabets. The average of words is 3. The 19 alphabets have words above the average and 10 alphabets have words below the average. 17 alphabets have no words.

4) The fourth specific objective of this research work is to calculate words from the source material prepared by Indian Institute of Education, Pune for adult illiterate people.

There were 1246 words selected from source material. The total number of words 1246 is under 46 alphabets. The average of words is 27. The 20 alphabets have words above the average and 21 alphabets have words below the average. The 5 alphabets have no words.

5) The fifth specific objective of this research study to find out common words from selected words from dictionary, presumed words from newspaper and calculated words from various forms.

The total number of words selected from dictionary is 2024. The total number of words presumed from newspaper is 761 and calculated words from the various forms is 142. Out of 761 words which have been selected from newspaper, there are 622 words which are common to the selected words from the dictionary. Out of 142 words which

were calculated from various forms 133 words were common to the selected words from the dictionary. The percentage is 87.73 and 93.66.

The investigator has found that preparation of registers for writing words prove to be reliable method for fixing up reading wordlist. Various registers have been examined and words have been scrutinized by experts having rich experience in the field of adult education. They have marked words. They have given positive responses to 1819 words and to 48 extra words. In this way the researcher has got 1857 words for the group testing procedure. The number of negative response words is 186 and so they have been omitted. The researcher has finally got 1857 words for the matrices.

6) The ²matrices administered to the illiterate adults revealed that there was positive responses to 1671 words. The same matrices also clarified that responses against 20-24, 15-19, 10-14, 5-9 and 0-4 are negative. It means that number of words written against these frequencies are to be omitted while preparing final list of reading vocabulary for illiterate adults. So the researcher has been compelled to deduct 186 words from the number of words. The researcher has found that there were more words under the class-interval 50-54, i.e. 281. The researcher has been forced to add 1671 words because they were above the class-interval 20-24. In this way the final list of reading vocabulary for illiterate adults has fixed up of 1671 words. The researcher has found that the lowest words under the class-intervals 95-99, 90-94, 80-84 and 25-29 i.e. 0,3,9,15.

7) The investigator has divided all words of the reading vocabulary into 46 syllables. The average number of words to each syllable comes to 36. Then it was found that 20 syllables have more words than average number of words. There were 22 syllables having less than average number of words. 4 syllables have more than hundred words i.e. क - 163, प - 114, व - 103 and स - 121. The researcher has also found that the highest total number of words under the क alphabet.

8) The sixth specific objective of this research work is to prepare reading vocabulary related to major occupations done by adults.

In the reading vocabulary there are 1671 words. Out of these words there were 1325 words related to occupations and other 346 words were related to all adults in their life also. It means the percentage to the other reading vocabulary is 20.70 and to the occupational words in particular the percentage is 79.30.

The agricultural services got the most responses. They got more responses than the other occupations. This is but natural because India is an agricultural country. So the researcher has got highest responses for these words. Agricultural services have got 626 words out of 1671 words. The percentage of these words is 37.46.

The repairy occupation has got the least responses. It got 9 words out of 1671 words. The percentage of these words is 0.53. Though this occupation has got the least response of all, it is also valuable because this minority is also part and parcel of the Indian population.

The investigator has divided 1325 words of reading vocabulary into 10 occupations. The average number of words to each occupation comes to 132.5. Then it was found that only 3 occupations have more than average number of words and there were 7 occupations having less than average number of words.

9) The seventh specific objective of this research study is to compare final words fixed up by the researcher with the vocabulary occurred in the source material prepared by Indian Institute of Education, Pune for neo-literates.

There were 1246 words selected from the above mentioned source material. The investigator has divided all words into 46 syllables. Then it was found that out of these 1246 words 423 words were common to the final list of reading vocabulary. It means the percentage of these words to the final list of reading vocabulary is 25.31. Out of 1246 words 823 words were not common to the final list of reading vocabulary. It is found that the percentage of these words is 49.25. It means that there were not used $\frac{2}{3}$ words in that source material.

10) The investigator has accepted the foreign words as they are occurred in occupations or day-to-day life transaction. This avoids clumsiness and difficulty in mastering words. The researcher came to know that in the same list of 1671 words there are 59 new and foreign words in the final list of vocabulary.

11) Use of visual aids proved more useful than oral questioning. In the list of 1671 there is one word named **अंबारी**. The researcher made use of oral questions but it was in vain. Then he showed the picture of **अंबारी** the illiterate adult responded immediately.

12) Matrix as a tool in this study proved very effective and handy means for deciding number of reading words. Positive and negative marking at one and the same time has been possible to the researcher due to this matrix. The matrix is feasible. Without the use of this matrix the researcher was not able to complete his list of reading vocabulary for adults having age-group of 15-35.

7.3 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY :

At the end of this research report, it is proposed to give suggestions for further study in this field of vocabulary development for illiterate adults. The suggestions are as follows:

- 1) To find out the reading vocabulary, the sample material should be adequate to get more reliable results.
- 2) The different types of vocabulary lists should be prepared by adding some more words which are used due to technological and scientific advancement.
- 3) The procedure which has been followed in making the list of reading vocabulary can be followed in preparing different vocabulary lists.
- 4) This reading vocabulary should be used in preparing the source material for different illiterate adults.
- 5) The different vocabulary lists should be prepared for the illiterate adults of different age-groups.
- 6) The different vocabulary lists should be prepared in the different area of Maharashtra for the illiterate adults.

7) The books should be written with the help of this vocabulary to make adults to take more interest in reading.

8) The reading vocabulary should be prepared for the various types of occupations to increase interest of adults in reading.

9) To find out reliable reading vocabulary the sample population should be extended.

10) The different vocabulary lists should be prepared in different languages for the illiterate adults.

11) The reading vocabulary lists on the basis of occupations should be prepared for the illiterate adult readers for different States.

12) Reading primers, readers, text-books, tapes, video-tapes, teaching aids and other source material should be based on this controlled vocabulary.

13) Every researcher should take precaution that reading list of vocabulary will contain minimum essential words instead of having a long list of unnecessary words.

14) Many research studies should be undertaken for different types based on vocabulary counts for illiterate adults of different age-groups.

15) Literature for adult education has also to be written on the basis of the vocabulary lists.

Indian Institute of Education, Pune has prepared the reading books for the neo-literates. Out of 1246 words 423 words were common to the reading vocabulary which was finalized by the researcher. So it

is proposed that the Indian Institute of Education, Pune should use this vocabulary list in preparing the source material for the illiterate adults.

16) Some of the new and foreign words would be accepted as they are in preparing the vocabulary list.

17) The new words introduced in a text-book should be prepared atleast ten times each, according to norms suggested by J.C. Koenig. So that the new words would be easily mastered by the learners.

18) Common words selected from different word lists will be more reliable and hence these words will be accepted in preparing teaching-learning materials for the illiterate adults.

19) The Education Department of Maharashtra Government should take cognizance of this reading vocabulary and should make use of it in propagating adult education to literate illiterate adults.