
CHAPTER – V

FINDINGS, SUMMARY, IMPLICATION, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.0.0 INTRODUCTION

The results, summary, implications and conclusions presented in the current chapter are based on the previous chapter. The chapter four presented data analysis, results and interpretations. Objective-wise interpretation of results and the related discussions are presented, below, under different headings in this chapter. Summary, implications and suggestions for further studies are also being part of this chapter.

Objective-wise findings and interpretation of results with discussions have been presented in this section under different sub-headings.

5.1.0 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Objective-wise findings are presented in Chapter – IV, under different sub-headings. Findings flow from the interpretation of data presented in the previous chapter. Findings of the present study are presented, below.

- There is significant difference in Pre-test and Post-test scores of achievement in Odia of primary level students of Kalahandi district, Odisha.
- There is a no significant difference in effect of Ujjwal programme on Gender in terms of Achievement in Odia Subject of Primary level students in Kalahandi District, Odisha.

5.2.0 EFFECT OF UJJWAL PROGRAMME ON ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS IN ODIA

Ujjwal is a learning enhancement programme initiated by government of Odisha. It was found to be effective in terms of Achievement of students in Odia (Mother tongue) Subject with Achievement test scores. It was found that some students lagged behind others in respect of learning achievements (**Parida, 2015**). They repeatedly failed in the examination which makes them to be grouped together as slow learners. From his study on “Sahaja: the pathway to the attainment of literacy and numeracy skill through reinforcement”, it was found that elimination of learning gap was observed to the extent of 75 %. The programme

helped to bridge the learning gaps in respect of numeracy and literacy according to the competitions. Learning enhancement programme provide a good opportunity to all students at primary level to expose their view with full of confidence. The finding was supported by **Kumar and Kumar (2017)** in their research “Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP): A Step toward Strengthen the Primary Education in Haryana”. According to Kallahalla (2016), Nali Kali, which is a learning enhancement program of Karnataka, is more effective at enhancing the social cognitive ability of rural primary school children. The finding was also supported by **Sriprakash (2012)**. According to her, Nali Kali is a very innovative learning enhancement programme implemented by government of Karnataka, definitely helped every child to attain the minimum knowledge before promoted to next standard. The present research shows that there is significant difference in Pre-test and Post-test scores of achievement in Odia of primary level students of Kalahandi district, Odisha. It may be concluded that Ujjwal programme enhanced the learning of primary level students in subject Odia of Kalahandi district, Odisha. As it is a special programme only for primary students of Odisha, there were a very few researches conducted. There might be some other reasons which enhanced the learning of primary level students in Odia. It could be possible that teacher have taught very well and practices all the possible learning enhancement strategies provided by training conducted by Government of Odisha. They might be shown positive attitude towards the programme. Students might be obeyed the instruction and show keen interest towards the programme. The findings were supported by **Roul (2018)**. From his study he found that all-most all of the teachers are really interested for this programme and Students are also showed keen interest to this programme. Parents might be provided appropriate environment and encouragement to the students and Government might be provided all the possible teaching learning material to achieve the objectives.

5.3.0 TO COMPARE THE EFFECT OF UJJWAL PROGRAMME BASED ON ACHIEVEMENT IN ODIA BETWEEN BOYS AND GIRLS IN POST ACHIEVEMENT TEST

The effect of Gender on Achievement in Odia under the Ujjwal programme in primary level students was not found significant when their post-test scores of Achievement in Odia was taken as covariate. The findings may be supported by **Roul (2020)**. From his study he found that all-most all of the teachers are really interested for this programme and Students are also

showed keen interest to this programme. **Reddy (2015)** has revealed in his study on “Implementation of Learning Enhancement Strategies in School Education” that, on the whole around 9% of teachers were average i.e., not good in implementation of learning enhancement strategies. It means we can say that 91% teachers are good in implementing the learning enhancement strategy. **Kallahalla (2016)** observed that teachers from Nali Kali schools had better interpersonal relationships with their students than teachers from Talk Chalk schools. **Babu (2013)** studied on “The impact of Rajiv Vidya Mission Programme for quality education in primary schools in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh”. Where he found that there is no significant difference among Teachers, Functionaries, Parents and Community Members’ perceptions based on their locality of the school towards Rajiv Vidya Mission (SSA) programmes at primary level and there is no significant difference among teachers and functionaries’ perceptions based on their teaching experience towards Rajiv Vidya Mission (SSA) programmes at primary level. From the above related literature, we can infer that teachers showed positive attitude towards the program and tried to implement all the possible strategy to enhance learning. Parents and community also had positive perception towards programme. We also can say that no teacher show any gender biasness during implementing the programme. Teachers, parents as well as community treat both boys and girls equally. Both boys and girls have positive perception towards the program and showed keen interest towards it. Above mentioned findings might be the factor for which the program didn’t show any difference in achievement of boys and girls. The present study shows there is no significant difference in effect of Ujjwal programme on Gender in terms of Achievement in Odia Subject of Primary level students in Kalahandi District, Odisha. It may be concluded that Ujjwal programme enhanced the learning of both boys and girls of primary level students in subject Odia of Kalahandi district, Odisha.

5.4.0 TO SUM UP

5.4.1 INTRODUCTION

Some students are very poor in meeting minimum academic requirements in comparison with normal students. They often struggle to get even a minimum pass grade and tend to have below average level of intelligence which makes them to be grouped together as slow learners as they fail repeatedly in examinations. The early identification of students who are

at risk for educational failure is an important process that deserves much attention and research. Proper identification is therefore crucial for the implementation of appropriate and timely intervention. For that, Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA) initiates an innovative learning enhancement programme – Ujjwal for Class II to V to enhance learning outcome and standard appropriate competences. The purpose of the present study is to know the effect of the programme in terms of achievement in Odia on primary level students and to compare the achievement of boys and girls in Odia, after implementation of the programme in Kalahandi district of Odisha. The sample consists of fifty two students from Narla block of Kalahandi district by adopting purposive sampling method. The data was collected by collecting the score of the students in Odia before and after implementing the programme, directly from the school. It was hypothesized by, there is no significance difference between the score secured by students in the subject Odia (Mother tongue) before and after the implementation of Ujjwal programme and there is no significance difference between achievement of boys and girls in Odia after implementation of the programme. Findings of the present study advocates, implementation of Ujjwal programme enhance the learning of students and there is no difference in enhancement of learning in boys and girls, which is clearly shown in their achievement.

5.4.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“Effectiveness of Ujjwal programme on achievement of primary level students of Kalahandi district of Odisha”

5.4.3 NEED AND SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY

Some students are very poor in meeting minimum academic requirements in comparison with normal students. They often struggle to get even a minimum pass grade and tend to have below average level of intelligence which makes them to be grouped together as slow learners as they fail repeatedly in examinations. The early identification of students who are at risk for educational failure is an important process that deserves much attention and research. By keeping this in the mind The Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA) initiates an innovative learning enhancement programme – Ujjwal for Class I to V to enhance learning outcome and standard appropriate competences along with the overall

development of child. So those children passing out of STD V possess the basic competencies.

As implementation of Ujjwal programme is a novel initiative, there is need to perform research in this area to know up to which extent the programme objectives have been met and its loopholes. The researcher confined her study to Kalahandi district of Odisha because it is a under developed and educationally backward district of Odisha according to the report of National Achievement Survey- 2017. So it's important to find out its impact on quality of the primary education and its effectiveness on the achievement of the primary level students of Kalahandi district. This research will help educationalist and government whether to encourage and implement such innovative programme or to discard or to modify them further. Hence, the researcher wants to do research on this topic.

5.4.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the effect of Ujjwal programme on achievement of students in Odia.
2. To compare the effect of Ujjwal programme based on achievement in Odia between boys and girls in post achievement test.

5.4.5 HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significant difference in Pre-test and Post-test scores of achievement in Odia of primary level students of Kalahandi district, Odisha.
2. There is no significant difference in mean scores of achievement in Odia of boys and girls of primary level students of Kalahandi district, Odisha.

5.4.6 METHODOLOGY

Keeping the nature of the problem in mind, the researcher carried out the present study on the lines of survey method. The survey is that method of investigation, which attempts to describe and interpret what exists at present in the form of conditions, practices, processes, trends etc. It is an organized attempt to analyze, interpret and report the present status of a social institution group or area.

5.4.7 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

Population is the collection of units/group to which generalization can be made. In the present study, population comprised of all the students of Government School from class I - V (Primary Level) of Kalahandi district.

5.4.8 SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

A sample is a small representation proportion of a population selected for observation and analysis. By observing the characteristics of the sample, one can make certain influences about the characteristics of the population from which it was drawn. For the present study, stratified random sampling technique was adopted. Stratified sampling is a method of sampling from a given population. In the present study, the sample was selected in the four phase- selection of district, selection of block, selection of schools and selection of students.

5.4.9 TOOLS

Achievement test was conducted by school authority before and after implementing the programme. School authority prepared an achievement test of 10 marks before implementing the programme and of 40 marks after implementing the programme. Questions were prepared by and standardize by the school authority itself.

5.4.10 INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION

In this research, researcher want to know the effect of Ujjwal programme in terms of achievement of primary level student, which is a very innovative learning enhancement programme implemented by Government of Odisha. Data was collected directly without practicing the programme personally. Before applying the programme, school conducted an achievement test of 10 marks to know the present standard of students so that they can divide them into level I and level II. After applying the program another achievement test of 40 marks was taken at the end of the session. Researcher collected the data from the school directly.

5.4.11 STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

The role of statistics is to function as a tool designing research, analyzing its data and drawing conclusion there form. In order to arrange and thrash out the essence from the collected data and to make the data meaningful, the following statistical techniques were used-

Descriptive Statistics

- Mean
- Quartile
- Standard deviation

Inferential technique

- T test

5.4.13 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study will be conducted under the following constraints:

1. The District, Blocks and Schools are selected randomly from the selected school of Kalahandi district, Odisha.
2. The study is delimited to class II - V students from Narla Block of Kalahandi District, Odisha.
3. Data is collected directly without practicing the programme personally.
4. Data is completely relying on data provided by school.

5.7.0 EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION

1. This study will help the administrator, programme coordinator and educational advisor to know, up to which extent the programme objectives have been met and its loopholes.
2. This study will facilitate to identify language competency of learners.
3. It will throw insight towards status of Ujjwal programme in elementary level.
4. There will be better understanding regarding effect of Ujjwal programme through this study.
5. The study will help the authority to know the effect of Ujjwal programme in educationally backward district like Kalahandi.
6. This study will must be help the authority to know the importance of learning enhancement and its effect on achievement of students so that authority will promote such innovative educational programme.
7. A clear idea regarding problems in implementation of Ujjwal programme can be find out to suggest some remedial measures for its better utilization in future.

5.8.0 SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FURTHER STUDY

Taking into consideration the present studies and its findings, the following studies may further be conducted.

- 1.The study may be conducted by taking different sample, of different levels taking into consideration the other cognitive and psychomotor variables.
- 2.Studies may be conducted in e-content developed by different agencies for studying its effectiveness.
- 3.The study has been confined to one district in Odisha State, namely Kalahandi; similar study could be conducted in the other districts of Odisha State.
- 4.A Study should be conducted on effect of the programme on achievement in Mathematics and English.
- 5.A study need to conducted on the strategies they adopted to enhance learning.
- 6.There need to be conduct a research on up to which extent the content appropriate for the programme and up to which mark it satisfy the learner's need.

5.9.0 CONCLUSION

Every state follow different type of policy for the better and effective improvement of primary education with helps their own resources and central help. Time to time different types of policy are implemented by center government as well as by state government for the all-round development of primary education in the whole country and in respective state. By keeping in mind of the quality concerns the Govt. of Odisha introduced an innovative learning enhancement programme in 2018 named as UJJWAL which is designed to enhance the overall development of the children of Primary schools of Odisha.

In the present study researcher tried to study the effectiveness of the programme in terms of achievement of primary level students in subject Odia and to compare the effect of Ujjwal programme based on achievement in Odia between boys and girls, after implementing the programme. It was found that the Ujjwal program enhance the learning of the students in Odia i.e. Mother Tongue and the achievement in Odia of primary level students of Kalahandi district is independent of gender.