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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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CHAPTER - V
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher includes a brief re-statement of the problem, objectives and hypothesis of the study, a description of the methodology of the study and discussion of findings, conclusions of the study and suggestions for further research.

Language is the whole thing which is everywhere and differs from one place to another and it sanctions us to share complex and problematic thoughts, exchange agreements and create collective and community plans. Our education, obsequious, struggling in addition to togetherness are facilitated by language. Language as an information technology, influence human beings to stuff their bodies to produce sounds, signs as well as signals and appearances that expresses in code message by using a common system.

The technology works tremendously in language laboratory. Our linguistics abilities are spontaneous. As a result, it is tough to replicate upon. However, all the way through the centuries, intellectuals have planned ways to study human dialectal, even though there is still ample new investigation to be done in addition to it numerous vagueness to be discovered yet. The ground of scholarship that attempts to find solution to the question. The way etymological works is called linguistics and the intellectuals who reading it are called multilingual person or linguists.

**Linguists Learn about Language**

Dialectology has its foundation on science. Therefore the dialectology answer questions about language by witnessing the behaviour of linguistics operators. Contemporary linguistics are very conservative to the foundation by detecting and witnessing the language operators in accomplishment. Unique attractions of dialectology is that the information is completely available everywhere. We prerequisite nothing but an easy going ear and an investigative mind to do innovative linguistics investigation on our
individual. On the other hand, we must not begin from scrape because in the past, the peer groups of dialectology we have positioned an objectively and honestly the steady foundation for us to construct on. All the way through the olden times of linguistics, the most important source of information for linguistics have been the dialogue, script and perceptions of dialectal manipulators all over the place.

There is not the only way to think or visualise to learn about language. Perhaps, one may possibly study appreciated establishments. If each language was developed by an olden wise people then who will firm just the once and for altogether how that dialectal functioned, the commanding methodology would have countless application.

But as far as the knowledge and history is concern that this is not how the most languages come from. On the other hand, we have earliest experts in sufficient numbers but then again in most of the cases these establishments were just demanding to categorise and put it into practise of the people who give the impression to them the most skilled in the implementation of languages. In short, these establishments were themselves a systematic category of linguistics. They witnessed language manipulators or operators and tried to refer to their performance and activities.

English language is uninterrupted to relish the most important starring role and reputation in a multifaceted educational, traditional and linguistics surroundings in India. The concern of language is appropriately essential to the extent that the impression of state as well as country is concerned. Consolidation of the language is concerned in a multi-linguistics country and society. It is essential to find the difficulties for the first language of commerce students in commerce colleges of Ahmedabad city. Difficulties is supposed because the going up due to unprecedented quantitative expansion of commerce colleges.

There is general dissatisfaction and the common man feels that he is given a raw deal. The urban–rural, Gujarati and English medium, granted and non-granted and even the semesters are gangly evident. Even in case of granted and non-granted commerce colleges in the urban are well staffed and well equipped with compare to rural area. Standard education is the
right of every adolescent irrespective of caste, creed, colours, gender and place of residence and subjects of interest.

India has strategic and valuable situation but then again tragically the prospective of Indian dialectal position has not been yet confined effectively. English is the only language that has been operated by all most all the states and union- territories for entire four stages of teaching. The philosophy of Standard English is genuinely embedded the peoples’ mind throughout the world. The Standard English has been turned into a global language.

Any language is the means of transportation of common and shared communication. Societies must use operational language to work it suitably and appropriately in the working places, social dealings and without a doubt for purposeful learning. Numerous multilingual person and educationalists have worked hard to steadfast the teething troubles of maintaining the standard of English. Plenty of research papers as well as articles and symposiums are printed and circulated. Many national and international conferences and seminars have been held. Of course, few studies have attempted to examine this aspect.

The researcher has used descriptive survey (Sample survey and comparative survey) and experimental method. Systematic sampling method is used for collecting the sample from commerce colleges of Ahmedabad city that follows the syllabus of Gujarat University. It is restricted to Gujarati and English Medium only.

In the 10+2+3 patter of education, with a view to give a motivation to vocational courses, English was introduced as an optional medium of instruction and languages in commerce colleges. It is introduced as an essential subject and medium of teaching.

Keeping in view the communicative need of learners the Gujarat State, Gujarati University started upgrading and updating the syllabus of English but the semester system has become a barrier instead of a foundation. The teaching of English is need based, learner centred, interaction oriented. The evaluation of all the four abilities namely speaking, reading, listening, and writing, thinking, appreciation, literary skills is comprehensive and continuous.
5.2 Findings of the Study

The significant findings which have emerged in the course of the investigation conducted by the researcher, are as follows:

Reasons affecting the difficulties in learning English language are as follows:

1. Lack of Purpose

   The teachers in the Colleges teach English and learners learn English but none of them is fully clear about the real purpose of teaching – learning English.

2. Unexperienced and Unqualified Teachers

   1. Many teachers of English who are teaching the subject are not competent. Very few of them are really competent for teaching this subject. They have defective pronunciation and concept is not clear.

3. Defective Methods of Teaching

   1. The methods of teaching English adopted in the Colleges are quite defective. The translation or lecture method of teaching is used almost in all the Colleges. The teachers do not show any interest in acquiring knowledge about the latest methods of teaching the subject. They simply enable the students to pass the examination.

4. Faulty Examination System

   1. The students as well as the teachers do everything just for the sake of examination. The paper setter, the examiners, the teacher etc. don’t bother
about real teaching and learning of English language. The paper setter sets the question paper and only tests the combined knowledge of the learner. So everybody ignores the important aspect of learning the language.

2. The semester system that was introduced 2 years before by Gujarat University to improve academics but it has eaten into classroom instruction. It has made education exam-oriented and more expensive. Semesters leave students and teachers hassled.

5. Over Crowded Classes

1. The number of students sitting in a class varies from sixty to seventy. In the case of private aided Colleges, the number sometimes touches eighty. So the teacher cannot pay individual attention to the learners and do full justice to her duty and work.

6. Poor Physical Conditions

1. The physical conditions under which English is being taught are unfavourable. Sometimes, there are not good seating arrangements, the room is dark and not fully furnished and airy. The noise from the neighbouring classes or from outside disturbs the students. Neither the teacher nor the students are able to concentrate properly.

7. No Language Laboratory or Lack of Audio Visual Aids

1. Only very few Colleges have language laboratory. There is need of audio-visual
like linguaphones, tape recorder, film strips, epidiascope etc. but usually, these aids are not available in the Colleges. In the absence of these teaching aids, the sounds of English and correct pronunciation cannot be taught.

8. Negligence of Correction Work

1. For teaching a foreign language like English, correction work becomes more important but very little attention is paid to it. The correction work is not taken into consideration while distributing the work only assignment and internal marks and taken into consideration. The teachers never do corrections. All this reasons, results in difficulties in the learning of English by the students.

9. Lack of Research

1. Teaching-learning process needs continuous upgrading and updating. The teachers of English, linguists and the research minded scholars can bring solution to the fast deteriorating standards of English. A good teacher is always on the lookout for introducing new things in new ways.

   In this fast changing age of science and technology, research on the part of the teachers is very essential but the teachers are not able to carry out on any research. The lack of research deteriorates the conditions.

   Thus, the researcher had found the reasons which leads toward the difficulties in learning English language teaching between male and female, granted and non-
granted Colleges of Ahmedabad city which includes urban and rural areas and even Gujarati and English mediums also.

The researcher wished to explore the present status of academic achievements of first and third semesters’ students to compare their level of academic interest. The situations below which English has been imparted in the Colleges are beyond satisfactory. Although Gujarat government has taken many initiative to eradicate the language learning difficulties. All efforts should be made to remedy the draw back; only then the problematic situations will improve.

5.3 Implication of the Study

The significant findings which have emerged in the investigation conducted by the researcher the both, students and teachers are aware of the objectives of the FL course but still they give less importance to FL with compare to commerce subjects as it is their main subjects.

The study provides an objective picture of the impact which will be used in deciding effective ways of creating classroom situations which could be helpful to learners, teachers, trainers and teacher training institutions. Following are the suggestions for improving the standards of English:

1. The teachers of English should be given training for the improvement of their own English. They should attend compulsorily the refresher courses organized by Gujarat University. Attendance in those refresher courses should be made compulsory for the teachers. For new recruitment of teachers posts of English teachers should be separated from teachers of commerce subjects. Those who are good in English and have also studied in English medium should be selected. All this will improve the situations.
2. The teachers should understand fully the different aims of teaching English. She should teach the language keeping the fundamental aims (listening, speaking, reading and writing) as an important aspect. The learners should be enabled to use the language in their day-to-day life situations.

3. The curriculum of the colleges should be carefully planned. It should be made less burdensome and more useful for the learners. It should help the learners to learn things really useful for life. The text books and other activities in the colleges should fulfil the needs and requirements of the children. The curriculum should be made as far as possible more practical type and less theoretical. The student should be able to learn the language fully so that the student is able to make use of it in the daily routine.

4. The physical conditions in the colleges should be given special attention by the college authorities especially in rural areas. Every college should be inspected periodically by the government agencies and by the supervisors. The authorities concerned should check up the failing situations and make special efforts for improvement.

5. Language laboratory and different types of audio-visual aids should be made available in the colleges. The college teachers should also be given training for the handling of different type of sophisticated aids. The teachers should also be acquainted with the libraries from where tapes can be borrowed by the institution for teaching purposes. Digital classroom should be introduced for English language learning project.

6. The teachers in the colleges use defective methods of teaching English. They should use appropriate methods in teaching English language. Through orientation programmes and workshops, they can be acquainted with
the latest techniques of teaching English. They may also be asked to attend training courses in pronunciation.

7. The examination system should be improved keeping in view the aims of teaching English. Examinations should discourage cramming. There should be examinations for testing the different abilities such as listening, speaking, reading and writing. Then there will be real teaching and learning of the language.

8. Though the numbers of students are more in classes but effort should be made to decrease the number of students. For grammar and composition, less number of students should be formed to make teaching easy for the teachers.

9. When the teacher is sincere and dutiful, she should be given freedom to carry on her work to the best of her capabilities and capacity. Everyone should encourage that the teacher to teach the subject by using new techniques and methods.

10. Correction work should be understood in its right perspectives by the college authorities. Correction should be made compulsory for language teacher. She should be given lesser work load so that she can do the total correction work. It will certainly improve the whole situation and help the teacher to teach better and in an effective way.

11. As far as possible, the teachers should be encouraged to carry on research in their day to day working in the colleges. They should be motivated to attend workshops and seminars. Research mindedness on the part of the teachers will certainly improve things.

On the basis of suggestions given above and on its implementation can be able to achieve better results in the teaching-learning of English.
5.4 Discussion of the Result

Findings are followed by a discussion of the results. Finding should be clear, specific, simple and directly relating to the objectives of the study. The present study, identifying the difficulties faced by the students due to above mentioned reasons in Commerce colleges. Objectives were identified keeping the different aspects of the present study in view. The central objectives of the study is to compare the difference between male and female, granted and non-granted Colleges, urban and rural areas, Gujarati and English mediums and first and third semesters. Null hypothesis were formulated taking the above objectives into consideration. As a result of analysis and interpretation of the data collected the investigator was able to obtain the results as follows:

1. There exists significant difference between the difficulty for the first language of commerce students with respect to male and female students of Ahmedabad city. The female students are more efficient though male students due to sincerity and punctuality.

2. When the standard test scores of non-granted and granted colleges are compared, non-granted college students are better with compare to granted colleges students. So there exists the significant difference between non-granted and granted colleges.

3. The marks of Guajarati and English mediums are compared. It is found that English medium students got more marks with compared to Gujarati medium students in English language. Hence there exists significance difference between Gujarati and English mediums as they enjoy it more. It is possible that parental expectations and encroach on a child’s perception of this particular subject.

4. The average of English language of learners belonging to urban areas is higher than the average of English language of the learners of rural areas of commerce colleges of Ahmedabad city who follows the syllabus of Gujarat University. The Colleges of urban areas are well equipped.
5. When the marks of first semester and third semester are compared, it is noticed from the mean that third semester students got more marks in comparison of first semester. So there exists significance difference between first and third semesters. The reason may be the students to take more interest due to the grip over the language after the second semester.

Technique wise, the present study varies five different variables. The variables are male and female, granted and non-granted, urban and rural areas, Gujarati and English mediums and first and third semesters.

According to the variable, the hypothesis are formed and for significance of difference between two groups are found by the calculation of “t” Value. The researcher has tested the null hypothesis between the two variables and significance is checked at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance at 200 degrees of freedom. So the hypothesis is rejected. Rejecting a null hypothesis may be due to small sampling.

5.5 Suggestions

5.5.1 Suggestions at the College Level:

1. Male students need more knowledge and guidance in English language than female students of Commerce Colleges in Ahmedabad city.
2. The educators should construct appropriate curriculum for the male students to increase their proficiency.
3. We need further research to find the cause why boys get less score in English proficiency test and solve their problems.
4. The students of Commerce Colleges need knowledge and guidance to increase their English language proficiency since they do not significantly differ in their English proficiency with Std. XII.
5. Semester I and Semester III have nearly equal English language proficiency. Hence, there can be some common activities like essay writing, poetry recitation, elocution competitions arranged by the colleges for both the semesters.
6. The commerce students of Ahmedabad city need more assistance and acquaintance of English language.
7. There should be different curriculum for commerce students to improve their English language proficiency.
8. The students of rural area of the Commerce Colleges in Ahmedabad city need more guidance with regards to their English language proficiency.
9. College should appoint full time permanent teachers instead of visiting or contractual basis.
10. The college should think on universal syllabus for all the colleges for respective degrees and diploma courses within the state. And semester system should be removed from all the colleges.

5.5.2 Suggestions to the Government:

1. Special funding should be provided to colleges of rural area so that the teachers may bring the necessary change to increase their proficiency of English.
2. Government should sufficiently finance the English Teacher’s Training Institute to make them well equipped.
3. The government should frame appropriate set of courses for the male students and female students separately.
4. The government should appoint full time permanent teachers instead of visiting or contractual basis for 11 months.
5. The Gujarat government should think on universal syllabus for all the colleges for respective degrees and diploma courses within the state. And semester system should be removed from all the colleges.

5.5.3 Suggestions to the College Teachers:

1. The teachers need to encourage male students in order to increase the English language proficiency.
2. The teachers of rural areas should create more interest in their students in order to increase their proficiency of English language.
3. The teacher should take diagnostic test and do the remedial teaching.
4. The teacher should take extra periods for the weak students and encourage them to speak in English.
5. The teacher must raise the spirits of the students to read English newspapers and to listen to news in English. They should also motivate their students to watch English cartoon films.

6. The teacher should teach the students to use the dictionary in the class and read reference books in English.

7. The teacher should guide the students to complete the English practice-book by themselves.

8. The teacher should take help of brilliant students to keep watch on weak students and guide them accordingly.

9. The teacher should organize activities like essay writing, poetry recitation and elocution competitions.

10. The teacher should use different methods of teaching to improve English language proficiency.

5.5.4 Suggestions to the Students:

1. The students should try to speak in English and express their views in English.

2. The student should try to fill up the English practice book by themselves.

3. Weak students should attend the remedial classes in order to increase their English language proficiency.

4. The students should use read English newspapers and listen to news in English. They should also watch English cartoon films.

5. The students should use the dictionary in the class and read reference books in English.

5.5.5 Suggestions for Further Researchers

The present study possesses some problems to the future investigations in the field. They are as follows:

1. Studies may be conducted on English achievement at Diploma level in granted and non-granted Colleges.

2. Studies may be conducted on the influence of socio-linguistics’ on English achievement.

3. Studies may be carried out to find out the attitude of pupils and teachers towards English in English medium Colleges.
4. A study may be conducted on the influence of cultural-linguistics’ on English achievement.

5. A study can be conducted to know whether the qualification and knowledge in English language is sufficient enough to help the teacher to teach other subjects according to the new syllabus.

6. A study to know whether syntax and semantic play an effective role in English language teaching could be taken up.

7. A study to find out whether the major aims and objectives of English language teaching are fulfilled or not by the new syllabus and semester examination pattern can be conducted.

8. Content analysis of the syllabus with reference to the conceptual frame work should be studied in details.

9. A study on the language laboratory and its impacts on the language learners should be conducted.

10. A study on linking up linguistics with English language can be conducted.

5.6 Conclusion

The present research conducted in four zones of Ahmedabad city in Gujarat by administering questionnaires on the difficulties for the first language of commerce colleges in Ahmedabad city.

However, there has been a snowballing request for the English language for the reason that English has become a jaw bone of controversy for educational, social and political foundations. English in country like India nowadays is an emblem of aristocratic objective for standard in teaching in addition to a crammed contribution in countrywide and worldwide life. English is introduced in Gujarat as a medium of introduction and also as a second language.

There are many good teachers of this subject in the colleges. It is widely accepted by Gujarat University and their officers that Gujarat has not taken keen interest in the case of teaching English language and appointing enough English teachers to come across the ultimatum for English language classes. In certain colleges, professors are not
comfortable enough to do not communication in English but they teach English in their lingua franca or regional language classes. These undergraduates learn English language rules that is syntax and replicate count-less words, idioms and phrases on the other hand, they are not competent to converse in English after finishing their graduations.

Gujarat government has taken many initiatives to improve the standard of English language which includes “Ganga-Jamuna” project, English unstoppable, scope, Gunotsav quality check, grading system, refresher courses, national and internal seminars and workshops etc. though National Eligibility Test (NET) and State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) have been taken by UGC (University Grant Commission) for the appointment of professors but it is not yet successful in English language competency.. Ph.D. has been made compulsory for the teachers at graduate and post graduate levels. The Digital English Language Laboratory (DELL) which has been set up with the objective of sponsoring English language through information and communication technology has failed to blast-off.

On the whole, it can be concluded that the standard of English language in commerce colleges was low. The girls, non-granted colleges, urban areas, English medium students and third semester students were superior to boys, granted colleges, rural areas and Gujarati medium and first semester students in learning English language.

The data acquired from the investigation point out that English is extensively being operated as the subject of education and as medium of teaching at various levels of colleges as well as sophisticated education in India but then again, there is a urgent requirement to progress the language teaching techniques in addition to the implementation of the content to twinset the native surroundings. English is given less importance than Accounts and Book Keeping subjects.

English must be taught as it should be taught like a living language in the country, state and city. If commerce colleges in India would be faciliated with sufficient and a multiplicity of instructional media then the commerce colleges would take responsibility of innovative title role as well as practice innovative technological support
of instructional apparatuses. They would turn out to be acquainted with a variation of instructional relocation approaches instead of being dependent on textbooks, chalk boards and lecture methods.

Technologies for example audio-video recording, computer and language laboratories will be additional operational training apparatuses for English dialectal teachings for that language laboratories compromise genuine book learning understanding and familiarity while they are intermingled with current set of courses. If all the English language teachers decide and challenge against the bad situations then there is no reason that they will not be able to succeed in this direction. The newly evolved approaches may be made use of and by applying sincere and honest efforts. The English language must be taught as it should be because it is a global or we can say it a link language as it links the whole world so for its success and for the bright future of the country, state and city particularly in Gujarat it is important.