An Investigation of the Reading Habits among the College of Education Students: An Academic Performance

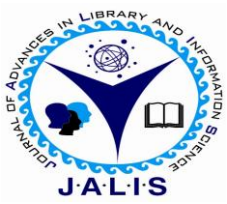
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Abstract

Reading is considered as an important for the overall development of a human being. At current proverb says 'Today's Readers are tomorrow's Leaders' Reading is considered as an essential for the overall improvement of a human being. Reading of books, Magazines, Journals and other study materials are basic on the life of each and every student. The Study investigated Reading Habits among the College of Education Students JSS Sri Manjunatheshwar College of Education, Dharwad Karnataka. The study adopted survey research method. The research instrument used was structured questionnaire. The study found that majority of the students visit library daily for reading and most of the student's favorite place is a library. The study highlights respondents are very enjoy in the reading and strongly agree for reading is influence on academic performance. The study also reveals that reading habits has importance and impact on academic performance of students.
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Keywords
Reading Habits, Reading Preference, College of Education, Library

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1. Introduction

Knowledge is the skill that provides the basis for building acceptance or the identification of beings, and the accompanying basis for shaping an individual's perception of acceptance. Okeke (2000) explains that being able to read is an important outcome for everyone. This is one of the important tasks we have to do whenever we enter the realm of growth and sustainability of something and expand our knowledge by taking into account knowledge and indulgence. Reading books and textbooks is the foundation for the growth of all graduates. This is a learning activity for graduate students. Reading is an important form of knowledge. You are willing to receive and receive the care and development you need. Learning skills enable graduate students to develop the necessary reading skills, gain knowledge on a variety of subjects, and learn how to save effectively.

Adjayi and Alsoe (2010) argue that learning as an educational project is important to education because no graduates have access to overseas education reviews. Learning also occurs in professional circles such as wireless families, intellectual circles, and government circles. The main function of research is to acquire knowledge and acquire knowledge. Education is key to enhancing security, creating value and sharing information (Ogunrombi, 1995). Reading refers to the process of obtaining information, which includes writing letters for a specific purpose (Sandhu, 2016). Reading ability may be in the library. Research is a huge amount of information and will be part of a starting point or explanation written to interpret and support an academic point of view. The library works with our experienced librarians to identify important books and additional news resources to help shape concepts and influence alumni behavior throughout live projects.

2. Objectives

The most important objectives are as follows:

1. To find out the time spent respondents of College of Education on Reading.
2. To study the types of materials are using.
3. To determine the purpose of reading by students.
4. To know the preferred language of Books.
5. To investigate user's satisfaction and influence on academic performance

3. Methodology

The present study is used survey research method. The study tool used was prepared questionnaire method to use for data collection. A study included college of education students of JSS Sri Manjunatheshwar College of Education, Dharwad Karnataka. The researcher distributed 160 questionnaires in college and received 152 questionnaires from students. 43 of students were female and 109 were male students. The data were summarized and percentages were calculated.

4. Scope and Limitation

The current research is limited to students of college of education students of JSS Sri Manjunatheshwar College of Education, Dharwad Karnataka, on the subject of the reading habits on academic performance.

5. Review of literature

Okolo & Ivwighreghweta, (2020)between universities students in Nigeria results showed that 40 per cent of students read only when they require arises. As regards55 per cent of respondents read 2-4 hours, 25 per cent read less than an hour, 20 per cent read for 4-6 hours and none of the respondents read more than 6 hours. Remarkably, 35 per cent of respondents were categorized as moderate readers that are reading 1-4 books in a month while only 7.5 per cent of respondents were considered important readers reading up to 8-12 books in a month. **Sutarti, Tatik. (2017).**Conducted study on efforts to increase students reading interest on Educational Reference through classical guidance and counseling experiential learning model. The study found that the use of classical guidance and counseling experiential learning model gave opportunity for students to deliver their ideas related with the problems in reading interest, and then, being solved together through critical thinking. **Dollah et al. (2017)** 44.8 per cent of the students prefer online reading materials. In this technological era, reading materials can be obtained easily from the Internet. Besides, 20 per cent of them would select magazines over other reading materials. Magazines are typically easier to read as the contents of the magazines are little. Magazines are usually read during leisure time. The other 18.1 per cent and 17.1 per cent choose newspapers and books. As traditional and conventional printed materials may be, some students get more satisfaction by reading them.

Khoi (2016) explained that the students were also asked to rate the level of satisfaction with their reading time. Majority 33 per cent of the students prove that they are whether feeling fine or satisfied nearly 31 per cent with their current reading time. On the other hand, 17 per cent of them claimed to be extremely satisfied with their time and the rest of 20 per cent only feel slightly of the satisfaction or nothing at all. About the large period of time students spend on reading, it may be justifiable for them to feel satisfied with their achievements. **Medar & Kenchakkanavar (2015)** conducted a study on Reading Habits by the Students of Karnatak Science College, Dharwad. The study is adopted survey based questionnaire method to use for data collection. The study found that the number of male respondents is more than the numbers of female respondents and majority of the students visit library daily for reading. The study result shows that large number of student's shows interest to go to the library for reading specific subject books and thhe largest numbers of respondents are interested in reading to pass the examination and to get a good job. **Gallo (2007)**explained books, yield their best to you, if you read them at the age at which every particular masterpiece can ideally be chewed and digested". There is slight knowledge about the day by day reading practices of tertiary education students and how these practices influence their educational success.

6. Data Analysis and Interpretations

Table 1: Distribution of respondents

Sl No	Gender	Distribution	Received	Percentage
1	Male	52	43	28.28%
2	Female	122	109	71.72%
Total		**174**	**152**	**100%**

Response rate 87.35%

Table 1: total of 174 research questionnaires were circulated among the students some of the respondents were absent because of field work. Out of 174 students, only 152 questionnaires were received back with a response rate of 87.35 %. The data discovered that the most popular of the students who took part in the study 109 (71.72%)were female while 43 (28.28%)of the male respondents.

Table 2: Preferred language for reading

Sl No	Languages	Frequency	Percentage
1	Kannada	127	83.56%
2	English	21	13.82%
3	Hindi	03	01.97%
4	Others	01	0.65%
Total		**152**	**100%**

Table-2 describes that preferred language for reading of the respondents. In this table two shows that majority of the respondents 127 (83.56%) are preferred Kannada language and 21 (13.82%) respondents are preferred English to read. 03 (01.97%) respondents are given preference to Hindi and remaining few 01 (0.65%) respondents preferred of other languages. Above table reveals that the majority of the respondents are preferred mother language (Kannada) news papers than other language papers.

Table 3: Distribution of preferred Time for Reading

Sl No	Time	Frequency	Percentage
1	Morning	87	57.26%
2	Evening	45	29.61%
3	Afternoon	03	01.94%
4	Late Night	17	11.19%
Total		**152**	**100%**

Table-3 describes that the respondents are preferred to read in the morning is 87 (57.26%). 45 (29.61%) evening and late night reading habit of the respondents is 17 (11.19%) while very less 03 (01.94%) of the respondents preferred afternoon. This table shows morning as the pet time for reading.

Table 4: Respondents by time spent on Reading

Sl No	Time	Frequency	Percentage
1	Less than one hour	39	25.66%
2	One to Three hours	57	37.50%
3	Three to Five hours	52	34.21%
4	Above Five hours	04	02.63%
Total		**152**	**100%**

Table 4: 39out of 152 respondents which is (25.66%)of the respondents which took part on the study were reading less than an hour while majority 57 (37.50%) were reading more than one to three hours. 52 (34.21%) of the respondents were reading among three to five hours while finally04 (02.63%) of the respondents were reading above 5 hours. Above table reveals that the majority 57 (37.50%) were reading more than one to three hours.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by use of library by students

Sl No	Library Visiting	Frequency	Percentage
1	Every Day	96	63.16%
2	Two to Three times in Week	43	28.28%
3	Once in a Week	13	08.56%
4	Two to Three times in Month	00	00%
Total		**152**	**100%**

Table-5 discusses the regularity of visiting to use the library. 96 (63.16%) respondents are every day visitors and 43 (28.28%) respondents visit the library 2-3 times in a week, 13 (08.56%) respondents visit library once in a week, No ne students visit library once in a 2-3 times in Month. Hence the majority of the students visit library daily for reading.

Table 6: Purpose of Reading

Sl No	Purpose of Reading	Frequency (n=152)	Percentage
1	Self Development	91	59.86%
2	For Examination	142	93.42%
3	For Preparation of CTET/ CET/TET Exam	108	70.58%
4	Get the knowledge and information	97	63.81%
5	To prepare Lesson plan / Assignment	83	54.60%

(Note: multiple answers are permitted n=152)

Table-6explains that purposes of reading. The above explain table shows that majority 142 (93.42%) of the respondents purpose is to for Examination. Most 108 (70.58%) of the respondents purpose is to preparation of CTET/CET/TET exams. 97 (63.81%) respondents are like to get the knowledge and information purposes and 91 (59.86%) of respondents are preferred to get the self development. Finally 83 (54.60%) of respondents purpose is preparation of Lesson plan / Assignment. The table explains that

majority of the respondents are like to reading purpose is to for Examination.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents by Material Mostly Read

Sl No	Purpose of Reading	Frequency (n=152)	Percentage
1	Text books	141	92.76%
2	Reference books	132	86.84%
3	News paper	107	70.39%
4	Magazines	83	54.60%
5	Journals	72	46.15%
6	E –Resources	93	61.18%
7	Stories and novels	37	24.34%
8	Other materials	46	30.26%

(Note: multiple answers are permitted n=152)

Table 7: indicates that the respondents by material most reading. The above mentioned table explains that majority 141 (92.76%) of the respondents preferred text books followed by Reference books 132 (86.84%) respondents, News paper 107 (70.39%) respectively.93 (61.18%) respondents are like to access e-resources and 83 (54.60%) of respondents are preferred to Magazines. Finally 46 (30.26%) of respondents preferred Stories and novels book and followed by other materials. Above table reveal that the majority of the respondents preferred text books.

Table 8: What Reading Format Do You Prefer?

Sl No	Format	Frequency	Percentage
1	Reading from a print book	135	88.82%
2	Reading from an e-reader	03	01.98%
3	Reading from a computer	08	05.26%
4	Reading from your Smartphone	02	01.37%
5	Reading from Tab	04	02.36%
Total		**152**	**100%**

Table 8: indicates that the respondents by preference of reading format. The above mentioned table explains that majority 135 (88.82%) of the respondents preferred print book followed by reading from computer 08 (05.26%) respondents, Tab 04 (70.39%) respectively. Finally 03 (01.98%) respondents are like to e-reader and 02 (01.37%) of respondents are preferred to Smartphone. Above table highlights that the majority of the respondents preferred print books.

Table 9: Preferred favorite place for reading

Sl No	Places	Frequency	Percentage
1	Library	87	57.24%
2	Class Room	08	05.26%
3	College Garden	04	02.64%
4	Home	53	34.86%
Total		**152**	**100%**

Table-9 describes that favorite place for reading. Majority of the respondents 87 (57.24%) preferred place to read in the library and 53 (34.86%) respondents are like to study in their homes. 08 (05.26%) respondents read at the college class rooms and 04 (02.64%) respondents are preferred college garden. According to this table the majority of the student's preferred place is a library than further places.

Table 10: Reading Perception

Sl No	Reading Perception	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very Enjoy	137	90.13%
2	Enjoyable	12	07.89%
3	Just okay	03	01.98%
4	Not at all	00	00%
Total		**152**	**100%**

Table-10 explains that reading perception level of users. Majority 137 (90.13%) of respondents are very enjoy and 12 (07.89%) respondents are Enjoyable. 03 (01.98%) respondents are Just okay by reading of materials. This table highlights respondents are very enjoy in the reading.

Table 11: Influence on Academic Performance

Sl No	Influence on Academic Performance	Frequency	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	146	96.06%
2	Agree	05	03.28%
3	Disagree	01	00.66%
4	Strongly disagree	00	00%
Total		**152**	**100%**

Table-11 explains that influence on academic performance level of users. Majority 146 (96.06%) of

respondents are strongly agree and 05 (03.28%) respondents are agree. Only 01 (00.66%) respondents disagree by reading. This table highlights strongly agree respondents are more than others.

7. Findings

i. This research paper represents the number of female respondents is more than the numbers of male respondents.
ii. Majority of the respondents read in the morning followed by evening.
iii. Majority of the students visit library daily for reading.
iv. Majority of the students' favorite place is a library than further places.
v. Study explains that majority of the students are like to reading purpose is to for Examination and followed by competitive.
vi. Majority of the respondents preferred text books followed by Reference Books.
vii. The study highlights respondents are very enjoy in the reading and strongly agree for reading is influence on academic performance.

8. Recommendations of the Study

Improving students' reading skills and transforming them into long-term students is essential to building a knowledge society. Learning is important because it gives people important knowledge and understanding, not only to build their lives but also to make a positive contribution to the economic growth of the nation. Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made with the aim of improving student reading habits.

i. Teachers should pay special attention to developing a positive learning attitude in students by emphasizing comprehension skills and strategies in order to promote effective reading.
ii. College students' access to specialized reading materials during their leisure time can be guaranteed.
iii. Tasks can be organized by analysis to improve the learning habits of college students.
iv. College students can be encouraged to improve their learning habits.
v. Among college students who have excellent reading habits may give presentations and share their inspiring reading skills with others.
vi. Activities may be organized to advertise student counseling books.
vii. Students should develop / develop critical thinking skills and apply good comprehension / reading strategies equally; this makes them a successful student.
viii. A competent student should enjoy reading more of the lessons, in order to increase his vocabulary, therefore, students should learn to entertain and acquire knowledge and not just read to pass their tests / questions.

9. Conclusion

'Learning practice is linked to the whole process of improving learning and learning success is involved in successful learning'. Reading is important for the lives of all students. It is useful for student academic performance. Practicing reading will help them become students for the rest of their lives. Learning is very important in everyone's life, it frees one from the shackles of ignorance. It is an effective way to integrate and understand the knowledge of personal growth and development. Practicing reading will prepare students for a new responsible and independent life. Learning plays a very important role in the educational field. It helps students to be positive and stay informed. It is one of the most important functions in the learning process; in fact, learning begins as soon as the process of learning or education begins in our lives. Reading is a very important issue that is not only fun but also necessary; a basic educational tool (Chettri and Rout, 2013).

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