

Periodical Reading Preferences among Students and Working People: An Evaluative Study

A Dissertation for course code and course title: LIS 651 &
Dissertation

Credits: 16

Submitted in partial fulfilment of masters / bachelor's degree
in M.L.I.Sc.

By

Santoshi Nilkanth Tirodkar

Seat Number: 22P0010027

ABC ID: 339986695868

PRN Number: 201805957

Under the supervision of

Mr Rohan L. Parab

D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies

Library and Information Science



GOA UNIVERSITY

April 2024

EXAMINED BY

ROHAN L. PARAB



SEAL OF THE SCHOOL

**PROGRAMME DIRECTOR
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION
SCIENCE**

**D. D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences
& Behavioural Studies
Goa University**

DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that the data presented in this Dissertation report entitled “**Reading Preferences among Students and Working People: An Evaluative Study**” is based on the results of investigations carried out by me in the **Library and Information Science** at the **D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University** under the Supervision of **Mr. Rohan Parab** and the same has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of a degree or diploma by me. Further, I understand that **Goa University** or its authorities will not be responsible for the correctness of observations/experimental or other findings given in the dissertation.

I hereby authorize the University authorities to upload this dissertation on the dissertation repository or anywhere else as the UGC regulations demand and make it available to any one as needed.

Date: 19th April 2024

Place: Taleigao, Goa


Santoshi Nilkanth Tirodkar

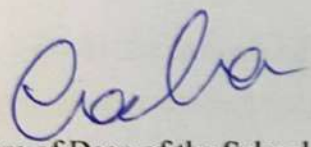
Seat Number: 22P0010027

COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation report "**Periodical Reading Preferences among Students and Working People: An Evaluative Study**" is a Bonafide work carried by **Ms Santoshi Nilkanth Tirodkar** under my supervision in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **MLISc. In the Discipline Library and Information Science** at the **D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University.**


Mr Rohan Parab

Date: 19th April 2024


Signature of Dean of the School/Programme Director

Date: 19th April 2024

Place: Taleigao, Goa



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At the outset, I attribute the successful completion of this dissertation to God for giving me the strength and energy, without which I would not have been able to complete this dissertation.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude and indebtedness to Mr Rohan Parab, guide and Assistant Professor at Library and Information Science Programme, Goa University for his continuous inspiring supervision, scholarly guidance, consistent encouragement, wholehearted support, throughout the course of this investigation, preparation of dissertation and successful completion without which this would not have been possible.

It's my privilege to avail this opportunity to express my gratitude to all respondents, for supporting and giving me, all the relevant data and valuable information which was needed for carrying out this dissertation by filling out my questionnaire without which it would not have been possible to conduct good research on my topic.

A very special thanks goes to my family and friends for their constant moral support and encouragement.

Finally, I would like to thank all other people who are not listed above but in one way or another enabled the success of this study.

Santoshi Nilkanth Tirodkar

Library and Information Science Programme

Goa University

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1	6
INTRODUCTION	6
1.0 Introduction	6
1.2 Review of literature:	6
1.3 Objectives of the study:	8
1.4 Scope and limitation of the study:	8
1.5 Hypothesis:	8
1.6 Research methodology:	8
1.7 Organization of the study:	9
CHAPTER 2	10
LITERATURE REVIEW	10
References	26
CHAPTER 3	33
OVERVIEW	33
3.1 Introduction	33
3.2 History of reading	33
3.2.1: Reading as a performance	34
3.2.2: Reading silently	35
3.3.3: Print revolution	36
3.4 Characteristics of good readers	37
3.5 Reading Techniques	37
3.6 Types of reading process	39
3.7 Online Reading platforms	40
References	42
CHAPTER 4	43
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	43
4.1: Average time spend in library on each visit?	43
CHAPTER 5	57
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	57
5.1: Findings	57
5.2: Suggestions	58
5.3: Testing of hypothesis	59
5.5: Conclusion	60
Bibliography	61

Lists of figures

Figure 4. 1 Time spend in library on each visit	43
Figure 4. 2 Periodicals used on a regular basis	44
Figure 4. 3 Purpose of reading periodicals	45
Figure 4. 4 Factors influencing choice of periodicals.....	46
Figure 4. 5 Engagement in reading periodical	47
Figure 4. 6 Access to reading periodicals	48
Figure 4. 7 Lack of money discourages from buying periodicals.....	49
Figure 4. 8 Preferred topic	50
Figure 4. 9 Most preferred reading language.....	51
Figure 4. 10 Credibility of the source	52
Figure 4. 11 Preference	53
Figure 4. 12 Changes in periodical reading habits in time.	54
Figure 4. 13 Preferred place for reading	55
Figure 4. 14 Periodical recommendation	56

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

One of the earliest means of bringing culture and knowledge to the masses was reading. As the number of intellectually stimulating encounters rises, it contributes to the enrichment of an individual's personality in society. One of the most widely read books provides us with daily news and commentary. It is called the newspaper. Reading is simply an intellectual and physical process in which we evaluate what is written through thought and visual examination. However, because reading information can take many forms, including books, articles, journals, advertisements, and so on, we must also work on strengthening our concentration and being prepared to participate in reading activities.

1.2 Review of literature:

(Mintu, A study on the newspaper reading habits of post graduate students in West Bengal state university , 2020)-The study revolved around post graduate students in west Bengal state university. In which format students like to read the newspaper. How newspaper help students in their academics as well as daily life. Student's preference are more towards Bengali language newspaper. Suggestions are also given to improve the reading habits, increase of subscription of newspaper, and need to create awareness among students, in order to motivate them to read newspaper.

(Banu Kadeeja, 2018)In their study entitled as "newspaper reading habits among the students of Farook College, Kozhikode. Emphasized on role played by newspaper in day today life. Benefits of reading newspaper daily. Students mostly prefer Malayan newspaper. Lack of time is major factor for the student. Most of the student preferred to read newspaper in print format.

(Sahil, 2021) In his article "newspaper reading culture amongst the university students", purpose of conducting this study is to know about frequency of preferred

reading format. Factors which motivate student to read newspaper to know about their experience. Type of section in newspaper they prefer to read. Study also found that that time spent for reading newspaper is less than 30 minute by respondent. Student prefer to keep article clipping for further references. Reading habits have been affected mostly in COVID-19, most of the respondent preferred both print and e-newspaper for reading. Suggestions were given for those readers who do not read anything.

(Gaur rupesh, 2018) Conducted a study entitled as "newspaper reading habit among students of degree colleges in Haryana: A study" To have a brief idea a newspaper reading habits of students. Time spent on reading newspaper and problems faced while reading. Study revealed that most of the students preferred education section in the newspaper, it was also seen that newspaper is important source of getting current and updated information of day today events happening in the world, it helps in developing communication skills, changing lifestyle etc.

(Dhiman, 2022) The study highlights the newspaper reading habits of undergraduate and post graduate students of Kurushetra University. It highlight the role played by newspaper in society and democracy. Questionnaire was circulated among students and majority of respondent were female students. More than (30%) students spent 2 hours for reading newspaper. Majority of respondents prefers Times of India newspaper. Newspapers provide information not only of events but also of many entities others such as wisdom, financial information articles, opinions of editor etc. Classifieds etc.

(Indira N. d., 2018) Conducted a survey on topic "newspaper reading habits of post graduate students of Mizoram University." Highlight the importance of newspaper and its benefits. Helps to develop the vocabulary and to prepare for competitive exam. Findings of the study stated that (73.1%) respondents read newspapers just for getting information. Vonglaini is most preferred local newspaper in Mizo language and Times of India in English language. Newspaper reading helps students in developing language and communication skills.

1.3 Objectives of the study:

To find out purpose of reading periodicals and their opinions and to identify the factors affecting reading of periodicals.

To determine the frequency of regular respondents in reading periodicals.

To ascertain the reading preferences of respondent.

To identify the outcomes of this reading.

1.4 Scope and limitation of the study:

This study is confined to students and working people. Any individual can be a part of this study and give his/her responses.

1.5 Hypothesis:

1. Marathi is the most preferred language in periodicals for reading.
2. Newspaper is most widely read periodical.

1.6 Research methodology:

Extensive review of literature; information and data will be acquired from available sources.

Tools such as MS-excel will be used to assess and analyze the data collected.

The APA style manual will be utilized for references and citations.

Google forms will be used to collect the data along with questionnaire through hardcopy.

1.7 Organization of the study:

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Chapter 3: Overview

Chapter 4: Data Analyses and Interpretation

Chapter 5: Finding, Suggestions, Testing of hypothesis and Conclusion.

References

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of related literature is critical to the new research process because each study has a specific goal. The study of relevant literature includes finding, replying to, and evaluating research reports, as well as reporting on the present research endeavour. A literature review describes what others have stated about this topic, what theories have been applied to it, and what flaws in current research might be highlighted so that others do not duplicate the same research.

1. (Ambika m., 2018) in their article "Newspaper reading habits among postgraduate students of Periyar University, Tamil Nadu". Newspaper is the source of getting information or news around the globe. Reading newspaper daily helps readers to connect with world. Study revealed that (94.97%) respondent read Tamil newspapers at library, (89.94%) student's preference are towards print version of newspaper. Suggestions are also mentioned library should increase the subscription of newspaper. Need to create awareness among students about variety of news portals. Student are not that much aware of advantages of online newspaper.

2. (Nazia, 2017) in her paper "Reading habits of newspaper among the engineering students and academic staff: A survey of Jahangir bad institute of technology, Barabanki". Study focuses on reading habits and newspaper. Reading helps individual to think differently on the topic. Reading boosts our imagination capacity. Role played by newspaper in shaping or enhancing our reading habits. Finding of the study stated that (49.98%) users spent less than one hour for reading the newspaper. The Economic TIMES Newspaper are most preferred newspaper by users. Data of the study reveals that users prefer to go in the libraries after having the option of digital environment.

3. (Sharma Chetan, 2019) in their research article "Newspaper reading habits among the students of university college Kurushetra: A case study". Newspaper is primary source of getting current and up to date events and happening in the surrounding. E-newspaper are most preferred by students. It had something for everyone like tips for

housecraft. Study reveals that Punjab kesari and Dainik bhaskar is most prefer and popular newspaper among the users. User preferred Hindi language newspaper.

4. **(Mintu, A Study on the Newspaper Reading Habits of Post Graduate Students in West Bengal, 2023)** the study revolved around post graduate students in West Bengal State University. In which version students like to read the newspaper. How newspaper help students in their academic as well as daily life. Students' preference is more towards Bengali language newspaper. Suggestions were also given to improve the reading habits, increase of subscription of newspaper, and need to create awareness among students, in order to motivate them to read newspaper.

5. **(Kadeeja Banu, 2018)** in their study entitled as "Newspaper reading habits among the students of Farook College, Kozhikode. Emphasized on role played by newspaper in day today life. Benefits of reading newspaper daily. Students mostly prefer Malayam newspaper. Lack of time is major factor for the students. Most of the students preferred to read newspaper in print format.

6. **(Sahil, Newspaper reading culture amongst the university students, 2021)** in his article "Newspaper reading culture amongst the university students", purpose of conducting this study is to know about frequency of preferred reading format. Factors which motivate students to read newspaper. To know about their experience. Type of section in newspaper they prefer to read. Study also found that time spent for reading newspaper is less than 30 minutes by respondent. Student prefer to keep article clipping for further references. Reading habits have been affected mostly in COVID-19. Most of the respondent preferred both print and e-newspaper for reading. Suggestions were given for those readers who do not read anything.

7. **(Gaur Rupesh, 2018)** Conducted a study entitled as "Newspaper reading habits amongst students of degree colleges in Haryana: A study". To have a brief idea on newspaper reading habits of students. Time spent on reading newspaper and problem faced

while reading. Study revealed that most of the students preferred education section in newspaper. More than (40%) of student's preference was towards e-newspaper. It was also seen that newspaper is important source of getting current and updated information of day today events happening in the world. It helps in developing communication skills, changing lifestyle etc.

8. **(Dhiman, 2022)** The study highlights the newspaper reading habits of undergraduate and post graduate students of Kurushetra University. It highlights the role played by newspaper in society and democracy. Questionnaire was circulated among students and majority of respondent were female students. More than (30%) were students spent 2 hours for reading newspaper. Majority of respondents preferred Times of India newspaper. Newspapers provide information not only of events but also of many entities others such as wisdom, financial information articles, opinion of editor etc., classifieds etc.

9. **(Indira N. D., 2018)** conducted a survey on topic "Newspaper reading habits of post graduate students of Mizoram University." Highlight the importance of newspaper and its benefits. Helps to develop the vocabulary and to prepare for competitive exam. Finding of the study stated that (73.1%) respondents read newspaper for just getting information. Vonglaini is most preferred local newspaper in Mizo language and Times of India in English language. Newspaper reading helps students in developing language and communication skills.

10. **(Nagashetti v.n., 2015)** In their research article "Newspaper reading habits among the students of municipal arts and commerce college, Laxmeshwar: A sociological perspective". Reading the newspaper is one of the most important ways to learn current events and general information, both of them are essential elements of education. Reading a newspaper provides students with easy access to current events and motivational things etc. findings of the study reveal that majority of students read Prajavani and Vijayani newspapers.

11. **(Kumar Devendra, 2011)** the study focuses on the newspaper reading habits of university students at Chaudhary Charan Singh University in India. It emphasizes the importance of newspapers in improving reading habits, knowledge and awareness among students, contributing to multicultural structure, and facilitating intercultural understanding. The university library plays a crucial role in providing access to a wide range of reading materials, including books, journal, theses and newspapers, investing significantly in acquiring these resources. The methodology used in the study includes using questionnaires and personal interviews to collect data from PG students, M.Phil. Students and research scholars. Finding reveal that students predominantly read newspapers in Hindi or English languages, spends about 1-2 hours daily reading newspapers and primarily read newspapers to gain information and enhance their general knowledge. The main sources of newspapers for students are individual subscriptions, university libraries and students' hostels. Dainik Jagran and the Times of India are the most popular newspapers among the university students. The study concludes by emphasizing the role of newspapers in fostering reading habits among university students and the importance of libraries should display newspapers effectively and keep users informed about new educational information.

12. **(Mir Amin Haamid, 2019)** conducted a survey on topic "reading habits of students of Jammu and Kashmir: a case study of district Anantnag ". Highlights the importance of reading, how it helps the individual in developing and acquiring knowledge. Discusses the opinions of scholars on reading habits e.g. Like sir Richard steek quoted "reading is to mind what exercise is to body". Study reveals that students preferred to read at home. (89.43%) respondent are encourage and motivated by their parents for reading.

13. **(Muhammad Ali, 2022)** Conducted a study on topic "the newspaper reading habits of students: a case study of university of Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan." Newspaper is important source of getting information for all age group. It is available in print and e-paper but people still prefer print version of newspaper. Finding of the study reveal that (56%) respondent read newspaper regularly. Politics is important topic for (54%) users.

14. **(Medar Anand S., 2015)** Conducted a study on the topic "Reading Habits by the Students of Karnataka Science College, Dharwad: A Study". The most important and crucial element for creating a well-read society in the world is the reading habit. It describes a person's actions and helps them develop reasoning skills and generate original ideas. Study reveals that there are more male respondents than female. Students prefer to read at home rather than library. The most significant growth in learning is the habit of learning.

15. **(Dar Bilal Ahmad, 2019)** Conducted a study on "Reading Habits and Attitudes of Undergraduate Students: A Gender Based Comparative Study of Government Degree College (Boys) and Government Degree College for Women, Anantnag J and K". Developing a reading habit is essential for creating an educated society in the modern world. It shapes a person's personality and helps in the development of suitable ideas and unique concepts. Study determined that students reading habits were affected by social media. Poor reading habits is the main behind students scoring less marks in their academics? The more they read, the better will be the performance.

16. **(Aliye, 2018)** Conducted a study on topic on "A Research on Readings Habits of University Students: Sample of Ankara University and Erciyes University". The development of a person's reading habit has an important effect on how well they are able to maintain their basic reading skills throughout life and advance to practical and essential literacy. Among the conditions for both social and individual development is a great reading habit, which is demanded of university students. The majority of students at both universities are unable to distinguish between global and Turkish literature. Books are purchased by the students at both colleges for their reading pleasure. The majority of students at both universities like to read periodicals and books.

17. **(Suresh N, 2022)** conducted a survey on topic "A Survey on Reading Habit of Law Students in Tamil Nadu during COVID-19: A Case Study". The COVID-19 pandemic

has had a major effect on everyday life, with the school systems in India seeing the most damage. The impact of the COVID-19 lockdown on Tamil Nadu law students' methods of reading has been examined in this study. According to the study's findings, (76%) of Tamil Nadu's law students read primarily through their cell phones, with only (14%) having access to laptops and (4%) having tablets during the COVID-19 lockdown. The results of this study show that one factor prohibiting people from reading during the COVID-19 shutdown is their extensive use of social media.

18. **(Waghmare & Bhavikatti, 2018)** in their paper entitled as "Reading Habits among the Undergraduate Students of Government First Grade College Bidar (Karnataka, India): A Case Study". Reading is the art of interpreting printed or written words. Curriculum reading is confined to the reading of the textbooks prescribed for the various courses. Co-curricular reading goes beyond textbooks, which are related to or slant to their subjects, and extracurricular reading involves the reading of general books like fiction, biographies, and other general books. Students' favorite newspapers are those written in Kannada, such as Prajavani, Vijay Karnataka, and Kannada Prabha.

19. **(Oktay Akarsu A, 2014)** conducted research on topic "The Reading Habits of University Students Studying English Language and Literature in the Digital Age". To know the present reading habits and attitudes of Ataturk University. Technology has become more rooted in every aspect of our lives. Students' reading habits have changed from paper-based to reading online. Reading is necessary for developing other essential linguistic skills, such as writing, listening, and speaking. The majority of participants (88%) thought that 'book reading' was the most helpful method of developing reading skills. In today's ever-changing world, people's reading habits have begun to become increasingly digital as technology gets better. Study revealed that Media and technology impacted respondents' reading habits. Most of the participants spend many hours in front of their computer screens.

20. (Shameem, 2016) Conducted a study on research topic entitled as "Reading Habits and Attitudes of UMSKAL Undergraduates". The study looked into the reading habits and attitudes of ESL undergraduate students at a Malaysian public institution, highlighting the importance of successful reading in foreign language learning. The findings raised concerns about the prominence of online materials, given that the majority of students use them on a daily basis. Surprisingly, the vast majority preferred reading in Malay, with only (18.5%) using English resources. This predilection for the native language raises concerns regarding potential barriers to acquiring foreign language proficiency. Addressing these findings is critical to improving students' reading skills and facilitating skills in the target language.

21. (Pereira Shamin, 2017) Conducted research on topic entitled as "Role of Public Libraries in Promoting Reading Habits". The focus group of study are students of Rosary College of Commerce and Arts, Navelim, Goa only. Highlights the importance of reading in person's life. Reading is important in order to develop a critical thinking. Impact of social networking sites on student's life and on reading. Study reveals that (74.93%) students did not read any books, in the digital era (63.2%) student's preference are towards print format, schools do not have library classes. Suggestions were also mentioned like public libraries they can provides user's kindles, e-tablets and others things which were used for e-resources. Due to social media sites, there is less reading happened among students and need to solve this issue here central library plays important role in inculcating, promoting reading habits among students.

22. (Kumar baldev, 2016) In this research paper authors tries to find out the usage of newspapers among the students of Haryana Collage of Technology and Management, Kaithal. Reading newspaper will make users aware about current affairs but also helps to develops vocabulary skills etc. Female students were more than male students. Findings of the study reveals that student's preference were towards English language newspapers in both print and online format. The most suitable or comfortable place for reading newspaper is library. The article concluded with some recommendations to build on reading habits and usage of newspaper among college students. Like to arrange seminars, quiz competitions etc.

23. (C.Krishnamurthy, 2015) A research was conducted in Karnataka University, Dharwad to understand the newspaper reading habits among post-graduate students. A

newspaper is not about getting the news of day today happening but it also helps us to connect with advancing world and many more. It is medium for authors and readers to express their idea on particular/specific topic. Findings of the study reveals that (97.95%) read Karnataka newspapers, (93.88%) of the students preferred print newspapers and Only 6 preferred online. Suggestions were also mentioned to encourage students to read newspapers. Need to create awareness among students about news portals. Newspapers is also helpful for students in many aspects such as competitive examinations, getting the updates on job interviews.

24. **(Baba Jamiah, 2020)** this study analyses the reading habit and students' attitudes towards reading in the faculty of education in University Teknologi Mara, Puncak Alam. Highlights the importance/advantages of reading daily and how it's beneficial in our daily to become a better citizen. Factors that play a crucial role in developing reading habits. Parents and friends, motivation from teachers etc. The advancement in technology has affected the reading habits. Finding of the study reveals that (37.5%) respondents read daily something on academic reading and the main medium is websites. Institutions like universities and colleges can encourage students in developing strong reading habits by giving them increased access to internet-based databases and electronic materials.

25. **(Kori Dayanandappa, 2018)** conducted research on "newspaper reading habits among the users of Sarvajanika vachanalaya Belgavi, Karnataka, India: A Case study". Reading newspaper is a lifelong skill. It not only improves our academic achievement, but also encourages growth in our lifestyle, attitude. Findings of the study reveals that majority of respondents preferred to read in morning time. (62.4%) respondents are preferring library for reading. Sarvajanika vachanalaya in Belgavi is a popular spot to do newspaper reading.

26. **(Ramakrishnan N., 2016)** has conducted a study to know the Net news reading habits of Arts and Science College students. News on the internet is more rapid and creative. There are also audio and video clips involved. In comparison to printed newspapers, it is livelier. A vast collection of matters can be read on the internet news. If one has a laptop or an Android, Windows, or iOS smartphone with a net card, they can read it anytime, anywhere. The findings of the study, 68% of college students

studying in science and the arts read the news occasionally, (22%) did so once a month, and 8% do it weekly, and 2% do so monthly once.

27. (Bunyamin, 2019) conducted a study titled as "a study on using university library and reading habits of students: a study on Tishk international university students in Erbil, Iraq". The ways that students use the library and what individuals choose to read differ significantly all through learners. Statistics shows that readers of newspapers have very poor reading habits compared to book readers, who have significantly better reading habits. Understanding the root causes of problems is necessary because usage habits differ. From the study it was found that students had good reading habits and were making significant use of the university library. However, it was found that students reading habits for newspaper were weaker than their reading habits for books.

28. (A.K.M. Eamin Ali Akanda, 2013) it is believed that reading is crucial to a person's complete growth. However, the general public's reading habits are declining, especially among younger people, as a result of the introduction of modern digital technology, particularly the rising popularity of social networking on the web, mobile phones, televisions, and other forms of entertainment. Instead of reading for pleasure or aimlessly, the students read books and other materials with a purpose and particular goals in mind. The majority of students believe that reading is essential because it helps them grow as people and stay current with the times. This is really very positive. Studying and reading go hand in hand. Additionally, learning promotes general personal, professional, and mental development. Reading helps people grow stronger in all ways, in addition to providing them with new ideas, competence, and thoughts.

29. (Nau, 2023) Conducted a study among students of Arunachal Pradesh to know there books and newspaper reading habits. Reading boosts students' understanding and awareness of current affairs, which makes it a crucial and important part of education. Newspapers, magazines, journals, books, and any other printed content are a few examples of reading materials. Thus, it is the best way to increase language skills and communication skills, and it also helps students attain better academics. The most-used newspaper among Arunachal Pradesh college students is the Arunachal Times. Topic in which students are interested is political/ social issues. The growth of a student's vocabulary and interpersonal abilities in school, college, and university is made easier by their reading habits.

30. **(Florence, 2017)** It states that the key to academic achievement is reading. It is the basis of every course that an institution offers. Assessing reading habits and methods for improving the skill among College of Education students is therefore essential. In order to widen their vocabulary, students should read more articles and books. Whenever they wish to remain updated students should always go to the library first. Also, it was concluded that fifty percent of the respondents liked to read periodicals, newspapers, and journals, which are books with information. Recommendations are also given to improve/encourage the reading habits of students: Students should have access to reading materials via their parents. Teachers should also set aside the opportunity for students to discuss their assignments both in groups and individually to enable them to understand the importance of favouring a reading culture.

31. **(Rosli, 2017)** analysed the how much, when, how often, and what an individual reads are the variables that influence their reading habits. In a nutshell up, reading is a habit that combines written content, online resources, and books. The consequences that each material can have varies, their methods of reading. The reading statistics may be a little skewed because different people have different perspectives on reading. While some may believe they read regularly, in reality, all they have been reading is content from Facebook or other social media posts. It is only fair to estimate how much these students read and how they feel about it, as their upbringing can have an impact on how they are taught to read.

32 **(K.S.Swaminathan, 2017)** conducted research to know the newspaper reading habits of students of arts colleges in Madurai, Tamil Nadu. The art of learning something involves reading. Newspapers are the storehouse of knowledge and provide perspectives on a variety of communities. Newspaper promotes an enthusiasm of reading and make it easier to differentiate between readers and non- readers. It improves one's ability for expressing oneself. A person's imagination develops by reading. Findings of the study reveals that (58.62%) preferred Tamil language newspaper. (52.87%) spent less than 30 min to read the newspapers. In an attempt to make it easier and reduce the price of newspaper reading for young people, the study recommends parents provide an environment that promotes reading and needs good cooperation from students in order to read newspaper.

33. (Samsuddin, 2021) besides writing and arithmetic, reading is one of the literacy abilities. The initial set of capacities a person has to have in order to stay competent in daily life involves reading ability. As everybody knows, reading can help the reader understand an idea more thoroughly while also providing meaning to an observation. It is also one of the tasks that is known to provide its readers with many benefits. Reading is known as a reading habit because it is a habit that began in childhood and has grown into an ongoing way for people to enjoy passing time in their leisure hours, gain knowledge, and become obsessed with finding books or reading materials that they like.

34. (Nancy, 2018) the newspaper is a kind of printed content made up of numerous printed pages of paper. It has educational content about society, politics, movies, education, occurrences, news, and reviews. It gives news on a regional, national, and global scale. There are several language variants available. A newspaper is a knowledge storehouse that provides details on various tests and particular social groups. The study findings indicate that (52.72%) respondent preferred to read newspaper in library. The majority of respondents claimed that the Malayalam Manorama is the most accessible newspaper for getting news out of the six newspapers to which the institution subscribes. From the study it is concluded reading the newspaper helps the students to become the responsible citizen, increasing the general knowledge etc.

35. (Suryawanshi Manoj, 2018) the study focuses on the reading habits of hospitality students in Pune city, with male students being more confident about newspaper reading and technology use than female students. Most respondents, aged 19 to 21 read newspapers daily, preferring them over other sources of information. There is a preference for Times of India as a major source, followed by internet through mobile, with a lesser focus on other newspaper like Indian Express and Hindustan Times. Sports is a favourite section for students, with a preference for electronic media over print media. Newspapers play a significant role in improving reading habits, knowledge and awareness, holding value for students in different specializations. The study aims to raise awareness among hotel management students about hospitality newspapers and their importance for career development. Recommendations include encouraging students to read traditional newspapers alongside online source and considering the environmental impact of excessive paper waste from newspaper reading habits. Data analysis shows that male students are more active in providing feedback, with most

respondents aged 19 to 21 having daily newspaper reading habit. While students visit libraries less frequently, they prefer newspapers like Times of India and internet sources for information. Sports is a favourite section, overshadowing other news categories, with electronic media being the preferred source for continual information about hospitality. Students find electronic source more accessible and faster than traditional print media.

36. **(Rajanikant, 2018)** one of the earliest means of bringing culture and knowledge to the masses was reading. As the number of stimulating intellectual encounters rises, they contribute to the development of a person's character in the community. One of the most widely read periodicals offers us regular commentary and news. It is called the newspaper. Finding of the study reveals that the most popular newspaper among users were Gujarat Samachar and Sandesh newspaper. Times of India is most popular English language newspaper among students. Students get access to newspaper is through college library. They get motivation of reading newspaper is from their parents. Newspapers remain an excellent option for getting all kinds of news to keep up-to-date on daily information. Reading newspapers is a beneficial practice and imaginative exercise for all citizens globally.

37. **(Mirza Quratulain, 2021)** this study Analyse the various ways in which Pakistani students utilize technology for reading purposes. Worldwide, the way people live have evolved as a result of advancements in technology. Many social networking sites and apps have grown significantly due to technological advances. That led to significant advancements in ways of communicating. Revealed that just a few percent of students use social networking sites and other devices for reading. Also, the results revealed that a few students faced difficulties while trying to find suitable and free online reading materials since they lack digital literacy. However, the study also found that some college students utilized social networking sites like Facebook as well as What Sapp for sharing material to read and gain knowledge.

38. **(Zaheer Ahmad, 2020)** Being the very first and main source of encouragement for improving and increasing learning capacity via the growth of a regular reading habit, parents are very successful in establishing reading habits in their children. This study's main goals were to ascertain families' opinions on the effect of reading for pleasure on their child's overall academic performance and the different reading roles parents play

in their children's academic, social, and communication growth. Students who regularly read for leisure perform better in school, and vice versa. Families are well aware of the importance of their reading habits and how they're helpful to their intellectual growth. Reading behaviours and cognitive development, especially children's social, communication, and learning abilities, correspond in an equal way.

39. **(Jatana Meena, 2017)** Reading in the modern era is not only restricted to books; it can additionally be performed via the internet, which has changed users' regular reading habits. In a digital world, information technology is an electronic way of preserving effective tools. The majority of social scientists feel that all of the social science libraries need to be networked together so that, before accessing a particular library, one can examine its catalogue by signing in with a password.

40. **(Rafiq Muhammad, 2019)** the study conducted by Rafiq and his team aimed to investigate the effects of social media on the reading habits of students in Pakistan. Through a quantitative inquiry, the study found that social media, particularly Facebook, WhatsApp, Google+ and YouTube was used daily by students, mostly through cell phones. The study revealed positive effects of social media on reading habits, such as increased socialization, ease in accessing information and collaboration opportunities. However distraction during study time was noted as a negative consequence, and there were differences in opinions between male and female students on certain effects. The study indicated that students accessed social media mostly through cell phones and personal computers. Moreover, the findings showed that while there were positive effects of social media on reading habits, such as facilitating study and providing access to information, there were also negative impacts like distraction and reduced study time. The study suggests launching mobile applications for reading engagement and introducing orientation programs on social media usage to promote a reading culture among students. The research findings underscore both positive and negative impacts of social media on students reading habits. The study recommends the implementation of mobile apps for academic engagement and orientation programs at universities.

41. **(Fatma Susar Kirmizi, 2014)** having good reading comprehension is one of the best tools people can have for their social and academic lives. It comes before all other skills as well. Reading has many meanings because it is so important. The primary goal

of education in the information age is to develop people who can think, communicate their ideas clearly, critique, conduct research, read, understand, apply their knowledge, and teach others.

42. **(Y., 2014)** the study conducted by Y. Sudharani, a librarian at Vikrama Simhapuri University College Nellore, focused on the newspaper readings habits of postgraduate students. A survey method was used with 200 questionnaires distributed to the students of which 152 responses were received. The analysis revealed that most students at V.S University read newspaper daily, with The Hindu and Eendu being the preferred newspapers in English and Telugu. The findings also highlighted that student's prioritized reading the employment and education sections in newspapers. Newspapers plays significant role in creating and promoting reading habits among university students. The study emphasized the importance of reading for improving vocabulary skills, knowledge and overall reading enjoyment. It also indicated the student's willingness to read newspapers is reflective of their current reading habits. The research showed that students at various universities prefer different sections of newspapers, with a strong emphasis on educational and employment related content. The study uncovered various findings, including the students preference for reading newspapers in Telugu and English, the favoured newspapers being Eenadu and the Hindu and the sections of newspapers that students read most frequently. The research also identified motives for reading newspapers, barriers faced by students and the increasing trends of reading newspapers in electronic format. Recommendations were made to improve newspapers use and reading habits among university students such as providing adequate newspaper resources and organizing events to encourage knowledge gathering and academic participation.

43. **(Majumdar Dipika, 2013)** the study focuses on the newspaper reading habits of students at world university of Bangladesh. Reading newspapers is seen as a way to build knowledge and improve reading skills. The study aims to identify factors influencing students reading habits and make recommendations to enhance newspaper reading. The research reveals that parents play significant role in influencing reading habits, and the university environment can also impact students reading behaviours. Findings indicate that most students prefer reading newspaper in Bangla, with males being the majority of readers. Most students spend less than an hour daily on newspaper

reading. And self- subscription is the main source of newspapers. Print Copies remain the preferred medium over internet versions, with popular choices being Daily Prothom Alo and Daily Star. The study concludes that reading newspapers can improve the general knowledge and suggests recommendations like creating supportive reading environment, encouraging cooperation among stakeholders, providing adequate newspaper access in the university libraries and promoting the habit of reading English newspapers. Overall the research emphasizes the importance of newspaper reading habits in shaping students' knowledge and attitudes.

44. **(Mohammad Fazli Baharuddin, 2015)**-A component related to literacy is reading. However, reading is not a simple activity by nature. It is more essential to understand the importance of these patterns than it is simply to be capable of recognizing and speaking one character or just a handful of symbols that are arranged in a particular manner. Although the government attempts to encourage good reading habits, little is known about the amount and type of reading that students participate in. recommendations are also given to promote the readings among students. By establishing a home library with a variety of topics and a comfortable space, parents can help promote their children's reading routines and interests. In addition, by providing books as rewards on specific days, our community can also encourage reading habits. Those in charge of the school should offer information literacy programs to students during library orientation. Since most respondents like to read fiction, there should be more choices of novels available at the school library. In order to promote students' interest in the habit of studying, the institution should also organize book fairs and exhibitions.

45. **(Sehar Naveed, 2018)** Reading is a form of art that frequently introduces us to worldwide knowledge. As stated in various ways, it is the art of decoding written words into concepts. While studying with digital gadgets like laptops, tablets, e-book readers, and mobile phones has become normal in students' lives, regular reading habits like reading from paperback books are still essential to education for both recreational and educational purposes. Today, as education and lifelong learning are essential for improving one's profession and career, college students are urged to read broadly and have an enjoyable connection with books. The results of the study reveal that the

majority of participants 40%prefer to read books. At NED University, the majority of undergraduate students (71.4%) prefer to read in English over other languages. Among students, the majority (42.8%) prefer to buy a book than take something off.

46. (Tuba, 2017) the home and school environment have an effect on how reading habits develop in society. In a school environment, teachers are the most effective factor. It may be suggested that primary school teachers of social studies and secondary-level history teachers are branch educators whose fields and goals require students to have "advanced" reading habits. According to the results, there was a significant difference in favour of social studies teachers in the sub-dimensions of adopting the influence and benefit of reading the book, and there was a significant difference in favour of female teachers in the subscales of adopting the effect and benefit of reading the willing to read books between female teachers and male teachers.

47. (Arora P., 2018) a reader's personality and social growth are significantly affected by their reading habit. Regular reading also increases one's capacity to think logically, express themselves orally, grow as an individual, view the world positively, and adjust to daily life more smoothly. A passion for reading starts to grow in the earliest stages of life, especially during school hours. The results of the study show that male students are more interested in reading materials related to technology, whereas female students prefer to read novels in their free time. They also showed an interest in newspapers, magazines, and current affairs. The results of the survey also showed that students who study science, commerce, and social sciences prefer to read books about topics related to their subject.

48. (Thanuskodi Shanmugam, 2014) Reading requires accuracy. It involves the specific, organized, and systematic observation and understanding of words, letter patterns, letters, and large languages unit. Reading is rarely a destination in and of itself—it remains a means toward a goal. Reading is also a way of using our "mind" and "eyes" to understand whatever the writer meant by his words, clearly and indirectly. One of the most essential instruments for lifetime learning is reading. In order to enhance students' learning abilities, one of the primary objectives of the curriculum reform is to promote a reading culture among students. The study's findings revealed

that a majority of students (37.5%) study for three to four hours every day, followed by the (32.5%) who study for two to three hours every day. Understanding that students are an active group is a positive development. In a college, the librarian's work might be very challenging. Studying will have an effect on every aspect of a college student's life if they start at an early age.

49. (Asokan L., 2013) the most brilliant minds in history have always had a love for reading. Words of knowledge have been passed down through the years since humans learned to read. A person's reading habits may advance either society as a whole or their development as individuals in particular. Findings of the study reveals that (15.46%) respondents spent less than one hour for reading the newspapers. While comparing the English-language newspapers, Tamil-language newspapers are most preferred. One of the best things individuals can do is read. The abilities associated with reading involve being able to identify whether information is needed as well as the ability to find, assess, and use it successfully.

50. (Vitthal, 2020) there is strong competition in every field in today's age of technology for communication and information. In a competitive environment, everybody needs to be encouraged to acquire the latest and pertinent information relevant to their area of interest. The gaining of knowledge converts into power. One who is able to gain and utilize the most recent and reliable data. Findings of the study reveals that (50%) students read reference book (42.46%) like to prefer textbooks. 92.8% respondents believes that technology has affected reading habits.

References

- A.K.M. Eamin Ali Akanda, K. M. (2013). Reading habit of students in social sciences and Arts ; A case study of Rajshahi University. *Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal*, 60-73.
- Aliye, E. (2018, February). A research on reading habits of university students:(Sample of Ankara University and Erciyes University). *Procedia Social and Behavioral Studies*, 174(12), 3983-3990. doi:: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.01.1145

- Ambika m., S. U. (2018, June). Newspaper Reading Habits Among Students of Periyar University, Tamil Nadu. *International Research :Journal Of Library And Information Science*, 8(2), 248-260.
- Arora P., S. A. (2018). Reading habit among college students studying social science, science and commerce. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 6, 771-778.
- Asokan L., D. s. (2013). Reading Habits of Newspapers among Engineering Professionals : An Analytical Study. *International Journal of Library and Information Studies*, 3(4), 36-42.
- Baba Jamiah, A. R. (2020, April). Reading Habit and Students' Attitudes Towards Reading: A Study of Students in the Faculty of Education UiTM Puncak Alam. *Asian Journal of University Education*, 16(1), 110-123. doi:<https://doi.org/10.24191/ajue.v16i1.8988>
- Banu Kadeeja, A. Y. (2018). Newspaper reading habits among the students of Farook college,Kozhikode. *Indian journal of library science and information technology*, 49-55.
- Bunyamin, C. (2019). A Study on Using the University Library and Reading Habits of Students: A Study on Tishk International University Students in Erbil,Iraq. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 9(4), 224-240. doi:<https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v9n4p224>
- C.Krishnamurthy, H. V. (2015). Newspaper Reading Habits among Post-Graduate Students of Karnatak University, Dharwad. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 35(1), 25-29. doi:10.14429/djlit.35.1.7837
- Dar Bilal Ahmad, A. S. (2019). Reading Habits and Attitudes of Undergraduate Students: A Gender Based Comparative Study of Government Degree College (Boys) and Government. *Library Philosophy And Practices*, 1-13.
- Dhiman, B. (2022). A case study of newspaper reading habits among students.
- Fatma Susar Kirmizi, N. A. (2014). Teacher candidate Atitudes towards reading Habit(Case of Dokuz Eylul And Pamukkale Universities. *Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 127-131.
- Florence, F. O. (2017). A Survey on the Reading Habits among Colleges of Education Students in the Information Age. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 8(8), 106-110.
- Gaur Rupesh, S. A. (2018). Newspaper Reading Habit Among Students of Degree Colleges in Haryana : A Study. *International Journal of Information Movement*, 2(10), 56-63.

- Gaur rupesh, s. a. (2018). Newspaper reading habit among students of degree colleges in Haryana: A study. *International journal of informatation movement*, 2(10), 56-63.
- Hussain Manzoor, K. S. (2021). Use and Impact of Social Networking Sites on Reading Habits of College Students. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-16.
- Indira, N. D. (2018, December). Newspaper Reading Habits of Post Graduate Students of Mizoram. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 8(12), 326-334.
- Indira, N. d. (2018, December). Newspaper reading habits of post graduate students of Mizoram University. *Internatinal journal of research in social sciences*, 8(2), 326-334.
- Jatana Meena, R. S. (2017). Impact of Information Technology on Reading Habits of Social Scientists: A Case Study. *International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology*, 7(4), 280-282. doi:10.5958/2249-5576.2017.00040.1
- K.S.Swaminathan. (2017). News Paper Reading Habits among the Students of Arts Colleges in Madurai, Tamil Nadu: A Study. *Indian Journal of Information Sorces and Services*, 7(1), 36-39.
- Kadeeja Banu, A. Y. (2018). Newspaper reading habits among the stundets of Farook college Kozhikode. *Internatinal journal of library science and information technology*, 49- 55. doi:10.18231/2456-9623.2018.0011
- Kori Dayanandappa, K. (2018). Newspaper Reading Habits among the Users of Sarvajanika Vachnalaya Belagavi, Karnataka, India: A Case Study. *Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services*, 8(3), 82-86.
- Kumar baldev, P. (2016). A study of newspaper reading habits among students of Haryana,college of technology and management,Kaithal(Haryana). *International Journal of Information Movement*, 1(2), 39-45.
- Kumar Devendra, S. R. (2011, January). Newspaper Reading Habits of University Students : A Case Study of Chaudhary Charan Singh University,India. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-18.
- Majumdar Dipika, H. M. (2013). Newspaper Reading Habits of Private University Students: a Case Study on World University of Bangladesh. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management*, 12(1), 87-91. Retrieved January 10, 2024

- Medar Anand S., K. A. (2015, September). Reading Habits by the Students of Karnatak Science College,Dharwad: A Study. *International Research: Journal of Library and Information Science*, 5(3), 384-394.
- Mintu, H. (2020, september). A study on the newspaper reading habits of post graduate students in West Bengal state university . *college libraries* , 35(3), 77-90. Retrieved November 10, 2023
- Mintu, H. (2023). A Study on the Newspaper Reading Habits of Post Graduate Students in West Bengal. *Collage Libraries*, 35(3), 77-90.
- Mir Amin Haamid, R. A. (2019). Reading habits of College Students of Jammu and Kashmir : A Case Study of Disctrict Anantag. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-12.
- Mirza Quratulain, P. H. (2021). Digital Age and Reading habits: Empirical Evidence from Pakistani Engineering University. *TESOL International Journal*, 16(1), 210-232.
- Mohammad Fazli Baharuddin, W. M. (2015). Understanding of Reading Habits among Students in Malaysia: A Review. *Innovation Vision 2020: from Regional Development Sustainability to Global Economic Growth*, (pp. 1699-1706). Malaysia. doi:DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.1.3075.8482
- Muhammad Ali, S. M. (2022). the newspaper reading habits of university students:A case study of university of peshwar,khyber pakhtunkha,Pakistan a. *Journal Of Higher Education And Development Studies*, 2(1), 1-16.
- Nagashetti v.n., K. Y. (2015). Newspaper Reading Habits Among The Students Of Muncipal Arts and Commerce College,Laxmeshwar :A Sociological Perspective. *Internatinal Journal of Advanced Research*, 2(3), 206-210.
- Nancy, W. (2018, December). An Attitude Towards Newspaper Reading Habits among UG Students of All Saints College: A Case Study . *International Journal of Research in Humanities,Arts and Literature*, 6(1), 53-60.
- Nau, R. (2023). A study on Books and Newspaper reading habits of college-going students of. 1-10.
- Nazia, S. (2017, September). Reading Habits of Newspaper among the Engineering Students and Academic Staff: A Survey of. *International Research: Journal Of Library And Information Science*, 7(3), 440-448.

- Okta A, T. D. (2014). The Reading Habits of University Students Studying English Language and Literature in the Digital Age. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 10(2), 85-99.
- Pereira Shamin, D. S. (2017). Role of Public Libraries in Promoting Reading Habits. *Process, Storage and Retrieval of Library Content in the Electronic Era, GOA-LIS 2017 (Goa-Library and Information Science Convention)* (pp. 225-242). Panaji: Krishnadas Shama Goa State Central Library,.
- Rafiq Muhammad, K. T. (2019). The Effects of Social Media on Reading Habits. *Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries*, 21, 46-67.
- Rajanikant, P. (2018, September). News Paper Reading Habits among the Students of Dental College, Visnagar: a Survey. *International Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences*, 5(9), 19-26.
- Ramakrishnan N., J. P. (2016). Net News Reading Habit among Arts and Science College Students. *International Journal of Research -GRANTHAALAYAH*, 4(9), 50-56. doi:[https://doi.org/10.29121/granthaalayah.v4.i9\(SE\).2016.2509](https://doi.org/10.29121/granthaalayah.v4.i9(SE).2016.2509)
- Reading / Characteristics of a Good Reader*. (n.d.). Retrieved 03 22, 2024, from Legacy Elementary School: <https://www.lcps.org/Page/50594>
- Reading Habits Among Students and its Effect on Academic Performance: A Study of Students of Koforidua Polytechnic. (2014). *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-24.
- Rosli, N. A. (2017). The determination of reading habits among students: A concept. *International journal of academic research in business and social sciences*, 7(12), 791-798.
- Sahil, B. (2021, November). Newspaper reading culture amongst the university students. *Library philosophy and practice(e-journal)*.
- Sahil, B. (2021, November). Newspaper reading culture amongst the university students. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-13.
- Samsuddin, S. F. (2021, July 24). Understandings the Reading Habit and Reading Attitudes Among Students in Research University Library in Malaysia. *Journal of Academic Library Management*, 1(1), 12-24. doi:<https://doi.org/10.24191/aclim.v1i1.2>

- Sehar Naveed, G. (2018). Reading Habits Among Undergraduates Students of NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi, Pakistan: A Pilot Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)* .
- Shameem, A. (2016). Reading Habits and Attitudes of UMSKAL Undergraduates. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature*, 5(2), 189-201. doi:10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.5n.2p.189
- Sharma Chetan, S. R. (2019). Newspaper Reading Habit among the Students of University College Kurukshetra: A Case Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-19.
- Suresh N, T. S. (2022, January). A Survey on Reading Habit of Law Students in Tamil Nadu During COVID-19: A Case Study . *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-11.
- Suryawanshi Manoj, G. S. (2018). An Analytical Study of News Paper Reading Habits Among the Hospitality Students in the City of Pune . *Atithya: A Journal of Hospitality*, 4(1), 13-19.
- techniques, W. a. (2024, February 12). Retrieved from IRIS: <https://irisreading.com/what-are-the-reading-techniques/>
- Thanuskodi Shanmugam, N. N. (2014, June). Reading Habits among Graduate Students of Pudukottai : A Survey. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*, 51(3), 183-188.
- Top 6 most downloaded Book Reading Apps in India. (2024, March 25). Retrieved from AppVector ASO Blog: <https://blog.appvector.io/top-6-most-downloaded-book-reading-apps-in-india/>
- Tuba, S. B. (2017, May 23). A study on reading habits of social studies and history. *Educational Research and Review*, 12(10), 569-582. doi:10.5897/ERR2017.3245
- Types of reading skills. (2023, February 16). Retrieved from Planet Spark : <https://www.planetspark.in/blogs/types-of-reading-skills>
- Vitthal, B. N. (2020). Reading Habits of Students in Senior Colleges in Mangal Wedha City: A Study. *Studies in Indian Place Names*, 40(49), 195-205.
- Waghmare, P. B., & Bhavikatti. (2018). Reading Habits Among The Undergraduate Students Of Government First Grade College Bidar (Karnataka, India): A Case Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-19.

Y., S. (2014). News Paper Reading Habits of Vikrama Simhapuri Univeristy Students: A Study. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Sciences*, 3(2), 116-120.

Zaheer Ahmad, M. T. (2020). Parent's Role in Promoting Reading Habits among Children: An Empirical Examination. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*.

CHAPTER 3

OVERVIEW

3.1 Introduction

One of the most crucial skills that one must possess is reading proficiency, as it serves as the basis for learning a variety of interdisciplinary subjects. Reading fluency is a must when seeking a job or enrolling in college. A person's capacity for reading has an important effect on their standard of living, how well they do in school, and the development of their nation. Reading expands one's understanding base, renders new information, allows one to clarify new information to others, improves focus, and can be socializing. Since reading is a method used for obtaining messages or information, it is very significant. Reading can be beneficial not just for gathering information but also for understanding all of the information in the reading text so that it can produce knowledge (intellectual growth) of the reader's own future, might socially challenge, ease up tension, enhance the vocabulary, and make the reader make the reader think more deeply. Reading is simply an intellectual and physical process in which we evaluate what is written through thinking and visual inspection. But since reading information comes in a variety of forms including books, articles, periodicals, ads, and more, we additionally need to focus on improving our concentration and becoming prepared to engage in reading activities.

3.2 History of reading

Around the fourth millennium BCE, Mesopotamia continued to witness the growth of urban centres due to the prosperity of agriculture and the increasing complexity of social systems. It was at this time that a person who remains unknown influenced the path of human history by drawing a goat and an ox on clay. The technique of reading, which is closely related to the concept of writing, started there as well. Writing is a visual representation of spoken sounds. Initially, written documentation of transactions that involved various parties and were carried across great distances was kept. The earliest known clay tablets included lists of goods engraved on them in the form of pictures.

Cuneiform script evolved, and its writing became more adaptable in 2600 BCE. Besides maintaining records of the transactions, it was also used to document policies and recount the adventures of kings. A person had to memorize hundreds of characters in order to read cuneiform script, wherein each vowel was denoted by a separate sign. It was an incredible achievement to be a scribe in the time of Mesopotamia. A king or queen would take great joy in his capacity to read and write in his inscription. Young scribes received training from the beginning through a complex system of schools. The ancient pioneers of reading and writing were aware of—and amazed by—the strength of the latest form of communication. Birds were admired in ancient Mesopotamian society since the footprints of their feet made on wet ground resembled cuneiform writings. The traces left by birds' wandering footprints were believed to be signs from God waiting to be understood.

The very first works in literature were written when ancient authors recognized their capacity to invent and alter myth and history. The first documented author in history is a woman, the Akkadian princess and High Priestess Enheduanna, who composed a temple hymn around 2300 BCE and inscribed her name on clay tablets on which she imprinted her work. At this time, authors began addressing the missing "precious readers" in their writings, observing reading as an instance of intertemporal contact and history. The first documented author in history is a woman, the Akkadian princess and High Priestess Enheduanna, who composed a temple hymn around 2300 BCE and inscribed her name on clay tablets on which she imprinted her work. At this time, authors began addressing the missing "precious readers" in their writings, observing reading as an instance of intertemporal contact.

3.2.1: Reading as a performance

The earliest recorded writings were meant to be read aloud. The characters were written in a constant flow so that an experienced reader could differentiate them when read loudly. Punctuation originated around 200 BCE and stayed irregular until the middle ages. A vast majority of people stayed illiterate, and written content was accessible only through readings in public. Public readings took place in royal palaces and monasteries.

In the 11th and 12th centuries CE, magicians and storytellers were famous entertainers. From Roman times to the nineteenth century, reading from a book was seen as a form of dinnertime entertainment, particularly in modest houses.

In the 5th century BCE, the renowned Greek philosopher Herodotus read his latest works from the Olympic platforms. Author reading was accepted as normal in Rome as early as the first century CE. The public's excitement for such readings may have varied throughout the ages, but the tradition has endured. Famous writers have embraced this custom with a variety of passions, from Charles Dickens' well-practiced reading to others' not-engaged monotones. For certain writers, such as Jean Jacques Rousseau, whose works were banned by pre-revolutionary French authorities, reading at friends' homes was their only opportunity to find an audience.

While education became more widely available, reading became a common method of entertainment and learning, especially for women. Women were thought to get a fundamental education until the nineteenth century, and academic objectives were forbidden. Reading to friends and relatives was sufficient, providing women with a reason for their curiosity and hunger for stories. As elementary schooling became more accessible and feasible, young members of the household read to the older people in a beautiful inversion of the classic grandmother's tales.

3.2.2: Reading silently

Considering that the first books were meant to be listened to instead of seen, the act of reading silently remained curious. In 330 BCE, Alexander the Great shocked the troops by calmly reading a letter from his mother in front of them. A long time later, in his confessions, released in the fourth century CE, St. Augustine marvels at the way his mentor, St. Ambrose, was able to understand the meaning of a passage when "the voice was quiet and his mouth was still." The first limitations requiring scholars to work in silence in the libraries of monasteries date back to the ninth century.

Reading silently became the norm as literacy and punctuation enhanced, and books were made easier to read to everyone by involving images or shortening the language. More and more people were able to connect with the written word without having to rely on someone else's voice and interpretation. Silent reading transformed reading into a private hobby, giving you more options when selecting a reading nook. In the 14th century, Chaucer encouraged reading in bed; Omar Khyyam and Mary Shelley advocated outdoor reading; and Henry Miller and Marcel Proust liked the complete seclusion of the bathtub.

3.3.3: Print revolution

Korea, China, and Japan are the nations that invented the first printing technology. To keep up its massive administrative structure, the imperial empire of China produced plenty of printed materials by rubbing paper against inked woodblocks. Western societies became aware of printing technology in the 13th century, and by the 15th century, woodblock printing had become widely recognized. The invention of new printing techniques was influenced by a growing need for books, the ease with which they could be created through printing, and the long lifespan of the finished products compared to handwritten manuscripts. The first printing press was devised by Johannes Gutenberg in Strasbourg, Germany, in the 1430s. In the 1450s, the press at Mainz was in full motion, manufacturing documents that were eventually known as the Gutenberg Bible.

Booksellers produced printed editions of fairy tales and well-known songs to boost buyer interest in what they sold. Traveling salesmen sold small, cheap copies such as the French Biliotheque Bleue and the English chapbooks. The publication of periodicals in the early 1700s assisted in the development of a dedicated readership. Around this time, France and England saw an important rise in the novel as a form of literature. Readers were able to lose themselves in the story for months when Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers* began appearing in a magazine in 1849. This was made feasible by the novel's popularity and the reasonably priced publications at the time.

3.4 Characteristics of good readers

Get involved with the text.

Set goals for the reading you do.

Study the text for major ideas.

Before reading, make note of the text's structure.

Make conclusions.

Write, modify, and pose questions while reading.

As they read, keep an eye on how well they understand.

Read different kinds of text in different formats.

Analyse the text both while reading it and after.

Considering text comprehension to be helpful.

Create pictures based on the material they have read.

Combine the data and restore understanding.

3.5 Reading Techniques

Skimming

Scanning

Active reading

Detailed reading

Speed reading

Structure-proposition-evaluation reading

Skimming- One method of reading is to skim the text in order to pick up the essential ideas. It is more important to quickly read through an entire section than it is to fully understand it. This is not meant to imply that a quick read is the same as skimming. Skimming consists of immediately sifting through material, whereas speed reading covers a large area quickly. While skimming, you go through the particulars; with quick reading, you read the details. In addition, skimming can be helpful if you need to go through material, you've already read.

Scanning- The technique of scanning has a similarity to skimming. In addition, it involves skimming a section of text quickly without giving it a lot of thought. There is a purposeful difference between scanning and skimming. While scanning is done to identify specific details in the content, skimming is done to get an overall view of it as a whole. One method of reading you'll find beneficial in a lot of situations is scanning.

Active reading- A technique that helps with understanding and retention is active reading. It involves actively reading what is written in order to understand it and evaluate it in accordance with your needs. Here are a few suggestions for engaged reading:

Look out for patterns. Analyse the content as a whole and seek out patterns. It helps you organize all of the material you've read into an ordered whole.

Make notes and underline key points. Make notes of the reading material's key points as you read it. If possible, note down ideas or observations in another notebook or on the margins of the book.

Detailed reading- The practice of detailed reading involves going over each word in detail and deciphering it so that you can understand the material on deeper levels. To obtain precise details from something, one needs to read it thoroughly. Usually, skimming is the initial step in detailed reading. To get an idea of the content, you first skim it. After this, you carefully examine it. You must look up a definition of odd words and phrases when reading deeply. In order to understand something better, you need to combine words together. The technique can be applied to reading literary works, reports, and academic documents.

Speed reading- Utilizing the method of speed reading, you can read faster without neglecting information or retention. Skimming and scanning aren't the same as speed reading. When you skimmed a text, you read it quickly to get an overview of what it includes; whereas you scanned a text, you read it quick to find a key point. But rapid reading is more than just skimming material with your eyes. Rather, you're reading every word quickly. The most important thing is that even while you read quickly, you recognize the content.

Structure-proposition-evaluation reading- Often referred to as the SPE approach, this is a great way to read nonfiction. There are three steps to it. Determine the text's structure. This is just an examination of the text's arrangement. This can be accomplished by examining the text's headings and subheadings or the table of contents. Look for the claims made by the author. Determine the logical connections between the author's claims in each section of the text. In other words, ascertain the connections between the claims. Analyse the findings and arguments made at the end. Check if the text's assertions genuinely lead to the conclusion by looking at the text's conclusions.

3.6 Types of reading process

Bottom- up processing

Top-down processing

Interactive processing

Bottom-up processing - Reading is seen as a phonetic process in bottom-up processing. The readers glance from letter to letter to derive meanings. The process is next carried out by identifying terms from one to another. The method is extended by creating links between words and phrases. In the end, information goes through processing into phonemic entities that represent semantic meaning, enabling a certain amount of comprehension. The main objective of this process is linear processing, allowing readers to identify words and add them to their conceptual terminology. It is more concerned with how users read a piece of writing than with the extent to which they understand it.

Top- down processing - Top-down processing comprises readers utilizing their syntactic and semantic abilities in interpreting texts. The readers make some assumptions regarding the content at the beginning of the procedure. Following that, samples are gathered to see if the assumptions were true or not. These constitute the steps that involve changing the text to generate concepts. The viewers will make a few modifications to the recommendations at the end of the procedure. Indeed, top-down processing considers readers' prior understanding as the most important aspect of reading.

Interactive processing- Reading is a method that involves interacting between what is written and the reader's previous expertise, sometimes referred to as interactive processing. Both of the previous processing steps—that is, utilizing both top-down and bottom-up processes. The act of reading enables users to recall prior knowledge that relates to the textual content in the text. Therefore, those who engage in an interactive process acquire meaning by both recognizing words and inferring information.

3.7 Online Reading platforms

Amazon kindle

Apple books

Kobo books

Libby

Fb reader

Google playbooks

Amazon kindle- With one of the biggest and strongest online book stores, the highly respected Amazon Kindle app is an e-book reader. Many reading capabilities, such as programmable font sizes and styles, adjustable screen brightness, bookmarking, and

note-taking, are available through its accessible interface. Cross-device syncing allows users to seamlessly transition between readings on different devices without losing their place in the book, making it one of the most useful aspects of the software. Additionally, a large variety of free books, including works of classic literature and public domain titles, are available to users of the Kindle app.

Apple books- Apple Inc. created the reading app and digital book Apple Books for iOS and macOS devices. It was formerly known as iBook's, but in 2018, it changed its name to Apple Books. Since then, it has received several improvements to enhance the user experience. Users of Apple Books get access to a wide selection of e-books and audiobooks in a number of categories, such as children's books, non-fiction, education, and fiction. Users can bookmark pages, highlight content, and group their purchased books into collections with this software. The software allows users to personalize the font size, background colour, and other parameters to their liking. It also supports reading in a number of languages.

Kobo books- The well-known eBook app Kobo Books has a special function called "Reading Life." With the help of this function, you may get in touch with other book lovers who share your enthusiasm for reading. You can take notes, exchange favourite lines, and have book discussions with friends. Millions of titles are available through the app, which can be easily downloaded and accessed offline. EBooks and audiobooks can be enjoyed anytime, anywhere, by automatically appearing in your library after purchase.

Libby - Libby is a well-known e-reading application created by Overdrive. It was created to give users access to a large selection of digital magazines, audiobooks, and books from the nearby library. With just a few clicks, users of the app may search, borrow, and read online material because of its simplified, user-friendly layout. With variable text size and font, bookmarks, notes, highlighting, and a reading tracker, Libby provides a unique reading experience. Additionally, the program works with a wide range of gadgets, including tablets, smartphones, and e-readers. It also supports a number of widely used file types, including MP3, EPUB, and PDF.

Fb reader- An adaptable framework for accessing and reading digital books in a variety of formats, such as EPUB, MOBI, and PDF, is provided by the e-book reader program

FBReader. Users may easily navigate its user-friendly interface and customize their reading experience by choosing from a variety of fonts, styles, and sizes. In addition, FBReader offers customers an alternate way to read books and an uninterrupted reading experience in any lighting condition with its support for night mode and text-to-speech functions. The software offers an all-in-one reading solution by enabling users to buy books directly from well-known online retailers, including Google Books, Feed books, and Smash words. (Front list 2024)

Google Play Books: This software for reading books lets users access and browse a variety of e-books and other digital information. The software lets users access a variety of books and other content from the Google Play Store and provides a number of features like offline reading, syncing across devices, and personalized suggestions. Accessible on both iOS and Android.

References

- Anindhita, P. (2021, June). Retrieved January 12, 2023, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352020734_THE_IMPORTANCE_OF_READING_TO_EXPAND_KNOWLEDGE
- Reading / Characteristics of a Good Reader.* (n.d.). Retrieved 03 22, 2024, from Legacy Elementary School: <https://www.lcps.org/Page/50594>
- Senjuti, P. (2021, January 8). Retrieved from Book Riot: <https://bookriot.com/history-of-reading/>
- techniques, W. a. (2024, February 12). Retrieved from IRIS: <https://irisreading.com/what-are-the-reading-techniques/>
- Top 6 most downloaded Book Reading Apps in India.* (2024, March 25). Retrieved from AppVector ASO Blog: <https://blog.appvector.io/top-6-most-downloaded-book-reading-apps-in-india/>
- Types of reading skills.* (2023, February 16). Retrieved from Planet Spark : <https://www.planetspark.in/blogs/types-of-reading-skills>

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1: Average time spend in library on each visit?

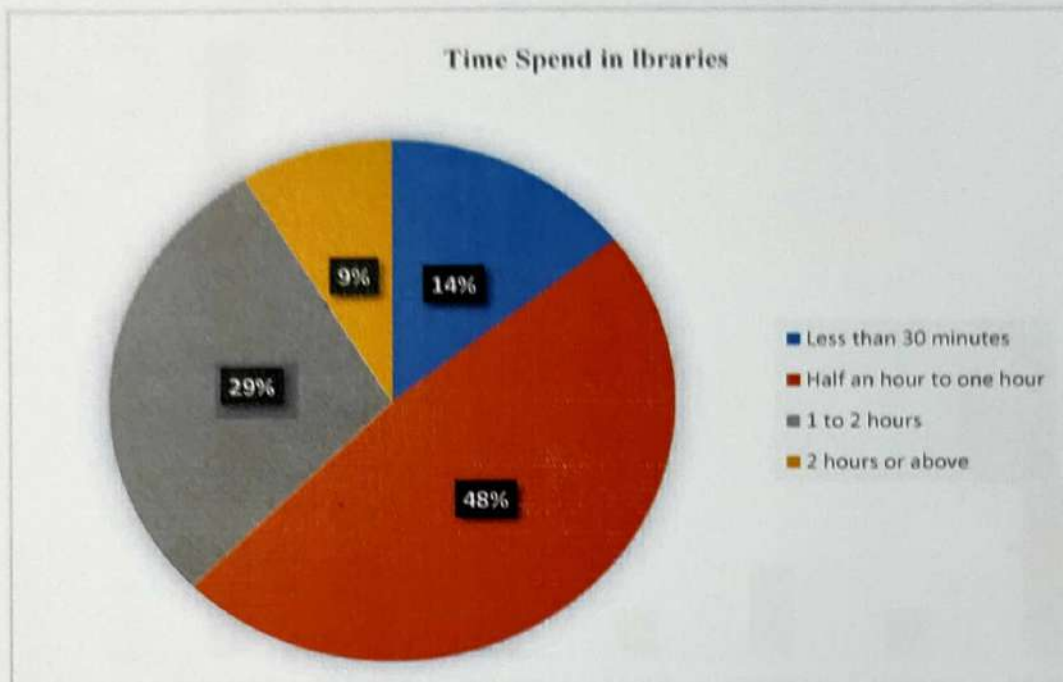


Figure 4. 1 Time spend in library on each visit

The above figure indicates that the majority of respondents (48%) spend half an hour to one hour in the library. While (29%) respondents spend 1 to 2 hours on each visit. Whereas (14%) of respondents spend less than 30 minutes in the library on each visit. The remaining (9%) of respondents spend 2 hours or above.

4.2: Which of the following periodicals are used by you on a regular basis?

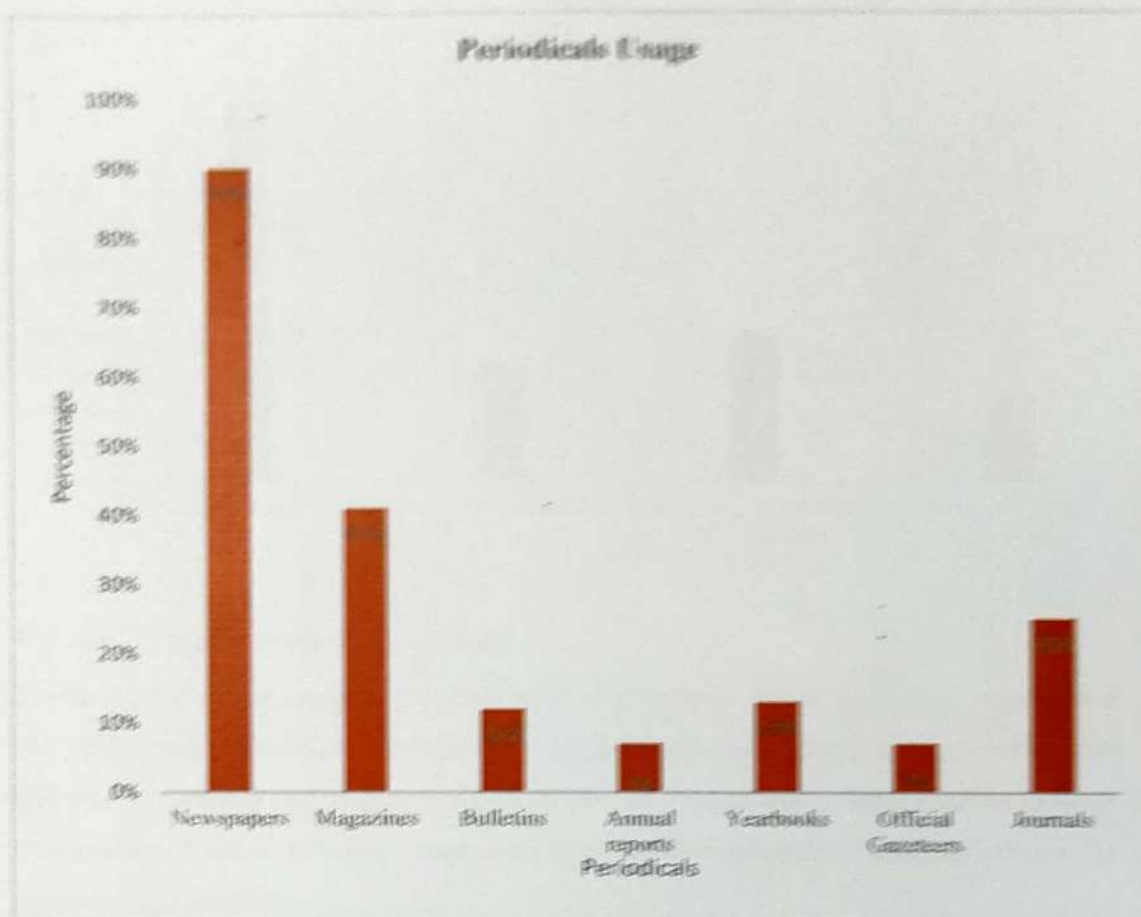


Figure 4. 2 Periodicals used on a regular basis

Fig.no.4.2: Periodicals used on a regular basis

The above figure indicates that the majority of respondents (90%) said that they regularly preferred newspapers, while (41%) respondents said they preferred magazines. Similarly, (25%) respondent's preference were journals, whereas yearbooks were preferred by (13%) of respondents. Only (12%) of the respondents choose bulletins. A minority of respondents (7%) preferred annual reports, while (7%) of respondents preferred official gazetteers.

4.3: What is your purpose of reading periodicals?

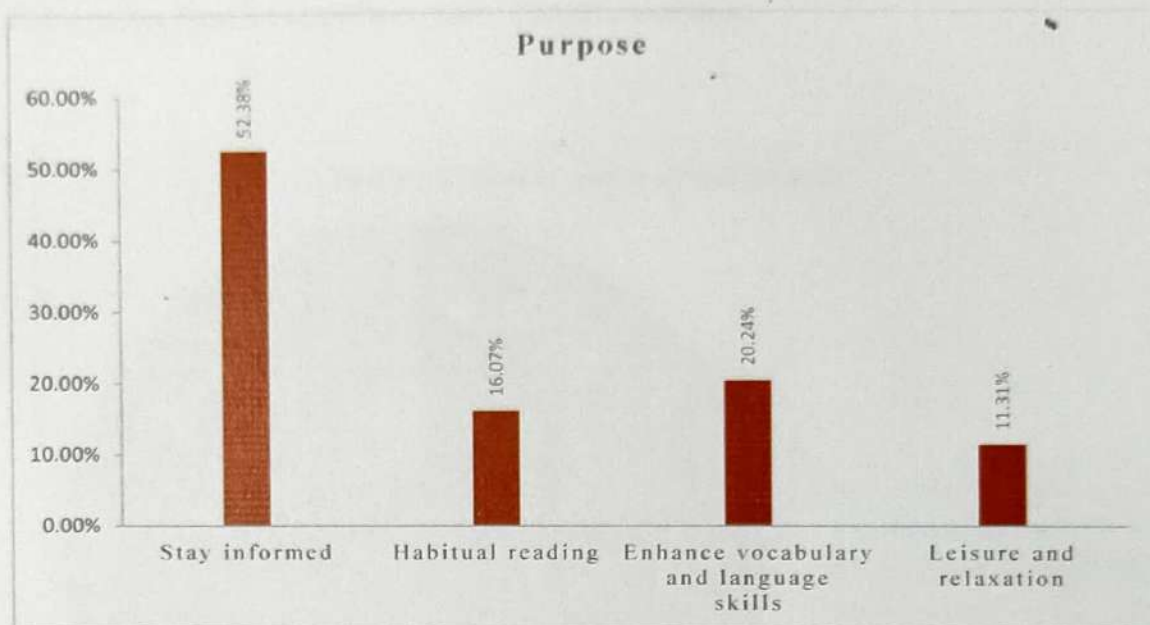


Figure 4. 3 Purpose of reading periodicals

As the above figure suggest in order to stay informed, the majority of respondents (52.38%) read periodicals. Followed by (20.24%) of respondents read periodicals to enhance vocabulary and language skills. While (16.7%) of respondents read periodicals as a matter of habit, and the remaining (11.31%) of respondents read periodicals for leisure and relaxation.

4.4: Which factors influenced your choice of periodicals? Please select the option that best reflect your considerations.

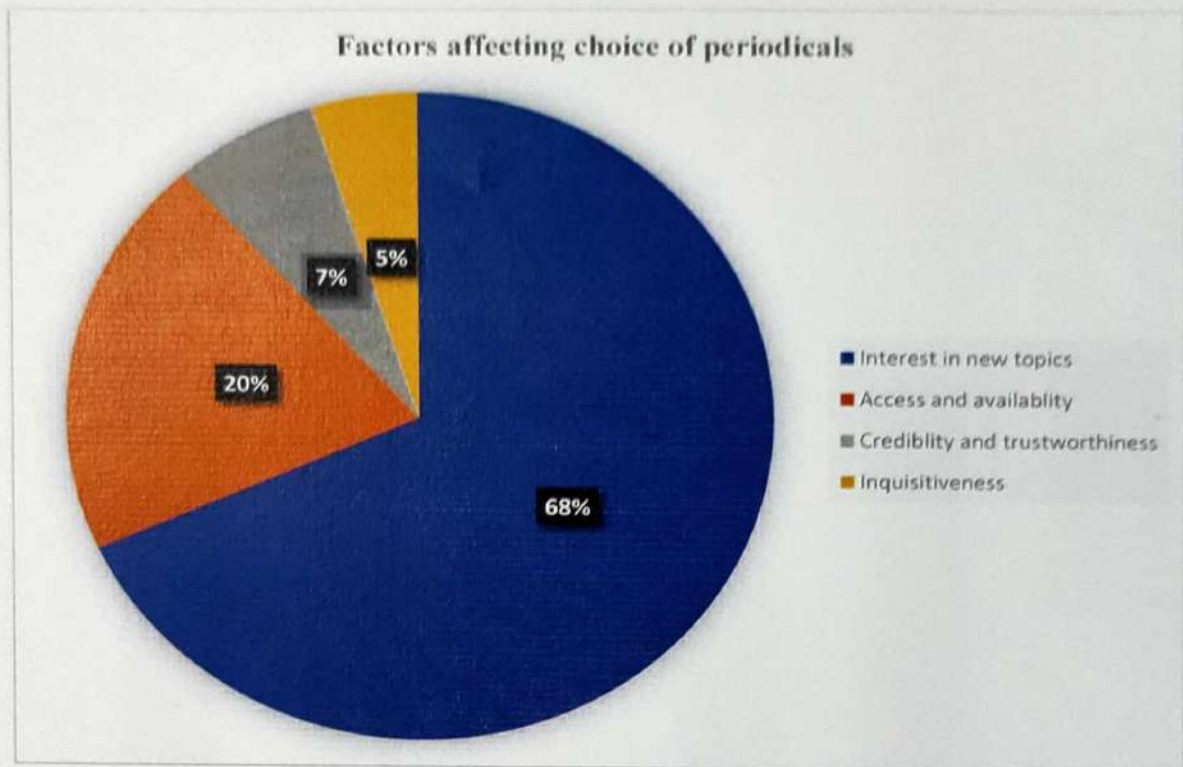


Figure 4. 4 Factors influencing choice of periodicals

The above figure indicates that the majority of respondents (68%) said that interest in new topics influenced their choice of periodicals for reading. Similarly, (20%) of respondents choose access and availability as their preferred criteria. (7%) of the respondents stated that factors influencing their choice of periodicals are credibility and trustworthiness. Very few (5%) of respondents admitted that their choice of periodicals is influenced by their inquisitiveness.

4.5: Reading frequency of periodicals

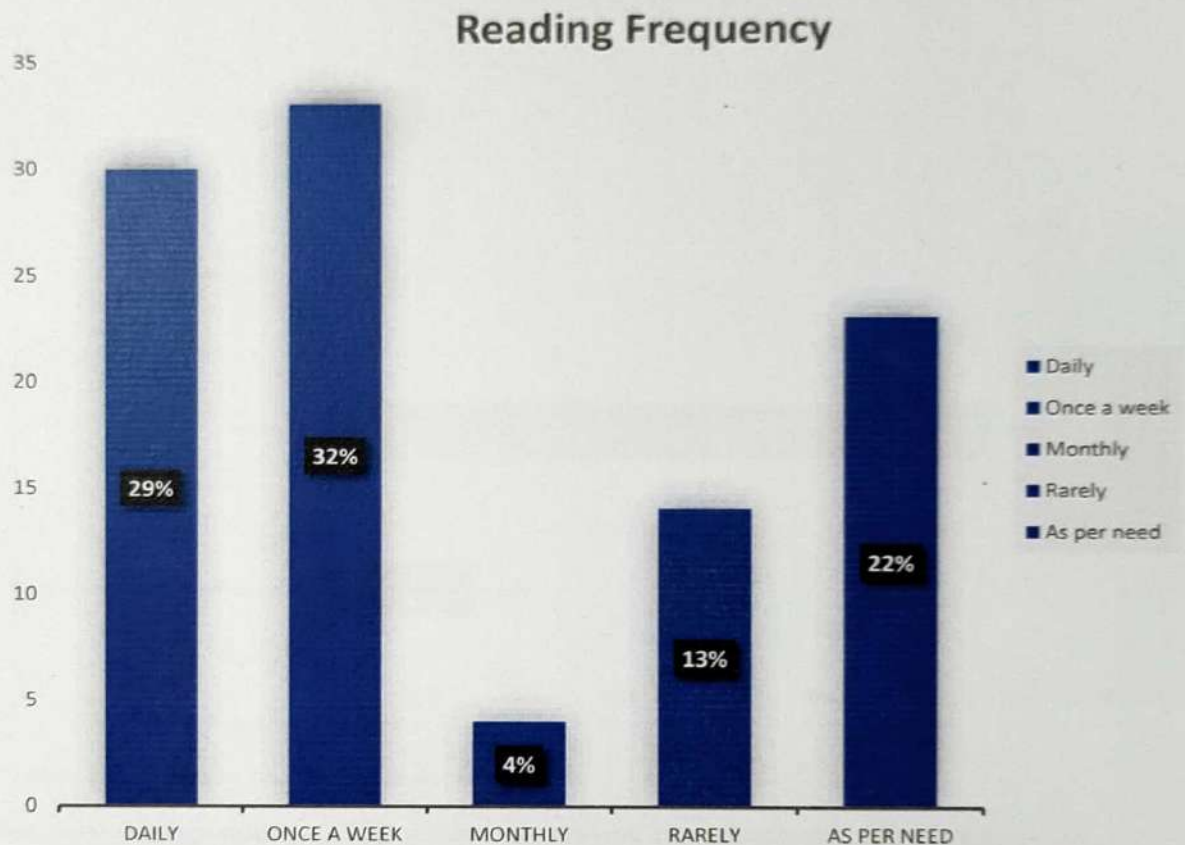


Figure 4. 5 Engagement in reading periodical

A question was asked to all the respondents about that engagement in reading periodicals of which (32%) respondents said that they read once a week. While (29%) respondents said they read daily. Whereas (22%) said that they read as per need. While (13%) respondents said that they read rarely. Whereas (4%) respondents said they read monthly.

4.6: How do you get access to reading periodicals?

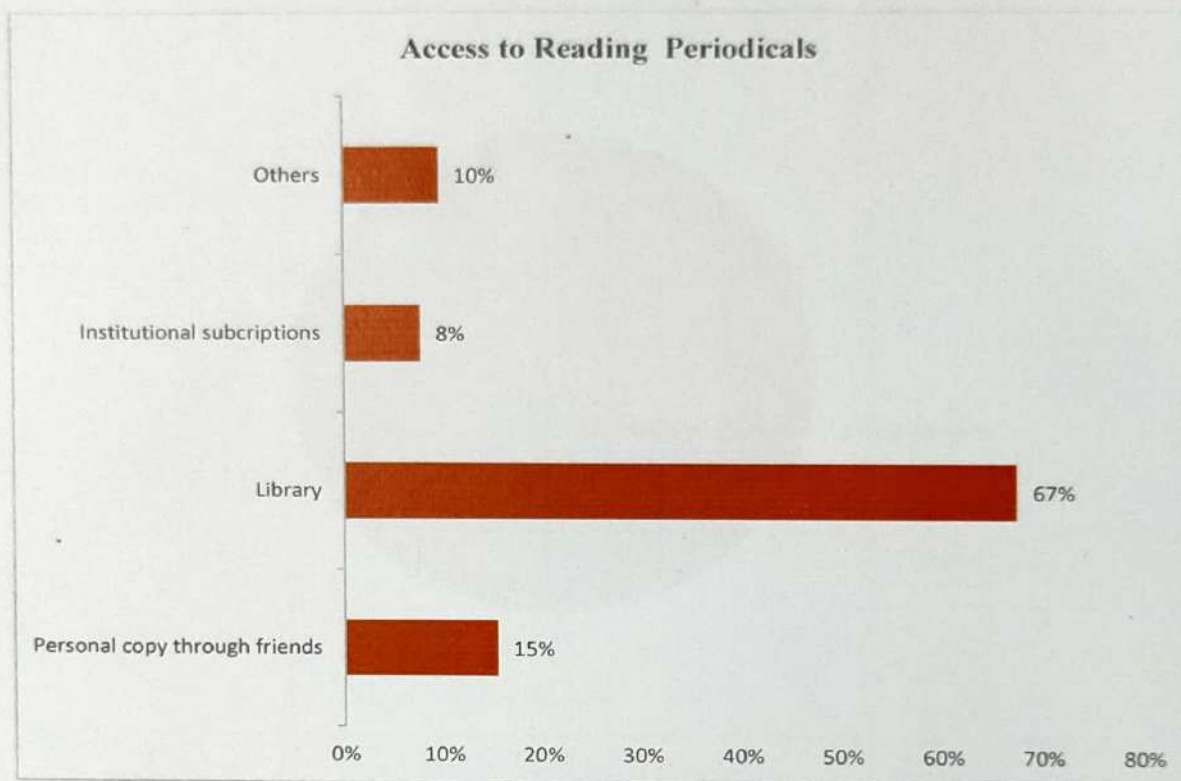


Figure 4. 6 Access to reading periodicals

Majority of respondents (67%) got access reading periodicals through library. While (15%) of respondents get access to periodicals via personal copy through friends. Whereas (10%) respondents accessed through other mediums such as OPAC, mobile, internet, home, social media and vendor and the remaining (8%) respondents get accessed through institutional subscriptions.

4.7. Do you think lack of money discourages you from buying periodicals as a personal copy for reading?

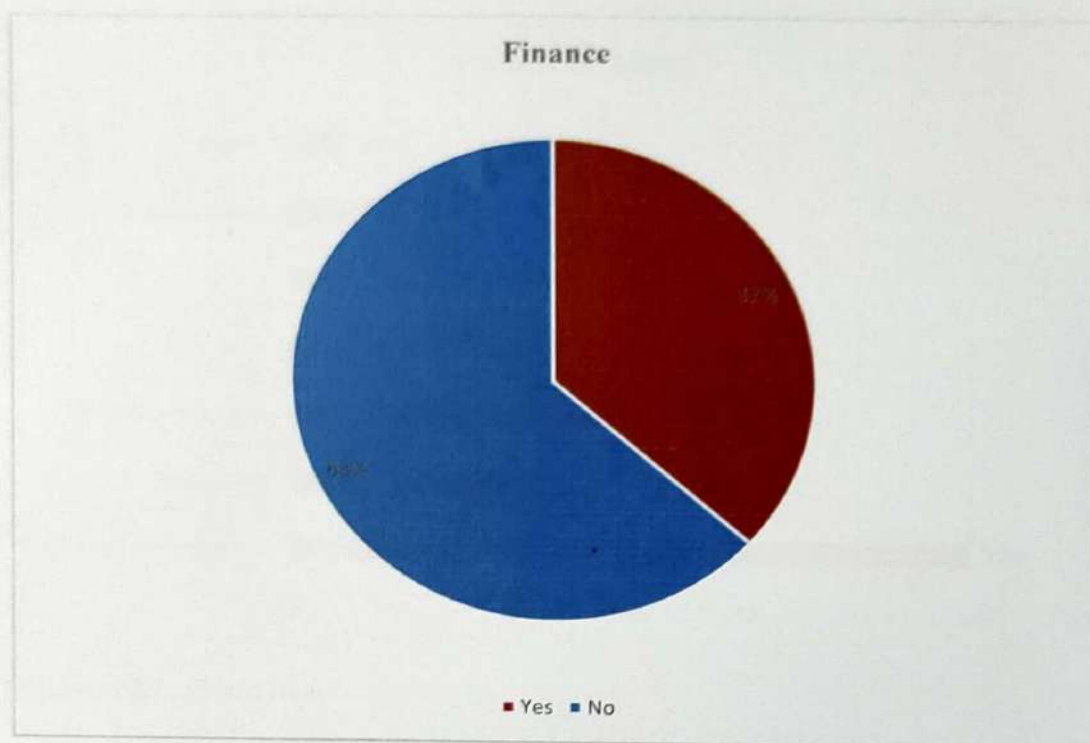


Figure 4. 7 Lack of money discourages from buying periodicals.

The above figure indicates that the majority of respondents (63%) were of the opinion that lack of money didn't discourage them from buying periodicals as personal copies for reading. While (37%) of respondents said that lack of money discourages them from buying periodicals.

4.8: What content do you prefer in periodicals for reading?

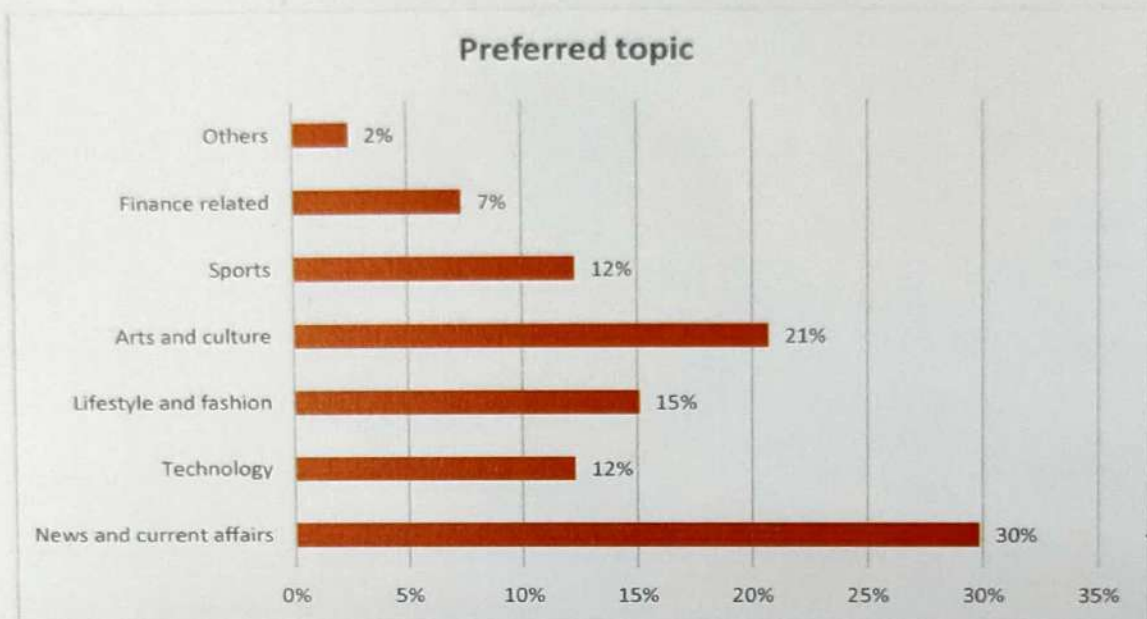


Figure 4. 8 Preferred topic

The above figures clearly indicates that the majority of respondents (30%) preferred news and current affairs topics while reading the periodicals. While (21%) of respondents preferred arts and culture, (15%) preferred lifestyle and fashion, and (12%) of respondents preferred technology related topics. Similarly, (12%) of respondents preferred sports. While (7%) of respondents preferred finance-related topics while reading the periodicals. While (2%) respondents preferred other topics such as vacancies, general knowledge, literature, articles, and recent judgments pronounced by court, and politics.

3. Which is your most preferred reading language?

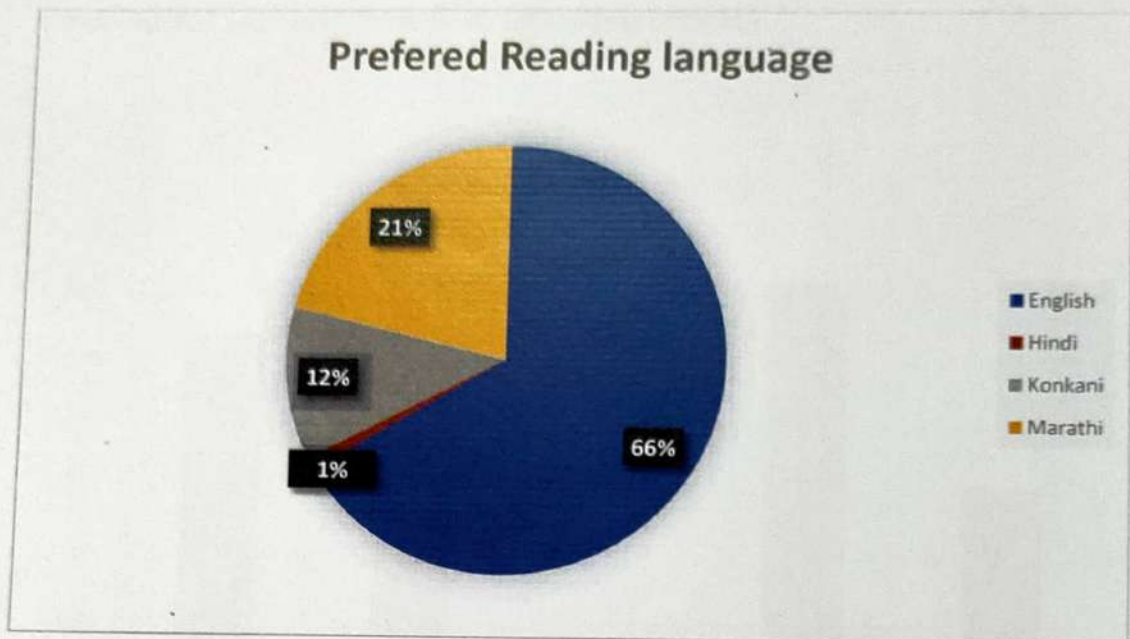


Figure 4. 9 Most preferred reading language

It can be clearly seen from the figure that (66%) of respondents prefer to communicate in English. While Marathi is preferred by (21%) of respondents, whereas (12%) of respondents said they used Konkani. Only (1%) of respondents preferred Hindi.

4.10. How do you identify the credibility of the source when choosing a periodical to read? Based on following criteria

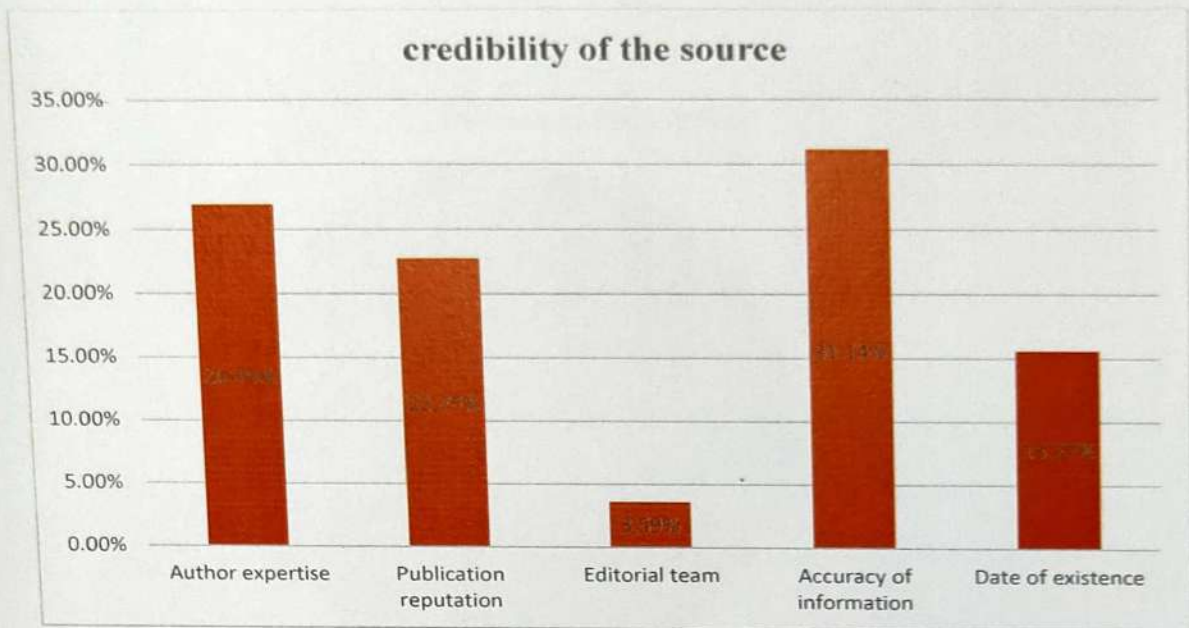


Figure 4. 10 Credibility of the source

Majority of respondents (31.14 %) identified the credibility of the source based on accuracy of information. While (26.95%) respondents identify the credibility of the source based on author expertise. Whereas (22.75%) of respondents determined the credibility of the source based on publication reputation. While (15.57%) respondents opted on the basis of date of existence. Remaining (3.59%) respondents identified the credibility of the source based on date of existence.

4.11: Do you prefer local or international periodicals?

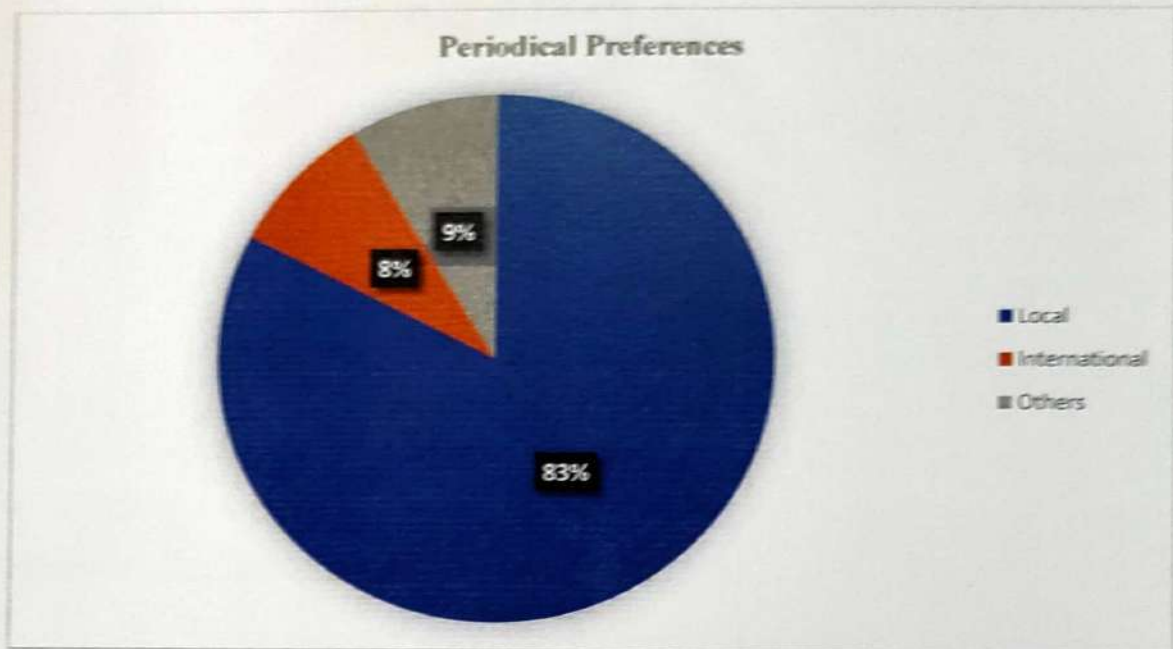


Figure 4. 11 Preference

As the above table suggest majority of respondents (83%) said they preferred local periodicals. While (9%) of respondents preferred other periodicals such as regional, national, international, or a combination of the three. Remaining (8%) of respondents preferred international periodicals.

4.12: Have your periodical reading habits changed with time if at all?

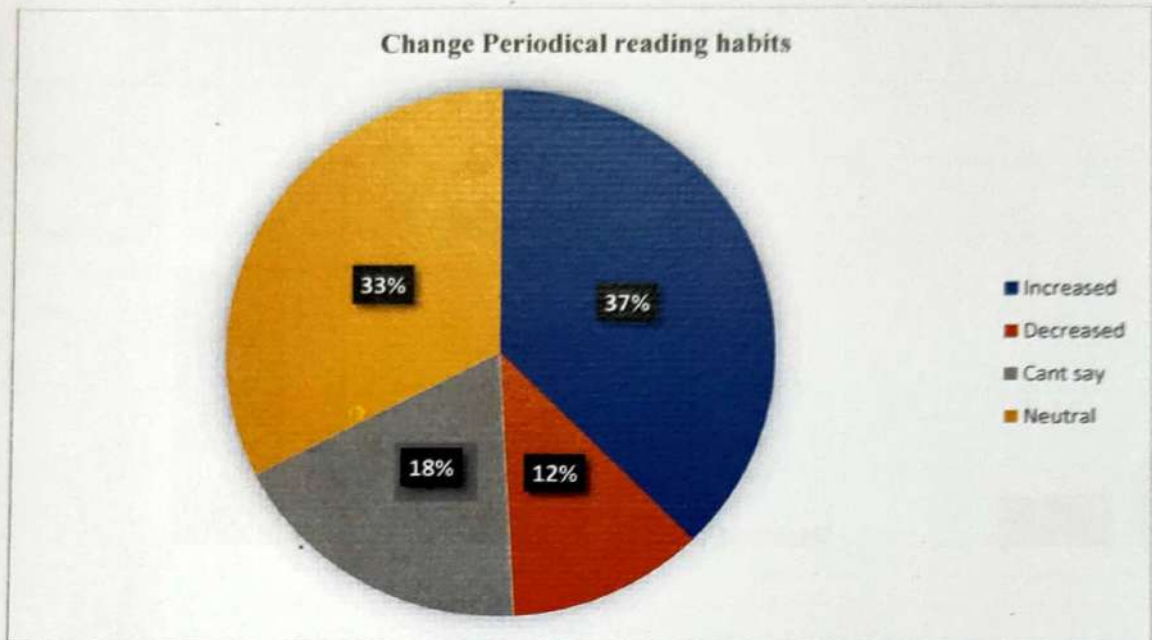


Figure 4. 12 Changes in periodical reading habits in time.

It can be clearly seen from the figure that (37%) respondents reading habits increased with time. Whereas (33%) respondents take a neutral view. (18%) of respondents can't say anything about it. Remaining (12%) respondents agreed that their readings have decreased with time.

4.13: Most preferred place for reading periodicals.

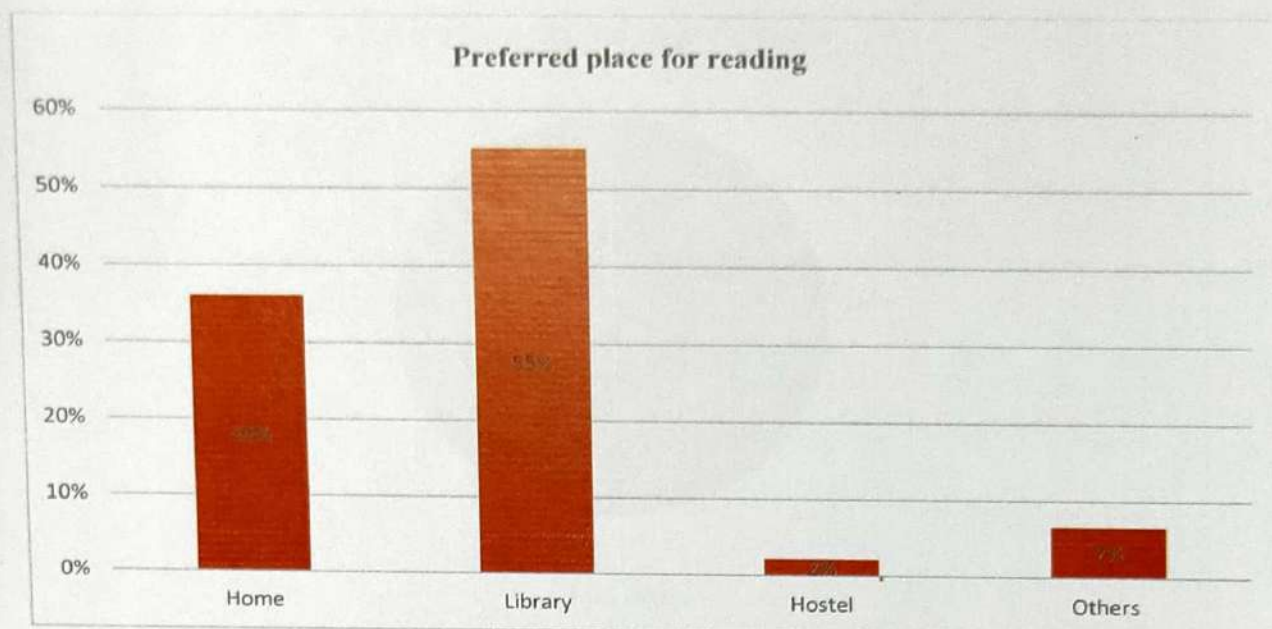


Figure 4. 13 Preferred place for reading

The above chart shows that the majority of the respondents (55%) preferred libraries for reading periodicals. While (36%) of respondents liked to read at home, whereas (7%) of respondents preferred different places, such as their workplace, while traveling, on the bank of a river, a garden, a hilly area, or Facebook. Whereas (2%) of respondents wished to read at the hostel.

4.14: Have you recommended any periodicals to your collage library or public library? (If yes please specify.

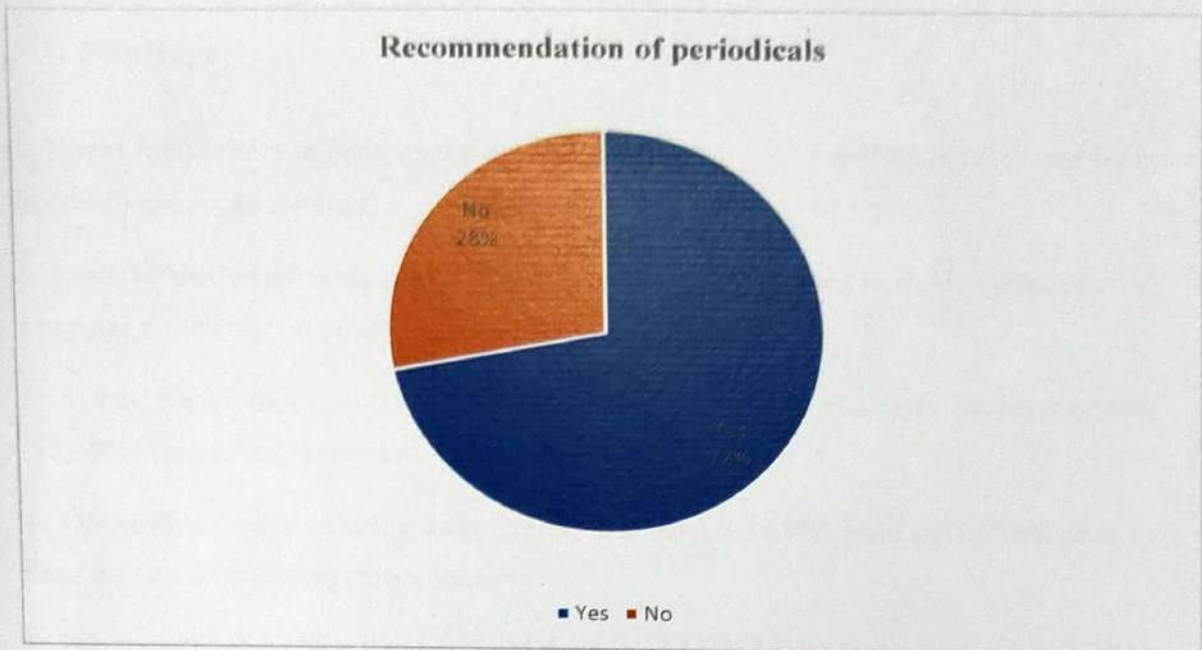


Figure 4. 14 Periodical recommendation

The majority of respondents (72%) said that they have recommended periodicals to the college libraries or public libraries. While (28%) of respondents said they didn't recommend any periodicals.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1: Findings

1. It was found that majority of the respondents (48%) spend half an hour to one hour in the library on an average.
2. It was identified that majority of respondents (90%) preferred to read newspapers on a regular basis over other periodicals.
3. It was found that the reason of reading periodicals by majority of respondents (52.38%) was to stay informed.
4. The study showed that the majority of respondents (68%) read periodicals due to their interest in knowing new concepts.
5. The study has revealed that (32%) of the respondents engaged themselves in reading periodicals once a week.
6. The study showed that majority of respondents (67%) get access to reading periodicals through library.
7. The study has also revealed that majority of respondents (63%) mentioned that lack of money didn't discourages them from buying periodicals.
8. The study indicated that the (30%) of the respondents preferred news and current affairs topics in periodicals.
9. The findings of the study revealed that the majority of respondents (66%) preferred English language periodicals.
10. It was found that (31.14%) of the respondents identified the credibility of the source based on the accuracy of the information.
11. Findings of the study revealed that the majority of respondents (83%) preferred local periodicals.

12. Around (38%) respondents mentioned that their periodical reading habits have increased with time.

13. It is noted that the majority of respondents (55%) preferred to read periodicals at the library.

14. around (72%) of respondents said that they recommended periodicals to colleges or public libraries.

5.2: Suggestions

1. Start reading content on your interests for at least 30 minutes on a daily basis, which can improve your reading habits, language skills and vocabulary.

2. Organizing different seminars to motivate individuals to read and also giving assignments on current affairs.

3. The youth should be made habitual readers by participating in various competitions, and libraries should encourage today's youth to develop better habits, for example, by hosting author visits, book exhibitions, and related events.

4. Creating a conducive environment free from distraction can enhance the overall reading experience.

5. Allotting separate time for periodical reading in different languages.

6. Need to create awareness on why reading is important and how it can help us in our daily lives.

7. College students should be instructed to write the research paper. On the pretext of gathering information, the reading habit will increase in students.

8. From elementary school levels, there should be a special school period for reading books, newspapers, and magazines, as well as assignments based on reading and writing their own.

9. Making school students aware of all the different and interesting material available for reading and giving them the space to read as per their interest.

10. To make reading habits compulsory for students. There should be a compulsory lecture in the library and make it part of the syllabus.
11. Put up simple fun facts, with half of the information in newspapers, so that the person gets curious to read further.
12. Best way to youth gets engaged in reading is audios.
13. The respondents faced challenges in reading due to use of technical terminology; complex structure of sentences and also because of lack of stuff in identifying key information in the content. This issue can be resolved if the good quality content is made available to the readers which will eventually improve the vocabulary and language skills.

5.3: Testing of hypothesis

H1 Marathi is the most preferred language in periodicals for reading.

Testing of hypothesis, it is seen from the fig 4.9 therefore the hypothesis is true and accepted.

H2 Newspaper is most widely read periodical.

Testing of hypothesis, it is seen from the figure 4.2 therefore the hypothesis is true and accepted.

5.5: Conclusion

Readings is important in today's world. Periodicals plays important role by making people aware about what is happening in our surrounding, at national and around the world. By reading periodicals users not only gets current updates but many other things such enhancement of their vocabulary skills, general knowledge etc. Newspapers are most popular periodicals among all other forms. Further preferable reading helps in academia to excel in their academic pursue. The library staff must encourage its readers to make the best use of library resources.

The benefits of preferential reading has promenade role among academics to be the experts and authorities in their concern field. Libraries should take greater efforts in developing reading habits among its readers. If the readers are not able to visit the library in person, the library should visit them and provide reading materials. Various activities can be conducted by the libraries to increase reading habits especially among youth.

Bibliography

(n.d.).

(n.d.).

A.K.M. Eamin Ali Akanda, K. M. (2013). Reading habit of students in social sciences and Arts ; A case study of Rajshahi University. *Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal*, 60-73.

Aliye, E. (2018, February). A research on reading habits of university students:(Sample of Ankara University and Erclyes University). *Procedia Social and Behavioral Studies*, 174(12), 3983-3990. doi:: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.01.1145

Ambika m., S. U. (2018, June). Newspaper Reading Habits Among Students of Periyar University, Tamil Nadu. *International Research :Journal Of Library And Information Science*, 8(2), 248-260.

Arora P., S. A. (2018). Reading habit among college students studying social science, science and commerce. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 6, 771-778.

Asokan L., D. s. (2013). Reading Habits of Newspapers among Engineering Proffessionals : An Analytical Study. *International Journal of Library and Information Studies*, 3(4), 36-42.

Baba Jamiah, A. R. (2020, April). Reading Habit and Students' Attitudes Towards Reading: A Study of Students in the Faculty of Education UiTM Puncak Alam. *Asian Journal of University Education*, 16(1), 110-123. doi:https://doi.org/10.24191/ajue.v16i1.8988

Banu Kadeeja, A. Y. (2018). Newspaper reading habits among the students of Farook college,Kozhikode. *Indian journal of library science and information technology*, 49-55.

Bunyamin, C. (2019). A Study on Using the University Library and Reading Habits of Students: A Study on Tishk International University Students in Erbil,Iraq. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 9(4), 224-240. doi:https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v9n4p224

C.Krishnamurthy, H. V. (2015). Newspaper Reading Habits among Post-Graduate Students of Karnatak University, Dharwad. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 35(1), 25-29. doi:10.14429/djlit.35.1.7837

Dar Bilal Ahmad, A. S. (2019). Reading Habits and Attitudes of Undergraduate Students: A Gender Based Comparative Study of Government Degree College (Boys) and Government. *Library Philosophy And Practices*, 1-13.

Dhiman, B. (2022). A case study of newspaper reading habits among students.

- Fatma Susar Kirmizil, N. A. (2014). Teacher candidate Atitudes towards reading Habit(Case of Dokuz Eylul And Pamukkale Universities. *Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 127-131.
- Florence, F. O. (2017). A Survey on the Reading Habits among Colleges of Education Students in the Information Age. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 8(8), 106-110.
- Gaur Rupesh, S. A. (2018). Newspaper Reading Habit Among Students of Degree Colleges in Haryana : A Study. *International Journal of Information Movement*, 2(10), 56-63.
- Gaur rupesh, s. a. (2018). Newspaper reading habit among students of degree colleges in Haryana: A study. *International journal of informatation movement*, 2(10), 56-63.
- Hussain Manzoor, K. S. (2021). Use and Impact of Social Networking Sites on Reading Habits of College Students. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-16.
- Indira, N. D. (2018, December). Newspaper Reading Habits of Post Graduate Students of Mizoram. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 8(12), 326-334.
- Indira, N. d. (2018, December). Newspaper reading habits of post graduate students of Mizoram University. *Internatinal journal of research in social sciences*, 8(2), 326-334.
- Jatana Meena, R. S. (2017). Impact of Information Technology on Reading Habits of Social Scientists: A Case Study. *International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology*, 7(4), 280-282. doi:10.5958/2249-5576.2017.00040.1
- K.S.Swaminathan. (2017). News Paper Reading Habits among the Students of Arts Colleges in Madurai, Tamil Nadu: A Study. *Indian Journal of Information Sorces and Services*, 7(1), 36-39.
- Kadeeja Banu, A. Y. (2018). Newspaper reading habits among the stundets of Farook college Kozhikode. *Internatinal journal of library science and information technology*, 49- 55. doi:10.18231/2456-9623.2018.0011
- Kori Dayanandappa, K. (2018). Newspaper Reading Habits among the Users of Sarvajnika Vachnalaya Belagavi, Karnataka, India: A Case Study. *Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services*, 8(3), 82-86.
- Kumar baldev, P. (2016). A study of newspaper reading habits among students of Haryana,college of technology and management,Kaithal(Haryana). *International Journal of Information Movement*, 1(2), 39-45.
- Kumar Devendra, S. R. (2011, January). Newspaper Reading Habits of University Students : A Case Study of Chaudhary Charan Singh University,India. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-18.
- Majumdar Dipika, H. M. (2013). Newspaper Reading Habits of Private University Students: a Case Study on World University of Bangladesh. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management*, 12(1), 87-91. Retrieved January 10, 2024
- Medar Anand S., K. A. (2015, September). Reading Habits by the Students of Karnatak Science College,Dharwad: A Study. *International Research: Journal of Library and Information Science*, 5(3), 384-394.

- Mintu, H. (2020, september). A study on the newspaper reading habits of post graduate students in West Bengal state university . *college libraries* , 35(3), 77-90. Retrieved November 10, 2023
- Mintu, H. (2023). A Study on the Newspaper Reading Habits of Post Graduate Students in West Bengal. *Collage Libraries*, 35(3), 77-90.
- Mir Amin Haamid, R. A. (2019). Reading habits of College Students of Jammu and Kashmir : A Case Study of Disctrict Anantag. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-12.
- Mirza Quratulain, P. H. (2021). Digital Age and Reading habits: Empirical Evidence from Pakistani Engineering University. *TESOL International Journal*, 16(1), 210-232.
- Mohammad Fazli Baharuddin, W. M. (2015). Understanding of Reading Habits among Students in Malaysia: A Review. *Innovation Vision 2020: from Regional Development Sustainability to Global Economic Growth*, (pp. 1699-1706). Malaysia. doi:DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.1.3075.8482
- Muhammad Ali, S. M. (2022). the newspaper reading habits of university students:A case study of university of peshwar,khyber pakhtunkha,Pakistan a. *Journal Of Higher Education And Development Studies*, 2(1), 1-16.
- Nagashetti v.n., K. Y. (2015). Newspaper Reading Habits Among The Students Of Muncipal Arts and Commerce College,Laxmeshwar :A Sociological Perspective. *Internatinal Journal of Advanced Research*, 2(3), 206-210.
- Nancy, W. (2018, December). An Attitude Towards Newspaper Reading Habits among UG Students of All Saints College: A Case Study . *International Journal of Research in Humanities,Arts and Literature*, 6(1), 53-60.
- Nau, R. (2023). A study on Books and Newspaper reading habits of college-going students of. 1-10.
- Nazia, S. (2017, September). Reading Habits of Newspaper among the Engineering Students and Academic Staff: A Survey of. *International Research: Journal Of Library And Information Science*, 7(3), 440-448.
- Oktay Akarsu A, T. D. (2014). The Reading Habits of University Students Studying English Language and Literature in the Digital Age. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 10(2), 85-99.
- Pereira Shamin, D. S. (2017). Role of Public Libraries in Promoting Reading Habits. *Process,Storage and Retrival of Library Content in the Electronic Era,GOA-LIS 2017 (Goa-Library and Information Science Convention)* (pp. 225-242). Panaji: Krishnadas Shama Goa State Central Library,.
- Rafiq Muhammad, K. T. (2019). The Effects of Social Media on Reading Habits. *Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries*, 21, 46-67.
- Rajanikant, P. (2018, September). News Paper Reading Habits among the Students of Dental College, Visnagar: a Survey. *International Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences*, 5(9), 19-26.

- Ramakrishnan N., J. P. (2016). Net News Reading Habit among Arts and Science College Students. *International Journal of Research -GRANTHAALAYAH*, 4(9), 50-56. doi:[https://doi.org/10.29121/granthaalayah.v4.i9\(SE\).2016.2509](https://doi.org/10.29121/granthaalayah.v4.i9(SE).2016.2509)
- Reading / Characteristics of a Good Reader. (n.d.). Retrieved 03 22, 2024, from Legacy Elementary School: <https://www.lcps.org/Page/50594>
- Reading Habits Among Students and its Effect on Academic Performance: A Study of Students of Koforidua Polytechnic. (2014). *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-24.
- Rosli, N. A. (2017). The determination of reading habits among students: A concept. *International journal of academic research in business and social sciences*, 7(12), 791-798.
- Sahil, B. (2021, November). Newspaper reading culture amongst the university students. *Library philosophy and practice(e-journal)*.
- Sahil, B. (2021, November). Newspaper reading culture amongst the university students. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-13.
- Samsuddin, S. F. (2021, July 24). Understandings the Reading Habit and Reading Attitudes Among Students in Research University Library in Malaysia. *Journal of Academic Library Management*, 1(1), 12-24. doi:<https://doi.org/10.24191/aclim.v1i1.2>
- Sehar Naveed, G. (2018). Reading Habits Among Undergraduates Students of NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi, Pakistan: A Pilot Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*.
- Shameem, A. (2016). Reading Habits and Attitudes of UMSKAL Undergraduates. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature*, 5(2), 189-201. doi:10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.5n.2p.189
- Sharma Chetan, S. R. (2019). Newspaper Reading Habit among the Students of University College Kurukshetra: A Case Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-19.
- Suresh N, T. S. (2022, January). A Survey on Reading Habit of Law Students in Tamil Nadu During COVID-19: A Case Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-11.
- Suryawanshi Manoj, G. S. (2018). An Analytical Study of News Paper Reading Habits Among the Hospitality Students in the City of Pune. *Atithya: A Journal of Hospitality*, 4(1), 13-19.
- techniques, W. a. (2024, February 12). Retrieved from IRIS: <https://irisreading.com/what-are-the-reading-techniques/>
- Thanuskodi Shanmugam, N. N. (2014, June). Reading Habits among Graduate Students of Pudukottai : A Survey. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*, 51(3), 183-188.
- Top 6 most downloaded Book Reading Apps in India. (2024, March 25). Retrieved from AppVector ASO Blog: <https://blog.appvector.io/top-6-most-downloaded-book-reading-apps-in-india/>
- Tuba, S. B. (2017, May 23). A study on reading habits of social studies and history. *Educational Research and Review*, 12(10), 569-582. doi:10.5897/ERR2017.3245

Types of reading skills. (2023, February 16). Retrieved from Planet Spark :
<https://www.planetspark.in/blogs/types-of-reading-skills>

Vitthal, B. N. (2020). Reading Habits of Students in Senior Colleges in Mangal Wedha City: A Study. *Studies in Indian Place Names*, 40(49), 195-205.

Waghmare, P. B., & Bhavikatti. (2018). Reading Habits Among The Undergraduate Students Of Government First Grade College Bidar (Karnataka, India): A Case Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-19.

Y., S. (2014). News Paper Reading Habits of Vikrama Simhapuri Univeristy Students: A Study. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Sciences*, 3(2), 116-120.

Zaheer Ahmad, M. T. (2020). Parent's Role in Promoting Reading Habits among Children: An Empirical Examination. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*.

QUESTIONNAIRES

Name-

Institution name-

Email-

Profession-

Age-

Average time spend in the library on each visit?

- Less than 30 minutes
- Half an hour to one hour
- 1 to 2 hours
- 2 hours or above.

Which of the following periodicals are used by you on a regular basis?

- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Journals
- Bulletins
- Annual reports
- Yearbooks
- Official Gazetteers

What is your purpose of reading periodicals?

- Stay informed
- Habitual reading
- Enhance vocabulary and language skills.
- Leisure and relaxation.

Which factors influence your choice of periodicals? Please select the option that best reflect your considerations.

- Interest in new topics
- Time constraints
- Access and availability
- Credibility and trustworthiness

- Inquisitiveness

5. How frequently do you engaged yourself in reading periodicals? Please select the option that best describes your reading frequency.

- Daily
- Once a week
- Monthly
- Rarely
- As per need

6. How do you get access to reading periodicals?

- Personal copy through friends
- Library
- Institutional subscriptions
- Any other (please specify).

7. Do you think lack of money discourages you from buying periodicals as a personal copy for reading?

- Yes
- No

8. What topics do you prefer in periodicals? (Select all that apply)

- News and current affairs
- Technology
- Lifestyle and fashion
- Business and finance
- Arts and culture
- Sports
- Other (please specify)

9. What are the challenges that you encounter when reading periodicals, and how do you navigate through them?

- Difficulty in understanding specialized terminology.
- Complex sentence structures and academic writing style.
- Difficulty in identifying key information.
- Other (please specify).

10. Which is your most preferred reading language?

- English
- Hindi
- Konkani
- Marathi

11. How do you identify the credibility of the source when choosing a periodical to read? Based on following criteria

- Author expertise
- Publication reputation
- Peer –reviewed content
- Accuracy of information
- Date of existence

12. Do you prefer local or international periodicals? Are you aware of any international periodicals if yes please specify?

- Local
- Regional
- International
- National

13. Have your periodical reading habits changed with time if at all?

- Increased
- Decreased
- Can't say
- Neutral

14. Most preferred place for reading periodicals.

- Home
- Library
- Hostel
- If any specify.

15. Have you recommended any periodicals to your college library or public library? (If yes please specify).

- Yes
- No

16) According to you what should be done to improve the reading habits of today's youth?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Thank You for answering the questionnaire