



THE IMPACT OF THE LIBRARY IN LEARNING ENGLISH ON SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS-A STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

The word library is derived from the French word “Librairie”; Latin “liber” =book. The library plays an important role in our academic and social lives. Library is an organized collection of information resources made accessible to defined community for reference or borrowing and this collection of information may be in the form of books, news papers, CDs, journals and research papers etc.

Importance of libraries in schools:

Each school must have libraries. The library in schools is a major part of the lives of students, serving as a store house of information in learning English language. It encourages group and individual learners, assist the development of the vocabulary of students, increase comprehension, instills the habit of reading in silence in students in particular the English language.

Statement of the problem:

It is very important to realize the key role of library in moulding the behavior of the children and their attitude towards English against this background. The present study seeks to focus attention on influence of library on students belonging to Telugu and English medium schools on the achievement of English. Hence the problem has been stated as below.

“The Impact of Library in Learning English on Secondary Students – A Study.”

Significance of the study:

The significance of having a library in schools cannot be under-emphasized. While the purpose of the library in schools remains the same design, platforms, strategies, and tools can be altered as technology evolves.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The researcher has made some objectives and will work out the investigation keeping those objectives in mind. The following are the objectives of the study.

- 1) To study the significant difference between English Medium and Telugu medium students with regard to the usage of library
- 2) To study the significant difference between girls and boys in learning English with regard to the usage of library.
- 3) To study the significant difference between private and government school students in learning English at secondary level with regard to the usage of library.

HYPOTHESES

- 1) There is no significant difference between English Medium and Telugu Medium student with regard to the usage of library
- 2) There is no significant difference between girls and boys in learning English with regard to the usage of library.
- 3) There is no significant difference between private and government school students in learning English at secondary level with regard to the usage of library.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- ❖ The study will be conducted with the following limitations.
- ❖ The research was restricted to Warangal District of Telangana State.
- ❖ The study is limited to VIII Standard School Level Only.
- ❖ The study is limited to find out the Impact of the School Environment in Learning English on Secondary Students
- ❖ The study is limited to only three variables i.e. Gender, Medium and Management.
- ❖ The study is confined to only 120 Students as it sample.
- ❖ The Data Collection is done only from eight Schools located in Warangal District.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

- 1) **Rabindranath Tagore** (A Random Walk in Shantiniketan Ashram by Sushanta Dattagupta 2012-2014): Inside the library, we feel like standing at the crossroads of thousands of avenues. Some paths lead to infinite seas some take us to endless peaks and some penetrate deep inside the human heart. One may chart out in any of the multitudes of directions...without hindrance. Human emancipation is contained within the four walls of the library.
- 2) **Plato:** stated in his fifth law that the library is a living institutional organization which is constantly to be changed according to time to time. So that the library not to be growing as a static entity but as a dynamic entity. For the reason the growth of a library not withheld due to lack of forethought and planning.

- 3) **National Mission on Libraries (2012):** A high level committee was set up by Ministry of Culture, Government of India in 2012 in pursuance of National Knowledge Commission's recommendations. The National Mission on Libraries was launched on February 3, 2014, by the then President of India, Mr. Pranab Mukharjee. The NML has setup four working groups which have formulated the scheme for upgrading the libraries. The main component of NML is the creation of NVLI (National Virtual Library of India).

METHODOLOGY

The investigator will select the Normative Survey Method. The method of research which concern itself with the present phenomena in term of conditions, practice, belief, processes relationship or trends is variously turned as Normative Survey or descriptive survey status or survey worthwhile. Survey studies collect three types of information.

- i) Of what exists
- ii) Of what we want
- iii) Of how to get there

Procedure of Data Collection:

The questionnaire will be administered personally by the investigation to the student on separate dates and will be collected from them after completion. The investigation will visit the schools that are located in Warangal (District).

The students belong to English / Telugu Mediums will be selected for the study. The data that will be collected through questionnaire will be analyzed takes will be classified and tabulated. The problems in the questionnaire will be statistically analyzed, interpreted and conclusions will be drawn.

Sample of the study:

The number of the students selected for the study each school for the study in 120 in this 60 students belongs to private school and remaining 60 students belongs to government school form government schools. Among the selected sample, there are boys and girls who also belong both to Telugu and English medium background.

Details of the number of students drawn from 8 different schools are represented in the table.

S.No.	Name of the school	Nature of the school	Total No. of students	No. of Selected students	
				Boys	Girls
1.	ZPSS JALLY	Govt Telugu	15	8	7
2.	ZPSS(Model School) Narsampet	Govt English	15	7	8
3.	Vivekavardhini High School	Private Telugu	15	7	8
4.	Geethanjali Digi School Narsampet	Private English	15	8	7
5.	Govt High School	Govt Telugu	15	8	7
6.	Social Welfare High School	Govt English	15	7	8
7.	Sri Abhyas Model School Narsampet	Private Telugu	15	7	8
8.	Daffodils High School	Private English	15	8	7
	Total		120	60	60

Introduction of Tool:

Tools are instruments that are employed to collect new facts or to explore new fields. The use of particular research may use one or more number of tools in combination for the purpose of such tools or method of data collection includes tests, Interview, Questionnaire, Checking and observation schedules etc.

Standardization Procedure:

These tests are carefully constructed with a uniform procedure of scoring administering items are presented and selected on the basis of difficulty value, determination power and relationship to clearly of time. Objectives in behavioral terms. Many persons can administer the test as the direction for administering. Time limit and scores are given, these are norm based tests. Norms are age, grade, sex etc. Reliability and validity of a test established behind manual is which explains purpose and use of the test. and interpreting the tests results. They consist of items of high quality.

Item Analysis:

The test neither be too easy nor too difficult each item should discriminate validity among high and low achievers. The procedure used to judge the quality of an item is used to call “Item Analysis”. It includes following steps:-

- ✓ Arrange the test scores in descending order
- ✓ Divide the score into a high scoring half and a low scoring half.
- ✓ Take 27% of the scores out of the highest scores and 27% of the lowest scores falling at bottom.
- ✓ Cannot the number of right answers in highest group (R.H) and cannot the number of right answers in lowest group (R.L)
- ✓ Calculate the difficulty in dix (D.I) for each item

$$D.I. = \frac{RH + RL}{Total}$$

- ✓ Calculate the discrimination index for each item.

$$D.C.I. = \frac{RH - RL}{Total / 2}$$

After item analysis only good items with appropriate and satisfactory discriminative power are to be retained and remaining items are detained. The questions or items which are detained are standardized and form the final test procedure.

Reliability of the Test:

It refers to the consistency of measurement. For instance if a Teacher asses values, the scripts of his/her students performance and if this repeats with a gap of one week, 2 weeks, 1 month and soon. If the scores are similar then we can say that the teacher assessment is reliable.

Validity of the test:

It is the most important attribute of an examination which depends upon efficiency with which it measures, what it attempts to measure for instance if a teacher or evaluator would like to know that content or knowledge of children of 10thclass mathematics. In that particular areas or selected concepts of that test should reflect the results to the validity of the

The criterion – related validity is again of two types, they are as following.

Scoring Procedure:

Scoring Procedure of 5 points rating scale. Each item have 5 marks

5 items have 25 marks

	S.A.	A	U.D	D.A	S.D.A
Positive	5	4	3	2	1
Negative	1	2	3	4	5

Reliability of 5 point Rating Scale:

The Reliability of study of the 5 point rating scale test was conducted over the sample of 30 students. It consists 30 items was administered on the selected sample. The scores of positive item is 5,4,3,2,1 and negative items is 1,2,3,4,5 were qualified by using appropriate statistical techniques. Product moment method of correlation is used for calculating of correlation between the set of scores obtained by administering the two forms of the test. The coefficient of correlation is termed as coefficient of equalance.

The Split – Half Method:

Split Half Method two types

- Equal Half / Two half / Equal forms
- Odd – Even numbers.

The test is administered once on sample of subject. Each individual scope is obtained in two parts. (odd numbers and Even numbers)

The scoring is done separately of these two parts even numbers and odd numbers of items. The coefficient of correlation (Indicates the reliability) is calculated of two halves of scores. The coefficient of correlation indicates the reliability of half test is then estimated by using Spearman Brown Prophecy formula.

The reliability of 5 points rating scale test is used methods of reliability namely split – half method.

In the split – half method (odd - Even). The test is divided into two equalent halves (Odd and Even) and the correlation is found for these half tests the scores of the odd items from the 5 point rating scale are considered as ‘A’ similarly the scores of the even items from 5 point rating scale are considered as ‘B’

The correlation coefficient for the A and B scores of reliability the product moment method of coefficient correlation of two scores (odd and even) was computed. The coefficient correlation between two scores were found to be 0.70. This coefficient of correlation is fairly High positive correlation.

Product Moment Method :-

$$r = \frac{E(xy)}{\sqrt{(Ex^2)(Ey^2)}}$$

Product moment method coefficient correlation

$$r_c = \frac{2r}{1+r}$$

Table showing the reliability coefficient of 5 point Rating scale.

S,No.	Reliability Method	N	Reliability coefficient
1	Split–Half method (odd-Even)	30	0.70

Development of the Test:

The research has selected 5 point rating scale tool for the present study.

The research has developed 5 point rating scale (or) Questionnaire for 30 items with 150 marks based on questionnaire standards prescribed in the X Class English Text Book.

The research prepared the Test by taking into consideration of 1 Dimensions. They are

1. Library

The researcher has developed a questionnaire consisting of 5 items or questions based on 1 dimension.

S. No.	Dimensions	No. of Items
1	Library	5
	Total	5

The researcher has taken one dimensions from the factors that influence English learning of a Student and proposed items or questions and given weight age according to the Summative Assessment Test prescribed in “Telugu Academy Pedagogy of English Text Book”. The researcher considered three variables from the present test.

1. Gender : Male / Female
2. Management : Government / Private
3. Medium : Telugu / English

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Hypothesis -1 :

There is no significant difference between English Medium and Telugu medium students with regard to the usage of library.

Table 1:

No.	Dimension	Variable	Sample	Mean Values	S.D. Value	T Test Values	Level of Signification
1	Library	Medium					Not significant At 0.05 level
		Telugu	60	15.78	2.935	1.125	
		English	60	15.22	2.572	1.125	

Interpretation

It is clear from the above table -1, shows that the calculated mean value of Telugu medium students is 15.78 and English Medium Students is 15.22. Their Standard Deviation(S.D). values are 2.935 and 2.572 and their T-Test values is 1.125 respectively.

The calculated t-value is 1.125, which is less than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 levels.

Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted,

It is concluded that there is no significant difference between Telugu medium and English medium students with regard to the usage to library.

Hypothesis 2 :

There is no significant difference between girls and boys in learning English with regard to the usage of library.

Table 1:

No.	Dimension	Variable		Sample	Mean Values	S.D. Value	T Test Values	Level of Signification
2	Library	Gender	Male	58	15.62	2.567	0.461	Not significant At 0.05 level
			Female	60	15.39	2.950	0.464	

Interpretation

It is clear from the above table 2, shows that the calculated mean value of girl students is 15.62 and boys 15.39. Their standard deviation (S.D) values are 2.567 and 2.950 and their t-test value is 0.461 and 0.464 respectively.

The calculated t-value is 0.461 and 0.464 which is less than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level.

Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

It is concluded that there is no significant difference between boys and girls in learning English at secondary level with regard to the usage of library.

Hypothesis 3:

There is no significant difference between private and government school students in learning English at secondary level with regard to the usage of library.

Table 1:

No.	Dimension	Variable		Sample	Mean Values	S.D. Value	T-Test Values	Level of Signification
3	Library	Management	Govt	60	15.48	2.554	0.066	Not significant At 0.05 level
			Private	60	15.52	2.977		

Interpretation

It is clear from the above table-3, shows that the calculated mean value of government and private school students is 15.48 and 15.52. Their standard deviation (S.D) values are 2.554 and 2.977. And their t-test value is 0.066 respectively.

The calculated t-test is 0.066 which is less than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 levels.

Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

It is concluded that there is no significant difference between Government and private school students in learning English at secondary level with regard to the usage of library.

Findings

- ❖ There is a better encouragement to use the library given by the teachers irrespective of their gender, medium of instruction
- ❖ Private schools are possessing good library facilities for better improvement of students' English language skills.
- ❖ English medium students show more interest to read English news papers in the library.

Summary and Conclusion:

Libraries are one of the few places in the world that give even the worst off people a chance to improve themselves. There are a lot activities that you can make the children do there. It is concluded that Libraries do highly help the children that whatever the back ground they belong to and whichever the kind of institution they study and irrespective of their gender.

Suggestions for further Research:

- ❖ The same study may be conducted by taking a large sample for effective generalizations.
- ❖ The same study may be conducted with the teachers' opinion towards learning difficulties of students.
- ❖ The same study may be conducted with the higher secondary school students.
- ❖ The same study may be conducted at different level of Schools like Gurukula schools, Model Schools, and KGBVs.
- ❖ The same study may be conducted by using other variables.

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