

Reading Habits and Library Use Among the Students of Ali Allana College of Pharmacy, Akkalkuwa, Dist, Nandurbar, Maharashtra.

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Abstract : The present study makes an attempt to explore reading habit of the pharma students of Ali- Allana College of Pharmacy, Akkalkuwa, Dist, Nandurbar, Maharashtra. A total of 230 questionnaires were distributed among the professionals and 211 filled in questionnaires were obtained from the respondents. The study revealed that the reading habit among students of Ali Allana College of Pharmacy, Akkalkuwa is encouraging and majority of the respondents read every day to update their knowledge as well as to get pass in examination. Also, it was inferred that only few respondents love reading news papers and most of the library users are not aware with the library collections and services. Hence it is recommended that Library Professionals can play a significant role in developing reading habits among the respondent.

IndexTerms – reading habit, pharmacy college, library.

I. INTRODUCTION

Reading is a basic tool of education, which known as an art of interpreting printed tools and written words. It is an important tool for the development of personalities and mental capacities. Reading transfers experiences to the individual so that the reader may expand one's horizons, identify, extend and intensify his or her interest and gain deeper understanding of the world. (G. Rajeshwar Kumar, 2017) Reading lubricates the mind, sharpens the intellect, enhance the experiences, raises emotions, uplifts the morals, and above all provides manners. Reading habit takes us from darkness to enlightenment. Reading makes way for a better understanding of one's own experiences and it can be an exciting journey to self discovery. This is true as information contains in books have tremendous influences on perception, socialization and transformation of people that border to read them. (Sandhu, P. K, 2016) Reading is a way to get better knowledge of one's own experiences and it can be an exciting journey to self-discovery. (A.Vellaichamy et al, 2014)

Reading habit is termed as an intellectual activity for getting information, knowledge and learning of various types of professions. It involves behaviour of individual which expresses the lightness of reading that occurs regularly. It denotes a leisure reading approach. The reading habit influences in the promotion of one's personal development in particular and social progress in general. Regular and systematic reading sharpens the intellect, refines the emotions, elevates tastes and provides perspectives for one's living; and thereby prepares a person for an effective participation in the social, religious, cultural and political life. Reading fires the imagination of the person. (Pravin et al, 2014) The factors affecting the reading habits are: a) Nature of a reader; b) Needs of a reader; c) Nature of information required; d) Educational qualifications of a reader; e) Cost of reading material; f) Availability of reading material; g) Way of interaction of users and information. (Md. sohel et al, 2011) Recently E-resources or electronic media gaining importance in library users (specially students). (M. R. Ramesh, 2012) Reading habit of the library users (specially students) has been an active area of concern for librarians in the perspective of knowing utilization of resources and services of the library.

II. OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the study is to ascertain the reading habits among students of Ali Allana College of Pharmacy (Respondent). Specifically, the objectives of the study include the following:

- To determine purpose and source of reading materials among the respondent.
- To determine respondents reading preference in relation to academics and leisure.
- To examine the types of materials read by respondents.
- To explore the level of newspaper reading habits of respondents.
- To know the frequency of visit of respondents in college Library.
- To determine utility of internet among respondents
- To find out the ICT facilities in College Library.
- To find out the obstacles in reading among the respondent

III. METHODOLOGY

For the present study, a well-structured questionnaire was designed and distributed randomly among the students of Ali Allana College of Pharmacy, Akkalkuwa to examine their reading habits. After obtaining information from questionnaire completion, the data was analyzed with simple MS Excel. (Dipika Majumder, et al, 2013) (D.S. Mahipal, 2017) (Fatiloro et al, 2017)

Research Questions

The following research questions were generated to guide the research

1. For which purpose you are reading books
2. Which types of books you prefer to read

3. On which basis you are selecting books to read
4. Time you spent daily to read books
5. Are you reading Newspaper
6. Which language you prefer to read Newspaper
7. Time you spent daily to read News paper
8. Are you using Internet
9. Place/ Mode of using Internet
10. Time you spent daily on Internet
11. For which purpose you are using Internet
12. Are you visiting Library
13. Purpose of visiting Library
14. In your opinion which is main Obstacles in reading

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Purpose of reading books

The data presented in table 1 shows the purpose of reading books among respondents. majority of the pharmacy students 68 (32.22%) interested in reading to develop life, 59 (27.96%) and 56 (26.54%) students are preferred reading for getting knowledge and to pass examination respectively. 20 (9.47%) interested in reading to get a job. Some of the students expressed the main purpose of reading is to follow parents or teacher. None of the student have mention reading as hobby or fun.

Table-1: Purpose of reading books

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
To pass examination	56	26.54
To develop life	68	32.22
To follow parents	4	00.01
To have fun	00	00
To while away time	01	0.004
To follow teacher	02	0.009
To be well informed	59	27.96
To get job	20	09.47

2. Preference of Books to read

The data presented in table 2 shows the Preference of books to read among respondents. 56 (26.54%) and 41 (19.43) students are preferred text book and reference book respectively, remaining 32 (15.16%), 31(14.69%), 23 (10.90%) and 21 (09.95%) student mentioned religious, historical, official books and novels respectively. Only 7 (3.31%) students have novels as their first choice.

Table-2: Preference of Books to read

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
Novels	21	09.95
Text Books	56	26.54
Comics	07	03.31
Religious	32	15.16
Reference Books	41	19.43
Historical	31	14.69
Official Books	23	10.90

3. Books selection Criteria

The data presented in table 3 shows the books selection criteria among respondents. 92(43.60%) students are preferred author, 45 (21.32%) and 38 (18.00%) students selects books for reading with summary and recommendation respectively, remaining 19 (09.00%) and 17 (08.05%) student mentioned publication and cover page respectively.

Table-3: Books selection Criteria

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
Cover Page	17	08.05
Recommendation	38	18.00
Author	92	43.60
Summary	45	21.32
Publication	19	09.00

4. Time spent daily for reading books

The data presented in table 4 shows the Time spent daily for reading books among respondents. Maximum 107 (50.71%) students reading books 1-2 hour daily, 60 (28.43%), 30(14.21%) and 10 (04.73%) students mentioned less than an hour, 2 - 4 hour and 4 - 6 hour respectively. Only 4 (01.89%) students readings books up to 6-8 hour and none of the students reading mre than 8 hour.

Table-4: Time spent daily for reading books

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
Less than an hour	60	28.43
1-2 hour	107	50.71
2 - 4 hour	30	14.21
4 - 6 hour	10	04.73
6 - 8 hour	4	01.89
More than 8 hour	00	00.00

5. Reading Newspaper

The data presented in table 5 shows the habits of news paper reading among respondents. 135(63.63%) students reading news paper not regularly and 62 (29.38%) reading news paper regularly, remaining 14 (06.63%) student not having habits of news paper reading .

Table-5: Reading Newspaper

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
Yes	62	29.38
No	14	06.63
Not Regularly	135	63.98

6. Preference of Newspaper language

The data presented in table 6 shows the choice of languages while reading habits of news paper among respondents. 130(61.61%) students are preferred English language only at the time of reading news paper and remaining 39 (18.48%) and 42 (19.90%) student mentioned Marathi and Urdu respectively.

Table-6: Preference of Newspaper language

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
English	130	61.61
Marathi	39	18.48
Urdu	42	19.90

7. Time spent daily for reading News paper

The data presented in table 7 shows the Time spent daily for reading News paper among respondents. Maximum172 (81.51%) students reading News paper less than an hour daily, 36 (17.06%),and 03 (01.42%) students mentioned 1-2 hour and 2 - 4 hour daily respectively.

Table-7: Time pent daily for reading News paper

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
Less than an hour	172	81.51
1-2 hour	36	17.06
2 - 4 hour	3	01.42

8. Use of Internet

The data presented in table 8 shows use of Internet among respondents. 156(73.93%) students using internet regularly, and 49 (23.22%) students using internet not regularly, remaining 8 (03.79%) student not using internet .

Table-8: Use of Internet

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
Yes	156	73.93
No	8	03.79
Not Regularly	49	23.22

9. Place/ Mode of using Internet

The data presented in table 9 shows place/ mode of using internet among respondents. 200 (94.78%) students using internet on mobile, and remaining students using internet on different places.

Table-9: Place/ Mode of using Internet

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
Mobile	200	94.78
Central Library	00	00.00
PC at Home	2	00.90
Computer Lab	5	02.36
Cyber Cafe	2	00.90
Laptop with Wi-Fi	2	00.90

10. Time spent daily on Internet

The data presented in table 10 shows the time spent daily on internet among respondents. Maximum 87 (41.23%) students using internet 1-2 hour daily, 49 (23.22%), 45(21.32%) and 16 (07.58%) students mentioned less than an hour, 2 - 4 hour and 4 - 6 hour respectively. Only 8 (01.89%) students using internet up to 6-8 hour and 6 (02.84%) students using internet more than 8 hour.

Table-10: Time spent daily on Internet

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
Less than an hour	49	23.22
1-2 hour	87	41.23
2 - 4 hour	45	21.32
4 - 6 hour	16	07.58
6 - 8 hour	8	03.79
More than 8 hour	6	02.84

11. Purpose of using Internet

The data presented in table 11 shows the purpose of using internet among respondents. majority of the students 82 (39.86%) using internet for social contacting, 50 (23.69 %) and 15 (07.10%) students are preferred internet for research and to check email respectively. 50 (23.69%) using internet for other purpose. Remaining students preferring internet for getting software and syllabus topics.

Table-11: Purpose of using Internet

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
Social contacting	82	39.86
Download Software	7	03.31
Research	50	23.69
Email	15	07.10
Syllabus	7	03.31
Other	50	23.69

12. Library Visit

The data presented in table 12 shows library visit among respondents. Majority of the students 114 (54.02%) visiting library daily, 38 (18.00%), 34(16.11%) and 05 (02.36%) students visiting library twice a week, once a week and once a month respectively. While 17 (08.05%) students visiting library occasionally and only 3 (01.42%) students visiting library once in a semester.

Table-12: Library Visit

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
Everyday	114	54.02
Twice a week	34	16.11
Once a week	38	18.00
Once a month	5	02.36
Occasionally	17	08.05
Once in semester	3	01.42

13. Purpose of Library Visit

The data presented in table 13 shows purpose of library visit among respondents. Majority of the students 77 (36.49%) visiting library to read specific topics, 60 (28.43%), 30(14.21%) and 20 (09.47%) students visiting library to borrow library materials, to read news paper and to copy reading materials respectively. While 22 (10.42%) students visiting library due to compulsion and only 2 (00.94%) students visiting library to use internet.

Table-13: Purpose of Library Visit

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
To Read specific topic	77	36.49
To read news paper	30	14.21
To borrow library materials	60	28.43
To use Internet	2	0.94
To copy reading material	20	09.47
Due to Compulsion	22	10.42

14. Obstacles in reading

The data presented in table 14 shows obstacles in reading among respondents. Majority of students 63 (29.85%) and 46 (21.80%) mentioned unavailability of books and lack of interesting materials respectively. 28 (13.27%), 27(12.79%) , 25 (11.84%)and 17 (08.05%) students mentioned semester pattern, home work/assignments, mobiles and playing sports respectively as obstacles in reading. Only 6 (02.84%) and 2 (00.94%) mentioned weekly unit test and watching television respectively as main obstacles in reading.

Table-14: Obstacles in reading

Particular	No of respondent	% of respondent
Lack of Interesting reading material	46	21.80
Watching Television	2	0.94
Semester Pattern	28	13.27
Unavailability of books	63	29.85
Playing Sports/ Games	17	08.05

Weekly Unit test/ Tutorials	6	02.84
Home work/ Assignments	27	12.79
Mobiles	25	11.84

V. CONCLUSION

The study revealed that the reading habit among students of Ali Allana College of Pharmacy, Akkalkuwa is encouraging. However, there is the need for students to increase daily reading time and read more of reference books and official books in order to boost their knowledge. Students should make the library their first point of call to get updated from time to time. Also, it was inferred that only few respondents love reading news papers which can be encouraged the more, so that the students will experience all round development in their academics and increase their vocabulary. The library should increase more number of latest books, reading materials and e resources added to requirements of the users. Since most of the library users are not aware with the library collections and services. It is, therefore suggested that proper library orientation Programmes should be provided for the students. Library professionals should provide high speed internet and also offer more support in online information that will be beneficial for students for developing reading habit.

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