

A STUDY OF READING COMPREHENSION IN TELUGU LANGUAGE AMONG X CLASS STUDENTS

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Abstract: Reading Make a full man, Conference a ready man and Writing an exact man (Bacon). Reading is an endless activity and ever -open door to the ever increasing knowledge of universe. Reading is a basic tool for reasoning .reading helps informed about the current events, helps to make future plan to solve problems in life. It widens the range of information about mind and broadens our outlook.

IndexTerms: Reading Comprehension, Telugu Language, X Class Students.

I. INTRODUCTION

Reading proficiency is the royal road to knowledge and essential to success in all academic subjects. Reading is almost essential for all the people kept at all age levels as it directly affects their lives the one-way or the other. Proficiency in reading is indispensable for satisfactory adjustments to contemporary living conditions. It can be donning of man deepest pleasures and it can be bring new skills and knowledge. The importance of reading is the entire grater now due to current world wise availability of printed material, which has steadily outs, tripped the population growth.

Reading brings with Childs acquisition of spoken language. The fundamental objective of reading is comprehension .reading is defined as comprehension .reading has two targets, a desire for information and the establishing of a long zest of learning reading is communication. Communication is the heart of language arts, without communication listings or reading can't takes place.

“Reading “, says JHON LOCKER “furnishes the mind with material of knowledge only, it is thinking the makes the reading “.reading itself has no content of its own it is principally a skill or a process by which ideas on the printed page become the readers won.

READING

Learning to read is a lifelong process that cannot be completely mastered by the end of the elementary school. It is no longer confined to the elementary school. It has widened to include all educational levels.

Traditional reading begins with oral reading. Modern methods of teaching emphasize comprehension though silent reading. Reading may be considered as.

1. Receiving communication
2. Making discriminative responses to graphic symbols
3. Decoding graphic skills to speech; and getting meaning from the printed page.

Three phases of learning are considered here

1. Ability to differentiate graphics symbols
2. Ability to decode letters to sound; and
3. Ability to use progressively higher order units of structure.

The development reading has two main areas.

1. Skills in mechanism or reading; and
2. Skills in reading comprehension.

The mechanism of reading includes certain skills of words recognition among which are the acquisition of large right vocabulary, structural analysis and development of speed reading suited to different purposes and different reading material.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Mahaboob Sab Sayyad (2011) found that Locality has significant influence on the reading comprehension in Telugu among IX class students. Management has significant influence on the reading comprehension in Telugu among IX class students. Academic achievement has significant influence on the reading comprehension in Telugu among IX class students. Annual income has significant influence on the reading comprehension in Telugu among IX class students. Caste has significant influence on the reading comprehension in Telugu among IX class students.

III. METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study entitled “A STUDY OF READING COMPREHENSION IN TELUGU LANGUAGE AMONG X CLASS STUDENTS”

OBJECTIVES

The following are the main objectives of the present study.

1. To study the influence of locality on the reading comprehension in Telugu language among X class students.

2. To study the influence of gender on the reading comprehension in Telugu language among X class students.
3. To study the influence of management on the reading comprehension in Telugu language among X class students.

HYPOTHESES

Based on the above objectives the following hypotheses are formulated.

1. There would be no significant influence of locality on the reading comprehension in Telugu language among X class students.
2. There would be no significant influence of gender on the reading comprehension in Telugu language among X class students.
3. There would be no significant influence of management on the reading comprehension in Telugu language among X class students.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the investigation consisted of 300 X class students in Ananthapuramu district. The stratified random sampling was applied in three stages. The first stage is management i.e. Government, Private and aided the second stage is locality i.e. rural and urban and third stage is gender i.e. male and female. It is a 3X2X2 factorial design with 300 sample subjects. The sample design for the study is presented in Table – 1.

Table – 1: Sample design

S. No.	Locality	Rural		Urban		Total
	Gender ⇒ Management ↓	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1.	Government	25	25	25	25	100
2.	Private	25	25	25	25	100
3	Aided	25	25	25	25	100
4.	Total	150		150		300

IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

Locality:

The relationship of reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students with their locality is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of locality, the X CLASS students are divided into two groups. The rural students form with the Group – I and Group – II forms with the urban students. The level of reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students of the two groups were analyzed accordingly. The level of reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students for the two groups were tested for significance by employing 't' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 1

There would be no significant impact of 'locality' on the reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students. The above hypothesis is tested by employing 't' - test. The results are presented in Table –2.

Table-2: Influence of locality on the reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students

S. No.	Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	't' - Test
1.	Rural	150	36.57	6.88	1.922@
2.	Urban	150	38.11	6.99	

@ Indicates not significant at 0.05 level

It is found from the Table – 2 that the computed value of 't' (1.922) is less than the critical value of 't' (1.97) for 1 and 298 df at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Hypothesis – 1 is accepted at 0.05 level. Therefore it is concluded that the locality has not significant influence on the reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students.

Gender:

The relationship of reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students with their gender is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of gender, the X class students divided into two groups. The boys students form with the Group – I and Group – II forms with the girls students. The level of reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students of the two groups were analyzed accordingly. The level of reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students for the two groups were tested for significance by employing 't' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 2

There would be no significant impact of 'gender' on the reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students. The above hypothesis is tested by employing 't' - test. The results are presented in Table – 3.

Table –3: Influence of gender on the reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students

S. No.	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	't' - Test
1.	Boys	150	36.42	7.07	2.294*
2.	Girls	150	38.25	6.76	

* Indicates significant at 0.05 level

It is found from the Table – 3 that the computed value of 't' (2.294) is greater than the critical value of 't' (1.97) for 1 and 298 df at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Hypothesis – 2 is rejected at 0.05 level. Therefore it is concluded that the gender has significant influence on the reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students.

The Bar diagram for the means of gender of reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students is given in Figure – 1.

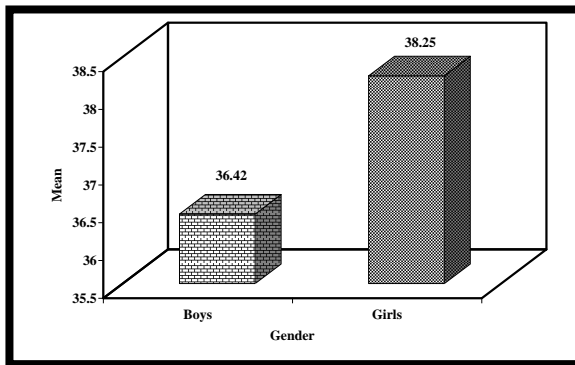


Figure-1: Bar diagram for the means of gender of reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students

Management:

The relationship of reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students with their management is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of management, the X class students are divided into three groups. The Government school students form with the Group – I, Group – II forms with the Private school students and Group – III forms with Aided students. The corresponding level of reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students of the three groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students for the three groups were tested for significance by employing ‘F’ - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 3

There would be no significant impact of ‘management’ on the reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students. The above hypothesis is tested by employing ‘F’ - test. The results are presented in **Table – 4**.

Table-4: Influence of management on the reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students

S. No.	Management	N	Mean	S.D.	‘F’ – Test
1.	Government	100	35.60	7.00	22.839**
2.	Private	100	35.47	6.76	
3.	Aided	100	40.94	5.65	

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is found from the Table – 4 that the computed value of ‘F’ (22.839) is greater than the critical value of ‘F’ (4.68) for 2 and 297 df at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the Hypothesis – 3 is rejected at 0.01 level. Therefore it is concluded that the management has significant influence on the reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students.

The Bar diagram for the means of management of reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students is given in **Figure – 2**.

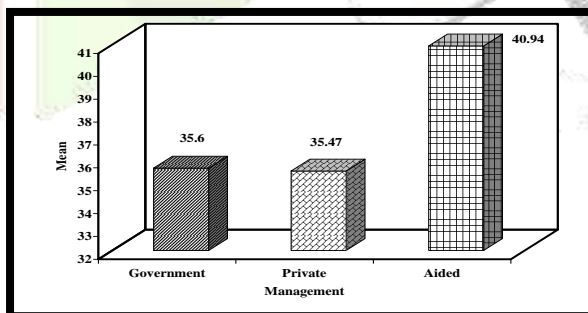


Figure –2: Bar diagram for the means of management of reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students

V. CONCLUSIONS

In the light of the findings presented in preceding pages, the following conclusions are drawn.

1. Locality has not significant influence on the reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students.
2. Gender has significant influence on the reading comprehension in Telugu among X class students.
3. Management has significant influence on the reading comprehension in Telugu among X class students.

VI. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The findings of the present research have raised some important questions related to the educational needs of the students with special reference to their reading comprehension in Telugu.

1. Gender is highly influence on the reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students. Girls have positive reading comprehension in Telugu than the boys. The administrators to provide physical facilities for boys.

2. Management is highly influence on the reading comprehension in Telugu of X class students. Aided school students have positive reading comprehension in Telugu than the private school students. The administrators to provide physical facilities for various types of managements.

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