

Reading habits among the students of Oxford Dental College: A Study

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ABSTRACT

Review on perusing propensities among dental understudies at Oxford Dental School, Bangalore. The scientist embraced the review strategy and organized surveys for information assortment. A sum of 120 surveys were haphazardly conveyed among the understudies. 104 surveys were obtained from the members. Information was broken down utilizing ms-succeed and arranged in tables and figures. In this undertaking, the analyst concentrated on different components of understanding propensities. For instance, understanding materials, time spent perusing, reasonable area for perusing, factors impacting the advancement of understanding propensities, and so on. Moreover, the discoveries demonstrated that most of the respondents esteem the significance of perusing. Nonetheless, this incorporates giving assets to urge understudies to begin perusing. Also, chairmen should foster techniques for educators to make exercises that can advance understanding propensities, which would work on understudies' scholastic execution.

KEYWORDS: Reading habits, Oxford dental college, Survey.

INTRODUCTION

Reading is an important skill that an individual acquires from childhood through their learning skills. It is very crucial to have a well-developed reading habit when you are a student as it shapes the identity and personality of the individual. The activity of reading starts during childhood and persists throughout school and college. In the present age of cutting-edge science and innovation, one isn't simply joined to understanding books but in addition, participating in computerized learning and the most recent developments. This has aroused a requirement to spread awareness regarding the book reading habits of students from different colleges.

Perusing and scholastic execution is fundamental for scientists and teachers to realize that every youngster, whether gifted, normal, typical, or in reverse, and so on, ought to be taught in their own particular manner, yet assuming they have great review propensities, the person or can perform well in scholastics and in any circumstance. It is the perusing propensities that assist the understudy with getting critical and helpful information. Great perusing

propensities go about as a strong weapon for understudies to succeed throughout everyday life (Bashir and Mattoo, 2012).

The Oxford Dental College, Bangalore, (recognized by both state and central dental councils) Is one of the best institutions continuously engaged in educating and other exploration exercises in the field of dental sciences with a decent scholarly framework empowering understudy to foster useful abilities. Oxford School of Dentistry offers lone wolf's and graduate degrees in various branches (oral medication and radiology, oral and maxillofacial medical procedure, pediatric and preventive dentistry, general wellbeing dentistry, and so on) and delivers capable experts for society.

The propensity for perusing isn't reflected in that frame of mind of most of the understudies of Schools and Colleges. It is accepted that an understudy knows how to peruse, what to peruse, when to peruse, and where to peruse. The supposition expresses that understudies ought to have a book to peruse at a given time, either for delight or to breeze through a test. Beginning from this reason, the specialists mean to complete an overview on perusing propensities among the Resources of Training in the data age.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A lot of examination has been completed to decide the relationship between understanding propensities and composing execution. Reliably, Mahyar (2012) brought up a measurably respectable connection between composing execution and perusing propensities introduced in the trial of fluctuation examination. At the 0.05 level, the F esteem was 10.446, which was higher than the F table of 3.15. The outcome affirmed that there was a massive distinction between the understudies who had various characteristics of perusing propensities in the composing results. Moreover, the review showed that content was the most compelling composing part from perusing to composing, with a mean of 72.5. The consequence of the examination by Kartal (2017) showed that with an importance level of 0.01, the worth got was 0.610. The review showed a cozy connection between understanding propensities and composing execution. The worth of R squared showed a relationship of 37.21% between the two factors. Chuenchaichon's (2011) concentrate on uncovering the extraordinary effect of escalated perusing on further developing understudies' composing execution concerning linguistic precision, intricacy, soundness, and attachment. With the p-upsides of the referenced parts of .04, .003 and .001, separately, the two-example tests showed a huge distinction between the pre-and post-test scores of the trial bunches while escalated perusing recorded as a hard copy was applied. . classes Supposedly, the combination of perusing can assist with further developing composing accomplishment. Furthermore, Wati (2021) directed related research. The connection coefficient between understanding propensity and composing skill was higher than the r table ($0.51 > 0.329$), which showed a positive relationship between the two factors. Moreover, the t-esteem was 4.01, which was more prominent than the t-table of 1.7 at the 5% importance level. Along these lines, H_a was acknowledged and H_o was dismissed. All in all, there is a critical connection between understanding propensities and composing execution.

3. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study is undergraduate and postgraduate students of Oxford Dental College, Bangalore. Limited to only Dental college students.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study has been undertaken with the objective of

- ✓ To find how regular respondents read books.
- ✓ To know the time spent on reading by respondents.
- ✓ To study the purpose of reading books.
- ✓ To find out problems faced by respondents while reading.
- ✓ To know the influencing factors to develop reading habits.
- ✓ To identify the media mostly preferred by the respondents.

5. METHODOLOGY

The researcher adopted the survey method of research for the present study. questionnaires are used as tools for data collection, a total number of 120 well-designed questionnaires were distributed randomly among the dental students (BDS & MDS) of Oxford Dental College, Bangalore. Out of 120 questionnaires 104 were received from the respondents. The data collected from the respondents was analyzed and presented in the form of tables and figures using MS Excel.

6. DATA ANALYSIS

Table: 6.1. No of questionnaires Distributed.

No of questionnaires Distributed	No of Respondents	Percentage %
120	104	100

The above table shows the distribution of questionnaires among the participants. The total 120 number of questionnaires were randomly distributed among the students of both BDS and MDS 104 (100%) questionnaires are received from the respondents.

Table: 6.2. Gender wise distribution of questionnaires

Gender	No of Respondents	Percentage %
Male	22	21.2%
Female	82	78.8%
Total	104	100%

The table no 6.2 explains, gender wise distribution of questionnaires, among the 104 participants 82 (78.8%) are female, followed by 22 (21.2%) participants are male. It shows that females are more active in dental science education comparing to male candidates.

Table: 6.3. Age wise distribution of questionnaires

Age	No of Respondents	Percentage %
19 – 20	16	15.4%
21 – 22	41	39.4%
23 – 24	15	14.4
25 and above	32	30.8%
Total	104	100%

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The above table no 6.3 shows that, the age group between the respondents. Majority of the respondents are aged 21 – 22 (39.4%), following it , 32 (30.8%) above 25, 16 (15.4%) respondents 19 – 20 and 15 (14.4%) respondents are 23 – 24 years old.

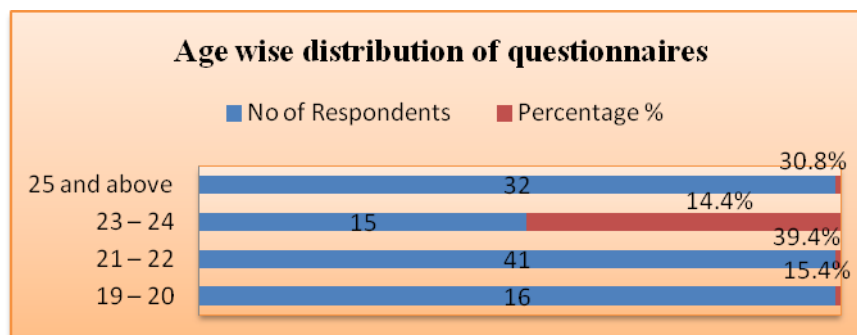


Table: 6.4. Course wise distribution of questionnaires

Course	No of Respondents	Percentage %
BDS	62	59.6%
MDS	42	40.4%
Total	104	100%

In the above table no 6.4 observed that, the Course wise distribution of questionnaires among the respondents. In this study Most 62 (59.6%) of the respondents are belong to BDS (Bachelors in Dental Science) degree. 42 (40.4%) of the respondents are from MDS (Masters in Dental Science) degree.

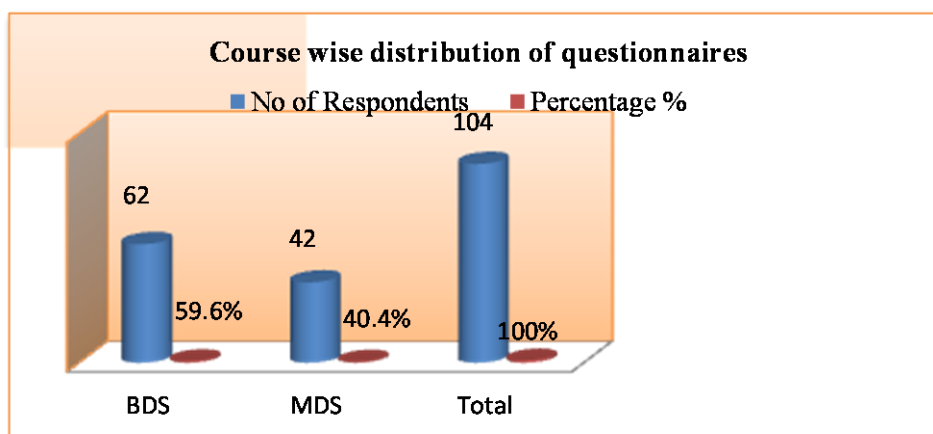


Table: 6.5. Frequency of visiting the Library

Frequency	No of Respondents	Percentage %
Daily	19	18.3%
Once in a week	37	35.6%
Several times in a week	44	42.3%
Rarely	3	2.9%
Never	1	1%
Total	104	100%

The table no 6.5 shows the frequency of visiting the library. 44 (42.3%) of the participants are visit the library Several times in a week. Followed by, 37 (35.6%) once in a week, 19 (18.3%) daily, 3 (2.9%) rarely and 1 (1%) of the respondent opinioned never.

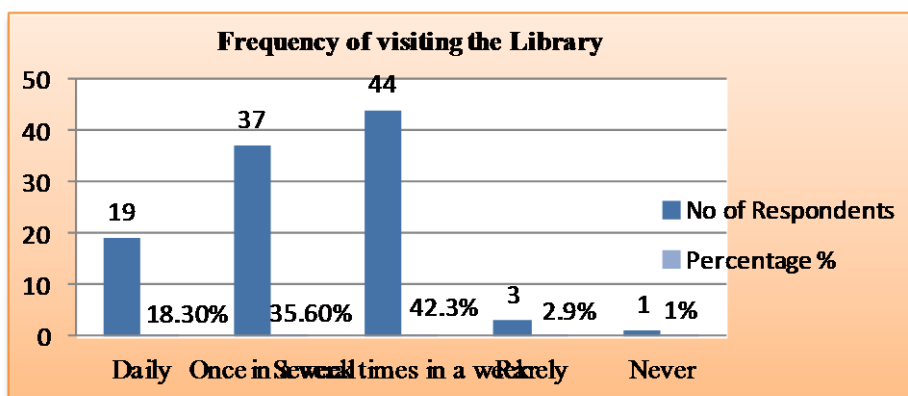


Table: 6.6. Influencing factors of reading habits

Influencing factors	No of Respondents	Percentage %
Self learning	67	64.4%
Parents	17	16.3%
Friends	9	8.7%
Teachers	11	10.6%
Total	104	100%

In the above table no 6.6 observed the influencing factor towards reading habits among the respondents. Most of the 67 (64.4%) respondents opted self learning. Following it, 17 (16.3%) parents, 11 (10.6%) teachers, 9 (8.7%) of the respondents influenced by the friends.

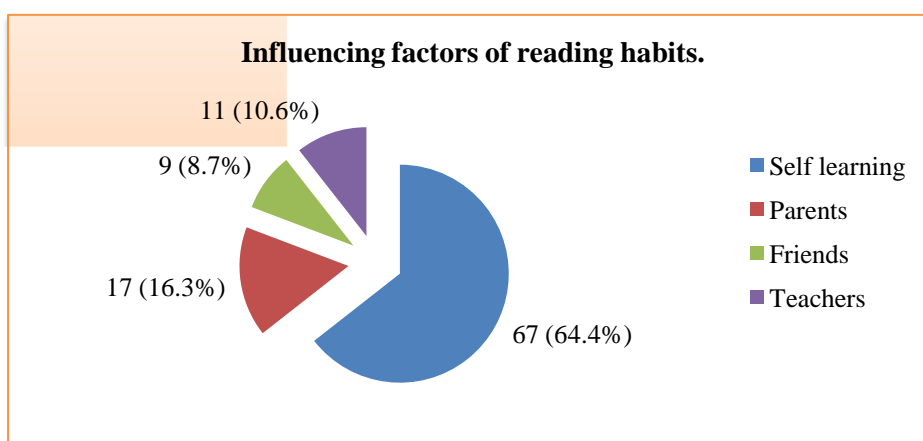


Table: 6.7. Location of reading books

Location	No of Respondents	Percentage %
Home	58	55.8%
College	11	10.6%
Library	35	33.7%
Total	104	100%

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The question Location of reading books has risen among the participants in the survey. Among the 104, 58 (55.8%) responded as home is better place for reading. Followed by, 35 (33.7%) Library. 11 (10.6%) said that college is better place for reading.

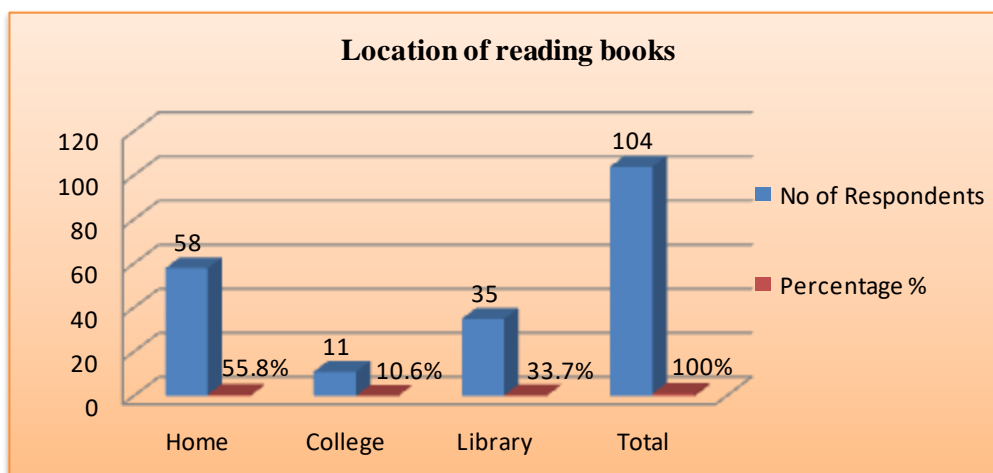


Table: 6.8. Time spent in reading books

Time spent	No of Respondents	Percentage %
Less than hour	16	15.4%
1 – 2 hours	59	56.7%
3 – 4 hours	22	21.2%
More than 3 hours	7	6.7%
Total	104	100%

The above table no 6.8 is a show case of time spent in reading books by the respondents. Majority of the 59 (56.7%) respondents are spend 1 – 2 hours in reading. Following it, 22 (21.2%) 3 – 4 hours, 16 (15.4%) spend less than hour and 7 (6.7%) respondents spend more than 3 hours in reading every day.

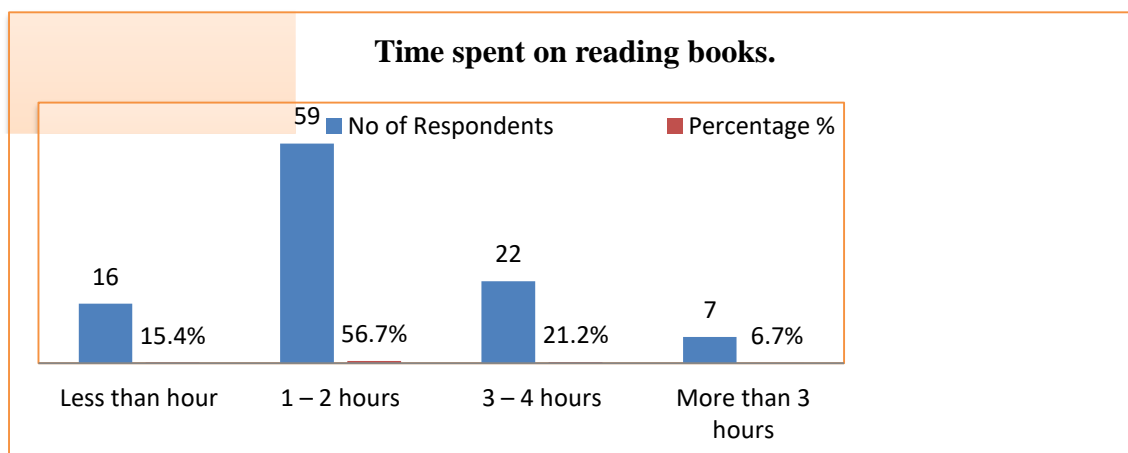


Table: 6.9. Purpose of reading books

Purpose	No of Respondents	Percentage %
General	24	23.1%
Examination	32	30.8%
To write assignment	1	1%
To gain knowledge	45	43.3%
All of the above	2	1.9%
Total	104	100%

The table no 6.9 explains the purpose of reading books. 45 (43.3%) of the respondents are read books and other resources to gain knowledge. 32 (30.8%) for examination. 24 (23.1%) general purpose. 2 (1.9%) all of the above and 1 (1%) responded as to write assignment.

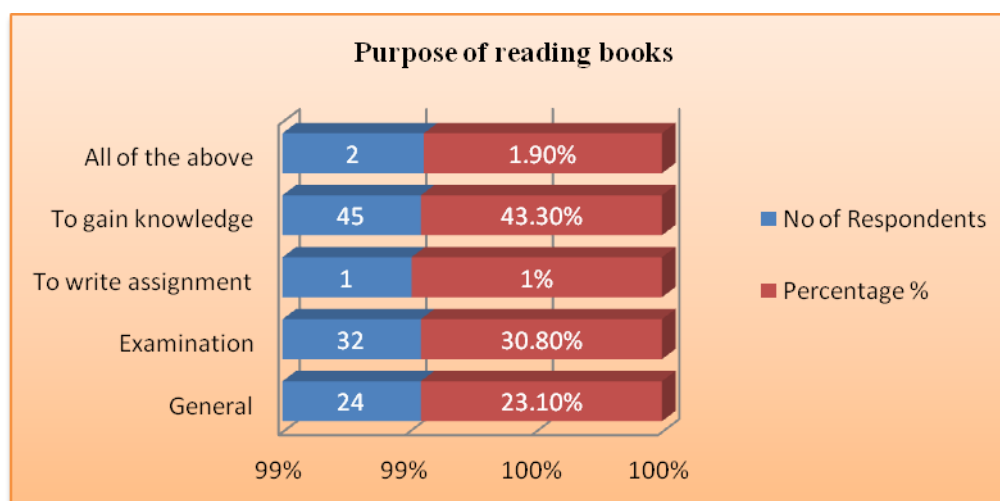


Table: 6.10. Problems faced in reading books

Problems faced	No of Respondents	Percentage %
Lack of relevant collection	37	35.6%
Less reading space	3	2.9%
Lack of library infrastructure	4	3.8%
Lack of time	38	36.5%
Lack of Library Assistance	2	1.9%
All of the above	20	19.0%
Total	104	100%

The table no 6.10 indicates the problems faced by the respondents while reading books and other resources. 38 (36.5%) respondents as lack of time. followed by, 37 (35.6%) lack of relevant collection, 20 (19%) chosen all of the above , 4 (3.8%) lack library infrastructure, 3 (2.9%) less reading space and 2 (1.9%) of the respondents said that lack of library assistance.

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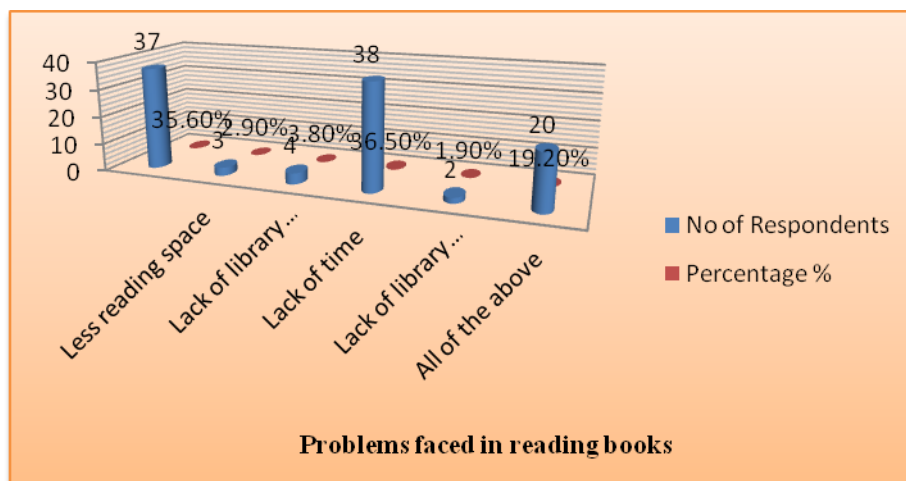
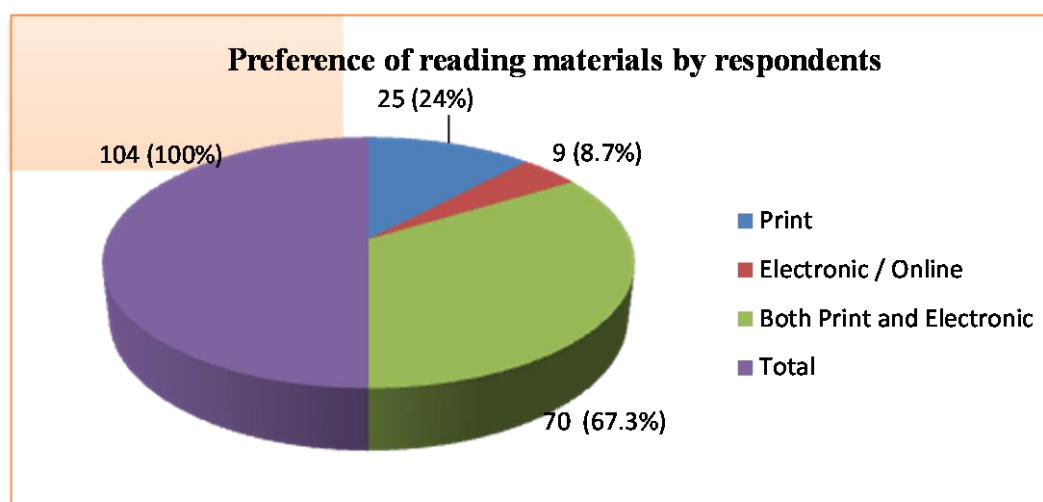


Table: 6.11. Preference of reading materials by respondents

Type of material	No of Respondents	Percentage %
Print	25	24%
Electronic / Online	9	8.7%
Both Print and Electronic	70	67.3%
Total	104	100%

The above table no 6.11 shows the preference of reading materials. In the total 104 of respondents, 70 (67.3%) of the participants preferred both print and electronic materials for reading. 25 (24%) print and 9 (8.7%) of the respondents were preferred only electronic resources for reading and other purpose.



FINDINGS

1. In table no 2 it is observed that, female respondents 82 (78.8%) are more active in reading comparing to male 22 (21.2%).
2. The table no 3 shows that, most 41 (39.4%) of the respondents are 21–22 old.
3. Observing table no 4 shows that, majority 62 (59.6%) of the respondents were BDS students.
4. In table no 5 found that, 44 (42.3%) of the participants in the study visits the library several times in a week.
5. The 67 (64.4%) of the respondents were learned reading skills by self.
6. Most of the respondents 58 (55.8%) are said that home is the better place for reading.
7. It is found in table no 8, 59 (56.7%) respondents spend 1-2 hours for reading.
8. The table no 9 highlights the 45 (43.3%) participants reading books and other resources to gain knowledge.
9. It is observed in table no 10 most of the respondents were facing lack of time in reading.
10. The 70 (67.3%) of the respondents preferred both print and non-print materials for reading.

RECOMMENDATIONS

An unmistakable suggestion from the discoveries is that policymaker foster intends to build understudies' understanding abilities. The review incorporates guaranteeing the accessibility of perusing and other data assets in the library place. Also, the organization, educators, and different individuals from the school should foster systems to urge understudies to foster an interest in perusing. More exploration ought to be finished in other instructive establishments on the prescribed procedures to urge understudies to peruse propensities that would influence their scholarly presentation. Future exploration ought to utilize other examination strategies, research plans, and information assortment instruments to acquire a profound comprehension of the improvement of understanding propensities.

CONCLUSION

The present survey directed to decide the impact of perusing propensities on the accomplishment of scholastic development of understudies at oxford dental school (BDS &MDS), Bangalore, in the review, the analyst saw that understudies have specific perusing abilities like the determination of reasonable assets, the area for perusing and other foundation for perusing. Nonetheless, most understudies experience different issues in perusing/getting to materials, for example, absence of a pertinent assortment, absence of help to look for reasonable materials, and other foundation. Studies recommend that the power of the college underlines the significance of perusing propensities among understudies.

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