

READING HABITS AMONG USERS OF VIJAYANAGAR PUBLIC LIBRARY IN BANGALORE CITY: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract This paper discusses the results of a study based on 150 randomly selected of user’s responses for Reading Habits in public library at vijayanagar, Bangalore city. The study focus on: types of users visit to the library, gender wise response, frequency of visit, time spent for reading, purpose of reading and types of sources of reading by the users. The study revealed that, the majority of students visit, male responses, user’s daily visit, time spent for Reading, to update knowledge, and newspapers and magazines reading are major identified from the study by the investigator.

Keywords: Reading Habits, Vijayanagar public library, Bangalore city.

1.0 Introduction

Reading habit is fundamental step in life of an individual person. It is necessary for everyone in order to get new knowledge in the changing environment. Reading is one of the most important components for continued education for the acquisition of new knowledge and skills for gaining information through different medias like Newspapers, Books, Radio, Television and Internet. Reading is an essential tool for lifelong learning. Its play a vital role in enabling a person to achieve goals. Reading can be benefited to persons in many ways of improve vocabulary, concentration, build self-esteem, memory, creativity, improve skills and reduce stress. Libraries play an important role in promoting the reading habits among people. Libraries are the place where the learning materials are placed in on organised manner. It attracts users and motivates them to read books, newspapers, journals and other reading materials. There are **many studies have been done** by LIS professionals related Reading habits and public libraries and **they are listed in references** ,viz Mahipal (2017), Nikam & Rajashekara (2003), Parvathamma & Reddy (2009), Ramesh (2012), Sohail (2011) So for there is no such kind of study not done in Bangalore city public library. Therefore the study has been selected.

2.0 Objectives of the Study

- To understand the types of users visit to public library
- To know gender wise response received
- To verify the frequency of visit
- To know time spent for reading
- To determine purpose of reading and
- To examine the types of sources of reading by the users

3.0 Sample Population and Methodology

A sample of 150 questionnaires randomly selected and distributed among the library users. Out of 150, there are 115 filled questionnaires were received back from users. Their response rate is 77%. The collected data are presented in tabular and graphical form by applying statistical techniques.

4.0 Data Analysis and Discussion

Table1. Number of Questionnaires Distributed and Response Received from Library Users

Number of Questionnaires distributed to library users	Response received	%
150	115	76.66

Table 1 shows the distribution of questionnaires to the library users. There are 150 questionnaires were distributed to the users. Out of which 115(76.66%) questionnaires were returned by the users. They are analysed and discussion in the following tables.

Table 2. Response Received From Types of Users

S. No	Types of users	Number of Response	%
1	Students	55	47.83
2	Working class	42	36.52
3	Senior citizens	10	08.70
4	Unemployed persons	06	05.22
5	House wives	02	01.73
Total		115	100.00

Table 2 examine the different type’s library users. Majority 55(47.83%) students were visit library, followed by working class with 42(36.52%), Senior citizens with 10(08.70%), Unemployed 06(05.22%) and house wives 02(01.73%).

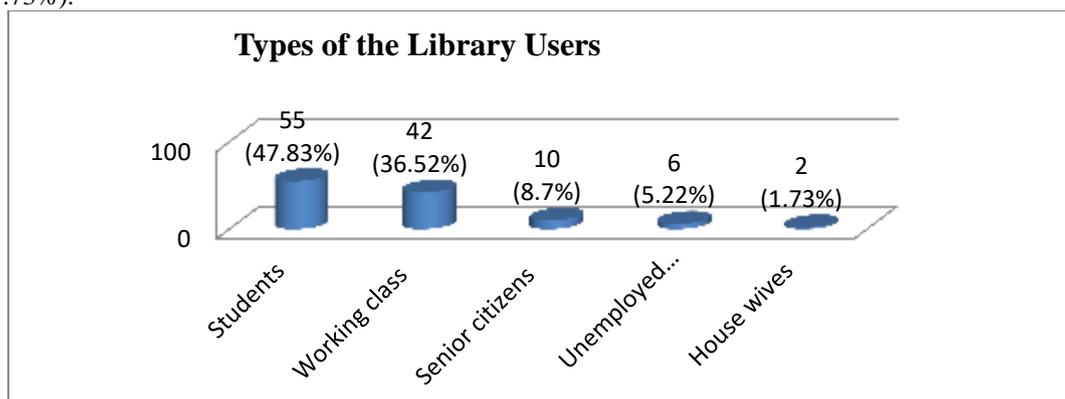


Fig 1

Table 3. Gender Wise Response Received From Users

S. No	Gender	Number of response	%
1	Male	90	78.26
2	Female	25	21.74
Total		115	100

Table 3 indicate gender wise response of users. The highest response 90(78.26%) form Male respondents, followed by 25(21.74%) were female.

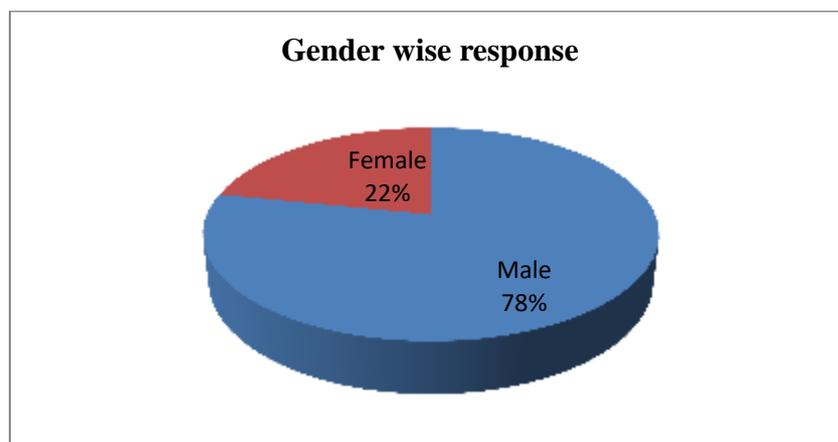


Fig 2

Table 4. Frequency of Visit to the Library

S. No	Frequency	Number of Response	%
1	Daily	54	46.95
2	Weekly	33	28.70
3	Fortnightly	13	11.31
4	Occasionally	15	13.04
Total		115	100.00

Table 4 examines the frequency of visit to the users. There are 54(46.95%) respondents are visited daily, followed by weekly with 33(28.70%). Fortnightly with 13 (11.31%) and 15(13.04%) with occasionally visited to the library by users.

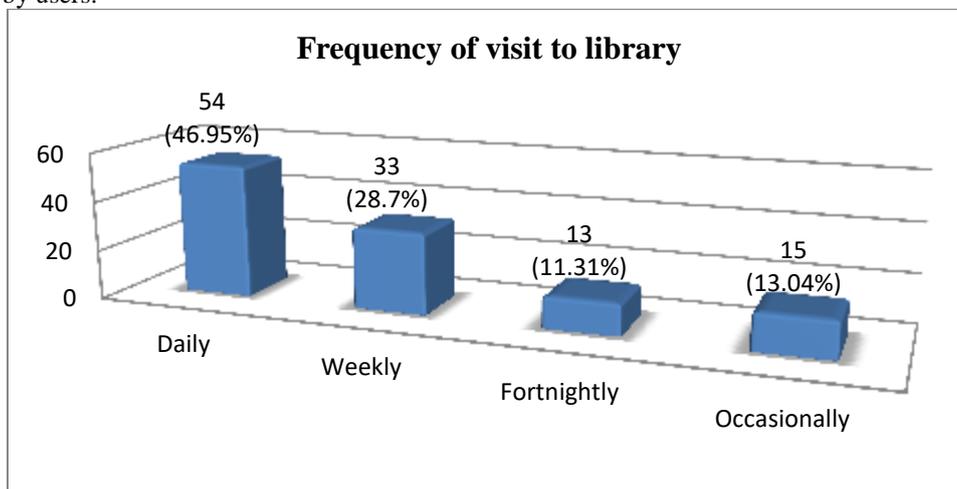


Fig 3

Table 5 Time Spent for Reading

S. No	Time Spent for Reading	Number of Response	%
1	1 hour	13	11.3
2	2-3 hours	23	20
3	3-4 hours	14	12.17
4	5 and above	65	56.53
Total		115	100

Table 5 shows that time spent on reading by the users. Majority of user 65(56.53%) are spent time more than 5 hour followed by 2-3 hours with 23(20%), 3-4 hours with 14(12.17%) and 1 hour there are 13(11.30%) users are spent on reading in library.

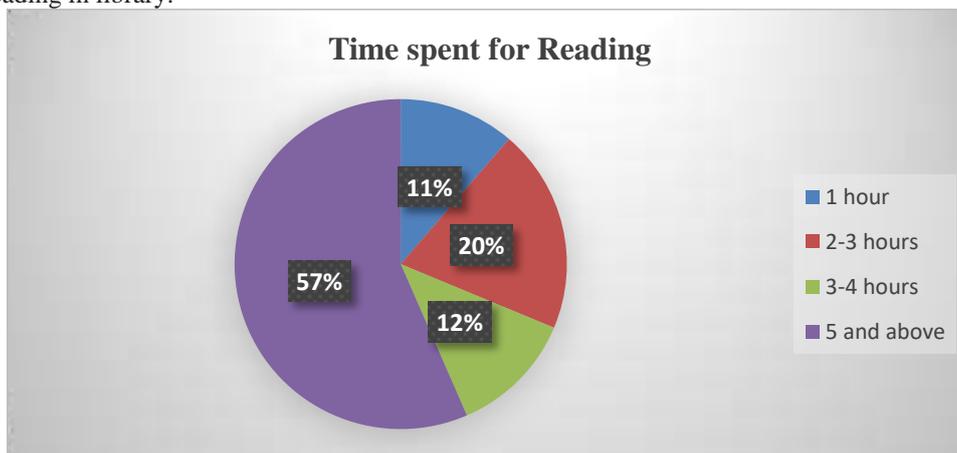


Fig 4

Table 6 Purpose for Reading

S. No	Purpose of reading	Number of Response	%
1	To update knowledge	37	32.17
2	To know job Advertisement	32	27.83
3	To know National/international information	22	19.13
4	To know political, social, economic and cultural information	14	12.18
5	Recreation/Inspiration	06	05.21
6	Time pass	04	03.48
	Total	115	100.00

Table 6 examine on purpose of reading by the user. It is observed that 37(32.17%) users opinion on update their knowledge. Next to this 32(27.83%) users says to know the job advertisement, 22(19.13%) users are visited for library to know National /International information, followed by political, social, economic and cultural information with 14(12.18%). Recreation and Time pass with 6(05.21%) and 4(03.48%).

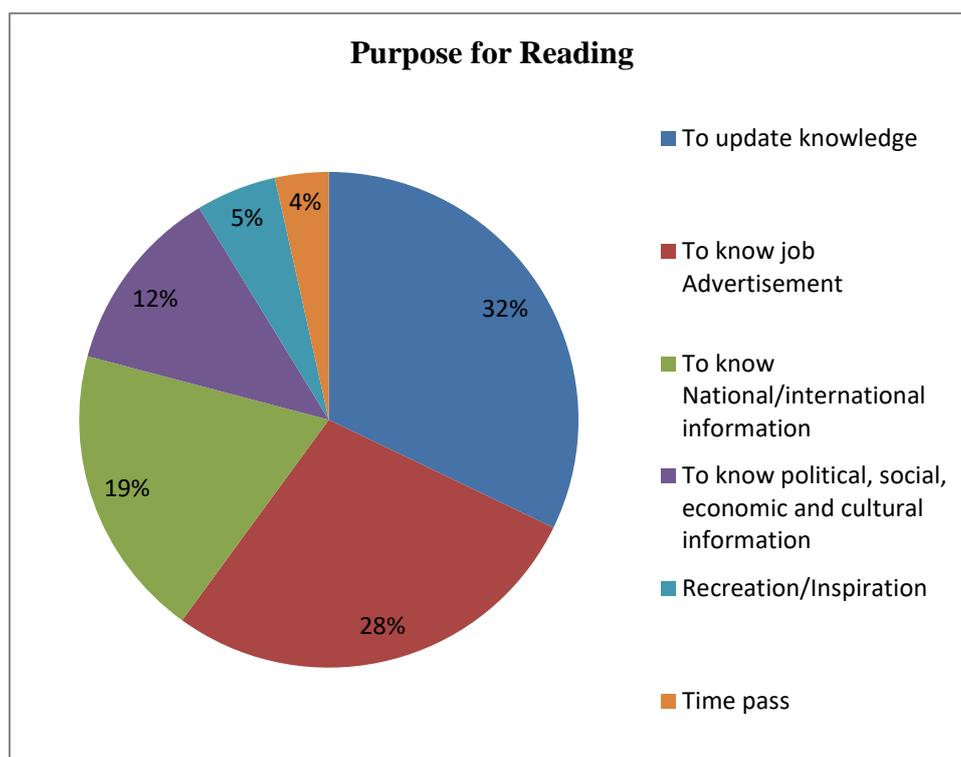


Fig 5

Table 7 Types of Sources For Reading

S. No	Types of sources	No. Of Response	%
1	Newspapers and Magazines	70	60.86
2	Reference Books	21	18.27
3	Books	16	13.91
4	Stories/Novels/Fictions	8	6.96
	Total	115	100

Table 7 describes on types of sources consulted by the users. Majority 70 (60.86%) of users to read Newspapers and Magazines. Followed by Reference Books with 21(18.27%), Books with 16 (13.91%) and Stories/Novels/Fictions with 08(06.96%).

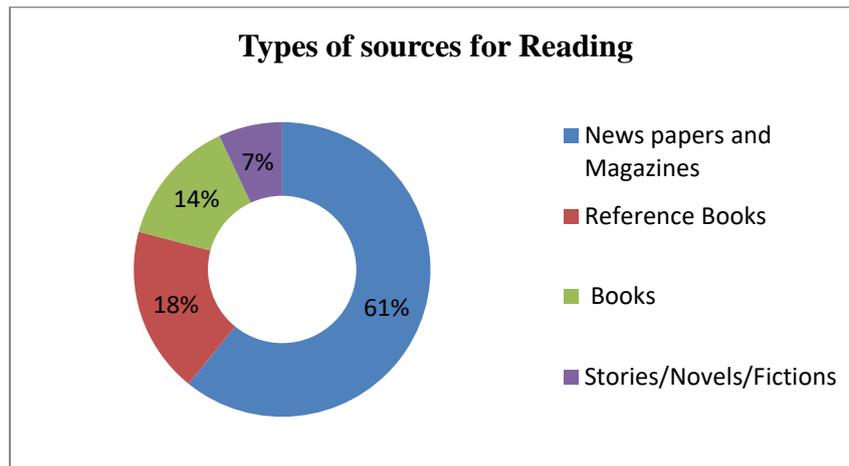


Fig 6

5.0 Findings and Conclusion

The findings of the study that the majority of the respondents visited library for update their knowledge. Followed by this they preferred to read newspapers and magazines. By **conclude** this Reading habit enriches knowledge and wisdom. Regular and systematic reading sharpens the intellect, refines the emotions, elevates tastes and provides perspectives for one's living. The library should able to attract its users and book lovers with its ambience atmosphere. Reading habit is lifelong activity. Public libraries can promote reading habit through special lecturer, training program, book fairs, exhibition, Library week, book talk, Quiz competitions, book day etc. The librarians and staff are assisting to users for their required information.

6.0 References

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