2.8 Conclusion: Review helps the researcher to delimit and define the problem, it also help to avoid unfruitful and useless. Problem area and also avoid unintentional duplication of well established findings. Review and research it helpful the researcher to delimit and define the problem. It also helps avoid and also use to select sample size, to develop and prepare inventories and questionnaire. It gives guideline to research. Moreover common it is a common observation that the kinds of readings materials and techniques asked in the colleges for creating interest largely determined the learners level of interest in the reading as an academic enterprise. But unfortunately students are exposed to a single text books which is not properly graded structurally or conceptually. This lack of variety and monotony of the themes becomes more a deterrent than an activator or promoter of the interest for most of the students, deflecting their interest in reading for pleasure. The absence of library in colleges becomes a major handicap for cultivating extensive reading interest which strives, stifles their reading behaviour and pose a formidable problem in the latter stages of their educational carrier.

The researcher proposed to study the method which will be helpful in developing reading interest in English among the students from first year.
CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction
3.2 Survey method
3.3 Rationale for selection of research methodology
3.4 Tools used in data collection
3.5 Development of reading interest inventory
3.6 Population and sample
3.7 Actual field study
CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction:

"Research is simply a systematic and refined technique of thinking, employing specialized tools, instruments and procedures in order to obtain a more adequate solution of a problem than would be possible under ordinary means. It starts with a problem, collects data or facts, analyses these critically and reaches decisions based on the actual evidence. It evolves original work instead of mere exercise of personal opinion. It evolves from a genuine desire to know rather than a desire to prove some thing. It is quantitative, seeking to know not only what but now much and measurement is therefore, a central feature of it.” (C.C.Crawford)

The present research work for the first time tries in Marathwada region to investigate if there is reading interest is consciousness among the students of first year degree students in colleges affiliated with Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. If there is no such consciousness, what are the causes for it? In addition to these investigations there is no such work suggest and recommends ways and means to create such consciousness among the students.

The scientific method of research can be classified into three on the basis of fundamental stages. The methods are historical method, Experimental method and survey method. Out of these, survey
method has been selected for the procedures of the present study. Since the research work is related to the present i.e. the conditions existing now and since it is undertaken to find out the solutions to the present problem, the survey method is useful and proper. There are two types of survey methods, viz. descriptive survey method and analytic survey method. In the descriptive survey method, present problems are studied. In most of the educational researches, the descriptive survey method is used to a large extent.

3.2 Survey Method:

Survey means, "To look carefully and thoroughly at". It is an investigation of the opinions or experiences of a group of people, based on series of questions.

The survey approach to educational problems is one of the most commonly used approaches. It involves interpretation, comparison, measurement, classification, evaluation and generalization—all directed towards a proper understanding and solution of significant educational problems.

Normative survey:

The term 'Survey' suggest the gathering of evidence related to current condition. The term 'Normative' implies the determination of normal or typical conditions or practices.

Thus the term normative survey is generally used for the type of research that we intend to consider. Here the research, which propose
to ascertain what, I the normal or typical condition or practice at the present time.

**Descriptive survey:**

The present research studies the extent to which there is reading interest consciousness among the students. It studies the present conditions in the aspect like family, educational, social and economic conditions of the students, their attitude towards reading and the environment they need.

The analysis of the present conditions will reveal the solutions to the present problem. Therefore, the descriptive survey method has been selected.

**3.3 Rationale for selection of research Methodology:**

"Reading is a way to find out as much or as little as case to know or learn about something and the more reading the more learning."

The students are in need of getting the guidance for creating interest in reading as the facilities provided by the colleges regarding library and books are not sufficient. As a result, they are not attracted towards reading books, they are not knowing the importance of books other, literature international language literature, reference books, other reading materials to take notes from the materials read and its role in shaping their personality. The sudden change of medium of instruction is the major reason for Marathi medium schools as in higher education the medium of instruction is English. It was
necessary to select the sample. For this purpose, 14 colleges were selected from 120 colleges out of 04 districts from colleges affiliated with Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

This research work has proposed to investigate into the extent to which there reading interest among the students of the students residing in the four districts of Marathwada region. It verifies if there is such an interest or not. The chief objective of study is to know the teachers opinion and students interest by formation of opinionnaire and questionnaire. All these samples would provide the data about the existence of reading interest among the students.

If it does not exist or if it not inculcated, ways and means can be suggested to develop such interest. Therefore the descriptive survey method was considered to be the most appropriate research method for the present research work.

3.4 Tools used in data collection:

Tools:

The instruments employed as a means to gather new facts to explore new fields are called tools.

"Like tools in the carpenter's box, each research tool is appropriate in a given situation to accomplish a particular purpose. Each data - gathering device has both merits and hazards." (John Best)

The tools of data collection are necessary for any research work. A specific research tool can be used for a specific research
topic. For the present research work, both primary and secondary sources of data collection have been used. They include i) Reading interest Inventory ii) oppinionnaire iii) topic related literature and materials. The oppinionnaire was prepared to find out general interest of the students and reading interest inventory was prepared by the researcher to find out the reading interest of the students.

3.5 Development of Reading Interest Inventory:

Introduction: Poor habit of reading is one of the causes of educational backwardness. Now-a-days students of secondary and higher secondary school are seen to be lacking in reading and so attempts are made to remove obstacles for creating their interest in reading.

Reading is one of the most effective means of systematic development of the language and personality. The ability to read is the key to the wonderful realms of the ideas, facts, stories, experiences, dreams and imagination in the world around us. Reading opens the door to the content of the books, as books are one of the important sources of life-long education. They play various roles they entertain us, impart education, lend us to perceptions of acquaintance with other times and other places, provide information and above all link with the past, present and future.

Improving the quality of reading can develop maximum potential amongst the students and so this inventory is only a small item at making the teacher, the parents librarian, counselor, student aware that certain reading interest is good for developing better
vocabulary, increase knowledge, thinking process, developing insight and improve linguistic skill.

Purpose:

1) When students wants to know about their reading interest and so they can make use of this Inventory so that they should make improvements in reading and in what directions.

2) This inventory can be helpful in finding the various factors related with reading and can help the student to use reading for the purpose of recreation, for enjoyment and for obtaining information necessary in his daily living.

3) This will help the teachers, librarians, parents and counselors for giving proper guidance to the students to increase their reading interest. They can help these students to increase the range by making available large number of books on many subjects and can help these students in the optimum use of their valuable time and energy.

4) This will also help to know the important role of reading in education which is the basic tool for achieving proficiency in every subject.

Description:

This inventory is a 90 item consisting of five-sub-scales. These sub-scales were developed with summated statements that pertain to a particular aspect of prospective and reading interest. The six aspects dealt within the inventory cover the reading interest in:
i) Textual reading and reference reading

ii) Daily and favourite reading

iii) Readings for writings

iv) Readings for entertainment

v) Parents /Teachers and school

vi) Library facility and books fair.

The items of the inventory roughly belong to the following areas:

**Budgeting Time**: It is very important to plan the time for reading. Time schedule helps to adjust the reading periods and other activities to need of the individual. The best way to budget time is to keep the record all activities throughout the day for one week, by doing this the students can optimize their success be in reading.

**Favourable library environment and physical conditions**: It plays an important part in creating reading interest as the place for reading should be calm and quiet. It should be clean and there should be proper illumination, furniture should be comfortable, sufficient light with availability of varied reading material as well as books in demand.

**Reading ability**: Reading is the basic skill in any kind of study which includes various factors such as good vocabulary, speed of reading comprehension, independent selection of appropriate material for reading and locating information. One should be able to read at
least 300 words per minute in his mother tongue and 75-100 words in any foreign language.

One must try to build up a good vocabulary by remembering the precise meaning of the words. Speed of the reading is also an important factor. silent reading is always faster than loud reading . It’s necessary to adjust the speed of reading according to the importance of the matter. An individual should try to understand what he is reading and he should try to remember the ideas he has grasped while reading and should be able to summarise the main ideas.

**Note Taking** : Taking notes in the classroom is an important learning activity. Taking notes from books also helps in improving handwriting as well as to increase vocabulary. There are different ways of taking notes. One may copy from text book , another may write articles from news-papers , some may also take it from internet by reading different reference material available on it as well as general reading also.

**Factors in motivating for reading** : Apart from ability to learn, desire to learn is an important consideration. If one is genuinely interested in reading he may create the habitual reading which will be useful for him life-long. There is individual difference in capacity to read. Everybody can improve extra efforts with the help of internal factors such as family, the reading materials which are easily available in the family and the family attitude around the student and external factors such as schools, library, librarian teachers, influence of media, Book-Trade.
The inventory was circulated amongst the 10 experts from the field of education for reliability and validity. For pilot study the selection of 02 colleges .25 students for each college, 50 students as a sample for pilot study. After circulating questionnaire and gave 2hrs. for filling in the questionnaire. After that questionnaire were collected and finalized the questionnaire.

3.6 Population and sample:

A population is any group of individuals that have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the researcher. A population value inferred from a statistic is a ‘parameter’. The population may be all the individuals of a particular type or a more restricted part of that group. For the present research purpose 4500 students population included 14 colleges affiliated with Dr. B.A.M. University.

Sample:

The primary purpose of research is to discover principles that have universal application, but to study a whole population to arrive at generalization would be impracticable, if not impossible. Fortunately, the process of sampling makes it possible. Fortunately, the process of sampling makes it possible to draw valid inferences or generalizations on the basis of careful observation within a relatively small proportion of the population.

‘A sample is a small proportion of a population selected for observation and analysis.’ There are 128 academic colleges affiliated with Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
Of these, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed and Osmanabad. These district were selected by the purposive sampling procedure of these district. From these district 14 colleges were selected by the method of random sampling. The sample selected from the population in this research was of 14 colleges from ,Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Jalna ,Beed district. Out of which F.Y degree level students, 4500 students 25% of it means 1125 students were selected as sample .The students were selected by randomly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>College</th>
<th>No. of student</th>
<th>No. of Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>Milind college of Science, A’bad.</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>Deogiri college of Arts, Science &amp; Commerce Aurangabad.</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>Yeshwantrao chavan college of Arts, comm. Sillod. A.bad.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Jalna</td>
<td>Matsyodhari College of Arts, Science and Commerce Jalna.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Jalna</td>
<td>Badrinarayan barwal Mahavidhaylaya Jalna.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>M.S.S. Arts, Science and Commerce, Ambad.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College</td>
<td>Trust/Owner</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Badnapur</td>
<td>Nirmal Shikshan trust’s Arts, Science and Commerce Mahavidyalaya, Badnapur</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Beed</td>
<td>Balbhim Arts, Science and commerce, beed.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Beed</td>
<td>K.S.K. Arts, Commerce and Science Mahavidyalaya. Beed</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>R.P.college of arts and Science and Commerce Osmanabad.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>Venkartrao mahajan arts, sci Mahavidyalaya.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Omerga</td>
<td>Adarsh arts,Sci, Commerce mahavidyalaya</td>
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<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Murum</td>
<td>Madhavrao Patil arts and Commerce and Sci. Mahavidyalaya. Murum.</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It indicates that out of 1125 students 900 students responded to the Inventory Questionnaire by filling it and return it to the researcher thus the student response was 80%.

The total population of the students of colleges could not be selected due to time limitation, money and geographical expand of the district. Therefore, 14 colleges from 4 district were randomly selected for the survey. From those colleges 900 (students) respondents as the representatives of the students were selected.
Actual field Study

14 colleges affiliated by Dr.B.A.M. U'sity were selected and it was decided to visit the college-wise and to conduct the commotion of inventories.

It was decided to conduct the commotion of the inventories and questionnaire of F.Y degree level student from every selected colleges, but as per the attendance of the student in the college was able to be selected to fill up the reading Interest Inventory. The researcher filled up the Reading Interest Inventory, as per the inventories schedule and filled in the proforma. In the beginning it took three hours or more to fill in a single proforma. In this way, 900 students gave the response. In addition to these inventories, 14 teachers and librarian were given opinionnaire as per the schedule.

Selection of Student Sample, Distribution of Inventory and Collection

A sample of 900 students from 14 colleges was selected from 4 districts affected colleges with Dr. B.A.M. University Aurangabad. For the purpose of this sample selection, lists and numbers of students in colleges were obtained, and the selection of available students was made. Copies of questionnaires were circulated to them.