Effect of Gender Differences in Reading Habits of University Students in Sri Lanka

MNF. Nashath (nasath17.mn@seu.ac.lk)  
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka  
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8680-0898

ATA. Akram  
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka  
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9822-7382

Research Article

Keywords: Gender differences, Reading habits, Reading preferences, Personal satisfaction

Posted Date: November 24th, 2021

DOI: https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1106685/v1

License: This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
Read Full License
Abstract

Reading habits of university students, which is crucial in building a robust individual, are affected by various factors. This study was conducted to explore the effect of gender differences in reading habits of university undergraduates in Sri Lanka. Data were obtained using a questionnaire from 192 male and 474 female students of six universities. Enjoying reading, reading preferences, how often they are reading and reading frequency showed significant variations between the two genders (p<0.05). Female students enjoyed reading and spent more time in reading than their male counterparts. Most female students preferred novels (28.5%), while male respondents (7.5%) selected books to read. Both male (14.5%) and female (33.1%) students selected education as their preferred genre while politics and poetry were preferred by least number of female students (6.6%) and male students (2.1%) respectively. Personal satisfaction was the main reason for reading to both the male (17.4%) and female students (39.9%) while the least number of male (2.1%) and female (7.2%) students read for reinforcing their lessons. The majority of the female students responded that preparation for exams (39.6%) was the main barrier against reading, while male students selected social networks (16.5%). In terms of frequency, the majority of the girls (19.5%) read once a week, while 9.3% of boys read less frequently, whereas 0.9% of them never read. Based on this study, female are better in reading than male students in Sri Lankan universities.

Introduction

Reading, a fundamental tool of learning, is considered a way of thinking, a kind of experience, and demands several skills such as the potential to recognize printed words, construct an understanding from them, and coordinate the identified words meaningfully. Braunger and Lewis (2006) describe reading as an active, cognitive and affective process, and they agree that reading is a combination of many elements that go much beyond language proficiency. Different people read for different purposes such as for pleasure, knowledge, necessity, information and studies. When an individual's reading practice is repeated consistently, systematic, and critical throughout their lifetime, it is considered a habit (Yilmaz, 1993). According to Wagner, (2002), reading habit is determined by the factors such as the number of materials read, reading frequency, and the average amount of time spent in it. Reading as a habit aids in developing a rich language, a more assertive personality, improved academic success, self-confidence in knowledge and many other things. Reading books, magazines, newspapers, and other materials is essential for developing a long-term reading habit (Skenderi & Ejupi, 2017).

Researchers believe that individual reading habits vary depending on age, gender, career, and lifestyle. Both internal factors, including home, attitude, and motivation, and external factors, including peers, schools, teachers, and the library facilities available, significantly influence reading behaviors among individuals of various ages and genders (Krashen, 1996). Among these factors, gender disparities have raised concern over the last few decades. Many studies have recorded gender variations favoring girls in reading, spelling, and writing (Berninger et al., 2008; Clinton et al., 2014; Quinn and Wagner, 2013; Rajchert et al., 2014; Voyer & Voyer, 2014).
Reading can be fostered in children at a young age (Krashen, 1996). Fisher (1996) says that a child's first reading influences his or her subsequent reading. Children typically enjoy reading their favourite books that they have heard about or that their parents have read to them in the early elementary years. Many students in junior high school keep track of what they read; boys prefer action, mysteries, and biographies, conversely, girls prefer novels and magazines. In high school, students concern more about their reading and lose interest in classics and specific authors. They can also comprehend an author's way of writing at the college and university levels.

The university period, the most productive stage of a student's formal education, plays one of the most critical roles in shaping our society's future. Since university education delivers educated, administrator, and decision-maker candidates for society, university students are considered as a distinct group from other youth classes. During their university years, young people read most frequently and necessarily in order to be successful. A student who feels difficult to engage in serious reading is unlikely to succeed in his or her studies (Labo-Popoola, 2018). As a result, university students must develop a strong reading habit, which is one of the prerequisites for personal and social development. Hence, university students' reading habits are significant in both areas they need and in their personal development throughout their lives (Erdem, 2015).

In Sri Lanka, National Library and Documentation Service Board (NLDB) did a study and came up with some important conclusions. That are: students' reading habits are low, school libraries are in poor shape with outdated book collections, and most students read “light” materials such as magazines, novels, comic books, and newspapers. In another study done to address the reading issues in Sri Lanka, Gunasekara, (2002) discovered three major barriers to the promotion of reading habits among secondary school students. These include a preference for chatting and listening to the radio, a lack of borrowing opportunities in school libraries, and a preference for watching television. The majority of the reading was done for exam purposes. Though the reading habits of Sri Lankan students have been studied at the school level (Gunasekara, 2002; Abeyrathna, 2004; Abeyrathna & Zainab, 2004; Sunil & Gunasekara, 2019), no study has been done at the university level. In this context, there is a requirement to investigate the reading habit of university students at a larger scale. Therefore, this study was aimed to explore the gender differences in reading habits of university undergraduates in Sri Lanka.

**Literature Review**

When it comes to reading, scholars and linguists give varying perspectives and meanings as a talent and beyond that. According to Fatiloro et al. (2017), reading is a mechanical process involving the brain and other organs that becomes a habit it is repeated. Reading forms the mind, expands and enriches one's vocabulary, aids in character development, broadens one's mental horizons, and offers a variety of other advantages. Higher education institutions consider reading to be the most critical academic ability. Reading is linked to self-happiness, self-identification, information source, and most importantly, a pleasant source of knowledge for all, starting with the most fundamental tool of education (Noor, 2011). For a student, it is crucial to cultivate a strong reading habit. Teenagers as readers are required to do
much more in the twenty-first century than they were previously (Dillon et al., 2000; Hoffmann & Pearson, 2000).

A range of factors are considered to be associated with the reading habit of an individual. Chair et al. (2002) identified six differences: intra-individual ability, inter-individual ability, social class, culture, language and development that can make a person to be different in multiple ways in his reading. According to Scales and Rhee (2001), a student's reading habits and patterns are influenced by their gender, ethnicity, and educational background. Due to the importance of reading, many researchers have done research to learn more about people's reading habits. Several studies have been conducted to investigate the reading patterns of adolescents and young people (Wicks, 1995; Machet, 2004), college students and adults, as well as specific cultures and societies (Gallik, 1999; Ali, 1994). Some of the frequent findings on reading habits, as summarized by Ross (2002), are that "heavy readers" are more likely to be female than male, younger than older, and have a higher education level than the general population.

A range of research shows that girls prefer to read in their spare time more than boys (Chai & Ching, 1996; Abilock, 2002; Clark & Foster 2005). According to World Book Day report from 2002, girls spend more time reading for pleasure than boys. Shafi and Loan (2010), discovered that gender significantly impacted students' reading habit, and females had a more robust reading culture than male students. Logan and Johnston, (2009) also found that girls had better reading skills, read more frequently, and had a better attitude toward reading and learning than boys. In comparison to males, female students read books other than their course books at least once a week. In terms of book purchases, females spend more money monthly than males. These findings are consistent with the findings of a number of other studies (Stenberg, 2001; Ross, 2002; Clark & Foster, 2005; Hopper, 2005). However, in a study done by Ladipo and Gbotosho, (2015) on how gender differences affect undergraduate medical students' reading habits and academic performance at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria, the results revealed that male medical students outperformed female students in terms of academic achievement. The reading habit, on the other hand, was unaffected by gender.

Gender variations have been shown to affect reading preferences also. According to Moffitt & Wartella (1991) and Simpson, (1996), boys favoured sports and adventure, while girls preferred animal and teenage related reading materials. In sixth to eighth grades, Higginbotham, (1999) observed that children preferred humour and horror, followed by mysteries, historical fiction, adventure, and science fiction. Boys favoured sports and science fiction, while girls preferred romance, friendship, animal stories, and historical fiction. Abilock, (2002) found that the girls in his study tended to read books about both males and females, while the boys preferred male-oriented literature. Demise (2001) discovered that in junior high school, boys enjoyed books with predominantly male characters and action-oriented plots. Girls, on the other hand, liked romances. However, Abeyrathna and Zainab (2004) found that the habit of reading fiction, non-fiction, and magazines was not gender-specific in a study of 300 students from secondary schools in Sri Lanka. The study also revealed that female students read textbooks more frequently than
male students, and males read newspapers more frequently than females. The findings show that male and female students have slightly different reading patterns.

**Research Method**

The data were collected using pre-tested questionnaires that included 14 open-ended and multiple-choice questions from 666 students of 6 state universities in Sri Lanka (University of Peradeniya, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Eastern University of Sri Lanka, University of Ruhuna, University of Jaffna and Rajarata University of Sri Lanka). Questionnaires were administered to 750 students with the return rate of 88.8%. A random sampling procedure was followed, and descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) and crosstabs were performed to study the differences in male and female Students’ opinions about their reading habits using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software (Version 25) to analyze the data.

**Results And Discussion**

Gender differences had a significant effect on enjoying reading books \( (p=0.012) \). According to Fig. 1, most undergraduates enjoyed reading (71.8%) while (1.8%) did not enjoy it. Female students (52%) enjoyed the reading more than their male counterparts (19.8%). This result is consistent with those of Shafi and Loan (2010), Logan and Johnston (2009), Clark and Foster (2005) and Hopper (2005), who found out that female students are more active in terms of reading and had greater reading comprehension and a more positive attitude toward reading compared to their male counterparts.

Figure 2 describes the preference of seven types of reading materials, i.e., novel, newspaper, magazine, exam preparation books, poems, articles, and books that significantly affected students’ reading preferences \( (P= 0.008) \). The majority of the female students preferred to read novels (28.5%). Following that, 19.5% of the female students preferred books, while most of the male respondents (7.5%) selected books as their preference and the novel was chosen by 6.3%. Both male (1.2%) and female (2.4%) students had the least preferences in poems. These results align with the findings of Frankenstein's (2009) research, which found that different genders have different reading preferences. In another study conducted by Shahriza, (2006) to evaluate the reading habits of students from International Islamic University Malaysia, it was established that gender difference had a significant effect on types of materials and reading resources preferred by students. Male students prefer to read more newspapers, websites and literature compared to females. Bilal et al. (2019) denoted in their study that the majority of the male students chose online reading material while female students selected academic books as the type of reading material they use. Contrary to the present study, the least number of male students preferred fiction or novels while for female students, the least preference was newspapers.

The distribution of different genres preferred to read by different genders is shown in Fig. 3. Majority of both male (14.5%) and female (33.1%) students selected education as their preferred genre, while politics and poetry were preferred by the least number of female students (6.6%) and male students (2.1%).
respectively. Next to education, female students were interested in romantic (31.3%), history (27.1%) and psychology (24.1%), while male students were interested in history (11.4%), professional (7.5%) and psychology (7.2%). Skenderi and Ejupi, (2017) believe that different people, especially depending on their age, prefer different book genres to read. Their survey on reading habits of University students in Macedonia showed that 49% of the participants read romantic books, which is closely connected to their age. Psychology is the preference of 32.2% of them, followed by the economy which was chosen by 21.5%. The study of Erdem, (2014) in Turkey showed that the three first preferences university students were History (53.7%), Romantic (38%) and other genres.

Personal satisfaction was the main reason for reading to both the male (17.4 %) and female students (39.9 %) while the least number of male (2.1 %) and female (7.2 %) students read for reinforcing their lessons. Next to personal satisfaction, most of the female students selected relaxation (37.8 %), entertainment (35.1 %), gaining general knowledge (30.9 %) and making the best of spare time (27.6 %) as the reasons for reading while male students responded gaining general knowledge (14.7 %), entertainment (12.6 %) and relaxation (11.4 %) (Fig ). However, a study conducted by Erdem (2015) concluded that most of the students in the universities of Ankara and Erciyes chose to be informed, followed by personal development while leaving relaxation in the end as a reason for reading. Dilshad et al. (2013) studied the gender variations in reading habits of university graduates in Pakistan and stated that the primary objective of both male and female students to read is to increase their knowledge while doing research was the least response. Another study showed that personal satisfaction was the main reason to read for university students (Skenderi & Ejupi, 2017).

Reasons that negatively effects the reading was one of the critical questions of the survey. The majority of the female students responded that preparation for exams (39.6 %) was the main reason for not showing interest in reading. It was followed by social networks (36.0 %) and the intensity of studies (33.3 %). For male students, social networks (16.5 %) was the primary reason, and it was followed by preparations for exams (12.0 %) and intensity of studies (11.7 %). "I do not want to read was the least response by both male (2.4 %) and female (1.5 %) students Fig. 5). Several internal and external factors negatively impact the reading habit of the younger generation. In a previous study conducted, 36 % of the total respondents answered that social networking is the main reason that distracts them from reading (Erdem, 2015). Aforo, (2014) also stated that “most of the students do not see social media and its components as a tool for enhancing reading for education”. Bilal et al. (2019) further confirmed the strong influence of social media on the reading attitudes of different genders. Skenderi and Ejupi, (2017) stated that participants chose a busy schedule as a reason, followed by preparation for exams, which leaves them behind with reading.

The majority of the male (15.6%) and female students (42.3%) obtained books from libraries for reading. This depicts that students are well utilizing the library source in their universities. Following to library, most of the female students (27.9%) borrowed books from friends and male students (13.8%) purchased from shops (Fig. 6). In contrast to these results, Shahriza, (2006) observed no association between gender and the sources of reading materials. However, according to Dilshad et al. (2013), around one-
fourth of students borrowed books from friends, and more male students were involved in this exchange compared to female students.

Gender variation had a significant impact on how often students read a book ($p = 0.042$). Figure 7 shows that 46.8% of female and 15% of males read at least one book once a month, while 3% of the students never read one book. Erdem (2015), in his study, recorded that 29% out of 32 students in the universities of Ankara and Erciyes read one book a month. The same results were obtained in a survey done in Macedonia, where students mostly read once a month (Skenderi and Ejupi, 2017). However, this result is lower than the result of a similar study conducted in Nigeria, where most of the students read once a week, whereas some (41%) read novels every day (Florence et al., 2017). In another study, more female students (23.4%) compared to male students (21.47%) told about reading books once in a week (Dishad et al., 2013).

Fig 8 depicts the frequency of reading time by undergraduates that showed significant differences between genders ($p = 0.042$). According to the results, 17.4% of the female students and 4.2% of male students were reading every day. Majority of the girls (19.5%) read once a week, following to that 19.2% of them read once in a couple of days while 0.6% of the girls never read. Majority of the male respondents (9.3%) read less frequently while 0.9% of them never read. Overall, this reading frequency is not enough compared to their age and needs. Several studies have proved that female students spend more time for reading compared to males (Shafi and Loan, 2010; Ross, 2002). However, in contradictory to these results, Shahriza, (2006) observed no significant differences in frequency of reading time between male and female students conversely, Dilshad et al. (2013) found out that more males students had the reading frequency on daily and weekly basis compared to their female counterparts.

**Conclusions**

The reading and reading habits of university students play an essential role in the Sri Lankan education system. For consistent and uniform advancement in academics at the university level, students must improve their reading habits in order to achieve individual learning improvement. Based on the present study, female students in Sri Lankan universities had a more optimistic attitude about reading than their male counterparts though their reading frequency is insufficient to develop them as intellectuals. The majority of the female students preferred novels to read, whilst most male respondents selected books as their preference. Both genders responded that personal satisfaction is the main reason to read and the major barriers for reading are exam preparation and social networks. A more detailed study is needed, including more specific questions about reading habits of both genders, and the participation of a larger number of students in the survey would give reliable results. Moreover, it is recommended that universities play a vital role in guiding students to develop reading skills, especially among male students.

**Declarations**
Competing interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

References

Abeyrathna, P. H. A. S., (2004). A study on leisure reading habits and interests among secondary school students in Sri Lanka. A Ph.D. Project submitted to the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.

Abeyrathna, P.H.A.S. & Zainab, A.N., (2004). The status of reading habit and interests among secondary school children in Sri Lanka. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science, 9*(2), pp. 110-123.

Abilock, D., (2002). How gender differences and effect on practice and programs. *Emergency Librarian, 24*(5), pp. 17-18.

Ali, A., (1994). Reading interest among MIT students with special reference to Islamic literature. Unpublished manuscript.

Berninger, V. W., Nielson, K. H., Abbott, R. D., Wijsman, E., & Radskind, W., (2008). Gender differences in severity of writing and reading disabilities. *Journal of School Psychology, 46*, pp. 151–172.

Braunger, J. & Lewis, O., (2006). Building a knowledge base in reading Network de: International Reading Association. *Edo Journal of Counseling, 3*(2), pp. 1-11.

Chai, Su Ching., (1996). A study of elementary school student’s use of libraries for study and leisure reading in Taichung City, Taiwan, the Republic of China. Ed. D dissertation, University of Tennessee.

Clark, C., & Foster, A., (2005). Children’s and young people’s reading habits and preferences: The who, what, why, where and when. *National Literacy Trust.*

Clinton, V., Seipel, B., van den Broek, P., McMaster, K. L., Kendeou, P., Carlson, S., & Rapp, D. N., (2014). Gender differences in inference generation by fourth-grade students. *Journal of Research in Reading, 37*(4), pp. 356–374.

Demise Berner. (2001). Improving attitudes in reading through multiple instructional strategies. Research Project, University of Saint Xavier. ERIC, ED 452519.

Dillon, D.R., O’Brien, D.G. & Heilman, E.E., (2000). Literacy research in the next millennium: From paradigms to pragmatism and practicality. *Reading Research Quarterly, 35*(1), pp.10-26.

Erdem, A., (2015). A research on reading habits of university students: (Sample of Ankara University and Erciyes University). *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, 174*, pp. 3983-3990.

Fisher, P.J.L., (1996). Who reads when and why? In E. H., Cramer, M. Castle (Ed.). *Fostering the love of reading: The effective domain in reading education.* Newark: International Reading Association.
Fatiloro, O.F., Adesola, O.A., Hameed, B.A. & Adewumi, O.M., (2017). A Survey on the Reading Habits among Colleges of Education Students in the Information Age. *Journal of Education and Practice, 8*(8), pp. 106-110

Gallik, J.D., (1999). Do they read for pleasure? Recreational reading habits of college students. *Journal of Adolescent and Adult Literacy, 42*(6), pp. 480-8.

Gunasekara, P. Wijesiri. (2002). Education in Sri Lanka. An overview. Colombo: Deepani Printers: pp 22-24.

Higginbotham. S., (1999). Reading interests of middle school students and reading preferences by gender of students in a Southeast State. Masters dissertation, University of Mercer. ERIC, ED42279.

Hoffman, J. & Pearson, P.D., (2000). Reading teacher education in the next millennium: What your grandmother's teacher didn't know that your granddaughter's teacher should? *Reading Research Quarterly, 35*(1), pp.28-44.

Hopper, R., (2005). What are teenagers reading? Adolescent fiction reading habits and reading choices. *Literacy, 39*(3) 113-120.

Krashen, D. (1996). Comic book reading, enjoyment and pleasure reading among middle school students. *Journal of Reading Improvement, 53*(1), pp. 51-54.

Labo-Popoola, S.O., (2018). Reading Habits amongst University Undergraduates: Implications for Academic Performance. *International Journal of Learning and Development, 8*(2), pp.114-129.

Ladipo, S.O. & Gbotosho, S.A., (2015). Influence of gender difference on reading habit and academic achievement of undergraduate medical students in university of Ibadan, Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice.*

Logan, S. & Johnston, R., (2009). Gender differences in reading ability and attitudes: Examining where these differences lie. *Journal of research in reading, 32*(2), pp.199-214.

Machet, M.P., (2004), Reading and use of informational material by South African youth. *School Libraries Worldwide, 10*(1/2), pp. 1-11.

Moffitt, M. A. S., & Wartella, E. (1991). Youth and reading: A survey of leisure reading pursuits of female and male adolescents. *Journal of Adolescents and Adults Literacy, 31*(2), pp. 2-17.

National Library Documentation Board. (2002). National library launches another reading promotion activity. Daily news, 1: March, Sri Lanka: Lake house publishers.

Noor, N. M., (201)1. Reading habits and preferences of EFL post graduates: A case study. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics, 7*(1), pp. 1-9.
Quinn, J. M., & Wagner, R. K., (2013). Gender differences in reading impairment and in the identification of impaired readers: Results from a large-scale study of at-risk readers. *Journal of Learning Difficulties, 48*, pp. 433–445.

Rajchert, J. M., Zultak, T., & Smulczyk, M., (2014). Predicting reading and its improvement in the Polish national extension of the PISA study: The role of intelligence, trait- and state-anxiety, socio-economic status and school-type. *Learning and Individual Differences, 33*, pp. 1–11.

Ross, C. S., (2002). Reading in a digital age. In G. E. Gorman (Ed.). The digital factor in library and information services (pp.91-111). London: Facet Publishing.

Scales, A., M., & Rhee, O., (2001). Adult reading habits and patterns. *Reading Psychology, 22*, pp. 175-203.

Shafi, S.M., & Loan, F.A., (2010). Reading habits among college students of Kashmir across genders. TRIM 6(2), pp. 92-103.

Simpson, A., (1996). Fictions and facts, investigations of the reading practices of girls and boys. *British Educational Research, 28*(4), pp. 106-108.

Skenderi, L. & Ejupi, S., (2017). The reading habits of university students in Macedonia. In *Conference Paper of 15th International Conference “Knowledge in Practice*, 20(6), pp. 2835-2839.

Stenberg, C., (2001). Reading research in Sweden - A short survey.67th IFLA Council and General Conference August 16-25, 2001 Boston. Retrieved July 27, 2012 fromhttp://archive.ifla.org/IV/ifla67/papers/181-113e.pdf

Sunil, W. & Gunasekara, A.U., (2019). Identifying the reading habits among secondary school students in northern and eastern provinces in Sri Lanka. *International Research Conference Articles*, pp. 1110-1116.

Voyer, D., & Voyer, S. D., (2014). Gender differences in scholastic achievement: A meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin, 140*, pp. 1174-1204.

Wagner, S. (2002). The reading habits of teams. *Journal of Reading Today, 46*, pp. 3-4.

Wicks, J., (1995). Pattern of reading among teenage boys: the reading habits and book preferences of 13-15 year old boys. *New Library World*, Vol. 96 No. 1122, pp. 10-16.

World Book Day. (2002). Improving reading across literacy discipline. Accessed on 14th May, 2021, Available at: http://www.literacytrust.org.uk/database/stats/wbd2002.html.

Yılmaz, B., (1993). The role of public libraries in reading habits, Ankara: Ministry of Culture

**Figures**
Figure 1

Do you enjoy reading books?

Figure 2

What do you prefer to read in your spare time?
Figure 3

Genre prefer to read

Figure 4

Reasons for reading
**Figure 5**

Reasons that negatively affect reading

**Figure 6**

Means of obtaining Books
Figure 7

How often you read a book?

Figure 8

Frequency of reading time