

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

August 2020

Relationship Between Study Habits And Library Use Among Students In Selected Secondary Schools In Akinyele Local Government Area, Ibadan.

Jemilat Iyabo Arilesere Mrs

Federal College of Animal Health and Production Technology, Moor Plantation, Ibadan, Nigeria,
arilesereiyabo@yahoo.com

Nwalo Kenneth I.N

University of Ibadan

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

Arilesere, Jemilat Iyabo Mrs and I.N, Nwalo Kenneth, "Relationship Between Study Habits And Library Use Among Students In Selected Secondary Schools In Akinyele Local Government Area, Ibadan." (2020).

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). 3985.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/3985>

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDY HABITS AND LIBRARY USE AMONG STUDENTS IN SELECTED
SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN AKINYELE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, IBADAN.**

ARILESERE J.I AND NWALO K.I.N

**FEDERAL COLLEGE OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY, MOOR PLANTATION APATA
IBADAN AND DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY, ARCHIVAL AND INFORMATION STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF
IBADAN**

arilesereiyabo@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This study is concerned about the study habits of secondary school students. The quality of education is enhanced when students have good study habits and make good use of the library. Unfortunately, students adapt wrong methods of studying by procrastinating and then memorizing when examinations draw near. Some prefer to read in classrooms, home and at times religious centres where they hardly concentrate. The study, therefore, examined the relationship between study habits and library use among secondary schools in Akinyele Local Government area, Ibadan. A descriptive survey technique was employed for the study. Students questionnaire and interview were used for data collection. The questionnaire was validated in two secondary schools. There are about forty secondary schools in the area of study; the total population of students is about sixty-five thousand while the total population of the teacher librarians is forty. Out of the total population of students, 300 students and 10 teacher librarian were randomly selected using simple random sampling in which each school in the population had an equal chance of being selected. The mean, standard deviation, percentage and chi-test were employed to analyse the research questions.

The study shows that government intervention towards the improvement of school library in the state is low and the students do not use library to study as a result of reported constraints: no standard library, lack of awareness programme on the method of using library, unavailability of current library materials and unqualified librarians. If the aforementioned constraints could be taken into consideration, the use of library would be enhanced and students would have good study habits.

Based on the findings, the study recommends that government should finance school libraries for improvement or construct new ones where applicable. Well-trained and qualified librarians should be employed in the schools and there should be training and orientation programme for students on how to use the library for study.

**KEYWORDS: LIBRARY USE, STUDY HABITS, SECONDARY SCHOOLS EDUCATION, AND RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN STUDY HABITS AND LIBRARY USE**

INTRODUCTION

The quality of a nation depends upon the progress of its citizens. The future of citizens depends on the standard of their education and the standard of education besides other factors depends upon the study habits of the learners and the use of the library. Standard of education is reflected through academic achievements which is a function of the study habits and use of library by the students. Thus, to enhance the quality of education, it is necessary to improve the study habits and use of library by the students. The development of good study habit needs a well organized library in schools. (Obanya, 2002). Generally, at the start of a very young age, children learn to develop and use their mental, moral and physical powers, which they acquire through various types of education. Education is commonly referred to as the process of learning and obtaining knowledge at school, in a form of formal education. However the process of Education does not only start in a child first attends school. Education begins at home one does not only acquire knowledge from a teacher, one can learn and receive knowledge from a parent, family member and even as acquaintance. In almost all societies at any school and receiving an education is extremely vital and necessary if are wants to achieve success. However, unfortunately we have places in the world where not everyone has an opportunity to receive this formula type of Education. Learning subjects in school is not enough one can learn history, maths, science in school, and the "book smart" in addition, one can learn how to live life by knowing what to say when, acting a certain way in certain situations and be "street-smart". The above two types of knowledge are extremely essential to the successful in life. But no matter what, education is the key that allows people to move up in the world, seek better jobs, and ultimately succeed fully in life. (Sreenivasulu, 2013)

Education plays an important role in the well being of any nation that wants to sustain its prominence in the global scene. It is broadly reviewed as a lifelong process spanning the years from to adulthood. Education does not only liberate, it is a vital tool for empowerment that allows meaningful contributions to the society. (Balogun, 1999). The mission of education for children and youth is the development of skills for self directed enquiry rather than the mere inculcation of subject matter. This can only be achieved through a well equipped library and users must be educated on how to retrieve and use the available resources to meet their information needs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Aina (2001), stated that literature review attempts to help in choosing and specifying topics/problems. It enable researcher to obtain a broad knowledge of the research topic. Also the research plan of a study can be identified through a literature review.

Study Habit on the educational development of the student

According to wiki.answers.com copyright (2010), Study habits are the ways that you study- the habits that you have formed during your school years. Study habits can be good ones or bad ones. Good study habits include being organized, keeping good notes, reading your textbooks, listening in class, and working every day. But bad study habits include skipping class, not doing your work, watching television

or playing games during the period the students are expected to study. According to a one time Minister of Education, Fafunwa (2009), Education makes you fit into the society you belong to and without reading or studying, you cannot make it. Most present day elite parents have been looking for theories of study habits so as to help them understand why their children study the way they do. If we go into details, we would find that there are generally two types of students: those who study at their will and others who do not. There are various explanations given by child psychologists on the background of the students who are not ready to study willingly. One would concentrate here, on the students who study without being forced by their parents, guardians or teachers.

When classifying study habits broadly, there are two types of students. The first category is of the students who study for a shorter duration, have good concentration and are able to get good scores without much effort. The second category includes students who have a rather poor concentration, and need a lot of hard work to get good scores. With a regular study habit, we would find that the child will study at a time that is deemed normal to study. Such students have a routine where they finish their assignments after returning from school. They generally study for a couple of hours and are least affected by external diversions.

In the entire world, weekends are generally left as times to spend with family and friends. This is the reason behind children not going to school during this time. However, education conscious parents can train their children to have, at least, one hour of study during the weekends. This should be done for both Saturday and Sunday. Once we have trained our children to be able to study during this time, we would find that they will establish good study habits by themselves to the extent that they even study for longer than the time allotted. Some students may have isolated study habits. Many parents may consider isolated study habits as an abnormal study habit. It does not necessarily mean that the habit is abnormal in the sense of the word. It only means that this type of study does not do with the normal way of studying. A good classification of isolated study habits would be when our child will prefer to study late in the night or as early as possible in the morning. When looking at the different theories of study habits, we would find that this is not necessarily a bad idea. During such hours, the environment is a usually very conducive for learning.

Such study habits are very good for children who have a low concentration span. This can be very productive especially if our child prefers to use this method. One precaution that should be taken with children who prefer this mode of study is that they should be monitored so that they can get enough sleep. Such study habits can be dangerous if they are not monitored. Lack of enough sleep in a child can make him to sleep while he is in class. If a child does not concentrate during class hours, the purpose of the study would be compensating for such times instead of improving the level of understanding during study hours. According to Alex (2011 cited in Jato, 2014) ... to study is to buy out the time and dedicate self to the application and task of study, and to become engrossed in a process of learning, practice, enlightenment and education of one's self. Therefore, study habit can be derived from the above as buying out a dedicated schedule and uninterrupted time to apply one's self to the task of learning. Study habit is an action such as reading, taking notes, holding study groups which the students perform regularly and habitually in order to accomplish the task of learning. Study habits can be described as

effective or ineffective depending upon whether or not they serve the students well. Many of the issues concerning success in school revolve around developing good study habits.

School libraries and secondary education

Libraries are as important for students as education itself. A library service implies both availability and accessibility of library facilities and services to the user and the willingness and ability of readers to use the facilities and services. Students need the library for effective learning for lifelong education, in consonance with the National Policy on education(1993), which states that, “the aim of basic education is to equip individual with such knowledge, skill and attitude that will enable the to:

Live meaningful and fulfilling lives

Contribute to the development of the society

Derive maximum social economic and cultural benefits from the society and discharge their civil obligation.

Obanya (2002) opines that library curriculum should be part of basic education. He added that this will ensure the following:

Developing interest in print and photography materials through: enacting scenes depicting what was heard, retelling the stories, help in one-one words and undertaking out of class assignment related to what was read in class.

Extensive reading habit development in the middle year through systematic exposure to a variety of carefully graded reading materials. Intensive reading habit development in the final year through systematic exercises in reading for details exposure to technical vocabulary in a variety of areas, explorarion with graphs, tables and other forms of graphic materials and systematic training in the use of dictionaries, atlases, thesauri and encyclopeadia. Self-collection training in collecting, storing, retrieval of whatever teaching-learning materials one can find at all levels of primary and secondary education.

Secondary school education comprises the formal education that occurs during adolescence. It is characterized by transition from the typically compulsory, comprehensive primary education for minors, to the optional, selective tertiary, “post-secondary”, or “ higher education” (e.g., university, vocational school for adults. (Obanya, 2002).

Importance of good library to education

According to Hussain (2017) ‘Education and ‘Library are inseparable indivisible concepts both being fundamentally and synchronically related to and co-existent with each other. One cannot be separated

from the other. None of them is an end in itself; rather both of them are a means to an ultimate end. One dies other perishes. One survives as long as the other exists. This inter-relation, co-existence, if you like, this dependence of one upon the other have been coming down from the birth of human civilization to the posterity through a process of evolution in accord with varied needs, changes and circumstances of various stages of human life.

He opined that Libraries provide lifelong learning process for the community members and assist them in their difficult task/assignment. Libraries prepare individuals in an information based economy and productive employment. Libraries prepare individual to prove himself as a responsible citizen in contemporary society.

The libraries provide equal opportunity for all readers regarding information and ideas which are affiliated with some educational institute as well to public library unimpeded by culture, caste, creed and social constraints.

Libraries are playing an important role in the achievement at their academic level in the lifelong .

Libraries provide leadership and expertise by using information and its affiliation technology which plays a role in teaching and learning process.

Libraries providing researchers a conducive learning environment

Fafunwa (2009) observed that students use library for examination purposes and that the libraries in the secondary schools are in most cases no more than corners of classrooms. When a spare classroom is available,, students use it as a reading room and call it a library. According to Abdulsalami, (2003), the use of library is one of the most important aspects of education which educators inadvertently lose sight of when they spoon feed their students through the use of notes or instructional materials. No individual can be fully in the development of his own volition. It is only when the individual is constantly challenged to get what he needs that he can be determined to help himself. In view of this, students should be put under tight situations which can make them read under the watchful eyes of the libraries.

According to Obi (2007) in Abdulsalami (1999), some of the objectives of library are as follows:

- I. To foster positive attitudes and behavior towards the library.
- II. To familiarize the users with the library and its importance in learning.
- III. To introduce the users to the various sources of information available inside and outside the school.
- IV. To develop in the users the strategies for searching for information.
- V. To help the users to develop the ability to organize and present information.

Frantsi, Kolu, Salminen (2002) stated the the objectives of the school library activity are as follows:

- ❖ To create an aesthetically pleasing as well as practical learning environment.
- ❖ Provide access to sources of varied, current, and useful information for both pupils and teachers.

- ❖ Arrange the possibility to study information management skills which form a basis for lifelong learning.
- ❖ Encourage reading for pleasure.

They also highlighted the following as benefit of teacher from a good school library.

1. A national forum for co-operation opens up to the teacher
2. Possibilities for new working methods become available to the teacher
3. The teacher may find new perspectives regarding the object of the study
4. The teacher can find new information and also update previous knowledge
5. The teacher's information management skills are developed.
6. The teacher's professionalism as a user of information services .

Pupils benefit from a good school library in the following ways:

- I. They get acquainted with organized information
- II. They get to know different information sources and learn to use these selectively.
- III. They find quality prose for age media offer.
- IV. They will have access to databases and information networks outside of school
- V. They have the possibility to concentrate on their own assignment in peace
- VI. In a good school library the pupil will grow to a skilful user of the information services, who is also curious, selective, critical, shows initiative, is co-operative and responsible. A good school library strengthens good study habits.
- VII. A library exposes a student to one's culture as well as makes him aware of other cultures, provides him/her with latest knowledge, introduces a students to new literature, thoughts and ideas, intakes him aware of the history and geography of the near and far areas. Today, when there is a tremendous explosion in knowledge at a very fast pace, textbooks no longer provide students with required information. In such a situation, library provides a student with requisite supplementary material and extra reading. A library is an essential instrument of developing desirable study habits in students. A library also plays an important role in enhancing a teacher's effectiveness and classroom performance. It promotes individual and group learning, helps in developing students' vocabulary, enhancing comprehension, developing the habit of silent reading and developing problem-solving attitude among students.

Library moulds students' information gathering behaviour for the future and plays a crucial role to make him ready for an adult role in them society. Aguolu (2003) saw libraries as particularly important in three directions.

Abolition of Illiteracy

Enhancement of Primary, secondary and Tertiary Education

Lifelong education of the working people

He declared.... “We are sure that neither simple teacher nor a simple school will enlighten you as much as library” ..

There is a relationship between study habit and library use. According to Jagannath and Praven(1980), school is not the only agency that imparts education. Though the school exerts greater influence in educating the child, other social agencies like home, press, radio, library, cinema, television.etc.. supplement its work. Library is a storehouse of resources and it provides many more opportunities to the learner to acquire the knowledge, which facilitates to achieve academic performance of students up to a greater extent. Danjuma (1998) stated that it is not surprising that there is a strong association between study habits and libraries’ use since the materials to study are in the library, it would be natural for the library to play a major role in the development of study habits and skills to develop themselves. If students have interest to study, they will have interest in using the library. Ineffective study means ineffective use of library. Without constant study, perfection cannot be achieved.. One tends to lose control of one’s previously acquired knowledge and also retain errors that one would have otherwise been checked through constant use of library.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The study was conducted in ten secondary schools in Akinyele Local Government Area of Oyo state. There are fifty secondary schools in the area of study out of which twenty four are public schools. Most of the schools have about two thousand students while others have about one thousand; the total population of students is about Eighty five thousand and sixty teacher librarians. Out of total population of students, twelve thousand constitute SS1 and SS11 which were involved in the study. Ten secondary schools were randomly selected for this study(20% of the population). Therefore, the total students randomly selected were 300 and 20 teacher librarians.

Sample and sampling technique

Selection was done using simple random sampling in which each school in the population had an equal chance of being selected. The schools were selected based on their geographical proximity. They are:

Command Day secondary school, Adekunle Fajuyi Cantonment Ojoo Ibadan

Oyo State School of Science, Pade Ibadan

Ojoo-Shasha Community High School, Sasa Area Ibadan

Ojo High School, Alaka area Arulogun Road Ibadan

Yinbol College, Orogun, Ibadan

Posit College Arulogun Road, Ojo Ibadan

Imperial International College, Alfonso, Ibadan

Crown Height College, Ibadan

The Gospel Faith Mission International Comprehensive College, Arulogun Road, Ibadan

Milestone College, Gospel Town Ibadan

Data collection Instruments

This study employed a survey research design. Various techniques are used to conduct a survey research. The major instrument used for this study is the students questionnaire. Students and teachers/teacher librarians were involved in the study. The questionnaire was used as the major instrument for data collection because, it provides privacy and leisurely paces, it enables researchers to clear out doubtful points and corroborative questions, it reduces problem of non-reasons when handle with care and good tactics, questionnaire and interviews are generally used to seek the opinions of individuals in a sample. The questionnaire consists of two sections: section one for personal data while section two for general questions. There is clear instruction to guide the respondents in completing the questionnaire.

Method of data analysis

The data for this study were analysed using frequency count and percentages,

Result and Discussion

The findings of the respondents' socio-economic characteristics revealed that the students were mostly male, ages between 14-16years, and SS11. Findings on table 1 shows duration at which students study in and out of school (five hours everyday 96%). Table 2 showed that the respondents use combined method of study, summarization, self-test and memorization 92.3%) The respondents plan to study with the use of time table(89%). Moreover, the study revealed that pass examination and self development motivates them to study (94%). It was discovered that there are many constraint to students' library use; which includes School library not well stocked with relevant materials (73.4%), the use of a classroom as library (52.4%), lack of professional librarian(72%) and limited support from government(69.3%). The study revealed further relationship between library use and study habits as provision of materials to study, constant use of library help in acquire knowledge, library enables student to concentrate on their own assignment, library help to develop good study habit when use effectively. However, the study identified how library use by students can be improved through organization of awareness programme for students on the use of library, library environment must be conducive and that government should provide fund to develop good school library. Also, the study shows that respondents study mostly at religious centre and classroom and they study with a combination of textbooks and school notes. Majority of the respondents study during the day. It is expected that the more the provision of standard school library and appointment of professional librarian, the more the interest of the students in the use of library and increase in their study habits.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study one cannot but conclude that study habits have good relationship with library use, therefore, promotes good study habits in that: students have good concentration in their study when there is conducive environment; the students have access to library materials; they easily assimilate read materials; and distraction is limited and also helps students to become independent scholars.

Table 1: Socio-economic characteristics of Respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Age (yrs)		
14-16	216	72.0
17-20	84	28.0
Total	300	100
Gender		
Male	170	56.7
Female	130	43.3
Total	300	100
Class		
SS1	116	38.7
SS11	184	61.3
Total	300	100

Table 2: Duration at which the students study in and outside the school

	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	STD	X ²	Df	P
I study for five hours everyday	139	48	74	39					
	46.3	16.0	24.7	13.0	2.0433	1.11006	81.627 ^a	3	<.001
I study for four hours and above everyday	2	16	146	136			234.293 ^a		<.001
	.7	5.3	48.7	45.3	3.3867	.62057		3	
I study for three hours everyday	25	50	86	139			97.893 ^a	3	<.001
	8.3	16.7	28.7	46.3	3.1300	.97447			
I study for two hours everyday	6	6	153	135			256.080 ^a	3	<.001
	2.0	2.0	51.0	45.0	3.3900	.63185			

Table 3: Best way of study by the secondary school students

	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	STD	X ²	Df	P
Summarisation	0	0	299	1					
	0	0	99.7	.3	3.0033	1.11006	296.013 ^a	1	<.001
Self-Test	3	3	277	17					<.001
	1.0	1.0	92.3	5.7	3.0267	.05774	727.147 ^b	3	
Memorisation and self-test	0	14	275	11				2	<.001

	0	4.7	91.7	3.7	2.9900	.28898	459.420 ^c		
Summarisation, Memorisation and Self-test	208	69	14	9				3	<.001
	69.3	23.0	4.7	3.0	1.4133	.71941	344.027 ^b		

Table 4: How the students plan to study

	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	STD	X	Df	P
Reading with time table	207	61	26	6	1.4367	.73561	330.427 ^{az}		
	69.0	20.3	8.7	2.0				3	<.001
Reading the subject of choice	0	14	258	28	3.0467	.37186	375.440 ^b		<.001
	0	4.7	86.0	9.3				2	
Reading the subjects that appeal to me at the time of studying	6	4	266	24	3.0267	.41617	651.787 ^a	2	<.001
	2.0	1.3	88.7	8.0					

Motivator for study

	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	STD	X ²	Df	P
Pass examination	0	2	4	294	2.9200	.35687	330.427 ^a		
	0	.7	1.3	98.0				3	<.001
Personal knowledge & Skill	0	12	284	4	2.9733	.22978	375.440 ^b	2	<.001
	0	4.0	94.7	1.3					
Pass examination and for self-development	237	45	12	6	1.2900	.63817	651.787 ^a	3	<.001
	79.0	15.0	4.0	2.0					

Table 6: The relationship between library use and study habits

	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	STD	X ²	Df	P
Library provides materials to study	239	34	10	17	1.3600	.83630			
	79.7	11.3	3.3	5.7			296.013 ^a	1	<.001
Constant use of library help to acquire knowledge	238	41	15	6	1.2967	.65581			
	79.3	13.7	5.0	2.0			727.147 ^b	3	<.001
Library enables students to concentrate on their own assignment	221	61	9	9	1.335331	.68561		2	<.001
							459.420 ^c		
Effective use of library helped to develop good study habit	233	42	14	11	1.3433	.73525		2	<.001
	77.7	14.0	4.7	3.7			459.420 ^c		

REFERENCES

- Abdulsalami R.O. 1999. Journal of Knowledge Review. 1.1. The use of library as an instrument for self Development.
- Aguolu, C.C. 2003. Libraries, Knowledge and National Inaugural lecture series 88/89:45
- Aina, L.O 2004. Library and Information Science Text for Africa. 334-340. Third World information Services Limited. Ibadan, Nigeria.
- Balogun, O. 1999. Education Key to the future. The Guardian 21pp retrieved Nov, 2000
- Danjuma, Baba 1998. "Declining Reading Culture among Schools in Nigeria". A lecture delivered at the pick. A brain Week held at FCE Okene.
- Deepti Verma (2019). What is the Importance of School Library to Students available at html Objectives of Library <https://shohganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/13007/10/10chapter%201.pdf>
- Frantsi Kolu, Saliminen 2002. Libraries an promotion of reading habits in digital age. Library and Information Science Journals, 35.3:18-24
- Hussain, A (2017). The Role of Libraries in Education: Institute of strategic Studies Islamabad
- Jagannath K. Dange and Praveen R, 2002. Library facilities and the academic achievement of Secondary Student's. 1
- Julie Biando Edwards, Melissa S. Rauseo, & Kelley Rae Unger , (2013). 23 Reasons Why Your Library is the most Important Place in Town. Publication of Public libraries Association.
- Obanya, O. 2002. Revitalisation education in Africa. Ibadan: Stirling Horden
- Sreenivasulu, S.E. 2013. IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) Volume 7, Issue 5 (Jan. - Feb. 2013), PP 32-35.