

**FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE & POLICY
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**BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE
(HONOURS)**



اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ وَسَلِّمْ عَلٰى
UNIVERSITI
TEKNOLOGI
MARA

**READING HABIT AMONG TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE
SARAWAK STUDENTS:**

**A CASE STUDY OF STUDENTS IN TECHNOLOGY
COLLEGE SARAWAK (TCS)**

JUANA JENTANG ANYI

2011167501

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

According to US Department of Education (2005), stated that reading is one of the means to gains access to all the knowledge in this world. Panigrahib and Panda (1996) define reading is a process of interpreting printed and written words. In depth, it is an effective process of conscious learning that influences the accuracy of information, attitudes, morals, beliefs, judgments and action of readers. Toit (2001) suggests reading as a process of thinking, recalling and relating concepts under the functioning of written words. According to Krashen (1993), through reading, readers develop a good writing style, an adequate vocabulary and advanced grammar and become excellence spellers. Resources or information are important for people nowadays to move forward when living with society. According to Najeemah (2010), the terms like new world, new literacy and new learning are themes which are interconnected. Safiah (1990) mentioned that, those who are goods readers are able to expand their views, experiences and thoughts.

According to Ponnusamy (1997), the first description of reading and its process can be tracked back to Thorndike (1971) described the reading process as:

"..... Understanding a paragraph is like solving mathematics. Its consists of selecting the right element of situation and putting them together in the right relations, and also within the right amount of weight or influence or force for each. The mind is assailed as it as it was bothered by every word in the paragraph. It must select, repress, soften, emphasize, correlate organize all under the influence of the right mental shape or purpose or demand.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Chapter two discuss a detail on scope of study followed by the supporting of literature review and relevant studies. Under this chapter, researcher also introduces the conceptual framework. Chapter three is about the study methodology and the methods used to obtain the data, reason for using this method, reliability and so on. Chapter four gives a presentation of the study findings and the analysis. While in chapter five, there were recommendation and conclusion will be presented.

2.1 CHAPTER STRUCTURE

This chapter discusses reading habit among Malaysian. It presents information on the poor reading habits among Malaysian, the types of reading materials read and the amount of time spent for reading.

This chapter also presents some related findings on reading habits. Finally the last section in this chapter discusses the factors that may influence the reading habits. This includes factors that encourage and discourage reading.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, research methods will be introduced and explained. It consists of research design, unit of analysis, sampling technique/design and sample size, measurement, data collection and analysis. Thus in this chapter, it will focus on the methodology being used which is related to the study that will be carried out. It is also related to the way data is collected.

3.1 Research Design

A research design is a process to design the research in a way that the essential data can be gathered and analysed to arrive at a solution (Sekaran, 2003). On this study, a correlational study was conducted in the natural environment of the organization with minimum interference with the normal flow of work. This method is the most appropriate for this study, as all the respondents are busy personnel who will not take kindly to having their busy study schedule disrupted.

Due to time constraints, a cross-sectional study is suitable for this study. This type of study can be done in which data are gathered just once, perhaps over a period of days or weeks or months, in order to answer the research question (Sekaran, 2003).