

READING FOR YOUTH INTEREST DURING CURRENT

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Abstract:

Virtual reality and images conquer them permanently and irrevocably even children from the earliest age. For instance, I can say that as they grow departs books. So many young people arrive at teens refuse to read a book, even electronically.

Children considered mandatory reading something imposed by adults and tries to escape, finding other concerns. They also have no motivation, the universe discovered through books hardly seems interesting, which is, in their opinion, obsolete. The environment in which I work led me to satisfy my curiosity namely that of finding out to what extent reading is among the priorities of young people today.

This research considers the study of attitudes, behaviors, opinions and intentions of young people their interest in reading, be it physical or books in electronic format. Then I directed a questionnaire to students of the Faculty of Management Marketing in Economic Affairs Rm. Valcea. For example, we chose a target group of young people aged between 18 and 25 years.

Keywords: *young, reading, research, questionnaire*

JEL Classification: D00

1. Introduction

The moment is involved in educational activity in which students come to school with a vocabulary more or least developed, possessing a speech, sometimes more, sometimes less grammatically correct. The volume of vocabulary words the student newcomer to school can be large or small, oral expression is more or less correct grammatically.

The language that we have these students is influenced both by some primary factors and second factors. Reading from the earliest age children develop vocabulary and makes him more interested in new discoveries. It is very important that parents inculcate children still reading young childhood, to go with them to the library of small bookshops to enter, to let them choose books to read, to challenge at the end each week in both adult and child to tell what you read.

2. Research Methodology

The research was conducted among students using a questionnaire on young people's interest in reading.

Social reality can be analyzed in different approaches, but researchers are free to choose how to research.

As the title of this article, I present qualitative research, because research is older than quantitative analysis, which began to be widely used during this period. The tendency to use quantitative analysis, hides another approach used to understand social observations the qualitative analysis, which is a method for examining social research data without turning them into a digital format. Qualitative research methods involve continuous interaction between data collection and theory, is in turn generating theories and aims to interpret events significant time. This method involves inductive research strategy and interpretative tradition originates. That is to interpret social realities and to describe the experience of human beings. As a conclusion, we can say that qualitative analysis involves a microeconomic approach, research strategy involves inductive and interpretative tradition originates.

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Quantitative research can be characterized as a series of linear steps moving from theory to the process, but it is an ideal type of which there are many departures. This analysis is characterized by a number of concerns, such as measurement, causality, generalization and replication.

Also, quantitative research, in all its variants is useful and valuable, but it is perceived by followers qualitative research, as limited as neglects the perspectives of the participants in the context of their lives. I mean, some researchers believe that a phenomenon quantitative approach disregards human condition, in fact the assay does not require contact with the human being, the reality surrounding environment of economic activity.

In quantitative research is easy to get lost the logistical problems of data collection and statistical analysis thereof and thereby lose sight of the theory. In turn, quantitative research involves a macroeconomic approach involves deductive research strategy, rooted in positivist treatment is based on testing theories and providing forecasts, is to identify general concepts and make connections between them.

Even if I made a presentation separation of the two methods does not mean that they are incompatible or that compete. Often social research, to obtain conclusive results blends well with quantitative qualitative research. For example, there are situations when a graphical representation of an economic phenomenon is worth a thousand words.

3. Analysis of research results

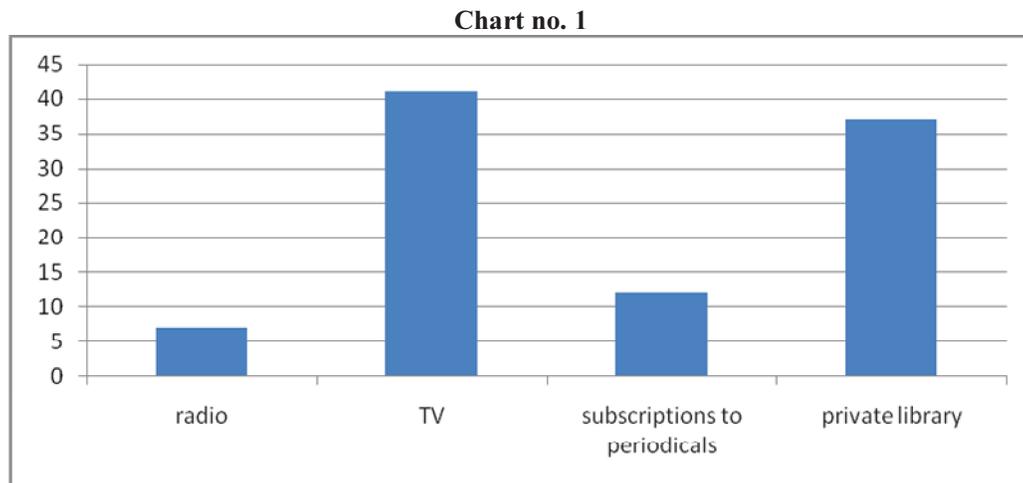
The present research is considering studying attitudes, behaviors, opinions and intentions of young people about their interest in reading.

Then I directed a questionnaire young people in the institution where I work.

For example, we chose a group target group of young people aged between 18 and 25 years, students of the University "Constantin Brancoveanu" Pitesti, which we applied the questionnaire during breaks between classes.

Then I will analyze the results obtained from the questionnaire.

Thus, the question "What cultural assets you own?" I received the following responses, as can be seen in the chart below:



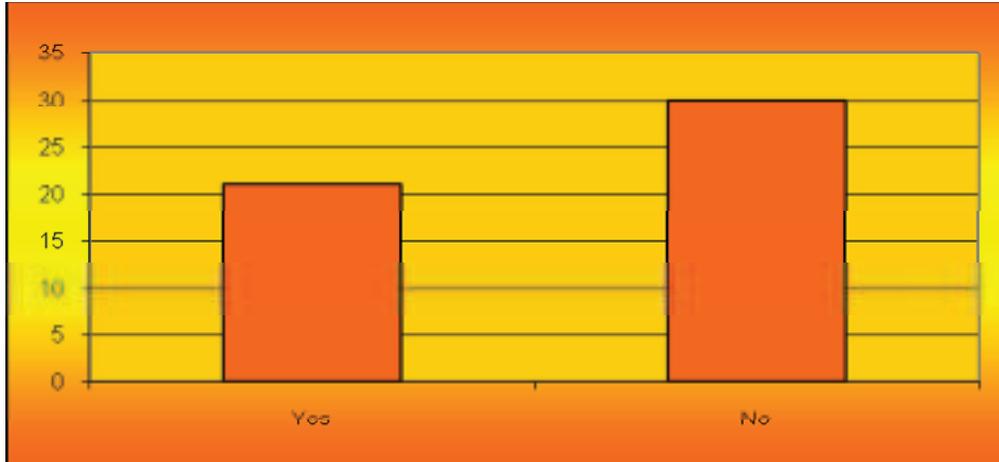
Source: The chart was drawn by the author from processing responses

As is known in every household there is at least one television. We note that most of those interviewed have a TV, and a library bow. But no library is missing from young households interviewed. Only 25% of respondents have subscriptions to periodicals. Radio can be found in a much smaller share.

For example, we can conclude that there is media and literacy in every family.

When we asked "Accustomed to buy books?" replies the young people we find in the graph below:

Chart no. 2

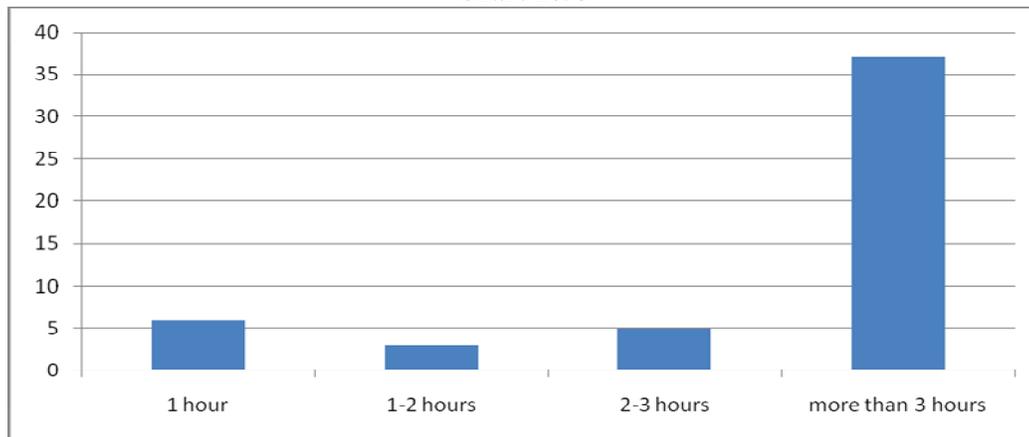


Source: chart was drawn by the author from processing responses

I notice that 59% of respondents do not usually buy books, only 41% of young people whom I applied questionnaire argue that buys books. They do not buy books because they have no money and believes that they are too expensive for their budget.

When asked "How much free time you have each day?", the answers are found in the following chart:

Chart no. 3

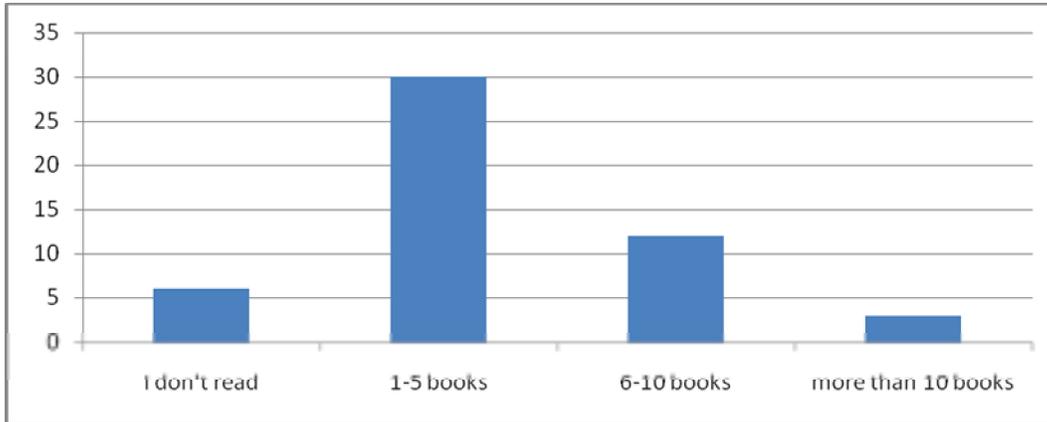


Source: The chart was drawn by the author from processing responses

As can be seen about 75% of those surveyed admitted they have free time over 3 hours daily. Books no longer likes young people, be it the physical format or in electronic format. The reason most often cited is that young people do not read because they get bored very quickly and have no patience. They also believe that life teaches you more than reading.

When asked "How many books read in a year?"

Chart no. 4

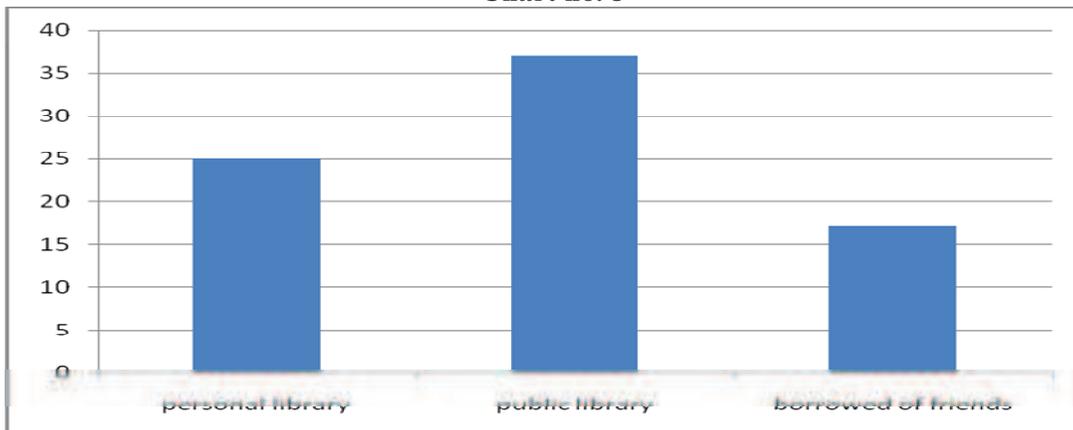


Source: The chart was drawn by the author from processing responses

So far can be seen in the chart above about 59% of young people said that I related to 5 books read in a year maximum. Only 6% of respondents say they read more than 10 books during a year.

Asking "Where do you buy books you read?", We chart the responses of young people who responded to this question:

Chart no. 5



Source: The chart was drawn by the author from processing responses

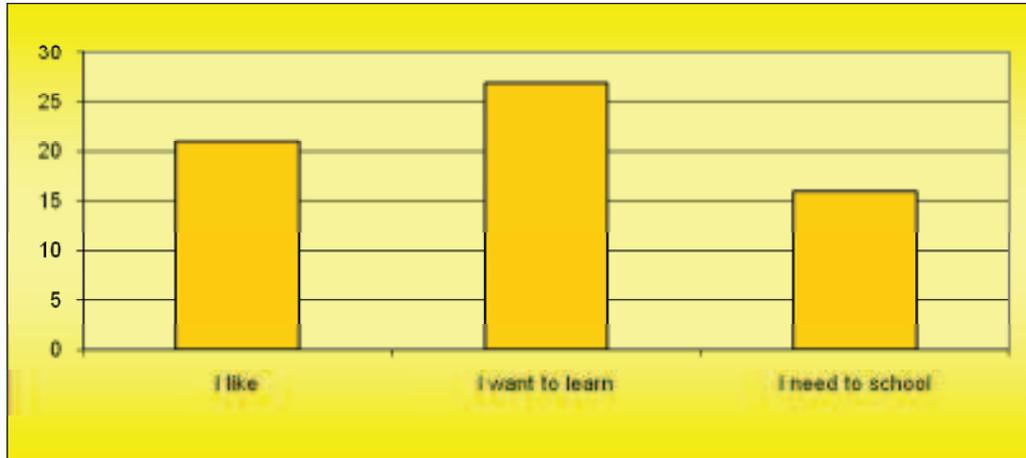
As we saw in a previous question how that young people do not buy books, we see that most of those who read, that 73% get their books from the public library. A share of about 50% buy their books they read. A percentage of 35% of young respondents borrow from friends, acquaintances, relatives, etc., the books they read.

A very relevant question for this study was as follows "What urges you to read?", Whose answer them found in the following chart.

Centralization responses show that most people who read ,that read 53% of young people to be educated, culture and personal development, others 47% read for the language they like to do this, and some 31% read only because they needed at school.

It is important that young people still read to instruct the people. Variety of TV, and computer games or social sites to reduce the number of people who read a book. Many young people seek their personal training on television or the Internet, which makes their cultural baggage to be in increasingly shaky.

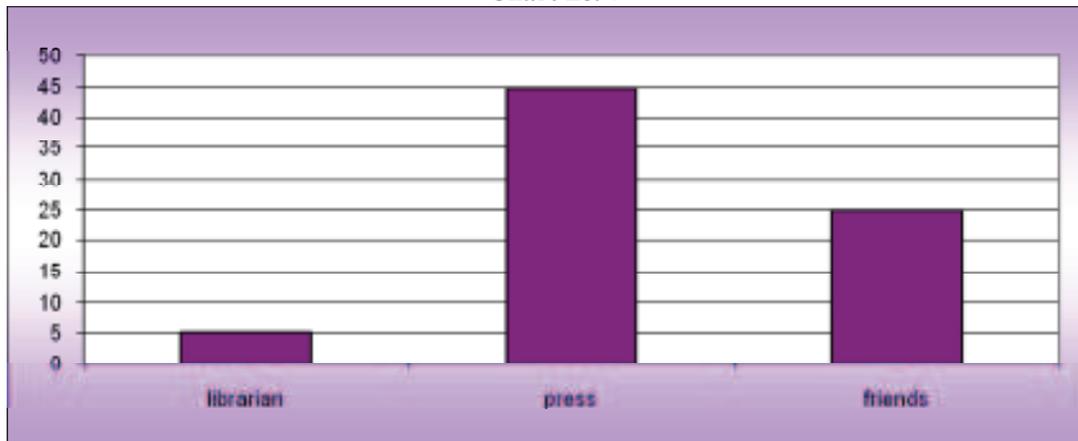
Chart no. 6



Source: The chart was drawn by the author from processing responses

When asked "Where are the existence of a book that interests you?", The answers we find in plotting Next:

Chart no. 7



Source: The chart was drawn by the author from processing responses

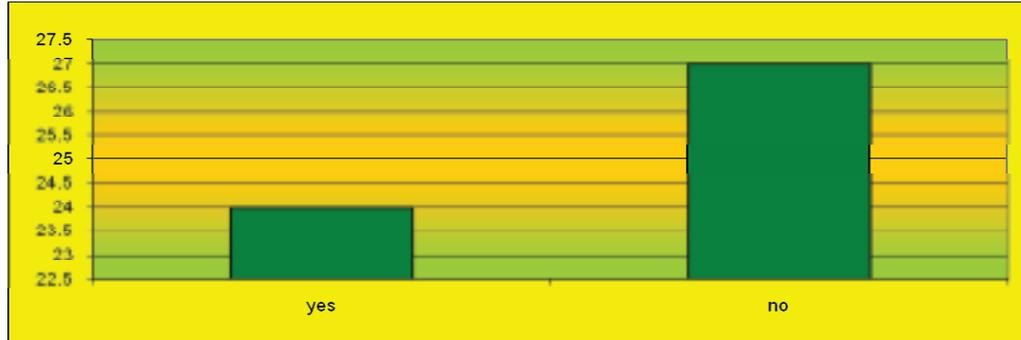
As can be seen in the chart above, the press, and here we include both television, radio, Internet and newspapers are the place where the youth is how much the subsequently read. For example, 88% of young people surveyed choose these information about the books they read. Others, 49% from friends or knowledge references to books to read.

As such most follow their personal concerns and allow guided by opinions expressed in the online environment, as we noted above others go over to friends or knowledge. Recommendations booksellers have almost no efficiency, for most readers seem to have a well defined personality.

In a society traditionalist, the Romanians but keep well up with the changes resulting from technological development, the main place that remains bookstore buys books (39%), followed by online bookstores (20%). There are substantial opportunities for the latter to gain momentum, because prices were significantly lower, and some of them delivered to their home districts. Frequented are hypermarkets, bookshops and publishers virtual stores, the latter offering permanent discounts, promotions, gifts etc. Purchasing online is a common practice among young people.

When asked "Keep track of books read?", the answers are found in the following chart:

Chart no. 8

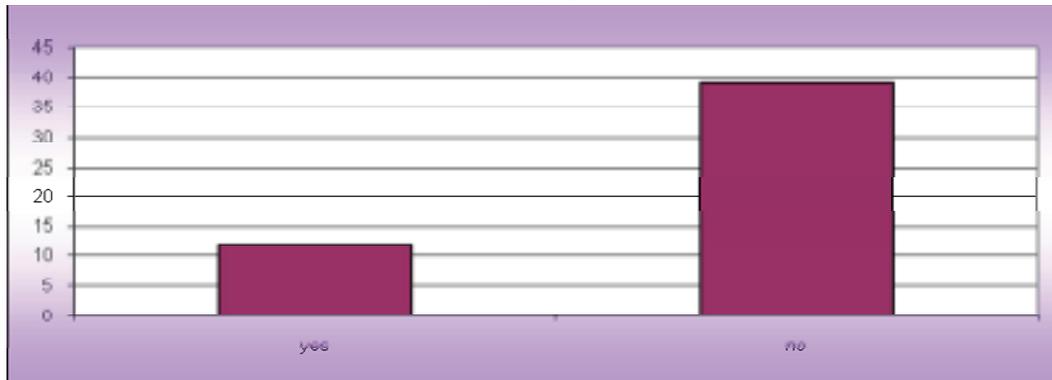


Source: The chart was drawn by the author from processing responses

As you can see young people do not keep records of books read and reread very few books I have ever read.

The answers to the question "Accustomed to reticle books you like more?" we find the following chart:

Chart. 9

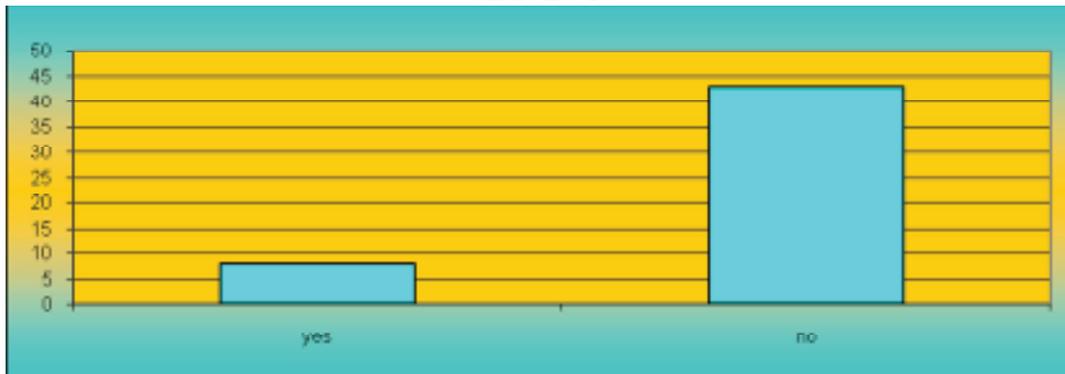


Source: The chart was drawn by the author from processing responses

Young people do not reread books already read, as such once read a book is placed prominently.

No school books and the oldest being in the house do not wink young today.

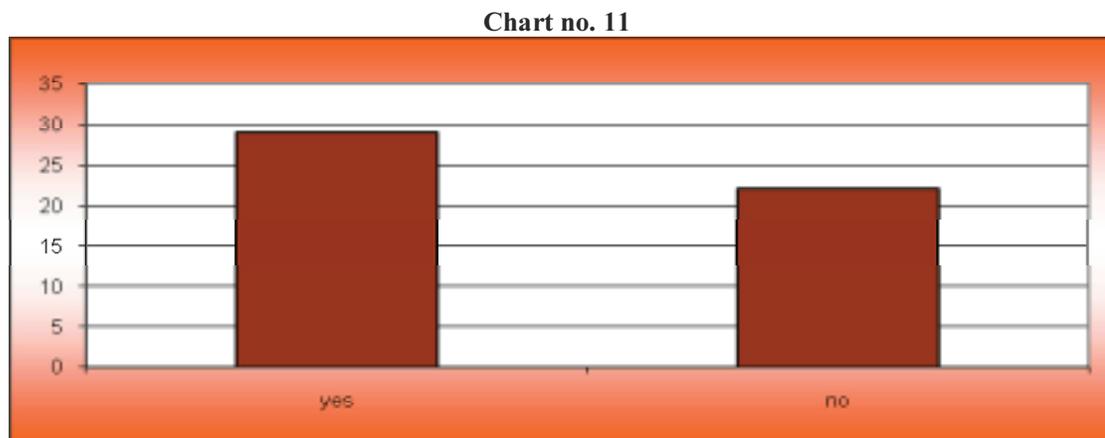
Chart no. 10



Source: The chart was drawn by the author from processing responses

With question "Accustomed to browse school books new or old in the house?" replies the young, after As can be seen in the chart above, and 80% of those surveyed, shows that young people do not read older books from the library.

The question "Are you reader library" is reflected in the following responses shown in the following chart:



Source: The chart was drawn by the author from processing responses

The results show that more than 65% of respondents are readers of the library. The results show that libraries are still sought additional documentation.

Conclusions

There is much talk about reading and especially its lack in today's world. On television, in one newspaper, on dozens of blogs and websites in Romania there is a chorus of moaners who lament on the loss of a usually pleasant and useful as reading books. On the one hand, weakening deplore a vital practice for an intimate experience decreased appetite, whose effects on the personality and life are obvious. Number of more than readers / buyers of the book is a reality. On the other hand, the fans of the reading is carried out in an online environment the fish in water. In Romania there are specialized sites, even reading clubs, just as there are also towns, not to mention the states, no bookstore.

And specialized institutions are hesitant when it comes to provide statistics about what they want to reading of the Romanians, who have the capacity to keep up with technology. And in this respect from us all is by ear. Publishers beat in the chest with impressive sales at book fairs, but Romanians says the crisis, afford to buy increasingly fewer books. Reality is ambiguous and it is difficult to draw conclusions even when you face figures.

The conclusions are, of course, worthy of reflection and deserves to be debated, especially since some concerns and the reasons why reading seems to trăiescă a real decline and changes caused by technological developments.

Reading (culture in general) makes man not only moral but also material. Thanks books can make a enviable career, you can scour the world, you can reach the brink of the Nobel Prize, you can raise even a fortune, not to mention the fame and public admiration.

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