

## **Content Analysis of Articles on Reading Culture and Habits: A Case of LIS Journals Indexed in Science Direct And ISC**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to analyze the content of reading culture, reading development strategies, and the application of technology to expand reading habits published in LIS journals indexed in ScienceDirect and ISC. This study is an applied-descriptive study in terms of its objectives. This study is also a part of Scientometrics and employs content analysis. A total of 363 articles from the ScienceDirect database and 82 articles from the ISC database were selected using purposive sampling, in which "word" was taken as the registration unit and "article" as the unit of analysis. The data were collected using a researcher-made checklist whose validity was reviewed and confirmed by experts, and its reliability was measured using the kappa coefficient ( $\kappa$ ) with an interrater agreement of 0.7. The findings of this study showed that out of 445 articles reviewed, about 120 articles addressed the reading culture, 273 articles focused on reading development strategies, and 52 articles assessed the application of technology to expand reading skills. The research method most frequently used in the reviewed articles was the descriptive method. Besides, students constituted the most extensive research population. Encouraging students to engage in reading, teaching, and promoting effective reading methods and access to free digital books and publications wherever possible had the highest rankings among the extracted categories related to the reading culture, reading development strategies, and the application of technology to promote reading habits. Besides, the reviewed articles addressed practical methods of promoting reading habits. Our data highlighted the importance of reading and belief in its value in societies. Thus, there is no way to achieve scientific, cultural, and economic growth and prosperity other than expanding the community's constant and goal-directed reading habits. To this end, establishing school libraries and developing reading habits in children and adolescents need to receive more attention. In recent years, due to fundamental changes in social institutions, improving the quality of education has also received special attention.

**Keywords:** Content Analysis, Library and Information Science, Reading Culture, Reading Development Strategies, Technology, Reading Skills, Scientometrics.

### Introduction

Everyone is well aware of the importance of reading and its impact on individual and social development. However, according to the per capita reading statistics, people in some countries, including Iran, do not pay serious attention to this issue. Thus, people in these countries need to be encouraged to spend more time reading (Fisher & Robinson, 2010). Reading books helps people gain knowledge and ability and promotes awareness, which is the key to overcoming restrictions and ignorance and entering a profound world. Hence, reading is a window into thoughts, experiences, learning, and acquired knowledge. Regular and lifelong reading contributes to forming a reading culture. The reading culture is a movement beyond normal skills and involves a culture that highlights extensive literacy and considers reading a daily and routine activity of life (Stranger-Johansen, 2014). Whitehurst (as cited in Shaw & Davidson, 2009) believes that people who read correctly and extensively will have more opportunities to gain knowledge in various fields.

With the advent of new information and communication technologies, the demand for faster and easier ways to meet information needs has expanded and sometimes overshadowed the role of traditional reading habits (Balapanidou, 2015). In a country like Japan, with the highest use of technology and the highest per capita reading, new media have not been able to replace paper books, and these books, in the general sense, are now the most important cultural phenomenon for all Japanese people (Johnson, 2010).

The development of civilizations is rooted in the intellectual and cultural growth of any society. Without the growth of the reading culture, one cannot be hopeful about the progress of any civilization. The main problem in third-world countries is not only the lack of production and publication of books and information, but also the main issue is the low number of people who use these books and information. Hence, finding new ways to increase people's interest in reading and overcome this problem is very important. According to previous studies (e.g., Johnson 2010), providing the necessary infrastructure for culture building and encouraging reading and teaching effective reading methods is a cultural necessity for third-world societies. Officials and authorities should handle this issue and take effective measures to promote voluntary reading as a daily need and a habit for all people. To this end, using content analysis, the present study intends to identify themes and messages related to the development and promotion of reading in specialized articles indexed in ScienceDirect and ISC databases and provide a systematic and quantitative description of the content of articles published in the field of library and information science. The findings of this study can contribute to discovering the research methods and studies published in the field. Our data can also provide some valuable insights for researchers and those involved in promoting and developing reading such as public libraries, cultural officials, the education system, and even university administrators, and present a comprehensive picture of the research efforts taken in this scientific field and based on the searches, similar content analysis has not been done in this area. Accordingly, this study was designed to analyze the content of reading culture, reading development strategies, and the application of technology to expand reading habits published in LIS journals indexed in ScienceDirect and ISC. Thus, this research project is a small step forward in this field.

Various studies have addressed reading and its related issues because paying attention to

reading-related activities enables learners to read correctly and logically. Besides, developing reading skills can help the reading culture to deepen and persist (Osmani, 2022).

Camp (2007) examined reading habits in first to eleventh-grade students. The results indicated that parents and teachers strongly influenced the students' reading tendencies. They often reported a pleasant and positive sense of reading. This confirms that reading habits are formed in people from an early age, and parents and school teachers play a vital role in developing these habits in school children. Vuong La, Nguyen, Nguyen, Vuong, Vuong & Ho (2021) examined the role of parents in the reading culture and examined their personality traits and family conditions. The results showed that families play an essential role in educating their children by providing the necessary facilities for reading and considering a particular time for reading at home. Gok (2016) explored the effect of social media websites on students' reading habits and examined their positive and negative impacts on their education and reading habits. The results indicated that digital technologies and social networks if used without the supervision of counselors and parents, will negatively affect students' reading and reading habits. The reading skills of normal and dyslexic French students from 6th to 9th grade in English, which they learned as a school-based L2, were investigated by Commissaire and Demont (2022) in their study.

A literature review shows that each community should use all its facilities and capabilities to identify and benefit from various strategies for developing reading as an influential factor in developing societies. To promote the reading culture to expand the study culture, one should pay attention to multiple study strategies and use them to provide the necessary conditions and facilities to increase the reading rate. New technologies have also provided further reading and research techniques that can be used to promote the reading culture in society. Promoting the reading culture must be the most critical priority for third-world countries. Identifying and utilizing reading development strategies and new technologies expands and enriches the reading culture. Accordingly, this study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What are the most important subjects related to the reading culture addressed in Library and Information Science (LIS) articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC?
2. What are the most important subjects related to reading development strategies addressed in Library and Information Science (LIS) articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC?
3. What are the most important subjects related to the application of technology in promoting reading habits addressed in Library and Information Science (LIS) articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC?
4. What methods are used to promote the reading culture addressed in Library and Information Science (LIS) articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC?
5. What are the most frequent reading development strategies addressed in Library and Information Science (LIS) articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC?
6. What are the most frequent methods used for the application of technology to promote reading habits addressed in Library and Information Science (LIS) articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC?
7. What developments have occurred during the study period in the reading culture, reading development strategies, and the application of technology for developing reading skills in the Library and Information Science (LIS) articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC?
8. What target populations need the development and promotion of reading skills

addressed in the library and Information science articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC?

### Materials and Methods

This study is an applied study in terms of its objectives and was conducted using a descriptive design and a scientometric and content analysis method. To this end, a list of professional library and information science journals was prepared. Besides, subject-matter experts prepared and validated a list of keywords related to the subject. The articles that met the inclusion criteria were extracted from the related journals in the next step. The content analysis was performed on the selected articles. The articles were chosen from ScienceDirect and ISC databases. We reviewed the abstracts, introduction sections, and results to confirm if the content of the articles focused on the subject in question. The selected articles focused on three areas: the reading culture, the strategies to develop reading skills, and the application of technology to promote reading habits. The final sample included 363 articles published in English and 82 in Persian in the ScienceDirect and ISC databases. Table 1 shows the variables, categories, and units of analysis and registration.

Table 1

*The Context, Variables, Categories, And Units of Analysis and Registration*

Context	Variable	Categories	Unit of analysis	Unit of registration
Articles addressing reading and promoting the reading culture	The subject of the articles	The reading cultures The strategies to develop reading skills The application of technology to promote reading habits	The content of the articles (paragraphs)	Sentences Words Themes Subjects
	Research design	Research methods	Abstracts and methodology	Words related to the research design

The data were collected using a checklist developed in line with similar studies in the literature and the Researcher. The checklist items were prepared based on Persian headlines, the Persian Cultural Thesaurus (ESFA), the Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), and the Library of Congress Classification (LCC).

Six experts assessed the validity of the checklist, and its content was revised based on their feedback. Two raters also evaluated the reliability of the instrument. The interrater agreement was estimated using the kappa coefficient ( $\kappa$ ). The corresponding value was 0.7, confirming the checklist's acceptable reliability (Table 2).

Table 2

*A Comparison of the Categories Identified by the Researcher and the Two Raters*

Raters	Reading development strategies	The reading culture	The application of technology
A	269	126	50
B	280	117	48

Researcher	273	120	52
Inter-rater agreement	84%	83%	77%

### Data analysis

The study's first objective was to identify the most important subjects related to the reading culture in the reviewed articles, as displayed in Table 3.

Table 3

*The Most Important Subjects Related to the Reading Culture Addressed in the Reviewed Articles*

Component	Number of English articles	Number of Persian articles	The rank of components in the ScienceDirect database	The rank of components in the ISC database
Strengthening the culture of giving gift books to children and students	5	1	6	4
Valuing reading and enacting regulations to encourage book readers	14	3	3	2
Promoting and encouraging students, teachers, and professors to engage in reading activities	17	5	2	1
Allocating adequate funds for conducting projects to promote the reading culture	4	1	7	4
Using books as an essential commodity in the family	13	1	4	4
Promoting the belief in the value of reading	14	2	3	3
Promoting lifelong learning	4	0	7	5
Belief in the status of research in the community	8	1	5	4
Paying attention to linguistic and phonological issues	27	0	1	5

As seen in the table above, paying attention to linguistic and phonological issues was the most essential subject addressed in the articles indexed in the ScienceDirect database. Moreover, promoting/encouraging students, teachers, and professors to engage in reading activities was the most crucial subject addressed in the articles indexed in the ISC database.

The study's second objective was to identify the most important subjects related to reading development strategies addressed in the reviewed articles, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4

*The Most Important Subjects Related to Reading Development Strategies Addressed in the Reviewed Articles*

Component	Number of English articles	Number of Persian articles	The rank of components in the ScienceDirect database	The rank of components in the ISC database
PQRST strategy, MURDER strategy, reciprocal teaching, cooperative scripts, and reciprocal questioning	27	12	3	1
Promoting knowledge, motivation, and interest in reading	44	2	2	6
Providing training for individual and group reading activities	7	1	8	7
Teaching and promoting effective reading, speed reading, and memory enhancement techniques	48	11	1	2
Providing training on time management to the public to create learning opportunities	6	1	9	7
Coordination of educational methods and programs to motivate students to engage in reading activities	19	4	5	4
Holding skill training and effective reading courses	20	8	4	3
Creating effective environments and facilities for reading at home	18	2	6	6
Holding book donation events and reading competitions and awarding top book readers	6	2	9	6
Donating cultural packages containing books and celebrating the Book Day	7	3	8	5
Providing facilities to promote reading habits among people with disabilities and special needs	17	8	7	3

The data in Table 4 indicates that teaching/promoting effective reading, speed reading, and memory enhancement techniques were the most essential subjects addressed in the articles indexed in the ScienceDirect database. Furthermore, most articles indexed in the ISC database focused on the PQRST strategy, MURDER strategy, reciprocal teaching, cooperative scripts, and reciprocal questioning as the most important research topics.

The third objective of the study was to determine the most important subjects related to the application of technology in promoting reading habits addressed in the reviewed articles, as

shown in Table 5.

Table 5

*The Most Important Subjects Related to the Application of Technology in Promoting Reading Habits Addressed in the Reviewed Articles*

Component	Number of English articles	Number of Persian articles	The rank of components in the ScienceDirect database	The rank of components in the ISC database
Providing access to free digital e-books and publications whenever possible	15	3	1	1
Introducing top books through the internet and online media	4	1	4	3
Promoting the reading culture in mass media	4	2	4	2
Creating TV channels and networks for introducing books and promoting reading activities	0	1	5	3
Holding attractive programs to promote the reading culture	4	3	4	1
Promoting the reading culture through online media	6	2	2	2
Creating quick access to books and libraries for everyone	5	2	3	2

The data in Table 5 show that providing access to free digital e-books and publications whenever possible and holding attractive programs to promote the reading culture were the most important subjects related to the application of technology in promoting reading habits addressed in the articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC databases.

The fourth objective of this study was to find out the methods used to promote the reading culture addressed in specialized library and information science articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC databases. Table 6 shows the most frequently reported methods to encourage the reading culture.

Table 6

*The Most Frequently Reported Methods to Promote the Reading Culture*

Category	The methods to promote the reading culture
<b>The reading culture</b>	Establishing book museums and shows and displaying works by artists and writers
	Providing high-quality books at reasonable prices
	Promoting writing and storytelling
	Promoting the idea of using books as valuable gifts
	Promoting the value of reading and attracting people by providing facilities such as benches, statues, and sculptures in city squares
	Creating a culture in which the reading hours of individuals affect their employment in public and private institutions and organizations
	Creating a reading culture to encourage people to engage in reading activities in various places such as medical offices, subway stations, buses, etc.

The fifth objective of this study was to find out the most frequent reading development strategies addressed in the articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC databases, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7

*The Most Frequently Reported Strategies to Promote the Reading Culture*

Category	The most frequently reported strategies
<b>The reading development strategies</b>	Holding book review meetings
	Creating beautiful wooden bookcases in the city
	Assigning reading as part of students' homework
	Introducing and appreciating active members of libraries and schools
	Preparing wall books and performing individual and group reading activities
	Designing and lending book bikes for better access to books and encouraging people to read
	Writing and translating books in different languages
	Donation of cultural baskets containing books and magazines
	Holding book reading competitions
	Designing attractive books and magazines in the form of jigsaw puzzles and colorful and moving pictures
	Assigning places for games and fun activities in libraries to encourage people to read
	Holding free training courses to teach correct reading techniques
	Preparing books in Braille to promote reading in the blind
	Holding permanent and temporary book exhibitions
	Holding book festivals and appreciating top readers and writers
Providing facilities to enhance reading habits among people with disabilities	

The sixth objective of the present study was to identify the most frequently used methods for applying technology to promote reading habits addressed in the articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC databases. Table 8 shows these methods.

Table 8

*The Methods Most Frequently Used for The Application of Technology to Promote Reading Habits*

Category	The most frequently reported methods
<b>The methods most frequently used for the application of technology</b>	Preparing e-books
	Providing access to online books and magazines for free and without the need for the internet
	Creating reading groups on social media and networks
	Using billboards in public transportation to encourage people to read
	Launching online TV and news channels to introduce best-selling books and presenting per capita reading statistics
	Developing mobile apps to display the closest route to libraries and bookstores and introduce their resources and working hours

As its seventh objective, this study sought to identify the developments that have taken

place during the study period in the reading culture, reading development strategies, and the application of technology for the development of reading skills in the specialized library and information science articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC databases, as shown in Tables 9, 10, and 11.

Table 9

*The Developments in Promoting the Reading Culture*

Component	Number of Persian articles published in the ISC database						Number of English articles published in the ScienceDirect database						Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Promoting and encouraging students, teachers, and professors to engage in reading activities	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	4	7	22
Promoting the belief in the value of reading	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	17
Promoting the idea of using books as valuable gifts	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	16
Promoting the culture of giving books as gifts to children	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6
Allocating adequate funds for conducting projects to promote the reading culture	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
Using books as an essential commodity in the family	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	14
Belief in the status of research in the community	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	9
Promoting lifelong learning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4
Paying attention to linguistic and phonological issues	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	4	6	10	27
Total	0	1	2	2	2	7	7	12	12	14	23	38	120

Table 10

*The Developments in Promoting Reading Development Strategies*

Component	Number of Persian articles published in the ISC database						Number of English articles published in the ScienceDirect database						Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
PQRST strategy, MURDER strategy, reciprocal teaching, cooperative scripts, and reciprocal questioning	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	4	5	3	5	7	39
Teaching and promoting effective reading, speed reading, and memory enhancement techniques	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	7	9	9	13	58
Holding skill training and effective reading courses	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	2	3	4	6	28
Providing facilities to promote reading habits among people with disabilities and special needs	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	3	2	2	3	7	25
Coordination of educational methods and programs to motivate students to engage in reading activities	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	3	5	5	23
Donating cultural packages containing books and celebrating Book Day	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	10
Promoting knowledge, motivation, and interest in reading	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	7	6	3	5	18	46
Creating effective environments and facilities for reading at home	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	6	10	20
Holding book donation events and reading competitions and awarding top book readers	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	8
Providing training for individual and group reading activities	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	8
Providing training on time management to the public to create learning opportunities	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
<b>Total</b>	6	5	6	11	8	18	24	27	27	25	40	75	272

Table 11

*The Developments in the Application of Technology to Promote Reading Skills*

Component	Number of Persian articles published in the ISC database						Number of English articles published in the ScienceDirect database						Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Providing access to free digital e-books and publications whenever possible	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	5	18
Holding attractive programs to promote the reading culture	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	7
Promoting the reading culture in mass media	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	6
Introducing top books through the internet and online media	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	8
Creating quick access to books and libraries for everyone	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	7
Introducing top books through the internet and online media	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
Creating TV channels and networks for introducing books and promoting reading activities	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	1	4	9	1	3	5	5	10	14	52

Finally, the eighth objective of the present study was to identify the target populations that needed developing and promoting reading skills addressed in the library and information science articles indexed in the ScienceDirect and ISC databases. The identified groups are presented in Table 12.

Table 12

*The Target Groups That Needed Developing and Promoting Reading Skills*

Target groups	Number of English articles	Number of Persian articles
Students	137	30
College students	98	22
Social institutions and organizations	50	12
All people in the community	78	18

### Discussion

Given the significant role of information and knowledge in human life and human movement towards the third wave of life (i.e., the information age), reading is becoming more prominent and gaining more weight globally. Following the insights from this study into the factors affecting the reading culture and reading skills, relevant authorities and institutions need to take effective action to promote the reading culture and institutionalize reading habits throughout the community (Table 3). Accordingly, Conant, Liebenthal, Desai and Binder

(2014) examined the understanding of phonology and its relationship with children's reading development and showed that children's phonological ability is directly associated with their reading ability. Moreover, Trudell (2019) examined the reading culture in Korea, India, and Italy and concluded that Italy has a rich culture. Recent research has shown that the reading habit is an acquired skill. In other words, just as a child learns to read, write, and calculate, he/she can learn to read. Thus, children should be taught correct reading techniques and engage in extensive reading. This can help promote the reading culture among children.

Consequently, the reading culture can improve educational standards (Kachala, 2007). The reading culture refers to attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors that promote reading habits and skills for learners, teachers, students, and everyone. It is also associated with all reading activities and enables learners to read according to logical principles. In this way, this culture deepens and sustains.

The results of this study concerning the essential reading development strategies indicated that familiarizing students and individuals with reading development strategies (e.g., PQRST strategy, MURDER strategy, reciprocal teaching, cooperative scripts, and reciprocal questioning) can contribute to promoting the reading culture (Table 4). Learning these strategies helps people know how to read, predict the time required to read each passage, and plan their reading activities. Thus, people are encouraged to read more frequently. Reading at a steady pace leads to fatigue and disinterest in reading, but using these strategies can help a person to be interested in reading and learning. For example, in collaborative learning, one learns better when reading with friends than when they begin to read alone.

A review of the library and information science studies indicated that providing free access to books and publications anywhere through technological applications is one of the most critical factors promoting the reading culture, as reported in the literature (April 2008). Accordingly, it can be argued that technology in our lives is the idea that allows us to be better and do things better. Technology changes how we process, understand problems, and learn (Table 5).

Some measures can be taken to contribute to promoting the reading culture. These measures include establishing book museums and shows, displaying the works of artists and writers, promoting writing and storytelling, promoting the idea of using books as a valuable gift, and encouraging people to engage in reading activities in various places such as medical offices, subway stations, buses, etc. Thus, all these factors must be considered together to foster practical reading skills (Table 6). Likewise, Ario (1995) showed that commemorating the works of artists and writers and emphasizing the value of books benefit the reading culture. To promote the reading culture and habits, we must focus on several educational, family, social, and organizational factors to shed light on reading trends.

The data in this study indicated that teaching correct reading development strategies can affect the socialization of children and adolescents and, consequently, the development of society and bring cultural, social, and political reforms and modernization. Helping primary, high school, and university students to get familiar with reading and learning strategies is one of the requirements for the information age. Considering the social and educational missions of educational institutions in general and schools and universities in particular, they can promote the interest in reading among adolescents and young people through careful and long-term planning.

We also found that technologies can be used to improve maintaining relevant records and

have successfully shared resources among libraries. As a result, it can be argued that the global community is introducing modern and up-to-date technologies to society in the light of new developments. In the meantime, if one lags in contemporary science and technology, there is no opportunity to make up for lost years. As a result, one will not be in sync with other members of society in many respects.

Another issue to note is the growing interest in linguistic and phonological issues in recent years and encouraging students and teachers to engage in reading activities. Our data indicated that promoting people's knowledge, motivation, and interest in reading is one of the most effective strategies. Besides, providing access to free digital books and publications wherever possible and promoting the reading culture online can effectively improve people's reading habits. Given, the emergence of the information age and technological advancement, the use of new technologies to promote reading habits has been considered by many researchers (e.g., Gok, 2016; Chang & Millett, 2015; Manoli & Papadopoulou, 2012). They have shown that technology plays an influential role in motivating people to read.

### Conclusion

The results of the present study suggested that the number of English articles addressing the reading culture, reading development strategies, and the use of technology to promote reading habits was greater than the number of Persian articles addressing the same issues. Furthermore, more emphasis has been placed on using online media and information technology to promote reading skills. A comparison of the target groups in the reviewed studies indicated that students were the group who received more attention than other groups (Table 12). There is no way to achieve scientific, cultural, and economic growth and prosperity except to promote the reading culture and develop people's continuous and goal-oriented reading habits. Accordingly, children and adolescents should be encouraged to engage in reading activities more frequently. Thus, educational officials and teachers are more responsible for developing children's reading habits and creating a strong reading culture using correct educational and training techniques.

Considering the increasing importance and role of information and knowledge in human life and moving towards the third wave of life, i.e., the information age, the place of study, books, and reading has become more prominent worldwide. The amount of study, production, and consumption of information and cultural goods has been raised as one of society's most important development indicators. In this regard, the present research was conducted to examine the specialized articles of information science and epistemology in Science Direct and Islamic World databases in two fields of study culture and study development strategies to expand the study. The review and analysis of specialized articles showed that the most important categories in culture and strategy are persuading and promoting students to study linguistic issues, teaching and promoting effective study methods, and access to free digital books and publications anywhere.

The current research results were confirmed with previous research findings and indicate the importance of studying and believing in its value in societies. Therefore, to achieve scientific, cultural, and economic growth and prosperity, there is no other way than expanding study and creating a continuous and purposeful habit for everyone. It is natural that to achieve this goal, school libraries and creating a reading habit in children and adolescents should be given more attention. In recent years, due to the fundamental changes in the institutions of

society, improving the quality of education has also received special attention. Spreading the study culture without paying attention to new technologies is almost ineffective. In the last few years, we have seen an increase in the number of articles in the field of technology and its use to expand the study culture, and it is hoped that this movement will be followed up with more speed and attention. According to the obtained results, the following suggestions are made:

- Paying attention to the existing proposals in setting up and creating public libraries and equipping them with new and up-to-date books. Rethinking the way of collection and selection of books for public libraries holding book review sessions with the presence of authors and library members
- Organizing side programs, such as book reading competitions, storytelling, poetry evenings, and film screenings, to attract clients. Enriching the reference section of public libraries and hiring reference librarians to answer the scientific questions of patrons
- Development and expansion of suitable study spaces in libraries Establishing communication and coordination with schools for students to visit libraries and the presence of public library librarians in schools
- It is recommended to use other similar methods such as meta-analysis to check the content of specialized information science articles in future researches.
- To use other similar methods, such as meta-analysis, to check the content of specialized information science articles in future research.
- Considering the importance of critical thinking in the culture of study, it is suggested that research be conducted regarding the amount of attention paid to critical thinking in specialized publications or books included in the academic education of the field.

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