

# NEWSPAPER READING HABIT AMONG STUDENTS OF DEGREE COLLEGES IN HARYANA: A STUDY

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**Abstract:** The present study analyzes the newspaper reading habits among the students in Degree colleges in Haryana. The structured questionnaires were distributed among the students. The data was gathered on various aspects of newspaper reading habits of college students of various colleges throughout the state such as time spent on newspaper reading; sources of newspaper; the section of newspapers read mostly; problems of reading newspaper etc. The result shows that indicate majority of the students of degree College have the habit of reading newspaper.

**Keywords:** Newspaper, Degree college students, Reading habits

**1.0 Introduction:** Reading is one of the most productive activities of human being. Reading habits determine the academic achievements of students to a great extent. Reading and academic achievements are interrelated to each other. Reading not only gives the new ideas of the people but also help them to become a more complete in every aspect. Reading news paper is essential for young learners to be more responsive, but unfortunately many students of our country do not have easy access to papers. Goodman stated that “Reading is a precise process. It involves exact, sequential perception and identification of letters, words, spelling patterns and large language units”. Smith & Robinson (1980) defined reading as ‘an active attempt on the part of reader to understand a writer’s message’

**2.0 Objectives of the study:** The main objectives of the present study are as follow:

- To know how much time is spent reading newspaper.
- To know about the source of newspaper.
- To discover which newspaper are read mostly by the students.
- To discover which section of newspaper are read mostly by the students.
- To know the purpose of reading newspaper.
- To know the preferred language for newspaper reading.
- To find out the problems in the newspaper reading.

**3.0 Research Methodology:** For the present study a structured questionnaire was designed to collect data regarding newspaper reading habit among the students of degree colleges. To obtain necessary data, a total of one hundred and fifty questionnaires were distributed among the students. one hundred and eighteen out of one hundred and fifty questionnaires, were collected returned. The collect data have been analyzed by SPSS for descriptive statistics.

Scope and limitation of the study: The scope of the study was limited to the newspaper reading habit by the students of degree colleges in the state of Haryana. It focuses on the familiarity of students with newspaper reading habit.

**4.0 Literature Review:** There are many studies have been conducted which related to the newspaper reading habits by the students. The present study is also conducted in the light of the previous studies. Some of the major studies are as follow:

Krishnamurthy and Awari (2015) discover that 79.59% of students prefer education related news other than sports and entertainment. 67.35% of respondents that morning is convenient time for reading newspaper. Nagashetti and Kenchakkanavar (2015) study and finds that most of the respondents spends two or three hours for reading newspaper and they prefers Kannada language paper. Respondents preferred sports and political issues sections. The 52.33% of respondents are highly satisfied in reading Newspaper. Edegon, Ezen and Samson (2015) find that sports, political and economic news are the major stories which one popular among youth. 54% of the respondents read newspaper on regularly. Only 16% of the respondents buy newspaper for themselves. Majority of the respondents read paper through the internet/ cell phones.

Baladhandayutham, A. and Suji S. (2014) find out in their study that library is a proper place for reading and they get the reading material from library. It shows that 88.92% of the respondents have newspaper reading habits. Kwan, Alvin (2014) studied and found that smart phones apps were students' most favourite news source and they preferred local news. Shafi and Loan (2014) reports that females enjoy reading more than the males and spend more time on reading than male. It reveals that most of the male students read about religions, politics and literature whereas majority of female prefer religion, science & technology and literature Akanda and Haque (2013) studied and found that international section of the newspaper is the mostly preferred section. A majority portion of respondents prefer hall library to read printed newspaper while a large no. of them prefer computer centre of university central library to read online newspaper. Majumder (2013) conducted a study on newspaper reading habit of private university students and found that majority of the respondents spent less than one hour in reading newspaper. The respondents were not likely to read print copy. Main purpose of reading paper is to improve general knowledge. Devendra, Rajkumar and Siddiqui (2011) studied about Newspaper Reading habits of University students: A case study of Chaudhary Charan Singh University , Meerut and found that users read newspaper to get the latest information about what is happening around us and improve their general knowledge. The majority of the respondent source of newspaper are individual subscription. Data Analysis and Interpretations:

**Table 1: Gender wise distribution:**

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	61	51.7%
Female	57	48.3%
Total	118	100.0%

Table 1 shows the gender wise distribution of respondents revealing 61% respondents being male and 57% female. It suggests that no perceptible gender based difference has been made by the researchers.

**Table 2: Habit of reading Newspaper**

Gender	Yes	No	Sometime	Total
Male	32	6	23	61
	52.5%	9.8%	37.7%	100.0%
Female	26	7	24	57
	45.6%	12.3%	42.1%	100.0%
Total	58	13	47	118
	49.2%	11.0%	39.8%	100.0%

Table 2 indicated the habits of reading Newspaper. Majority of the 49.2% respondents have the habit of reading the newspaper. Only 11.0% respondents have the no habit of reading the Newspaper.

**Table 3: Source for getting the Newspaper:**

Gender	Individual Subscription	Library	Computer/ laptop	Mobile	Other	Total
Male	16	21	9	13	2	61
	26.2%	34.4%	14.8%	21.3%	3.3%	100.0%
Female	22	15	13	7	0	57
	38.6%	26.3%	22.8%	12.3%	.0%	100.0%
Total	38	36	22	20	2	118
	32.2%	30.5%	18.6%	16.9%	1.7%	100.0%

Table 3 depicts that the source for getting the Newspaper. Majority of the respondents i.e. 32.2% get newspaper for their individual subscription, 30.5% get Newspaper from the library, 18.6% respondents get Newspaper from Computer and 16.9% respondents read Newspaper from mobile.

**Table 4: Time Spent in reading Newspaper:**

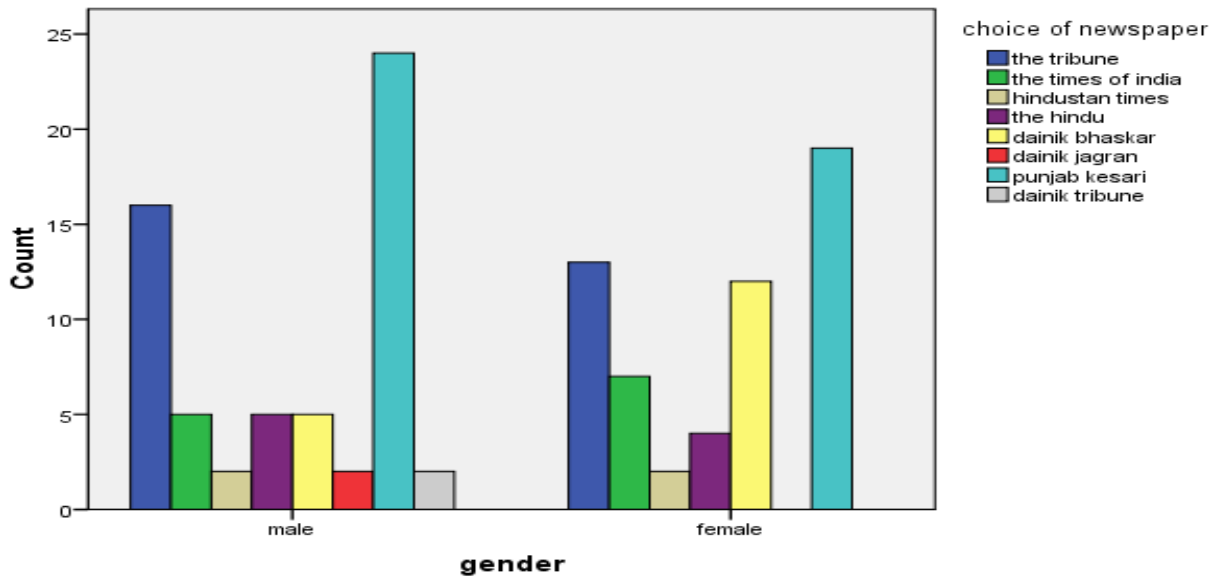
Gender	less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	More than 1 hour	No response	Total
Male	27	15	18	1	61
	44.3%	24.6%	29.5%	1.6%	100.0%
Female	22	14	17	4	57
	38.6%	24.6%	29.8%	7.0%	100.0%
Total	49	29	35	5	118
	41.5%	24.6%	29.7%	4.2%	100.0%

Table 4 describes that time spending of reading the Newspaper. In this table most of the respondents 41.5% are spending their time to read the newspaper less than thirty minutes, 24.6% respondents spending the time thirty minute to one hour, 29.7% respondents are spending their time more than one hour. It reveals that majority of the respondents are spending less than thirty minute for reading newspaper.

**Table 5: Choice of Newspaper:**

Gender	The Tribune	The Times of India	Hindustan Times	The Hindu	Dainik Bhaskar	Dainik Jagran	Punjab kesari	Dainik Tribune	Total
<b>Male</b>	16	5	2	5	5	2	24	2	61
	26.2%	8.2%	3.3%	8.2%	8.2%	3.3%	39.3%	3.3%	100.0%
<b>Female</b>	13	7	2	4	12	0	19	0	57
	22.8%	12.3%	3.5%	7.0%	21.1%	.0%	33.3%	.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	29	12	4	9	17	2	43	2	118
	24.6%	10.2%	3.4%	7.6%	14.4%	1.7%	36.4%	1.7%	100.0%

**Bar Chart**



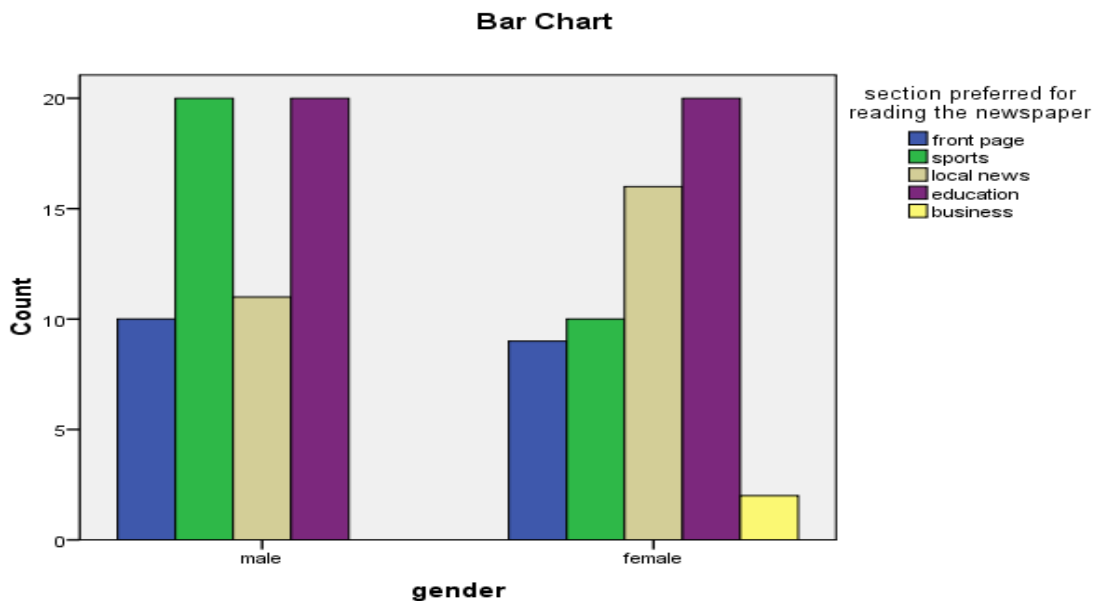
**Figure: 1**

Table 5 and finger 1 describes that preferred types of newspaper, 36.4% respondents are highly preferred to read Punjab Kesari Newspaper, 24.6% respondents are preferred to read The Tribune Newspaper, 14.4% respondents choice is Dainik Jagran and 10.2% respondents preferred The Times of India.

**Table 6: Preferred section of the Newspaper:**

Gender	Front page	Sports	Local News	Education	Business	Total
<b>Male</b>	10	20	11	20	0	61
	16.4%	32.8%	18.0%	32.8%	.0%	100.0%
<b>Female</b>	9	10	16	20	2	57
	15.8%	17.5%	28.1%	35.1%	3.5%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	19	30	27	40	2	118
	16.1%	25.4%	22.9%	33.9%	1.7%	100.0%

Table 6 highlights that section wise preference of the respondents in Newspaper reading. Most of the respondents 33.9% are focuses their attention on Education section in Newspaper and 25.4% respondents are concentrate on sports news, 22.9% respondents given their attention on local news and 16.1% respondents are like to read front page.



**Table 7: Habits of reading e-News**

Gender	Yes	No	Sometimes	Total
<b>Male</b>	32	4	25	61
	52.5%	6.6%	41.0%	100.0%
<b>Female</b>	23	10	24	57
	40.4%	17.5%	42.1%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	55	14	49	118

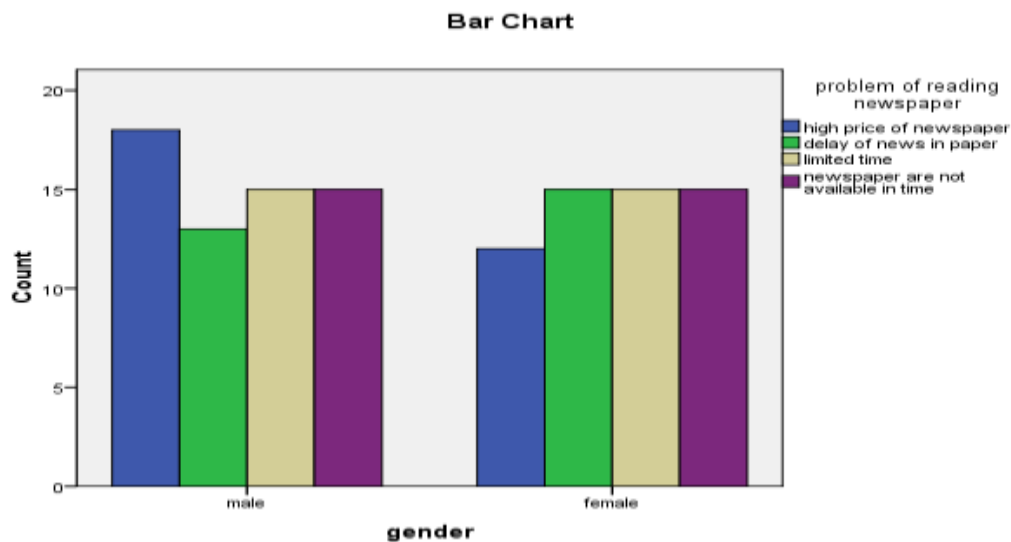
Gender	Yes	No	Sometimes	Total
Male	32	4	25	61
	52.5%	6.6%	41.0%	100.0%
Female	23	10	24	57
	40.4%	17.5%	42.1%	100.0%
Total	55	14	49	118
	46.6%	11.9%	41.5%	100.0%

Table 7 indicate the habits of reading E-news.46.6% respondents have the habits of reading e-news while 41.5% respondents have no habit of reading e-news.

**Table 8: Problem faced for Reading Newspaper**

Gender	High price of Newspaper	Delay of news in paper	limited time	Newspaper are not available in time	Total
Male	18	13	15	15	61
	29.5%	21.3%	24.6%	24.6%	100.0%
Female	12	15	15	15	57
	21.1%	26.3%	26.3%	26.3%	100.0%
Total	30	28	30	30	118
	25.4%	23.7%	25.4%	25.4%	100.0%

Table 8 shows that problems of reading newspaper. Above table explain that most of the respondents 25.4% are facing major problems are limited time and paper are not available in time. 23.7% respondents are facing the problem delay of news in papers.



**5.0 Findings of the study:**

The analysis of data reveals the following:

- Majority of the respondents 51.7% are male respondents and 48.3% are female.
- Majority of the respondents 49.2% have the habit of reading Newspaper.
- Majority of the respondents are preferred education section rather than sports section.
- Most of the respondents get newspaper from individual subscription rather than Library.
- 46.6% respondents have the habits of reading the e- newspaper.
- Majority of the respondents 36.4% preferred Punjab Kesari newspaper, 26.4% preferred the tribune newspaper and 14.4% preferred Dainik Jagran newspaper.
- Majority of the respondents i.e.25.4% are facing high price of newspaper, newspaper are not available in time and limited time problem while reading newspaper whereas 23.7% are facing delay of news in paper when they read newspaper.

**6.0 Conclusion:**

Newspaper is the imperative media which play a vital role in spreading information concerning the latest trends and happening on the national and international events. Reading habit is an interconnected with the whole learning development process and success of learning is involved successful reading (Medar 2015). Reading of newspaper provides well communication skills, changing life style, language ability and current information of the world.

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