Newspapers Readers' Interest, Attitude of Human Rights Violation (With Special Reference to Lucknow District)

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ABSTRACT

Newspaper is a very helpful medium of daily life incident. Newspaper is a publication consisting a numbers of large sheets of folded paper on which news, advertisements, other information is printed (Collins Dictionarary). A Newspaper is a sequential publication which contains news on current events of general & special interest whether it have many pages such as the page of Front page, Local, Editorial, Special pages, Sports, National and International. Keeping in the views Print Media Coverage of human rights violation issues strain its impact and public awareness by newspapers readers. Print Media have played a very important role in creating human rights protection awareness and promoting the government agenda. The Research study focus on Newspapers reader interest & attitude related to human rights violation (With special reference to Lucknow district). The data analyze of research related to newspapers interest, attitude of readers. The study also exposed such as newspapers readers read the coverage related to human rights violation, gender, education, occupation, family structure, income, newspaper's availability, language of the Newspaper, Time spared for newspaper Reading, Way of newspaper Reading, preference for News Items, human Rights Violation by the Newspapers. In the second part of the analysis recalling of human rights violations questions score

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board have been correlated with other questions of the questionnaire to evaluate their relationship with each other.

Keywords: *Newspaper Readers, Human Rights, Attitude*

INTRODUCTION

Newspaper language should be plain, clear, and simple. It must be easy to understand for ordinary News readers (Thakur, K. (2019). The definition of 'newspaper' as given in the Press and Registration of books Act 1957, was referred to in the first Annual Report (1994) of R.N.I. Newspaper is the medium of news through which newsreaders were to inform, educate, entertain and to guide such as their policy themselves, schemes, and fact information. It is the product of Media Literacy related to human rights violation news. Indian Constitution has fundamental rights who give us guarantee protection, promotion of human rights related to every citizen.

A Newspaper is a scheduled publication containing news of current events, informative articles, various features, Editorials & Advertising. It usually is printed on relatively inexpensive, low-grade paper such as Newsprint. Regional interest Newspapers publish stories such as Local, National, Political events and personalities, Crime, Business, Entertainment, Society and sports. The editorial page is written to sub Editor, Group Editor and Columns that express the personal opinions of writers. A Newspaper typically meets four criteria such as Publicity: Its contents are reasonably accessible to the public, Periodicity**:** It is published at regular intervals, Currency**:** Its information is up to date, Universality**:** It covers a range of topics.

Newspapers help to improve reading habits, knowledge and awareness. Newspaper is not only providing current news but they are providing different, various types of information to the people for example informative article, features of society, editorial, economics status of the country. Reading of newspaper provides well communication skills such as changing life style, increasing general knowledge, language ability and current information of the world. These of the most essential part of education and self development.

NEWSPAPER AND NEWS

News is one of the most known commodities in today's world. The concept of News is possibly as old as the human civilization. It is not surprising that one may find custom of a primitive system in remote tribal areas where people exchange Local News during weekly

markets in informal manner just by talking to one another. An example of news you can see that if a person dies in a road accident in Chennai, it will be news in Chennai, but if he died of AIDS in a Chennai hospital. It will be news in Chennai, but he dies of A.I.D.S in a Chennai hospital. It will become News of not only national but of International significance.

Newspapers reader's interest & attitude: Newspapers readers read newspapers for different reasons & purposes, some of which include pleasure, leisure, relaxation, information and knowledge. It's reading newspapers, books and magazines from childhood helps a person to develop their thinking and understanding. It also helps to improve vocabulary. Reading is an intellectual action which is possible only if a man forms a habit of reading and practices these from childhood.

Newspapers are powerful, important medium of mass communication. They are published in many communications. Every morning, we eagerly wait for the newspaper to come because they provide knowledge & information about things that happened in recent past. They are found all over the world. It caters to the needs of various sections of society.

NEWSPAPER & HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION

Newspaper is powerful, important medium of Mass Communication. They are published in many Journalism plays a leading role in smooth operation of democracy, yielding robust influence on the issues, problems and difficulties that people face day by day. Newspapers are the most effective medium for instituting a encourage dialogue on human rights such as sensitize the public regarding their social, economic, political, educational, cultural, environment and religious rights. The primary goal of the newspaper is aimed at informing, educating and entertaining people. The newspapers also shape public opinion as to how common people think about the piece of information published in a newspaper, how newspaper readers feel their grievances concealed in a news item **(Ahmad 2019).**

The newspapers play key role to wake up the readers to acknowledge their rights and form their opinion towards civil, political rights, social rights and its violations. The Newspapers play the role of a commissionaire to impulsive public perception to collect up stories in relation to human rights. As negotiators of the present day society, news media set the agenda on different issues and influence the public about their rights and responsibilities.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. The main objective of research paper to study the newspaper reader's interest,

attitude towards human rights.

2. To find out newspapers reader's, attitude in Lucknow district.

3. To find out relationship questions through SPSS.

Research Method: The Present study is focused on the opinion of newspaper reader's interest and attitude of different view-point regarding newspaper reader's interest and attitude of Human Rights Violation. The opinion of the respondent is sought questionnaire. The relationships between questions analyzed through Chi-square test by SPSS. The respondents were selected from Lucknow district, Uttar Pradesh. The data was collected during Ph.D. work.

PRINT MEDIA IN LUCKNOW DISTRICT

Print Media is the oldest Media in Lucknow district. Lucknow. Print Media has the advantage of making a longer impact on the minds of the reader, with more in-depth reporting and analysis. The District is one of those few cities in India where a significant number of people read newspaper in three languages-Hindi, English and Urdu. Hindi is the most common language spoken and read by the people of Lucknow district. Dainik Jagran is the most credible and trusted newspaper in India (IRS 2012, Q4) Established in 1942, Dainik Jagran was the brainchild of a revolutionary Indian Freedom Fighter, Late Shri Puran Chandra Gupta. According to Registrar of Newspaper for India Report 2014.

Educational Background: Lucknow has been well known for the good quality of its school education, attracting students from outside. A large number of private sector schools, professional training institutes and coaching centers have spreaded in the city in recent years. Average literacy rate of Lucknow in 2011 was 77.29 compared to 68.71 in 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, Male and Female literacy were 82.56 and 71.54 respectively. In 2001 census, same figures 75.98 and 60.47 of Male and Female literacy in Luck now District. Total literate in Lucknow District were 3,127,260 of which male and female were 1,742,440 and 1,384,820 respectively (Statistical Diary 2011).

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Human rights issues were dominant topic for the two newspapers, they were covered mostly through the frame of violations of freedom of expression even through The Post was more critical toward Russia than Times. The emphasis of newspapers on freedom of

expression violation was the same with the Annual Reports (M.Alfini 2015).

According to The Pioneer's Editor Chandan Mitra says that Newspaper offer a great amount of credibility and integrity, compared to Television. India continues to be one of few growth markets from Print Media (KPMG India's and estimates 2016-2017).

Praveen Patel, Devendra Patel & Haresh Patel in their article "Reading habits of newspaper in pharmacy college: An analytical study" observed under graduate students, and post graduate students spent less than 30 minutes per day to reading the news paper. Pharmacy professionals spend 30 minutes to1 hour to read the newspaper

Data Analysis: The questionnaires focus has been given to public View-Point regarding different aspects of Human rights Violation. The details analysis of questionnaire is given below:

PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

The introductory details of the respondents are given below in the table followed by graphical presentation. The details include gender, age group, education, occupation, family structure and family income of the respondents.

GENDER:

The gender wise division of the respondents is given below in the table as:

Table (1)

Gender	**No. of Respondents**	Percentage
Male	171	68.4
Female	79	31.6
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

It is clear from the above table that out of total 250 respondents 171 (68.4%) are male and 79 (31.6%) female.

Age-Group of the Respondents:

The category wise division of age group of respondents is below as:

Table (2)

Age Group (Years)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
15-25	43	17.2
26-35	52	20.8
36-45	59	23.6
46-55	63	25.2
56-65	25	10.0
66-75	8	3.2
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

It is clear from the above table that out of total 250 respondents, 43 respondents are of (15-25) age groups, 52 respondents are of (26-35), 59 respondents are of (36-45) while 63 respondents are of (46-55). age groups. The remaining 25 respondents are of (56-65) age groups. The Table shows that highest (25.2%) number of respondents were of (46-55) age group.

Education:

The Category wise division of Education of the respondents is given as:

Table (3)

Education	No. of Respondents	Percentage
High School	14	5.6
Intermediate	36	14.4
Graduate	108	43.2
Post Graduate	71	28.4
Others	14	5.6
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

It is clear that out of total 250 respondents only 14 i.e. 5.6% are High School passed while 108 (43.2%) respondents are Graduate. 36 (14.4%) respondents are of Intermediate level, 71 (28.4) respondents are Post Graduates while 14 i.e. (5.6) are Others.

Occupation:

The occupational status of the respondents is as under in the table:

Table (4)

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Students	54	21.6
Unemployed	14	5.6
Govt. Job	69	27.6
Private Job	41	16.4
Own business	25	10
Others	47	18.8
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

Out of total 250 respondents 69 i.e. 27.6 % are Government employee while 54 (21.6%) are students. Only 41 i.e. 16.4 respondents are Private Job, 25 (10%) are own business while 47 (18.8) are others. There are lowest numbers of unemployed, who are only 5.6%.

Occupation:

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business while 47 (18.8) are others. There are lowest numbers of unemployed, who are only 5.6%.

Family Structure:

Family status of the respondents is as under in the table:

Table (6)

Family Type	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Joint family	124	49.6
Nuclear	126	50.4
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

It is clear from above table that out of total 250 respondents 126 (50.4%) are from nuclear family while 124 (49.6%) respondents are from joint family.

Income Group:

The income wise divisions of the respondents have been given below in the table as:

Table (7)

Income Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 1 lakh	53	21.2
1 to 5 Lakh	123	49.2
More than 5 lakh	74	29.6
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

It is clear from the above table that out of 250 respondents there are 123 (49.2%) respondents who earn up to between one to five lakh per annum. 74 (29.6%) respondents earns more than five lakh per annum while 53(21.2%) respondents earns below one lakh rupees annum.

NEWSPAPERS: INTEREST AND ATTITUDE OF RESPONDENTS

In order to know the interest and attitude of the respondents questions were asked in this regard. In all, 250 respondents who read newspapers are selected for the study. Respondents received from these respondents are given below with interpretations.

Frequency of Newspaper Reading:

To know the respondents' reading habits of newspapers, **Questions No. (08)** was asked as: 'How often do you read newspapers?'

The responses obtained as under in the table:

Table (8)

Frequency of Newspaper Reading	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Regularly	174	69.6
Occasionally	76	30.4
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

Above table shows that out of 250 respondents, 174 i.e. 69.7% respondents read newspapers regularly while 76 (30.4) respondents occasionally read newspapers. In the graphical presentation their respective value has been shown in Percentage as well as in numbers.

Newspaper's Availability:

To know the availability of newspapers at home **Question No. (09)** was asked as: 'Do you get newspapers at your residence every day?'

The responses obtained as:

Table (9)

Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	211	84.4
No	39	15.6
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

It is evident from the above table that out of 250 respondents, 211 respondents have availability of newspapers at their residence while 39 respondents do not have newspapers available at their residence. Graphical presentation shows that 84.4% respondents have newspapers at their door steps while 15.6% respondents do not have.

Place of Newspaper Reading:

To know the place of newspaper reading **Question No. (10)** was asked as: 'At which place do you often read newspaper?'

The responses obtained as:

Table (10)

Place of Newspaper Reading	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Own Residence	135	54.0
Library	24	9.6
Office	17	6.8
In Market Place	11	4.4
At other's residence	23	9.2
Any where	40	16.0
Total	**250**	100.00

Source: Author's own survey

Above table shows that out of Total 250 respondents 54.0% respondents read newspapers at their 'Own Residence' while 9.6% in 'Library', 6.8% read in 'Office', 4.4% in 'Market Place', 9.2 % 'At other's residence' and 16.0 % 'Any where'. Thus among the respondents the highest percentage is of those who read newspapers at their Own residence.

Language of the Newspaper:

To know the respondent's preference of language in newspaper reading, **Question No. (11)** was asked as: 'Which language newspapers do you often read?

The responses obtained as:

Table (11)

Language	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Hindi	139	55.6
English	34	13.6
Urdu	40	16.0
No specific Choice	37	14.8
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

It is clear from the above table that out of 250 respondents, higher percentage of respondents read Hindi newspapers. Only 13.6% respondents read English newspapers. On the other hand 40 (16%) respondents read newspapers is Urdu and remaining 14.8% respondents read newspapers with no specific Choice.

Preference for Newspaper:

To know the preference of respondents for newspaper, Question No. (12**)** was asked as: Which of the newspapers do you prefer to read? Name of 15 newspapers published from Lucknow were given with this questions. Out of these the respondents had to point out their preference.

The responses obtained as:

Table (12)

Preference for Newspaper	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Amar Ujala	54	21.6
Dainik Jagran	56	22.4
Hindustan	36	14.4
Times of India	25	10.0
Navbharat Times	11	4.4
I-next	11	4.4
Inklab Urdu	2	.8
Komi Khabre Urdu	3	1.2
Rashtrya Sahara	11	4.4
Hindustan Times	10	4.0
Rashtrya Sahara Urdu	6	2.4

Aag Urdu daily Newspaper	2	0 .8
The Hindu	1	0.4
Rastriya Swaroop	2	0.8
The Pioneer English	20	8.0
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

Above table shows that out of 250 respondents comparatively a higher percentage of the respondents prefer to 'Dainik Jagran' while lowest number of respondents prefer to read 'Rashtriya Swaroop'. 22.4% respondents prefer to Dainik Jagran while 21.6% respondents prefer to read Amar Ujala. Hindustan and Times of India are at the third and fourth position with 14.4 % and 10.0 % preference respectively. Only 8.0% respondents prefer to read 'The Pioneer' while 4.4% respondents prefer to read 'Rashtriya Sahara'

Time spared for Newspaper Reading:

To know that how much time a reader spends in newspaper reading, Question No. (13) was asked as: 'How much times do you spare reading newspapers daily?'

The responses obtained are given below in the table:

Table (13)

Time for Newspaper Reading	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 01 hour	114	45.6
1 to 02 hrs.	106	42.4
2 to 03 hrs.	6	2.4
No fixed time	24	9.6
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

It is clear from the above table that out of 250 respondents comparatively higher percentage of respondents spend less than one hour in newspaper reading i.e. 45.6% respondents less than one hour in newspaper reading while 42.4% respondents give 1 to 02 hrs in newspaper reading. 2.4% respondents spend 2 to 03 hrs in newspaper reading while 9.6% respondents have spends no fixed time newspaper reading.

Way of Newspaper Reading:

To know the way of newspapers reading, Question No. (14) was asked as: 'what do you prefer while reading newspapers?'

The responses obtained as:

Table (14)

Way of Reading	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Front page	65	26.0
Editorial page	16	6.4
Last Page	4	1.6
Sports page	15	6.0
All the pages as time available	119	47.6
No specific Choice	31	12.4
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

Above table shows that comparatively higher percentage of respondents prefers to read all the pages of newspapers as time is available. 26% respondents prefer to read front page. On the other hand 6.4% respondents prefer to read Editorial page only while 1.6% respondents prefer to read Last page of the newspapers, 47.6% respondents read all the pages as time is available while only 6.0% respondents prefer to read sports page of the newspaper and 12.4 % respondents read newspapers with no specific choice.

Preference for News Items:

To know the preference of respondents for news items Question No. (15) was asked as: 'Which news item do you prefer to read in a newspaper?', The specific names of item were given for selection with this question.

The responses obtained are as under:

Table (15)

Preference for News Items	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Political	59	23.6
Economic	12	4.8
Sports	19	7.6
Crime	6	2.4
All the news	128	51.2
No specific Choice	26	10.4
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

Above the table shows that out of 250 respondent's comparatively higher percentage of the respondent's i.e. 51.2% read 'All the News' in a newspaper. There are 23.6% respondents who prefer to read 'Political News' while 4.8% respondents read 'Sports News' in a newspaper. 7.6% respondents prefer to read 'Sports News' in a newspaper. 2.4% respondents prefer to read 'Crime News' in a newspaper. On the other hand 10.4% respondents prefer to read news with 'No specific Choice' in a newspaper.

Human Rights Violation by the Newspapers:

To know the actual human rights violation coverage through newspapers Question No. (16) was asked as: 'Did you read issues related to human rights Violation in newspapers?'

The responses obtained as:

Table (16)

Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	108	43.2
No	52	20.8
Seldom	67	26.8
Unable to Comment	23	9.2
Total	**250**	**100**

Source: Author's own survey

Above the table shows out of 250 respondents, 43.2% respondents say that they read issues related to human rights violation in newspapers while 20.8% say that they did not read issues related to human rights violation in newspapers. On the other hand 26.8% respondents say that they 'Seldom' read issues related to human rights violation in newspapers. Other 9.2% respondents say that they 'Unable to Comment' in this regard.

Evaluation of Relationship:

In the second part of the analysis recalling of human rights violations questions (score board) have been correlated with other questions of the questionnaire to evaluate their relationship with each other. This relationship has been evaluated on the bases of Chi-Square test with the help of SPSS**.** The Chi-Square value, degree of freedom and their corresponding significance level have also mentioned in each table. By these relationships impact of public viewpoint about human rights violation coverage in newspapers have been evaluated.

Relation between reading of Human Rights Violation News and Recalling of Satisfaction for Human Rights Violation news

In order to know the relationship between 'Reading of Human Rights Violation News, and the 'recalling of Satisfaction for Human Rights Violation questions' a chi-square test was applied. The purpose of evaluating this relationship was to know whether human rights Violation reading in newspapers has direct satisfaction of recalling human rights violation questions or not.

The results obtained as:

Table: (17)

Reading of Human Rights Violation Coverage	Satisfaction of Human Rights Violation coverage			Total	Chi-Square Value	Df	Sig.
	Yes	No	Partially				
Yes	43	4	37	84			
No	5	33	11	49			
Occasionally	34	8	75	117	112.216	4	0.000
Total	**82**	**45**	**123**	**250**			

Source: Author's own survey

It is clear from the above table that the chi-square value is 112.216 at 4 degree of freedom. As the P value in the above table is 0.000 which is less than 0.05 (P <0.670). It means there is a significant relationship between both the variables i.e. reading of newspapers, satisfaction of the coverage given by newspapers. Table shows that reading of human rights violation news plays an important role in satisfaction of Human Rights violation Coverage. Its means the respondents who said that they read human rights violation coverage in newspapers were really able to give rights answer when asked such questions.

Relation between Reading of Human Rights Violation News and Impact of Human Rights Violation News

In order to know the relationship between reading of human rights violation news and impact of 'human rights violation news through newspapers' Chi-Square test was applied. The purpose of evaluating relationship is to know whether reading of Human Rights Violation coverage, impact of Human Rights Violation coverage respondents or not. It means what is the reading of human rights violation coverage people think about the role of newspapers on impact of Human Rights Violation coverage.

The results obtained are under as:

Table: 18

Reading of Human Rights Violation News	**Impact of Human Rights Violation News**			**Total**	**Chi-Square Value**	**D f**	**Sig.**
	Yes	**No**	**Partially**				
Yes	48	5	31	84			
No	10	23	16	49			
Occasionally	46	9	62	117	57.526	4	0.000
Total	**104**	**37**	**109**	**250**			

Source: Author's own survey

It is clear from the above table that the result of Chi-Square is 57.526 at 4 degree of freedom. The p value from the above table is less than 0.05 (p<0.05), which shows that there is a significant relationship between both the variable. It signifies the respondents who read Human rights Violation related news regularly accept significant that the news have significant important on readers.

Relation between Reading of Human Rights Violation News and Nature of help by Human Rights Violation Coverage

In order to know the relationship between 'Reading of Human Rights Violation' and the 'Nature of help questions', a chi-square test was applied. The Purpose of evaluating this relationship was to know whether reading of human rights violation coverage in newspapers has direct help of Nature of help questions or not.

The result obtained are under as:

Table. (19)

Do you read coverage related to Human Rights violation in newspapers?	Nature of help by Human Rights violation coverage in Newspapers?				Total	Chi-Square Value	Df	Sig.
	In making people aware about Human Rights.	Save people from exploitation.	In getting social justice.	None of the above.				
Yes	59	11	14	0	84	41.473	6	0.000
No	14	16	13	6	49			
Occasionally	85	19	11	2	117			
Total	**158**	**46**	**38**	**8**	**250**			

Source: Author's own survey

It is clear from above table that result of chi-square is 41.473 at 6 degree of freedom. The p value from the above table is less than 0.05 ($p<0.05$) which makes it significant. It means that news readers thinks it quit significance to read human rights violation news. They consider it to be helpful in making them aware about human rights, saving from exploitation, in getting social justice also.

Relation between reading of Human Rights Violation News and Impact of Human Rights Violation Coverage on people.

In order to know the relationship between 'Reading of Human Rights Violation Coverage' and 'Impact of Human Rights Violation Coverage on people Questions', a chi-

square test was applied. The purpose of evaluating this relationship was to know whether the respondents who think reading of Human Rights Violation Coverage to be important were also good in reading of human rights violation questions or not.

The responses obtained are as under:

Table: 20

Do you read coverage related to Human Rights violation in newspapers?	Impact of Human Rights Violation Coverage on People		Total	Chi-Square Value	Df	Sig.
	Yes	No				
Yes	73	11	84	10.152	2	0.006
No	38	11	49			
Occasionally	79	38	117			
Total	**190**	**60**	**250**			

It is clear from the above table that the chi-square value is 10.152 at 2 degree of freedom. The p value from the above table is less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$). It means there is a significant relationship between the thought of 'Reading of Human Rights Violation Coverage' and 'Impact of Human Rights Violation Coverage on People Questions'. In other words we can say that the respondents, who think that there is an importance of human rights violation coverage in newspapers, are also good in recalling of human rights violation questions.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

The research paper Newspaper interest and Attitude related to Study area of Lucknow district. The sample data shows that Newspaper is very effective medium of Media literacy:

1. Majority of the respondents read newspapers regularly. As far as reading habits of the respondents are concerned, 69.6% respondents read newspapers regularly while 30.4% respondents read it occasionally.

2. Most of the respondents expressed that they have newspapers availability at their residence i.e.84.4% respondents while 15.6% respondents do not have availability

of newspapers at their houses.

3. Majority of the respondents like to read newspapers at their own residence. The findings reveal that out of total respondents, 54% respondents prefer to read newspapers at their 'Own residence' while 9.6% like to read newspapers in 'Library'. Other 6.8% respondents say that they prefer to read newspapers in 'Office' while 4.4% respondents read newspapers in 'Market place'. Besides this, 2079.2 % respondents read newspapers in 'At other's residence' and the remaining 16% prefer to read in 'Any where'.

4. The study reveals that the majority of the respondents read Hindi Newspapers. 55.6% respondents read Hindi language newspapers while 13.6% often to read English language newspapers. On other hand 16% respondents read Urdu language newspapers while 14.8% respondents often to read with No Specific Choice 'in the language.

5. With regards to preference in reading newspapers, 'Dainik Jagran' stands at first place as 22.4% respondents read this newspapers followed by Amar Ujala (21.6%), Hindustan (14.4%), Times of India (10%), The Pioneer English (8%),Navbhart Times (4.4%), I-next (4.4%), Rashtrya Sahara (4.4%), Hindustan Times (4%), Rashtrya Sahara Urdu (2.4%), The Hindu (0.4%), Inklab Urdu (0.8%), Aag Urdu (0.8), and Rastriya Swaroop (0.8%).

6. As far as the time given for newspaper reading is concerned, maximum respondents (45.6%) give less than one hour to read newspapers. Out of the total respondents, (42.4%) give one to two hrs. to newspapers reading. 9.6 % respondents give 'No Fixed Time 'for newspapers reading while 2.4 % respondents give 02 to 03 hrs. for newspapers reading.

7. Majority of the respondents prefer to read (47.6%) 'All the pages as time available' in newspapers while 26% respondents prefer to read 'Front page'. 12.4% respondents prefer to read 'No specific Choice' while 6.4% respondents said that they read 'Editorial page'. Besides this, 6.0 % respondents read 'Sports page' and 1.6 % respondents prefer to read 'Last page'.

8. With regards to preference in news item, 'All the news' new items stand at first place as 51.2% read this news items followed by Political (23.6%), No specific Choice (10.4%) , Sports (7.6%), Economic (4.8%), and Crime (2.4%).

9. In order to know that whether they read issues related to human rights violation in newspapers or not, majority of respondents (43.2%) expressed that they read issues related to human rights violation in newspapers while 20.8% respondents said they did not read issues related to human rights violation in newspapers. 26.8% respondents said that human rights violation issues read 'seldom' while 9.2% respondents are of the opinion that they read issues related to human rights violation 'Unable to comment.

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Abbreviations

AIDS Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome

R.N.I. Registrar of Newspapers for India