

NEWSPAPER READING HABITS: A CASE STUDY

A.kumar

Senior Executive

Email:-kumar.a@greatlakes.edu.in

Dr.M. Nagarajan

Assistant Librarian, AMET University.

Email:-mnagarajanlib@gmail.com

Dr. S. Prabakar

Librarian, AMET University,

Email:-Chennai. stanleay@gmail.com

Abstract:-The entitle of the newspaper reading habits: A case study, the postgraduate management students has been studied. The study makes evident that majority of the management students like read the English newspaper. Moreover, the researcher found that economic Times newspaper, mind newspaper national, international advertisement, and business oriented sections mostly preferred and similarly the respondent are highly access the online newspaper. This paper also highlight point that responded like read library reading hall the printed news and some or respondent to subscribe own newspaper while large number of students to prefer the laptop to read online newspaper. Hence also study barriers and challenges to arrange for the suggestion to reading both level of printed media-newspaper and magazine and online newspaper.

Keywords:-Reading habits. Online news, medium of newspaper, Management students.

1.0 Introduction

As a human being to know new idea, innovative knowledge and learning process in each and every day the learn one of the path the print media newspaper, the researcher has study the management students to read the newspaper, the respondent to get news to change the behave the attitude and develop the individual talent, during the study period of time. The reading habits coin the knowledge and improve English knowledge and awareness.

Newspaper is very vital role in the world the information is dissemination and diffusion of the world the recent trends and happening the each and every minute to update, it is the most necessary part of education. The newspaper reading habit very useful for all time support and guidance the reading behavior acquiring knowledge, to updating current events, primary data and awareness social activities.

2.0 Review of Related Literature on the Newspaper Reading Habits among the Students

Eamin Ali Akanda & Armanul Haque (2013), the study also highlights the barriers and attempts to provide the suggestions to overcome the hurdles of reading both printed and online newspapers, Newspaper Reading also improves the communication skills and creative faculties and help the readers achieve an unbiased and informative worldview. Therefore, newspapers are considered essential for university students.

Nagashetti, IIAnand Y. Kenchakkanavar (2015) the researcher found that the majority of respondents are preferred to read Prajavani (52.77%) and Vijayavani (50.46%) newspapers. Most of the respondents are preferred political/social issues (40.27%) and sports news (24.53%) section. Most of respondents are getting benefits through current awareness (52.33%) and education purpose (43.05%) they are preferred. Majority (52.33%) of respondents are highly satisfied and most (34.25%) of the respondents satisfied to reading newspapers.

Kumar, Devendra; Singh, Rajkumar; and Siddiqui, Jamal Ahmad,(2011) the researcher observed that this article that average 96.61% of students use Hindi for newspaper reading, whereas 67.57% use English, and 3.25% students use Urdu.

Dipika Majumder and Md.Mehedi Hasan (2013), the researcher r found that the research is the majority of the respondents spent less than one hour in reading newspaper. Self -subscription is the main source of newspaper. Print copy is still used as the best medium of newspaper for the respondents.

Tewari P (2015), the researcher to searching this articles online newspaper reading habits a questionnaire was created on the Google Forms, a link of questionnaire posted on social media and mailed to various online news

readers, I also provided a link to the questionnaire on my own web page for six month from July 1 to December 31, 2014. It posed only close-ended questions. Of all respondents (N=3183), 62.6% have subscribed the online Newspapers and 37.4% of all respondents don't have subscription. Despite the free subscription by most of the news website the news consumer in India not very keen to subscribe a particular online media.

Scope and Limitation of the Study

The current study is limited to postgraduate management students in Chennai city on the subject of newspaper reading habits: A Case study.

Objectives of the Study: are to

- ❖ Towards of explore the level of newspaper reading habits of users
- ❖ To purpose of reading newspaper
- ❖ Find out the user awareness the reading news paper
- ❖ To identify the selections and assistances of reading newspaper
- ❖ To find out the major problems of reading newspaper
- ❖ To find out user satisfaction with reading of newspapers

Methodology

The study based on primary data collection, observation of the management students and well designed the questionnaire. The random sample selection four management colleges in Chennai city around 250 distributed postgraduate students, received 225 and 25 questionnaire rejected some incomplete data, and the researcher took only 200 hundred questionnaire to use the analysis, the respondents response rate of $(200/225 * 100 = 88.8\%)$ validity. Also the data analysis simple percentage and descriptive analysis it helps SPSS Software.

Data Analysis & Interpretation

Table-1 Gender

		Frequency	Percentage
Valid	Male	121	60.5
	Female	79	39.5
	Total	200	100.0

Interpretation Table 1: The researcher infer that 121(60.5%) of male and residual 79(39.5%) of female.

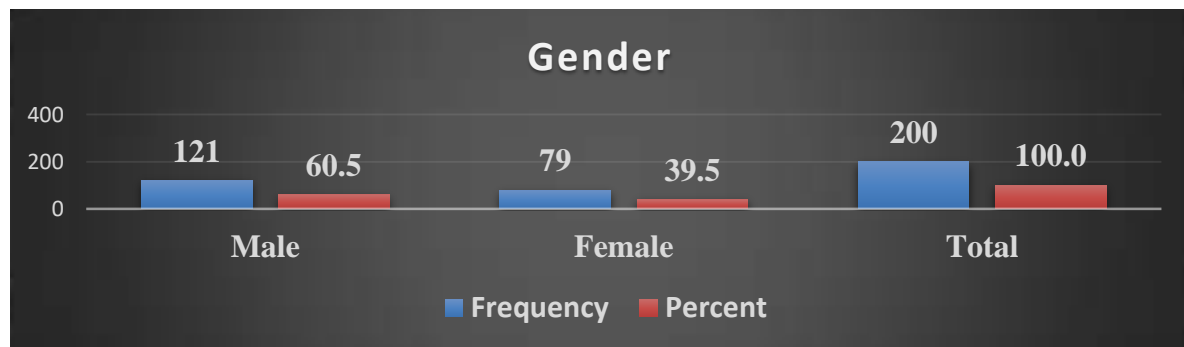


Figure-1 Gender

Table 2 Age Vs Gender

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Age	20-22	58	22	80
		47.9%	27.8%	40.0%
	22-24	21	10	31
		17.4%	12.7%	15.5%
	24-26	19	15	34

		15.7%	19.0%	17.0%
	above 26 age	23	32	55
		19.0%	40.5%	27.5%
Total		121	79	200
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation Table 2: Shows that four category of age groups the newspaper reading habits in the management students, 80 (40.0%) of respondents to response the age group 20-22, 31(15.5%) of respondent the age group 22-24, similarly 34(17.0%) of respondent the age 24-26 and remaining the 55 (27.5%) of respondent the above 26 age. The table also shows that the majority 20-22 age groups.

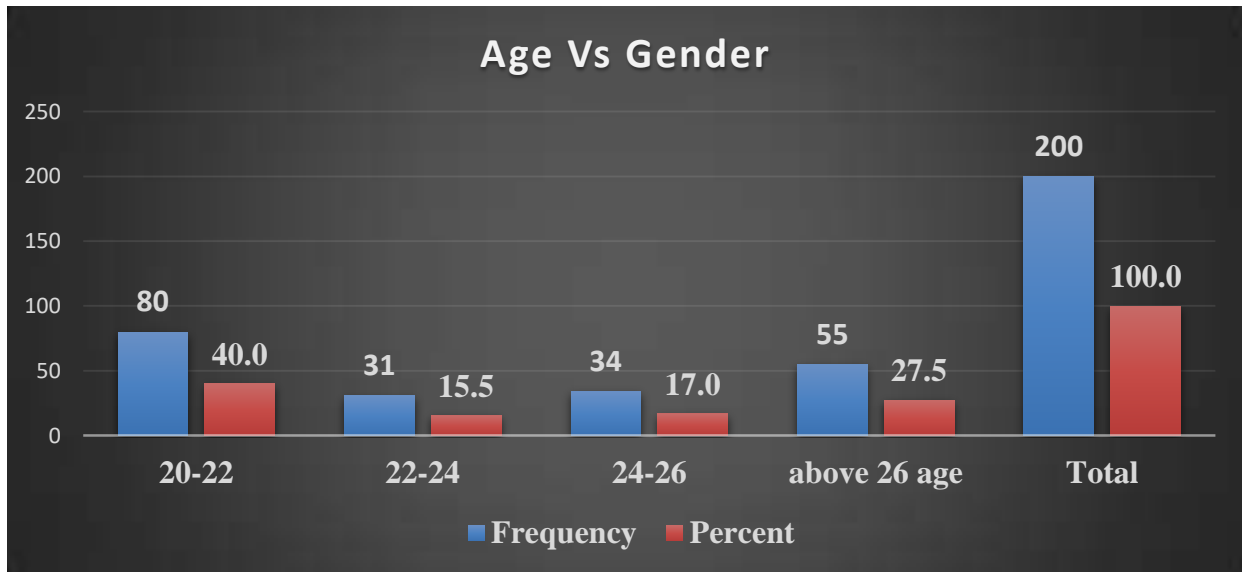


Figure-2 Age Vs Gender

Table 3 Time Spent Vs Gender

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Time spent Resource Centre	Less than 1 hour	17	20	37
		14.0%	25.3%	18.5%
	1-2 hours	55	29	84
		45.5%	36.7%	42.0%
	2-3 hours	28	12	40
23.1%		15.2%	20.0%	
Above 5hours	21	18	39	
	17.4%	22.8%	19.5%	
Total		121	79	200
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation Table 3: Time spent in resource Centre reading hall in newspaper in daily, the respondent 37(19.5%) of less than 1 hour, and most of the respondent 74 (42.0%) of 1-2 hours, remaining 40(20.0%) of 2-3 hours spent in daily and finally 39(19.5%) of respondent to spent time above five hours.

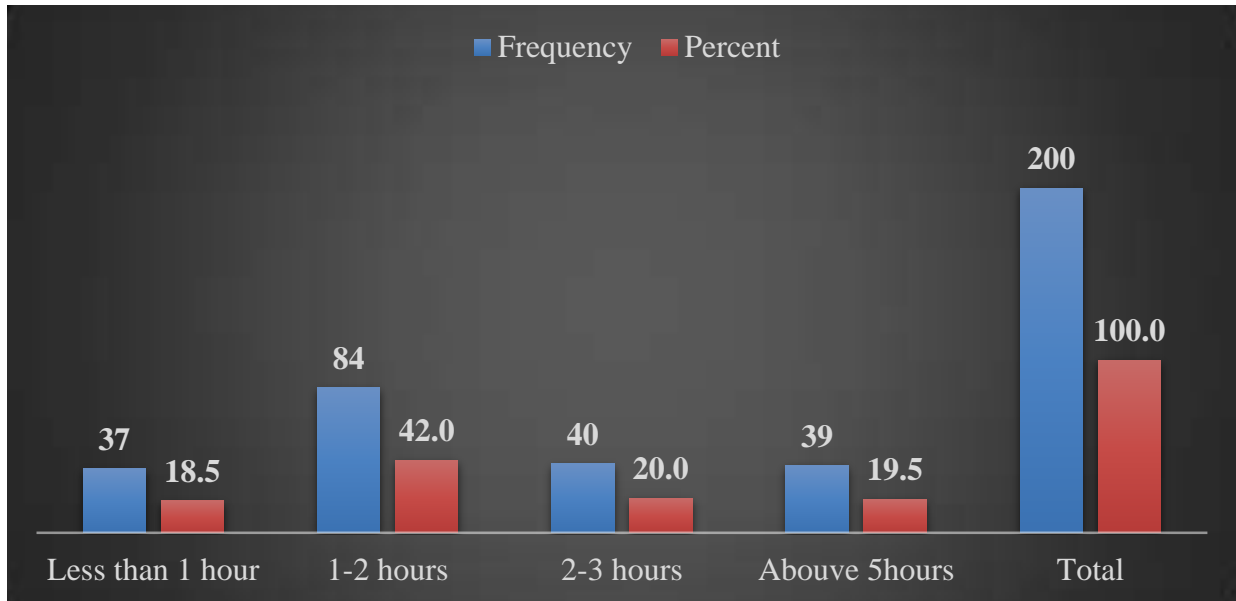


Figure 3- Time Spent Vs Gender

Table 4 Source of newspaper Vs Gender

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Source of newspaper	Self-subscription	61	23	84
		50.4%	29.1%	42.0%
	Library	60	56	116
		49.6%	70.9%	58.0%
Total		121	79	200
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation Table 4: shows that the source of newspaper to read the overall the respondent are highly to read the library 116(58.0%) and remaining 84(42.0%) of respondent that own self –subscription.

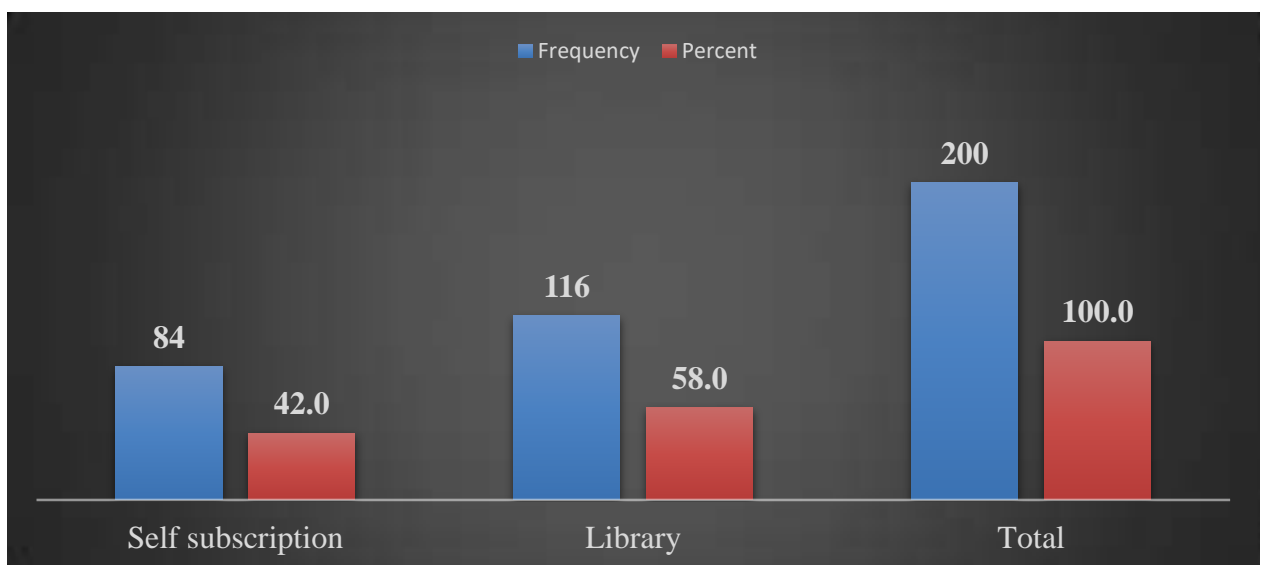


Figure 4- Source of Newspaper Vs Gender

Table 5 Medium of Newspaper Vs Gender

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Medium of Newspaper	Print copy	83	42	125
		68.6%	53.2%	62.5%
	Online version	38	37	75
		31.4%	46.8%	37.5%
Total		121	79	200
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation Table 4: show that the medium of newspaper reading the majority of the respondents to read 125(65.5%) of print copy while rest of them 75 (37.5%) to read online internet version of the newspapers.

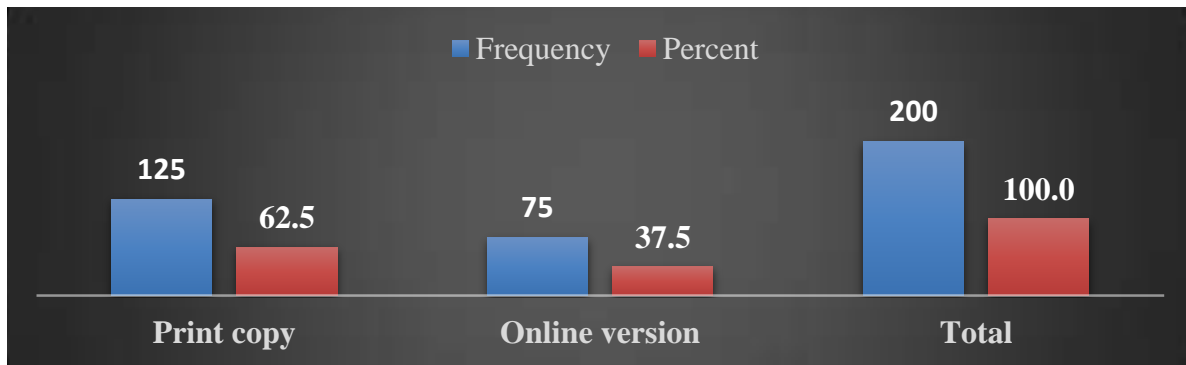


Figure 5- Medium of Newspaper Vs Gender

Table 6 Preferred the Newspaper Vs Gender

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Preferred the newspaper	Hindu	17	9	26
		14.0%	11.4%	13.0%
	Mint	11	18	29
		9.1%	22.8%	14.5%
	Economic Times	12	24	36
		9.9%	30.4%	18.0%
	Business Standard	17	5	22
		14.0%	6.3%	11.0%
	Times of India	11	8	19
		9.1%	10.1%	9.5%
	Business Line	18	7	25
		14.9%	8.9%	12.5%
	Financial Times	14	2	16
		11.6%	2.5%	8.0%
	Deccan chronicle	11	2	13
		9.1%	2.5%	6.5%
	Indian Express	10	4	14

		8.3%	5.1%	7.0%
Total		121	79	200
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation Table 5: Shows the preferred the newspaper reading, overall this table indicates that the responded to response the 26(13.0%) to preferred the Hindu newspaper, 29(14.5%) of Mind, 36 (18.0%) of Economic times, 22 (11.0%) of Business standard, 19(9.5%) of Times of India, 25 (12.5%) Business line, 16(8.0%) of financial times, 13(6.5%) of Deccan chronicle, and remaining 14 (7.0%) of preferred the newspaper in Indian Express,

Table 7 Prefer the Topic of Newspaper Vs Gender

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Prefer the topic of newspaper	Business news	29	21	50
		24.0%	26.6%	25.0%
	Economic news	17	19	36
		14.0%	24.1%	18.0%
	Educational news	20	22	42
		16.5%	27.8%	21.0%
	Editorial news	10	7	17
		8.3%	8.9%	8.5%
	Sensational news	7	4	11
		5.8%	5.1%	5.5%
	Cultural news	5	3	8
		4.1%	3.8%	4.0%
Health news	11	1	12	
	9.1%	1.3%	6.0%	
Entertainment news	19	2	21	
	15.7%	2.5%	10.5%	
Political news	3	0	3	
	2.5%	0.0%	1.5%	
Total		121	79	200
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation Table 7: Have Preference the topic of newspaper reading, overall the respondent of response 50(25.0%) of business news, 36(18.0%) of economics news, 42(21.0%) of preferred the educational news, 17(8.50%) of editorial news and similarly 11(5.5%) of sensational news and 8(4.0%) of cultural news, 12 (6.0) of health news, 21(10.5%) of entertainment and finally the respondents to responses to 3(1.5%) of preferred the political news.

Table 8 Purpose of Reading Vs Gender

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Purpose of reading	Search new job	19	17	36
		15.7%	21.5%	18.0%
	Get new information	18	24	42
14.9%		30.4%	21.0%	
	General Knowledge	24	18	42

		19.8%	22.8%	21.0%
	Educational Purpose	17	3	20
		14.0%	3.8%	10.0%
	Improve the self -knowledge	27	3	30
		22.3%	3.8%	15.0%
	Collect the sports news	11	9	20
		9.1%	11.4%	10.0%
	Entertainment	5	5	10
		4.1%	6.3%	5.0%
Total		121	79	200
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation Table 8: The researcher infer that the overall the respondent to response the purpose of reading in 36(18.0) present of searching new job, 42(21.0%) of get new information, 42(21.0%) of general knowledge, 20(10.0%) of educational purpose, 30 (15.0%) improve the self-knowledge. Similarly 20 (10.0%) of collect the sport news and remaining 10 (5.0%) of entertainment.

Table 9 Access Online Newspaper Vs Gender

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Access Online News paper	Yes		83	47	130
			68.6%	59.5%	65.0%
	No		38	32	70
			31.4%	40.5%	35.0%
Total			121	79	200
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation Table 9: Overall the respondents to responses that the access online newspaper the majority of respondents 130 (65.0%) of ‘Yes’, and remaining 70 (35.0%) of ‘No’.

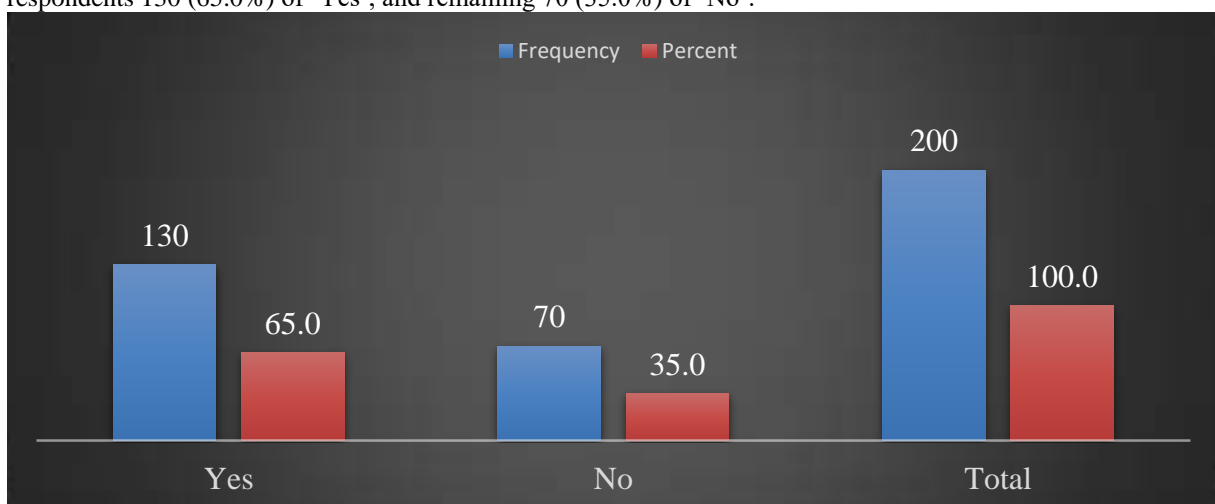


Figure – 6 Access Online Newspaper Vs Gender

Table 10 Motives for readings of newspaper Vs Gender

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Motives for readings of newspaper	To get information	39	26	65
		32.2%	32.9%	32.5%
	To improve my General knowledge	57	37	94
		47.1%	46.8%	47.0%
	It is my hobby	25	16	41
		20.7%	20.3%	20.5%
Total		121	79	200
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation Table 10: The researcher infer that the overall the respondents to response the motives for readings of newspaper, 65 (32.5%) of to get information, majority of respondents 94 (47.0%) of to improve my general knowledge and remaining 41 (20.5%) of it is my hobby.

Table 11 Barriers of Newspaper Reading Vs Gender

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Barriers of Newspaper Reading	Newspapers are not available in timely	25	33	58
		20.7%	41.8%	29.0%
	Limited space of library hall	14	14	28
		11.6%	17.7%	14.0%
	Few copies of Newspaper	21	3	24
		17.4%	3.8%	12.0%
	Internet Speed low	13	7	20
		10.7%	8.9%	10.0%
	Subscription rate is high	18	7	25
		14.9%	8.9%	12.5%
	Interruption of electricity	13	8	21
		10.7%	10.1%	10.5%
	Too much heat or cold inside the library	8	4	12
		6.6%	5.1%	6.0%
	Limited time	9	3	12
		7.4%	3.8%	6.0%
Total		121	79	200
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation Table 11: The researcher infer that the barrier of newspaper reading, 58 (29.0%) of newspapers are not available in timely, 28 (14.0%) of limited space of library hall, 24(12.0%) of Few copies of Newspaper, 20 (10.0%) of internet speed low, 25 (12.5%) of subscription rate is high, 21 (10.5%) of interruption of electricity and remaining 12 (6.0%) of both are same too much heat or cold inside the library and limited time.

Table 12 User Satisfaction * Gender

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
User Satisfaction	Very Dissatisfied	1	0	1
		.8%	0.0%	.5%
	Dissatisfied	0	2	2
		0.0%	2.5%	1.0%
	Undecided	12	6	18
		9.9%	7.6%	9.0%
Satisfied	46	26	72	
	38.0%	32.9%	36.0%	
Very Satisfied	62	45	107	
	51.2%	57.0%	53.5%	
Total		121	79	200
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation Table 12: The researcher infer that the user satisfaction the overall the respondent to the response 107 (53.5%) of very satisfied, 72 (36.0%) of satisfied, 18 (9.0%) of undecided and remaining very few percent of dissatisfied and very dissatisfied.

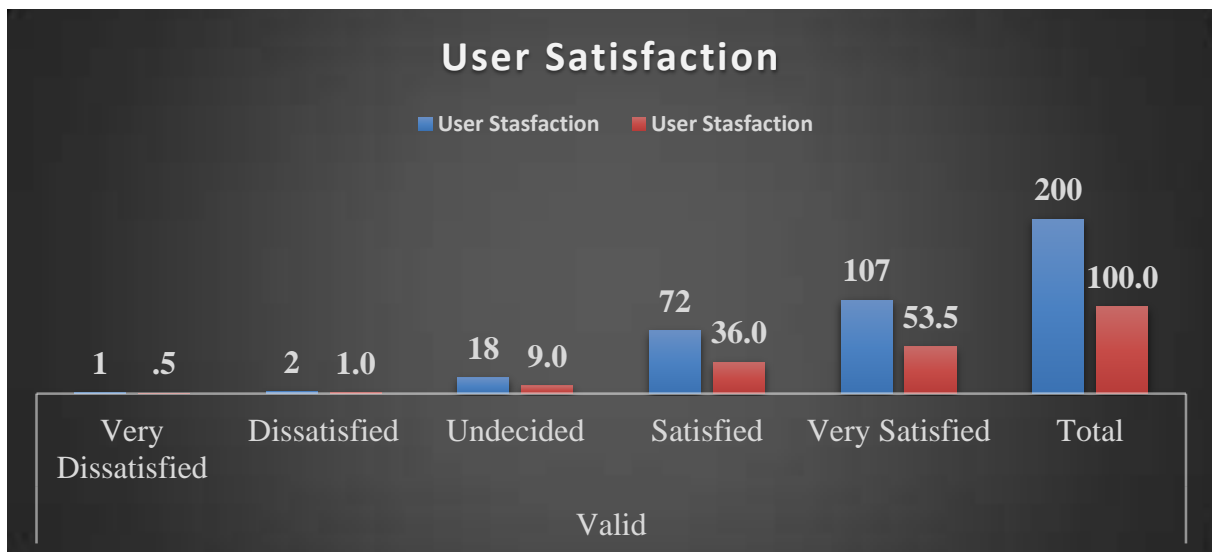


Figure 7 –User satisfaction

Statistics Descriptive test

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Age	Male	121	2.0579	1.18531	.10776	1.8445	2.2712	1.00	4.00
	Female	79	2.7215	1.26021	.14178	2.4392	3.0038	1.00	4.00
	Total	200	2.3200	1.25518	.08875	2.1450	2.4950	1.00	4.00
Time spent Resource Centre	Male	121	2.4380	.93891	.08536	2.2690	2.6070	1.00	4.00
	Female	79	2.3544	1.09823	.12356	2.1084	2.6004	1.00	4.00
	Total	200	2.4050	1.00300	.07092	2.2651	2.5449	1.00	4.00
Source of newspaper	Male	121	1.4959	.50206	.04564	1.4055	1.5862	1.00	2.00
	Female	79	1.7089	.45719	.05144	1.6065	1.8113	1.00	2.00
	Total	200	1.5800	.49480	.03499	1.5110	1.6490	1.00	2.00
Medium of Newspaper	Male	121	1.3140	.46607	.04237	1.2302	1.3979	1.00	2.00
	Female	79	1.4684	.50219	.05650	1.3559	1.5808	1.00	2.00
	Total	200	1.3750	.48534	.03432	1.3073	1.4427	1.00	2.00
Preferred the newspaper	Male	121	4.8099	2.52426	.22948	4.3556	5.2643	1.00	9.00
	Female	79	3.6076	2.12082	.23861	3.1326	4.0826	1.00	9.00
	Total	200	4.3350	2.43978	.17252	3.9948	4.6752	1.00	9.00
Prefer the topic of newspaper	Male	121	4.0000	2.66771	.24252	3.5198	4.4802	1.00	9.00
	Female	79	2.7089	1.64980	.18562	2.3393	3.0784	1.00	8.00
	Total	200	3.4900	2.39973	.16969	3.1554	3.8246	1.00	9.00
Purpose of reading	Male	121	5.2727	2.76586	.25144	4.7749	5.7706	1.00	9.00
	Female	79	3.0380	2.00284	.22534	2.5894	3.4866	1.00	8.00
	Total	200	4.3900	2.71750	.19216	4.0111	4.7689	1.00	9.00
Access Online News paper	Male	121	1.3140	.46607	.04237	1.2302	1.3979	1.00	2.00
	Female	79	1.4051	.49404	.05558	1.2944	1.5157	1.00	2.00

	Total	200	1.3500	.47817	.03381	1.2833	1.4167	1.00	2.00
	Male	121	4.3884	.73453	.06678	4.2562	4.5206	1.00	5.00
User	Female	79	4.4430	.74673	.08401	4.2758	4.6103	2.00	5.00
Satisfaction	Total	200	4.4100	.73799	.05218	4.3071	4.5129	1.00	5.00

The result reveals that the calculated value of demographic characteristics Newspaper Reading Habits: A Case Study, management Educational students and the Chi-square values are significant at 0.01 level of its degree of freedoms. So, the stated hypothesis is rejected. Therefore it is concluded that there is an association between respondents' except Time spent Resource Centre, Medium of Newspapers, Access Online Newspaper, and User Satisfaction, management educational students on the basis of demographic characteristics of the study.

ANOVA

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

It is also proposed to examine whether the average level of respondents' perception relating to impact of internet surfing management students differs significantly among the respondents. For this purpose the ANOVA of one way classification is carried out and the null hypothesis is tested.

Null Hypothesis

There is no significant difference between the respondents' level of opinion towards Newspaper Reading Habits: A Case Study, management educational students and each factors of the study.

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Age	Between Groups	21.052	1	21.052	14.252	.000
	Within Groups	292.468	198	1.477		
	Total	313.520	199			
Time spent Resource Centre	Between Groups	.334	1	.334	.331	.566
	Within Groups	199.861	198	1.009		
	Total	200.195	199			
Source of newspapers	Between Groups	2.168	1	2.168	9.222	.003
	Within Groups	46.552	198	.235		
	Total	48.720	199			
Medium of Newspapers	Between Groups	1.138	1	1.138	4.927	.028
	Within Groups	45.737	198	.231		
	Total	46.875	199			
Preferred the newspapers	Between Groups	69.091	1	69.091	12.264	.001
	Within Groups	1115.464	198	5.634		
	Total	1184.555	199			
Prefer the topic of newspapers	Between Groups	79.676	1	79.676	14.795	.000
	Within Groups	1066.304	198	5.385		
	Total	1145.980	199			
Purpose of reading	Between Groups	238.694	1	238.694	38.396	.000
	Within Groups	1230.886	198	6.217		
	Total	1469.580	199			
Access Online News paper	Between Groups	.396	1	.396	1.738	.189
	Within Groups	45.104	198	.228		
	Total	45.500	199			
User Satisfaction	Between Groups	.143	1	.143	.261	.610
	Within Groups	108.237	198	.547		
	Total	108.380	199			

From the above results researcher has been abridged as per the hypothesis framed for the study. The significance of the nine parameters of the study to evaluate at 1 per cent and 5 per cent level and the respondent opinion on Newspaper Reading Habits: A Case study management educational students and has been identified for the study. The result is that there is significant difference between the average levels of opinion on Newspaper Reading Habits: A Case Study, management Educational students and entirely the hypotheses of the above ANOVA table are rejected except Time spent Resource Centre, Medium of Newspapers, Access Online Newspaper, User Satisfaction. Hence most of the respondents are significantly not differed in their views on responsiveness to Newspaper Reading Habits: A Case Study, management educational student's factor.

Chi-square-test

	Chi-Square	df	Asymp. Sig.
Gender	8.820 ^a	1	.003
Age	30.840 ^b	3	.000
Time spent Resource Centre	30.920 ^b	3	.000
Source of newspapers	5.120 ^a	1	.024
Medium of Newspapers	12.500 ^a	1	.000
Preferred the newspapers	20.680 ^c	8	.008
Prefer the topic of newspapers	98.260 ^c	8	.000
Purpose of reading	13.200 ^d	7	.067
Access Online News papers	18.000 ^a	1	.000
User Satisfaction	224.050 ^e	4	.000

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 100.0.

b. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 50.0.

c. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 22.2.

d. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 25.0.

e. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 40.0.

The result reveals that the calculated value of demographic characteristics, Newspaper Reading Habits: A Case study management educational students and the Chi-square values are significant at 0.01 level of its degree of freedoms. So, the stated hypothesis is rejected. Therefore it is concluded that there is an association between respondents' except the Medium of Newspapers, Preferred the newspapers and Purpose of reading, opinion on Newspaper Reading Habits: A Case study management educational students on the basis of demographic characteristics of the study.

Findings

- **Gender:** The researcher infer that 121(60.5) percent of male and residual 79(39.5) percent of female.
- **Age Groups:** Four category of age groups the newspaper reading habits in the management

students, 80 (40.0) percent of respondents to response the age group 20-22, 31(15.5) percent of respondent the age group 22-24, similarly 34(17.0) percent of respondent the age 24-26 and remaining the 55 (27.5) percent of respondent the above 26 age. The table also shows that the majority 20-22 age groups.

- **Time Spent:** Time spent in resource Centre reading hall in newspaper in daily, the respondent 37(19.5) percent of less than 1 hour, and most of the respondent 74 (42.0) percent of 1-2 hours, remaining 40(20.0) percent of 2-3 hours spent in daily and finally 39(19.5) percent of respondent to spent time above five hours
- **Source of newspaper:** The source of newspaper to read the overall the respondent are highly to read the library 116(58.0) percent and remaining 84(42.0) percent of respondent that own self – subscription.
- **Medium of Newspaper:** The medium of newspaper reading the majority of the respondents to read 125(65.5) percent of print copy while rest of them 75 (37.5) to read online internet version of the newspapers.
- **Preferred the newspaper:** the preferred the newspaper reading, overall this table indicates that the responded to response the 26(13.0) percent to preferred the Hindu newspaper, 29(14.5) percent of Mind, 36 (18.0) percent of Economic times, 22 (11.0) percent of Business standard, 19(9.5) percent of Times of India, 25 (12.5) percent Business line, 16(8.0) percent of financial times, 13(6.5) percent of Deccan chronicle, and remaining 14 (7.0) percent of preferred the newspaper in Indian Express,
- **Prefer the topic of newspaper:** Have Preference the topic of newspaper reading, overall the respondent of response 50(25.0) percent of business news, 36(18.0) percent of economics news, 42(21.0) percent of preferred the educational news, 17(8.50) percent of editorial news and similarly 11(5.5) percent of sensational news and 8(4.0) percent of cultural news, 12 (6.0) percent of health news, 21(10.5) percent of entertainment and finally the respondents to responses to 3(1.5) percent of preferred the political news.
- **Purpose of reading:** The researcher infer that the overall the respondent to response the purpose of reading in 36(18.0) present of searching new job, 42(21.0) percent of get new information, 42(21.0) percent of general knowledge, 20(10.0) percent of educational purpose, 30 (15.0) percent improve the self-knowledge. Similarly 20 (10.0) percent of collect the sport news and remaining 10 (5.0) percent of entertainment.
- **Access Online Newspaper:** Overall the respondents to responses that the access online newspaper the majority of respondents 130 (65.0) percent of 'Yes', and remaining 70 (35.0) percent of 'No'.
- **Motives for readings of newspaper:** The researcher infer that the overall the respondents to response the motives for readings of newspaper, 65 (32.5) percent of to get information, majority of respondents 94 (47.0) percent of to improve my general knowledge and remaining 41 (20.5) percent of it is my hobby.
- **Barriers of Newspaper Reading:** The researcher infer that the barrier of newspaper reading, 58 (29.0) percent of newspapers are not available in timely, 28 (14.0) percent of limited space of

library hall, 24(12.0) percent of Few copies of Newspaper, 20 (10.0) percent of internet speed low, 25 (12.5) percent of subscription rate is high, 21 (10.5) percent of interruption of electricity and remaining 12 (6.0) percent of both are same too much heat or cold inside the library and limited time.

- **User Satisfaction:** The user satisfaction the overall the respondent to the response 107 (53.5) percent of very satisfied, 72 (36.0) percent of satisfied, 18 (9.0) percent of undecided and remaining very few percent of dissatisfied and very dissatisfied.

Conclusion

All the academic management educational institutions to provide the newspapers facility and internet Wi-Fi connection. Moreover predominately Indian government to provide the digital, and internet access, day by day increase online newspapers each and every minute to access every one. In library there should be satisfactory newspapers to hasten reading habits. This study helps librarians recognize the prominence of newspapers and increase the services related to newspapers.

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