

NEWSPAPER READING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR ANALYTICAL ABILITY

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Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. Dinesh Kumar has completed M.Phil. Dissertation titled *Newspaper Reading Among College Students in Development of Their Analytical Ability* under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge, the present work is the result of his original investigation. No part of the dissertation has ever been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

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Declaration

I hereby declare that the dissertation *entitled Newspaper Reading Among College Students in Development of Their Analytical Ability* submitted for M.Phil degree is entirely my original work and all ideas and references have been duly acknowledged. It does not contain any work that has been submitted for the award of any other degree or diploma from any university.

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Date :

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Chapter-I

Theoretical Orientation of the Problem

Mass communication is a transmission of information for masses. Its function in reaction to the actual events, policies and programmes in terms of the need and objectives that the nation has before itself. It not only informs and educates but it also inspects public affairs and the custodian of people's rights. Communication such as radio, television, film and newspaper affect the mind of the people. The activities of the mass media follow closely the development in various fields, informing people, reacting to policies, educating the students related to current events and creating the social climate in which development and nation building programmes can take place.

The role of the mass communication in a complex society of today is positive one irrespective of whether the government is democratic and totalitarian. In totalitarian countries mass media have no rights to free expression but there is full of free expression rights to mass media in democratic countries. It can also provide the motivation for social change, climate for development, influences attitude and traditional practices/customs. They can also be helpful in imparting knowledge for various types of education and training, to farmers in field of small enterpriser in village industries, to teacher in training institute to social, education personnel and to coordinate the authorities in rural area.

Simply defined communication is the art of transmitting information, idea and attitude from a person to another. The unfolding achievements of science are making this communication machinery and more fantastic in its ability to conquer the physical barriers of our world. The art of mass communication is, much more difficult than that of face to face discussion. The oldest media are those of printed word and picture which carry their message through the sense of sight; the weekly newspaper and daily newspaper, magazine, books, pamphlets, direct mail and curricular. Radio is the mass communication aimed at the sense of sound, whereas television and motion pictures appeal both to the visual and auditory sense.

Many problems are cropping up everyday in the Indian education scenario. The number of students admitted in educational institutions are increasing at alarming rate due to the awareness of the importance of the education. The high achievers expect that the teacher give more knowledge within limited time . If the teachers are not able to satisfy the high achiever in the classroom, they get dejected and disinterest in learning. Where as the teachers have to satisfy the low achievers also who are not able to their low individual abilities. But we can over come the problems by the use mass of technology

Educational technology is not a new wave in India. Indian education or multimedia is matured and argument it especially. Media found programme in education are generally popular. Media communication between the teacher and the student transmission of a message. It increases student's knowledge or to change his attitude, belief or behavior through newspaper, radio, television etc. Several media of teaching and learning are available in the formal, non formal, and informal type of education, media link with learners. The media introduces students to new world inquiry approach rather than relying solely on text books and teacher for information . A well designed television educational programme is more likely to be effective than poorly designed book. Today media of education is being developed with the aim not not only of making education more widely available, but also of improving the quality of education which is already available. Media analysis which is a crucial part of media education, can develop critical thinking skill, by strengthening observation and interpretation for example student can examine and challenge the stereotypes biases and hidden motivation of procedures.

The Communication is one of the most powerful strengths in any society. It has the ability to effect change, both on a social and governmental level. It is important to acknowledge the responsibility of the media in society. In the world of today, media has become almost as necessary as food and clothing. It is true that media is playing an outstanding role in strengthening the society; it's a mirror of the society. Its duty is to inform, educate and entertain the people. They help us to know whats going on around the world.

They put their lives in danger during attacks or natural disasters, just to inform us about the situation. It is partly because of them that awareness is spreading in the society. It is the media who shape our lives. Our lives would be incomplete without the media. In

a democratic society, people should know all their options if they are to govern themselves and the media is a vehicle for the dissemination of such information. The Communication keeps us focused on the issues that matter in a surveillance-type way. Some aspects of media surveillance include the latest stock report, sports scores, entertainment news, progress and results of an election, and so forth.

In other words communication education does not provide the right answer but prefers to state the right question instead it create a new kind of learning environment, where students are not armed with inside skills or tools for withstanding the temptation or threats of media. Newspaper is one of the communication media, which have main objectives to inform its reader about what is happening in the community, country and world; to provide the mean where by persons with goods and services to sell can advertise their wares.

For hundreds of years people are depended on newspapers to inform them about what's going on in the world. Every major city has at least one newspaper; most have more than one. And almost every local county and town has some form of newspaper. Newspapers are a part of global history and global culture. It is the most democratic form of information, affordable and accessible. But today newspapers face competition from sources that range from television to the Internet. Together, the different elements are a product of societal change, forced regulations, rising living standards, and technological modernization. Mass media includes mediums such as newspaper, magazines, television, internet, radio, cinema, video games, and cellular telephones. It is an instrumental in bridging the communication gap between people that contributes to the air of awareness in a society. There have been seen progressive changes that have catapulted the status of every society to new levels of evolution from time to time.

The newspaper have some duty to campaign for desirable civics projects and to help to eliminate undersigned conditions to serve reader as friendly counselor information bureau and champion of his rights . Newspaper has more vivid “ personality” than any of other media. Newspaper have five major fundamental department ; edition, which gather and prepare the newspaper entertainment and opinion material, both written and illustrated; advertising which solicits and prepares the commercial message

addressed to reader ; community ; production which turns the editorial material and advertisement in to type and print newspaper and business, which oversees the newspaper' entire operation.

Newspaper articles are written to includes the “5 W's and H”- what , why, when, where and how. It announces the time, the place and the topic of meeting and chronicles birth, death and marriage. It instructs in international relations, history, geography and economics, psychology, medicine agriculture, home economics, politics. It fulfill the need of news of social man whether he/she is conscious or not. Any newspaper is an institution with two different dimensions, social and business. First newspaper is a moving and sometimes explosive social force on an altruistic mission to inform and enlighten its readers. Second a newspaper is a business venture in search of healthy profit that will act as an incentive for owners to plough even more money back into it. If greater the incoming resources the incoming resources, the better newspaper has to be chance. Before independence the indian newspaper in general had missionary role and saw itself as powerful instrument in social reformation and freedom struggle. As of now newspaper making in India is a multicare business.

Origin and Development of newspaper

The newspaper and development of newspaper is considered as a turning point in the world. The foremost function of the newspaper to gather news and spread the same to the people prior to the existence of press, gathering news from various corner and spreading them to the task of the government . In the beginning, only political news were spread to the people. These news were conveyed to the people trough oral method . Gradually poster containing news came into existences. People were able to know the news from the poster. Those poster considered as the forerunners of newspaper of today

Julius ceaser was the first man who introduced newspaper (poster) in rome in 59 BC. He was a great roman ruler and he introduced “Acta Diurma” the poster in rome for the benefit of the people. It was kept in public places.

The Chinese government introduced a newspaper in peiping in 10th century A.D. This was continued for long time i.e. till 1991

in 1566 Venice wanted to convey the war news to its people then are there so it

prepared the news and kept them in public places like the roman. Those who wanted to read the news were expressed to pay one Gazette to the government.

The first newspaper of France was published in Paris, the capital city of the country in 1631. in 1645 Sweden issue its first newspaper from its capital Stockholm. It is considered as oldest newspaper among the newspaper of the world

in India first newspaper the “Bengal Gazette” or Calcutta Advisor”was published on 29th January 1780 in Calcutta. It was started by J.A .Hickely . It was published in English. Its length was 12” and breadth was 8”. the newspaper was into two pages. The development of the newspaper increasing the growth side by side. So there is also increasing the development of the function of newspaper mainly we can say that newspaper have main three functions

The first and foremost function is to inform the people. The other two must be paid equal attention. The first channel of instruction is the leading article or what is call, the editorial which is the best medium newspaper's disposal for interpretation of the news of the moment to day a popular guides the public opinion by interpreting news and elaborating the opinion creating and impact on the reader.

News about day to day politics, accidents, theft and list of prices of the accommodates are found in the newspaper are found in the newspaper. Since these items of the newspaper are enormously found it came to be call as newspaper . Second function is to instruct to the people. Modern newspaper can not afford to make their leading articles. It can be fairly said that if the reader study reading article in his favorite newspaper everyday. He can obtain a very good picture at international, national and local affairs.

The third main function of the newspaper is to entertain the people. Newspaper have many ways of entertaining the reader . Articles on every conceivable kind of sport, on bridge , on gardening, on chess, on cookery and even on the last fashion achieve the same aim giving the readers for a few moments at any rate, a welcome change the cares and anxiety of everyday life.

The reader may complain that there is so much in the newspaper that can not read it at all, but the aim of editor must surely be to provide something which will interest,

instruct and entertain every reader in every issue of the paper. A newspaper is primarily dependent on its reader for its very existence. There are many newspaper specially the smaller one published from state capitals, instead of metropolitan cities, who received a large revenue from circulation as from advertisement; some receive more. But quite apart from this matter of proportional income. It has always been and always must be a fundamental fact that newspaper publication is founded on leadership that the social, economic and political function of a newspaper are performed primarily for the benefit of the readers.

But in democracy, the benefits which the people derive from their power over newspaper are balanced of course, by responsibilities this is privilege which readers enjoy of being informed about events and situations at home and abroad. Newspaper depend on their ability to gear up information system to satisfy their reader. Some of the newspaper carry out systematic survey about their readership. They invite comments, suggestions and even criticism from their readers – firstly to satisfy of the reader; secondly to make their newspaper more responsive to the readers' opinion. Newspaper industry in every country stands out as an influential body contributing to the development of the modern society by acting as one of the most potential platform for exchange of thoughts and opinions. Newspaper industry is its contribution towards the economic and industrial development of a country through its assimilation of the people's voice.

The Indian newspaper industry has passed various stages of evolution to reach the status that it enjoys today – that of a leading press arena in the world. There are hundreds of newspapers that reach out to the people of this vast country in enormous numbers every morning. Newspapers clearly reflect the individuality of a reader and the country as well. The growth in the circulation of newspapers in the country results in the overall economic prosperity of the country, elevating it to higher levels. Newspaper industry of any country for that matter spreads knowledge and awareness amongst the people by propagating itself as a medium for a wide area of topics such as politics, sports, social issues, medicine, entertainment, advertising and marketing and so on. Indian newspapers for information on local issues, politics, events, celebrations, people and business. Looking for accommodation, shopping, bargains and weather then this is the

place to start. Information about holidays, vocations, resorts, real estate and property together with finance, stock market and investments reports; also look for theater, movies, culture, entertainment, activities and events all covered in Indian newspapers.

Newspapers are tool for educational and personal empowerment. Newspapers are the best sources for the information and evolution in every field. Newspapers have to become more independent, more economical interpreter of information. It helps for the development of skills for the intellectual and personal empowerment. In the 21st century newspaper have more important because they provide global information for every person whether he/she is businessman, politician, shopkeeper, teacher and student. Newspapers are one of the few sources of information that are comprehensive, interconnected, and offered in one format.

Newspapers play a critical role in combating the problem of specialization of information presentation for the educational development; newspaper is the main sources for the development of students as well as teacher. It is also helpful to the teacher for effective teaching. Students need to be able to anticipate trends to develop appropriate strategies for professional development, career selection, specific job opportunities, and financial planning and investment. They also need to be able to anticipate trends in order to be knowledgeable participants in the political process.. College students can read the enormous array of sources providing such segmented data. Newspapers in the classroom promote critical thinking. Critical thinking abilities can only be developed if students are exposed to stimulating information about which probing questions can and must be asked, and if they are provided examples of critical reasoning as manifested in the printed word. Newspapers help students to develop vocabulary and access to verbatim transcripts. Newspapers provide application of the information reading, critical thinking, analytical skills, and synthesis skills needed for comprehension. Newspapers help college students to make connections among different fields, subjects, topics, issues, and events, and hence help them ask the right questions. Newspapers must enable students, statements, behaviors, and hands-on issues of candidates, and provide verbatim transcripts. It also enable to students for reading the texts of important speeches, press releases, statements, and reports so they can draw their own conclusions.

It enhances the quality of citizen participation in schools and local government

through better mutual understanding among journalists, educators, students, and parents. Students recognize newspapers as the main source of continuing education for members of the community no longer in the classroom.

No doubt, newspaper is more important for the development of analytical skill and critical skill but there are many students who don't read newspaper. Newspaper nonreaders were defined as those who offer a negative response to have read a newspaper yesterday or today?. There are many reason because of lack of time of read, the high cost of the newspaper, too much advertising, large size of newspaper, the editorial stance of the newspaper and dissatisfaction with new coverage. There are different arguments of non readers newspaper like some believe that they have less time, extra work load. Some believe that newspaper present more negative news daily like terrorism, rape, accident, murders etc which affect on the students. Some researcher believes that mostly female college students don't read newspaper because they give preference to the bookish content material. Some believe that they prefer to use another medium; television, radio and magazines for news and information. They also believe that tough language, newspaper content or dislike of reading which effect on the non reader. After discussion about newspaper reading we can concluded that newspaper increase different skills and abilities.

Critical thinking

Critical thinking are essential in history because all students need to evaluate, assess, analyze, conceptualize, and judge what is presented as information or facts. Critical thinking skills are important in a democracy where citizens need to be informed in order to make judgments and decisions. Critical thinking skills consist of fundamental concepts of how we understand and learn and are the epitome of education critical thinking is "the process of evaluating what other people say or write to determine whether to believe their statements." Critical thinking consists of "assessing authenticity, accuracy, and worth of knowledge claims and arguments." Critical thinking is purposeful and reflective judgment about what to believe or do in response to observations,

experience, verbal or written expressions, or arguments. Critical thinking might involve determining the meaning and significance of what is observed or expressed, or, concerning a given inference or argument, determining whether there is adequate justification to accept the conclusion as true. Hence, Fisher & Scriven define critical thinking as "Skilled, active, interpretation and evaluation of observations, communications, information, and argumentation."

Critical thinking gives due consideration to the evidence, the context of judgment, the relevant criteria for making the judgment well, the applicable methods or techniques for forming the judgment, and the applicable theoretical constructs for understanding the nature of the problem and the question at hand. Critical thinking employs not only logic but broad intellectual criteria such as clarity, credibility, accuracy, precision, relevance, depth, breadth, significance and fairness. Critical thinking can occur whenever one judges, decides, or solves a problem; in general, whenever one must figure out what to believe or what to do, and do so in a reasonable and reflective way. Reading, writing, speaking, and listening can all be done critically or uncritically. Critical thinking is crucial to becoming a close reader and a substantive writer. It can be developed with the help of some tools raises vital questions and problems, formulating them clearly and precisely; gathers and assesses relevant information, using abstract ideas to interpret it effectively; comes to well-reasoned conclusions and solutions, testing them against relevant criteria and standards; thinks open-mindedly within alternative systems of thought, recognizing and assessing, as need be, their assumptions, implications, and practical consequences; and communicates effectively with others in figuring out solutions to complex problems; without being unduly influenced by others thinking on the topic. Critical thinking is about being both willing and able to evaluate one's thinking. Thinking might be criticized because one does not have all the relevant information - indeed, important information may remain undiscovered, or the information may not even be knowable - or because one makes unjustified inferences, uses inappropriate concepts, or fails to notice important implications. One's thinking may be unclear, inaccurate, imprecise, irrelevant, narrow, shallow, illogical, or trivial, due to ignorance or misapplication of the appropriate skills of thinking. On the other hand, one's thinking might be criticized as being the result of a sub-optimal disposition. The dispositional

dimension of critical thinking is characterological. Its focus is in developing the habitual intention to be truth-seeking, open-minded, systematic, analytical, inquisitive, confident in reasoning, and prudent in making judgments. Those who are ambivalent on one or more of these aspects of the disposition toward critical thinking, or who have an opposite disposition [and are intellectually arrogant, biased, intolerant, disorganized, lazy, heedless of consequences, indifferent toward new information, mistrustful of reasoning, imprudent] are more likely to encounter problems in using their critical thinking skills. Failure to recognize the importance of correct dispositions can lead to various forms of self-deception and closed-mindedness, both individually and collectively. When persons possess intellectual skills alone, without the intellectual traits of mind, *weak sense critical thinking* results. Fair-minded or strong sense critical thinking requires intellectual humility, empathy, integrity, perseverance, courage, autonomy, confidence in reason, and other intellectual traits. Thus, critical thinking without essential intellectual traits often results in clever, but manipulative and often unethical, thought. In short, the sophist, the con artist, the manipulator often uses intellectually defective but effective forms of thought. While critical thinking skills might be considered largely "objective", few humans notice the degree to which they uncritically fail to discern their own "subjectivity" and one-sidedness.

Logical thinking

Logical thinking is thinking in terms of causes and consequences, which in its turn means that it is sequential thinking. Logical thinking means following a train of thought. It is like looking into and predicting the future: if this happens, then that will happen. However, this has nothing to do with fortune telling. It is based on the interpretation of certain prevalent conditions and then predicting what will happen if the same conditions continue to prevail. Ability to think logically is of immense practical importance in our daily lives. Day after day, from moment to moment, we are busy interpreting available evidence and making predictions on what will happen next. When I walk along the sidewalk, it is my interpretation of the available evidence that leads me to the conclusion that it will be safe to put a foot forward for the next step. The moment conditions change — for example, if I hear a gunshot — I may have to reinterpret, and

may then conclude that it is no longer safe to put a foot forward for a next step. Logical thinking is not only of great importance in our everyday lives, but is also a skill that is indispensable for children in school. Very little of what happens in any learning situation is not dependent on logical thinking. It is therefore of the utmost importance that parents should as early in life as possible teach their children this very important skill. Newspaper develop comprehend reading and skills of students. It helps to use the information in critical and logically way. It helps to synthesize the information analytically. So, analytically abilities are formed collectively in critically and logically thinking.

Analytical ability

It develops the capacity to think in thoughtful, discerning way, to solve the problem, analyzes the data, recall and use information. The ability of scrutinize and break down fact and thoughts into their strengths and weakness. Analysis task, therefore, is not to describe the work. Its task, essentially, is to reveal as clearly as possible the problem of each particular work. "To Analyze" means much the same as to become aware of a work as a force-field organized around a problem. It is referred by B.S. Bloom as intellectual abilities and skills. This ability plays a very important part during the college career of any students. When the idea are presented one after the other, how far the student is able to analysis the relationship existing among them so that he/she can have total grasp of all the idea put together is known from the amount of this ability one possesses. Newspaper article in which idea are well-sknit, one idea follows another in a logically connected fashion. In fact, in such articles one idea will be clear only one has a clear analysis of the pervious one. When two ideas are such that the understanding of the first idea is pre requisite for understanding the second, they may be said to be connected. One is said to have analysis the first idea. If he obtain a complete knowledge of it implications, its meaning in various context etc., applies it another situation and gets a clear idea of the basis first one. If this process carried out in the reader's mind, the reader may be said to have analysis between two ideas

1.1 Significance of the Problem

Newspaper industry of any country for that matter spreads knowledge and awareness amongst the people by propagating itself as a medium for a wide area of topics such as politics, sports, social issues, medicine, entertainment, advertising and marketing. Newspapers play a critical role in combating the problem of specialization of information presentation for the educational development; newspaper is the main sources for the development of students. Newspapers help students to anticipate trends and understand rapidly changing events. Many researchers concluded that students develop different abilities through newspaper. There are two types of students; one is the newspaper reader and another is non reader. Readers are those who read whole pages newspaper daily and non readers are those who don't read newspaper daily and give preference to read only headlines. The investigator feels that if researchers had found that newspaper reading helps to develop the abilities in their studies. Newspapers present current knowledge to the students and are helpful to increase the analytical and critical thinking of the reader. But what about the non readers? The researcher wants to investigate the analytical ability of newspaper reader and non reader newspaper of college students

1.2 Statement of the problem

The present study was undertaken to investigate the development of analytical ability among college students by newspaper reading.

Operational definition

Analytical ability

It developing the capacity to think in thoughtful, discerning way, to solve the problem, analyzes the data, recall and use information. The ability of scrutinize and break down fact and thoughts into their strengths and weakness. Analysis task, therefore, is not to describe the work. its task, essentially, is to reveal as clearly as possible the problem of each particular work. "To Analyze" means much the same as to become aware of a work as a force-field organized around a problem.

Reader

Those read whole page of newspaper daily.

Non Reader

Those don't read newspaper daily and read only headlines.

1.3 Objective of the Study:-

- To find out the development of the analytical ability among college students by newspaper reading
- To find out the development of the analytical ability among government college students by newspaper reading
- To find out the development of the analytical ability among non government college students by newspaper reading
- To find out the development of the analytical ability among male students of government college by newspaper reading
- To find out the development of the analytical ability among female students of government college by newspaper reading
- To find out the development of the analytical ability among male students of non government college by newspaper reading
- To find out the development of the analytical ability among female students of non government college by newspaper reading

1.4 Delimitation of the study:-

1. The study has been restricted to Bathinda district only.
2. The study is restricted to 400 college students (200 government male and female students and 200 non government male and female students) only.

Chapter-II

Review of Related Literature

Research takes advantages of the knowledge which has accumulated in the past as a result of constant human endeavor. A careful review of the research journals, books, dissertations, thesis and other sources of information on the problem to be investigated is one of the important steps in the planning of any research study.

The first step in reviewing the related literature is the identification of the material that is to read and evaluated. The identification can be made through the use of primary and secondary sources available in the library.

In the primary sources of information, the authors report their own work directly in the form of research articles, books, monographs, dissertations or thesis. Such sources provide more information about a study than to be found elsewhere. In secondary sources, the author compiles and summarizes the findings of the work done by others and gives interpretation of these findings Working with secondary sources is not time consuming because of the amount of reading required. The disadvantage of the secondary however is that the reader is depending upon some ones else judgment about the important and significant aspects of the study.

The role of the mass media in complex society of today is positive one irrespective of whether the government is democratic and totalitarian, the need for mass communication is there. In totalitarian countries mass media have no rights to free expression but there is full of free expression rights to mass media in democratic countries. It can also provide the motivation for social change, climate for development, influences attitude and traditional practices/customs.

Newspapers are tool for educational and personal empowerment. Newspapers are the best sources for the information and evolution in every field. Newspapers have to become more independent, more economical interpreter of information. It helps for the development of skills for the intellectual and personal empowerment. Newspapers provide application of the information reading, critical thinking, analytical skills, and synthesis skills needed for comprehension. Newspapers help college students to make

connections among different fields, subjects, topics, issues, and events, and hence help them ask the right questions. Newspapers must enable students, statements, behaviors, and hands-on issues of candidates, and provide verbatim transcripts. It also enable to students for reading the texts of important speeches, press releases, statements, and reports so they can draw their own conclusions. It developing the capacity to think in thoughtful, discerning way, to solve the problem, analyzes the data, recall and use information. Many researcher have worked to find out newspaper reading in development of analytical ability they concluded that :

2.1 Studies pertaining to analytical ability

[Michael](#) (2006) described in his project about reinforces introductory biology topics and promote critical thinking that students benefit in several important ways when a substantive writing assignment is included in a general biology course. Properly designed and implemented, written assignments can enhance mastery of basic information, as well as prompt students to exercise and develop the fundamental skills of planning, research, synthesis, composition, and critical thinking. It describes a project that requires students to assemble a notebook of current newspapers and/or magazine clippings that are relevant to course topics as outlined on the class syllabus. Students will learn broader field of topics, much greater feedback and opportunities for improvement.

[Raven](#) (2006) use of school newspaper that the value of newspapers as well as the benefits of having a student-run at a school and highlights the use of school newspapers as a teaching tool. A school newspaper is an excellent way for students to practice their writing and critical thinking skills, and it can also help alleviate some of the anxiety which they feel when they're given a writing assignment to be carried out. The author points to research showing that students who write on a regular basis for a real audience are not as reluctant to write more often and actually become better writers as writing becomes a fun learning activity. A school newspaper can also keep staff and students aware about what is happening in their schools. The more they know about what is going on there, the more they will feel informed and connected to the school. Resources for

story ideas, and information on creating an on line version of a school paper are also discussed.

[Richard and Linda](#) (2004) present their views in the development of critical thinking by the art of [close reading and](#) focuses on generalizable skills one must develop to read sentences and paragraphs well. In addition, students must develop reading skills specific to reading certain kinds of texts, like textbooks, newspapers articles, and editorials. This column focuses on the theory of close reading, discussing "structural reading" first. It then makes some basic points about the art of reading sentences and paragraphs and concludes with some domain specific theory.

[Barbara](#) (1993) informed in the use of newspaper to teach or develop the analytical reading, writing and reasoning. He evaluate that newspaper and magazine editorials are excellent sources of argument and information for class study. Genuine understanding of written material requires thinking during reading. Generally, American students have little understanding of what they read and lack basic information or cultural literacy. Using newspaper editorials, students learn to identify and reconstruct an argument, and to evaluate it. Some techniques of argument analysis must occur at the didactic stage, through lecture. During the tactical stage, students engage actively in group readings and editorial analyses. In the analytic stage, students begin to apply the intellectual skills and abilities which they eventually will be required to use on their own. In the holistic stage, students have the opportunity to exercise and sharpen their new analytic skills in a realistic way. The exemplary stage offers students the instructor as an example of what is expected of the students. The instructor must become adept at thinking aloud and displaying how to reason things through. Such techniques plunge students into the world of current events while at the same time teaching them critical thinking skills

[Donald D](#) (1992) advocates in using the newspaper is helpful to improve reading and writing skills of secondary students. Discusses using the newspaper with regard to disabled readers, enhancement of comprehension, critical thinking skills, increased vocabulary, creative writing opportunities, increased general knowledge, and extension

activities.

[Bonnie](#) (1991) discussed in improve to high order thinking and realized that illustrated from newspaper, journals, different content domains, raised of teaching reasoning strategies to students with learning disabilities using a curriculum designed around reasoning by analogy.

[Theresa](#) (1991) write in their letter from Trenton in which described that newspaper article, diaries, journal using in classroom. Students will comprehend historical events accurately and in a way meaningful to them, and they will develop their critical thinking skills. Groups of students examined historical eyewitness accounts (in newspaper articles, diaries, and letters) of the Battle of Trenton during the American Revolution. Through their investigations and reconstructions of the past, the students not only became excited about history, but also discovered that multiple perspectives on events exist, and that personal accounts can provide insights into the struggles and challenges faced by our predecessors. The National Council for History Education advocates the use of primary documents such as letters, diaries, and journals in order to allow students to perceive past events and issues as they were experienced by people of the time and recapture the essence of their real lives. In doing so, learning about the past becomes real and meaningful as students develop empathy for people faced with issues and obstacles that might otherwise be unfamiliar to them.

[Sharon](#) (1991) addressed to Improve Reading Level, Critical Thinking through Using News Periodicals The objectives were to increase reading levels, improve writing skills, and improve attitudes toward reading and in this process to improve critical thinking skills. The target group was a sixth-grade language arts class of 23 students with mixed socio-economic backgrounds. During the 12-week period, the newspaper was used as a tool to promote relevancy in reading and to motivate students to greater proficiency in reading and writing. Students chose newspaper articles centered on a variety of assigned

themes, summarized the articles, and supplied written answers to critical thinking questions relating to core issues. Sixth-grade instructors in the disciplines of social studies, mathematics, and science also implemented newspaper-related projects in their classrooms one day each week. Evaluation was done with a survey of student attitudes, the Botel Reading Inventory, and essay writing evaluated by holistic criteria. Results indicated improvements in all objective areas

[Vergne](#) (1991) evaluated in [Consumer Advocacy, Empowerment, and Adult Literacy that to use](#) junk mail, newspaper advertisements, and other promotional material to overcome one teacher's lack of instructional material and to teach multilingual and multicultural teenagers and adults the basics of consumer advocacy and American civics. The students gained power through literacy that would not have been possible with traditional, teacher-centered writing assignments

[Cindy](#) (1989) described that using the newspaper of their medium contains a variety of information in a number of differing formats. Straight news and sports stories can be used to teach or reinforce the skills of attending to detail, comparing and contrasting, categorizing, determining the main idea, understanding vocabulary, sequencing, establishing a purpose for reading, cause and effect, drawing conclusions/predicting outcomes, critical reading, and dictionary skills. The editorials are well suited to teach and reinforce the skill of distinguishing between fact and opinion. Skills which can be taught or reinforced through the use of the editorial cartoons include: making inferences, drawing conclusions, understanding symbols, summarizing, and critical thinking. The classified ads, comics, and the index can also be used to teach and reinforce basic reading skills. The ability to read and interpret the visual displays presented in newspapers is important if students are to become independent learners and thinkers. The key to using the newspaper to enhance instruction lies in teachers' abilities to be creative and in their abilities to see a match between the objective to be taught and the type of article which best fits the intended objective.

[Kortner](#) (1988) evaluated in [Using Newspapers as Effective Teaching Tools](#) is helpful to increased considerably at all grade levels in the past few years. The newspaper is the

most widely used of the media, the direct result of a national campaign by publishers, known as "Newspapers in Education" (NIE). This initiative encourages the use of newspapers as an educational tool both to complement and to supplement traditional classroom texts and resource materials. There are number of ways to use newspaper indicates that teachers can use newspapers to teach comprehension and critical thinking and to help students develop sensitivity and awareness of the self, the community, the nation, and the world. Some teachers have developed classroom materials using the newspaper for specialized instructional purposes, while others employ the newspaper as a foundation for law-related courses. Still others have devised a newspaper course for older students that helps prepare them for effective citizenship in an independent world, providing instruction in global concepts such as economic interdependence, the migrations of people, environmental independence, cultural diffusion, the communication revolution, and cultural diversity. Newspapers can also prove to be beneficial for teaching adult education students and learning disabled students. For readers at all levels, the newspaper can be a versatile tool to obtain useful and interesting information while developing an individual's ability to read.

[Tankard \(1987\)](#) discussed in how to Read a Newspaper Article common technique in developing critical thinking skills is to suggest pertinent and key questions and recommend that readers engage in an internal dialogue to answer these questions. This approach can be used effectively in reading newspaper articles and will become more useful with practice.

[Sharon \(1986\)](#) present his views on the use of the newspaper encourage and to remediate skills in older nonreaders. It will be able to function in society and describes seven activities requiring use of critical, literal and inferential skills and helpful to teaching essential reading skills concomitant with basic voting procedures so that [nonreading adults](#) .

[Jean E](#) (1984) 'Newspaper Humor: Tool for Critical Thinking and Reading' Intended as a supplementary resource for teachers, this paper focuses on using humor to develop

students' critical thinking and reading abilities. The paper suggests many newspaper humor activities for predicting word meanings through context clues, including the meanings of words in isolation and in context, in headlines, and in the comics. Next, the paper lists activities that teach inferencing with "W" and "H" questions (What? Why? When? Where? Who? and How?). The paper concludes with activities that show how newspaper humor can be developed as a tool for critical analysis of facts, opinions, and propaganda.

[Charles K \(1979\) described in Community Problems with Classes of Slow-Learning and Non-Academic show newspapers can help slow learning students develop knowledge, skills, and attitudes conducive to responsible citizenship. Methodology involved assessing how a study of community housing problems influenced 225 slow learning students' interest in contemporary problems, attitudes toward fundamental freedoms, open-mindedness, critical thinking skills, self-esteem, and reading comprehension. Students participating in the experiment were involved in reading assignments, field studies, interviews with community resource people, and surveying housing needs and costs. Statistical analysis of pre- and posttest differences between students in experimental groups and in control groups using more traditional curricula indicated that the community investigation project was well received by students and that participation in the project encouraged students to read and understand newspaper headlines, be less dogmatic, think more critically, and improve their self-esteem. On the basis of this project, it was concluded that slow learners can conduct, enjoy, and benefit from studies into problems of the local community and that community problems can provide a suitable pedagogical environment for developing citizen-related competencies.](#)

[Charlene M \(1979\) investigated about the Effect of the Use of Selected Newspaper Articles in the Teaching of Certain Critical Reading/Thinking Skills and evaluated that newspaper could be used effectively in teaching critical reading and thinking skills to educationally disadvantaged adults, 29 students enrolled in a developmental reading class were instructed for eight weeks using specific newspaper articles to develop critical and analytical skills. A control group composed of 19 students followed the regular class](#)

outline. Although the experimental group showed a significant increase over the control group in inference skill development, no significant differences were found in the skill areas of assumption, interpretation, deduction, and argument. It was concluded that certain critical reading and thinking skills can be learned through a unified method of instruction.

Marie (1979) discussed about newspaper reading improve to vocabulary, development, structural analysis, phonic analysis, dictionary skills, and oral reading skills and to divergent thinking in Course Outline for Clinical Reading at the High School Level. Comprehension is a general skill or a set of specific identifiable skills, to reading as content and process, to vocabulary development, and to divergent thinking. The outline is divided into two major sections: recognizing and understanding ideas and recognizing and understanding words. Subsumed under the first section are comprehension skills including literal comprehension, interpretive or implied comprehension, critical level of comprehension, study skills, consumer survival skills, reading the newspaper, and recreational reading. Also included in the first section is rate of comprehension including flexibility, skimming, and scanning. Subsumed under the second section are vocabulary development,. In the outline, each division consists of a number of teaching techniques and suggestions for direct classroom application with references that are intended to be suggestive rather than comprehensive.

Linda (1978) Prestige Factors Influencing Evaluative Level Reading Prestige-suggestion, the effect that the prestige or reputation of a source has on a receiver, is the subject of this paper. Three research studies which have been done recently by researchers in reading are reported. Results indicate that readers are swayed by the prestige of brand and store, feature articles of high prestige newspapers are evaluated more highly than those of low prestige papers, and there is little influence of university prestige on the perceived quality of research except among graduate students.

Murray (1973) described in his study the Development and Evaluation of a Reading Program Designed to Improve Specific Skills in Reading a Newspaper. He finalized that

students' proficiency in distinguishing between facts and opinions and between major ideas and minor details and their total newspaper reading ability is increased through classroom use of materials based on actual newspaper writings; student in ninth grade exhibit proficiency in the skill of locating information; and students with high intelligence and low socioeconomic level, and students with low intelligence and high socioeconomic level seem to benefit most from instruction in newspaper reading skills. This study was to increase students' ability to locate specific information and to distinguish between facts and opinions, major ideas and minor details, and favorable and unfavorable statements in reading a newspaper. A workbook containing a minimum of ten exercises, a mastery skill sheet, and six supplementary exercises in each skill was prepared. In the various phases of this study 1220 students participated. The final phase was comprised of 300 ninth grade students. Standardized tests administered were: Otis-Lennon Mental Ability Test--Form J; California Reading Test, Junior High Level--Forms W and Y; and Watson-Glasner Critical Thinking Appraisal--Forms YM and ZM.

On the basis of literature, investigator come to know, many research scholar concluded that studies on the use of newspaper reader and its influences on the development of different abilities and skills likes critical, logical and synthesis abilities. It has also effect on comprehension study skills, consumers survival skills. Research found the differences in the abilities and skills among reader and non readers. Charles M only found in their experimental study that newspaper has significant effect on certain skills and abilities where as no significant effect on assumption, interpretation, deduction and arguments. So all these various result help investigator to deal with problem.

2.2 Hypotheses of the study

- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader college students by newspaper reading.
- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader government college students by newspaper reading.
- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader non government college students by newspaper reading.

- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader male students of government college by newspaper reading.
- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader female students of government college s by newspaper reading.
- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader male students of non government college by newspaper reading.
- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader female students of non government college by newspaper reading

Chapter-III

Method and Procedure

The selection of method and procedure for the research study depends upon the type and scope of the problem. The investigator studies the nature of problem before finalizing the research methodology. To systematize a method of presentation, some pattern is desirable. At the risk of seeming arbitrary and with recognition of the danger oversimplification, the research suggest framework that might clarify understanding of basic principal of research methodology. Researches involve the element of observation, description and the analysis of what happen under certain circumstances. The present study is focused on finding the development of analytical ability among college students by newspaper reading.

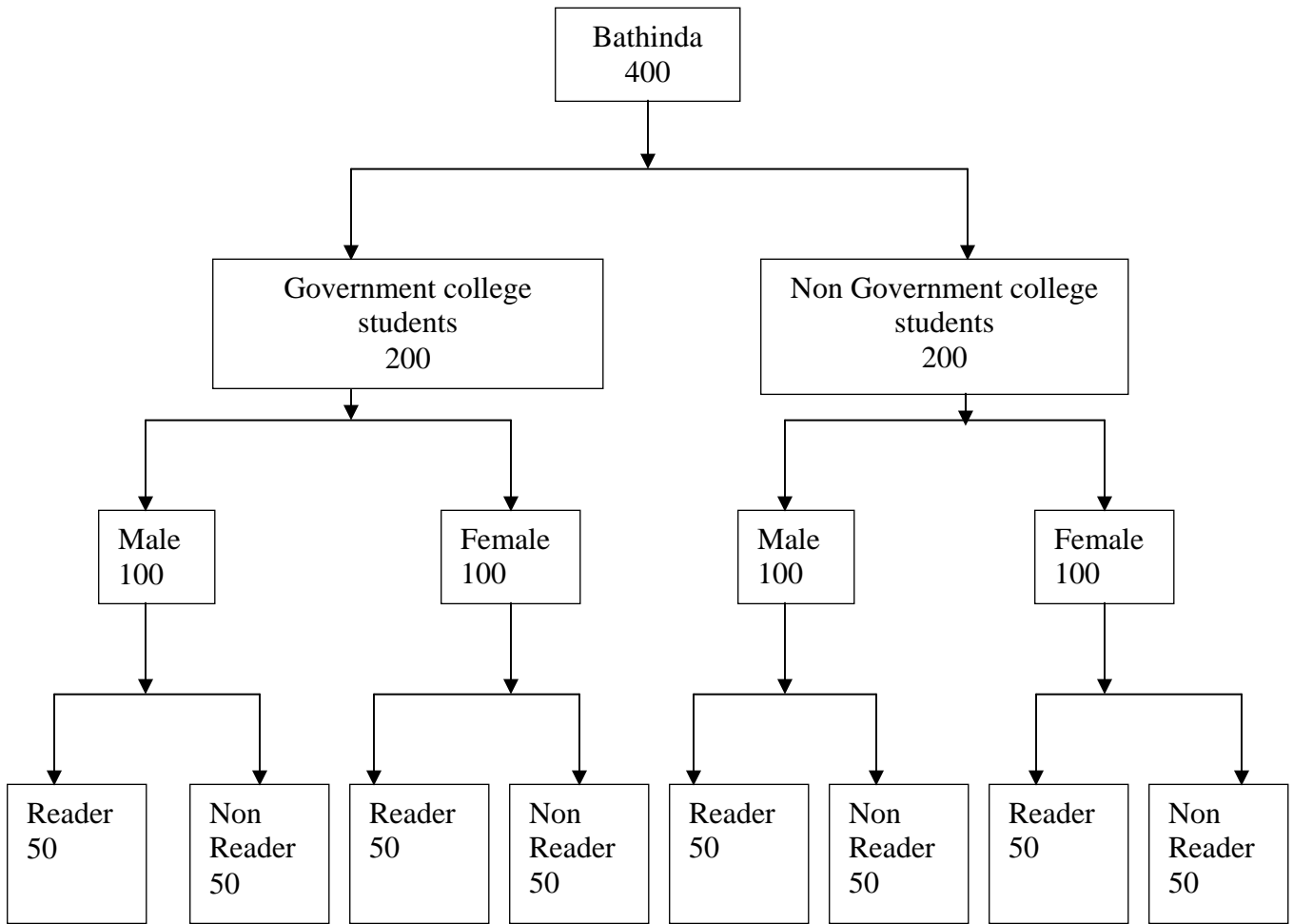
3.1 Method of research

The present study adopts descriptive research method. In descriptive research, investigator conducted survey to collect detailed description of existing phenomenon and making plan for improving them. Here the objective is not only to analyze interpret and prepare a report of the status of phenomenon. It is also to determine the adequacy of status by comparing it with establish standards.

3.2 Sampling

The investigator collected the data from 400 government and non government college students in Bathinda district. The sample was further divided into 200 government male and female and 200 non government male and female college students. Besides the investigator divided the sample in to reader and non reader which show the distribution in the table 3.1. The investigator selected the sample through random sampling techniques.

Table 3.1 Show the distribution of the sample



3.3 Tool

Keeping in the view the objectives of the study the investigator prepared a tool named “Analytical Ability Test”

3.3.1 Description of tool

Test was prepared on the bases of books, journal, websites and discussion with experts. Investigator selected content according to the objectives of study. Content includes comprehension, reasoning, critical analysis, assumption and problem solving

dimension of analytical ability. Items are of multiple choices. A list of items was prepared. The investigator gave the tool to the language experts and subject experts to seek their views. Items were modified according to the suggestion given by them. The preliminary draft of test (72 items) was prepared. The investigator applied test on the student to check the difficulty level of the items and to avoid ambiguity of the researcher. Test was collected and scored. It is found that test is lengthy. Students were losing their interest to fill it heartily. So few items were deducted after item analysis

3.3.2 Item analysis

Item analysis helps the test user to evaluate test, to shorten a test and at the same time to increase its validity and reliability. Items can be analyzed qualitatively in term of their content and form quantitatively. Quantitative analysis includes principally the measurement of item difficulty and reliability of any test depends ultimately on the characteristics of its items. It is, therefore necessary to analyze each items in the process in order to retain those term that suit the purposes and rational of the devices being constructed.

3.3.3 Index of Difficulty Value

As a general rule, select those items which have difficulty level near 0.50 as these permit reasonable discrimination. Similarly select items which have discriminating index of 0.40 or more. However if the test is long, then items having difficulty index above 0.50 and discriminating index can be included. Robert Ebel has given the following index of items discrimination.

Index of Discrimination	Item Evaluation
0.40 and above	Very good items
0.30 to 0.39	Reasonably good but possible subject to improvement.

0.20 to 0.29	Marginal items usually needing and being subject to improvement
Below 0.19	Poor items

3.3.4 Difficulty Value

The difficulty value is that validity index of an item refers to the degree to which given items discriminate among college students. Analytical Ability Test was administered on 30 students. Score were used to classify the respondents into two groups that is reader and non reader.

According to the experts the items having 'D' value 0.20 of the test should be retained and it is same in the present test. All items having positive 'D' value found near and above 0.20. Thus, 40 items out of 72 items were retained in the test

Formula of Difficulty Value =

$$\frac{\text{Right answer of high group} + \text{Right answer of low group}}{\text{Total number of the students}}$$

3.2.5 Discrimination Power

It is used for the item reliability and validity. It may be explained with the help of simple illustration of extreme ends. If an item of the test is correctly know by superior as well as inferior examinees. The discrimination power of the items is zero. There is no use to include such items in a test. Such items are out rightly rejected

Formula of the Discrimination Power

$$\frac{\text{Right answer of high group} - \text{Right answer of low group}}{N/2}$$

3.2.6 Reliability

The reliability of the test was established on the 40 sample of the college students. The

split-half reliability of the test was found to be 0.55

$$R_{tt} = \frac{2r_{t/2 t/2}}{1 + r_{t/2 t/2}}$$

3.3.7 Validity of the test

It means the degree to which the test actually measure for which it purports to measure. The validity provides a direct check on how well the test fulfills its function. Many times it tells us more than the degree to which the test is fulfilling its functions. R. L Thorndike, “A measure procedure valid so far as it correlates with some measure with some measurement of success in the job for which it is being used as a predictor”. Content validity is one way of gathering evidences which will support the idea that a test measure certain characteristics is to make a careful examination of the test taking situation and the test behaviour in and of itself. Content validity of the test was decided by modifying of the items with the consultation of experts. The final draft of the test was prepared. It contains 40 items.

3.2.8 Scoring

The test contained 40 items in multiple choices. The scoring procedure of the test was quite simple and convenient. One mark has to be assigned to right answer and zero for wrong answer.

3.2.9 Administration of test

Test is self-administered. It does not need the help of any expert/assistant. It can be successful detailed instructions where given on front page of the test. The test is simple and subject can attempt it very easily in general class room settings.

3.3 Procedure

After finalizing the tool, the investigator contacted the head of the selected colleges. The investigator explained them the purpose of his visit in detail for conducting on sample, test was applied on the subjects. Application of test needs congenial atmosphere for collection of data. So clear instructions were given to the subjects and doubts were clarified. Data were collected from total sample; score were given to each student.

3.4 Statistical Techniques

To test the significance of the variable under study various statistical technique i.e. Mean, S.D, t-test were applied. Mean is calculated for the average of subject's score. Standard deviation is calculated for central point of the score. t-test is calculated to check the difference and level of significance between two mean.

CHAPTER-IV

Results and Discussion

The next step in the process of research is analysis and interpretation of data, generalization of get a meaningful picture of raw information collected. Raw material needs to be tabulated before it serves any worthwhile purpose. Analysis and interpretation lend tongue to the data and it begins to speak, which worthwhile is poor collection of mute and dumb facts.

Interpretation of data forms the most important part of the study. All the effort are directed to discover something. The data gathered and analysis fulfills the purposes when some inferences are drawn from them. Analysis of data means studying the tabulated material in order to determine meanings. It involves breaking down complex factor into simple parts and putting the parts together in new arrangement for the purposes of interpretation. The present study is related to newspaper reading among college students in development of analytical ability. The purpose was to find out the difference between analytical ability of government and non government college students by newspaper reading

Table 4.1 showing the result of difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader college students by newspaper reading.

The objective of the study was to find out the development of the analytical ability among college students by newspaper reading. The data on college students was

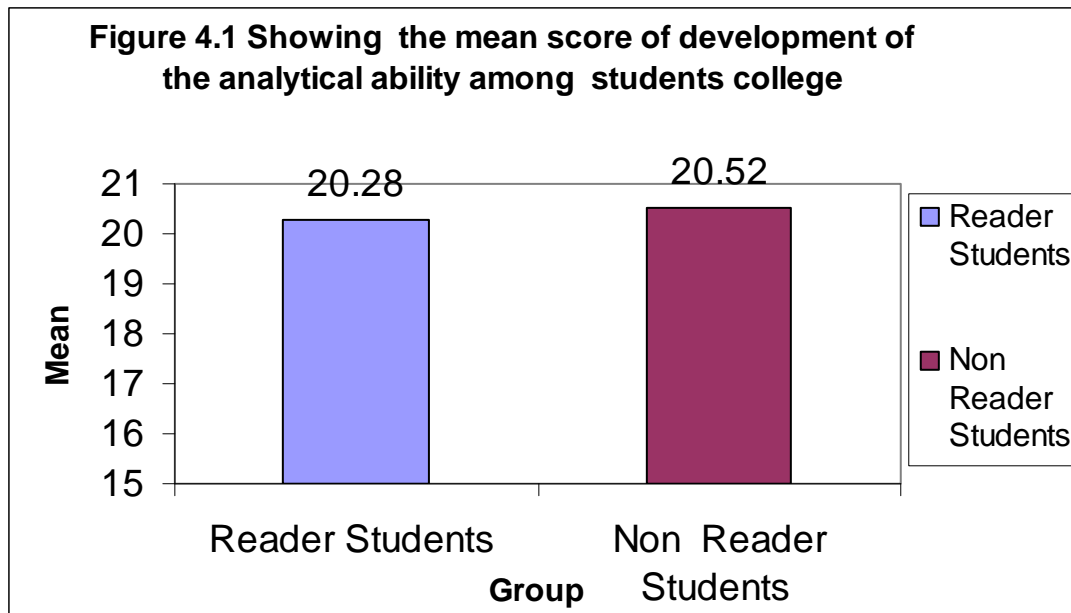
Type of sample	N	Variable	Mean	SD	t-value
Reader Students	200	Analytical ability	20.28	6.29	0.69*
Non Reader Students	200	Analytical ability	20.52	6.03	

collected and analyzed with the help of mean, SD and t-test.

***0.01 level of significance**

Interpretation

The above table shows the mean scores for analytical ability of the newspaper reader and non reader college students which are respectively 20.28 & 20.52. The computed t-value for analytical ability of newspaper reader and non reader college students is 0.69 which is insignificant at 0.01 level of significance. The graphical representation is given below:



On the basis of mean it can be said that both groups are different in their analytical ability as the mean score is little bit high of non reader group as compare to reader group. The difference in mean score may be because of background of the students, intelligence level of the students as well as inborn abilities of the students. But this difference does not exist at the level of confidence. So data does not provide sufficient support to reject the hypothesis. Hence my hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among college students is accepted. The finding of my study is partially supported and partially contradictory to the

study of [Charlene M \(1979\)](#) investigated about [the Effect of the Use of Selected Newspaper Articles in the Teaching of Certain Critical Reading/Thinking Skills](#) and evaluated that newspaper could be used effectively in teaching critical reading and thinking skills to educationally disadvantaged adults. Although the experimental group showed a significant increase over the control group in inference skill development, no significant differences were found in the skill areas of assumption, interpretation, deduction, and argument. So the objective of the study is realized as it is found that newspapers are not playing significant in the development of analytical ability of the students.

Table 4.2 showing the result of difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader government college students by newspaper reading.

The objective of the study was to find out the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader government college students by newspaper reading. The data on college students was collected and analyzed with the help of mean, SD and t-test.

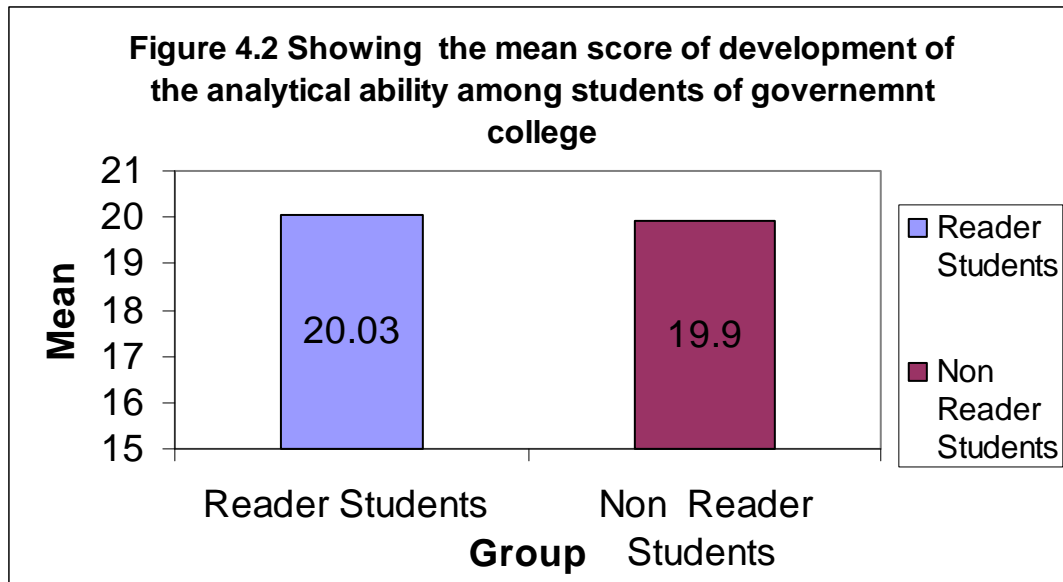
Type of Institution	Sample group	N	Variable	Mean	SD	t-value
Government	Reader Student	100	Analytical ability	20.03	6.13	0.97*
	Non reader Student	100	Analytical ability	19.9	6.8	

*0.01 level of significance

Interpretation

The above table shows that mean scores for analytical ability of the newspaper reader and non reader among government college students which are respectively 20.03 & 19.9. The computed t-value for analytical ability of newspaper reader and non reader college students is 0.97 which is insignificant at 0.01 level of significance. The graphical

representation is given below:



On the basis of mean it can be said that both groups are different in their analytical ability as the mean score is little bit high of reader group as compare to non reader group. The difference in mean score may be because of the limited facilities provided by government college so students have no other expect newspapers. But this difference does not exist at the level of confidence. So data does not provide sufficient support to reject the hypothesis. Hence my hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among students of government college by newspaper reading is accepted. The finding of the my study is contradictory to the study of [Richard and Linda](#) (2004) present their views in the development of critical thinking by the art of [close reading and](#) focuses on generalizable skills one must develop to read sentences and paragraphs well. Students must develop reading skills specific to reading certain kinds of texts, like textbooks, newspapers articles, and editorials. This column focuses on the theory of close reading, discussing "structural reading" first. Where present study showing different findings. As far as objectives are concerned newspaper are not playing significant role to develop analytical ability among the students of government college students.

Table 4.3 showing the result of difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader non government college students by newspaper reading.

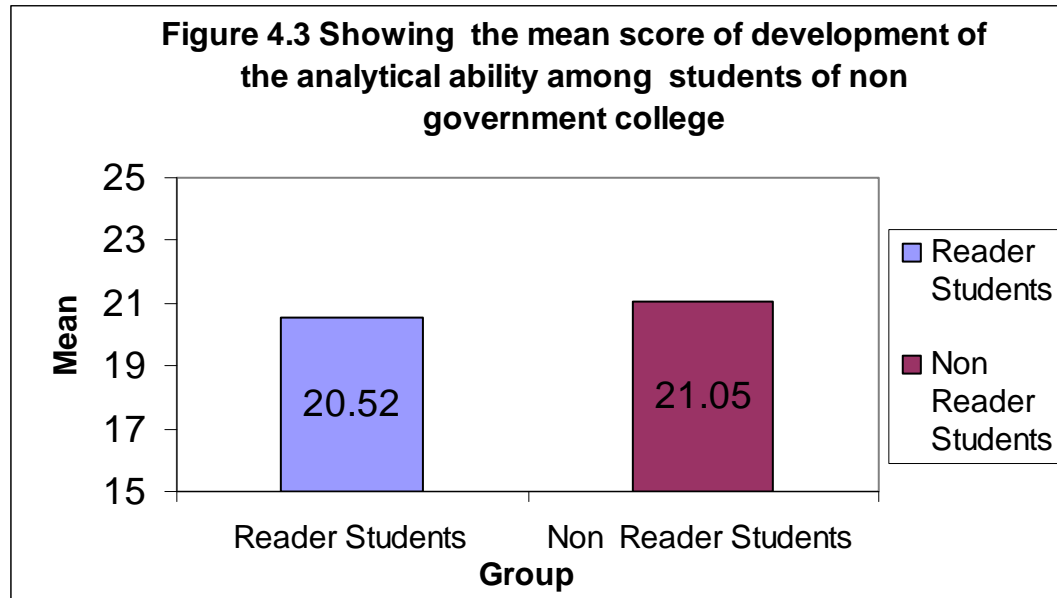
The objective of the study was to find out the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader non government college students by newspaper reading. The data on college students was collected and analyzed with the help of mean, SD and t-test.

Type of Institution	Sample group	N	Variable	Mean	SD	t-value
Non Government	Reader Student	100	Analytical ability	20.52	6.47	0.52*
	Non reader Student	100	Analytical ability	21.05	5.08	

***0.01 level of significance**

Interpretation

The above table shows the mean scores for analytical ability of the newspaper reader and non reader among non government college students which are respectively 20.52 & 21.05. The computed t-value for analytical ability of newspaper reader and non reader college students is 0.52 which is insignificant at 0.01 level of significance. The graphical representation is given below:



On the basis of mean it can be said that both groups are different in their analytical ability as the mean score is little bit high of non reader group as compare to reader group. The difference in mean score may be because of listening television, radio as well as facilities of other media provided by non government. But this difference does not exist at level of confidence. So data does not provide sufficient support to reject the hypothesis. Hence my hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among non government college students by newspaper reading is accepted. The finding of the study is contradictory to the study of [Barbara \(1993\)](#) informed in the use of newspaper to teach or develop the analytical reading, writing and reasoning. Newspaper and magazine editorials are excellent sources of argument and information for class study. Genuine understanding of written material requires thinking during reading. Generally, American students have little understanding of what they read and lack basic information or cultural literacy. Using newspaper editorials, students learn to identify and reconstruct an argument, and to evaluate it. Hence, the present study shows that newspapers are not playing significant role to develop analytical ability in the government college students.

Table 4.4 showing the result of difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader male students of government college by newspaper reading.

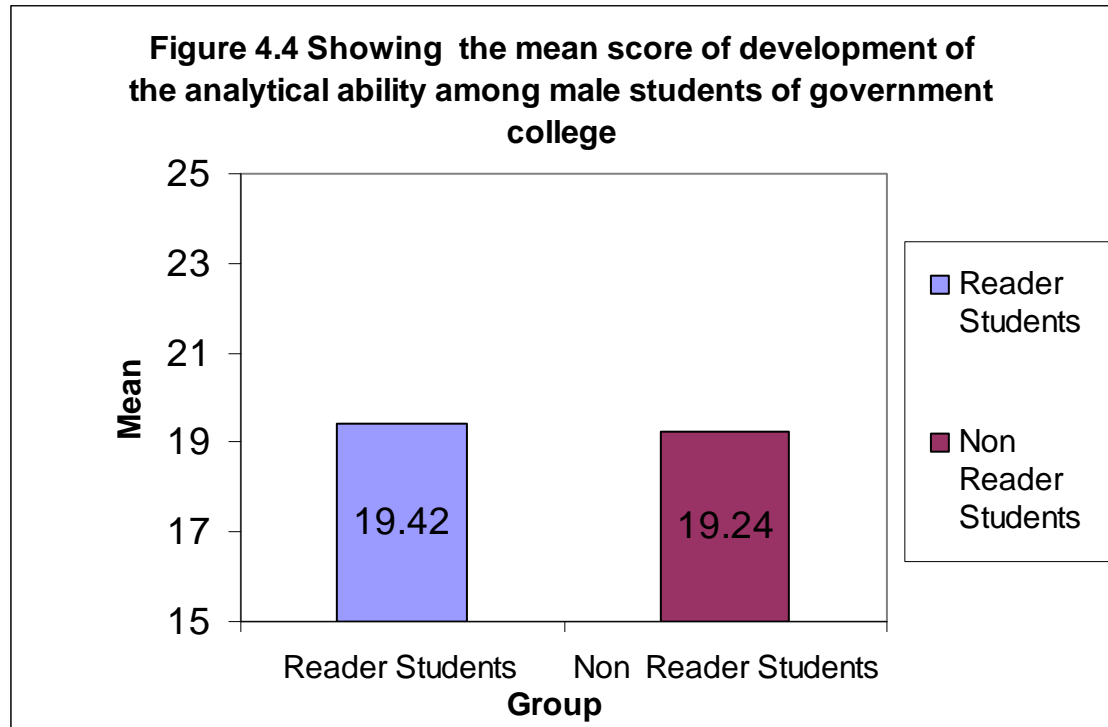
The objective of the study was to find out the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader male students of government college by newspaper reading.

Type of Institution	Sample group	N	Variable	Mean	SD	t-value
Government	Male Reader Student	50	Analytical ability	19.42	5.27	0.86*
	Male Non reader Student	50	Analytical ability	19.24	5.02	

***0.01 level of significance**

Interpretation

The above table shows the mean scores for analytical ability of the newspaper reader and non reader among male students of government college which are respectively 19.42 & 19.24. The computed t-value for analytical ability of newspaper reader and non reader college students is 0.86 which is insignificant at 0.01 level of significance. The graphical representative is given below:



On the basis of mean it can be said that both groups are different in their analytical ability as the mean score is little bit high of reader group as compare to non reader. But this difference does not exist at level of confidence. So data does not provide sufficient support to reject the hypothesis. Hence my hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among male students of government college by newspaper reading is accepted. The difference may be because of inferential factors and government colleges are supported with fewer facilities and funded by government. So popular media is newspaper which develops the ability of the students. The finding of the my study is contradictory to the study of [Sharon](#) (1991) addressed to Improve Reading Level, Critical Thinking through Using News Periodicals The objectives were to increase reading levels, improve writing skills, and improve attitudes toward reading and in this process to improve critical thinking skills and indicated improvements in all objective areas. Where as present study are indicated that newspapers are not playing significant role to develop analytical ability in the students of non government college.

Table 4.5 showing the result of difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader female students of non government students by newspaper reading.

The objective of the study was to find out the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader female students of government college by newspaper reading. The data on college students was collected and analyzed with the help of mean, SD and t-

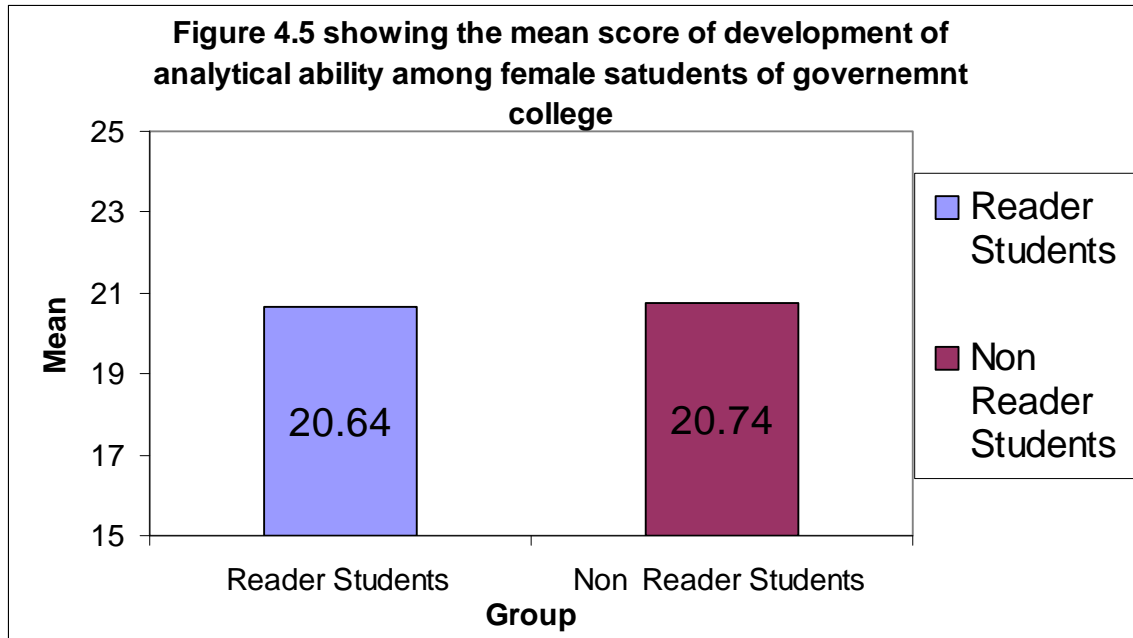
Type of Institution	Sample group	N	Variable	Mean	SD	t-value
Government	Female Reader Student	50	Analytical ability	20.64	6.88	0.95*
	female Non reader Student	50	Analytical ability	20.74	8.26	

test.

***0.01 level of significance**

Interpretation

The above table shows the mean scores for analytical ability of the newspaper reader and non reader among female students of government college which are respectively 20.64 & 20.74. The computed t-value for analytical ability of newspaper reader and non reader college students is 0.95 which is insignificant at 0.01 level of significance. The graphical representation is given below:



On the basis of mean it can be said that both groups are different in their analytical ability as the mean score is little bit high of non reader group as compare to reader. The difference in mean score may be because of females are more interested to watch television and chart on interested as compare to text reading material. But this difference does not exist at level of confidence. So data does not provide sufficient support to reject the hypothesis. Hence my hypothesis is there is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among female students of government college accepted. The finding of the my study is contradictory to the study of [Kortner](#) (1988) evaluated in Using Newspapers as Effective Teaching Tools is helpful to increased considerably at all grade levels in the past few years. The newspaper is the most widely used of the media, the direct result of a national campaign by publishers, known as "Newspapers in Education" (NIE). This initiative encourages the use of newspapers as an educational tool both to complement and to supplement traditional classroom texts and resource materials. Newspapers can also prove to be beneficial for teaching adult education students and learning disabled students. For readers at all levels, the newspaper can be a versatile tool to obtain useful and interesting information while developing an individual's ability to read. So it can be concluded that newspapers are not playing significant role to develop analytical abilities among female students of government

college.

Table 4.6 showing the result of difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader male students of non government by newspaper reading.

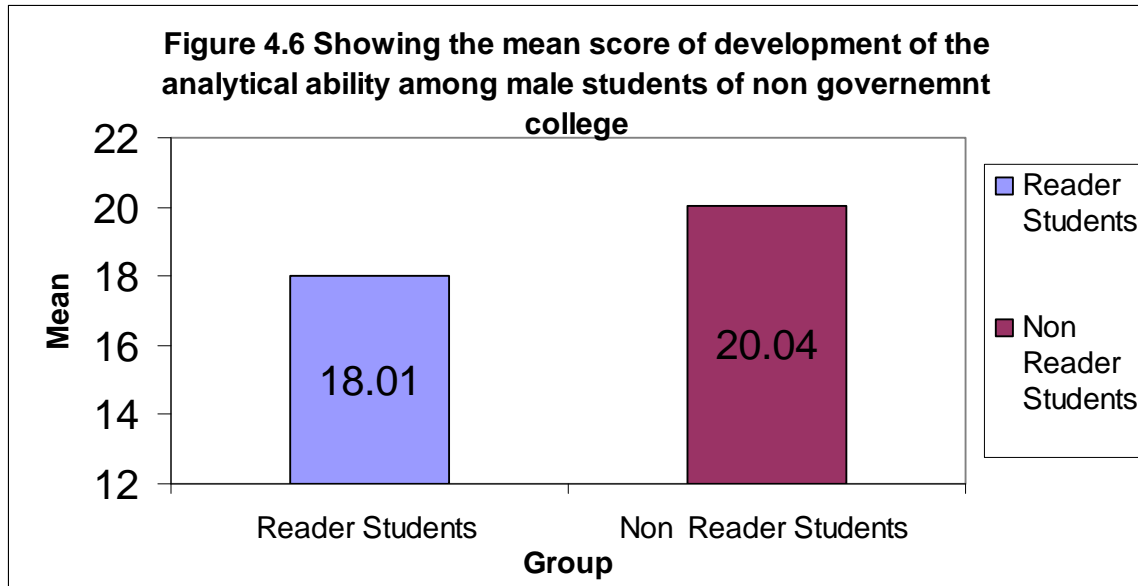
The objective of the study was to find out the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader male students of non government college by newspaper reading. The data on college students was collected and analyzed with the help of mean, SD and t-test.

Type of Institution	Sample group	N	Variable	Mean	SD	t-value
Non Government	Male Reader Student	50	Analytical ability	18.1	6.04	0.10*
	Male Non reader Student	50	Analytical ability	20.04	5.56	

***0.01 level of significance**

Interpretation

The above table shows that mean scores for analytical ability of the newspaper reader and non reader among male students of non government college which are respectively 18.1 & 20.04. The computed t-value for analytical ability of newspaper reader and non reader male college students is 0.10* which is insignificant at 0.01 level of significance. The graphical representation is given below:



On the basis of mean it can be said that both groups are different in their analytical ability as the mean score is little bit high of non reader group as compare to reader. The difference in mean score may be because of attractive facilities provided by non government colleges and motivate students to use them. But this difference does not exist at the level of confidence. So data does not provide sufficient support to reject the hypothesis. Hence my hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among male students of non government college is accepted. It can be concluded that newspapers are not playing significant role to develop analytical abilities among male students of non government college.

Table 4.7 showing the result of difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader non government female college students by newspaper reading.

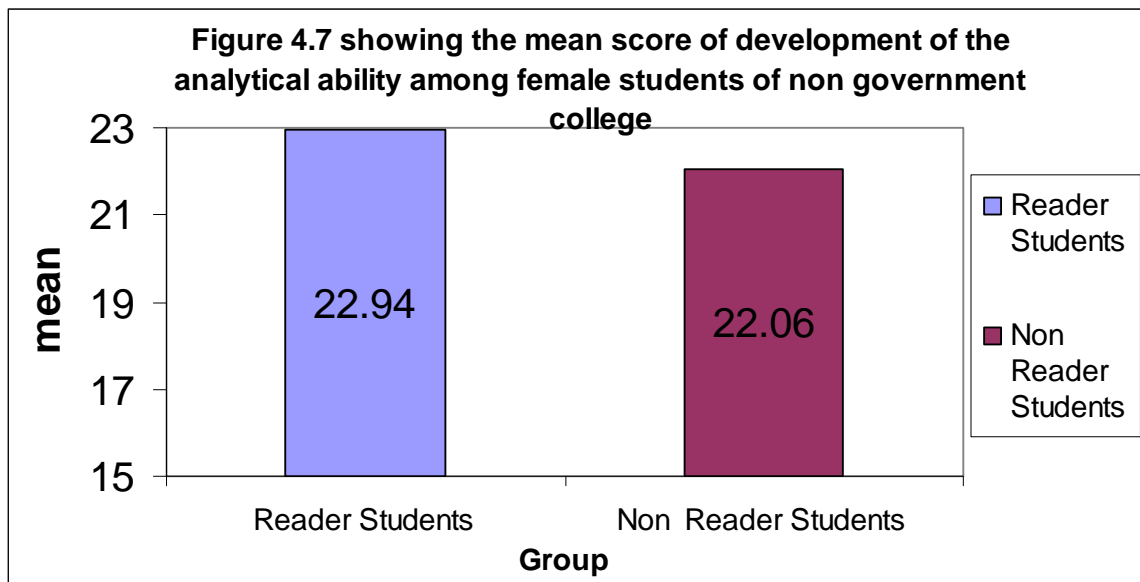
The objective of the study was to find out the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader non government female college students by newspaper reading. The data on college students was collected and analyzed with the help of mean, SD and t-test.

Type of Institution	Sample group	N	Variable	Mean	SD	t-value
Non Government	female Reader Student	50	Analytical ability	22.94	6	0.40*
	female Non reader Student	50	Analytical ability	22.06	4.37	

***0.01 level of significance**

Interpretation

The above table shows the mean scores for analytical ability of the newspaper reader and non reader among female students of government college which are respectively 22.94 & 22.06. The computed t-value for analytical ability of newspaper reader and non reader female college students is 0.40 which is insignificant at 0.01 level of significance. The graphical representation is given below:



On the basis of mean it can be said that both groups are different in their

analytical ability as the mean score is little bit high of non reader group as compare to reader group. But this difference does not exist at the level of confidence. So data does not provide sufficient support to reject the hypothesis. Hence my hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among female students of non government college is accepted. As far as objectives are concerned newspapers are not playing significant role to develop analytical ability in the female students of non government college.

CHAPTER V

Conclusion

The present study was under taken with a view to find out the development of analytical ability among college students by newspaper reading for this purpose the investigator has used “Analytical Ability Test” The following conclusion can be drawn after discussing the results hypothesis wise:

1. From the finding it can be inferred that there is insignificant difference between the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader college students by newspaper reading. Where as nowadays students are more interest to use other media. So the hypotheses is accepted
2. From the finding it can be concluded that there is insignificant difference between the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader students of government by newspaper reading where as government college students are more intelligent as well as use other media like television, radio and internet and to read journal and magazines . So the hypotheses is accepted
3. From the above discussion it can be concluded that there is insignificant difference between the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader group of non government college students by newspaper reading where as non government college students are taught with multimedia and analytical reading in the class room. So newspaper are not playing significant role in the development of analytical ability. So the hypotheses is accepted
4. From the finding it can be inferred that there is insignificant difference between the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader male students of government college students by newspaper reading where as male students are more interested to watch television, use the internet. So newspaper can not significantly increase the analytical ability of reader as compare to non reader. So

the hypotheses is accepted

5. From the finding it can be inferred that there is insignificant difference between the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader female students of government college by newspaper reading where as female are attracted towards beautiful presentation as compare to text material. They give prefer to use the internet, chat and watching television as compare to newspaper. So the hypotheses is accepted
6. From the finding it can be revealed that there is insignificant difference between the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader male students of non government college by newspaper reading where as non government male students are more use different media like television, internet to learn as text material which enhance their analytical ability. So newspapers have no playing significant role in the development of analytical ability of the students. So the hypotheses is accepted
7. It can be concluded that there is insignificant difference between the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader female students of non government by newspaper reading where as females students of non government college prefer to use other modern media and beautiful presentation in the classroom. So newspapers are not playing significant role in the development of analytical ability of the students. So the hypotheses is accepted

Overall it can be concluded from the finding of the study that newspapers are not playing significant role in the development of the analytical ability of the students. This may be because of availability of the variety of mean of media in modern society which more modernized and technologically advance is providing attractive material to students. So students are bended towards them as compare to newspaper.

CHAPTER-VI

Limitations, Suggestions and Recommendations

Limitations

Though every effort has been done to take care of the errors while conducting the present study, even then the investigator feels the following limitations:

- The study has been conducted on colleges of the Bathinda city only.
- It is difficult to identify readers and non-readers.
- There is absence of any standardized test on analytical ability.
- The results of the study could have been more comprehensive, if experimental method was used.

Suggestion for further Research

- The study can be extended to state and even at national level.
- Comparative study of reading different newspapers in the development of analytical ability can be done.
- Further study can also be conducted to determine the extent of impact of newspaper reading on the mental health, reasoning ability, critical thinking of the college students.
- The study may also be conducted on the teachers of different level
- Better tools may be used to conduct for analytical ability.

Education Implications

The investigator conducted the study to find out the development of the analytical ability among reader and non reader college students. Newspaper is a tool for the educational and personal empowerment. It is helpful to develop the different abilities. Our finding of the study concluded that there is no difference between the development

of the analytical ability among reader and non reader college students by newspaper reading. But different researchers concluded in their studies that newspaper can develop the analytical ability of the students. So teachers, head of the institutions should take initiative to develop the analytical ability of the students by newspaper reading. They should take these steps:

- Newspaper reading should be the part of curriculum.
- Teachers should use newspaper as teaching method.
- Teacher should encourage students to read newspaper besides other media.
- Cutting of newspaper articles should be part of assignment
- The college can also encourage student teacher to read online newspaper reading.

Summary

Mass communication function in reaction to the actual events policies and programme in term of the need and objectives that the nation has before itself. It is not only informs and educate but it also inspect of public affair and the custodian of people's right. Communication such as radio, television, film and newspaper affect the mind of the people. The newspaper have some duty to campaign for desirable civics projects and to help to eliminate undersigned conditions to serve reader as friendly counselor information bureau and champion of his rights . Newspaper has more vivid “ personality” than any of other media. Newspaper articles are written to includes the “5 W's and H”- what , why, when, where and how. It announces the time, the place and the topic of meeting and chronicles birth, death and marriage. These news were conveyed to the people trough oral method . Gradually poster containing news came into existences. People were able to know the news from the poster. Those poster considered as the forerunners of newspaper of today. Julius ceaser was the first man who introduced newspaper (poster) in rome in 59 BC. He was a great roman ruler and he introduced “Acta Diurma” the poster in rome for the benefit of the people. It was kept in public places. The Chinese government introduced a newspaper in peiping in 10th century A.D. This was continued for long time i.e. till 1991. in 1566 Venice wanted to convey the war news to its people then are there so it prepared the news and kept them in public places like the roman. Those who wanted to read the news were expressed to pay one Gazette to the government.The first newspaper of France was published in Paris, the capital city of the country in 1631. in 1645 Sweden issue its first newspaper from its capital Stockholm. It is considered as oldest newspaper among the newspaper of the world. In India first newspaper the “Bengal Gazette” or Calcutta Advisor”was published on 29th January 1780 in Calcutta. It was started by J.A .Hickely . It was published in English. Its length was 12” and breadth was 8”. the newspaper was into two pages. The development of the newspaper increasing the growth side by side. It instructs in international relations, history, geography and economics, psychology, medicine agriculture, home economics, politics. Newspaper industry in every country stands out as

an influential body contributing to the development of the modern society by acting as one of the most potential platform for exchange of thoughts and opinions.

Newspaper industry is its contribution towards the economic and industrial development of a country through its assimilation of the people's voice. Newspapers play a critical role in combating the problem of specialization of information presentation for the educational development; newspaper is the main sources for the development of students as well as teacher. . Newspapers in the classroom promote critical thinking. Critical thinking abilities can only be developed if students are exposed to stimulating information about which probing questions can and must be asked, and if they are provided examples of critical reasoning as manifested in the printed word. Newspapers help students to develop vocabulary and access to verbatim transcripts. Newspapers provide application of the information reading, critical thinking, analytical skills, and synthesis skills needed for comprehension. Newspapers help college students to make connections among different fields, subjects, topics, issues, and events, and hence help them to ask the right questions. Newspapers must enable students, statements, behaviors, and hands on issues of candidates, and provide verbatim transcripts. It also enables to students for reading the texts of important speeches, press releases, statements, and reports so they can draw their own conclusions.

Critical thinking

Critical thinking is essential in history because all students need to evaluate, assess, analyze, conceptualize, and judge what is presented as information or facts. Critical thinking skills are important in a democracy where citizens need to be informed in order to make judgments and decisions. Critical thinking skills consist of fundamental concepts of how we understand and learn and are the epitome of education ritical thinking is “the process of evaluating what other people say or write to determine whether to believe their statements.” Critical thinking consists of “assessing authenticity, accuracy, and worth of knowledge claims and arguments.” Critical thinking is purposeful and reflective judgment about what to believe or do in response to observations, experience, verbal or written expressions, or arguments.

Logical thinking

Logical thinking is thinking in terms of causes and consequences, which in its turn means that it is sequential thinking. Logical thinking means following a train of thought. It is like looking into and predicting the future: if this happens, then that will happen. However, this has nothing to do with fortune telling. It is based on the interpretation of certain prevalent conditions and then predicting what will happen if the same conditions continue to prevail. ability to think logically is of immense practical importance in our daily lives. Day after day, from moment to moment, we are busy interpreting available evidence and making predictions on what will happen next. When I walk along the sidewalk, it is my interpretation of the available evidence that leads me to the conclusion that it will be safe to put a foot forward for the next step.

Analytical ability

It develops the capacity to think in thoughtful, discerning way, to solve the problem, analyzes the data, recall and use information. The ability of scrutinize and break down fact and thoughts into their strengths and weakness. Analysis task, therefore, is not to describe the work. Its task, essentially, is to reveal as clearly as possible the problem of each particular work. "To Analyze" means much the same as to become aware of a work as a force-field organized around a problem.

Significance of the Problem

Newspaper industry of any country for that matter spreads knowledge and awareness amongst the people by propagating itself as a medium for a wide area of topics such as politics, sports, social issues, medicine, entertainment, advertising and marketing. Newspapers play a critical role in combating the problem of specialization of information presentation for the educational development; newspaper is the main sources for the development of students. Newspapers help students to anticipate trends and understand rapidly changing events. Many researchers concluded that students develop different abilities through newspaper. There are two types of students; one is the newspaper reader and another is non reader. Readers are those who read whole pages newspaper daily and

non readers are those who don't read newspaper daily and give preference to read only headlines. The investigator feels that if researchers had found that newspaper reading helps to develop the abilities in their studies. Newspapers present current knowledge to the students and are helpful to increase the analytical and critical thinking of the reader. But what about the non readers? The researcher wants to investigate the analytical ability of newspaper reader and non reader newspaper of college students.

Statement of the problem

The present study was undertaken to investigate the development of analytical ability among college students by newspaper reading.

Objectives of the present Study:-

- To find out the development of the analytical ability among college students by newspaper reading
- To find out the development of the analytical ability among government college students by newspaper reading
- To find out the development of the analytical ability among non government college students by newspaper reading
- To find out the development of the analytical ability among male students of government college by newspaper reading
- To find out the development of the analytical ability among female students of government college by newspaper reading
- To find out the development of the analytical ability among male students of non government college by newspaper reading
- To find out the development of the analytical ability among female students of non government college by newspaper reading

Review of Related Literature

[Michael](#) (2006) described in his project about reinforces introductory biology topics and

promote critical thinking that students benefit in several important ways when a substantive writing assignment is included in a general biology course. Properly designed and implemented, written assignments can enhance mastery of basic information, as well as prompt students to exercise and develop the fundamental skills of planning, research, synthesis, composition, and critical thinking. It describes a project that requires students to assemble a notebook of current newspapers and/or magazine clippings that are relevant to course topics as outlined on the class syllabus. Students will learn broader field of topics, much greater feedback and opportunities for improvement.

[Charlene M \(1979\)](#) investigated about [the Effect of the Use of Selected Newspaper Articles in the Teaching of Certain Critical Reading/Thinking Skills](#) and evaluated that newspaper could be used effectively in teaching critical reading and thinking skills to educationally disadvantaged adults, 29 students enrolled in a developmental reading class were instructed for eight weeks using specific newspaper articles to develop critical and analytical skills. A control group composed of 19 students followed the regular class outline. Although the experimental group showed a significant increase over the control group in inference skill development, no significant differences were found in the skill areas of assumption, interpretation, deduction, and argument. It was concluded that certain critical reading and thinking skills can be learned through a unified method of instruction.

Hypotheses of the study

- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader college students by newspaper reading.
- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader government college students by newspaper reading.
- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader non government college students by newspaper reading.
- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader male students of government college by newspaper reading.
- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader female students of government college s by newspaper reading.

- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader non government male students of non government college by newspaper reading.
- There is no significant difference in the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader female students of non government college by newspaper reading

Sampling

The investigator collected the data from 400 students of government and non government college in Bathinda district. The sample was further divided into 200 male and female students of government college and 200 male and female students of college non government.

Tool

Keeping in the view the objectives of the study the investigator prepared a tool named “Analytical Ability Test”

Reliability

The reliability of the test was established on the 40 sample of the college students. The split-half reliability of the test was found to be 0.55

Validity of the test

Content validity of the test was decided by modifying of the items with the consultation of experts. The final draft of the test was prepared. It contains 40 items.

Scoring

The test contained 40 items in multiple choices. The scoring procedure of the test was quite simple and convenient. One mark has to be assigned to right answer and zero for wrong answer.

Administration of test

Test is self-administered. It does not need the help of any expert/assistant. It can be successful detailed instructions where given on front page of the test. The test is simple and subject can attempt it very easily in general class room settings.

Procedure

After finalizing the tool, the investigator contacted the head of the selected colleges. The investigator explained them the purpose of his visit in detail for conducting on sample, test was applied on the subjects. Application of test needs congenial atmosphere for collection of data. So clear instructions were given to the subjects and doubts were clarified. Data were collected from total sample; score were given to each student.

Statistical Techniques

To test the significance of the variable under study various statistical technique i.e. Mean, S.D, t-test were applied. Mean is calculated for the average of subject's score. Standard deviation is calculated for central point of the score. t-test is calculated to check the difference and level of significance between two mean.

Main finding

1. From the finding it can be inferred that there is insignificant difference between the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader students of college students by newspaper reading. Where as nowadays students are more interest to use other media. So the hypotheses is accepted
2. From the finding it can be concluded that there is insignificant difference between the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader students of government by newspaper reading where as students of government college are more intelligent as well as use other media like television, radio and internet and to read journal and magazines . So the hypotheses is accepted
3. From the above discussion it can be concluded that there is insignificant difference between the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader group of students of non government college by newspaper reading where as non government college students are taught with multimedia and analytical reading in the class room. So newspaper are not playing significant role in the

development of analytical ability. So the hypotheses is accepted

4. From the finding it can be inferred that there is insignificant difference between the development of analytical ability among reader and non reader male students of government college students by newspaper reading where as male students are more interested to watch television, use the internet. So newspaper can not significantly increase the analytical ability of reader as compare to non reader. So the hypotheses is accepted
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Overall it can be concluded from the finding of the study that newspapers are not playing significant role in the development of the analytical ability of the students. This may be because of availability of the variety of mean of media in modern society which more modernized and technologically advance is providing

attractive material to students. So students are bended towards them as compare to newspaper.

Limitations

- The study has been conducted on colleges of the Bathinda city only.
- It is difficult to identify readers and non-readers.
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Education Implications

The investigator conducted the study to find out the development of the analytical ability among reader and non reader college students. Newspaper is a tool for the educational and personal empowerment. It is helpful to develop the different abilities. Our finding of the study concluded that there is no difference between the development of the analytical ability among reader and non reader college students by newspaper reading. But different research concluded in their studies that newspaper can develop the analytical ability of the students. So teachers, head of the institutions should take initiative to develop the analytical ability of the students by newspaper reading. They should take these steps:

- Newspaper reading should be the part of curriculum.

- Teachers should use newspaper as a teaching method.
- Teachers should encourage students to read newspapers besides other media.
- Cutting newspaper articles should be part of an assignment.
- Colleges can also be encouraged to promote online newspaper reading.

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