

News coverage in print media on terrorism - Nature versus time spent in English and Telugu newspapers

Dr. Sunil Kumar Pothana

Assistant Professor, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication,
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad, India.
Email: sunilkumarpothana2000@gmail.com

Abstract This study is conducted to explore whether the respondents' daily newspaper reading habits and the kind of terrorist coverage they see in English and Telugu newspapers are related. There is no significant correlation between the sort of media coverage in English-language newspapers and the amount of time spent reading them. To determine whether the sort of coverage of terrorism in Telugu newspapers and the amount of time spent reading newspapers daily are correlated. It concludes that there is no significant correlation between the sort of media coverage in Telugu newspapers and the amount of time spent reading them. After the Pulwama and Pahalgam incidents, readers are showing interest in reading terrorism-related news. The value of the news is also high. It is also necessary to know from which perspective the readers understand the terrorism-related news. Some readers read terrorism-related news with positive natures, some as a neutral, and some with negative natures.

Keywords: Print Media, Terrorism, Newspapers, Reading Habits, English Newspapers, Telugu Newspapers.

1. INTRODUCTION

Newspaper must be founded upon human nature. It must correspond to the wants of the people. It must furnish that sort of information which the people demand, or else it never can be successful. The first thing which an editor must look for is news. If the newspaper has no the news, it may have everything which is human interest, and which is of sufficient importance to arrest and adsorb the attention of the public or of any considerable part of it. There is a great disposition in some quarters to say that the newspapers ought to limit the amount of news that they print; that certain kinds of news ought not to be published.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Aaron M. Hoffman (2025) stated that "to be clear, the terrorism beat's reduced negativity did not produce a preponderance of positively worded stories. Positive words either equalled or outnumbered negative words in only about 25 percent of paragraphs I examined. Nevertheless, this small but identifiable subset of the terrorism beat is consistent with the professional interest journalists' show in providing audiences a diverse set of stories to consider". Neelamalar et al. (2009) assessed that "the various national dailies, including the Hindu, the New Indian Express, and the Times of India, carried headlines of the incident on November 27, 2008, while broadcasting channels such as CNN-IBN and NDTV were able to cover the live telecast of the whole rescue operation. The Mumbai terror attacks were covered every inch by the energetic and wholesome Indian broadcast media, which took it upon itself a task similar to the American media's coverage of the Iraq war of 2003. Most dailies compared the situation to a war zone and concentrated on Mumbai becoming a playground for war between India and Pakistan. Headlines in the Indian media flashed breaking News' that announced war in Mumbai. The newspapers also covered human interest stories that focused on families that had fallen victim to the attacks".

3. OBJECTIVES:

- To explain the nature of news coverage in print media in English and Telugu newspapers on terrorism
- To differentiate the nature of the news coverage and times spent of the readers in the English and Telugu newspapers on terrorism

4. METHODOLOGY:

The survey methodology was selected for this investigation. A questionnaire was created in order to gather the primary data. The researcher created a Google Form and sent it to everyone in the general public via email. After the respondents filled out all the information, 292 samples in total were completed. The right tools are used to analyze the data. For in-depth examination, the researcher discovered that the chi-square test, cross-tabulation, and the frequency procedure—a statistical test—were applied.

5. FINDINGS :

Based on the survey results, the researcher done data analysis. The survey analyzed in detail.

Table 5.1: Age group of the respondents

Age group (n & p.c.)		
Below 25	27	9.25%
36 - 45	94	32.19%
26 - 35	114	39.04%
46 - 55	43	14.73%
56 - 65	9	3.08%
Above 65	5	1.71%
Totals	292	100%

Table 5.1 shows the age range of the respondents to the quick survey. The highest percentage age range is 26–35 (39.04%), followed by 36–45 with 32.19 percentage, and the least is above 65' with 1.71%.

Table 5.2: The education qualifications of the respondents

Education Qualifications	n	%
Up to 10+2	39	13.36%
Graduation	148	50.68%
Post Graduation	76	26.03%
M. Phil. / Ph.D.	29	9.93%
Totals	292	100.00

Table 5.2 shows that the education qualifications of the respondents to the quick survey. The highest percentage 50.68 per cent were graduates, followed by 26.03 per cent were post graduates, and lest is 9.93 were M.Phil. / Ph.D. awardees.

Table 5.3: Time spent on reading newspapers per day

Time spent on Reading newspapers per day	n	%
Below 30 minutes	130	44.52%
31 - 60 minutes	120	41.10%
61 - 90 minutes	19	6.51%
Above 90 minutes	23	7.88%
Totals	292	100%

Table 5.3 shows that time spent on reading newspapers per day has the highest percentage of 44.52 of below 30 minutes, followed by 31–60 minutes with 41.10%, and the least percentage is 61–90 minutes' with 6.51%.

Table 5.4: Cross tabulation of how much time do you spend on reading newspapers per day? * Nature of coverage in media on terrorism in English newspapers

Crosstab					
Count					
		Nature of coverage in media on terrorism in English newspapers			Total
		Positive	Neutral	Negative	
How much time do you spend on reading newspapers per day?	Below 30 minutes	61	44	25	130
	31-60 minutes	50	42	28	120
	61-90 minutes	8	8	3	19

	Above 90 minutes	9	10	4	23
Total		128	104	60	292

The table 5.4 shows the frequency distribution of cross-tabulation between times spent reading newspapers and the nature of coverage of terrorism in English newspapers. Out of 128 positive natures, 61 respondents spend their time reading newspapers for less than 30 minutes, followed by 50 respondents who read newspapers for 31–60 minutes, and 9 respondents who read newspapers for more than 90 minutes a day. There are a least (8) who spend their time on newspapers for 61–90 minutes. Out of 104 neutral respondents, 44 spent their time reading newspapers for less than 30 minutes, followed by 42 who read newspapers for 31–60 minutes, and 10 who read newspapers for more than 90 minutes a day. There are a least (8) who spend their time on newspapers for 61–90 minutes. Out of 60 negative natures, 28 respondents spend their time reading newspapers for 31–60 minutes, followed by 25 respondents who read newspapers for less than 30 minutes, and 4 respondents who read newspapers for more than 90 minutes a day. There are a least (3) who spend their time on newspapers for 61–90 minutes.

Table 5.5: Chi-square tests of how much time do you spend on reading newspapers per day? * Nature of coverage in media on terrorism in English newspapers

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.175 ^a	6	.903
Likelihood Ratio	2.146	6	.906
N of Valid Cases	292		
a. 2 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.90.			

The table 5.5 shows the chi-square test that is conducted to test whether there is any relationship between how much time you spend reading newspapers per day and the nature of coverage in the media on terrorism in English newspapers. It is observed that the Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) value (*p*-value) is 0.903, which is greater than the significant value of 0.05; hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and concludes that there is no significant relationship between the time spent on newspaper reading and the nature of media coverage in newspapers in English.

Table 5.6: Cross tabulation of how much time do you spend on reading newspapers per day? * Nature of coverage in media on terrorism Telugu newspapers

Crosstab					
Count					
		Nature of coverage in media on Terrorism in Telugu Newspapers			Total
		Positive	Neutral	Negative	
Media Consumption: How much time do you spend on Reading newspapers per day?	Below 30 minutes	48	51	31	130
	31-60 minutes	43	45	32	120
	61-90 minutes	7	6	6	19
	Above 90 minutes	10	8	5	23
Total		108	110	74	292

The table 5.6 shows the frequency distribution of cross-tabulation between times spent reading newspapers and the nature of coverage of terrorism in Telugu newspapers. Out of 108 positive natures, 48 respondents spend their time reading newspapers for less than 30 minutes, followed by 43 respondents who read newspapers for 31–60 minutes, and 10 respondents who read newspapers for more than 90 minutes a day. There are a least (7) who spend their time on newspapers for 61–90 minutes. Out of 110 neutral respondents, 51 spent their time reading newspapers for less than 30 minutes, followed by 45 who read newspapers for 31–60 minutes, and 8 who read newspapers for more than 90 minutes a day. There are a least (6) who spend their time on newspapers for 61–90 minutes. Out of 74 negative natures, 32 respondents spend their time reading newspapers for 31–60 minutes, followed by 31 respondents who read newspapers for less than 30 minutes, and 6 respondents who read newspapers for 61–90 minutes a day. There are a least (5) who spend their time on newspapers for more than 90 minutes.

Table 5.7: Chi-square tests of how much time do you spend on reading newspapers per day? * Nature of coverage in media on terrorism in Telugu newspapers.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.236 ^a	6	.975
Likelihood Ratio	1.219	6	.976
N of Valid Cases	292		
a. 1 cells (8.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.82.			

The table 5.7 shows the chi-square test that is conducted to test whether there is any relationship between how much time you spend reading newspapers per day and the nature of coverage in the media on terrorism in Telugu newspapers. It is observed that the Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) value is 0.975, which is greater than the significant value of 0.05; hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and concludes that there is no significant relationship between the time spent on newspaper reading and the nature of media coverage in newspapers in Telugu.

6. DISCUSSION:

The frequency distribution of cross-tabulation between times spent reading newspapers and the nature of coverage of terrorism in English newspapers. The positive natures, highest respondents spent their time reading newspapers for less than 30 minutes, the least that spent their time on newspapers for 61–90 minutes. The neutral respondents, the highest spent their time reading newspapers for less than 30 minutes, the least that spent their time on newspapers for 61–90 minutes. The negative natures, the highest respondents spent their time reading newspapers for 31–60 minutes, the least that spent their time on newspapers for 61–90 minutes. The chi-square test that is conducted to test whether there is any relationship between how much time the respondents spent reading newspapers per day and the nature of coverage in the media on terrorism in English newspapers. It is concludes that there is no significant relationship between the time spent on newspaper reading and the nature of media coverage in newspapers in English. The frequency distribution of cross-tabulation between times spent reading newspapers and the nature of coverage of terrorism in Telugu newspapers. The positive natures, highest respondents spent their time reading newspapers for less than 30 minutes, the least that spent their time on newspapers for 61–90 minutes. The neutral respondents, highest spent their time reading newspapers for less than 30 minutes, the least spent their time on newspapers for 61–90 minutes. The negative natures, highest respondents spent their time reading newspapers for 31–60 minutes, the least spent their time on newspapers for more than 90 minutes. The chi-square test that is conducted to test whether there is any relationship between how much time you spend reading newspapers per day and the nature of coverage in the media on terrorism in Telugu newspapers. It is concludes that there is no significant relationship between the time spent on newspaper reading and the nature of media coverage in newspapers in Telugu.

7. SUMMARY:

This study determined whether there is a correlation between the respondents' daily newspaper reading time and the type of coverage of terrorism in English newspapers. It comes to the conclusion that there is no meaningful connection between the amount of time spent reading newspapers and the type of media coverage found in English-language newspapers. This study examined whether there is a correlation between the amounts of time spent reading newspapers each day and the type of coverage of terrorism in Telugu newspapers. It comes to the conclusion that there is no meaningful connection between the amount of time spent reading newspapers and the type of media coverage found in Telugu newspapers.

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